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ФГБОУ ВО КОСТРОМСКАЯ ГСХА

Кафедра иностранных языков и русского языка как иностранного

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

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*Для контактной и самостоятельной работы студентов,
обучающихся по программе среднего профессионального образования
по специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринарный фельдшер*

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Цель пособия — научить студентов строить высказывания на основе грамматических конструкций с учетом правил синтаксиса и грамматики английского языка.

Сборник упражнений по грамматике рекомендуется для использования на практических занятиях по английскому языку с обучающимися по программе среднего профессионального образования.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для контактной и самостоятельной работы студентов, обучающихся по программе среднего профессионального образования, специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринарный фельдшер. Цель пособия — развитие практических навыков применения грамматики английского языка при выполнении заданий на перевод, составление монологического и диалогического высказывания. Также пособие включает в себя упражнения по базовым разделам грамматики английского языка. В приложении имеется грамматический справочник к каждому разделу.

Материалы пособия могут быть использованы на практических занятиях, а также для самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

1. To be

1. Fill in the gaps with «is» or «are».

1. She is American. She is from New York.
2. They teachers. One American and the other Japanese.
3. Theystudents. He 12 and she 9 years old.
4. SheSpanish. Shefrom Madrid.
5. They twenty-six years old. Shea teacher and he...a doctor.
6. Shetwenty-four years old. Shefrom Japan.
7. Hefrom London. He12 years old.
8. Hea doctor. He from Athens.

2. Write «am», «is» or «are».

1. The weather is nice today.
2. I ...not rich.
3. This bagheavy.
4. These bagsheavy.
5. Look! ThereMike.
6. My brother and I good football players.
7. Janeat home. Her children at school.
8. I.... a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

3. Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use «is/isn't» or «are/aren't».

1. (it/hot today) It is hot today.
2. (it/windy today)
3. (my hands/ cold)
4. (Brazil/a very big country)
5. (diamonds/ cheap)
6. (Toronto / in the US)

4. Complete the sentences (don't forget to use a pronoun).

1. Peter is ill. He is in bed.
2. I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
3. Mr. Black is a very old man. 98.
4. These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable.
5. The weather is nice today. warm and sunny.
6. '..... late.' 'No, I'm not. I'm early.'
7. Bill isn't at home. at work.
8. '.....your coat.' 'Oh, thank you very much.'

2. Present Simple, Present Continuous, Impersonal sentences.

1. Rewrite each sentence as a positive or negative sentence, or a question. Use Present Simple.

1. I visit my parents very often. (negative). I don't visit my parents very often.
2. Does he go to school every day? (positive).....
3. She comes from Germany. (question)
4. She goes to work by car. (question)
5. We watch television every night. (negative)
6. He doesn't walk to work every day. (positive)
7. She plays football every Sunday. (question)

**2. Complete the sentences (Present Simple). Use:
open boil cost speak teach close**

1. Jaime speaks four languages.
2. The shops in the city centre usually at 9 o'clock in the morning.
3. The museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4. Michael is a teacher. He biology to children.
5. Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
6. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FARMER.

John Fields 1) is (be) a farmer. He 2).... (get up) at 5 o'clock in the morning. He 3)....(wash), 4)....(get) dressed and 5)....(have) breakfast. He 6)....(put on) his coat and 7)....(go) outside. He 8)....(milk) the cows early in the morning. His wife and children 9)....(not/get up) so early. They 10).... (get up) at 7 o'clock. His wife 11)....(feed) the chicken and then she 12)....(make) some tea for herself. The children 13)....(not/like) tea. They 14).... (drink) milk. At 7:30 am, John 15).... (take) the children to school. His wife 16)....(help) John on the farm and then she 17)....(do) the housework. At 4 p.m. the children 18).... (come) home from school. Mrs. Fields 19)....(cook) dinner. John 20)....(not/help) his wife with the cooking because he can't cook. In the evening, John and his wife 21)....(watch) TV or 22).... (listen) to the radio. The children 23)....(not/watch) TV. They 24)....(do) their homework. They all 25)....(go) to bed at 9 p.m.

4. Rewrite each sentence as a positive or negative, or a question.

Use Present Continuous.

1. She is watching television now. (question) Is she watching television now?
2. He isn't staying at this hotel. (positive)
3. She's reading. (negative)
4. They are working. (question)
5. They are not playing football. (positive).....
6. He is eating. (negative)
7. He is listening to the radio. (question)

5. Complete the sentences (Present Continuous). Use the verbs:

stand work build swim take play

1. Please be quiet. I am working.
2. Somebody in the river.
3. They a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
4. 'Where is Jim?' 'He a shower.'
5. He the piano right now.
6. 'You on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'

6. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present

Continuous.

It 1) is very cold today and it 2)....(snow). It always 3).... (snow) here in December. Peter 4)....(swim) in the sea now. He 5)....(like) fish and 6)....(love) cold weather. Peter's friend 7)....(watch) him. Peter always 8)....(bring) his friend a fish. His friend 9)....(wait) for his fish. Peter 10)....(not/cook) his fish. He 11)....(eat) it in the sea. This 12)....(is/not) strange because Peter is a penguin.

7. Complete the impersonal sentences (use «it is» or «is it»).

1. What time is it?
2. We must go now. very late.
3. true that Mike can fly a helicopter?
4. 'What day..... today? Monday?' 'No, Friday.'
5. five kilometers from the airport to the city centre.
6. possible to phone you at your office?
7. 'Do you want to walk to the hotel?' 'I don't know. How far?'
8. Julia's birthday. She is 20.
9. The weather isn't so nice today. cloudy.

3. There is/are There was/were

1. Complete the sentences. Write – «there is/there isn't/ is there» or «there are/there aren't/are there».

1. This city isn't old. There aren't any old buildings.
2. Look! a photo of your sister in the newspaper!
3. 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
4. five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
5. 'How many students in the class?' 'Thirty'.
6. The road is usually very quiet. much traffic.
7. '..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
8. nowhere to sit down. any chairs.
9. some big trees in the garden.
10. This restaurant is very quiet. many people here.
11. How many players in a football team?
12. nothing on TV tonight.

2. Complete the sentences. Write – «there was/there wasn't/ was there» or «there were/there weren't/were there».

1. I was hungry, but there wasn't anything to eat.
2. any phone messages for me yesterday?
3. I opened the envelope, but it was empty. nothing in it.
4. a good film on TV last night.
5. We stayed at a very big hotel. 550 rooms.
6. The time now is 11.15. a train at 11 o'clock.
7. We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
8. I'm sorry. I'm late. a lot of traffic.
9. Twenty years ago many tourists here. Now there are a lot.
10. The wallet was empty. any money in it.

4. Have got/Has got

1. Write sentences with «got» (I've got/have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

1. They have two children. They have got two children
2. She doesn't have a key.
3. He has a new job.
4. They don't have much money.
5. Do you have an umbrella?
6. We have a lot of work to do.
7. I don't have your phone number.

8. Does your father have a car?
9. How much money do we have?

2. Write «have got», «has got», «haven't got», or «hasn't got».

1. Jane hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
2. They like animals. They three dogs and two cats.
3. Mike isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
4. Anna wants to go to the concert, but she a ticket.
5. They don't read much. They many books.
6. 'What is wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
7. 'Where is my pen?' 'I don't know. I it'.

3. Complete the sentences. Use «have/has got» or «haven't/hasn't got» with:

a lot of friends four wheels a headache six legs
a garden much time a key

1. We must hurry. We haven't got much time.
2. An insect
3. I'm not feeling well. I
4. Most cars
5. Everybody likes Tom. He
6. It's a nice house, but it
7. I can't open a door. I

5. Adjectives/adverbs

1. Put the words in the right order.

1. (new /live in /house /they /a) They live in a new house.
2. (like/ jacket/ I/ that/ green)
3. (music/ like/ do/ classical/ you?)
4. (had/ wonderful/ a/ I/ holiday)
5. (went to/ restaurant/ a Japanese/ we)

2. The words below are adjectives or nouns. Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

sharp water languages long job knife air black
clouds dangerous foreign fresh holiday hot

1. Fire-fighting is a dangerous job.
2. I need a to cut these onions.
3. Can you open the window? We need some
4. Do you speak any ?

5. Look at those It's going to rain.
6. Mary works very hard, and she's very tired. She needs a
7. I would like to have a shower, but there's no

3. Complete the sentences. Choose from the words below.

come explain know listen sleep think win work
carefully carefully clearly easily hard quickly well well

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully.
2. They At the end of the day they are always tired.
3. Mike! I need your help. !
4. Our teacher doesn't things very We never understand him.
5. I'm tired this morning. I didn't last night.
6. You play chess much better than me. When we play, you always... .
7. before you answer the question.
8. I've met Peter a few times, but I don't her very

4. Chose the correct variant.

1. Please be quiet/quietly. I'm working.
2. Julia is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
3. Come on, Ramsay! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
4. Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
5. Those apples look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
6. I don't remember much about the accident. Everything happened quick/quickly.
7. 'Where is Arya?' 'She was here, but she left sudden/suddenly.'
8. Robin is a very careful/carefully driver.

6. Prepositions (places, directions)

1. Fill in the gaps with — «at», «beside», «behind», «on», «opposite», «from...to», «above» or «in front of».

Myranda is 1) at the airport. She is waiting for her flight 2) Athens London. There is a man sitting 3) her. He has got a cap 4) his head. There are some suitcases 5) them. An old woman is sleeping 6) the seat 7)them. 8) Myranda there is a security guard. He has got a mobile phone 9) his hand. The information board is 10) him.

2. Complete the sentences, using a preposition.

on round at down in under out of over off
through

1. That boat is too tall to go under the bridge.
2. I can't get this table the door.
3. This picture keeps falling the wall.
4. I'm tired. I've been walking the shops all morning.
5. Can you help me get my bags the car?
6. Jon is college now.
7. Be careful with that case. You might fall the steps.
8. There is a strain my new shirt.

3. Write — in/at/on.

1. There is a mirror on the wall in the living room.
2. I looked at the list of names. My name was the bottom.
3. Don't sit the grass. It's wet.
4. What have you got your bag?
5. Look! There is a man the roof. What is he doing?
6. There are a lot of fish this river.
7. It's difficult to carry a lot of things a bicycle.
8. There are a few shops the end of the street.
9. My sister lives in London.
10. There is a small park the top of the hill.
11. I think I heard the doorbell. There is somebody the door.
12. Our house is number 3 – the number is the door.

4. Write — «to» or «at» if necessary.

1. We had a good meal at a restaurant, and then we went back to the hotel.
2. There were a lot of people waiting the bus stop.
3. Jim didn't go work yesterday.
4. I'm tired. I'm going home.
5. A man jumped into the river and swam the other side.
6. Why did you go home early last night?
7. There were 30 000 people the baseball match.
8. Nick is not very well. He has gone the doctor.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

Anna is 1) on holiday in the north of Scotland when she gets a text message from her friend, Maria. «Please, return to your hotel and wait 2) the lobby for my next message. Your life is 3) danger.» Anna is very scared, so she decides to return to the hotel 4).... taxi instead of

going 5)..... foot. She is 6) the hotel lobby sitting 7)..... a chair when she gets Maria's next message. «Go to your room immediately!» Anna walks up the stairs to her room. When she opens the door, she sees that Maria is sitting 8)..... an armchair laughing. «Surprise! I just arrived 9) train,» she says. «Happy Birthday!»

7. Imperative mood

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are talking to their children, Joe and Emma. Write what they say, use imperative sentences.

1. The door is closed. Emma can open it. — Open the door, please.
2. Joe is going to touch the cooker. It is hot.
3. The window is closed. It is hot. Emma is there.
4. I want Joe to be quiet.
5. I don't want Emma to be late tonight.
6. I need to lift this box. Emma can help me out.
7. I want Joe to bring me another biscuit.
8. It's time for Joe to get up.

2. Complete the sentences. Use — «let's» with:
go to a restaurant take a taxi wait a little go for a swim watch TV

1. Would you like to go now? — No, let's wait a little.
2. Shall we have a dinner at home? — No,
3. Would you like to play tennis? — No,
4. Do you want to walk home? — No,
5. Shall I put a CD on? — No,

3. Answer with — «No, don't ...» or «No, let's not ...» .

1. Shall we go by bus? — No, let's not go by bus.
2. Do you want me to turn on the light?
3. Shall I wait for you?
4. Shall we go home now?
5. Shall we go to the cinema?
6. Do you want me close the door?
7. Do you want to dance?

8. Present Perfect/ Present Perfect Continuous

1. Write the correct form of the present perfect to complete these sentences.

1. Have you ever been to Rome? (you ever be)
2. this film before. (I see)
3. to Brazil. (I never be)
4. the president. (they meet)
5. in a foreign country? (they ever live)
6. a British policeman before. (they never see)
7. abroad. (we never be)
8. that new film about dwarfs? (you see)
9. this book. (I read)

2. Complete the dialogue, putting the verbs into the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

Ann: I (be) busy this morning. I have been busy this morning.

Mary: Yes, you look exhausted. What (you do)?

Ann: I (not stop) all morning. I (write) letters, (answer) the phone, (do) the filing...it (be) impossible!

Mary: It (be) the same for me. My phone (ring) all morning. I (write) five letters...and I (interview) three people for that secretarial job.

Ann: Have you? Oh, I (interview) one as well. And I (send) off another ten application forms to people who want them. It seems to be very popular.

Mary: It does, doesn't it? I can't think why. Four people (phone) me about it this morning.

Ann: Have they? Oh, and I (look) through that letter, you know, the one the managing director sent to all the staff...

Mary: oh, yes, I (already read) that. Not very interesting, is it?

Ann: No...I think I (read) it all before...

3. Write these sentences — use present perfect continuous.

1. How long (you learn) to drive? How long have you been learning to drive?
2. I'm tired. We (walk) all day.
3. Tom (live) here for twenty-five years.
4. How long (you study) English?
5. I (work) here since I was 20.
6. He should pass the exam. She (study) for weeks.
7. They (watch) tennis since 3 p.m.
8. I (wait) here for ages.

9. The children look exhausted. What (they do)?

4. Complete the sentences with a verbs below:

break finish invite go take see forget

1. Mike is having a party tonight. He has invited a lot of people.
2. I'm looking for Eva. Whereshe?
3. Where are my glasses? — I don't know. I them.
4. I can't find my umbrella. Somebodyit.
5. Can I have a look at your newspaper? — Yes, I with it.
6. Look! Somebody that window.
7. I know that woman, but I her name.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Mike: What are you doing, Peter?

Peter: I 1) (look through) have been looking through my old toy box all morning. It brings back lots of memories. Look, I 2) (find) my old train set!

Mike: You 3) (play) with those trains for over an hour. I 4) (watch) you.

Peter: They are great! I 5) (not/have) so much fun for years. Look at this one!

Mike: Yes, Peter — it's a very nice train. But 6) (you/see) the time?

Peter: No, why?

Mike: It's 11 am. Your boss 7) (just/phone) from the office.

Peter: What for?

Mike: He 8) (wait) for you all morning. You have an important meeting.

9. Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs

1. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives as in the example.

Example: long longer the longest

1. happy
2. young
3. shallow
4. difficult
5. dirty

2. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the adjective. (comparative or superlative).

**Example: Jill's a far _____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
more intelligent**

1. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
2. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
3. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
4. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
5. Mike is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.

3. Compare the objects using as...as.

Example: Maths and English. (difficult) Maths is as difficult as English.

History and Russian, (-/difficult) History is not so difficult as Russian.

Weather in autumn and weather in summer. (-/pleasant)

A snake and a crocodile, (dangerous)

Shoes and coats, (expensive)

A bike and a motor-bike, (-/comfortable)

Holidays and week-ends, (wonderful)

4. Choose the right answer.

1. Mike found himself a _____ job somewhere out of town.
a) safer b) more safe c) more safer d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is _____ from the center.
a) the farther b) farthest c) the farthest d) furthest
3. This detailed map is _____ the atlas.
a) more useful as b) more useful like c) more useful than d) usefuller as
4. Safari parks are _____ places of all to keep animals.
a) better b) the best c) most better d) more better
5. This computer is _____ advanced than the old model.
a) farther b) far most c) far d) far more

5. Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.

1. I speak English (fluent) now than last year. more fluently
2. She greeted me (polite) of all.
3. She smiled (happy) than before.
4. This girl dances (graceful) of all.
5. Could you write (clear)?
6. Planes can fly (high) than birds.

7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives (careful) than before.
8. Jim can run (fast) than John.
9. Our team played (bad) of all.
10. He worked (hard) than ever before.

10. Past Simple, Past Continuous

1. Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of the verb «BE»:

<u>T O D A Y</u>	<u>Y E S T E R D A Y</u>
Example: I'm at home. I was at home.....
1. Jane and Michael are tired.
2. She's in the park.
3. It's a sunny day.
4. You're late.
5. They aren't hungry.
6. We aren't at work.
7. I'm thirsty.
8. You aren't at school.
9. We're at the cinema.
10. Paula isn't happy.
11. Everyone is excited.
12. I'm not afraid.

2. Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

Example: It was very cold. The sun was not shining (not / shine)

1. It wasn't a stormy night. The wind (not / blow)
2. He wasn't sleeping. He (look) at the ceiling.
3. They were having a rest. They (not / work).
4. They were very happy. They (enjoy) the party.
5. He was at home. He (watch) a movie on TV.
6. He was getting worse. He (not / recover).
7. We (travel) in the north of Turkey when we were on holiday.
8. She (drive) so fast when the accident happened.
9. I (not / sleep) when you came in.

3. Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:

Example: go shopping (-)

Jean didn't go

shopping yesterday.

clean the house (+)

.....

feed the cat (+)

.....

telephone Mary (-)

.....

watch a film on TV (-)

.....

visit her grandparents (+)

.....

take them a cake (+)

.....

4. Answer the questions using PAST SIMPLE and PAST CONTINUOUS.

Example: How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)

She hurt herself while she was playing soccer.

1. How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)

.....

2. How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)

.....

3. How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)

.....

4. How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)

.....

5. How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)

.....

6. How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)

.....

7. How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)

.....

8. How did your children burn themselves? (make breakfast)

.....

9. How did Martha fall? (dance)

.....

5. Form a question for the underlined part of the sentence.

how	what	where	how long
what kind of	who	how many	
when	why		

Example:....What kind of music did he like.....? He liked classical music.

1.? I visited my cousin.
2.? We talked about my job.
3.? She went to the beach.
4.? She met her friend.
5.? They spoke Russian.
6.? They swam in the ocean.
7.? He had dinner at 8:00.
8.? I baked an apple pie.
9.? She cried because her dog ran away.
10.? I stayed for a week.
11.? I came home by train.
12.? He ate three hamburgers.
13.? He left the restaurant at 9:00.
14.? She wrote a letter to her mother.
15.? They studied all morning.
16.? We took a lot of photographs.
17.? We sent a postcard to our teacher.
18.? He fell asleep during the lecture.
19.? I lost my wallet while I was skating.
20.? They closed their eyes because they were scared.

6. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses (в скобках) using PAST SIMPLE or PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. Sally was eating (eat) dinner last night when someone knocked (knock) on the door.
2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred (come) at seven-thirty. I (study) when Fred (come).
3. While I (study) last night, Fred (drop by) to visit me.
4. My roommate's parents (call) him last night while we (watch) TV.

5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he..... (come) home, I (talk) to my mother on the phone.

11. Used to

1. Rewrite the sentences using USED TO:

1. When she was a child, she lived in a small village.
.....When she was a child, she used to live in a small village.
2. When he was a young man, he enjoyed playing basketball.
.....
3. In ancient Rome, wall paintings were a popular form of advertising.
.....
4. Before she learned to read, her parents read stories to her.
.....
5. Before he came to Ankara, life was cheap in Turkey.
.....
6. Jim spoke German at school, but he has now forgotten it.
.....
7. Susan was a nurse before she got married and raised a family.
.....
8. Sally played tennis when she was abroad, but she prefers swimming now.
.....
9. Before they bought their house, they lived in an apartment.
.....
10. While she was going to university, she worked in a doctor's office.
.....
11. Before he married his second wife, he was quite happy.
.....

2. Complete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T USE TO and the verbs in brackets:

I didn't use to have (not have) many friends when I was a child so I (play) with my toys all day. I (worry) about things a lot but I(not bite) my nails or suck my thumb. I remember that I (cry) a lot and I (be) really afraid of the dark.

3. Complete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:

do	give	have	learn	read	<u>wear</u>
----	------	------	-------	------	-------------

School has changed since I was a student. We used to wear school uniform and I didn't like that very much. We a lot of lessons and most of them were difficult. We homework every day. We lots of books and we everything by heart. And our teachers us a lot of tests and examinations. Some of them were impossible! I think school is easier now than it was 50 years ago.

4. Complete the sentences with these words.

didn't use to used to use to

1. What did you _____ throw away?
2. We _____ throw things away. (-)
3. We _____ keep things we might want later. (+)

5. Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

200 years ago...

1. ...people used to/ didn't use to make their own clothes.
2. ...people used to/ didn't use to have mobile phones.
3. ...people used to/ didn't use to read books.
4. ...people used to/ didn't use to watch TV.
5. ...people used to/ didn't use to drive cars.
6. ...people used to/ didn't use to walk everywhere.

12. Future Simple

1. Rewrite the underlined verb forms in Future Simple.

1. Come to see me in the afternoon. I work in the garden. – I will work in the garden
2. I don't know if I stay here. Perhaps I move to a big city.
3. I think every student uses a computer in future.
4. The meeting take place at 6 p.m.
5. – She is late.
– Don't worry, she comes.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form (Future Simple).

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) a lot of money. You will earn a lot of money.

2. You (travel) around the world.
3. You (meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) you.
5. You (not/have) any problems.
6. Many people (serve) you.
7. They (anticipate) your wishes.
8. There (not/be) anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) perfect.
10. But all these things (happen/only) if you marry me.

3. Form a complete sentence in a question form using Future Simple.

1. you/ ask/ him? Will you ask him?
2. Jenny/ lock/ the door?
3. it/ rain?
4. the teacher/ test/ our English?
5. what/ they/ eat?
6. When/ she/ be/ back?
7. who/ drive/ us/ into town?
8. where/ we/ meet?
9. when/ I/ be/ famous?
10. what/ you/ do?

4. Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses (в скобках) in Future Simple.

Example: We (clean) will clean on Tuesday.

1. The house is dirty. I (clean) it on Monday.
2. (cook) you on Tuesday, please?
3. It looks like the washer is broken. I (ask) a repair man to come and fix it.
4. Okay, then, our group (meet) on Thursday.
5. Helga, (hike) you with us on Friday?

13. Pronouns

1. Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns.

1. This is Tim. His car is very fast.
2. Jane and I are in the garden. books are in the classroom.
3. Are you a driver? Where is car?
4. I am a driver? This is school.
5. She is my friend. name is Sarah.
6. These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.

7. Look at that cat. eyes are green.
8. Your friend and you are sad today. What's problem?
9. That's Mr. Green. He is driving car.
10. Ali's and Can's bags are heavy. bags are full.
11. Jim and Harry are listening to pop music. mother is cooking in the kitchen.
12. The dog is eating a bone. teeth are very sharp.
13. Are you and your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car.
14. A: What's job? B: I'm a mechanic.
15. Madonna is a famous singer. new records are great.

2. Rewrite these sentences using personal pronouns or possessive pronouns.

1. Jane's father is very thin.
..... He is very thin.
2. Men's trousers are very expensive.
.....
3. Jim's shirt is very long.
.....
4. Is your brother a businessman?
.....
5. My mother and I would like some tea.
.....
6. These are Ashley's and my books.
.....
7. Mrs. Brown's daughters are in the garden.
.....
8. Where is George's mother?
.....
9. My father's car is blue.
.....
10. That rabbit is grey. The rabbit's ears are long.
.....

3. Fill in the blanks with *ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT*:

1. We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with us.
2. Are the lights on? Turn off!
3. Where is my book? I'm looking for
4. She is very tired. Help
5. I'm very thirsty. Give a glass of water.

6. This is Mark's pen. Give it to
7. Look at Are they your friends?
8. Are you John Brown? There is a letter for

4. Complete the passage. Use these words.

my your his her its our their his

Hello. My name is Patrick. I'm nine. I have got a brother. His name is Andy and he's eleven. We are on holiday in Spain. The hotel is very good and swimming-pool is large.

Andy and I have got a sister. name is Liz. She's six years old. mother and father are in the restaurant now. Their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, are in the restaurant, too. two sons are in the pool.

Andy has got a girl-friend. girl-friend's name is Sandra. She's in class at school.

Where is your family? Is family here, too?

5. Choose the right answer.

1. The north-east of England was famous for shipbuilding industry.
a) his b) its c) her
2. A man can leave job and look for another one that suits him.
a) his b) your c) her
3. Some farm workers get most of work in summer.
a) its b) their c) her
4. She explain how she had lostjob.
a) my b) your c) her
5. A nation's wealth depended on owning precious metals.
a) its b) my c) their
6. Merchants were people who made money through the buying and selling goods.
a) his b) your c) their
7. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test theory.
a) ----- b) your c) its
8. Each good has own utility value for the consumer.
a) their b) its c) my
9. The price of goods is not always the same as real cost.
a) their b) its c) my
10. Consumers want satisfaction from resources (time and money).
a) her b) its c) their

6. Finish the sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

Example: He looked at ...himself... in the mirror.

1. I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
2. Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
3. My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed
4. I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
5. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
6. I want to know more about you. Tell me about
7. Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after !

7. Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. *This/These* are the shoes I like.
2. *This/ That* car over there is the best one.
3. *These/ Those* books right here are mine.
4. *That/Those* store across the street sells clothes.
5. *Those/ This* students over there are my friends.

14. Articles

1. Put in "A / AN" or "THE". Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.

1. There was a waiter standing at the entrance of the restaurant. I ordered him glass of vodka with some juice in it.
2. There was question I wanted to ask biology teacher about kangaroo. She had said kangaroo carried her baby in kind of bag in front part of her body. I wanted to know how many baby kangaroos it could carry at time.
3. «Is that your wife?»
«No, my wife's woman in red dress.»
4. I work with man and two women. man is quite nice, but women are not very friendly.
5. What's in newspaper?
6. Can you show me that book, please?
7. What's name of woman in blue dress?
8. water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
9. I like steak, but I don't like eggs.
10. She lives in nice flat on fifth floor of old house.
11. It's terrible - eggs are \$ 2 dozen.

12. There was boy and girl in the room. boy was Japanese but girl looked foreign. She was wearing fur coat.
13. This morning I bought newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is.
14. «Have you got car?»
«No, I've never had car in my life.»
15. We don't go to cinema very much these days. In fact, in town where we live there isn't cinema.

2. Put a suitable article into the blanks:

1. My neighbour is a photographer; let's ask him for some advice about colour films.
2. I had very bad night; I didn't sleep wink.
3. He is vegetarian; you won't get meat at his house.
4. youngest boy has just started going to school;
..... eldest boy is at college.
5. I went to school to talk to headmistress. I persuaded her to let Ann give up gymnastics and take ballet lessons instead.
6. There was knock on door. I opened it and found small dark man in check overcoat and soft hat.
7. – Are John and Mary cousins?
– No, they aren't cousins; they are brother and sister.
8. postman's little boy says that he'd rather be dentist than doctor, because dentists don't get called out at night.
9. – Would you like to hear story about Englishman, Irishman and Scotsman?
– No. I've heard stories about Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen before and they are all same.
10. '..... modern burglars don't hide under beds.' said her daughter.

3. Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed.

1. He went to -----(no article) Spain last month.
2. When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid.

3. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62nd St.
4. Tokyo is largest city in World.
5. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.
6. Miami is center of tobacco industry.
7. Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico.
8. rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast.
9. largest river in America is Mississippi.
10. New York subway trains are very comfortable.
11. climate of southern Florida is very nice all year.
12. capital of France is Paris, but capital of England is London.
13. Tenth Street has some very nice shops.
14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.
15. President will be on TV tonight.

15. Modal verbs

1. Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:

1. She is ill, so she must see the doctor.
2. It's raining heavily. You take your umbrella.
3. We (not / pick) the flowers in the park.
4. Mike is nine months old. He (not / eat) nuts.
5. I am very tall. So I play basketball.
6. I'm sorry but we (not / come) to your party tomorrow.
7. You are speaking very quietly. I (not / understand) you.
8. I use your phone?
9. We go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
10. My hands are dirty. I wash them.
11. It's late. I go now.
12. You stop at a red traffic light.
13. You (not / speed) in the city.
14. Tourists take their passports when they go abroad.
15. Footballers (not / touch) the ball with their hands.

2. Use the words in brackets to rewrite these statements.

**Example: It's a pity you didn't visit Florence when you were in Italy. –
You should have visited Florence when you were in Italy.**

1. It's possible that he isn't as clever as he looks. (may)
2. I advise you to take some pills. (ought to)
3. She wore her evening dress unnecessarily; formal clothes weren't required. (need)
4. Don't touch this bottle – there's poison in it. (must)
5. I'm sure he didn't accept any bribes – he's too honest for that. (can)
6. Look at him. It's obvious that he's suffering. (must)
7. She's like to come up with the solution. (might)
8. It was impossible for us to come to the meeting. (could)
- 9 It's possible that the trains were delayed. (may)
10. There was no need to buy the tickets – the museum was free on Sunday.

3. A mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about opening it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.

- Jill : May I have a look at it? (permission)
Tom : I think who it's from. (negative ability)
Jill : It be important. (assumption)
Tom : you read the postmark? (ability)
Jill : It be from the taxman. (possibility)
Tom : No, it be from him. He always uses a special envelope. (negative assumption)
Jill : It be from your bank manager (possibility), so you open it immediately. (advice)
Tom : Yes, I stop putting it off (obligation).
Now, let's see. Is it
good news or bad?

4. Complete the sentences with MUST / MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T:

Example: I haven't got much time. I must hurry.

1. 'Do you want me to wait for you?'
'No, it's okay. You wait.'
2. Smith gave me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
3. You come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
4. We have enough food at home so wego shopping today.
5. This book is very valuable. You..... look after it very carefully and you lose it.

6. You have got a new skirt, so you buy another.
7. It's holiday tomorrow. You get up early.
8. He's ill, so he see the doctor.
9. It's snowing. You put on your coat.
10. You take too many aspirins in one day.

5. Circle all the suitable modal verbs in the text. There may be more than one correct choice.

Mark Stewart and Jonathan Pierce, candidates for this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry, announced today that they (1) *may/could/need* give up their research on a new generation of antidepressants. Professor Pierce said: 'We (2) *can't/ have to/ mustn't* bear the thought that our work (3) *must/should/might* be used to harm, rather than help people. This is what we fear happened with our research on anaesthetics. We (4) *could/were able/may* produce a chemical substance that (5) *shall/could/might* alleviate migraine pain by 80%. However, we've now been informed that the results of our research (6) *may/can/could* have been used to produce a poison gas. This shows how careful scientists (7) *ought/have/must* to be with disclosing their work. We probably (8) *shouldn't/needn't/couldn't* have published the results of our research. In future, we (9) *must/will/can* be more careful because it's our duty to think about how scientific data (10) *should/must/can* be used'.

16. Phrasal verbs

1. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

about	after	away	back	by	for	in	<u>into</u>	off
on	over	together	up					

1. We had some problems when we checked into the hotel. They had reserved the room under the wrong name.
2. My book club meets regularly to discuss selected novels. In fact, we are getting _____ next week to talk about a really unique mystery novel called Illusion.
3. Mrs. Jones's husband passed _____ last Friday. We are going to attend his funeral next week.
4. In the dream, my wallet turned _____ a butterfly and flew away. Isn't that symbolic. I think I'd better stop spending so much money.
5. Before the plane took _____, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
6. Don't forget to put your gloves _____. It is cold outside!

7. The police chased the robber down the street and through the park but they couldn't catch him. He got _____ by jumping on the back of a passing truck.
8. Fred told us to keep _____. He said the dog was very aggressive and that it might even be rabid.
9. I am looking _____ an apartment near the beach. I would like a studio or a one bedroom with a view of the ocean.
10. I can't believe how much John takes _____ his father. They look and act exactly the same.

2. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal verb:

1. John never really got _____ this type of music.
a) into b) off c) in
2. The girl in the blue jacket got _____ at the last stop.
a) into b) off c) in
3. I had a late night last night. I got _____ (= came back home) at 4:00 AM.
a) into b) off c) in
4. You don't need a car to get _____ this city.
a) around b) up c) along
5. My father and I don't get _____. In fact, we always argue.
a) around b) up c) along
6. We have to get _____ early tomorrow morning.
a) around b) up c) along
7. I tried calling her all night, but I couldn't get _____.
a) through b) on c) by
8. It's hard to get _____ (= survive) on the money I make.
a) through b) on c) by
9. We have to get _____ this bus.
a) through b) on c) by
10. He still hasn't gotten _____ the fact that his girlfriend left him.
a) over b) at c) by

3. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

after around away down for into out over
through up

1. While you are hiking in the forest, you need to look out for rattlesnakes. They are often lying on the trails.
2. If you don't know his phone number, you can look it _____ in the phone book.

3. The police are going to look _____ the recent robberies in the neighborhood. Hopefully, they will find the thief.
4. While he was looking _____ the papers, he noticed a couple of spelling mistakes.
5. If you look _____ the telescope, you can see the rings around Saturn.
6. Sandy is going to look _____ the children while we are at the business dinner.
7. When there is an eclipse, you should look _____ from the sun. Looking at the sun can sometimes damage your eyes.
8. I lost my keys. Can you help me look _____ them?
9. The lost child stood there in the middle of the store looking _____ trying to find his parents.
10. She always looks _____ on people who don't agree with her. I think she is very arrogant.

4. Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs.

passed away, do without, look forward to, called off, made up, carried away, break out, run out, put up with, keep up

1. Don't smoke in the forest. Fires break out easily at this time of the year.
2. I _____ seeing my friends again.
3. I'm afraid; we have _____ of apple juice. Will an orange juice do?
4. Your website has helped me a lot to _____ the good work.
5. A friend of mine has _____ her wedding.
6. His mother can't _____ his terrible behavior anymore.
7. As an excuse for being late, she _____ a whole story.
8. I got _____ by his enthusiasm.
9. I just cannot _____ my mobile. I always keep it with me.
10. She was very sad because her father _____ last week.

5. Use the following verbs (believe, fill, get, look, put, switch, take, throw, turn, try) and the prepositions (away, down, for, in, off, on, out) to form sentences.

1. Quick! Get on the bus. It's ready to leave.
2. I don't know where my book is. I have to _____ it.
3. It's dark inside. Can you _____ the light, please?
4. _____ the form, please.
5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you _____ these jeans?
6. It's warm inside. _____ your coat.

7. This pencil is really old. You can _____ it _____
8. It's so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little.
9. The firemen were able to _____ the fire in Church Street.
10. Does your little brother _____ ghosts?

17. Passive voice

1. Open the brackets

1. St. Petersburg (found) in 1703? — Was St. Petersburg founded in 1703?
2. His new book (finish) next year.
3. Many schools (build) in our city.
4. The article already (translate)?

2. Change sentences into Passive Voice. Use the example

E.g: Shakespeare wrote «Romeo and Juliet». — «Romeo and Juliet» was written by Shakespeare.

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. (Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)
3. The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)

3. Put «with» or «by».

1. The hall was decorated with pink balloons.
2. The roof of the church will be repaired ... local people.
3. This material has been already published ... Cambridge University Press.
4. The house was built ... money that he had borrowed from the bank.
5. When the the accident happened, the car was brought ... police.

4. Translate into English.

1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное.
2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное.
3. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям.
4. Меня часто посылают на юг.
5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей.

5. Translate into Russian.

1. The Leningrad metro was being constructed when the Great Patriotic war broke up.
2. In Soviet times Tsiolkovsky's ideas were recognised and he was given state support.
3. We were told about the sad state of art in eastern regions.
4. The lightness of hydrogen is made use of in the filling of balloons.
5. Safety and protection for the people working around the atomic reactor are provided by a mass of reinforced concrete, 8 feet thick.

6. Choose the correct verbs in brackets

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
3. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs.
4. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
5. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.

18. Indirect (Reported) speech

1. Convert into reported speech.

1. 'I am sorry to disturb you,' said Mike to Elisa. — Mike said to Elisa, that he was sorry to disturb her.
2. 'The taxi is waiting' said the porter.
3. 'I'm Monica's teacher of history,' said Mr. O'Brian.
4. 'I'll be all right in a minute,' said Flora.
5. 'I'm deeply grateful for all Michelle has done for me and my family,' said Gloria.

2. Convert into reported speech paying special attention to the adverbial modifiers of time and place.

1. 'I posted your letter yesterday,' said Pearl to her. — Pearl said that he posted her letter a day before.
2. 'I'll have another talk with him tomorrow,' said Agnes.
3. 'You have a beautiful place here,' said Pete.
4. 'Jessica arrived last night and she wanted to see you,' said Arny.
5. 'You'll never guess whom I met today. It was Flora!' said Nick.

3. Choose the proper adverb or the adverbial phrase.

1. Mr. Brown said the manager would be back in London (tomorrow, the following day).
2. He says he enjoyed the film (yesterday, the previous day).

3. The secretary told Mr. Black that Mr. Brown had called him up (two hours ago, two hours before).
4. The secretary said Mr. Brown was having an appointment (now, then).
5. Mary says she will book tickets for the cinema (tomorrow, the next day).

4. Change into reported speech.

1. 'Are you a doctor or a nurse?' father asked a lady.
2. 'Is there another road to Valka?' asked the tourist.
3. 'Is Peter a good athlete?' Tom asked his friend.
4. 'Are there any historical novels in your library?' the student asked the librarian.
5. 'Was the film interesting?' we wanted to know.

5. Answer the questions in reported speech; begin you answers with the words 'He asked me ...'.

1. 'Where do you write compositions?' — He asked me where I wrote compositions.
2. 'How many of you received good marks?'
3. 'What did you do yesterday?'
4. 'When will your holidays begin?'
5. 'Why is Tom always late?'
6. 'What did he ask you?'

6. Read the following orders or requests and the questions; then answer the questions in indirect speech.

1. 'Turn back.' What did the guard order us to do? — The guard ordered us to turn back.
2. 'Learn the principal forms of the irregular verbs.' What did the teacher advise them to do?
3. 'Turn off the light in the kitchen.' What did Mother tell Kate to do?
4. 'Stay here for fifteen minutes, please.' What did Helen ask you to do?
5. 'Make a cup of coffee for me, please.' What did your uncle ask you to do?

7. Change the following requests and orders into reported speech.

1. The teacher: 'Don't be late, Ann!' — The teacher orders Ann not to be late
2. Alice: 'Don't talk when I am listening to music, Tom.'
3. Mother: 'Don't eat so many sweets, children.'
4. The teacher: 'Don't forget to correct your mistakes, Jack.'
5. Charles: 'Don't leave the door open, Mary.'

8. Change into reported speech.

1. 'Can you come to our party?' the girl asked her friend.
2. The boy said, 'May I come in?'
3. 'Can't you help me about the kitchen today?' Mother asked me.
4. 'Must you leave so soon?' Mrs. Wood asked her guests.
5. She said to us, 'May I offer you some coffee?'

9. Translate into English.

1. Мама сказала мне, что моя сестра пошла в медицинский центр.
2. Когда мой друг пришел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.
3. Том спросил своего двоюродного брата, занят ли он и сможет ли он поговорить с ним.
4. Учитель спросил Анну, почему она не выучила стихотворение.
5. Я спросил своих родителей, кто прислал нам эту телеграмму.

10. Change into reported speech.

1. They said, 'This is our book.'
They said that it was their book.
2. She said, 'I went to the cinema yesterday.'
She said _____.
3. He said, 'I am writing a test tomorrow.'
He said _____.
4. You said, 'I will do this for him.'
You said _____.
5. She said, 'I am not hungry now.'
She said _____.

11. Change into reported speech.

1. 'Where is my umbrella?' she asked.
She asked _____.
2. 'How are you?' Martin asked us.
Martin asked us _____.
3. He asked, 'Do I have to do it?'
He asked _____.
4. 'Where have you been?' the mother asked her daughter.
The mother asked her daughter _____.
5. 'Which dress do you like best?' she asked her boyfriend.
She asked her boyfriend _____.

12. Change into reported speech.

A)1. 'Stop talking, Joe,' the teacher said.

The teacher told Joe _____.

2. 'Be patient,' she said to him.

She told him _____.

3. 'Go to your room,' her father said to her.

Her father told her _____.

4. 'Hurry up,' she said to us.

She told us _____.

5. 'Give me the key,' he told her.

He asked her _____.

B)1. 'Don't touch it,' she said to him.

She told him _____.

2. 'Don't do that again,' he said to me.

He told me _____.

3. 'Don't talk to me like that,' he said.

He told her _____.

4. 'Don't repair the computer yourself,' she warned him.

She warned him _____.

5. 'Don't let him in,' she said.

She told me _____.

13. Change into direct speech.

1. She asked me if I liked Coke. – She asked, 'Do you like Coke?'

2. My friend asked me if he could borrow my car.

3. John wanted to know if that had not caused any problem.

4. She asked me if I would not mind about it.

5. They wanted to know where I was going.

19. Conditional sentences

1. Choose the correct verbs in brackets.

1. If you (are not able/will not be able) to do this yourself, I (help/will help) you.

2. If it (isn't/won't be) too expensive, I (buy/will buy) it.

3. You (fail/will fail) your exam if you (don't/won't) study hard.

4. If I (were/would be) you, I (will/would) consult the doctor.

5. If I (live/lived) in the country last summer, I (will/would) grow vegetables.

2. Put the correct verbs in brackets (I тип).

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. - If he practices every day, he will become a champion
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask).
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me.
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him.

3. Put the correct verbs in brackets (II тип).

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. - If you had a driving license, you would get this job.
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive.
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you.
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer.
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home.

4. Put the correct verbs in brackets (II тип).

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. - I would have visited Sarah yesterday if I had known that she was ill.
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too.
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella.
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes.
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night.

5. Translate into English.

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

6. Open the brackets to form conditionals.

1. If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now. -
If the plane had left on time, they would have been in Minsk now
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!'

4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?

20. Subordinate clause

1. Add the necessary conjunction: as soon as, before, after, until, when

1. Call me _____ you finish your homework. - Call me as soon as you finish your homework.
2. Jane will buy everything _____ we take off, don't worry.
3. I'll tell John everything _____ I meet him.
4. They will go home _____ the party is over.
5. We will not start dinner _____ Jack arrives.

2. Translate into English.

1. Когда я буду в Париже, я навещу свою тетю.
2. Как только я попаду домой, я лягу спать.
3. Она никуда не пойдет, пока они не скажут правду.
4. Мы зайдем в библиотеку перед тем, как мы уедем в отпуск.
5. Анна прочтет документы после того, как выздоровеет.

3. Open the brackets and use the proper form.

1. When the rain (stop), we (go) out. - When the rain stops, we'll go out.
2. I (send) you a postcard when I (be) on holiday.
3. Before you (leave), you must visit the gallery.
4. Wait here until I (come) back.
5. When I (go) shopping, I (buy) some food.
6. When I (see) Tom tomorrow, I (invite) him to our party.
7. Before you (leave), don't forget to shut the window.
8. I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London.

4. Choose the correct variant.

1. I'll call you as soon as I ... tickets for the train.
a) to buy b) buy c) shall buy d) bought
2. If the day ... hot, we shall go to the beach.
a) shall be b) is c) was d) will be
3. If he ... home before Friday, he will help us to do the translation.
a) returns b) will return c) return d) returned

4. Please, drive us to the airport if you ... time tomorrow morning.
a) have b) will have c) shall have d) has
5. If you ... to see all these places, you must stay for a week.
a) shall want b) want c) to want d) will want
6. As soon as you ... back from your trip, call on me.
a) came b) shall come c) come d) will come
7. Speak to him about it when you ... him.
a) see b) will see c) seen d) sees
8. They will go for a walk before they ... to bed.
a) goes b) will go c) go d) went
9. Will you wait until he ... back?
a) come b) will come c) comes d) to come
10. Come to see me before you ... for the south.
a) left b) will leave c) leave d) leaves

21. Infinitive, Participle I, Participle II, Gerund

1. Translate into Russian.

1. The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
2. This is for you to decide.
3. The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
4. To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
5. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
6. I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
7. This writer is said to have written a new novel.
8. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
9. They watched the boy cross the street.
10. To advertise in magazines is very expensive.

2. Put «to» before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
3. She was made ... repeat the song.
4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.

5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
7. You ought ... take care of your health.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.

3. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father. — They want to take to the concert by their father.
2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
5. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.

4. Translate into Russian.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.

5. Make infinitives (add «to») or gerunds (add «-ing») of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch) - When I'm tired, I enjoy watching television. It's relaxing.
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)

6. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add «to») or gerunds (add «-ing») of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.

answer apply be be listen make see try use wash work write

1. He tried to avoid ... my question. — He tried to avoid answering my question.

2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

7. Make infinitives (with or without «to») or gerunds (add «-ing») of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke) - She doesn't allow to smoke in the house.
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ...? (do)
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ...it. (read)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)

22. Complex Object

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. Mother expects us ____ early.
a) to arrive b) arriving c) were arriving
2. I don't want you ____ at the top of your voice.
a) shout b) to shout c) shouting
3. She noticed ____ the room.
a) he leaving b) him to leave c) him leaving
4. Mother always lets me ____ her.
a) helped b) help c) to help
5. What made you ____?
a) to laugh b) laughed c) laugh

2. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, чтобы ты знал об этом.

2. Я сказал Алану идти домой.
3. Они пригласили его погостить у них несколько дней.
4. Она не хотела, чтобы я ушел.
5. Я слышал, как она играет на пианино.

3. Translate into Russian.

1. I want you to remember this rule.
2. Glasses make him look older
3. Do you expect her to phone?
4. They think him to be a good driver.
5. She allowed us to borrow her books.

4. Open the brackets and use the proper form

1. The film was very sad. It made me (cry) - The film was very sad. It made me cry.
2. Have you got enough money or do you want me you some. (lend)
3. I heard her the door and (open, go out)
4. She told him the door. (lock)
5. I saw him the ducks. (feed)

5. Change sentences using Complex Object

1. I think she will phone. (expect) – I expect her calling me.
2. My father said I could use his car. (allow)
3. I suggested that she should go home. (offer)
4. I asked my friend 'Can you help me?' (ask)
5. I think you should know the truth. (want)

6. Change sentences using Complex Object. Use the example

E.g: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. — I want her to cook mushroom soup.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. — Their parents saw
2. They said: 'He is an expert in our industry. ' — They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. — The policeman noticed
4. Elvis said to his son: 'Don't watch horror films. ' — Elvis doesn't let
5. 'Mummy, please, buy me that doll,' said the little girl. — The little girl would like

23. Complex Subject

1. Translate into English.

1. Видели, как мальчики вошли в дом.
2. Слышно было, как кто-то ходил на втором этаже.
3. Говорят, он побывал во всех странах в мире.
4. Ожидали, что они вернутся утром.
5. Сообщили, что рейс задерживается из-за шторма.

2. Change sentences using Complex Subject.

E.g. We **heard** that **a car stopped** outside the door.—**A car was heard to stop** outside the door.

It **is believed** that **the poem was written** by Byron.—**The poem is believed to have been written** by Byron.

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.
2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.
3. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.

3. Translate into Russian.

1. This work seems to be taking too much time.
2. The operation seemed to be a complicated one.
3. Money just doesn't happen to interest me.
4. In the middle of the lecture Dr Sommerville happened to pause and look out of the window.
5. From the very first mention of Long John, I was afraid that he might turn out to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the inn.
6. Clyde seemed to have been thinking of no one else but Sondra since their last meeting.
7. Clyde appeared to have forgotten of his promise to spend his spare evenings with Roberta.
8. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
9. One day a Hare happened to meet a Tortoise.
10. The Tortoise seemed to be moving very slowly.

4. Open the brackets and use the proper form

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.

4. We expect (to be) back in two days.
5. We expected (to help) by the teacher.

5. Open the brackets and use the proper form. Translate into Russian.

1. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
2. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
3. You seem (to look) for trouble.
4. I heard the door of the entrance hall (to open) and (to close) softly.
5. The article is likely (to appear) in the next issue of the journal.
6. He is sure (to tell) me all about this even I don't ask him.
7. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

Тексты для чтения

Текст 1. Introduction to veterinary

Veterinary was founded many thousand years ago in relation with man's requirements. The word "veterinarius" is a Latin word. It means taking care of animals and treatment of livestock. The development of veterinary is connected with domestication of wild animals.

Veterinary Science is also called veterinary medicine and includes the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the diseases of domestic animals and the management of other animal disorders. The field also deals with those diseases that are intercommunicable between animals and humans. Farm animals are susceptible to various infectious diseases, so animals should be examined by veterinary surgeons regularly in order to notice disease symptoms in time and take the necessary preventive measures. Such common animal diseases as mastitis, brucellosis, swine fever, anthrax, and leptospirosis can quickly spread and cause major losses among stock animals, so they must be controlled or prevented by veterinary surgeons.

The pathologic changes in the body which follow disturbances in various organs or parts of organs disclose facts of great importance to the veterinarians. Veterinary surgeons also treat parasitical infections,

unsanitary conditions which may cause lower fertility in livestock, and nutritional disorders.

A veterinary surgeon's training must include the study of the basic preclinical disciplines of anatomy, histology, physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and others. The clinical subjects of study may be divided into internal medicine, preventive medicine, surgery and clinical practice. Internal medicine includes the diagnosis and treatment of diseases as they affect animals. Preventive medicine should consider the aspects of disease prevention and control, especially such diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans or diseases that may influence human health.

Veterinary depends on several disciplines. Knowledge of Physics is essential in understanding the function of the heart and blood vessels, the mechanics of respiration, the formation of images in the eye, and the transmission of sound waves in the ear.

Knowledge of Chemistry is indispensable in unraveling secrets of digestion and metabolism and in understanding the way in which oxygen and carbon dioxide are carried in the blood.

Physiology is the study of the phenomena presented by living organism. It is primarily a study of the function in the organs and the conditions which determine their function in the living animal.

To know the structure of the animal body veterinarians study Anatomy.

Veterinarians must get deep knowledge of Biological chemistry because it is the basis of clinical laboratory diagnostics and therapy.

Pharmacology is the scientific study of drugs and their use in the treatment of animal diseases and injuries.

Veterinary and Animal husbandry are closely connected with each other. Animal husbandry includes the breeding of farm animals and their use. Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man. They are known to produce highly important products such as milk, meat and eggs. In addition, the skin of animals, down and feather of poultry and wool of sheep are used as raw materials to produce clothing and for many other purposes. The blood of animals is used in Pharmacology to obtain different drugs.

Словарь к тексту

veterinary	ветеринария
treatment	лечение
livestock	скот, живой инвентарь
demestification	одомашнивание
prevention	предотвращение, предупреждение
disease	болезнь
management	управление
disorder	расстройство
farm	фермерский, сельскохозяйственный
animal	животное
infectious	инфекционный
surgeon	хирург
preventive	профилактический,
measure	мера
brucellosis	бруцеллез
swine	домашняя свинья
fever	лихорадка, жар
tuberculosis	туберкулез
canine distemper	чума собак
rabies	бешенство
pasture	пастбище, пастись
to transmit	передавать
respiration	дыхание

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. When was veterinary founded?
2. What does Veterinary Science include?
3. What must be controlled or prevented by veterinary surgeons?
4. What measures should be taken to prevent infectious diseases?
5. What must a veterinary surgeon's training include?
6. What disciplines does veterinary depend on?
7. What does Veterinary Science study?
8. What does Preventive medicine concern?
9. What is Animal husbandry? What science does it depend on?

Текст 2. Veterinary Service

Veterinary Service Agriculture plays an important role in the development of our country. Agriculture remains the main source of providing the population with food. It supplies the necessary raw materials for the food and light industries which produce large quantities of consumer goods.

Intensification of animal husbandry is better feeding and selection, introduction of the achievements of science and advanced method, great mechanization. It ensures an increase in the output of animal products.

Specialization and concentration are increasing in animal husbandry. Farms for fattening of cattle, pig and poultry are set up. Large industrialized farms for the production of pork, beef, eggs and milk have been established.

The tasks set for the veterinary science today are to increase animal productivity, to reduce death rate in animals, to make prophylaxes of animal diseases.

Veterinary service should pay particular attention to the organization of veterinary work on industrial livestock and poultry farms to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases.

The foremost attention is paid to the veterinary sanitation and hygiene. They are the foundation of human health, wellbeing of animals, good quality of animal production and high culture of cattle breeding.

The duty of the veterinary doctor is to prevent infectious and noncontagious diseases, to treat sick animals, to control the quality of meat, milk and eggs delivered by farms. Animal diseases cause great damage to the herds of cattle. The success of the struggle and preventive treatment against these diseases depend upon the arrangement of the veterinary service. Vaccination of animals against infectious diseases is a specialized type of work in which veterinarians may be engaged.

Biological industry has produced various drugs and preparations promoting resistance of animal body to harmful environmental conditions.

Словарь к тексту

veterinary service	ветеринарная служба
agriculture	сельское хозяйство

development	развитие
population	население
consumer goods	товары народного потребления
disease	болезнь
management	управление
disorder	расстройство
intercommunicable	передаваемый
farm	фермерский, сельскохозяйственный
achievements of science	достижения науки
increase	увеличение
specialization	специализация
production	производство
prophylaxes	продуктивность
hygiene	гигиена
wellbeing	благополучие
promoting resistance	способствование устойчивости

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What is the role of agriculture?
2. What ensures an increase in the output of animal products?
3. What tasks are set for the veterinary science today?
4. What should veterinary service pay particular attention to?
5. The veterinary sanitation and hygiene are important in animal husbandry, aren't they?
6. What is the duty of the veterinary doctor?

Текст 3. Animal body parts

The main parts of the animal body are the head, the trunk and the pelvic and thoracic limbs. The head is connected with the trunk by the neck.

The head is formed by the face, nasal, temporal, cheek, eye, ear areas, the area of parotid gland and the frontal area with the area of horns at the horned cattle.

The upper part of the face is formed by the forehead and temples. Below there are the eyes, the nose, the cheeks, the mouth, the chin, and nostrils. On the both sides of the head there are the ears.

The eye is composed of the eyeball and the pupil. Eyebrows, lasher and the lid protect the eye.

The parts of the trunk are the thoracic cavity, the pelvic cavity, the ab- dominal cavity, the back, the genitals and the buttocks. Inside the body there are two large cavities – the anterior cavity and the posterior cavity. The thorax is in the anterior cavity. The abdomen or belly is located in the posterior cavity. The thorax is in the anterior cavity. The abdomen or belly is located in the posterior cavity. These two cavities are separated by a tense sheet of muscle called the diaphragm.

Словарь к тексту

head	голова
trunk	туловище
pelvic	тазовый
thoracic	грудной
limb	конечность
neck	шея
internal	внутренний
parenchymatous	паренхиматозный
lung	легкое
liver	печень
kidney	почка
spleen	селезенка
genital	половой
hollow	полый
tubular	трубчатый
intestine	кишечник
trachea	трахея
bronchi	бронхи
ureter	мочеточник
tract	путь

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What are the main parts of the animal body?
2. What parts is the head formed by?
3. What are the parts of the face?
4. What parts is the eye composed of?
5. What are the parts of the trunk?

Текст 4. Types of Organs

There are two types of internal organs according to structure: soft parenchymatous organs – lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, genital organs and hollow tubular organs – intestine, trachea, bronchi, ureters, genital tracts.

The oral cavity contains the teeth which are set in the gums, the tongue, the hard and the soft palate, the tonsils and the throat. The margins of the mouth are the lips. The jaws form the framework of the mouth.

The organs of senses are the eyes, the ears, the nose and the tongue. In the thoracic cavity are the respiratory, the circulatory and the digestive organs. The main organs of respiration are the nasal cavity, the pharynx, the larynx, the trachea, the bronchi, the lungs and the diaphragm. They breathe with their lungs.

The organs of digestion are contained in the oral cavity, in the thoracic cavity and in the abdominal cavity. Digestion begins in the mouth. From the mouth food passes into the esophagus which is in the thoracic cavity. Food passes into the stomach and the intestines through the esophagus where food is further digested. The liver, the spleen and the gallbladder also take part in the process of digestion.

An alimentary canal is divided into the headgut (the oral cavity and the pharynx), the frontal intestine or the esophagusgastral canal (the esophagus and the stomach), small intestine (the empty and twisted intestine, the duodenum), large intestine (the blind intestine, the segmented intestine and the straight intestine).

The body is covered with skin and hair. The thickness of the skin is 1–7 mm. The skin is composed of the epidermis, the derma and the subcutaneous layer. The udder is along the belly located at the pigs. The horses and the cattle have the udder in the inguinal cavity. The

haircovering divided into long (the mane, the tail, the fetlock), integumentary (downy and osteal) and the vibrissae (sensitive). Finger tips have the nails.

There are thoracic and pelvic extremities. They are formed by the hip, the thigh, the knee, the shank, the shoulder, the hand, the toe, the metacarpus, hoof, foot, tori and urgulae.

The heart has four cavities – the right and the left auricles and the right and the left ventricles. The two cavities of one side are separated from those of the other by a septum of fibromuscular composition that keeps the pure and impure blood from mixing. The right anterior part of the base of the heart is formed by the right auricle. It has orifices for the anterior and posterior venae cavae and in the ventral part the right auriculoventricular orifices which open into the right ventricle. The right ventricle occupies the right anterior of the ventricular mass, but does not reach the apex. It communicates with the pulmonary artery through the pulmonary orifice. The left auricle forms the posterior part of the base of the heart.

The right and left portion of the heart each consists of an auricle and a ventricle. These are divided from one another by a transverse partition and communicate with another by valves which allow the blood to flow in one direction only, namely from the auricle to the ventricle.

The blood is kept in constant circulation through the vessels by the involuntary, rhythmic contractions of the heart which acts as a double pump. The right and left portions of the heart have no direct communication with each other. They work together but independently.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What organs are there according to structure?
2. What are the organs of senses?
3. What organs are there in the thorax or the thoracic cavity?
4. What are the main organs of respiration? What is their function?
5. What organs form the digestive system and where are they contained?
6. What extremities are there? What parts are they formed by?
7. What are the functions of the organs of digestion?
8. What is the body covered with?

Текст 5. Systems

The circulatory system comprises the heart and the blood vessels – the arteries, the arterioles, the capillaries, the venulae and the veins. The heart pumps blood to various parts of the body.

Urogenital system consists of urinary and genital system. The main excretory organs are the kidneys, the ureters, the urethra and the urinary bladder. The organs of excretion excrete waste products. The female's genital system consists of genital glands called the ovaries; the male's genital system consists of testes. The female's deferent tracts are the oviducts, the uterus, the vagina, the urogenital entrance. The male's deferent tracts are the epididymis, the deferent duct and the urogenital canal.

The nervous system consists of nerves, the brain and the medulla.

The osseous system consists of bones which support the body. Their places of articulation are called the joints. The muscular system consists of muscles which contract and move the limbs. The locomotor-apparatus consists of three systems: osseous, muscular and ligamentous. The cattle have only 20 muscles. The muscles are divided into somatic and vegetative.

Domestic animals have 210 bones. The skeleton consists of the vertebral column, the skull, the sternum and the thoracic and pelvic limbs. The main bones which form the skeleton are the skull the vertebral column which consists of vertebrae, the ribs, the scapular, the clavicles and the sternum which form the thoracic cavity, and the pelvic bones. The femur, the tibia and the fibula are bones that form the lower extremities.

The circulatory organs consist of the heart, the arteries, the arterioles, the capillaries, the venulae, and the veins. Together they comprise the so-called vascular system. This system is a set of closed tubes beginning and ending at the heart and having only one or two openings. In the mammal there are two circulations, the greater and the lesser, each of which is provided with a heart, but the two hearts are so closely united anatomically that we generally speak of only one heart, dividing it physiologically into the right and left heart.

The heart is the central organ of this system. It is attached at the base to the large blood vessels. The heart pumps the blood through the vessels by strong contractions of the powerful muscles. The average weight of the heart of the horse is 7,5 pounds, of the ox – 5,5 pounds.

The heart is situated in the chest cavity between the lungs in a chamber called the pericardium. This is a double bag, one adherent to the heart itself, while the other envelopes the heart more loosely. Between these two coverings is the pericardial fluid which is a form of lymph.

The animal body contains the secretory glands, such as the thyroid, the pancreas, the suprarenal and the salivary glands. The excretory glands are the sweat glands, and the lacrimal glands. Epidermis has sebaceous, sudoriferous and chyle glands.

Словарь к тексту

to comprise	охватывать
artery	артерия
capillary	капилляр
venule pl. venulae	венула (венулы)
vein	вена
to pump	качать, гнать

intestine	[in'testin]	кишечник, кишка
liver	['livə]	печень
gall-bladder	['gɒ:lblædə]	желчный пузырь
spleen	['spli:n]	селезенка
alimentary canal	[æli'mentəri]	пищеварительный
канал headgut	['hedgʌt]	головная кишка
esophagus-gastral	[i(:)'sɒfə'gæstrəl]	пищеводно-
желудочный stomach	['stʌmək]	желудок
small intestine	['smɒ:lin'testin]	тонкий
duodenum	[dju(:)əv'di:nəm]	двенадцатиперстная
кишка large intestine	['la:dʒ in'testin]	толстая кишка
blind	['blaɪnd]	слепая (кишка)
segmented	['segməntɪd]	ободочная (кишка)
straight	['streɪt]	прямая (кишка)
urogenital	['juərəp'dʒenitəl]	мочеполовой
excretory	[eks'kri:təri]	выделительный

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What does the system of circulation comprise and what is its function?
2. What is urogenital system? What are the excretory organs? What functions have they got?
3. What does the nervous system consist of?
4. What do the osseous and the muscular system consist of? What functions have bones and muscles got?
5. What are the main bones which form the skeleton?
6. What does the circulatory organs consist of? What is the vascular system?

Текст 6. Arterial system

The arteries are the tubes that carry the blood from the heart to the tissue. Their walls are thick, strong, and contain much yellow, elastic tissue, which renders them extensible. When empty they do not collapse. Most arteries occupy protected positions and are straight in their course to reduce friction between the flowing blood and the walls of the arteries. Arteries communicate freely with one another, thus promoting equality of distribution and pressure and making free circulation possible even after a large vessel becomes obliterated. A single large vessel, the pulmonary artery, originates from the right ventricle and another, the aorta, from the left ventricle. These large arteries divide into smaller vessels and then in turn into yet smaller ones. The term “arterial system” is given to the arteries as a whole.

The pulmonary artery carries dark or venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, where it divides into numerous vessels that ramify in the lung tissue.

The aorta gives passage to the red or arterial blood from the left ventricle. This blood supplies all the organs of the body except the lungs. It is a short vessel that soon divides into thoracic and abdominal branches.

The common brachiocephalic artery is the thoracic division of the aorta. In the horses it is directed and upward to supply the fore limb, neck, and head.

The posterior aorta is the abdominal division of the aorta. It arches back- ward and pierces the diaphragm. It supplies branches to the walls and viscera of the abdominal cavity, the body muscles, the udder, the pelvic organs, and the hind limbs.

The capillaries are the minute continuations of the arterioles that connect the latter with the venulae.

The veins conduct the blood back to the heart from the tissues. The capacity of the venous system is two or three times that of the arterial.

The pulmonary veins carry to the left auricle the blood which has passed through the lungs and has become oxygenated.

The anterior vena cava carries to the right auricle the blood returned from the head and neck by the jugular veins and that from the thoracic limbs.

The posterior vena cava is the largest vein in the body and conveys to the right auricle nearly all the blood from the liver, spleen, intestines, other abdominal and pelvic organs, and the pelvic limbs.

The lymph vessels are provided with simple valves to prevent a backward flow of the lymph. They all end finally in two main trunks which open into the venous system near the base of the heart.

Текст 7. The anatomy of the bird

The anatomy and physiology of birds are fascinating and intricately adapted for flight and survival.

Skeletal System. **Shoulder Structure:** Comprises the scapula, coracoid, and humerus. The lightweight bones aid in flight. **Hips and Pelvis:** Made up of three bones (ilium, ischium, pubis) fused into the innominate bone, which supports egg-laying. The upper leg contains the femur, connecting to the tibiotarsus and fibula at the knee, with heavier leg bones contributing to stability and a low center of gravity.

Muscular System. Birds possess around 175 muscles, with the pectoral muscles being the largest, crucial for wing movement and flight. The supracoracoideus muscle assists in raising the wing. Skin muscles adjust feathers for flight maneuvers, while strong trunk and tail muscles, including the pygostyle, control tail movement for better aerodynamics.

Head and Sensory System. Birds have advanced vision due to a high

density of photoreceptors, multiple optic nerves, and specialized eye structures like the fovea. The lore is a featherless area between the eye and bill, often with tinted skin. Many waders possess Herbst corpuscles for detecting prey through pressure differences in water.

Reproductive System. Male birds have internal testes that enlarge during breeding; females typically have a single functional ovary. Sperm is stored in the cloaca before copulation, which occurs quickly through cloacal contact. Fertilization happens as eggs move through the reproductive tract, and development continues outside the female's body.

This anatomical and physiological specialization enhances a bird's ability to fly, reproduce efficiently, and interact with their environment effectively.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is the general plan of the structure of respiratory system?
2. What is the skeleton composed of?
3. What does the skull contain?
4. What is the external covering of the body?
5. How is sound produced?
6. What heart do the birds have?
7. What does the digestive system look like?
8. How many stomachs do the birds have?
9. What happens with the food in the stomachs?
10. What is the skeleton composed of?
11. How many muscles do the birds have? What muscles can you name?
12. What do we call the bones of the head?
13. What are the organs of reproduction?
14. What is the structure of the legs?

Текст 8. The anatomy of the cat

Mouth. Cats have highly specialized teeth for the killing of prey and the tearing of meat: the premolar and first molar teeth. They present in canids, and are highly developed in felines. The cat's tongue has sharp spines, or papillae, useful for retaining and ripping flesh from a carcass. Cats use a variety of vocalizations for communication, including meowing, purring, hissing, growling, squeaking, chirping, clicking, and grunting.

Ears. Thirty-two individual muscles in each ear allow for a manner of directional hearing: a cat can move each ear independently of the other. Because of this mobility. Most cats have straight ears pointing upward. Cats turn their ears back when they are playing, or to listen to a sound coming from behind them.

Legs. Cats, like dogs, are digitigrades. They walk directly on their toes, with the bones of their feet making up the lower part of the visible leg. Cats are capable of walking very precisely, because like all felines they directly register; that is, they place each hind paw (almost) directly in the print of the corresponding forepaw, minimizing noise and visible tracks. This also provides sure footing for their hind paws when they navigate rough terrain.

Claws. Cats have protractable claws. In their normal, relaxed position the claws are sheathed with the skin and fur around the toe pads. This keeps the claws sharp by preventing wear from contact with the ground and allows the silent stalking of prey. The claws on the forefeet are typically sharper than those on the hind feet. Most cats have five claws on their front paws, and four or five on their rear paws.

Skin. Cats possess rather loose skin; this allows them to turn and confront a predator or another cat in a fight, even when it has a grip on them.

Skeleton. Cats have 7 cervical vertebrae, 13 thoracic vertebrae, 7 lumbar vertebrae, 3 sacral vertebrae, and 22 or 23 caudal vertebrae. The extra lumbar and thoracic vertebrae account for the cat's enhanced spinal mobility and flexibility, compared with humans.

Head. The masseter is a great, powerful, and very thick muscle covered by a tough, shining fascia lying ventral to the zygomatic arch, which is its origin. It inserts into the posterior half of the lateral surface of the mandible. Its action is the elevation of the mandible (closing of the jaw).

The temporalis is a great mass of mandibular muscle, and is also covered by a tough and shiny fascia. It lies dorsal to the zygomatic arch and fills the temporal fossa of the skull. It arises from the side of the skull and inserts into the coronoid process of the mandible. It too, elevates the jaw.

Neck and Back. The rhomboideus is a thick, large muscle below the trapezius muscles. It extends from the vertebral border of the scapula to the mid-dorsal line. Origin, neural spines of the first four thoracic vertebrae, insertion, vertebral border of the scapula, action, draws the scapula to the dorsal.

Splenius is the most superficial of all the deep muscles. It is a thin, broad sheet of muscle underneath the clavotrapezius and deflecting it. Serratus ventralis is exposed by cutting the wing-like latissimus dorsi. Serratus Dorsalis is medial to both the scapula and the Serratus Ventralis.

The intercostals are a set of muscles sandwiched between the ribs. They interconnect ribs, and are therefore the primary respiratory skeletal muscles. They are divided into the external and the internal subscapularis. The origin and insertion are in the ribs. The intercostals pull the ribs backwards or forwards. Pectoantebrachialis muscle is just one-half inch wide, and is the most superficial in the pectoral muscles. The pectoralis major, also called, pectoralis superficialis, is a broad triangular portion of the pectoralis muscle which is immediately below the pectoantebrachialis. The pectoralis minor muscle is larger than the pectoralis major. Trapezius covers the back, and the neck. They pull the scapula toward the mid dorsal line, anteriorly, and posteriorly. Clavotrapezius, the most anterior of the trapezius muscles, is also the largest. Acromiotrapezius is the middle trapezius muscle. Spinotrapezius, also called thoracic trapezius, is the most posterior of the three. It is triangular shaped.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where are the organs of taste?
2. What teeth can you name?
3. What is the skeleton composed of?
4. How many bones and vertebrae of the cat body do you know?
5. What are the parts of the leg?
6. What is the normal body temperature of a cat?
7. How many muscles do the cats have? What muscles can you name?
8. What are the ears for?
9. What are the claws for?
10. How many hours a day can a cat sleep?

Текст 9. The anatomy of the dog

External anatomy is concerned with the study of such organs as muzzle, dewlap (throat, neck skin), shoulder, elbow, forefeet, croup, leg (thigh and hip), hock, hind feet, withers, stifle, paws, tail.

Physical characteristics. Like most predatory mammals, the dog has powerful muscles, a cardiovascular system that supports both sprinting and endurance, and teeth for catching, holding, and tearing.

The dog's ancestral skeleton provides the ability to run and leap. Their legs are designed to propel them forward rapidly, leaping as necessary, to chase and overcome prey. Consequently, they have small, tight feet, walking on their toes; their rear legs are fairly rigid and sturdy; the front legs are loose and flexible, with only muscle attaching them to the torso. Dogs have disconnected shoulder bones that allow a greater stride length for running and leaping.

Sight. Like most mammals, dogs are dichromats and have color vision equivalent to red-green color blindness in humans. Different breeds of dogs have different eye shapes and dimensions, and they also have different retina configurations. Some breeds have a field of vision up to 270°, although broad-headed breeds with short noses have a much narrower field of vision, as low as 180°.

Hearing. The frequency range of dog hearing is approximately 40 Hz to 60,000 Hz. Dogs detect sounds as low as the 16 to 20 Hz frequency range and above 45 kHz.

Smell. Dogs have nearly 220 million smell-sensitive cells over an area about the size of a pocket handkerchief. Dogs can sense odours at concentrations nearly 100 million times lower than humans can. The percentage of the dog's brain that is devoted to analyzing smells is actually 40 times larger than that of a human. Some dog breeds have been selectively bred for excellence in detecting scents, even compared to their canine brethren.

Modern dog breeds exhibit a diverse array of fur coats, including dogs without fur. Dog coats vary in texture, color, and markings, and a specialized vocabulary has evolved to describe each characteristic.

Tail. There are many different shapes for dog tails: straight, straight up, sickle, curled, cork-screw. In some breeds, the tail is traditionally docked to avoid injuries.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. How many chief parts of the dog body do you know?
2. What are the teeth for?
3. What is the skeleton composed of?
4. What are the legs for?
5. What are the organs of special sense?
6. What are the organs of sense for?
7. What shapes of dog tail do you know?

Текст 9. The anatomy of the cattle

Cattle are raised as livestock for meat (beef and veal), as dairy animals for milk and other dairy products, and as draft animals (pulling carts, plows and the like). Other products include leather and dung for manure or fuel. In some countries such, as India, cattle are sacred. It is estimated that there are 1.3 billion cattle in the world today.

Cattle have one stomach with four compartments. They are rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum, with the rumen being the largest compartment. The reticulum, the smallest compartment, is known as the “honey comb”. Cattle sometimes consume metal objects which are deposited in the reticulum and irritation from the metal objects causing hardware disease. The omasum’s main function is to absorb water and nutrients from the digestible feed. The omasum is known as the “many plies”. The abomasum is like the human stomach; this is why it is known as the “true stomach”.

Cattle are ruminants. They have a digestive system that allows use of otherwise indigestible foods by repeatedly regurgitating and rechewing them as “cud”. The cud is then reswallowed and further digested by specialized microorganisms in the rumen. These microbes are primarily responsible for decomposing cellulose and other carbohydrates into volatile fatty acids that cattle use as their primary metabolic fuel. The microbes inside the rumen are also able to synthesize amino acids from nonprotein nitrogenous sources, such as urea and ammonia. As these microbes reproduce in the rumen, older generations die and their carcasses continue on through the digestive tract. These carcasses are then partially digested by the cattle, allowing them to gain a high quality protein source.

These features allow cattle to thrive on grasses and other vegetation. The gestation period for a cow is nine months. A newborn calf weighs 25–45 kg (55 to 99 lb). Breeding stock usually lives to about 15 years (occasionally as much as 25 years).

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What are cattle raised for?
2. What organs form the digestive system?
3. What are the functions of the organs of digestion?
4. Are cattle ruminants?
5. How many years does breeding stock live?

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

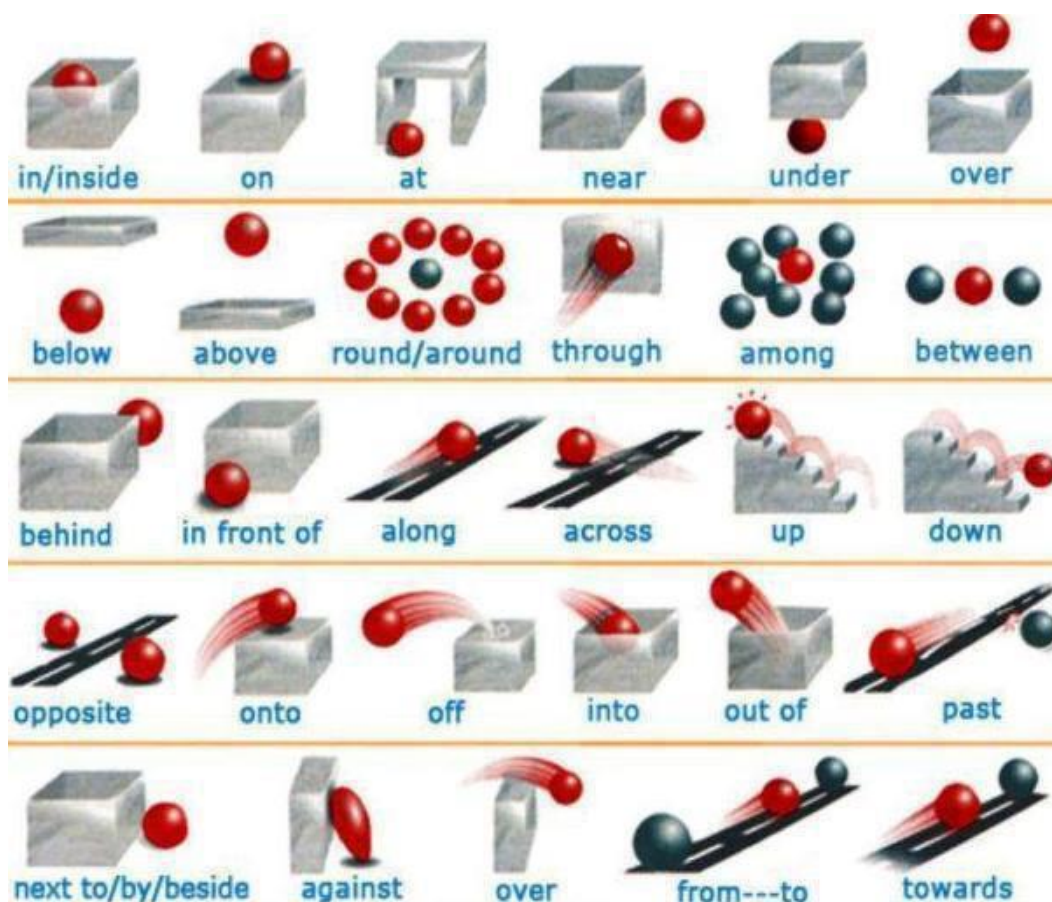
TO BE

	Indefinite(Simple)		
	Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
Present	I am	I am	Am + I
	he/she/it is	he/she/it is	Is + he she it
	we are	we are + not	Are + you/we/they
	you are	you are	
	they are	they are	
Past	I was	I was	Was + I/he/she/it
	he/she/it was	he/she/it was	Were + you/we/they
	we were	we were + not	
	you were	you were	
	they were	they were	
Future	I will be	I	I
	he/she/it will be	he/she/it	he/she/it
	we will be	we + will + not + be	Will + we + be
	you will be	you	you
	they will be	they	they

TENSES

	Past	Present	Future
<u>Simple</u>	Подлежащее – II + V2/Ved глагол – V + I worked + They wrote	II + V/Vs (Vs – 3 лицо ед.ч) + I work + He writes	II + will+V + I will work + He will write
	II + did+not+V – I did not work – They did not write	II + do/does+not (does – 3 лицо ед.ч) – I do not work – He does not write	II + will+not (will+not=won't) – I won't work – He won't write
	Did+ II +V ? Did I work? ? Did they write?	Do/does+ II +V ? Do I work? ? Does he write?	Will+ II +V ? Will I work? ? Will he write?
<u>Continu- ous</u>	II +was/were+ Ving (were – мн.ч) + I was working + They were writing	II +am/is/are+ Ving + I am working + He is writing	II +will+be+Ving + I will be working + He will be writing
	II +was/were+not+ Ving – I was not working – They were not writing	II +am/is/are+not+Ving – I am not working – He is not writing	II +will+not+be+Ving – I won't be working – He won't be writing
	Was/were+ II +Ving ? Was I working? ? Were they writing?	Am/is/are+ II +Ving ? Am I working? ? Is he writing?	Will+ II +be+ Ving ? Will I be working? ? Will he be writing?
<u>Perfect</u>	II +had+V3/Ved + I had worked + He had written	II +have/has+V3/Ved (has-3лицо ед.ч) + I have worked + He has written	II +will+have +V3/Ved + I will have worked + He will have written
	подлежащее+had+not+ V3/Ved – I had not worked – He had not written	подлежащее+have/has+ not+V3/Ved – I have not worked – He has not written	II +will+not+have +V3/Ved – I won't have worked – He won't have written
	Had+ II + V3/Ved ? Had I worked? ? Had he written?	Have/has+ II + V3/Ved ? Have I worked? ? Has he written?	Will+ II +have+ V3/Ved ? Will I have worked? ? Will he have written?
<u>Perfect- Continu- ous</u>	II +had+been+Ving + I had been working + He had been writing	II +have/has+been+Ving + I have been working + He has been writing	II +will+have +been+ Ving + I will have been working + He will have been writing
	II +had+not+been+ Ving – I had not been working – He had not been writing	II +have/has+not+been+ Ving – I have not been working – He has not been writing	II +will+not+have +been+ Ving – I won't have been working – He won't have been writing
	Had+ II +been+Ving ? Had I been working? ? Had he been writing?	Have/has+ II +been+ Ving ? Have I been working? ? Has he been writing?	Will+ II +have+been+ Ving ? Will I have been working? ? Will he have been writing?

PREPOSITIONS (PLACES, DIRECTIONS)



Предлог	Значение	Пример
in	- в пределах какого-либо пространства, объекта или предмета	- in the book (в книге) - in the car (в машине) - in the world (в мире)
at	- нахождение (у чего-либо, в, при, на, за и т.п.)	- at the station (на вокзале) - at the table (за столом) - at the party (на вечере)
	- также может означать близость объекта (рядом с, недалеко от, и т.п.)	- at the door (у двери, рядом с дверью)
on	- на какой-либо поверхности, на чем-либо	- the picture on the wall (картина на стене) - London lies on the Thames (Лондон расположен на Темзе) - on the table (на столе)
	- для обозначения стороны (левая, правая)	- on the left (слева, на левой стороне)
	- на каком-либо этаже здания	- on the first floor (на первом этаже)

	- со словами радио, телевидение	- on TV (<i>на</i> телевизору) - on the radio (<i>на</i> радио)
by, next to, beside	- в непосредственной близости от кого-либо или чего-либо	- Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car. (Джейн стоит <i>рядом с</i> машиной.)
under	- расположенный под чем-либо или ниже чего-либо	- the bag is under the table (сумка <i>под</i> столом)
below	- расположенный ниже уровня чего-либо	- the fish are below the surface (рыба <i>под</i> водой)
over	- положение поверх чего-либо	- put on a jacket over your shirt (надеть куртку <i>поверх</i> рубашки)
	- движение поверх чего-либо	- fly over the ocean (лететь <i>над</i> океаном)
	- поверх и через что-либо	- climb over the wall (перелезть <i>через</i> стену)
above	- выше чего-либо	- a path above the lake (тропа <i>над</i> озером)
across	- на другой стороне или на другую сторону	- swim across the river (плыть <i>через</i> реку)
through	- проходить сквозь, входить с одной, а выходить с противоположной стороны чего-либо	- drive through the tunnel (проезжать <i>через</i> тоннель)
to	- в направлении кого-либо или чего-либо	- go to the cinema (идти <i>в</i> кинотеатр) - go to London (ехать <i>в</i> Лондон)
	- со словом <i>bed</i> (кровать)	- go to bed (ложиться спать)
into	- движение внутрь чего-либо	- go into the house (войти <i>в</i> дом)
towards	- идти в направлении чего-либо или кого-либо, без достижения цели	- go 5 steps towards the house (пройти 5 шагов <i>в направлении</i> дома)
onto	- движение к вершине чего-либо	- jump onto the table (прыгнуть <i>на</i> стол)
from	- исходная точка, откуда-либо	- a flower from the garden (цветок <i>из</i> сада)

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Утвердительная форма

2-е лицо

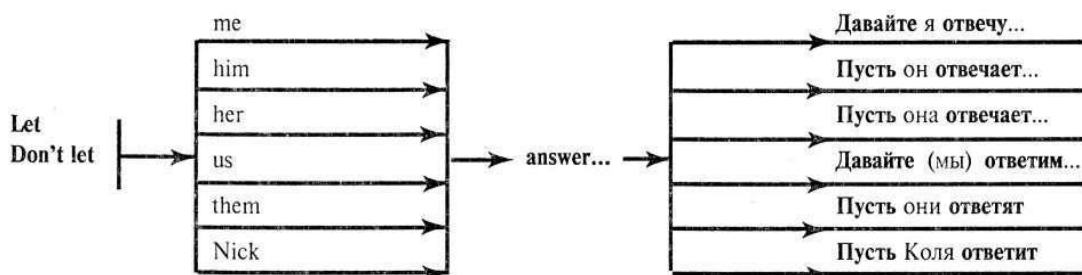
Отрицательная форма

Инфинитив без "to"

do not (don't) + инфинитив без "to"

Побуждение к действию

(Don't) let + me/him/her/us/them + инфинитив без "to"



Don't let him answer this question. Пусть он не отвечает на этот вопрос.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL (AS A SUBJECT)

Личное местоимение в роли подлежащего

Единственное число	Множественное число
I – я	We – мы
You – ты	You – вы
He – он She – она It – оно	They – они

PERSONAL (AS AN OBJECT)

Личное местоимение в роли дополнения

Единственное число	Множественное число
Me – мне, меня	Us – нам, нас
You – тебе, тебя	You – вам, вас
Him – ему, его Her – ей, её It – ему (для неодуш. предмета)	Them – им, их

POSSESSIVE

Притяжательные местоимения

Единственное число	Множественное число
My – мой, моя, мое, мои	Our – наш, наша, наше, наши
Your – твой, твои	Your – ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
His – его Her – ее Its – его (для неодуш. предмета)	Their – их

REFLEXIVE

Возвратные местоимения

Личное местоимение	Возвратное местоимение
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

DEMONSTRATIVE

Указательные местоимения

Число	Близко	Далеко
Единственное	This – это, эта, этот	That – то, та, тот
Множественное	These – эти	Those – те

MODAL VERBS

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ СОВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ		
Can (could)	Возможность совершения действия в силу наличия условий для его совершения в настоящем и будущем	Can you come to a meeting next week? Вы сможете прийти на собрание на следующей неделе?
	Для выражения способности/возможности в общем в прошедшем времени используется модальный глагол could .	I could swim when I was five. Я умел плавать, когда мне было пять лет.
	Возможность совершения действия, основанная на позволении, разрешении	Can I take your pen? Могу я взять твою ручку?
	Вместо could в прошедшем времени может употребляться сочетание to be able в прошедшем времени - was/were able . На русский язык was/were able переводится глаголом совершенного вида: <i>смог, смогла, смогли</i>	I was able to watch this film. Я смог посмотреть этот фильм.
May(might)	Возможность совершения действия, которое может осуществиться, но может и не осуществиться	He might go to New York. Возможно, он уедет в Нью-Йорк.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИЕ НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ СОВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ		
Must	Модальный глагол Must имеет общее значение долженствования и употребляется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, а также для выражения приказа или совета. <u>Используется только в настоящем времени.</u>	People must take care of nature. Люди должны заботиться о природе. Children, why you are still watching TV? You must go to bed! Дети, почему вы все еще смотрите телевизор? Ложитесь спать!

To have to	<p>To have (to) выражает долженствование, основанное на каких-либо правилах или законах, на авторитете другого человека или на обстоятельствах.</p> <p><u>Have to</u> заменяет модальный глагол <u>Must</u> там, где тот не может использоваться – в прошедшем и будущем времени.</p>	<p>I have to visit my grandma every week. Я должен навещать бабушку каждую неделю.</p> <p>Yesterday I had to help my sister. Вчера я должен был помочь сестре.</p>
Should (ought to)	<p>Should и ought (to) выражают слабое долженствование или совет. Оба модальных глагола выражают что по мнению говорящего является верным.</p>	<p>We should think about wild life more often. Нам нужно чаще задумываться о дикой природе.</p> <p>You ought to be more careful with your money. Тебе нужно бережнее относиться к своим деньгам.</p>
To be	<p>To be (to) выражает долженствование в силу какой-либо договорённости, в соответствии с планом или расписанием.</p>	<p>The train is to arrive. Why is it still at the station? Поезд должен отправляться (в соответствии с расписанием). Почему он до сих пор на станции?</p>

PASSIVE VOICE

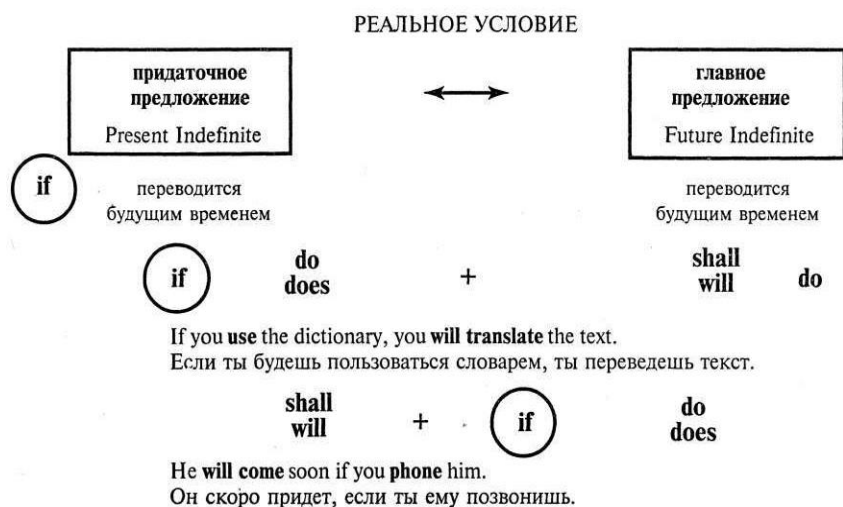
	SIMPLE
PAST	<p>was + Past Participle (Past Participle = V3 or Ved) were</p> <p>The car was repaired. Машина была отремонтирована.</p>
PRESENT	<p>am is + Past Participle are</p> <p>Cars are repaired. Машины ремонтируют</p>
FUTURE	<p>will + be + Past Participle</p> <p>The car will be repaired. Машины будут ремонтировать.</p>

	CONTINUOUS
PAST	<p>was + being + Past Participle were</p> <p>The car was being repaired at 10p.m. yesterday. Машину ремонтировали вчера в 22:00.</p>
PRESENT	<p>am is + being + Past Participle are</p> <p>The car is being repaired right now. Машину ремонтируют прямо сейчас.</p>

	PERFECT
PAST	<p>had been + Past Participle</p> <p>The car had been repaired</p>
PRESENT	<p>have + been + past Participle has</p> <p>The car has been repaired</p>
FUTURE	<p>will + have been + Past Participle</p> <p>The car will have been repaired</p>

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

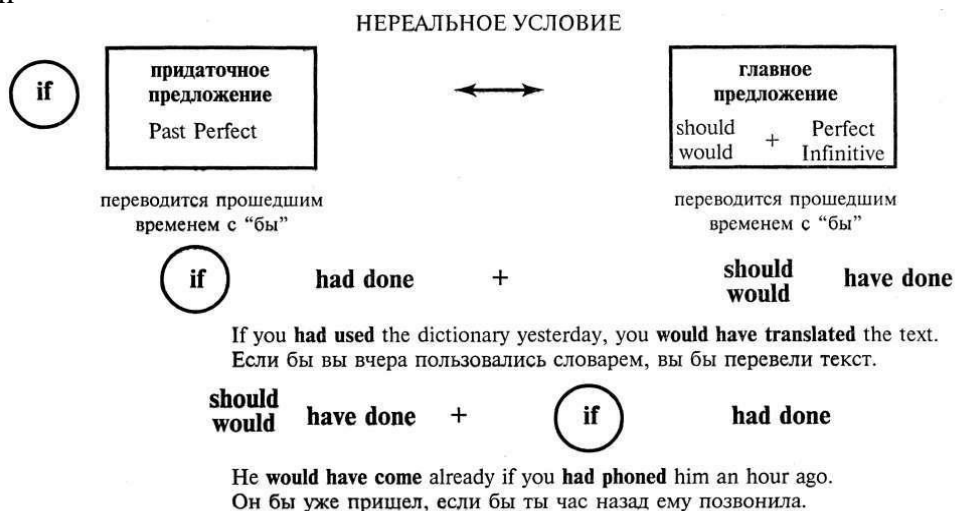
1 тип



2 тип



3 тип



INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE (I, II), GERUND

ФОРМЫ ИНФИНИТИВА

Группа	Залог	
	Active	Passive
Indefinite	(to) do	(to) be done
Continuous	(to) be doing	—
Perfect	(to) have done	(to) have been done
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been doing	—

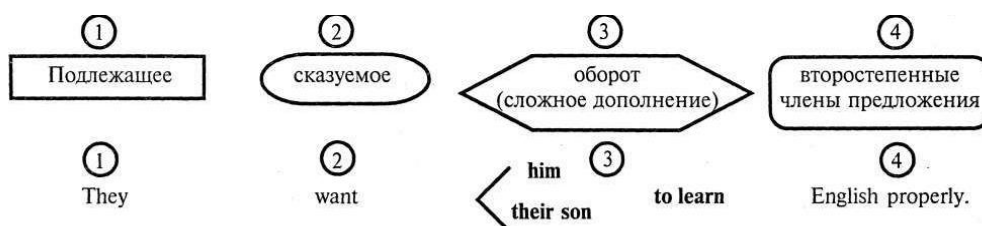
ФОРМЫ ПРИЧАСТИЙ

Группа	Залог	
	Active	Passive
Participle I	doing	being done
Participle II	—	done
Perfect Participle	having done	having been done

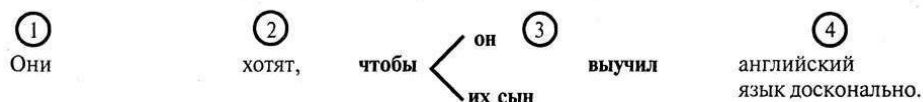
ФОРМЫ ГЕРУНДИЯ

Группа	Залог	
	Active	Passive
Non-Perfect	doing	being done
Perfect	having done	having been done

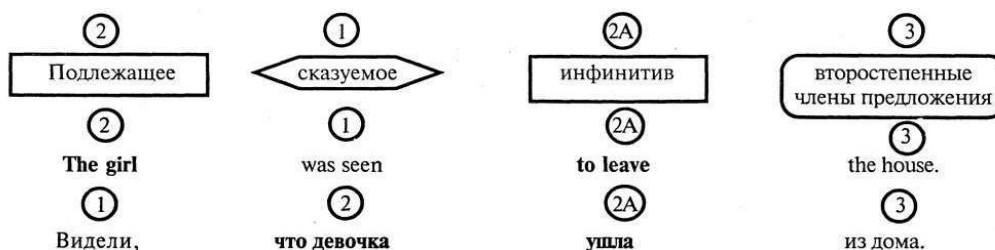
COMPLEX OBJECT (Сложное дополнение)



Переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами “что”, “чтобы”, “как”, подлежащее которого соответствует существительному в общем падеже (или местоимению в объектном падеже), а сказуемое соответствует инфинитиву этого оборота.



COMPLEX SUBJECT (Сложное подлежащее)



Переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзом “что” (“чтобы”). При этом подлежащее английского предложения (“девочка”) становится подлежащим русского придаточного предложения, а его сказуемое соответствует инфинитиву этого оборота. Сказуемое же английского варианта переводится неопределенно-личным предложением.

Например:

Видели, что (говорят, ожидают).

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