

Грамматика английского языка: порядок слов, косвенная речь, предлоги

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Содержание учебного пособия соответствует требованиям программы по дисциплине «Английский» и апробировано в группах второго курса очного отделения иностранных языков Томского политехнического университета.

Пособие состоит из трех основных частей: Члены предложения, Косвенная речь и Проверочные работы.

В первой части пособия отдельно рассматриваются все члены предложения, особенности их употребления и структуры. Предлагается краткий обзор фразеологических единиц с предлогами, указывающими на обстоятельство.

Во второй части пособия представлены основные положения по трансформации предложений разных типов из прямой речи в косвенную, обращается внимание на лексические и грамматические изменения необходимые в при такой трансформации.

Третья часть включает в себя тестовые задания на повторение пройденного материала.

После предложенного теоретического материала в каждой из частей пособия представлены упражнения для тренировки и закрепления материала. Система упражнений построена с учетом общедидактических принципов и дают разнообразный материал для усвоения материала пособия.

Пособие содержит раздел с примерными тестами, предложениями для анализа и перевода на зачете или экзамене для лучшей подготовки обучающихся.

Материалы, представленные в пособии, способствуют увеличению объема фоновых знаний, и могут быть использованы в будущем в процессе педагогической практики.

Пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной работы. Оно может быть также рекомендовано широкому кругу лиц, изучающих английский язык.

1. PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

It is necessary to distinguish the following parts of speech: principal and secondary parts and independent elements. The subject and the predicate belong to the principal parts. The secondary parts include the attribute, the object, the adverbial modifier. It is typical to distinguish the following independent elements: the interjection, the direct address, the parenthesis.

The subject acts as the «doer» or agent of an action. Usually they are noun phrases. There direct and indirect objects. A direct object is meant to be a thing or a person affected by the action of the verb. An indirect object is normally a person who receives a direct object. The predicate tells us what the subject does. The attribute is a word ascribing a quality. The adverbial modifier is a word or a phrase which usually modifies a verb or an adjective.

The independent elements stand as the words and word groups which do not depend on any part of the sentence from the grammatical point of view.

1. State the parts of the following sentences:

1. Once upon a time this creature lived in the mountains.
2. That day she was walking along the street.
3. Surprisingly, he came to an office in the middle of the night.
4. At dawn we saw a large oak-tree.
5. A buzzing-noise came from that apartment.
6. That gentleman sat down at the foot of the mountain, and began to analyse.
7. She started at a sudden noise.
8. He climbed and she sat.
9. Climbing, they sang a song to a lady-bird.
10. They wanted to climb but there was no real opportunity to do it.

2. State the parts of the following sentences:

1. The trouble with this friend is that he was good at a certain degree.

2. A group of outstanding scholars made a great contribution to this field of knowledge.

3. They meant to be men of glory.

4. They had a habit of drinking that tea with lemon and sugar.

5. This room was successfully transformed into a great apartment.

6. It suddenly became the national tradition of this country.

7. There are different cases when you can get rid of it.

8. If you want to come on Friday, you should forget about your concert.

9. It is given to you by a nice fellow.

10. Then you can do whatever you want.

3. State the parts of the following sentences:

1. Do not follow my advice!

2. I wake up at six o'clock in the morning.

3. I have several pieces of cake for lunch.

4. I drank tea during the whole evening.

5. I have two hours for reading even at night.

6. That day she wished three cups of tea and two pieces of ham.

7. It was one of the exceptional hot days.

8. My wife made some cold coffee and put it into refrigerator.

WORD ORDER

Word order in English is of great importance. English words have hardly any inflexions and their relations to each other are shown by their place in the sentence and not by their form.

The word order in English is fixed and it is called **the direct word order** if it is the following:

SUBJECT – PREDICATE – OBJECT – ADVERBIAL MODIFIER.

She loves her father greatly.

The indirect word order is:

PREDICATE – SUBJECT —OBJECT – ADVERBIAL MODIFIER.

Have you nuts at home?

!Passive Voice. It is used to emphasize the verb and the object of a sentence rather than subject:

Active voice: He wrote this letter in 2012.

Passive voice: This letter was written in 2012.

1. State the type of word order in the following sentences:

1. I like ice-cream.
2. Does he often come here?
3. Hardly had he realized the situation, when he was asked to lead the group.
4. The bees were still buzzing.
5. «Did I miss?» asked Christopher Robin.
6. «Christopher – oh! – Robin», called out the cloud.
7. The air came slowly out, and Winnie-the-Pooh floated down to the ground.
8. «Is anybody at home?»

2. Form the correct word order in the following sentences:

1. Had ill I not been I should have come by all means.
2. After discussed the film we seeing it.
3. We last summer went to the mountains, we are going this summer to the

Black Sea coast.

4. I have been this year to the museum several times.

5. In the dead of night the scouts were moving along a narrow path noiselessly.

6. But he could not, not know how to turn and did go away.

7. The mountains a long way away were and you could see on their tops snow.

8. I do believe not of his a single word.

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the word order in the sentence:

1. Она просила нас высказаться, после того как он выступит с докладом.

2. Ей очень нравится читать статьи в оригинале.

3. Кошки настоящие друзья человека.

4. Наш родственник предложил поехать в Тунис.

5. Почему она не любит общаться?

6. Ее не видели уже два месяца.

7. Почему вы не сходили в музей?

8. Он должен увидеться с ней.

9. Бабушка очень хотела, чтобы я ответил на письмо.

10. Она достаточно ленива, чтобы действовать.

11. У нее есть чувство собственного достоинства.

12. Она пригласила подруг вчера вечером.

4. Form the sentences in passive:

1. Somebody noticed the aircraft at that moment.

2. He cleaned that vase yesterday.

3. She was reading the book.

4. They built the house on the basis of the previous building.

5. They often invite me to parties.

6. My grandfather offered me to play chess.

7. She sent a postcard to a right address.

8. We heard him playing the guitar.
9. I cooked that cake for the first time in my life.
10. She left her child alone.

THE SUBJECT

The subject is the principal part of a two-member sentence. It can be expressed by a noun in the common case, a pronoun (personal, demonstrative, defining, indefinite, negative, possessive, interrogative), a substantivized adjective or participle, a numeral, an infinitive, a gerund, etc. In a declarative sentence, the subject usually appears before the verb. In an interrogative sentence, the subject follows the auxiliary verb. In an imperative sentence it can be observed or not.

These people met at the conference.

Do they know each other?

Eat!

1. Point out the subject and say what it is expressed by:

1. Peter is talking.
2. The train stopped.
3. Nigel Blake arrived in Oxford at 5.20 in the afternoon.
4. The girl opened the door and entered the room.
5. A couple was standing by the door and Kate had the impression that the woman was in tears.
6. I know him very well.
7. Anybody can answer the question.
8. He took me to the room upstairs.

2. Translate the sentences into English and define the subject:

1. Придете сюда сегодня вечером?
2. Великобритания расположена на островах.
3. Кто-то ждет вас внизу.
4. «The» – определенный артикль.
5. Говорят, он уедет в четверг.
6. Если хочешь разозлить кого-нибудь, просто скажи ему, что ты о нем думаешь.

7. Сейчас только семь часов.
8. Сегодня очень холодно, да?
9. Вчера весь день шел дождь.
10. Становится все труднее.
11. Утром они безусловно встретятся.
12. А ты видела его на суде?
13. Прекрати!
14. Что ты ищешь здесь?
15. Разные люди были на той вечеринке.

3. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school.
2. It's a pity he hasn't come.
3. Gold, silver and platinum are precious metals.
4. He is expected to come at any moment.
5. The plane was reported to land safely.
6. You seem to know the material very well.
7. He proved to be right in the end.
8. She is unlikely to be late.

THE PREDICATE

The predicate is the second principal part of the sentence which expresses an action, state, or a quality of a person or a thing denoted by the subject.

We distinguish simple and compound types of predicate.

PREDICATE:

simple verbal: He came there.

simple phraseological: She gave a cry.

compound nominal: I am 17.

compound modal: I can do it.

compound aspect: She stopped talking.

The simple verbal predicate is expressed by a verb in a simple or a compound tense form.

Erick arrived early.

I have been waiting for you for two hours.

There is a special type of predicate – **the phraseological predicate**. Here we use different phraseological constructions (to get rid of, to take care of, to pay attention to, to lose sight of, to have a smoke, to give a cry, to make fun of, to take part in, to change one's mind, to get in touch, etc).

The man gave a violent start.

He was making fun of us.

The compound predicate consists of two parts: a finite verb and a predicative expressed by some other part of speech (a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, etc).

The compound nominal predicate consists of the link verb and the predicative (expressed by a noun, adjective, numeral).

He grew more cheerful.

He was a nice-looking fellow.

The dance continued fast.

She will make a good wife.

The compound verbal modal predicate may consist of a modal verb and an infinitive, modal expression, a verb with a modal meaning and a infinitive or gerund (can, may, must, to hope, to intend, to try, to want, to wish, to be able, to be obliged, to be willing, to be going, to be bound, to be anxious, to be capable, etc).

You can prove everything.

I have to work for my living.

He wanted to throw himself into the whirlpool of Paris.

The compound verbal aspect predicate expresses the beginning, repetition, duration or ending of the action (to begin, to start, to go on, to finish, to keep on, to continue, to give up, etc). After the verb comes either infinitive or gerund.

She began to study English.

He kept speaking.

It has stopped raining.

1. Read the following sentences. State the type of the predicate in each sentence:

1. Mary came rather late that morning.
2. She's been working here for 20 years.
3. She used to be beautiful in her youth, but now she seemed rather weary.
4. Mark didn't take any part in our work.
5. The British Isles were known as «Tin Islands».
6. He was looking through the window at the river.
7. I can tell at once what is going on.
8. She remained silent.

2. State the type of the predicate in each sentence:

1. He speaks English well.
2. He is speaking English now.
3. Do you know him?

4. He has invited me to his birthday party.
5. They will return tomorrow.
6. When Helen had gone, I returned to Rose.
7. «Well, what do you make of it?» – «I think, she's telling the truth now,» said Rose decidedly.
8. The dog began to bark.

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Я сегодня иду в библиотеку.
2. В нашем городе есть хороший парк.
3. На нашей улице не было магазина.
4. Ему следует быть более вежливым.
5. Ты выглядишь усталым.
6. Мой брат станет инженером.
7. Она вполне здорова.
8. Когда ты будешь свободен сегодня?
9. Мой отец против моего поступления в колледж этой осенью.
10. Что ты делаешь? – Я готовлюсь к урокам.
11. А можешь мне помочь?
12. Килограмм винограда, пожалуйста.

THE OBJECT

The object is a secondary part of the sentence which completes the meaning of a verb. It can be expressed by a noun in the common case, a pronoun (a personal in the objective case, possessive, defining, reflexive, demonstrative, indefinite), a substantivized adjective or participle, etc.

There are three kinds of objects:

1. *The direct object;*
2. *The indirect object;*
3. *The prepositional object.*

1. **The direct object** is used after transitive verbs with which it is closely connected. It is used without any preposition. If there is only one object in the sentence, it is usually direct.

I moved my head negatively.

I asked him his name.

2. **The indirect object** can be of two types.

The first type expresses the addressee of the action. It is used after transitive verbs and the indirect object comes before the direct object. No preposition is used in this case.

She gave him an interesting book.

She sent them a telegram.

The second type of indirect object is used with the prepositions *to* and *for*.

Give it to me.

She can do it for you.

MIND! The following verbs are used with the preposition «to» all the time: *to explain, to dictate, to suggest, to relate, to announce, to ascribe, to attribute, to communicate, to introduce, to submit, to repeat, to interpret, to point out.*

I shall dictate to you a letter.

I shall dictate a letter to you.

3. **The prepositional object**

Tell me about it.

MIND!

The direct object and the indirect prepositional object may be *simple* and *complex*.

I like this work.

I like to watch people working.

1. State the type of the object in each sentence:

1. One day Pooh Bear had nothing to do.

2. I'll put a muffler round my neck, and then I'll go to see Eeyore and sing the song to him.

3. He looked at his clock.

4. Christopher Robin began to explain the sad story Of Eeyore's Lost House to Piglet and Pooh.

5. Eeyore lived a lonely long life.

6. I think I can do it for you, Eeyore.

7. Christopher Robin went back to lunch with his friends.

8. On the way they told him of their awful mistake.

2. State the type of the object in each sentence:

1. I saw a film yesterday.

2. The sailor was quickly joined by his companions.

3. I meet him very often.

4. I know them all. I've always lived here.

5. I don't want to buy two notebooks. I need only one.

6. He had seen two of Mikhalkov's movies.

7. We plan to go to the country on Sunday.

8. «I should like to see his room,» said Miss Carter.

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Мама хочет, чтобы ты приехал к нам погостить на следующей неделе.

2. Он хочет, чтобы книгу вернули завтра.

3. Никто не ожидал его прихода.

4. Он видел, как он вошел в сад.
5. Я не слышал, как звенел замок.
6. Я не допущу, чтобы ты так разговаривал.
7. Что заставляет тебя так думать
8. Ты считаешь его хорошим учеником?

THE ATTRIBUTE

The attribute is a secondary part of the sentence which qualifies a noun, a pronoun, or any other part of speech that has a nominal character. An attribute can stand in pre-position and in post-position. An attribute can be expressed by an adjective, a pronoun (possessive, defining, demonstrative, interrogative, relative), a numeral, a noun, a prepositional phrase, an adverb, participle I and II, etc.

Her father's name was unknown.

She was a beautiful woman.

The letter from her sister calmed her.

Attributes can be **descriptive** and **particularizing**

It was a good restaurant.

The restaurant you saw is good.

If there are several attributes in the sentence, they must be placed in the following order:

Opinion adjectives | Descriptive adjectives

general | specific | size | shape | age | color | nationality | material

e.g. lovely comfortable big round old black Italian leather.

1. Say if the adjectives in the phrases below are in the normal order.

Correct the mistakes:

Phrase Yes/ No

Correct answer

1. *a long hot day. NO a hot long day.*

2. *a large black dog.*

3. *a tall handsome young man.*

4. *short fat legs.*

5. *a new red dress.*

6. *a big juicy steak.*

7. *a slim graceful woman*

8. *a grey woolen pullover.*

9. a large comfortable armchair.
10. a long difficult journey.
11. a weekly cash payment.
12. the French film industry.
13. the highest monthly figures.
14. a serious political force.
15. the long bitter struggle.
16. a clever political opinion.
17. a great personal triumph.
18. the worst British air disaster.
19. finite. Energy resources.
20. a violent armed robbery.

2. Rewrite the phrases by putting one of these adjectives in front of the appropriate noun:

atomic, countless, digital, eastern, indoor, introductory, maximum, neighbouring, northern, outdoor

1. the region in the east of the country.
2. power produced by nuclear fission.
3. a watch which uses figures to show the time.
4. the first paragraph in a piece of writing.
5. the largest number possible.
6. the border to the north of the country.
7. countries on the borders.
8. a party held in the open air.
9. plants which can be kept in the house.
10. a huge number of people.

3. Complete the definitions using the adjectives below:

afraid, asleep, aware, content, due, glad, unable, ready, sorry, sure

1. If you are _____ to do something, you feel fear because you think it will

hurt you in some way.

2. If you are _____ about something, you are pleased and happy about it.

3. If you are _____ to do something, it is impossible for you to do it.

4. If something is _____ at a particular time, it is expected to happen or arrive at that time.

5. If you feel _____ about something, you are sad and disappointed about it.

6. If you say that someone is _____ of himself or herself, you mean that they are very confident.

7. If you are _____ of something, you know that exists or that is important.

8. If you are half _____, you are not listening or paying attention because you are very tired.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

Adverbial modifier is a secondary part of the sentence which modifies a verb, an adjective or an adverb. The adverbial modifier can be expressed by an adverb, a noun, a prepositional phrase, a pronoun, an adjective, an infinitive, a participle, etc.

According to their meaning we distinguish adverbial modifiers of:

1. *time*

I'll see you tomorrow.

2. *manner*

He spoke with icy formality.

3. *place*

He had friends everywhere.

4. *comparison*

Like his sister he was freckled.

5. *measure*

It weighs a kilo.

6. *result or consequences*

She was too happy with him to leave him.

7. *degree*

It is rather good.

8. *frequency*

He often bothered them at home.

9. *attendant circumstances*

The ball rolled, clattering over the stones.

10. *cause*

He had fear of water, his father having sunk last year.

11. *purpose*

They opened the door for her to come in.

12. *concession*

Though frightened he stepped forward.

13. condition

She never would have been able to do that but for the kindness of the neighbours.

1. State the type of the adverbial modifier in each sentence:

1. Roo fell into the water twice, the first time by accident and the second time on purpose, because he saw Kanga coming from the forest.

2. Christopher Robin and Pooh and Piglet were left on the bridge by themselves.

3. One day Rabbit and Piglet were sitting outside Pooh's front door.

4. Half-way between Pooh's house and Piglet's house there was a place where they met sometimes when they had decided to go and see each other.

5. One afternoon morning when the wind had blown all the leaves off the trees in the night and was trying to blow the branches off, Pooh and Piglet were sitting there and thinking hard what to do.

6. Then they went on to Kanga's house.

7. They stayed to lunch at Kanga's house.

8. When they came out it seemed rather cold outside, so they run to Rabbit's house as quickly as they could.

2. State the type of the adverbial modifier in each sentence:

1. In summer I stayed at Grandmother's.

2. I'll bake some pastries when I get back to my mother's.

3. Pushkin was born in 1799.

4. I stayed there in 1932. What happened to it?

5. She learns very quickly.

6. «Do you work terribly hard?» – «Not really.»

7. I telephoned to ask you our home task.

8. She went back to live in her own country.

3. Point out the adverbial modifier in the sentence:

1. The snow began to fall early in the morning.

2. The worthy old lady took a fancy to Rawdon Crawly when a boy.
3. He moved steadily but slowly over the soft snow.
- 4 He likes to sleep with the windows open.
5. It is very romantic to take a walk by the moonlight.
6. I don't feel like going out in such weather.
7. I did my best to prevent her from making this mistake.
8. To achieve success one should work hard.

PREPOSITIONS SCAN

§1

TIME

ON

ON + DAYS: – I will see you *on Friday*.

ON + DAY + PART OF THE DAY: – She is planning to have a party *on Saturday evening*.

ON + WEATHER CONDITION OR INDICATION OF THE SEASON + DAY (MORNING, NIGHT, AFTERNOON, EVENING): – We noticed this letter *on a rainy (windy, summer) day (morning, night, evening, etc.)*.

ON + dates: – Her birthday is *on May 26th*.

ON + THE + DATE + OF + MONTH: – They are going to get married *on the sixth of August*.

ON + SPECIFIC DAYS: – See you here *on the 5th, on the appointed day*.

ON + SPECIAL HOLIDAYS: – Let's meet *on Easter Sunday, on smb's birthday, on Christmas day, on New Year's Day*; we visited this town *on Christmas Day*.

A SPECIAL PART OF THE DAY: – He will prepare the report *on the afternoon of October the 23rd*.

OTHER SET PHRASES: *on the night (morning, day, etc.) of smb's arrival, on the same day*.

AT

AT + HOLIDAY PERIOD: – Come and see me *at Christmas (at Easter, at the weekend)*.

AT + SPECIFIC TIME: – This concert starts *at 9.20*.

AT + part of the day: – This fellow saw her *at night (at midnight, late at night, at sunrise, at sunset, at dawn)*.

OTHER SET PHRASES: *at the beginning (end) of the week (term, the vacation), at the same time, at the appointed time, at that moment, at the present moment, at that time*.

Also the word *weekend* is used with preposition *at*: *at the weekend* BUT in American English it is *on the weekend*.

IN

IN + SEASON: – She goes to the mountains *in spring*.

IN + time period: – They will be here *in thirty minutes*.

IN + THE + CENTURY: – This house was built *in the 9th century (in the machine age, in the middle ages)*.

IN + the + decade: – He was popular *in the 1980s (in the early, late «90s)*.

IN + MONTHS: – This conference will take place *in september (in early, late december)*.

IN + years: – This university was founded *in 1986*.

IN + PARTS OF THE DAY: – I go to the zoo *in the morning (in the afternoon, in the evening, in the daytime, but at night)*.

!In the beginning (the end) (not *at*) in the meaning of «at the start» and «finally», «after a long time»: – He was sad in the beginning.

!LAST/NEXT – ON/AT/IN

Call me *next Sunday*. We saw him *last weekend*.

1. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary:

1. ... the appointed day, I showed up and found an audience of more than 300 recruits.
2. It turns out that it's quite difficult, if not impossible, to figure out exactly what we ate... prehistoric times.
3. The sun would be purple red at sunset and crimson red... sunrise.
4. The current year file is updated... the beginning of every week.
5. ... a rainy Saturday morning in October, another mile was added to that impressive list – the SKOLKOVO mile.
6. There were three gates in the town walls: the Reszel Gate, the Lidzbark Gate and the Warsaw Gate... the Middle Ages.
7. The new construction was demolished under the supervision of the police, ... the night of 24 August 2018.
8. ... midnight the forest finally fell into a dead silence.

9. We normally heat living rooms up to at least 21° C... cold winter days.

10. ... that time, the company focused on the production of equipment of fire, air and water technology.

2. Say it in English:

1. Некоторые пассажиры заявили, что они сели в самолет утром, однако он взлетел лишь после полуночи.

2. В начале февраля 2019 года пройдет этап кубка мира в пятый раз.

3. Стойка регистрации не работает в выходные дни.

4. В жаркий летний день нет ничего лучше, чем холодное сливочное мороженое в рожке или фруктовое мороженое на палочке.

5. Основной туристический сезон длится с апреля по ноябрь, хотя в Венеции также бывает много гостей на Рождество, Пасху и проходящий в феврале Карнавал.

6. Мы, его ученики, друзья и коллеги, еще раз поздравляем профессора Джонатана с днем рождения и желаем ему крепкого здоровья, счастья.

7. Этот прибор автоматически включается в сумерках и выключается на рассвете.

8. В снежное воскресное утро 14 ноября, выпускники вместе со студентами приехали в центр чтобы поиграть с детьми.

9. Когда он вернулся в гостиницу поздней ночью, то решил пойти купить что-нибудь перекусить в ближайшем магазине.

10. В настоящее время университет предлагает учебный курс по культуре на уровне бакалавра и магистра.

§2

#ABOUT

– It can refer to movement or position in various directions or places: – These sportsmen were running *about*.

– in the meaning of «near»: – There was no fellow *about* to play with him.

– in the meaning of «in connection with»: – These girls talked *about* their future.

- «a rough estimate of something»: – He is *about* fifty years old.
- asking for a person's opinion regarding something: – What about going for a long excursion?: How about his voice?
- talking about ordinary, general kinds of communication: – This book is about the buildings of London.

SET PHRASES of the structure «BE + ADJECTIVE + ABOUT»: *to be angry / annoyed / furious / excited / worried / upset / nervous / happy / enthusiastic / glad / optimistic / sulky / sad / fussy / a bit groggy / anxious / apologetic / apprehensive, as keen as mustard / awful / brought / busy / casual / choosy / clear / complimentary / concerned / crazed / daffy / deeply agitated / distressed / doubtful / exacting / exercised / frank and open / hopeless / kind / knowledgeable / long / mad / mean / nonchalant / nostalgic / open-mouthed / passed / passionate / potty / quick / skeptical / serious / specific / suspicious / straightforward / wild about smth.*

SET PHRASES of the structure «VERB + ABOUT»: *argue / bang / barge / batter / be / beat / blow / brag / bring / bugger / bustle / buzz / care / career / carry / cast / cheer / chop / close / clump / come / complain / concern / conclude / crawl / crazy / cruise / dispute / dodge / enquire / face / fall / feel / fence / fiddle / fight / flap / fling / flop / follow / fool / fuss / gad / get / go / gossip / hang / hedge / hop / hustle / inquire / jump / kick / knock / learn / lie / loaf / look / lounge / maunder / mess / mill / miscalculate / mope / mouse / order / paddle / patter / play / potter / prowl / pry / puddle / pull / put / rave / reason / ring / rot / run / see / set / smell about smth.*

#AT

a concert / a conference / the doctor's / reception / the corner / the window / someone's house / a party / the front / the end of road / breakfast / work / university / school / the door / a bus stop / the entrance / a lesson / the meeting / session / congress / the theatre / the crossing / a trial / the exit / an office / college / a performance / a taxi stand / the airport.

look / stare / glance at smb.

at a quick rate / at full gallop / a speed / a trot / a foot's pace / a snail's pace.

at a good price / a high rate / a high salary.

aim / fire / fly / hit / rush / throw / jeer / sneer / laugh / smile / hint at smb.

to be good / awkward at smth.

#BY

happen by chance / by mistake.

sell smth by measure / by retail / by sample / by the hundred / by the pound / by the dozen / by number / by tale / weight / by wholesale / by the kilogram / by the metre.

travel by land / plane / air / boat / easy stages / rail / train / road / sea / steam / subway / the underground / truck / water / bus / taxi.

1. Translate the prepositional phrases from §2.

2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary:

1. If you're good... gaming, you're probably playing against opponents who are just as good.

2. All the girls laughed... me, gossiped and whispered.

3. I'm rather nervous... mentioning it, because I don't want to jeopardise my relationship with my manager.

4. The team traveled... bus from their hotel to one of the nearby sports centers.

5. Tickets can be purchased from the ticket machines... the bus stop or inside the bus/ tram.

6. First he stared... Sophie who nodded at him as if she knew what he was thinking.

7. We are happy that so many of you are excited... handball and that you are keen to finally start playing.

8. While travelling... train it is possible to purchase bed sheets.

9. Another good thing is that this ingenious product is sold... retail or wholesale.

10. After examining the items, he became suspicious... its quality and had an argument with John.

3. Form the sentences, paying attention to their word order:

1. Russia, by, is, to, from, travel, impossible, between, and, it, train, Turkey.
2. a, per, are, at, mastered, and, second, 24, filmed, play, of, the, frames, speed, to, films.
3. their, a, at, we, office, organized, conference, met, by.
4. about, the, possibility, that, was, president, the, very, association, of, excited.
5. as, at, yet, are, men, farming, women, good, as.
6. get, board, save, optimal, airport, time, the, and, comfort, on, at.
7. at, at, and, John, again, glanced, then, Lucy, the, stared, flames.
8. the, he, how, felt, invited, text, about, they, say, to, friends.
9. a, enough, price, is, to, at, it, sell, good, not, great, a, product.
10. the, Smith, a, directed, was, violinist, at, he, theatre, by.

§3

#FOR

smb's love for smb; ASK / SELL / START / BUY + FOR smth.

TO BE + ADJECTIVE + FOR: to be necessary, possible, impossible, good, bad for smb.

#OF

TO BE + VERB + OF SMB TO DO SMTH: to be nice / silly / bad / wise of smb to do smth.

#IN

in ink, in italics, in bold, in capital letters, in small letters, in block letters.

#ON

TO GO + ON + NOUN: to go on a cruise / a trip / an expedition, etc. BUT: to go for a walk / a swim.

#TO

TO BE + ADJECTIVE + TO SMB: to be grateful, thankful, fair, unfair, friendly to smb.

#WITH

to tremble with fear BUT to shudder with horror OR shiver with cold.

1. Translate the prepositional phrases from §3.

2. Say it in English:

1. Было мило с твоей стороны помочь вчера в это время.
2. Он дрожал от страха при виде этой прекрасной девушки.
3. Они всегда были благодарны мне за поездку в Венецию.
4. Очень трудно поверить в ее любовь к нему, но все же они поехали в морской круиз.
5. Было умно с ее стороны прислать сообщение поздно вечером.
6. Научная группа профессора Джонсона отправилась в экспедицию в прошлом году.
7. Он был простужен и дрожал от холода. Судьба была несправедлива к нему.
8. Джессика написала редактору, выделив ключевые слова полужирным.
9. Ему могло быть полезно поиграть в настольный теннис, но он решил посидеть в сети Интернет.
10. В воскресенье по утрам он любит сходить поплавать.

3. Form the sentences, paying attention to their word order:

1. grandmother, of, silly, of, his, on, arrival, was, Sam, the, it, to, day, visit, her.
2. for, time, they, to, a, this, yesterday, and, went, a, on, go, swim, cruise, relax.
3. was, any, to, she, case, in, friendly, him.
4. a, it, we, but, raining, went, started, for, walk.
5. it, the, that, was, in, and, we, time, essay, written, found, italics, to, end, read, till.
6. she, whole, she, how, her, was, the, group, knew, to, emotions, fair, of, express, actors, to.
7. was, at, him, it, dance, silly, to, of, dawn.
8. block, be, if, letters, I, it, will, you, in, grateful, write.
9. about, past, she, a, without, went, thinking, on, her, trip.
10. 3.50, to, is, lecture, it, for, at, necessary, her, start, the.

§4

#TO

a visit to a country, close to smb, a key to smth, a ticket to the cinema, smb's duty to smb, to my mind, in reply to smth, next to smb, distribute to smb, explain to smb, dedicate to smb, say to smb, return to smb, lie to smb, repeat to smb, belong to smb.

#IN

include smth in smth, smb's interest in smth, in my opinion, a mark in a subject, in confidence.

#ON

border on a country, depend on smb, a lecture on smth, on the open sea, on a channel, get on a bus, spy on smb, call on smb, play a practical joke on smb.

#FOR

a talent for smth, for a certain reason, for fun, for smb's birthday, demand for smth, a remedy for smth, reproach smb for smth.

1. Translate the prepositional phrases from §4.

2. Form the sentences, paying attention to their word order:

1. her, this, she, article, demonstrated, scientific, in, interest.
2. long, not, this, key, we, ago, problem, a, found, to, so.
3. the, as, to, about, character, he, a, cinema, wanted, bought, ticket, see, he, to, a, that, film.
4. in, to, deserves, any, mind, he, my, praising, case.
5. always, joke, a, time, he, on, practical, to, found, play, her.
6. his, was, to, duty, presentation, it, start, them, to, presentation.
7. her, this, we, book, chapter, included, new, into.
8. in, mark, about, she, subject, doubted, her, a. She doubted about her mark in a subject.
9. these, missed, really, lecture, physics, brothers, a, good, on.
10. on, they, morning, to, on, decided, call, him, winter.

3. Say it in English:

1. Он решил отложить визит в страну.
2. Она изменила название статьи по какой-то причине.
3. Они привели свои аргументы в ответ на ее выступление.
4. Наконец-то мы купили лекарство от желудка.
5. Не пытайся ему объяснить, он будет лгать тебе.
6. Эта коллекция монет принадлежала нашему профессору Лобову.
7. Она всегда упрекает его в постоянных сомнениях.
8. Она любила сидеть в автобусе, чтобы следить за сестрой.
9. Его первая книга была посвящена любви, одиночеству и вдохновению.
10. Профессор Иванова отложила лекцию по физике.

§5

#OF

convince smb of smth, be characteristic of smb, smth, be true of smb, be typical of smb, be proud of smb, deprive smb of smth.

#TO

seem to smb, demonstrate to smb, prove to smb, complain to smb, announce to smb, propose to smb.

!NO ARTICLE IS USED in the following phrases: reach smth, watch smth, doubt smth, refuse smth, attack smb, join smb, divorce smb.

1. Translate the prepositional phrases from §5.

2. Say it in English:

1. Это типично для него взять и не прийти на встречу.
2. И не жалуйся на нее, потому что она просто сомневалась по поводу слов своей подруги.
3. Они лишили ее права слушать его речь.
4. Итак, вчера в это время мы присоединились к его команде победителей.
5. Бессмысленно доказывать ей, она все равно будет придерживаться

своей точки зрения.

6. И помни, что мы гордимся тобой.
7. Он сделал ей предложение, она не могла отказаться.
8. Такое поведение характерно для нее, она домоседка.
9. Мы добрались до Берлина, а там пересели на поезд.
10. Максим развелся с ней после десяти лет совместной жизни.

3. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary:

1. It seems... him that she might come at any moment.
2. They tried to attack... him but he managed to escape.
3. It was true... him to lie that day.
4. We deprived him... the right to communicate with us because he is a very dishonest person.
5. She announced... us about that performance but we forgot.
6. That fellows joined... our team at the very end of the season.
7. At dawn we managed to convince him... changing his point of view.
8. Don't doubt... his speech, he is a very sensitive person.
9. It is characteristic... her to have parties every weekend.
10. They divorced... at the end of this month.

ADVERBS IN A SENTENCE

Adverbs may come at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the sentence. They are most adverbs of manner, some adverbs of time and frequency.

Beginning of the sentence Slowly, she opened the door.

Middle of the sentence She slowly opened the door.

End of the sentence She opened the door slowly.

Many adverbs of time and place usually come at the end of the sentence but can also be used at the beginning.

Beginning of the sentence Yesterday I had a difficult day.

End of the sentence I had a difficult day yesterday.

The following adverbs are usually used in the middle of the sentence before the notional verb.

Types of adverbs

Adverbs:

frequency: always, ever, frequently, hardly, never, normally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, usually

#I always get up early.

#I have never been there.

degree: almost, hardly, nearly

#She has almost finished the work.

certainty: certainly, definitely, probably, really

#He probably won't come to the party.

time: already, soon, still

#It's still raining.

others: also, even, just, merely, only, suddenly

#She has even done it herself.

Adverbs of manner, place and time usually come at the end of the sentence.

manner:

as well, badly, cheerfully, happily, mildly, politely, quickly, regularly, sweetly, tenderly, very much, well

#I like music very much.

place:

in London, in the stadium, at the cinema, on the dance floor, by the television

#They were standing in the playground.

time:

daily, late, monthly, once, at once, at six o'clock, on the hour, on Tuesday.

#He woke up with a headache on Sunday morning.

If there are two or more adverbial modifiers, the usual order is:

place + manner + time

#He went home by taxi at four.

manner + place + time

#She ran quickly to the bus stop this morning

manner + time + place

#They played badly on Saturday at Wembley.

1. Read the following sentences. Correct the place of the adverb if necessary:

1. I went yesterday to the post office.
2. The magazine comes out monthly.
3. I've become recently interested in skiing.
4. We play football in the playground after school often.
5. Very carefully he drives on the motorways.
6. He got up and walked suddenly away.
7. I have never visited the United States.
8. Outside he was waiting.
9. Only I like ice-cream not chocolate.
10. I cooked and as well I washed the dishes.

2. Put the adverbial modifiers of place, manner and time into the correct order:

1. Ginny went (an hour ago, home, quickly).
2. They spent (quietly, all night, in the room).
3. She left (at six, by bus, for her office).
4. Mother stood (at the gates, for some time, looking at the road).
5. Felicia lived (in NYC, for all her life).
6. We went (to the mall, at about three).
7. They headed (after dinner, for the airport, immediately).
8. Remember to see you dentist (twice a year, regularly).

2. REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech is the exact words somebody said. Quotation marks are used in direct speech.

«I like life,» Ike says.

Reported Speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words.

Quotation marks are not used. The conjunction that may either be used or omitted after the introductory verb.

Ike says (that) he likes life.

REPORTED STATEMENTS

While rendering direct statements into reported speech the following changes must be made:

Personal and possessive pronouns are changed according to the sense.

«I work together with my sister.» Mary-Lee says.

Mary-Lee says (that) she works with her sister.

The verbs to say and to tell may be used in both direct and reported speech.

To tell is always used with a personal pronoun.

To say is used with and without a personal pronoun. To say followed by a pronoun is used with the preposition to.

Direct Speech

He says, «Jane is late again.»

He says to me, «Jane is late again.»

He tells me, «Jane is late again.»

Reported Speech

He says (that) Jane is late again.

He says / tells me (that) Jane is late again.

He tells me (that) Jane is late again.

If the verb of the introductory sentence is in the present tense and the reported action refers to the present, the tense forms of the both clauses in indirect speech remain the same.

1. Change the following sentences into reported speech. Use the reporting verbs:

1. He says to me, «I'm not from this region.»
2. David says, «I live in a suburb.»
3. Mr. Howard says, «We spend every holiday in Brighton.»
4. Mrs. Parker says to her lady friend, «Robert is in the library.»
5. Mrs. Howard says, «You needn't apologize.»

6. Robert says, «Usually I go to the football matches instead of a library.»
7. The teacher says to her pupils, «We must write a dictation.»
8. The monitor says to the teacher, «Two students are absent from the class.»

2. Change the following sentences into reported speech using «to tell» instead of «to say»:

1. Nora says to Harry, «It's Peter's birthday the day after tomorrow.»
2. Peter says to Robert, «I'm awfully hungry.»
3. Bill says to Peter, «I have my week-end at my uncle's.»
4. Jane says to Arthur, «Ann writes letters to me every week.»
5. Jane says to Peter, «My friends can move to a new flat tomorrow.»
6. George says to John, «There's a huge dog at the door.»
7. The mother says to her son, «I'm worried about your studies.»
8. Kelly says to her mother, «I don't usually have my dinner.»

3. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech:

1. Linda says that she doesn't take fish for dinner.
2. Peter tells his mom he is as hungry as a hunter.
3. Mike exclaims they may have dinner at his place.
4. Jane announces that she likes to give parties for her friends.
5. John remarks that his girl friend cooks very well.
6. The teacher replies that she doesn't like the behaviour of some students.
7. Peter hope that somebody can clean the blackboard for him.
8. Ann adds she can fetch the cassette-recorder at once.

REPORTED QUESTIONS

GENERAL QUESTIONS IN REPORTED SPEECH

Reported general questions are introduced by the conjunctions *if*, *whether*.

A passer-by asks, «Is it far from here to the station?»

A passer-by asks *if* it is far from here to the station.

REPORTED SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Reported special questions are introduced by the interrogative pronouns who, what, which and the interrogative adverbs and adverbial phrases: when, where, how long, how far, how often, how much, how many, etc.

Peter asks, «How long is it before the bell?»

Peter asks how long it is before the bell.

Mind!

In Reported questions the question mark (?) and words such as oh, please, well, etc. are omitted.

«Oh, can you open the window, please?» she asks.

She asks if I can open the window.

The word order in reported questions is direct, no auxiliary verbs are used.

1. Change the following direct questions into reported ones. Use different reporting phrases:

Tell me _____

I'd like to know _____

Will you tell me _____?

Can you tell me _____?

Do you know _____?

Would you mind telling me _____?

Do you happen to know _____?

I wonder _____

I need to know _____

Are you sure _____?

1. Does your brother speak English?
2. Will you study German next year?
3. Must we read Chapter 15 for the next lesson?
4. Is your mother's friend better now?

5. Have you done shopping today?
6. Is English difficult for you?
7. Are you hungry?
8. Do you have a person on duty in your group?

2. Make the following questions direct:

1. I wonder if you are a student.
2. I'd like to know if your mother works.
3. Ask her if she likes the book.
4. Tell me if the book is interesting.
5. I've no idea if the exam is difficult.
6. She is interested to know if the film is still on.
7. Can you tell me if it is far to the Drama Theatre?
8. Do you know if there is a bus-stop near here?

REPORTED COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

Reported commands and requests are introduced by means of the infinitive of the notional verb with the particle to.

The teacher says to his pupils, «Open your books at page 55.»

Julia says to her son, «Could you come in time to dinner?»

The teacher says to his pupils to open their books at page 55.

Julia says to her son to come in time to dinner.

The following reporting verbs may be used: to tell, to invite, to order, to recommend, to forbid, to allow, to ask, to offer, to advise.

The negative particle not is placed before the particle to in reported speech.

The teacher tells, «Don't be late for the lesson.»

The teacher tells not to be late for the lesson.

1. Make the following sentences direct:

1. The teacher tells the students to do exercises at home.
2. The customer orders the waiter to bring a glass of salty water.
3. The mother allows her children to watch the night film on TV.
4. Mrs. Brown forbids her daughter to sit on the wet grass.
5. Sandy invites Lucy to go to the cinema with him.
6. The librarian recommends the reader to take the book «To Whom the Bell Tolls.»
7. Father asks Mary to switch off the TV set.
8. The teacher asks the students not to talk during the lecture.

2. Make the following commands and requests indirect:

1. Gina says to her friend, «Have a cup of tea (to offer).»
2. The teacher says to the pupils, «Take your seats (to allow).»
3. Mel says to me, «Listen to the text several times if you want to understand it (to advise).»
4. Jane says to her girl-friend, «Will you come to see me when you have

spare time (to ask)?»

5. Harry says to his little sister, «Don't switch on the TV set (to forbid).»

6. The librarian says to the reader, «Don't be so noisy next time, will you (to ask)?»

7. Grandma says to Lucy, «Don't go shopping if you are busy (to allow).»

8. «Will you make a cup of tea for me?» Robert asks Julia (to ask).

SEQUENCE OF TONES IN REPORTED SPEECH

In reported speech a past tense of the verb in the principle clause is followed by a past tense of the verb in the subordinate clause.

Mother says, «I'm cooking dinner.»

Present Tense: Mother says (that) she is cooking dinner.

Past Tense: Mother said (that) she was cooking dinner.

The tenses in the subordinate clauses are changed as follows:

Direct Speech

Present Simple

«I am thirsty,» the girl said.

Indirect Speech

The girl said (that) she was thirsty.

Direct Speech

Present Continuous

«She is working,» he explained.

Indirect Speech

Past Continuous

He explained (that) she was working.

Direct Speech

Present Perfect

«I have brushed my teeth,» he added.

Indirect Speech

Past Perfect

He added (that) he had brushed his teeth.

Direct Speech

Future Simple

«I'll try it,» she said.

Indirect Speech

Future Simple-in-the Past

She said (that) she would try it.

Direct Speech

Future Continuous

«Will you be going to the post office?» she asked/

Indirect Speech

Future Continuous-in-the Past

She asked me if I would be going to the post office.

Direct Speech

Past Simple

«I played football, John said.»

Indirect Speech

Past Perfect

John said (that) he had played football.

Direct Speech

Past Continuous

«We were playing cards,» he said.

Indirect Speech

Past Perfect Continuous

He said they had been playing cards.

Mind!

The past perfect and the past perfect continuous do not change in reported speech.

«John had fixed the car by the time we had dinner,» she said.

She said (that) John had fixed the car by the time they had dinner.

Tenses do not change when the speaker reports something a short time after it was said (up-to-date reporting).

#«The car has broken again,» my sister said.

My sister said (that) the car has broken again.

Tenses can either change or remain the same when the speaker reports a general truth, a law of nature or a permanent state.

«The printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg,» the teacher said.

The teacher said (that) the printing press was invented / had been invented by Johann Gutenberg.

The pronouns and adverbs are changed according to the sense:

Direct Speech / Indirect Speech

now / then

tonight / that night

today / that day

yesterday / the day before / the previous day

tomorrow / the next day / the following day

last night / the night before

here / there

this / that

these / those

ago / before

1. Refer the following sentences to the past:

1. Susan says she is going to buy a new hat.
2. Mary says to Susan she wants to help her choose a suitable hat.
3. Susan supposes that the choice of hats is not that good.
4. Mary notices that she saw a nice blue hat yesterday.
5. Susan tells Mary that she doesn't have enough money.
6. Mary says she can lend her some money when she gets her scholarship.
7. My friend asks me if the schedule is ready.
8. Alex is interested to know if I have taken any tests.

2. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. Dr. Watson said to Sherlock Holmes, «I've seen a stranger on the moor today.»
2. The cook said, «I've just come from the supermarket and I've bought everything for dinner.»
3. Robert asked Peter, «What are you looking for in the pantry?»
4. «What will you do if the weather keeps fine this week-end?» asked William.

5. «I see you've been working hard, Nora» said Harry.
6. The waiter said, «The fish is very nice today.»
7. Mrs. Parker said, «I saw an awful dog in the yard yesterday.»
8. Mother asked little Bessie, «What has happened? Why are you late for dinner?»

3. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech:

1. «There's no one at home,» he said.
2. «Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have gone on holiday,» Mr. Bradley said.
3. «I'm going to the dentist now,» said Lynn.
4. «Jamie has never seen a dolphin here,» John said.
5. «I will order a pizza,» he said.
6. «The sun rises in the east,» the teacher said.
7. «There was a good documentary on TV yesterday,» Gregory said.
8. «It's always hot in this time of the year,» she said.

3. CONTROL SAMPLE TASKS

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Бенни живет дальше своего друга Джона.
2. Бенни их единственный ребенок.
3. Библиотека справа от двери.
4. В буфете хлеб.
5. В вашей группе много студентов? – Нет. Только двенадцать. В других группах больше студентов.
6. В вашем городе есть парки? – Да, есть, но немного, три или четыре.
7. В вашем доме много цветов? Нет не много, но они мне очень нравятся.
8. В зале несколько студентов.
9. В их семье двое детей – мальчик и девочка.
10. В кладовке много старых вещей, которые мы редко используем.
11. В комнате кто-нибудь есть? – Да, там кто-то есть.
12. В комнате несколько кресел, стол, диван ковер на полу возле камина.
13. В нашем саду нет цветов, но есть много фруктовых деревьев.
14. В пятницу он работает с трех до девяти.
15. В среду они должны быть в офисе с двух до семи.

ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. It's five already.
2. There's a book on the table.
3. She likes him very much.
4. Marks works hard.
5. It's far away from here.
6. It's rather cold in winter.
7. There are two girls in the room.
8. It's getting cold.
9. It gets cold in winter.
10. It's John.

SAMPLE TEST 1

1. There _____ a few people in the room.
a) am
b) are
c) is
2. I _____ late, aren't I?
a) am
b) are
c) is
3. There _____ a girl with two kittens in the picture.
a) am
b) are
c) is
4. You _____ not tell him about the party. We want it to be a surprise.
a) may
b) must
c) can
d) need
5. You _____ not pick up the children from school; I'm leaving work early today so I can do it.
a) can
b) must
c) may
d) need
6. _____ I smoke here?
a) must
b) can
c) may
d) need
7. What's wrong with you? _____ you tell me everything?
a) need

- b) can
- c) must
- d) may

8. I don't think you'll be able to make chips, there's very _____ oil left.

- a) a few
- b) little
- c) some
- d) much
- e) a little
- f) a few

9. I know, just give me _____ minutes and I'll be ready.

- a) a few
- b) little
- c) a few
- d) much
- e) a little

10. It's _____ serious problem.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) no article
- d) an

11. He really wants to buy _____ car he saw last week but it is too expensive.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) no article
- d) an

12. We need _____ hour to finish here.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) no article
- d) an

13. She goes to work by _____ bus every day.

a) a

b) the

c) no article

d) an

14. I don't know where I put _____ dictionary.

a) me

b) mine

c) my

15. _____Urals divide Asia and Europe.

a) a

b) the

c) no article

d) an

SAMPLE TEST 2

1. What _____ beautiful little house!
a) a
b) the
c) —
2. My sister is _____ teacher, just _____ beginner, you know.
a) a, the
b) a, a
c) the, the
3. They found _____ tea shop. _____ tea shop was nearly empty.
a) the, the
b) a, a
c) a, the
4. After _____ party, Roy and I walked in _____ garden.
a) the, the
b) a, a
c) —, the
5. _____ mountains were a long way away and you could see _____ snow on their tops.
a) —, —
b) the, —
c) —, the
6. «Good morning, Mrs. Chase,» he said. _____ girl answered with _____ smile.
a) a, the
b) the, the
c) the, a
7. It was _____ stewed fruit and _____ ice-cream to follow.
a) the, the
b) —, the
c) —, —

8. " _____ children, come with me!» said _____ nurse.

- a) —, the
- b) the, the
- c) —, a

9. «Look _____ the baby. Isn't it cute?»

- a) at
- b) on
- c) to

10. «Let's go _____ the canteen to have dinner.»

- a) into
- b) in
- c) to

SAMPLE TEST 3

1. We noticed her _____ dawn
 - a) on
 - b) in
 - c) at
2. They shuddered _____ horror
 - a) with
 - b) of
 - c) at
3. He was good _____ playing tennis
 - a) at
 - b) with
 - c) in
4. We started our traveling _____ a cold winter morning.
 - a) on
 - b) in
 - c) at
5. Let's meet _____ very weekend
 - a) —
 - b) on
 - c) in
6. I go for a swim _____ the end of the week.
 - a) on
 - b) in
 - c) at
7. She will come _____ this time tomorrow.
 - a) —
 - b) in
 - c) at
8. The rules were different _____ the Middle Ages
 - a) in

b) on

c) at

9. It was good _____ him to visit her.

a) with

b) of

c) to

10. Her love _____ him was incredible.

a) for

b) of

c) with

KEYS ON PREPOSITIONS SCAN

§1

1. 1. on; 2. in; 3. at; 4. at; 5. on; 6. in; 7. on; 8. at; 9. on; 10. at.

2. 1. Some passengers said that they boarded the plane in the morning but did not take off until after midnight.

2. At the beginning of February in 2019, for the fifth time, the World Championship will be hosted. 3. Reception is not open at weekends. 4. Nothing tastes better than a frozen cone of ice cream or a popsicle on a hot summer day. 5. The main tourist season is from April to November, though Venice is also busy at Christmas, Easter and Carnival (February). 6. We – his students, friends, and colleagues – congratulate Professor Jonathan once again on his birthday and wish him excellent health, good luck. 7. This device switches on at dusk and switches off at dawn automatically. 8. On Sunday snowy morning, on December 16th, alumni and students came to the center to share joy with the kids. 9. When he returned to his hotel late at night, he decided to buy some snacks at the nearest store. 10. Presently, the university offers a course of study in culture, at graduate as well as post graduate degrees.

§2

1. 1. at; 2. at; 3. about; 4. by; 5. at; 6. at; 7. about; 8. by; 9. by; 10. about.

2. 1. It is impossible to travel by train from between Turkey and Russia; 2. The films are filmed and mastered to play at a speed of 24 frames per second; 3. We met at a conference organized by their office; 4. The president of the association was very excited about that possibility; 5. Yet women are as good at farming as men; 6. Save time at the airport and get optimal comfort on board; 7. John glanced at Lucy and then stared again at the flames; 8. He invited friends to say how they felt about the text; 9. It is not enough to sell a great product at a good price; 10. He was a violinist at the theatre directed by Smith.

§3

2. 1. It was nice of you to help this time yesterday; 2. He trembled with fear at the sight of this beautiful girl; 3. They were always grateful to me for our trip

to Venice; 4. It is difficult to believe in her love for him, but they went on a cruise; 5. It was wise of you to send me a message late at night; 6. A scientific group by Professor Johnson went on an expedition last year; 7. He caught a cold and shivered with cold. The serendipity was unfair to him; 8. Jessica wrote to an editor, highlighting the key words in bold letters; 9. Table tennis could have been useful for him, but he decided to serve the Internet; 10. On Sunday mornings he likes to go for a swim.

3. 1. It was silly of Sam to visit his grandmother on the day of her arrival; 2. This time yesterday they went on a cruise to relax and go for a swim; 3. She was friendly to him in any case; 4. We went for a walk, but it started raining; 5. That essay was written in italics, and we found time to read it till the end; 6. She was fair to the whole group of actors, she knew how to express her emotions; 7. It was silly of him to dance at dawn; 8. I will be grateful if you write it in block letters; 9. She went on a trip without thinking about her past; 10. It is necessary for her to start the lecture at 3.50.

§4

2. 1. She demonstrated her interest in this scientific article; 2. We found a key to this problem not so long ago; 3. He bought a ticket to the cinema as he wanted to see a film about that character; 4. To my mind, he deserves praising in any case; 5. He always found time to play a practical joke on her; 6. It was his duty to them to start his presentation; 7. We included this chapter into her new book; 8. She doubted about her mark in a subject; 9. These brothers missed a really good lecture on physics; 10. They decided to call on him on winter morning.

3. 1. He decided to postpone his visit to a country; 2. She changed the title of the article for a certain reason; 3. They gave their arguments in reply to her report; 4. Finally we bought a remedy for stomach; 5. Don't try to explain to him, he will lie to you; 6. This collection belonged to our professor Lobov; 7. She always reproaches him for constant doubts; 8. She liked to get on a bus in order to spy on her sister; 9. His first book is dedicated to love, loneliness and inspiration; 10. Professor Ivanova postponed her lecture on physics.

§5

2. 1. It is typical of him not to come at the meeting; 2. Don't complain to her

because she simply doubted the words of her friend; 3. They deprived her of the right to listen to his speech; 4. Well, we joined his team of winners this time yesterday; It is senseless to prove to her, she will follow her point of view; 6. Remember that we are proud of you; 7. He proposed to her, she couldn't refuse; 8. Such behavior is characteristic of her, she is a home-lover; 9. We reached Berlin, and shifted to the train there; 10. Maxim divorced her after ten years of living together.

3. 1. to; 2. -; 3. of; 4. of; 5. to; 6. -; 7. of; 8. -; 9. of; 10. -.

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Infinitive / Past Simple / Past Participle

arise / arose / arisen

be / was / were / been

become / became / become

begin / began / begun

bite / bit / bitten

blow / blew / blown

break / broke / broken

bring / brought / brought

build / built / built

burn / burnt / burnt

buy / bought / bought

catch / caught / caught

choose / chose / chosen

come / came / come

cost / cost / cost

cut / cut / cut

do / did / done

draw / drew / drawn

dream / dreamt / dreamt

drink / drank / drunk

drive / drove / driven

eat / ate / eaten

fall / fell / fallen

feed / fed / fed

feel / felt / felt

fight / fought / fought

find / found / found

fly / flew / flown
forget / forgot / forgotten
get / got / got
give / gave / given
go / went / gone
grow / grew / grown
have / had / had
hear / heard / heard
hide / hid / hidden
hold / held / held
keep / kept / kept
know / knew / known
learn / learnt / learnt
leave / left / left
let / let / let
lose / lost / lost
make / made / made
mean / meant / meant
meet / met / met
put / put / put
read / read [red] / read [red]
ride / rode / ridden
rise / rose / risen
run / ran / run
say / said / said
see / saw / seen
sell / sold / sold
send / sent / sent
sew / sewed / sewn / sewed
shake / shook / shaken
shine / shone / shone
shoot / shot / shot

shut / shut / shut
sing / sang / sung
sit / sat / sat
sleep / slept / slept
slide / slid / slid
smell / smelt / smelt
speak / spoke / spoken
spend / spent / spent
spread / spread / spread
stand / stood / stood
steal / stole / stolen
stick / stuck / stuck
strike / struck / struck
swear / swore / sworn
sweep / swept / swept
swim / swam / swum
take / took / taken
teach / taught / taught
tell / told / told
think / thought / thought
throw / threw / thrown
understand / understood / understood
wake / woke / woken
wear / wore / worn
win / won / won
write / wrote / written

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