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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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«Оренбургский государственный университет»

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VERBALS AND CONDITIONALS

Учебное пособие

Рекомендовано ученым советом федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Оренбургский государственный университет» для обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования по всем направлениям подготовки

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Учебное пособие направлено на изучение разделов грамматики: неличные формы глаголов и придаточные условные предложения, вызывающие сложности при изучении английского языка. Подробно изложенный теоретический материал, снабженный таблицами, примерами и упражнениями, позволяет студентам тщательно проработать данные разделы грамматики, как самостоятельно, так и в аудитории с преподавателем.

Учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся 2 курса всех неязыковых направлений подготовки при изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

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Введение

Предлагаемое учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 2 курса неязыковых специальностей вуза, изучающих английский язык.

Основная цель пособия – привести в систему имеющиеся знания и развить умение правильно употреблять неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие, герундий), а также придаточные условные и дополнительные предложения, как в устной, так и в письменной речи.

Данное учебное пособие состоит из трех частей: неличные формы глаголов (инфинитив, причастие, герундий), придаточные условные предложения и обзорные упражнения. Теоретические комментарии-пояснения и таблицы с примерами дают возможность в наглядной форме изложить весь объём подлежащего усвоению материала. Большое количество разнообразных грамматических упражнений обеспечивает тренировку всех грамматических конструкций. Обзорные упражнения направлены на систематизацию и контроль полученных знаний.

Пособие может быть также использовано для работы с магистрантами и аспирантами при обучении переводу научной литературы, так как данные грамматические явления представляют наибольшие трудности.

1 Неличные формы глагола

1.1 Инфинитив (The Infinitive)

Инфинитив – неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие и выполняет функции, как глагола, так и существительного.

He likes *to spend* his holidays by sea. – Он любит проводить выходные дни у моря.

I am glad *to see* you. – Я рад вас видеть.

Перед инфинитивом обычно употребляется частица *to*.

He wants *to be* an economist. – Он хочет быть экономистом.

Инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to*:

а) после следующих модальных и вспомогательных глаголов:
must, can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), do (did), need:

Shall we *go* together? – Мы пойдем вместе?

He must *be* at home at 5. – Он должен быть дома в 5.

Why did she *come* so late? – Почему она пришла так поздно?

б) после глаголов: *to let, to make, to see, to hear, to notice, to watch, to feel* и иногда после глагола *to help* (в разговорном стиле речи и в американском варианте английского языка):

Let me *see*! – Дай подумать!

What makes you *think* so? – Что заставляет тебя так думать?

I noticed him *pass* a note. – Я заметил, как он передал записку.

She helped him *do* it. – Она помогала ему это сделать.

Чтобы избежать повторения ранее упомянутого глагола в конце предложения, может употребляться лишь частица *to*, если это не затрудняет понимания.

He wants me to go there but I don't want *to* (go). – Он хочет, чтобы я пошла туда, а я не хочу (идти).

I did what you had asked me *to* (do). – Я сделал то, что вы просили меня (сделать).

Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется при помощи частицы *not*, которая стоит перед ним.

To be or not to be. – Быть или не быть.

Инфинитив может иметь дополнение и может определяться наречием.

I like *to read* books about animals. – Я люблю читать книги о животных.

He asked me *to go* quicker. – Он попросил меня идти быстрее.

1.1.1 Формы инфинитива

Инфинитив в английском языке может иметь различные формы, которые выражают характер действия (длительность, законченность). Он также имеет залог (Active и Passive). См. таблицу 1

Таблица 1 – Формы инфинитива и их перевод

| Indefinite Выражает действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого (в личной форме) | |
|--|---|
| Active | Passive |
| to ask | to be asked |
| I am glad to help you. Я рад помочь вам. | I am glad to be helped by you. Я рад, что вы помогаете мне. |
| Continuous Выражает действие в процессе его развития одновременно с действием сказуемого (в личной форме) | |
| to be asking | |
| I am glad to be helping you. Я рад, что помогаю вам (сейчас). | |
| Perfect Выражает действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному сказуемым (в личной форме) | |
| to have asked | to have been asked |
| I am glad to have helped you. Я рад, что помог вам. | I am glad to have been helped by you. Я рад, что вы помогли мне. |
| Perfect Continuous Выражает действие, продолжавшееся в течение определённого периода времени и предшествовавшее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым | |

| | |
|--|--|
| to have been asking | |
| I am glad to have been helping you. Я рад, что помогал вам. | |

1.1.2 Упражнения

1.1.2.1 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на форму инфинитива:

I am glad *to see* you at our meeting.

I am glad *to be invited* to the meeting.

He was glad *to help* you.

He was glad *to be helped*.

He was glad *to have helped* you.

He was glad *to have been helped*.

He was sorry not *to have heard* your report at the conference.

He was sorry not *to have been heard* by his groupmates at that conference.

I am glad *to be invited* to that concert.

I am glad *to have been invited* to that concert.

1.1.2.2 Прочитайте предложения, переведите их, найдите инфинитив и определите его форму:

I want to take part in the table-tennis competition.

It's not pleasant to be waiting for you here.

There is nothing to be done.

I am sorry not to have brought you the book.

This work can be done in an hour.

The tourists were discussing where to go and what to do.

I must have left my exercise-book at home.

They are sorry not to have passed their entrance exams with excellent marks.

I want to support you.

I want to be supported by you.

1.1.2.3 Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивами согласно модели:

Model: Teacher: We were surprised when we saw him here again.

Student: We were surprised to see him here again.

I was glad when I met my friend in the street.

Ann was surprised when she heard Peter's voice.

We hope that we shall master English at the University.

They are glad that they have seen this play.

Victor was amused when he found that book on his table.

The lecturer was satisfied when he saw many students in the classroom.

They were glad that they had passed the exams well.

He hoped that he would see her someday.

He was sure that he would live in the hotel.

He was sorry that he had not seen her.

1.1.2.4 Составьте новое предложение, используя глагол в скобках:

Model: He has lost weight (seem). – He seems to have lost weight.

Tom is worried about something (appear). – Tom appears _____

You know a lot of people (seem). – You _____

My English is getting better (seem). (Seem) _____

That car has broken down (appear). _____

David forgets things (tend). _____

They have solved the problem (claim). _____

They have plenty of money (seem). _____

I like George but I think he talks too much (tend). _____

Ann didn't see me as she passed me in the street (pretend). _____

My girlfriend likes to watch English video films (seem). _____

1.1.2.5 Закончите каждое предложение используя what/how/whether + один из следующих глаголов: *do, get, go, ride, say, use, apply, change*

Model: Do you know how to get to John's house?

Can you show me _____this washing machine?

Would you know _____if there was a fire in the building?

You'll never forget_____ a bicycle once you have learnt.

I was really astonished. I didn't know _____.

I've been invited to the party but I don't know _____or not.

He asked _____ to the station.

Have you decided _____for your holidays.

I don't know _____for the job or not.

Do you understand _____?

Can somebody show me _____the film in this camera?

1.1.3 Функции инфинитива

Инфинитив выполняет следующие функции в предложении: см. таблицу 2

Таблица 2 – Функции инфинитива и его перевод

| Инфинитив переводится | Функция | Примеры |
|--|---|--|
| инфинитивом/ существительным | подлежащее | To test this device is our task. <i>Испытать этот прибор- наша задача.</i> <i>Испытание этого прибора -наша задача.</i> |
| инфинитивом | часть составного именного сказуемого | Our task is to test this device. <i>Наша задача – испытать этот прибор.</i> |
| инфинитивом | часть составного глагольного сказуемого | He is to come at 5 o, clock. <i>Он должен прийти в 5 часов.</i> |
| инфинитивом | дополнение | Our engineers want to test this device in our laboratory. <i>Наши инженеры хотят испытать этот прибор в нашей лаборатории.</i> |
| определительным придаточным предложением | определение | The device to be tested is in our laboratory. <i>Прибор, который следует испытать, находится в нашей лаборатории.</i> |
| инфинитивом | обстоятельство | Our engineers came to the laboratory to test this device. <i>Наши инженеры пришли в лабораторию для того, чтобы испытать этот прибор.</i> |

1.1.4 Упражнения

1.1.4.1 Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в различных функциях

To live is to work and to study.

The problem is to be discussed at the conference.

The problem to be discussed is connected with the city water supply system.

The main step to take is to settle the problem of city transport at peak hours.

We have to master our specialty in the University.

I shall come here to help you in this work.

England looks like one well-ordered park. Englishmen like to preserve various old trees.

There are some trees which were even too old to be cut for building ships in seventeenth century.

To understand these principles one must know the basic concepts of economy.

To achieve better results, we must repeat the experiment.

1.1.4.2 Переведите на русский язык, следующие словосочетания, укажите чем выражено определение:

the new words to be introduced;

the theory to be considered;

the bridge to be constructed;

the problem to be solved;

the report to be discussed;

the customers to be served;

the program to be carried out;

the plan to be worked out;

the meeting to be followed by a concert;

the money to be saved.

1.1.4.3 Проанализируйте следующие предложения: найдите в них сказуемое, подлежащее, обстоятельство; дайте перевод

In order to understand the problem, consider the following question.

It takes me half an hour to get to the University.

To test this device, the engineers came to the laboratory.

Molecules are too small to be seen even with a powerful microscope.

He is clever enough to write a good report.

This problem is so difficult to be quickly solved.

To come to the University on time, I must leave home at 7 o'clock.

Scientists often cooperate to receive positive results.

To find the way out was then of prime importance.

To guess what his decision may be, may seem to be quite hopeless.

1.1.4.4 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод глагола связи be:

This element is to be found free in nature.

We are to study the main laws of economy.

In our experiment we were to compare various data.

The author was to read a paper at the conference.

Our aim will be to discuss the information obtained during the experiment.

The method in use is to program the data.

The problem has been to collect the necessary material.

The difficulty will be to obtain the books I need.

The bus was about to start.

Attention is to be called to that fact.

1.1.4.5 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в функции определения:

The subject to deal with at the next lecture will be mainly devoted to English poetry.

The report to be followed by a concert will take place at 8 o'clock.

The lecture to be followed by a discussion is to take place at our University.

Here are some more figures to be referred to later.

The methods to be described next were widely used.

We hope that the experiment to be carried out in our laboratory will provide new data.

Show me the text to be translated today.

The work to be finished in a week is of great importance.

There are many rules to be remembered when you translate from the foreign languages.

The task to be fulfilled by our students seemed to be rather difficult.

1.1.5 Оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом» (сложное дополнение)

Инфинитив в сочетании с существительным (или местоимением в объектном падеже) образует инфинитивный оборот, выполняющий роль сложного члена предложения.

Инфинитивный оборот, выступающий в роли сложного дополнения, называется "Объектный падеж с инфинитивом" (Objective with the Infinitive).

Объектный падеж личных местоимений.

| Единственное число | Множественное число |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 лицо. I – me – меня | We-us-нас |
| 2 лицо. You – you – тебя | You-you-вас |
| 3 лицо. He-him-его | They-them-их |
| she-her-ее | |
| it-it-его, ее | |

См. конструкцию «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом» (сложное дополнение) и глаголы, после которых употребляется данный оборот в таблицах 3, 4

Таблица 3 – Объектный падеж с инфинитивом (сложное дополнение)

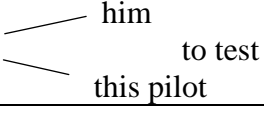
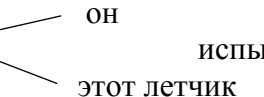
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| подлежащее | сказуемое | оборот (сложное дополнение) | второстепенные члены предложения |
| They | want |  | this plane |
| Переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами «что», «чтобы», «как», подлежащее которого соответствует существительному в общем падеже (или местоимению в объектном падеже), а сказуемое соответствует инфинитиву этого оборота. | | | |
| Они | хотят, чтобы |  | этот самолет |

Таблица 4 – Глаголы, после которых употребляется оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) to assume | считать, полагать | to believe | полагать |
| to consider | считать | to choose | считать, условно считать |
| to expect | ожидать, полагать | to find | находить |
| to hold | считать | to know | знать |
| to maintain | утверждать | to suppose | предполагать |
| to think | думать, полагать | to show | показывать |
| to prove | доказывать | | |
| 2) to desire | хотеть, желать | to require | требовать |
| to wish | хотеть, желать | to want | хотеть |
| 3) to feel | чувствовать | to hear | слышать |
| to see | видеть | to watch | наблюдать |
| to observe | наблюдать | to make | заставлять |

Примечание: после глаголов 3 группы частица to перед инфинитивом опускается

1.1.6 Упражнения

1.1.6.1 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

We heard the bell ring.

I saw my dreams come true. (осуществляться).

You surely don't expect me to do all that work in one day, do you?

They watched the boys play football.

The students believe the data to be reliable.

I expect you to work hard.

They required us to take an examination.

The mother wanted her children to help her with her housework.

He heard her open the door.

They watched the temperature rise gradually.

1.1.6.2 Закончите вопросы. Используйте *do you want me to?* или *would you like me to?* с одним из следующих глаголов + любые другие необходимые слова: *make, lend, do, repeat, show, shut, wait, come, stay*

Do you want me to go alone or _____?

Have you got enough money or do you want _____?

Shall I leave the window open or would you _____?

Do you know how to use the machine or would _____?

Did you hear what I said or do _____?

Can I go now or do _____?

Does he want to make a report himself or does _____?

Do you want me to go or _____?

Does he want me to translate this text or _____?

Shall I prepare lunch for you or _____?

1.1.6.3 Дополните предложения таким образом, чтобы в каждом из них было сложное дополнение:

Model: I saw him _____ – I saw him cross the street.

I've never seen her _____ – I've never seen her play chess.

We saw them _____ .

We've never heard him _____ .

Have you ever seen him _____?

We didn't notice her _____ .

Has your teacher ever heard your friend _____?

That girl has got a fine voice. Have you ever heard her _____ ?

They didn't see us _____ .

Have you ever watched _____ ?

I hope she didn't hear me _____.

The mother watched her son _____ .

1.1.6.4 Закончите предложение так, чтобы значение соответствовало первому предложению

My father said I could use his car.

My father allowed me to use his car.

I was surprised that it rained.

Don't stop him doing what he wants.

I didn't expect _____.

He looks older when he wears glasses.

Let _____.

I think you should know the truth.

Glasses make _____.

Don't let me forget to phone my sister.

I want _____.

At first I didn't want to apply for the job but

Remind _____.

Ray persuaded me.

Ray persuaded _____.

My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police.

My lawyer advised _____

I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says.

I was warned _____.

If you've got a car, you are able to travel round more easily.

Having a car enables ____.

1.1.6.5 Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление сложного дополнения

Я никогда не слышал, как он поет.

Я бы хотел, чтобы ты прочитал эту книгу.

Преподаватель попросил нас прекратить разговоры.

Я хочу, чтобы вы разговаривали вежливо со мной.

Я не ожидал, что он мне напомнит об этом.

Он хотел, чтобы мы добавили несколько слов.

Он не заметил, как поезд тронулся.

Они наблюдали, как она играла на пианино.

Видели ли вы как он играет в волейбол?

Слышали ли вы как она говорит по-английски?

1.1.7 Оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом» (Сложное подлежащее)

Этот оборот состоит из существительного (или личного местоимения в именительном падеже), стоящего перед сказуемым, и инфинитива, следующего за сказуемым. Он называется «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом» (Nominative with the Infinitive). Этот оборот употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами: *to think, to know, to suppose, to hear, to see, to say, to report, to describe, to advise, to ask, to order* и некоторыми другими в страдательном залоге, а также глаголами *to seem, to happen, to appear* в действительном залоге. См. таблицу 5

Таблица 5 – Именительный падеж с инфинитивом (сложное подлежащее)

| 2 | 1 | 2а | 3 |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| подлежащее | сказуемое | инфинитив | второстепенные члены предложения |
| He | is said | to test | the plane |
| Переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзом "что" (реже "чтобы"), причем подлежащим придаточного предложения становится при переводе подлежащее всего предложения, а сказуемое соответствует инфинитиву этого оборота. | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2a | 3 |
| Говорят, что | он | испытывает | этот самолет |

Возможны два способа перевода оборота «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом».

Первый член оборота (глагол в личной форме) становится перед подлежащим и переводится глаголом в неопределенно-личной форме. Оставшаяся часть предложения передается дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзом «что» (реже «чтобы»). Подлежащим придаточного предложения становится при переводе английское подлежащее, а инфинитив – его сказуемым.

Порядок слов английского предложения сохраняется. Инфинитив переводится сказуемым, а глагол в личной форме передается вводным предложением с союзом «как», вводным словом или оборотом:

This student is known to work hard.

1 способ: Известно, что этот студент много работает.

2 способ: Этот студент, как известно, много работает.

Запомните значения следующих глаголов, глагольных словосочетаний, образующих с инфинитивом составное глагольное сказуемое (оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»):

| | |
|------------------|--|
| announce | - сообщать |
| assume | - считать |
| believe; suppose | - полагать |
| consider | - считать |
| expect | - ожидать |
| find | - оказываться, обнаруживать, находить, считать |
| hear | - слышать |
| know | - знать |
| report | - сообщать |
| state | - утверждать |
| appear; seem | - по-видимому; казаться |
| prove (to be) | - оказываться |
| turn out (to be) | |
| come out (to be) | |
| happen; chance | - случаться, оказываться |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| be likely | - вероятно; может |
| be unlikely; be not likely | - маловероятно, вряд ли; не может быть, чтобы |
| be sure; be certain | - несомненно, конечно |

1.1.8 Упражнения

1.1.8.1 В зависимости от смысла и структуры предложения переведите оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом» одним из возможных способов

I was not able to write my test. It proved to be too difficult.

These data are believed to be reliable.

This method proves to be reasonable.

These tests are certain to give us good results.

He is said to come to Orenburg.

He is said to have come to Orenburg.

This group appears to work much at this problem.

I happened to be out when he called.

The guests are likely to arrive soon.

The new method is believed to give good results.

1.1.8.2 Переделайте предложения по образцу, используя подчеркнутое слово в сказуемом

Model: It is expected that the meeting will end soon.

The meeting is expected to end soon.

It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.

The weather _____.

It is believed that the plant will be constructed in a year.

The plant_____.

It is reported that the station is situated on the Volga river.

The station _____.

It is thought that the students come on time.

The students _____.

It is supposed that the man drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.

The man _____ .

It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by fire.

The building _____.

It is said that the company is losing a lot of money.

The company _____ .

It is believed that the company lost a lot of money last year.

The company _____ .

It is expected that the company will lose money this year.

The company _____ .

1.1.8.3 Используйте необходимую форму инфинитива (to be) supposed, переведите предложения на русский язык, учитывая, что данный инфинитив имеет два значения: говорят, что; планируется; ожидается; полагают. Используйте (be) supposed to + один из глаголов: *arrive, write, be, have, block, come, park, phone, start*

You (not) _____ there. It is private parking only.

Arthur _____ 12 children.

The train _____ at 11.30, but it was an hour late.

What are the children doing at home? They _____ at school at this time.

He _____ very rich. He has got much money.

We _____ work at 8.15, but we rarely do anything before 8.30.

He likes poems. He _____ poetry.

The door is a fire exit. You (not) _____ it.

Oh dear! I _____ Ann but I completely forgot.

They arrived very early – at 2 o'clock. They _____ until 3.30.

1.1.8.4 Запомните следующие выражения и используйте их в своих предложениях

He is hard to please. (Ему трудно угодить).

He is difficult to deal with. (С ним трудно иметь дело).

The text is difficult to translate. (Этот текст трудно перевести).

She is pleasant (beautiful, pretty) to look at. (Она хорошенькая, у нее привлекательная внешность).

There is nothing to be done. (Ничего не поделаешь).

There are many things to be done. (Надо многое сделать).

The house is to let. (Дом сдается в наем).

Who is to blame? (Кто виноват?)

Be sure to come. (Неприменно приходите).

I have something to tell you. (Мне надо вам кое-что сказать).

1.1.8.5 Переведите на английский язык, используя оборот «Сложное подлежащее»

Известно, что Римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги и много крепостей.

Полагают, что эта поэма была написана в 13 веке.

Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа.

Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла Северного полюса.

Вряд ли его назначат главой фирмы.

Он, по-видимому, хорошо знает английский язык.

Я случайно знаю номер его телефона.

Он оказался хорошим спортсменом.

Эта статья, несомненно, будет напечатана.

Говорят, что здание было построено в 17 веке.

1.2 Причастие (The Participle)

Причастие в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая, наряду со свойствами глагола, имеет свойства прилагательного и наречия.

A broken cup laid on the table. – Разбитая чашка лежала на столе.

He sat at the table *thinking*. – Он сидел у стола, задумавшись.

Причастие настоящего времени активного залога (Participle I Active Voice) образуется путем прибавления окончания -ing к форме инфинитива без частицы – to.

to read – читать, reading – читающий

to study – изучать, studying – изучающий

Причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle) правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления окончания -ed к форме инфинитива без частицы -to.

to ask – спрашивать, asked – спрошенный, спрашиваемый

to order – заказывать, ordered – заказываемый

Past Participle неправильных глаголов, как и Past Indefinite образуется различными другими способами:

to give – давать, given – данный

to buy – покупать, bought – купленный

1.2.1 Формы причастия

Причастие имеет формы времени и залога.

| | Active | Passive |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| Present | asking | being asked |
| Past | ----- | asked |
| Perfect | having asked | having been asked |

См. формы причастия и их перевод в таблице 6

Таблица 6 – Формы причастия и их перевод

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Participle 1 Active | определение | Переводится: причастием на: -ущий,-ющий, -ащий,-ящий, -мый | The student <i>reading</i> a book is my friend. <i>Студент, читающий книгу, мой друг.</i> The questions <i>being discussed</i> at the conference are very important. <i>Вопросы, обсуждаемые на конференции, очень важны.</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| asking Passive being asked | обстоятельство | деепричастным оборотом | (When) <i>reading</i> this text, the student found out many interesting things. <i>Читая этот текст, студент обнаружил много интересного.</i> |
| Participle 2 Active ----- Passive asked | определение | причастным оборотом | The text <i>translated</i> by the students was not difficult. <i>Текст переведенный студентами, был не трудный.</i> |
| | обстоятельство | деепричастием, обстоятельственным придаточным предложением | When <i>cooled</i> water becomes ice. <i>Охлаждаясь, вода превращается в лед.</i> |
| Perfect Participle Active having asked Passive having been asked | обстоятельство | деепричастным оборотом обстоятельственным придаточным | <i>Having finished</i> his work, he went home. <i>Закончив свою работу, он ушел домой.</i> <i>Having been translated</i> into many languages, this book became known all over the world. <i>После того, как эта книга была переведена на многие языки, она стала известна во всем мире.</i> |

1.2.2 Упражнения

1.2.2.1 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму причастия:

A person *bringing* good news is always welcome.

While *skating* yesterday he fell and hurt himself.

Having lived in this town all his life, he knew it very well.

Books *read* in childhood seem like old friends.

Being told of his arrival I went to see him.

A large branch *broken* by wind lays across the road.

Many problems *being discussed* at the conference are of great importance.

I'll show you the article *written* by my brother.

Having arranged everything, he went home.

The leaves *lying* on the ground reminded me of autumn.

1.2.2.2 Прочитайте предложения, найдите причастия, переведите их и определите форму:

We sat in the garden, speaking about our trip to the south.
Having passed all the examinations, he went to a village.
Translating the article, we used a dictionary.
Being very tired, I decided to stay at home.
Books published for children are usually very well illustrated.
You should be very attentive when playing chess.
Waiting for a bus I saw Mr. Brown.
Having finished all work, they could have a rest.
I haven't seen all the magazines sent to us from Moscow.
Show me the list of students learning English.

1.2.2.3 Преобразуйте следующие пары предложений в одно по образцу, используя причастие 1 или 2

Model: a) He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.

Getting off his horse, he began searching for something on the ground.

b) I had seen photographs of the place. I had no desire to go there.

Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.

He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.

He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk.

She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all over before.

She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.

I turned on the light. I was surprised at what I saw.

We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.

He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.

He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.

I didn't like to sit down. I knew that the grass was very wet.

They found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.

1.2.2.4 Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму причастия. Не путайте следующие формы

interested spectators

interesting films

excited children

exciting games

bored students

boring lesson

burnt woods

burning fires

sunk ships

sinking ships

frightened boy

frightening movie

typed document

typing secretary

A crowd of (excite) people was watching the firemen trying to save the (burn) house.

“During my vacation I came across several extremely (interest) books”, said he.

“Which ones?” she asked in a (interest) voice.

“Why do you look so (worry)?” – “I’ve had a number of (worry) telephone calls lately”.

I don't know what was in the (burn) letter. I didn't read it.

Nothing can save the (sink) ship now, all we can do is to try to save the passengers.

It was an (excite) incident.

After hearing the (frighten) tale, the (frighten) children wouldn't go to sleep.

She spoke about this actor in an (excite) voice.

The (type) letter was signed by the director.

The (type) secretary is very busy, don't interrupt her.

1.2.2.5 Вставьте нужную форму причастия I

The street was full of people, ____ and ____ home (to laugh, to go).

The gypsy smiled, _____ her teeth (to show).

_____ them, he raised his coffee cup (to watch).

There was only one candle _____ on the table (to burn).

_____ that no one else was coming, Mr. Lincoln rose (to see).

_____ dinner, he lighted his cigar (to finish).

Frank, _____ the step on the gravel, turned round (to hear).

Then quickly _____ neither to left nor right, she returned to Adrian (to look).

_____his hands, he followed her down the stairs of the quiet house (to wash).

While _____my directions, he looked at me now and then (to obey).

1.2.3 Функции причастий и их перевод

См. функции причастия I, II в действительном и страдательном залоге и их перевод в таблицах 7, 8

Таблица 7 – Функции Participle I Active Voice

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Левое определение | the+...-ing + существительное | Переводится: Причастием на -щий (ся) -вший; | The reading student is my friend. <i>Читающий студент мой друг.</i> |
| Правое определение | the+ существительное+....-ing | причастным оборотом; или определительным придаточным предложением | The student reading a book is my friend. <i>1) Студент, читающий книгу, мой друг.</i> <i>2) Студент, который читает книгу, мой друг</i> |
| Обстоятельство | When / While +...ing | деепричастием на – я, -в обстоятельственными придаточными предложениями существительным с предлогом при- | (When/While) Reading this story he remembered his youth. <i>Читая этот рассказ, он вспомнил свою юность.</i> <i>Когда он читал этот рассказ, он вспомнил свою юность.</i> <i>При чтении этого рассказа он вспомнил свою юность.</i> |

Таблица 8 – Функции Participle II Passive Voice и его перевод

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Левое определение | the+...ed+ существительное | Переводится: причастием на -нный, -тый, -мый | The used method was very important. <i>Применяемый метод был очень важен.</i> |
| Правое определение | Существительное +...ed (by) | 1)определительным причастным оборотом, начинающимся с причастий на –мый, -нный, -тый; 2) придаточным | The text translated by the students is not difficult. <i>а) Текст, переведенный студентами, нетрудный.</i> <i>б) Текст, который был переведен студентами, нетрудный.</i> |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|---|
| | | определительным предложением | |
| обстоятельство | when if as | } +...ed 1) деепричастием на -ясь 2) при+существительное 3) придаточным обстоятельственным предложением | Water becomes ice when cooled. а) Охлаждаясь, вода превращается в лед. б) При охлаждении вода превращается в лед. в) Вода превращается в лед, когда охлаждается. |

1.2.4 Упражнения

1.2.4.1 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия

He brought me a few *illustrated* magazines.

Having lost the key, he could not go into the room.

Turning to the left, we saw a large new building.

Tomorrow we shall test the machine *constructed* by our engineers.

Finding that he was still in Moscow, I rang him up.

He showed us a list of books *read* by the students this year.

During the lecture I noticed a man *sitting* in the corner and listening to the lecturer with great attention.

The questions *discussed* at the last meeting are very interesting.

Not knowing the way to the station, I decided to ask a man standing at the corner.

We regularly receive lists of books *published* in Moscow.

1.2.4.2 Напишите все формы причастий от следующих глаголов:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| to stop | to cut |
| to forget | to begin |
| to study | to open |
| to play | to write |
| to give | to send |

1.2.4.3 Переведите на русский язык (обратите внимание на место причастия в английском и русском языке):

I have looked through the list of prices *sent*.

In one of the plants *visited*, the foreigners were shown new types of equipment.

All the information you can find in the letter *enclosed*.

The statement *mentioned* above is controversial.

You must finish the work on the date *indicated*.

She showed me the hat *bought*.

We have sent invitations to the parties *participating*.

He was looking for magazine *received*.

Payment for the goods *delivered* will be made in June.

Tell me when you are going to receive the books *ordered*.

1.2.4.4 Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия I и II, определите их функции

All the students studying at our University must know foreign languages.

You must learn all the words given on page 125.

Travelling about the country, he saw a lot of interesting towns.

When speaking at the meeting yesterday, I forgot this fact.

The question discussed at the meeting was very important.

The boy sometimes went to sleep while watching TV.

Not knowing his address, I couldn't visit him.

He liked to sit on the sofa smoking a cigarette and listening to music.

Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table.

Having passed all examinations, he left for the country.

1.2.4.5 Мысль, заключенную в придаточном предложении, выразите причастным оборотом, где это возможно

Students *who read a lot in English* know the language better than those who read less.

While I was reading the book you gave me yesterday, I found a lot of new words.

I live in a house *which was built more than a hundred years ago*.

Since I didn't know my friend's new address, I could hardly hope to find him.

In this shop you can buy *things which are made in different parts of the world*.

Once when I was walking in the wood, I found a flower which I had never seen before.

I always read books *which describe the lives of great people with great interest*.

What's the name of the teacher *who is examining group 3*?

As I was busy, I couldn't help them.

When we discussed this book, we found out a lot of interesting things.

1.2.5 Оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием»

После глаголов, чувственного восприятия *to see, to watch, to observe, to notice, to hear, to feel*, употребляется оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием настоящего или прошедшего времени», который представляет собой сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже и причастия настоящего или прошедшего времени. Этот оборот аналогичен обороту «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом» и играет в предложении роль дополнения.

I heard her *singing*. – Я слышал, как она пела.

Глагол *to have* с оборотом «объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени» означает, что действие совершается не самим подлежащим, а для него или за него.

I *have* my hair *cut* yesterday. – Я постриг волосы вчера.

I *have* my shoes *mended* in that shop. – Я чиню (мне чинят) ботинки в этой мастерской.

См. таблицу 9

Таблица 9 – Перевод конструкций типа “have + существительное + Participle II”

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| have (had) | существительное | причастие ii |
| не переводится | дополнение | сказуемое |
| I have my watch repaired. Мне починили часы. | | |
| He had his luggage registered. Ему оформили его багаж. | | |

1.2.6 Упражнения

1.2.6.1 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием настоящего и прошедшего времени»

He *wants* the documents *sent* by air mail.

I *heard* her *telling* him about it.

I *saw* workers *packing* the goods.

I *watched* them *going* down the mountain.

She *found* him *smoking*.

We *heard* the piano *playing* in the next room.

I *felt* her *trembling* from head to foot.

My little sister *likes* me *reading* to her.

We *saw* them *talking* in the corner of the room.

Manager *wants* the work *done* immediately.

1.2.6.2 Заполните пропуски необходимой формой глагола "to have", причастия II и, где это необходимо, местоимения

We must... the grass. It is far too long (to cut).

Your roof is leaking, you should....it.... (to repair).

My skirt is too long. I must (to shorten).

No one will be able to read your notes. I know, I.... them.... (to type).

That's a good piano but you should... it... (to tune).
I've got paint on my new coat; now I'll have to (to clean).
He didn't like the color of the curtains so he (to dye).
That tooth is giving you a lot of trouble; you should (to take out).
The room is very shabby; but I next month (to redecorate).
They couldn't find a house to suit them so they one (to build).

1.2.6.3 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на форму причастия

He was scared when he heard his name spoken.
She had her living – room redecorated.
She felt her heart beating.
The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts.
Somewhere a telephone bell rang and a voice could be heard speaking.
For their New Year Eve's party, she had all her furniture moved out to the sitting – room.
Get your things packed!
The two men were heard coming downstairs.
She had her bed moved to the corner of the room.
She found herself being looked at.

1.2.6.4 Переведите предложения, определите функции причастия I и II

Philip saw Adele sitting in her chair, looking at the floor.
He glanced over at Christine knitting by the fire.
At that moment the footsteps were heard coming across the hall.
She found Abraham walking in the room.
When next he comes he'll find everything settled.
One evening he was seen going into this house.
They had all her telephone calls intercepted.
She saw him coming up the street carrying a blue cotton umbrella.

She heard a small bird singing.

The taxi could be waiting outside.

1.2.6.5 Переведите следующие упражнения на английский язык

Мы слышали, что кто-то поет вдали.

Мы увидели, как по дороге идет сын нашего соседа.

Мы сидели в саду и видели, как луна поднимается из-за деревьев.

В детстве я часто слышал, как моя мать пела эту песню.

Я починил вчера свои часы.

Он вчера постригся.

Они отремонтировали свою квартиру.

Когда вы покрасили забор?

Где вы починили свой утюг?

Он нашел калитку запертой.

1.2.7 Самостоятельный причастный оборот

Причастные обороты, в которых причастие имеет свое собственное подлежащее, выраженное существительным в общем падеже, называются самостоятельными причастными оборотами. Имея собственное подлежащее, они не связаны с подлежащими предложения.

Самостоятельные причастные обороты соответствуют в русском языке либо придаточным предложениям, либо самостоятельным предложениям.

The sun having risen, they continued their way. – После того, как солнце взошло, они продолжили свой путь.

The weather being fine, they went for a walk. – Так как погода была хорошая, они пошли гулять.

Present Participle следует переводить настоящим временем, если сказуемое выражено глаголом в настоящем времени, и прошедшим временем, если сказуемое

стоит в прошедшем времени, поскольку Present Participle выражает действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого:

We have three lectures today, the last being on Philosophy. – У нас три лекции сегодня, причем последняя по философии.

Perfect Participle всегда переводится прошедшим временем, поскольку Perfect Participle выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым:

The work having been completed, we went home. – После того, как работа была закончена, мы пошли домой.

Для того, чтобы распознать самостоятельный оборот в тексте, следует помнить его формальные признаки:

- 1 Перед причастием стоит существительное в общем падеже без предлога (или местоимение в именительном падеже);
- 2 Самостоятельный причастный оборот всегда отделен запятой.

1.2.8 Упражнения

1.2.8.1 Переведите на русский язык

My task having been finished, I went home.

Peter being away, John had to do his work.

It being very cold, they made a fire.

The game having ended, the people went home.

Nobody being there, I went away.

My brother having taken the key, I couldn't enter the house.

Dinner being over, we went into the garden.

The weather being fine, all the windows were opened.

The play being very popular, it was difficult to get tickets.

The weather being nasty, they stayed at home.

1.2.8.2 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на самостоятельный причастный оборот

The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church.

Dinner being over, he had asked Lizzy to come and sit with him.

She sat on the steps, her arms crossed upon her knees.

The door of the next room being opened, I heard some voices.

The girl being really weak, they couldn't go to the country.

His tale told, he put his head back and laughed.

The dictionaries having been brought, they began translating the text.

There are some pictures in the book, one being the map of England.

The question being too difficult, no one could answer it.

The translation of the text being ready, I shall show it to you.

1.2.8.3 Перефразируйте придаточные предложения, используя самостоятельный причастный оборот

When the meeting was over, we went home.

Radio was invented in Russia; *its inventor was a Russian scientist A.S. Popov*.

When the vacations were finished, we began our studies.

As her brother was very ill, she couldn't go to the university that day.

We had three lectures yesterday, *the last was on mathematics*.

To translate this text without a dictionary is difficult for him *because the text contains too many new words*.

As soon as the work had been completed, we went home.

After the experiment was carried out, we decided to have a rest.

As the weather was terribly cold, we didn't want to go for a walk.

As the train was late, he had to spend a night at the station.

1.2.8.4 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы самостоятельного причастного оборота

The working day being over, the city transport was overcrowded.

Nobody being on the highway, he was driving his car very fast.

They all went away, he remaining at home.

All the problems having been solved, they stopped the discussion.

The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results.

A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started.

The translation of the report having been finished, the work started.

The train starting, I ran to catch it.

He works hard to pass his entrance exams, sister doing her best to help him.

The population of the city increasing, much attention must be paid to housing construction.

1.2.8.5 Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя самостоятельный причастный оборот

Так как погода была прекрасная, мы отправились на прогулку.

Когда все приготовления были закончены, они поехали на вокзал.

Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звездочки.

Когда заседание закончилось, начался концерт.

Так как дверь в гостиную была открыта, я мог слышать голоса.

Мы ничего не купили потому, что магазин был закрыт.

Он не смог перевести текст, так как текст был очень трудный.

Мы должны были вернуться, так как было довольно поздно.

Когда закончился обед, он пошел в свою контору.

У нас будет три экзамена, последний по философии.

1.3 Герундий (The Gerund)

Герундий представляет собой неличную форму глагола, выражающую название действия и обладающую как свойствами существительного, так и

свойствами глагола. В русском языке соответствующая форма отсутствует, ввиду чего изолированно, вне предложения, форма герундия не может быть переведена на русский язык. Функции герундия во многом сходны с функциями инфинитива, также сочетающего свойства существительного со свойствами глагола. Герундий, однако, имеет больше свойств существительного, чем инфинитив. Однако, Indefinite Gerund Active по своему значению приближается к русскому отглагольному существительному: reading – чтение, smoking – курение, waiting – ожидание. См. таблицу 10

Таблица 10 – Формы герундия и их перевод

| Indefinite Выражает действие: 1) Одновременное с действием сказуемого (в личной форме) 2) Относящееся к будущему 3) Безотносительное по времени его совершения | |
|---|--|
| Active | Passive |
| reading | being read |
| He likes reading <i>Он любит читать</i> | He likes being read. <i>Он любит, когда ему читают.</i> He thinks of reading this book next week <i>Он думает почитать эту книгу на следующей неделе.</i> Reading is useful at any age. <i>Чтение – полезно в любом возрасте.</i> |
| Perfect Выражает действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого. | |
| having read | having been read |
| I don't remember having read this book before. <i>Я не помню, чтобы читал эту книгу раньше.</i> | I don't remember having been read this book before. <i>Я не помню, чтобы мне читали эту книгу раньше.</i> |

1.3.1 Упражнения

1.3.1.1 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на форму герундия

I have no hope of *seeing* him soon.

The idea of *spending* our holidays in the country belongs to my brother.

I remember *being asked* about it.

The doctor told her to avoid *sitting* in the sun.

I thanked him for *having bought* such an interesting book.

Tom remembered *having been told* about it.

She was angry with him for *having lost* her dictionary.

I can't go there without *being invited*.

Her son likes *being told* about sea voyages.

I thanked him for *having helped* me.

1.3.1.2 Прочитайте предложения, переведите их и определите форму герундия

I have no intention of *going* to the south this summer.

There is no chance of *getting* a theater ticket tonight.

I remember *having been met* by him.

There is no sense in *being helped* by them now.

After finishing his work, he went to bed.

He is used to *getting up* early.

The child likes *being spoken to*.

He mentioned *having read* it in the newspaper.

They insisted on *being informed* about it.

He apologized for *having come* late.

1.3.1.3 Завершите предложения, употребив герундий, переведите на русский язык

I have no hope of _____ him soon (to see).

I shall call on you before _____ Moscow (to leave).

_____ home I began to work at once (to come).

He understands the importance of _____ foreign languages (to learn).

He was busy _____ an article when I came (to translate).

He is not able of _____ such a thing (to do).

He came into the room without _____ (to knock).

_____he telegram I rang the director up at once (to get).

I prefer _____ in the north in summer (to live).

He has a bad habit of _____ before breakfast (to smoke).

1.3.1.4 Составьте предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод герундия

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I'd like you to stop | talking |
| | interrupting me |
| | asking me questions |
| | speaking Russian in class |
| | smoking here |
| Have you begun | reading the book, I gave you? |
| | learning to skate? |
| | looking through the text? |
| | making notes of the lectures? |
| | discussing the question? |
| I don't mind | your smoking here |
| | going out for a walk |
| | her helping me |
| | his coming to see us tomorrow |
| | telling you another story |
| They continue | making mistakes |
| | talking |
| | changing their plans |
| | interrupting him |
| | smoking |
| Do you mind if we go on | playing chess here? |

discussing the problem now?
telling funny stories?
packing tomorrow morning?
watching TV?

1.3.1.5 Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий

Пожалуйста, перестаньте разговаривать.

Хотя было уже поздно, он продолжал работать над докладом.

Они начали работать ровно в девять.

Я думаю, мы можем продолжить обсуждение этого вопроса.

Он продолжал читать книгу.

Вы не возражаете, если я приведу с собой друга?

Я не буду возражать, если вы поможете ему в работе.

Доктор настаивает, чтобы он провел осень на юге.

Нет надежды, что он закончит работу к вечеру.

Ты не возражаешь, если мы потанцуем ещё немного?

В русском языке "не + деепричастие" может передаваться сочетаниями without + герундий или not + причастие в английском языке.

Not + причастие используется в функции обстоятельства причины.

Не зная адреса Мисс Бетси, Давид не мог ей написать.

Not knowing Miss Betsy's address, David couldn't write to her.

Если "не + деепричастие" выступает в функции обстоятельства образа действия или условия, обычно используется without + герундий.

Давид уехал из города, *никому ничего не сказав*.

David left the city, *without telling anybody about it*.

В современном английском языке герундий широко используется в следующих случаях:

1) Со следующими глаголами и глагольными фразами:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| to avoid избегать | to go on, to keep (on) продолжать |
| to burst out вспыхивать | to leave off бросать привычку |
| to deny отрицать | to mind возражать |
| to enjoy наслаждаться | to postpone откладывать |
| to excuse извинять, прощать | to put off откладывать |
| to finish заканчивать | cannot help избежать, удержаться |
| to forgive прощать | to give up отказываться |

She burst out crying. – Она расплакалась.

I have left off shooting. – Я перестал охотиться.

2) Со следующими глаголами и глагольными фразами, которые употребляются с предлогами:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| to accuse of | обвинять | to agree to | соглашаться |
| to approve of | одобрять | to complain of | жаловаться |
| to depend on | зависеть | to feel like | хотеть, быть склонным |
| to insist on | настаивать | to look like | быть похожим на |
| to object to | возражать | to persist in | настойчиво продолжать |
| to prevent from | препятствовать | to rely on | полагаться |
| to speak of | упоминать | to succeed in | добиваться успеха |
| to suspect of | подозревать | to thank for | благодарить |
| to think of | думать | to give up the idea of | отказаться от идеи |
| to look forward to | ждать | not to like the idea of | не одобрять мысль |
| to miss an opportunity of | упустить возможность | | |

I don't feel like going out. – Мне не хочется выходить.

I think everybody looked forward to his coming back. – *Я думаю, все с нетерпением ждали того момента, когда он вернется.*

Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist. – *Не упустите случая послушать этого пианиста.*

Со следующими именными частями составного сказуемого:

to be aware of осознавать

to be busy in быть занятым

to be capable of быть способным

to be fond of любить к.-л.

to be guilty of быть виновным

to be indignant at негодовать

to be pleased at быть довольным

to be proud of гордиться

to be sure of быть уверенным

to be surprised at удивляться

to be worth (while) быть стоящим.

She was not pleased at my coming. – *Она была недовольна, что я пришел.*

She is proud of being so pretty. – *Она гордится тем, что она такая хорошенькая.*

С некоторыми глаголами и сочетаниями могут использоваться как герундий, так и инфинитив:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| to be afraid бояться | to intend намереваться |
| to begin начинать | to like (dislike) любить (не любить) |
| to cease прекращать | to neglect пренебрегать |
| to continue продолжать | to prefer предпочитать |
| can (cannot) afford быть в состоянии | to propose предлагать |
| позволить себе | to remember помнить |
| to fear бояться | to recollect вспоминать |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| to forget забывать | to start начинать |
| to hate ненавидеть | to stop заканчивать. |

She continued standing near the piano

She continued to look at him

1.3.2 Упражнения

1.3.2.1 Запомните следующие предложения и используйте их в своей речи

I don't feel like going out (Мне не хочется выходить).

It looks like raining (Похоже, что будет дождь).

You didn't approve of his playing cards (Вы не одобряли того, что он играл в карты).

I decided not to think of going abroad any more (Я решил не думать больше о путешествиях).

I really thank you for taking all this trouble (Я благодарен вам за то, что вы взяли все заботы).

All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me (Все счастье моей жизни зависит от того, полюбите ли вы меня).

Everybody looked forward to his coming back (Все с нетерпением ждали того момента, когда он вернётся).

Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist (Не упустите случая послушать этого пианиста).

I don't like the idea of spending a day in this terrible hotel (Мне не улыбается мысль потратить день в этой ужасной гостинице).

You suspect me of stealing your diamond (Вы подозреваете меня в том, что я украл ваш бриллиант).

1.3.2.2 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий

Nobody can go on living without some belief.

She cannot sleep without seeing and speaking to you once more.
She doesn't like the thought of leaving you.
Without putting anything into words, they said each other farewell.
I remember laughing aloud and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me.
Upon awakening she dressed quickly and left the house.
He felt better for having written the letter.
Do you mind giving me your name and telephone number, please?
Well, it's no use my telling you a lie.
Life seemed worth fighting for.

1.3.2.3 Вставьте предлог перед герундием, там, где это необходимо

I hated the idea _____ your going.
Excuse me coming in _____ knocking.
I am tired _____ being old and wise.
We'll look forward _____ seeing you.
I was afraid _____ saying the wrong thing.
Look here, I'm so grateful to you _____ saying that.
They were in the habit _____ coming up to London for the season.
We wouldn't mind _____ being poor again.
I didn't at all like the idea _____ going to the station in this car.
If you won't tell me what's wrong, what's use _____ my being here?

1.3.2.4 Вставьте нужную форму герундия

Stark sat down without _____ (to speak).
He didn't go without _____ by Amy (to congratulate).
I had to sound as if I didn't mind _____, as if I have no temper of my own (to insult).
She kept on _____, her voice low and controlled (to talk).
The attempt is at least worth _____ (to make).
He apologized to Hooker for _____ so late (to be down).

I just couldn't stand _____ away from you any longer (to be).

I remember _____ him with her and Marner going away from church (to see).

I'm tired of _____ to you (to talk).

I know everyone who is worth _____ (to know).

1.3.2.5 Вставьте not + причастие или without + герундий

_____ what he wanted, he looked slowly about the room (to find).

I won't go abroad _____ you (to see).

_____ what to say, I remained silent (to know).

We walked _____ for a short while (to speak).

Would she have gone away _____ you if she loved you? (to see).

They sat there _____ for several minutes (to talk).

On the street he would look directly at his friends _____ them (to see).

He sat down, _____ his mackintosh (to take off).

He stopped _____ how to continue the conversation (to know).

She stood for a moment _____ whether to be pleased or not by this familiarity (to know).

1.3.2.6 Завершите предложения из колонки А, используя глагол из колонки В и свои собственные слова. Не используйте слово из колонки В больше одного раза.

Model: I often postpone + write

I often postpone writing thank-you notes

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|-------------------------|---|
| I often postpone | a buy j learn s watch |
| I enjoy | b close k listen t write |
| I'm considering | c do l love |
| Would you mind | d eat m make |
| I finished | e exercise n open |
| I'll never stop | f finish o play |
| Do you ever think about | g give p take |
| You should keep | h go q teach |
| Sometimes I put off | i help r try |

1.3.2.7 Используйте данные идеи, чтобы закончить предложения с формой go + и подходящей формой герундия, чтобы описать действие

I love to dance. Last night my husband and I danced for hours. → Last night, my husband and I *went dancing*.

Later this afternoon, Ted is going to take a long walk in the woods. → Ted *is going to go hiking* later today.

Yesterday Alice visited many stores and bought some clothes and make up. → Yesterday Alice _____

Let's go to the beach and jump in the water. → Let's _____

My grandfather takes his fishing pole to a farm pond every Sunday. – My grandfather _____ every Sunday.

When I visit a new city, I like to look around at the sights. – When I visit a new city, I like to _____

I love to put up a small tent by a stream, make a fire, and listen to the sounds of the forest through the night. – I love to _____.

I want to take a sailboat out on the water this afternoon. – I want to _____ this afternoon.

Once a year, we take our skis to our favorite mountain resort and enjoy an exciting weekend. – Once a year, we _____ at our favorite mountain resort.

1.3.2.8 В парах обсудите, что вы любите и не любите. Составьте предложения, которые начинаются с:

I like I love I enjoy I don't like I hate I can't stand I don't mind

cook → I like to cook/ I like cooking/ I hate to cook/ I hate cooking/ I don't mind cooking

live in this city

wash dishes

fly

wait in the airports

read novels in my free time
eat a delicious meal slowly
drive on city streets during rush hour
speak in front of a large group
play cards for money
go to the parties where I don't know a single person
listen to the sounds of the city when I'm trying to get to sleep
visit with friends I haven't seen in a long time
get in between two friends who are having an argument
travel to strange and exotic places

1.3.2.9 Составьте предложения с герундием. Используйте подходящие предлоги

Model: apologize to (...) + interrupt/be / call

→ You should apologize to Tarik for interrupting him

I apologized to my friend for being late

Rosa apologized to me for calling after midnight

be nervous + speak/go/get

thank + open/help/invite

feel like + go/have/take

apologize to (...) + sell/give/leave

worry + lose/not have/be

forgive (...) + lie/take/forget

be excited + go/meet/move

insist + answer/drive/fly

believe + help/tell/trust

Завершите предложения из колонки А с by + подходящее продолжение из колонки В

Model: I arrived on time by taking a taxi instead of the bus

| Column A | Column B |
|---|------------------------------------|
| I put out the fire | tighten the loose screws |
| Giraffes can reach the leaves on the top | count the rings |
| I fixed the chair | read the directions on the package |
| Sara was able to buy an expensive stereo system | walk on the bottom of the riverbed |
| A hippopotamus can cross a river | pour water on it |
| I figured out how to cook the noodles | work all through the night |
| Pam finished her project on time | stretch their long necks |
| You can figure out how old a tree is | save her money for two years |

Выражения с предлогами:

Be afraid of; apologize for; believe in; concentrate on; dream about; be excited about; feel like; forgive someone for; be good at; have the (bad) habit of; be in danger of; be in the habit of; insist on; be interested in; look forward to; be nervous about; plan on; be responsible for; stop someone from; succeed in; talk into doing; thank someone for; be tired of; worry about

1.3.2.11 Завершите предложения с предлогами и герундием

I believe *in telling* the truth no matter what. (tell)

I don't go swimming because I'm afraid _____(drown).

Greg is nervous _____ his girlfriend's parents for the first time. (meet)

I don't know how to thank you _____(help).

Are you interested _____to a bullfight? (go)

I worked on it all night, but I didn't succeed _____the problem. (solve)

Carlos has the irritating habit _____gum very loudly. (chew)

Why do you constantly worry _____your parents? (please)

John! Please concentrate _____your assignment. (read)

Every summer I look forward _____ a vacation with my family. (take)

Do you feel _____ me why you're so sad? (tell)

Why do you always insist _____ for everything when we go out for dinner? (pay)

I'm not very good _____ names. (remember)

I'm not happy in my work. I often dream _____ my job. (quit)

How do you stop someone _____ something you know is wrong? (do)

I'm too tired to cook, but I hadn't planned _____ out tonight. (eat)

Ann made a lot of big mistakes at work. That's why she was afraid _____ her job.

(lose)

I'm in the habit _____ every morning, but I'm too tired today. (jog)

I just can't get excited _____ Disneyland for the third time in two years. (visit)

I apologize _____, but I was trying to protect you from the truth. Sometimes the truth hurts. (lie).

1.3.3.12 Закончите предложения, используя герундий в качестве подлежащего или it + инфинитив. Добавьте is, где необходимо. Используйте слова из списка

complete eat live drive learn swim

a It is easy for anyone to learn how to cook an egg

b Learning how to cook an egg is easy for anyone

a _____ nutritious food _____ important for your health

b _____ important for your health _____ nutritious food.

a _____ on the wrong side of the road _____ against the law

b _____ against the law _____ on the wrong side of the road.

a _____ fun for both children and adults _____ in the ocean.

b. _____ in the ocean _____ fun for both children and adults.

a _____ expensive _____ in a dormitory?

b _____ in a dormitory expensive?

a _____ difficult _____ these sentences correctly?

b _____ these sentences correctly difficult?

1.3.3.13 Составьте предложения, используя it + for (someone) + объединяя колонки А, В, С. Добавьте свои собственные слова

Model: It is difficult for me to be on time for class

It is difficult for some people to learn how to swim

It is difficult for children to understand adults' behavior

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B | COLUMN C |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| 1 difficult | anyone | spend time with friends |
| 2 easy | children | predict the exact time of an earthquake |
| 3 fun | me | be on time for class |
| 4 important | most people | understand adults' behavior |
| 5 impossible | some people | obey their parents |
| 6 enjoyable | students | visit new places |
| 7 interesting | | learn how to swim |
| 8 possible | | live on the planet Mars |

1.3.3.14 Закончите предложения словами в скобках: герундием или инфинитивом

(study) Studying English is fun

My boss makes a habit of (jot) ____ quick notes to her employees when they have done a good job.

A: I don't like airplanes.

B: Why? Are you afraid of (fly) _____?

A: No, I'm afraid of (crash) _____.

I keep (forget) ____ (call) _____my friend Louise. I'd better write myself a note.

People in the modern world are wasteful of natural resources. For example, every three months people in North America throw away enough aluminum (build) ____ an airplane.

I'm so busy! I have just enough time (do) ____what I need (do) ____ but not enough time (do) ____what I'd like (do).

One of my friends, Larry, has the bad habit of (interrupt) _____ others while they're talking.

I like (travel) _____ to out-of-the-way places. I don't like (go) _____ to usual tourist places when I'm on holiday.

Stop (crack) _____ those nuts with your teeth! Here. Use a nutcracker. Do you want (be) _____ toothless by the time you're thirty?

Exercise is good for you. Why don't you walk up the stairs instead of (take) _____ the elevator?

2 Условные предложения

Условным предложением называется такое сложное предложение, в котором действие, выраженное в главном предложении, зависит от определенных условий, выраженных в придаточном предложении:

1 Если он придет завтра, я помогу ему (реальное условие).

2 Если бы он пришёл завтра, я бы помог ему (маловероятное условие).

3 Если бы он пришёл вчера, я бы помог ему (абсолютно нереальное условие).

Условные предложения второго и третьего типа в русском языке объединяются в одну группу по конструкции, а значение маловероятности или нереальности передается обстоятельственными словами (завтра, вчера и т.д.).

В английском языке условные предложения маловероятной возможности отличаются от предложений абсолютно нереальной возможности глагольными формами, поэтому в английском языке различают 3 типа условных предложений:

Тип I – Реальные условные предложения:

If he comes tomorrow, I shall/will help him. – Если он придёт завтра, я помогу ему.

Тип II – Маловероятные условные предложения:

If he came tomorrow, I should/would help him. – Если бы он пришёл завтра, я бы помог ему.

Тип III – Абсолютно нереальные условные предложения:

If he had come yesterday, I should/would have helped him. – Если бы он пришёл вчера, я бы помог ему.

Типы II и III являются нереальными условными предложениями, однако, степень нереальности в них, как видно из примеров, различна.

2.1. Реальные условные предложения – Тип I условных предложений

Реальные условные предложения выражают реальное условие, т.е. условие, вполне осуществимое в настоящем или будущем времени. В этом типе используются: Present Indefinite/Simple после союзов "if – если, "in case" – в случае если или "unless" – если ... не и Future Indefinite в главном предложении.

If you ask him, he will (= he'll) help you. – Если ты попросишь его, он поможет тебе (я в этом уверен).

If it rains tomorrow, we shall (= we'll) stay at home. – Если завтра пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.

In case you don't find him in the office, leave a message with his secretary. – В случае если вы не застанете его в офисе, оставьте сообщение секретарю.

Типичная ситуация: You are at home. It's time to go to the University.

Your mother says:

If you leave now, you'll catch the bus. – Если ты выйдешь сейчас, то успеешь на автобус.

If you don't leave now, you'll miss the bus. – Если ты сейчас не выйдешь, то пропустишь автобус.

If you miss the bus, you'll be late for your class. – Если ты пропустишь автобус, то опоздаешь на занятие.

При наличии отрицательного союза "unless" глагол-сказуемое в придаточном предложении имеет утвердительную форму:

He won't come round unless you phone him. – Он не зайдет, если ты ему не позвонишь.

Глагол-сказуемое как в главном, так и в придаточном предложениях переводится будущим временем.

В современном английском языке есть тенденция к употреблению "will" вместо "shall" с первым лицом единственного и множественного числа.

If I get the book, I shall/will be happy. – Если я достану книгу, я буду счастлив.

2.1.2 Упражнения

2.1.2.1 Прочитайте реальные условные предложения, переведите их, обращая внимание на употребление времён

If you come back next week, David will be here.

If I am late this evening, don't wait for me.

If it rains tomorrow, I shall take my umbrella.

We shall never know the language well unless we study hard.

You will not catch the train unless you hurry.

If you are free, I'll come to see you.

If you don't work systematically, you'll fail your exam.

If my father returns early, we'll watch TV together.

What shall we do if they are late?

2.1.2.2 Составьте все возможные реальные условные предложения, используя подстановочную таблицу

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| If I | live in the south | I will | bathe every day |
| | come home late | | be very sorry |
| | live in the country | | have a very good time |
| | receive his letter | | go to the doctor |
| | fall ill | | go to bed at once |
| | find my book | | be very glad |
| | lose my money | | ask his advice |
| | see my friend | | often go to the wood |
| | go to the library | | get this book |

2.1.2.3 Выберите правильные формы, прочитайте предложения и переведите

их

If you *press* / *will press* that button, a bell will ring.

If you *wear* / *will wear* your coat, you won't be cold.

If I *shall feel tired* / *feel tired*, I'll go to bed early.

If our teacher is *ill* / *will be ill*, we shan't have a class.

If we *leave* / *will leave* early in the morning, we'll be in time.

If we don't *hurry* / *won't hurry*, they'll sell the tickets.

If you *will go* / *go* camping in the summer, I'll come with you.

If you *ride* / *will ride* the bicycle like that, you'll fall off!

If she *knows* / *will know* English, she'll try to enter the university.

2.1.2.4 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present или Future Indefinite согласно

модели:

Model: If Jack (not leave) now, he (miss) his bus.

If Jack doesn't leave now, he will miss his bus.

If Helen (work) ___ hard, she (pass) _____ her exams.

If it (rain) _____, we (go) _____ into a shop.

If Mary (not send) _____ any invitations, nobody (come) _____ to the party.

If George (come) _____ late, the teacher (be) _____ angry.

If you (lend) _____ me your dictionary, I (look up) _____ the word.

If I (see) _____ Joe tomorrow, I (tell) _____ him about the problem.

If Tina (go) _____ to bed early, she (not feel) _____ tired in the morning.

If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, we (not go) _____ swimming.

2.1.2.5 Перефразируйте следующие предложения согласно модели:

Model: Say that again and we'll quarrel. – If you say that again, we'll quarrel.

Go to the doctor and he will help you.

Take a taxi and we'll be there in time.

Switch on the radio and you'll hear the news.

Wait a minute and I will explain it to you.
Listen to me and you will understand everything.
Turn over the page and you'll see the picture.
Go along the street and you'll see the bank on your left.
Buy all those things and you'll have no money left.
Don't miss the bus and you won't be late.

2.1.2.6 Заполните пропуски союзами "if" или "unless" согласно модели

Model: We'll go to the beach tomorrow if it isn't raining. –

_____ We will go to the beach tomorrow unless it is raining.

_____ we hurry, we'll miss the train.

_____ we don't hurry, we'll miss the train.

We'll catch the train _____ we hurry.

You'll never pass your exam _____ you don't work harder.

You won't pass your exam _____ you work harder.

She will come to see us next month _____ she has problems with her work.

He will get into trouble _____ he isn't more careful.

I'll go away _____ you want me to stay.

Where will you go _____ you are free on Sunday?

2.1.2.7 Переведите на английский язык. Обратите внимание на времена в реальных условных предложениях

Он поймет тебя, если ты будешь говорить медленно.

Если Вы поможете мне, я переведу этот текст быстрее.

Они заплатят ему, если он закончит работу вовремя.

Они не заплатят ему, если он не закончит работу вовремя.

Если она поторопится, то займёт хорошее место.

Он найдет хорошую работу, если постарается.

Вы не сдадите экзамен, если не будете читать больше английских книг в оригинале.

Она простудится, если не оденет теплое пальто.

Если будешь слушать внимательно, то всё поймёшь.

2.2 Нереальные условные предложения

В нереальных условных предложениях выражаются действия, которые противоречат фактам в настоящем или будущем, или прошедшем времени.

1. If I had enough time today / tomorrow, I would write to my parents. – Если бы у меня сегодня / завтра было достаточно времени, я написал бы родителям.

2. If I had had enough time yesterday, I would have written to my parents. – Если бы у меня вчера было достаточно времени, я написал бы родителям (Но времени у меня не было, поэтому я не написал родителям).

Если в нереальном условном предложении действие относится к настоящему или будущему времени, то это – маловероятное условное предложение.

Если действие относится к прошедшему времени, то такое условное предложение является абсолютно нереальным.

В нереальных условных предложениях употребляются формы сослагательного наклонения. Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что действие или состояние, выраженное глаголом, является не реальным, а предположительным, мысленно допускаемым.

В русском языке сослагательное наклонение в нереальных условных предложениях переводится при помощи глаголов в прошедшем времени в сочетании с частицей «бы». (Сравните: Я пошёл бы...)

2.2.1 Маловероятные условные предложения – Тип II условных предложений

Рассмотрим типичную ситуацию: Том хочет позвонить Энн, но он не знает номер её телефона. Он говорит:

If I knew her telephone number, I would (= I'd) telephone Ann. – Если бы я знал номер телефона Энн, я бы позвонил ей.

В тот момент, когда Том об этом говорит, он не знает номер телефона Энн. Он представляет ситуацию как гипотетически возможную, так как условие относится к настоящему времени, и существует некоторая вероятность его реализации.

В маловероятных условных предложениях употребляются следующие формы:

| |
|---|
| Past Indefinite/Simple после if и should/would + Infinitive Indefinite/Simple в главном |
|---|

If I/we knew the result now, I/we should phone her immediately. – Если бы я/мы знал/знали сейчас результат, я/мы позвонил/позвонили бы ей немедленно.

Tom would travel if he had more money. – Если бы у Тома было больше денег, он бы путешествовал.

If we didn't go to their party next week, they would be very angry. – Они бы очень рассердились, если бы мы не пошли на вечеринку.

Запомните, что в маловероятных условных предложениях глагол to be имеет форму were для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.

He is not here now. If he were here now, he would help us. – Его здесь сейчас нет. Если бы он был здесь, он бы помог нам.

Модель: If I were you ... = если бы я был на вашем / твоём месте употребляется, чтобы дать совет:

If I were you, I would never miss classes. – На твоём месте я бы не пропускал занятия.

If I were you, I would always speak English. – На твоём месте, я бы всегда говорил по-английски.

If I were you, I wouldn't buy that coat. – На твоём месте, я бы не покупал это пальто.

2.2.2 Абсолютно нереальные условные предложения – Тип III условных предложений

Рассмотрим типичную ситуацию: В прошлом месяце Энн болела. Том не знал об этом, поэтому не пошел навестить её. Они снова встретились после того, как Энн выздоровела. Том сказал:

If I had known you were ill, I would have gone to see you. – Если бы я знал, что ты болела, я бы навестил тебя.

Как условие If I had known ... , так и следствие ... I would have gone ... относятся к прошлому, поэтому они совершенно нереальны. (Сравните: Если бы, да кабы ...).

Том может лишь мысленно представить себе ситуацию и, возможно, пожалеть о несовершенном действии.

В абсолютно нереальных условных предложениях употребляются следующие формы:

Past Perfect после if и should/would + Perfect Infinitive в главном предложении

If they had studied hard, they would have passed their exam. – Если бы они упорно занимались, они бы сдали экзамен.

If I had seen you, I would have said hello. – Если бы я тебя увидел, я бы поздоровался.

Наряду с формами сослагательного наклонения на абсолютно нереальное условие могут указывать следующие слова и словосочетания: yesterday, yesterday night, then, last week, the day before.

If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone to the Zoo. – Если бы вчера была хорошая погода, мы бы пошли в зоопарк.

If you had told me about the problem then, I would have helped you. – Если бы ты рассказал мне тогда о проблеме, я бы помог тебе.

Наряду со вспомогательным глаголом "would" в главной части маловероятных и абсолютно нереальных условных предложений часто употребляются модальные глаголы: "could" и "might"

- could – в значении предполагаемой способности совершить действие: мог бы, могла бы, могли бы.

If it stopped raining, we could go out. – Если бы дожди перестали, мы могли бы куда-нибудь пойти.

Lucy could have never translated the telex if I hadn't helped her. – Люси не смогла бы перевести телекс, если бы я не помог ей.

- might – в значении "возможно, может быть".

They might be angry if I didn't visit them. – Они, возможно, рассердились бы, если бы я не посетил их.

If we had played better, we might have won. – Если бы мы играли лучше, мы, может быть, выиграли бы.

Нереальное условие можно также выразить, используя словосочетание "But for ..." плюс имя существительное (Если бы не ...).

But for the rain we would go down to the country. – Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город.

But for his accent, he could have been taken for an Englishman. – Если бы не акцент, его можно было принять за англичанина. См. таблицу 11.

Таблица 11 – Формы и употребление условных предложений

| типы | Придаточное предложение | Главное предложение | употребление |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Тип I реальные в настоящем или | If+Present Simple | Future Simple | Реальные условия, вполне осуществимые в настоящем или будущем |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|---|--|
| будущем | | | |
| If he leaves early. He will be in time for his class | | | |
| Тип II маловероятные | If+ Simple | Past should would could might | + Indefinite Infinitive Маловероятные условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему, и вряд ли осуществимые |
| If the weather were fine (today or tomorrow), we would/ could/ might go to the park | | | |
| Тип III абсолютно нереальные | If+ Perfect | Past should would could might | + Perfect Infinitive Условия, относящиеся к прошлому, и поэтому абсолютно нереальные |
| If I had had a dictionary yesterday, I would/could/might have translated the article | | | |

2.2.3 Упражнения

2.2.3.1 Прочитайте маловероятные условные предложения (Тип II), обращая внимание на формы сослагательного наклонения. Переведите предложения

If you brought me the book tomorrow, I could start reading it.

If I were you, I wouldn't argue with the teacher.

If you stopped smoking, you would feel better.

I'd play football if I were younger.

If he were here, he would answer your question.

She might phone me in the evening, if she had time.

Tom would be angry if I didn't visit him.

He wouldn't be fat if he took some exercises.

If I were you, I would talk to your friend seriously.

2.2.3.2 Прочитайте абсолютно нереальные условные предложения (Тип III), обращая внимание на формы сослагательного наклонения. Переведите предложения

If I had gone to the party last night, I would have seen Ann.

We would have gone out yesterday if the weather hadn't been so bad.

If she had been hungry, she would have eaten something.

If I had gone to the library, I would have got that book.

You could have come if you had wanted to.

You might have seen him yesterday if you had called at seven.

If John had come, it wouldn't have been a good party.

I'd have sent you a postcard if I had had your address.

If Susan had revised, she wouldn't have failed the exam.

2.2.3.3 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite/Simple или употребите "would" согласно модели

Model: If I (have) the time, I (go) to the cinema more often.

If I had the time, I would go to the cinema more often.

If I (know) _____ his address, I (write) _____ to him.

If I (find) _____ some money, I (take) _____ it to the police station.

If I (meet) _____ a beautiful girl, I (try) _____ to make friends with her.

If everyone (speak) _____ French, nobody (learn) _____ English!

If I (see) _____ a snake, I (run) _____ away.

If computers (rule) _____ the world, the world (be) _____ a terrible place to live in.

If I (be) _____ the president of the country, I (help) _____ everyone.

If I (take) _____ my umbrella, I (not get wet).

2.2.3.4 Подберите подходящие по смыслу части так, чтобы составить предложения

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 If you really wanted more friends ... | a | ... if I were you. |
| 2 I would be grateful ... | b | ... if you explained the situation to her? |
| 3 If you were in my situation ... | c | ... if I'd had enough money with me. |
| 4 I would have bought it... | d | ... you'd do the same. |
| 5 I would've phoned him yesterday ... | e | ... if you stopped smoking. |
| 6 What would happen ... | f | ... you'd join the club. |
| 7 If she had set the alarm-clock | g | ... they will fight. |
| 8 I would take the job ... | h | ... she wouldn't have missed the train. |
| 9 If you put a cat and a dog together ... | i | ... if I had known his telephone number. |

2.2.3.5 Измените следующие предложения согласно модели

Model: If it didn't rain, we would go for walk (yesterday).

If it hadn't rained yesterday, we would have gone for a walk.

They would come if you invited them (yesterday night).

If they were present, we would discuss it with them (last Monday).

If it were sunny, we would go to the beach (the day before).

If she were ready, she would take her exam (last week).

If Gerry weren't so busy, I would ask him to help me (yesterday).

If I knew English better, I would work an interpreter (then).

If you had a spare ticket, I would see the performance (yesterday).

If I had time, I would go shopping with you (last Sunday).

If Ann passed the entrance exam, she would be admitted to the college (in August).

2.2.3.6 Прочитайте ситуации. Дайте совет согласно модели

Model: Your friend has a bad toothache.

If I were you, I would go to the dentist's.

Your friend can't decide whether to go to the cinema, or stay at home.

If _____ cinema.

Your friend wants to take a taxi but doesn't have enough money.

If _____ take a taxi.

Your friend is having problems with English tenses.

If _____ teacher.

Your friend always feels tired in class, and sometimes falls asleep!

If _____ bed early.

Your friend wants to start smoking cigarettes.

If _____ because it is bad for your health.

Your friend wants to take more exercises and be fit.

If _____ a sports club.

Your friend can't translate the text on his own.

If _____ use a dictionary.

Your group-mate is often late for classes.

If _____ set the alarm-clock.

Your friend is planning to go abroad.

If _____ studying English.

2.2.3.7 Закончите предложения согласно модели

Model: They would know English better if they tried harder.

If it were summer now _____

If I hadn't passed my exam _____

If they had left the money at home _____

_____ he would have told the truth.

If I had a birthday party _____

_____ I would be very grateful.

If I were offered a good job _____

_____ we would have never met.

If they had remembered your address _____

2.2.3.8 Перефразируйте следующие предложения согласно модели

Model: She didn't eat anything because she wasn't hungry.

If she had been hungry, she would have eaten something.

I didn't wake up George because I didn't know he wanted to get up early.

If I _____

I did not translate the article because I had no dictionary.

If I _____

He did not go to the country because he broke his bicycle.

If he _____

The girl received bad marks because she did not study well last year.

If she _____

She did not buy the cassette recorder because she did not have enough money at that moment.

If she _____

They did not improve their language skills because they did not speak English regularly.

If they _____

I did not come to see you because I had a bad headache yesterday.

If I _____

We lost our way because the night was very dark.

If the night _____

I wanted to ask his advice because he was an excellent specialist.

If he _____

2.2.3.9 Переведите условные предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на "But for ..."

But for you we would have never found our way to the Museum.

But for the hot climate he would go with us.

But for the rain we would have gone out for a walk in the park.

But for his smoking he would feel much better.

But for the fog we would continue our way.

But for the accent she could be taken for an English girl.

But for his laziness he would be a good student.

But for his impatience he would make a good teacher.

2.2.3.10 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

What would you do if you had financial problems?

What would you do if you had 12 children?

Would you apologize first if you had a quarrel?

How long would it take you to get to the University if you missed your bus?

Where would you be if there were no class at the moment?

What places in Orenburg would you show to a stranger if you were a guide?

What would you feel if your girl / boyfriend married another man / woman?

What would you do if you failed your English exam?

What country would you visit if you had a chance?

2.2.3.11 Составьте ряд связанных по смыслу предложений (письменно) согласно модели

Model: If it were summer now, I'd go to London. If I went to London, I'd stay in a hotel. If I stayed in a hotel, I'd ...

If I had a car of my own, I'd ...

If I were married, I'd ...

If I had won a lottery, I'd ...

If I were elected President of the country, I'd ...

If my friend invited me to visit the US, I'd ...

2.3 Другие случаи употребления сослагательного наклонения

Кроме нереальных условных предложений, сослагательное наклонение употребляется также в следующих случаях:

2.3.1 В придаточных подлежащих после словосочетаний:

it is necessary – необходимо

it is important – важно

it is obligatory – обязательно

it is possible – возможно

it is desirable – желательно

В этом случае используется форма:

| |
|---|
| Should (для всех лиц) плюс инфинитив без частицы "to" |
|---|

It is necessary that you should read the text twice. – Необходимо, чтобы вы прочитали текст дважды.

It is important that you should have a good rest. – Важно, чтобы ты хорошо отдохнула.

It is obligatory that everybody should be present at the conference. – Обязательно, чтобы все присутствовали на конференции.

It is desirable that his friend should visit him in hospital. – Желательно, чтобы его друг навестил его в больнице.

2.3.2 В придаточных дополнительных после глаголов, обозначающих предложение, совет, рекомендацию в главном предложении. В этом случае также используется форма:

| |
|---|
| Should (для всех лиц) плюс инфинитив без частицы "to" |
|---|

suggest – предлагать

He suggested that we should repeat the experiment. – Он предложил, чтобы мы повторили опыт.

insist – настаивать

He insisted that I should pay the money at once. – Он настаивал, чтобы я сразу же заплатил деньги.

propose – предлагать

Richard proposed that we should all go to London. – Ричард предложил, чтобы все мы поехали в Лондон.

demand – требовать

The teacher demands that we should come to classes in time. – Преподаватель требует, чтобы мы приходили на занятие вовремя.

recommend – рекомендовать

He recommends that everything should be ready by 5 o'clock. – Он рекомендует, чтобы все было готово к пяти часам.

2.3.3 В придаточных дополнительных предложениях после глагола wish – желать, хотеть

Сравним:

I knew him years ago. – Я знал его много лет тому назад.

I wish I knew him. – Мне бы хотелось знать его (но я его не знаю).

Различие между данными предложениями заключается в следующем: состояние, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым "wish", нереально, оно остается только пожеланием. Глагол wish может выражать сожаление о чем-то, что не так, как нам бы хотелось в настоящем или будущем. В этом случае употребляется модель:

| |
|------------------------|
| wish + Past Indefinite |
|------------------------|

Типичная ситуация: Том хочет позвонить Энн, но он не знает номер её телефона. Он сожалеет об этом.

I wish I knew Ann's telephone number. (I don't know it). – Я жалею, что не знаю номер телефона Энн.

I wish it didn't rain so much in October (it rains a lot). – Мне бы хотелось, чтобы в октябре не было так много дождей.

I wish I lived not far from here. – Жаль, что я не живу поблизости.

Запомните: глагол to be имеет форму were как для множественного, так и для единственного числа:

I wish I were taller. – Мне хотелось бы быть выше.

I wish my friend were here. – Я бы хотел, чтобы мой друг был здесь.

I wish there weren't so many people here (there are a lot of people). – Я бы хотел, чтобы здесь не было так много людей.

После wish также употребляется модальный глагол could + инфинитив без частицы "to". В этом случае could выражает сожаление говорящего о том, что у него/неё не хватает способностей или возможностей что-либо сделать.

I wish I could remember his name. – Жаль, что я не могу вспомнить его имени.

Глагол "wish" может также выражать сожаление о том, что что-то произошло или не произошло в прошлом. В этом случае употребляется модель:

| |
|---------------------|
| wish + Past Perfect |
|---------------------|

Типичная ситуация: В прошлом месяце Энн болела. Том не знал об этом и не навестил её. Он сожалеет об этом.

I wish I had known that Ann was ill. – Жаль, что я не знал, что Энн болела.

The weather was awful. I wish it had been warmer. – Погода была ужасная. Жаль, что не было теплее (= было холодно).

I wish someone had let me know. – К сожалению, никто не дал мне знать.

Как видно из примеров, wish в сочетании с Past Perfect выражает неисполненное желание и часто переводится при помощи словосочетаний:

Как жаль ...

Мне жаль ...

К сожалению ...

При этом глагол-сказуемое в утвердительной форме переводится отрицательной формой, а глагол-сказуемое в отрицательной форме – утвердительной.

Сравните:

I wish he had come. Жаль, что он не пришёл.

I wish he had not come. Жаль, что он пришёл.

Смотри таблицу 12.

Таблица 12 – Формы глаголов-сказуемых в придаточных дополнительных после “wish” и их перевод

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| I wish | Past Indefinite | |
| | I were more patient. | Мне бы хотелось быть более терпеливым. |
| | I lived in the city center. | Мне бы хотелось жить в центре города. |
| | I could ride a bicycle. | Жаль, что я не умею ездить на велосипеде. |
| | Past Perfect | |
| | I had not done that. | Жаль, что я это сделал. |
| | I had passed the exam in time | Как жаль, что я не сдал экзамен вовремя. |

Значение сожаления можно также выразить с помощью слов и словосочетаний:

It's a pity ... – жаль

What a pity ... – как жаль

I am sorry ... – жалею, сожалею

Unfortunately ... – к сожалению

Например:

It's a pity you are ill = I wish you were not ill.

2.3.4 Упражнения

2.3.4.1 Прочтите предложения. Обратите внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого после I wish. Переведите предложения

I wish I were young again.

I wish I could ride a bicycle.

I wish I had never started smoking.

I wish you didn't interrupt me.

I wish I had done my homework yesterday.

I wish I had started studying English earlier.

I wish I never suggested this idea.

I wish I had not forgotten my friend's birthday yesterday.

He wishes he knew something about cars.

I wish you sent a telegram as soon as you arrived.

He wished he had had enough time to finish his test paper.

The boy wishes he had not broken the window.

2.3.4.2 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite или Past Perfect в зависимости от временной отнесённости предложений

I wish I (be) at home now.

I wish my friend (lend) me his car tomorrow.

They wish they (go) to the cinema last Sunday.

I wish I (know) how to dance.

I wish I (attend) the lecture yesterday: it was very interesting.

I wish she (can come) tomorrow.

I wish I (have) better health.

I wish we (meet) again next summer.

She wished she (buy) a ticket to the last show.

2.3.4.3 Закончите предложения согласно модели:

Model: I wish I were a top student.

I wished I looked like.....

I wish my parents were

They wished they lived in.....

I wish I could meet..... .

I wished I were good at.....

He wished his friend could.....

Do you wish they sent you..... ?

Did she wish he gave her..... ?

He wished his teachers were.....

2.3.4.4 Перефразируйте предложения согласно модели:

Model: It's a pity I don't know French - I wish I knew French.

It's a pity I came late - I wish I had not come late.

It's a pity I am late again.

I wish_____

I am sorry I am not at home.

I wish_____

Unfortunately, they won't return before Christmas.

I wish _____

It's a pity she can't find a job.

I wish_____

What a pity you don't know enough computing.

I wish _____

I am sorry I made you angry.

I wish _____

It's a pity she doesn't understand me.

I wish _____

It's a pity I haven't listened to his advice.

I wish _____

I am sorry she isn't my teacher.

I wish _____

2.3.4.5 Прочитайте ситуации. Выразите пожелание / сожаление согласно модели

Model: You are leaving for the airport. You can't find your passport.

You say: I wish I could find my passport.

You live in the suburbs. You prefer the city centre.

You say: _____

You want to go on holiday but you can't afford it.

You say: _____

You want to go for an outing but you have too much work to do.

You say: _____

You are lost in London because you don't have a map.

You say: _____

You didn't go to a class yesterday because you were ill.

You say: _____

You argued with your mother yesterday. Today she is upset.

She says: _____

Jack's wife spends a lot of money on clothes, and Jack doesn't like it.

He thinks: _____

You didn't clean your bedroom and your mother is angry.

She says: _____

2.3.4.6 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

Where do you wish you were right now?

Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?

Look around the room. What do you wish were different?

Where do you wish you could go on your next vacation?

What do you wish were different about your native place?

You stayed up very late last night. Today you are tired and sleepy. What do you wish?

What do you wish were different about a student's life?

You didn't eat breakfast before you came to class. Now you are hungry. What do you wish?

Is there anything in your life that you would change?

What do you wish you had done or had not done?

3 Обзорные упражнения

3.1 Поставьте глагол в правильную форму:

I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.

She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.

I would like _____ (come) to the party with you.

He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.

She kept _____ (talk) during the film.

I am learning _____ (speak) English.

Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?

She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcases.

I've finished _____ (cook). Come and eat!

He decided _____ (study) Biology.

I dislike _____ (wait).

He asked _____ (come) with us.
I promise _____ (help) you tomorrow.
We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.
She agreed _____ (bring) the pudding.
I don't recommend _____ (take) the bus, it takes forever!
We hope _____ (visit) Amsterdam next month.
She suggested _____ (go) to the museum.
They plan _____ (start) college in the autumn.
I don't want _____ (leave) yet.

3.2 Раскройте скобки, используя инфинитив или герундий:

She delayed _____ (get) out of bed.
He demanded _____ (speak) to the manager.
I offered _____ (help).
I miss _____ (go) to the beach.
We postponed _____ (do) our homework.
I'd hate _____ (arrive) too late.
She admitted _____ (steal) the money.
I chose _____ (work) here.
She waited _____ (buy) a drink.
I really appreciate _____ (be) on holiday.
I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
It seems _____ (be) raining.
I considered _____ (move) to Spain.
They practised _____ (speak).
Finally, I managed _____ (finish) the work.
I really can't stand _____ (wait) for the bus.
Unfortunately, we can't afford _____ (buy) a new car this year.
She risked _____ (be) late.
I'd love _____ (come) with you.

I prepared _____ (go) on holiday.

3.3 Раскройте скобки, используя инфинитив или герундий:

It appears _____ (be) raining.

We intend _____ (go) to the countryside this weekend.

I pretended _____ (be) sick so I didn't have to go to work.

Can you imagine _____ (live) without TV?

They tolerate _____ (smoke) but they prefer people not to.

I anticipate _____ (arrive) on Tuesday.

A wedding involves _____ (negotiate) with everyone in the family.

He denies _____ (steal) the money.

He claims _____ (be) a millionaire but I don't believe him.

I expect _____ (be) there about seven.

Julia reported _____ (see) the boys to the police.

It tends _____ (rain) a lot in Scotland.

Do you recall _____ (meet) her at the party last week?

She mentioned ____ (go) to the cinema, but I don't know what she decided to do in the end.

The teenager refused _____ (go) on holiday with his parents.

I understand _____ (be) late once or twice, but every day is too much!

I would prefer you _____ (come) early if you can.

That criminal deserves _____ (get) a long sentence.

She completed _____ (paint) her flat.

We arranged _____ (meet) at four but at four thirty she still hadn't arrived.

3.4 Закончите следующие предложения, используя герундий или инфинитив глаголов в скобках

Помните, что герундий употребляется после следующих глаголов:

avoid, can't stand, consider, don't mind, enjoy, like, love, hate, miss, prefer, spend time...

инфинитив употребляется после следующих глаголов: agree, can't afford, choose, decide, hope, manage, need, pretend, refuse, want, would like, would prefer...

I can't stand _____ (watch) them behave like that.

His brother hates _____ (cook).

I hope _____ (arrive) on time.

We need _____ (help) them now.

Mary can't afford _____ (buy) such an expensive car.

Jerry doesn't mind _____ (sit) and _____ (do) nothing.

They enjoy _____ (relax) at the beach.

He pretended _____ (be) poor to steal money from them.

I chose _____ (do) that test.

We miss _____ (visit) our granny.

They agree _____ (make) a new plan.

He would prefer _____ (travel) on his own than with somebody.

She refused _____ (tell) his name.

I would like _____ (dance) with you.

They prefer _____ (ride) bikes to _____ (walk).

Did you consider _____ (study) Biology?

They managed _____ (fix) the problem.

James avoids _____ (fight) with people.

Our teacher refused _____ (let) us cheat during the exam.

Children spend too much time _____ (play) video games.

3.5 Перепишите предложения заменяя выделенную часть причастием настоящего времени:

She was talking to her friend and forgot everything around her.

→ Talking to her friend she forgot everything around her.

Since we watch the news every day we know what's going on in the world.

→ _____

They are vegetarians and don't eat meat.

→ _____

The dog wagged its tail and bit the postman.

→ _____

While she was tidying up her room she found some old photos.

→ _____

He was a good boy and helped his mother in the kitchen.

→ _____

As they didn't have enough money they spent their holidays at home last year.

→ _____

The man was sitting in the cafe. He was reading a paper.

→ _____

Since I didn't feel well I didn't go to the cinema.

→ _____

She walked home and met an old friend.

→ _____

3.6 Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму причастия

an (interest) book

a (sleep) child

two (play) dogs

the (win) number

several (travel) bags

the (move) power

a (touch) moment

an (excite) film

a (work) man

(run) water

3.7 Закончите предложения, используя Present Participle

I smelled something (burn) in the house.

She did not see the car (come) closer.
Do you notice Tom (talk) to Amelie?
We heard the boys (knock) at the door.
We listened to the mother (sing) her child to sleep.
She could feel herself (blush).
I found my two cats (sit) on the table.
She jealously watched her boyfriend (flirt) with another girl.

3.8 Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму причастия

The (lose) son
An (interest) audience
A (break) leg
An (empty) bottle
A (close) door
A (decorate) room
Two (pack) bags
The (write) letters
The (sell) car
The (buy) apple

3.9 Завершите предложения, обращая внимание на то, что люди делали или не делали сами

Model: Yesterday, (I / cut / my hair)
Yesterday, I had my hair cut.
Every Friday, (Joe / wash / his car).
Tomorrow, (she / repair / her shower).
Each Saturday, (we / deliver / a pizza) to our home.
Last year, (Bob / clean / his house) by a charwoman.
As Phil had a broken arm, (he / type / his texts) by his secretary.
(I / pick up / the goods) tomorrow in the afternoon.

(we / redecorate / our walls) last summer.

Whenever Clara is staying at this hotel, (she / carry / her bags) into her room.

(we / organise / our last party) by professionals.

3.10 Выберите правильную форму причастия (Present Participle or Past Participle)

I am very *interested/ interesting* in history.

The party was *boring/bored*.

I was *boring/bored* to death.

The *barking/barked* dog kept us awake at night.

Did you see Justin *dancing/ danced*?

Running/run away from the castle, Cinderella lost a shoe.

History is very *interesting/interested*.

The car race was *exciting/excited*.

Excited/exciting about their birthday party, the girls could not sleep.

He was sitting on the floor *playing/played* the guitar.

3.11 Закончите предложения, выбрав правильную форму слова в скобках

A woman (wear) a blue hat opened the door.

Champagne, (produced) in France, is exported all over the world.

My sister works in a bakery (make) cakes.

A million dollars' worth of jewelry (belong) to the President's wife has been stolen.

Pictures (paint) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds.

A lorry (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway.

This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serve) here contain meat or fish.

The Harry Potter books, (write) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films.

3.12 Закончите предложения, используя форму герундия или инфинитива

_____ is not allowed here. (fish)

I heard the TV set _____. (explode)

She appeared _____ very nervous. (be)
 I keep _____ you - it was an accident. (tell)
 Jack is good at _____ ceilings. (paint)
 She wondered who _____. (ask)
 It is difficult _____ him. (understand)
 She did not know what _____ from them. (expect)
 My wife warned us _____ the table. (not touch)
 He refused _____ me what all the fuss was about. (tell)
 There's no sense in _____ him. He's not at home. (visit)
 Elephants are known _____ a fantastic memory. (have)
 I let her _____ on with her work. (get)
 Colin had no idea of how _____ into the house. (get)
 I'd rather _____ in bed than go to work. (be)
 I crossed the road without _____. (look)
 We advised her _____ a year abroad. (not spend)
 I always dreamed of _____ in a small house by the seaside. (live)
 She made us _____ for hours. (wait)
 She learned _____ pupils with respect. (treat)
 I couldn't help _____ when I saw the bride in the beautiful white dress. (cry)
 My uncle has given up _____ and now he prefers _____. (smoke, eat)
 He wasn't used _____ on the right side of the road. (drive)
 Would you rather _____ to a restaurant or eat at home. (go)
 There was a fence _____ people from walking on the grass. (walk)
 I agreed _____ him if he is in trouble. (help)
 I'm too old _____ my habits now. (change)
 Please stop _____. You're making me nervous. (whisper)
 He was silly enough _____ into the pond without _____ first. (dive, look)
 I enjoy _____ alone. I never feel lonely. (be)

3.13 Закончите предложения, используя инфинитив или герундий

A lot of people are worried about _____ their jobs. (lose)

He agreed _____ a new car. (buy)

The question is easy _____ (answer)

Not everybody can afford _____ to university. (go)

I look forward to _____ you at the weekend. (see)

Are you thinking of _____ London? (visit)

He apologized for _____ so late. (arrive)

Stop _____ noise, please; I'm studying. (make)

She doesn't mind _____ the night shift. (work)

I learned _____ the bike at the age of 5. (ride)

We decided _____ a new car. (buy)

I regret _____ you we won't lend you the money. (tell)

Peter gave up _____. (smoke)

He'd like _____ an aeroplane. (fly)

I enjoy _____ picture postcards. (write)

He offered _____ help with the cleaning. (help)

Avoid _____ silly mistakes. (make)

My parents wanted me _____ home at 11 o'clock. (be)

I dream about _____ a big house. (build)

He advised me _____ so much money. (not spend)

3.14 Закончите предложения используя правильную форму глагола в скобках

I can't stand _____ in queues. (to wait)

I wouldn't like _____ in his shoes. (to be)

Jim loves _____ in Thailand. (to work)

I hate _____ the shopping on Saturday. (to do)

Blast! I forgot _____ milk. (to buy)

In the end we decided _____ in. (to stay)

I need _____ some information about Portugal. (to find)

My parents like _____ for long walks at the weekend. (to go)

Tony gave up _____ years ago. (to smoke)
I wanted _____ and see Troy but no one else was interested. (to go)
Mrs Leith offered _____ us to the airport. (to take)
Clare refused _____ clean up after the party. (to help)
I tried _____ him to come but it was no use. (to persuade)
Do you mind not _____? (to smoke)
Everybody really enjoyed _____ the cha-cha-cha. (to dance)
Lionel admitted _____ my chocolate mousse. (to eat)

3.15 Используйте глаголы в скобках, чтобы заполнить пропуски

We arranged _____ under the station clock at half nine. (to meet)
I always try to avoid _____ him whenever I can. (to see)
I long _____ in Scotland again. (to be)
My Mum demanded _____ the manager. (to see)
My brother denied _____ my chocolate mousse. Maybe his hamster ate it. (to eat)
I tried _____ but I just couldn't. (to understand)
In the end I gave up _____ to persuade her. (to try)
Charlie was pretending _____ a chicken. (to be)
They chose _____ in a cheap hotel but spend more money on meals. (to stay)
We like Galicia so much that we keep _____ back there. (to go)
He deserves _____ severely punished. (to be)
When we visit my aunt, they expect me _____ on my best behaviour. (to be)
I didn't mean _____ her feelings. I'm really sorry. (to hurt)
I always put off _____ my homework until the last possible moment. (to do)
He goes on _____ me the same thing over and over again. (to tell)
I can't stand _____ in the queue at the baker's. (to wait)
The firemen managed _____ the fire pretty quickly. (to put out)
I never risk _____ through that part of town. (to go)
Clare offered _____ me to the airport, which was very kind of her. (to take)
Dad threatened _____ my pocket money if I didn't do my homework. (to stop)

3.16 Заполните пропуски правильной формой герундия или инфинитива

- I can't afford _____ a job at the moment. I really need the money. (not have)
- The new job will involve you _____ some time in Europe. (spend)
- I don't remember _____ for help. I wonder why he's here. (call)
- We'll get everything finished, even if it means _____ up late at night. (stay)
- She stopped _____ a newspaper on her way home. (buy)
- The members of the council have delayed _____ a decision. (make)
- We chose _____ to Mark's engagement party. (not go)
- I hate it when the phone keeps _____ all the time. It's disgusting! (ring)
- I reminded him _____ a few things on his way home from work. (buy)
- Have you considered _____ the house? (sell)
- My dad insisted on _____ me the money for the tickets. (give)
- Our boss convinced everyone _____ longer hours. (work)
- They couldn't help _____ when she tripped over the carpet. (laugh)
- Remember _____ Harriet as soon as you get home. (call)
- Anna denied _____ the vase. (break)
- The teacher demanded _____ why we hadn't cleaned the blackboard. (know)
- The shop assistant warned us _____ the flowers. (not touch)
- We are looking forward _____ you next week. (see)
- I suggested _____ him there and _____ back home. (leave, get)
- The kidnappers threatened _____ their hostages. (shoot)
- The thief admitted _____ the money from the old woman. (steal)
- English is a lot easier _____ than French or other languages. (learn)
- Mom told her to stop _____ such strange noises. (make)
- We are very anxious _____ a plane for the first time. (board)

3.17 Выберите необходимую форму Participle I или Participle II

I am so (*relaxed* / *relaxing*) that I don't want to move.

I find horror films really (*frightened / frightening*) and not at all fun to watch.

Sometimes I get really (*frustrated/frustrating*) when I can't express myself well in English.

We were stopped by a man with a knife who took our money. It was (*terrified / terrifying*).

The programme was really (*interested / interesting*).

She was (*overwhelmed / over whelming*) when everyone cheered and we gave her presents.

If I feel stressed, I find taking a bath is often (*relaxed / relaxing*).

I'm really (*tired / tiring*). I think I'll go to bed.

He's very (*interested / interesting*) in history.

The trip was (*overwhelmed / overwhelming*), with so many things to do and it was all so new.

She is never (*satisfied / satisfying*) with her work.

Cleaning is so (*tired / tiring*)! I think I'll have a rest.

She thought the ride on the rollercoaster was (*thrilled / thrilling*).

I was really (*surprised / surprising*) when I saw you. I had thought you were on holiday.

My grandmother was (*shocked / shocking*) by the man's bad language.

My niece is (*terrified / terrifying*) of dogs.

Thank you so much for the prize! I'm (*thrilled / thrilling*).

My job is very (*satisfied / satisfying*). I love helping people.

The news was so (*shocked / shocking*) that she burst into tears.

My exam results were great! It's really (*surprised / surprising*) but good, of course.

3.18 Закончите предложения, используя формы Present Participle or Past Participle

He was wearing a (*tearing/torn*) shirt.

(*Seen/Seeing*) the wicked man, the boy ran into the house.

(*Being/Been*) occupied with work, he couldn't meet us.

(*Irritated/ Irritating*) by her behavior, he walked out.

It was (*broken/breaking*) in the storm.

He lived alone, (*forgetting/ forgotten*) by everybody.

I love the noise of (*falling/fallen*) rain.

The house looked (*abandoned/abandoning*).

I was very (*interesting/ interested*) in the program.

She is a very (*interesting/interested*) writer.

He is a well- (*read/reading*) person.

3.19 Закончите предложения, поставив необходимую форму причастия

Present Participle

(search) for her gloves, she dug through the entire wardrobe.

(whistle) a song, she danced through the house with the mop.

(sit) in the shade, we ate cake and drank coffee.

The child sat at the desk (paint) a picture.

(run) to the bus stop, she lost her shoe.

Past Participle

(blind) by the sun, the driver didn't see the stop sign.

(prepare) by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.

(sing) by him, every song sounds just wonderful.

(misuse) as a refuse dump, the place became more and more shabby.

Though (bear) in England, she spent most of her childhood in the United States.

Present Perfect Participle

(park) the car, we searched for the ticket machine.

(drink) one litre of water, she really needed to go to the toilet.

(leave) the party too early, we couldn't see the fireworks anymore.

(finish) her phone call, she went back to work.

(lose) ten kilogrammes, Anne finally fit into her favourite dress again.

3.20 Поставьте глагол в правильную форму, учитывая I тип условных предложений:

- If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.
If we _____ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we _____ (see) each other next week.
If he _____ (come), I _____ (be) surprised.
If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.
If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we _____ (go) to Spain.
If the weather _____ (not / improve), we _____ (not / have) a picnic.
If I _____ (not / go) to bed early, I _____ (be) tired tomorrow.
If we _____ (eat) all this cake, we _____ (feel) sick.
If you _____ (not / want) to go out, I _____ (cook) dinner at home.
I _____ (come) early if you _____ (want).
They _____ (go) to the party if they _____ (be) invited.
She _____ (stay) in London if she _____ (get) a job.
He _____ (not / get) a better job if he _____ (not / pass) that exam.
I _____ (buy) a new dress if I _____ (have) enough money.
She _____ (cook) dinner if you _____ (go) to the supermarket.
They _____ (go) on holiday if they _____ (have) time.
We _____ (be) late if we _____ (not / hurry).
She _____ (take) a taxi if it _____ (rain).
I _____, (not / go) if you _____ (not / come) with me.

3.21 Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, обращая внимание на II тип условных предложений:

- If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (get) a new job.
If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.
If we _____ (not / be) friends, I _____ (be) angry with you.
If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a big house.

If she _____ (not / be) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.
 If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (travel) the world.
 If you _____ (have) a better job, we _____ (be) able to buy a new car.
 If I _____ (speak) perfect English, I _____ (have) a good job.
 If we _____ (live) in Mexico, I _____ (speak) Spanish.
 If she _____ (pass) the exam, she _____ (be) able to enter university.
 She _____ (be) happier if she _____ (have) more friends.
 We _____ (buy) a house if we _____ (decide) to stay here.
 They _____ (have) more money if they _____ (not / buy) so many clothes.
 We _____ (come) to dinner if we _____ (have) time.
 She _____ (call) him if she _____ (know) his number.
 They _____ (go) to Spain on holiday if they _____ (like) hot weather.
 She _____ (pass) the exam if she _____ (study) more.
 I _____ (marry) someone famous if I _____ (be) a movie star.
 We never _____ (be) late again if we _____ (buy) a new car.
 You _____ (lose) weight if you _____ (eat) less.

3.22 Поставьте глагол в правильную форму, обращая внимание на III тип условных предложений

If you _____ (not / be) late, we _____ (not / miss) the bus.
 If she _____ (study), she _____ (pass) the exam.
 If we _____ (arrive) earlier, we _____ (see) John.
 If they _____ (go) to bed early, they _____ (not / wake) up late.
 If he _____ (become) a musician, he _____ (record) a CD.
 If she _____ (go) to art school, she _____ (become) a painter.
 If I _____ (be) born in a different country, I _____ (learn) to speak a different language.
 If she _____ (go) to university, she _____ (study) French.
 If we _____ (not / go) to the party, we _____ (not / meet) them.
 If he _____ (take) the job, he _____ (not / go) travelling.
 He _____ (be) happier if he _____ (stay) at home.

She _____ (pass) the exam if she _____ (study) harder.
 We _____ (not / get) married if we _____ (not / go) to the same university.
 They _____ (be) late if they _____ (not / take) a taxi.
 She _____ (not / meet) him if she _____ (not / come) to London.
 He _____ (take) a taxi if he _____ (have) enough money.
 I _____ (call) you if I _____ (not / forget) my phone.
 We _____ (come) if we _____ (be) invited.
 She _____ (not / do) it if she _____ (know) you were ill.
 He _____ (be) on time if he _____ (leave) earlier.

3.23 Составьте предложения в соответствии с нулевым типом условных предложений:

Model: (not / rain / the flowers / die) – If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.

(I / wake up late / I / be late for work) _____
 (my husband / cook / he / burn the food) _____
 (Julie / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke) _____
 (children / not eat well / they / not be healthy) _____
 (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock) _____
 (people / eat / too many sweets / they / get fat) _____
 (you / smoke / you / get yellow fingers) _____
 (children / play outside / they / not get overweight) _____
 (you / heat ice / it / melt) _____
 (I / speak to John / he / get annoyed) _____
 (I / feel good the next day / I / go to bed early) _____
 (lots of people / come / Jenny / have a party) _____
 (she / buy expensive clothes / she / go shopping) _____
 (my daughter / pass her exams / she / work hard) _____
 (David / be sick / he / drink milk) _____
 (the river / freeze / it / be very cold) _____
 (I / like to visit the museums / I / be in a new city) _____

(I / cycle to work / the weather / be fine) _____
(my flat mate / clean it really well / she / clean the house) _____
(everybody / be grumpy / it / rain a lot) _____

3.24 Закончите предложения в соответствии с одним из типов условных предложений (first / second / third conditionals)

(I type) If we _____ (not / work) harder, we _____ (not pass) the exam.
(III type) If the students _____ (not be) late for the exam, they _____ (pass).
(III type) If the weather _____ (not be) so cold, we _____ (go) to the beach.
(II type) If she _____ (have) her laptop with her, she _____ (email) me.
(I type) If she _____ (not go) to the meeting, I _____ (not go) either.
(III type) If the baby _____ (sleep) better last night, I _____ (not be) so tired.
(I type) If the teacher _____ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I _____ (not be) happy.

(II type) If Lucy _____ (have) enough time, she _____ (travel) more.
(I type) If the children _____ (not eat) soon, they _____ (be) grumpy.
(I type) If I _____ (not go) to bed soon, I _____ (be) tired in the morning
(II type) If I _____ (want) a new car, I _____ (buy) one.
(II type) If Josй _____ (not speak) good French, he _____ (not move) to Paris.
(I type) If John _____ (drink) too much coffee, he _____ (get) ill.
(III type) If we _____ (tidy) our flat, we _____ (not lose) our keys.
(III type) If Luke _____ (not send) flowers to his mother, she _____ (not be) happy.
(II type) If the children _____ (be) in bed, I _____ (be able to) have a bath.
(II type) If you _____ (not be) so stubborn, we _____ (not have) so many arguments!
(III type) If Julie _____ (not go) to Sweden, she _____ (go) to Germany.
(I type) If she _____ (go) to the library, she _____ (study) more.
(III type) If we _____ (not have) an argument, we _____ (not be) late.

3.25 Завершите предложения, употребив правильный тип придаточного предложения:

If it is sunny tomorrow _____
If you sit in the sun too long _____
If I were you _____
If I were the Prime Minister _____
If she had studied harder _____
If I won the lottery _____
If I hadn't gone to bed so late _____
If I hadn't come to London _____
If you mix water and electricity _____
If she hadn't stayed at home _____
If I go out tonight _____
If I were on holiday today _____
If I had listened to my mother _____
If I hadn't eaten so much _____
If it rains later _____
If I were British _____
If I were the opposite sex _____
If I have enough money _____
If you don't wear a coat in the winter _____
If I weren't studying English _____

3.26 Определите типы условных предложений. Переведите предложения

They would come to the party if you invited them.

If I have enough money, I shall buy this overcoat.

If you had told me about the problem, I would have helped you.

If I went to bed now, I wouldn't sleep.

If you had breakfast, you wouldn't be hungry.

If Tom hadn't put on something warm, he would have caught cold.

If I make coffee, will you cut the cake?

If I were you, I wouldn't marry him.

She could have become a good teacher if she had had more experience.

3.27 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в необходимую форму в зависимости от реальности, выполняемых действий:

If I (pass) _____ my exams in time, I'll be very glad.

If I (pass) _____ my exams in time, I would be very glad.

If I (pass) _____ my exams in time last term, I would have been very glad.

If the weather is nice, we (go) _____ on a picnic.

If the weather were nice tomorrow, we (go) _____ on a picnic.

If the weather had been nice yesterday, we (go) _____ on a picnic.

If Sally (be) _____ at home tomorrow, I'll visit her.

Jim isn't at home now. If he (be) _____ at home now, I would visit him.

Linda wasn't at home yesterday. If she (be) _____ at home yesterday, I would have visited her.

3.28 Переведите следующие пары предложений на русский язык

I wish I had listened to my parents.

I wish I hadn't listened to my parents.

I wish they had known something about the matter.

I wish they hadn't known anything about the matter.

I wish you hadn't come so late.

I wish you had come earlier.

I wish I had followed his advice.

I wish I hadn't followed his advice.

He wished he had been married. He wished he hadn't been married.

I wish I hadn't told him the truth.

I wish I had told him the truth.

3.29 Измените следующие предложения согласно модели (письменно)

Model: You want to visit your friend but you've got too much work to do.

I wish I didn't have so much work to do.

If I didn't have so much work to do, I could visit my friend.

I can't tell her the news because she isn't at home.

You went to bed late and didn't wake up in time for work.

You would like to write a letter to Ann but you don't know her address.

You went skiing and broke your leg.

You cannot get job because she doesn't know German.

You didn't go to the concert because you didn't know about it.

3.30 Закончите предложения, обращая внимание на тип условных придаточных предложений

If I had time, I (go) shopping with you.

If you (speak) English, you will get along with them perfectly.

If they had gone for a walk, they (turn) the lights off.

If she (come) to see us, we will go to the zoo.

I would have told you, if I (see) him.

Would you mind if I (open) the window?

If they (invite) me, I wouldn't have said no.

My friend (meet) me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.

If I (do) it, nobody would do it.

If my father (not pick) me up, I'll take the bus home.

3.31 Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола

If I had known, I _____ things differently. (do)

If I could be any animal, I _____ a giraffe. (be)

I _____ to the police if someone stole my car. (go)

If he is on time, I _____ my hat. (eat)

If I _____ the promotion, I'll have a celebration dinner. (get)

What would you do if you _____ a million euros? (win)

If you don't clean your room right now, I _____ you for a week. (ground)

If I have some free time tonight, I _____ for a walk. (go)

If I had missed my bus this morning, I _____ that nice guy. (meet/not)

I _____ shopping tomorrow if I have time. (go)

3.32 Заполните пропуски в предложениях правильными формами глаголов в скобках

If I found a wallet on the street I _____ it to the owner (return).

If I _____ offered a loan I would accept it. (be)

If you ask the policeman, he _____ you how to get to the station (tell).

You _____ healthier if you ate less junk food. (be)

The police _____ into the warehouse, if there hadn't been any gunshots. (not break)

If I _____ \$1,000 I could afford to repair my house (have)

If the movie _____ more than 3 hours I won't be able to sit through it. (last)

If I _____ for a walk this morning I would have seen that broken tree. (go)

If he _____ time he will call his parents (have).

If it _____ the match will be cancelled (rain)

If you had studied more you _____ the exam (not fail).

I would lend you my scooter if you _____ to be careful with it. (promise)

If you had had the money, _____ it to me? (you lend)

He would have gone to work last week if he _____ ill (not fall).

3.33 Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в соответствии с I типом условных предложений

1. If I (to study), I (to pass) the exams.

2. If the sun (to shine), we (to walk) into town.

3. If he (to have) a temperature, he (to see) the doctor.

4. If my friends (to come), I (to be) very happy.

5. If she (to earn) a lot of money, she (to fly) to New York.

6. If we (to travel) to London, we (to visit) the museums.

7. If you (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you (to slip) on the rocks.

8. If Rita (to forget) her homework, the teacher (to give) her a low mark.
9. If they (to go) to the disco, they (to listen) to loud music.
10. If you (to wait) a minute, I (to ask) my parents.

3.34 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с I типом условных предложений. Обратите внимание на отрицательную форму

- If it (to rain), the children (not/to go) for a walk.
If she (not/to read) the novel, she (not/to pass) the literature test.
If I (not/to argue) with my father, he (to lend) me his motorbike.
If we (to take) the bus, we (not/to arrive) in time.
If Dick (not/to buy) the book, his friends (to be) angry with him.
If Tom (not/to tidy up) his room, Victoria (not/to help) him with the muffins.
If the boys (not/to play) football, the girls (not/to come) to the football pitch.
If you (to eat) too much junk food, you (not/to lose) weight.
If they (not/to hurry), they (not/to catch) the train.

3.35 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии со II типом условных предложений.

- If I _____ (to come) home earlier, I _____ (to prepare) dinner.
If we _____ (to live) in Rome, Francesco _____ (to visit) us.
If Tim and Tom _____ (to be) older, they _____ (to play) in our hockey team.
If he _____ (to be) my friend, I _____ (to invite) him to my birthday party.
If Susan _____ (to study) harder, she _____ (to be) better at school.
If they _____ (to have) enough money, they _____ (to buy) a new car.
If you _____ (to do) a paper round, you _____ (to earn) a little extra money.
If Michael _____ (to get) more pocket money, he _____ (to ask) Doris out for dinner.
If we _____ (to win) the lottery, we _____ (to fly) to San Francisco.
If I _____ (to meet) Brad Pitt, I _____ (to ask) for his autograph.

3.36 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии со II типом условных предложений. Обратите внимание на отрицательную форму

If Oliver _____ (to find) money, he _____ (not/to keep) it.

If they _____ (not/to wear) pullovers in the mountains, it _____ (to be) too cold during the night.

If Tony _____ (to know) her phone number, he _____ (not/to give) it to Frank.

If we _____ (not/to visit) this museum, we _____ (not/to write) a good report.

If it _____ (not/to be) so late, we _____ (to play) a game of chess.

If Jeff _____ (not/to like) Jessica, he _____ (not/to buy) her an ice cream.

If I _____ (to be) you, I _____ (not/to go) to Eric's party.

If you _____ (to drop) this bottle, it _____ (not/to break).

If she _____ (not/to bully) her classmates, she _____ (to have) more friends.

If he _____ (not/to print) the document, I _____ (not/to correct) it.

3.37 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с III типом условных предложений.

If the weather _____ (to be) nice, they _____ (to play) football.

If we _____ (to go) to a good restaurant, we _____ (to have) a better dinner.

If John _____ (to learn) more words, he _____ (to write) a good report.

If the boys _____ (to take) the bus to school, they _____ (to arrive) on time.

If the teacher _____ (to explain) the homework, I _____ (to do) it.

If they _____ (to wait) for another 10 minutes, they _____ (to see) the pop star.

If the police _____ (to come) earlier, they _____ (to arrest) the burglar.

If you _____ (to buy) fresh green vegetable, your salad _____ (to taste) better.

If Alex _____ (to ask) me, I _____ (to email) the documents.

If he _____ (to speak) more slowly, Peggy _____ (to understand) him.

3.38 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с III типом условных предложений. Обратите внимание на отрицательную форму

If you _____ (to check) the car, it _____ (not/to break) down in the middle of the desert.

If it _____ (not/to rain), the children _____ (to play) outside.

If my parents _____ (not/to be) so tired, they _____ (to watch) the film on TV.
 If she _____ (to buy) a new hard disk, she _____ (not/to lose) all data.
 If we _____ (to use) the town map, we _____ (not/to get) lost.
 If Tom _____ (to eat) more salad, he _____ (not/to catch) a cold.
 If the police _____ (not/to stop) me, I _____ (to reach) you in time.
 If his older brother _____ (not/to drive) so fast, he _____ (not/to crash) into the other car.
 If Fred _____ (not/to cheat) at the test, his teacher _____ (not/to phone) his father.
 If I _____ (not/to switch off) the radio, I _____ (to know) about the second goal.

3.39 Сопоставьте главные и придаточные предложения

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If Steven gets out, | a) he could be better at social studies. |
| 2 If Jack was at school today, | b) the air in the room will be better. |
| 3 If Steven eats so many sweets, | c) he can save more money. |
| 4 If Steven didn't foul the other players so often, | d) his parents would buy him a new one. |
| 5 If Jack read the newspaper regularly, | e) his neighbour would not be angry with him. |
| 6 If Steven didn't play the music too loud, | f) he would know about the history test. |
| 7 If Jack turns off the heating more often, | g) he would be in the school team. |
| 8 If Steven opens the windows, | h) he will get fat. |
| 9 If Jack rode his old bike more carefully | i) he'll never take an umbrella with him. |

3.40 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с нулевым типом условных предложений

If you _____ (to mix) red and green, you _____ (to get) brown.
 If you _____ (to drop) a glass on the floor (to drop), it _____ (to break).
 If babies _____ (to be) hungry, they _____ (to cry).

When you _____ (to add) sugar, the sauce _____ (to taste) sweet.

Water _____ (to boil) if you _____ (to heat) it to 100 °C.

Plants _____ (to die) if they _____ (not/to get) enough water.

If you _____ (to put) water in the freezer, it _____ (to become) ice.

When the sun _____ (to rise), the street lights _____ (to go out).

When you _____ (to heat) ice, it _____ (to melt).

He always _____ (to take) his umbrella when it _____ (to rain).

3.41 Закончите предложения, используя правильное время

If I lived in the country _____

The milk would have turned sour if _____

If you took a course in computer programming _____

I could have walked more quickly if _____

Your job sounds awful! If I were you _____

They would have paid you more if _____

If there was a power strike _____

If you tell this to anyone _____

If you don't like films why _____

I would have been able to win the match if _____

If the weather clears up _____

If John hadn't eaten those mushrooms _____

She would have received the letter if _____

I'll buy you a box of chocolates if _____

If I was an animal _____

3.42 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с первым типом условных предложений

If you _____ greasy food, you will become fat.

a) eat b) will eat

If your sister goes to Paris, she _____ a good time.

a) has b) will have

If he _____ that, he will be sorry.

- a) will do b) does

If I leave now, I _____ in New York by 8:00 PM.

- a) will arrive b) arrive

You _____ on your test if you don't study.

- a) won't do well b) don't do well

They won't know the truth if you _____ them.

- a) won't tell b) don't tell

If I bake a cake, _____ have some?

- a) will you b) do you

If he _____ you, will you answer the phone?

- a) will call b) calls

If you don't go to the party I _____ very upset.

- a) am b) will be

If you get a haircut you _____ much better.

- a) will look b) look

3.43 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии со вторым типом условных предложений

If my grandfather were younger, He _____ so many things.

- a) wouldn't forget b) didn't forget

If I _____ more money, I would buy a new car.

- a) would have b) had

If she had an umbrella, she _____ wet.

- a) wouldn't get b) didn't get

If we _____ a car, we would get there in 30 minutes.

- a) would have b) had

I _____ more careful if I were you.

- a) would be b) were

If animals could talk, I wonder what they _____?

a) said b) would say

If she _____ harder, she would make more money.

a) will work b) worked

If he changed jobs, He _____ much happier.

a) will be b) would be

If it wasn't raining, we _____ to the beach.

a) would go b) will go

You wouldn't feel so tired if you _____ more.

a) will sleep b) slept

3.44 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствии с третьим типом условных предложений

If they hadn't been so rude, the doorman _____.

a) would have let them in b) had let them in

If you _____ your last exam, you would have graduated in May.

a) have not failed b) hadn't failed

My mother _____ this apartment if she had known it was so noisy.

a) wouldn't have rented b) did not rent

I would not _____ to see this movie if I had known how boring it was.

a) go b) have gone

If I hadn't lost my cellphone, I _____ you.

a) would have called b) would call

If I hadn't driven so fast, I _____ into an accident.

a) would not get b) would not have gotten

If the store _____ open, I would have bought some food.

a) would be b) had been

I _____ on time if I hadn't missed the bus.

a) had been b) would have been

If you hadn't changed your hairstyle, I _____ you.

a) would have recognized b) had recognized

If I _____ full, I would have eaten more.

- a) would not have been b) hadn't been

3.45 Выберите правильный вариант

If I _____ you, I would apologize to her right away. (to be)

- a) was b) were c) have been

If I run into her, I _____ her that you're looking for her. (to tell)

- a) would tell b) tell c) will tell

If you _____ that again, I will call the police. (to do)

- a) to do b) do c) will do

He would never have asked her out on a date if she _____ him first. (to kiss)

- a) hadn't kissed b) didn't kiss c) will not kiss

If you were her, what _____? (to do)

- a) would you do b) did you do c) do you do

If she hadn't gone to England, she _____ Orlando Bloom. (to meet)

- a) would not meet b) did not meet c) would not have met

If it doesn't start snowing, we _____ this evening. (to go skiing)

- a) won't go skiing b) wouldn't go skiing c) don't go skiing

If you had saved some money earlier, you _____ broke right now. (to be)

- a) would not have been b) will not be c) are not

If I _____ at the airport so late, I would not have missed my flight. (to arrive)

- a) didn't arrive b) hadn't arrived c) would not arrive

If you buy one t-shirt, you _____ the second one free (to get).

- a) will have gotten b) would get c) get

3.46 Выберите правильный вариант

If I lose my job, I _____ for a new one. (to look)

- a) will look b) would look c) look

If she hadn't told me to stay, I _____. (to go)

- a) will go b) would have gone c) would go

She ___ to come to the party if she had known that her ex-boyfriend would be there.

(to agree)

a) would not agree b) did not agree c) would not have agreed

If you come tonight, I _____ enchiladas. (to make)

a) will make b) would make c) will have made

If I were him, I _____ that job. (to take)

a) would take b) did take c) will take

He will never speak to me again if he _____ what happened. (to find out)

a) will have found out b) finds out c) would find out

Our cat _____ you if you rub her belly. (to bite)

a) will bite b) would bite c) would have bitten

I _____ you if I hadn't thought it was important. (to tell)

a) will not tell b) wouldn't have told c) would not tell

If I _____ you were coming, I would have prepared lunch. (to know)

a) knew b) had known c) will know

If I were you, I _____ to the beach instead of going to work. (to go)

a) will have gone b) will go c) would go

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