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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

ЮНИТА 6

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Юниты 1–8: Основные грамматические явления. Морфология, синтаксис, орфография. Пунктуация.

ЮНИТА 6

Рассматриваются видо-временные формы и употребление страдательного залога, образование и значения фразовых глаголов, употребление артиклей в of-фразах.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №1

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Урок 1. Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice). Образование и употребление. BY или WITH.

Урок 2. Видо-временные формы английского глагола в страдательном залоге.

Влияние характеристики переходности/непереходности глаголов на их употребление в страдательном залоге.

Урок 3. Способы перевода страдательного залога.

Типы пассивных конструкций:

Прямой пассив;

Косвенный пассив;

Предложный пассив.

Урок 4. Фразовые глаголы (Phrasal Verbs).

Виды, употребление и перевод.

Артикль. Употребление артикля перед существительными в of-формах.

Урок 5. Повторение (Revision).

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ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

N П/П	УМЕНИЯ	АЛГОРИТМ
1.	<p>Употребление личных форм английского глагола в изъявительном наклонении. Страдательный залог.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите временную характеристику действия. 2. Определите соотнесенность действия с каким-либо моментом, фактом или событием. 3. Определите залог глагола (действительный или страдательный). 4. Выберите подлежащее. 5. Определите вид залога: прямой, косвенный или предложный пассив. 6. Поставьте глагол-сказуемое в нужную форму в соответствии с его аспектно-временной характеристикой и залогом. 7. Согласуйте глагол-сказуемое (или первый вспомогательный глагол) с подлежащим в лице и числе. 8. При применении предложного пассива поставьте предлог после личного глагола.

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. А. Переведите предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола-сказуемого: *Вчера мне дали книги.*

1. Действие относится к прошедшему времени, есть указание на определенный момент в прошлом (вчера), следовательно, в предложении употребите одно из прошедших времен (времен группы Past).

2. Действие выражает свершившийся факт, следовательно, употребляется Past Indefinite.

3. Исполнитель действия не указан, следовательно, требуется страдательный залог.

4. Подлежащим может стать как прямое (the books), так и косвенное (I) дополнения.

5. Может употребляться прямой или косвенный пассив.

6. Определите форму глагола - was/were given.

7. Согласуйте сказуемое с подлежащим:

а) подлежащим стало прямое дополнение:

The books were given to me.

б) подлежащим стало косвенное дополнение:

I was given the books.

Б. Переведите предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола-сказуемого:

Сейчас ребенок находится под присмотром.

Присматривать за кем-то: to look after

1. Действие относится к настоящему времени, следовательно, выберите одно из настоящих времен (времена группы Present).

2. Действие происходит в настоящий момент, следовательно, употребляется Present Continious.

3. Подлежащее обозначает лицо, которое не является исполнителем действия, выраженного сказуемым, значит, необходимо употребить страдательный залог.

4. Подлежащим становится предложное дополнение - the child.

5. Употребите предложный пассив.

6. Определите форму глагола - Present Continious Passive
to be being looked after

7. Согласуйте сказуемое с подлежащим

The child is being looked after.

8. Предлог after поставьте после глагола-сказуемого.

LESSON 1

УРОК 1

THE PASSIVE VOICE

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Страдательный залог (*The Passive Voice*) показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенные подлежащим, являются объектами действия, выраженного сказуемым:

She was woken from her sleep
by his singing.

Она была разбужена его
пением.

1. Образование видо-временных форм английского глагола в страдательном залоге

The Passive Voice образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола (Participle II):

The Passive Voice
to be + Participle II

PASSIVE VOICE

Indefinite			
Present	Образование	am is are	+ Past Participle
	Пример	This book is written well.	
Past	Образование	was were	+ Past Participle
	Пример	This house was built last year.	
Future	Образование	(shall) will + be + Past Participle	
	Пример	This article will be translated by our students.	

Continuous			
Present	Образование	am is are	+ being+ PastParticiple
	Пример	A newtheatreis beingbuiltin our town.	
Past	Образование	was were	+ being +PastParticiple
	Пример	A newtheatrewas beingbuiltin our town when Icame.	
Future	Образование	—	
	Пример	—	
Perfect			
Present	Образование	have been has been	+ Past Participle
	Пример	This book has been read.	
Past	Образование	had been+ Past Participle	
	Пример	This article had been writtenby 6 o'clock.	
Future	Образование	(shall) will+ have been+ Past Participle	
	Пример	By 6 o'clock this work will have been finis	

Употребление глаголов в *Passive Voice* аналогично употреблению глаголов в *Active Voice*. Времена группы *Perfect Continuous* в страдательном залоге не употребляются.

Например:

Active	Passive
Mary helps John. Мэри помогает Джону.	John is helped by Mary. Джону помогает Мэри.
Mary helped John. Мэри помогла Джону.	John was helped by Mary. Джону помогла Мэри.
Mary will help John. Мэри поможет Джону.	John will be helped by Mary. Джону поможет Мэри.
Mary is helping John. (сейчас) помогает Джону. Мэри	John is being helped by Mary. Джону (сейчас) помогает Мэри.
Mary was helping John.	John was being helped by Mary.
Mary has helped John.	John has been helped by Mary.
Mary will have helped John.	John will have been helped by Mary.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются по тем же правилам, что и формы действительного залога:

— в отрицательной форме частица *not* ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

John isn't helped by Mary. Мэри не помогает Джону.

При сложной форме вспомогательного глагола частица *not* ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

John hasn't been helped by Mary. Мэри не помогла Джону.

— в вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол (в сложной форме — первый по счету) обычно ставится перед подлежащим:

Is John helped by Mary? Мэри помогает Джону?
Has John been helped by Mary? Мэри помогла Джону?

Сказуемому в действительном залоге, выраженному сочетанием одного из модальных глаголов *can (could), may (might), should, ought* и т.д. с инфинитивом действительного залога, соответствует в страдательном залоге сочетание того же модального глагола с инфинитивом страдательного залога:

We must finish our work
as soon as possible.

Our work must be finished
as soon as possible.

You ought to translate this
article at once.

This article ought to be
translated at once.

Мы должны закончить работу
как можно скорее.

Наша работа должна быть
закончена как можно скорее.

Тебе следует перевести эту
статью сразу же.

Эта статья должна быть
переведена сразу же.

2. By или with

Если в страдательной конструкции указывается исполнитель действия, выраженный одушевленным существительным или местоимением, ему предшествует предлог *by*:

The book was written by
O.Wilde.

Книга была написана
О.Уайльдом.

Если в конструкции указывается объект или материал, при помощи которого совершено действие, употребляется предлог *with*:

The room was filled with smoke.

Комната была полна дыма.

The finger was cut with a knife.

Палец порезали ножом.

В английском языке есть глаголы, употребление которых в пассиве чаще всего невозможно без *by-phrase*, т.е. фразы, указывающей на деятеля производимого действия:

to follow, to overtake, to seize, to visit, to govern, to characterize, to attract, to control, to rule, to influence, to confront, to attend, to accompany, to join, to cause, to bring about, to mark, и т.д.:

He is followed by the police.

Его преследует полиция.

3. Употребление страдательного залога

Как в русском, так и в английском языке страдательный залог употребляется:

— когда неизвестно действующее лицо или по каким-либо причинам нежелательно упоминать его:

He was killed in the war.

Его убили на войне.

Smoking is not allowed here.

Здесь не разрешается курить.

— когда предмет действия представляет больший интерес, чем действующее лицо:

This house will be built in
a short time.

Этот дом будет построен
в короткий срок.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Make up sentences using the given verbs in the Passive Voice.

Model 1: the vase (to break) - The vase has been broken.

1. the flowers (to water)

2. the dishes (to wash)

3. the basket (to empty)

4. the supper (to cook)

Model 2: What's going on in the hall? (to hold a meeting)

- A meeting is being held there.

1. What's going on in the garden? (to plant trees)

2. What's going on in Room 10? (to examine students)

3. What's going on in the kitchen? (to make a birthday cake)

Exercise 2. Translate the situations into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice:

- (1) - Is this seat taken?
- I'm afraid it is.
- (2) - Excuse me for being late.
- What happened?
- I was held up by the traffic.
- (3) - Where is this radio set made?
- It's made in Riga.
- Where is it sold?
- I think it's sold by many shops selling radio goods.
- (4) - Passengers are requested to walk to the plane (Exit 5).
Passengers leaving for Kurgan, Flight 125, are requested to register.
- Will any meal be served on the plane?

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

arrest, wake, knock, check, translate, find, drive, make, spend,
hear, carry

Model: The music at the party was very loud and could *be heard* from far away.

- 1. A decision will not until the next meeting.
- 2. That building is dangerous. It ought to down before it falls down.
- 3. When you go through Customs, your luggage may by a customs officer.
- 4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to up at 6.30.
- 5. Her new book will probably into a number of foreign languages.
- 6. If you kicked a policeman, you'd
- 7. Police are looking for the missing boy. He can't anywhere.
- 8. Do you think that less money should on arms?
- 9. The injured man couldn't walk and had to
- 10. I don't mind driving but I prefer to by other people.

Exercise 4. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

a) I. They often invite me to their parties.

2. People speak English in different parts of the world.

3. One uses milk for making butter.

4. We form the Passive Voice with the help of the auxiliary verb "to be".

5. They build a lot of new houses in this district every year.

b) 1. They built this house in 1950.

2. Somebody locked the front door.

3. Someone broke my pen last night.

4. They punished the boy for that.

5. They finished their work in time.

c) 1. People will forget it very soon.

2. They will translate this book next year.

3. They will tell you when to come.

4. Where will they build a new library?

5. Someone will ask him about it.

Exercise 5. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. No one has seen him anywhere this week.

2. Somebody has invited her to the party.

3. They have done all the exercises in written form.

4. They had done everything before we came.

5. I thought they had already sent the letter.

6. Evidently somebody had informed him of the news before they announced it.

7. They are constructing some new metro lines now.

8. Wait a little. They are examining the last student there.

9. They are discussing this question now.

10. We could not use the tape-recorder, they were repairing it.

11. When I switched on the radio they were broadcasting a very interesting programme.

12. They have not yet told him about it.

13. The branches of the tree hid her face.

14. I know her family. Her brother Charles has taken me there more than once.

15. I am sure your presents will please them.

16. They informed me that they had seen you in Oxford Street.

Exercise 6. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. Glinka composed the opera «Ivan Susanin».

2. This mine will produce large quantities of coal this year.

3. A railway line connects the village with the town.

4. A famous architect designed this theatre.

5. This plant had fulfilled the yearly plan by the 15th November.

6. The student read the text aloud.

7. The teacher will correct the student's composition.

8. Russian scientists are making wonderful discoveries.

9. Who has written this article?

10. The workers are unloading the steamer.

11. The director has just signed the letter.

12. The customs officer is counting the cases.

13. When he entered the room, the legal adviser was checking the contract.

14. The buyers will insure the cargo with «Gosstrakh».

15. As the buyers had not opened a letter of credit, we could not ship the goods.

Exercise 7. Make up 10 sentences of your own using the Passive Voice:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

1. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ В СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Видо-временные формы страдательного залога употребляются согласно тем же правилам, что и соответствующие им формы действительного залога.

В страдательном залоге не употребляются времена группы *Perfect Continuous* и не употребляется время *The Future Continuous Tense*.

Вместо формы *Future Continuous*, которая отсутствует в страдательном залоге, употребляется *Future Indefinite*:

Come at 5 o'clock. The plan will be discussed at that time.	Приходи в 5 часов. План будет обсуждаться в это время.
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Вместо *Present* и *Past Perfect Continuous*, которые также отсутствуют в страдательном залоге, употребляются соответственно *Present* и *Past Perfect*:

The plan has been discussed for two hours.	План обсуждают в течение двух часов.
--	--------------------------------------

The plan had been discussed for two hours when he came.	План обсуждали два часа, когда он пришел.
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В этих случаях вместо страдательных оборотов с глаголом в *Future Indefinite*, *Present Perfect* и *Past Perfect* гораздо чаще употребляются действительные обороты с глаголом в *Future Continuous*, *Present Perfect Continuous* и *Past Perfect Continuous*.

Так, вместо *The plan will be discussed at that time* говорят: *They (безличное) will be discussing the plan at that time*.

Аналогично, вместо *The plan has been discussed for two hours* говорят: *They have been discussing the plan for two hours*. Соответственно и *They had been discussing the plan for two hours when he came*.

2. ВЛИЯНИЕ ПЕРЕХОДНОСТИ/НЕПЕРЕХОДНОСТИ ГЛАГОЛОВ НА ИХ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ В СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Способность глаголов употребляться в форме страдательного залога в английском языке тесно связана с характеристикой их переходности/непереходности.

Все глаголы по характеру действия, которое они выражают, делятся на 2 категории:

1. Переходные, которые выражают действие, переходящее на другой предмет. Эти глаголы требуют прямого дополнения:

We build houses.

Мы строим дома.

2. Непереходные, которые выражают действие, не переходящее на другой предмет. Эти глаголы не могут принимать прямого дополнения:

I live in Moscow.

Я живу в Москве.

В английском языке все переходные глаголы могут иметь форму как действительного, так и страдательного залога.

Непереходные глаголы не могут использоваться в страдательном залоге: поскольку при них нет прямых дополнений, то нечему быть подлежащим при глаголе в страдательном залоге, например, глаголы **to die, to arrive**.

Не употребляются в пассиве связочные глаголы **to be, to become**.

Некоторые переходные глаголы также не могут использоваться в страдательном залоге, по крайней мере в некоторых значениях. Таковы глаголы **to fit, to have, to lack, to resemble, to suit**.

Они выражают состояние, а не действие и не имеют продолженных форм:

The hall holds 500 people.

В этом зале помещается 500 человек.

They have a nice house.

У них хороший дом.

My shoes don't fit me.

Мне не подходят туфли.

Sylvia resembles a Greek goddess.

Сильвия похожа на греческую богиню.

Your mother lacks tact.

Твоей маме недостает такта.

Этот список дополняют глаголы ***to appear, to belong, to consist, to come, to go, to last, to seem.***

3. Кроме переходных и непереходных глаголов, в английском языке существует ряд глаголов, которые в словаре имеют пометку *tr./intr.*, т.е. переходно-непереходные. При употреблении этих глаголов возникают предложения типа:

This shirt irons well.

Эта сорочка хорошо гладится.

Эти предложения имеют форму действительного залога, а значение — страдательного залога:

Your report reads well.

Твой доклад читается хорошо.

Nylon shirts wash well.

Нейлоновые сорочки хорошо стираются.

This overcoat will wear a lifetime.

Этот плащ будет носиться вечно.

These shoes feel a little tight as I walk.

Эти туфли немного жмут при ходьбе.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы предложений такого типа образуются обычным путем при помощи вспомогательных или модальных глаголов в зависимости от времени, в котором употреблен глагол:

It's a pretty material but it doesn't wash well.

Это красивый материал, но он так плохо стирается.

Глагол *will/ would* в предложениях данной структуры является не вспомогательным глаголом будущего времени, а модальным глаголом:

The door won't open.

Дверь (никак) не открывается.

The door wouldn't open.

Дверь не открывалась (в прошедшем времени).

Переходно-непереходные глаголы могут иметь конструкции и в действительном залоге и в страдательном залоге:

They sell foreign books.

Здесь продают иностранные книги.

This foreign book sells well.

Эта иностранная книга продается хорошо.

Foreign books are sold
in our shop.

Иностранные книги продаются
в нашем магазине.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate into English using the appropriate tenses:

1. Письма посылают
ежедневно.

сейчас.

каждую неделю.

уже два часа.

2. Письма послали

вчера.

сегодня.

до того, как вы пришли.

3. Письма посылали

когда я пришел.

вчера в это время.

4. Письма пошлют

завтра.

до того, как вы придете.

Exercise 2. Translate into English using the appropriate tenses:

1. Когда было построено новое здание МГУ?

- В 1953 году на Ленинских горах построили новое здание университета.

2. Новое здание МГУ построили, когда я поступила на исторический факультет.

3. Новое здание МГУ уже выстроили, когда я поступила на исторический факультет.

4. Будет ли построено еще одно здание университета в ближайшем будущем?

5. Гостиницу «Интурист» выстроили рядом с гостиницей «Националь».

6. Много прекрасных зданий выстроили в Москве за последнее время.

7. Ежегодно в Москве строятся новые линии метро.

Exercise 3. Translate into English using the appropriate tenses:

1. Все телеграммы отправлены? - Нет еще, половина телеграмм отправлена вчера. Остальные, кроме трех, напечатаны. Последние сейчас печатают. Их напечатают минут через двадцать.

2. Много домов было разрушено в Киеве во время войны; большинство из них восстановлено, и много новых строится сейчас.

3. Когда журналист приехал в Ташкент после землетрясения, там восстанавливалось много школ и других общественных зданий. Сейчас Ташкент - город с широкими зелеными улицами, жилыми кварталами, с общественными зданиями, современными магазинами. Они были построены за последние 30 лет.

4. Переговоры все еще ведутся? - Как сообщается в печати, они подходят к концу. Но соглашение еще не достигнуто до сих пор.

5. На эту книгу сейчас большой спрос. Но если вы хотите купить ее, идите в книжный магазин. Она сейчас там продается.

6. Не входите в комнату. Сейчас экзаменуют студента Петрова. Его экзаменуют уже 20 минут.

7. Что происходит в библиотеке? - Там сейчас обсуждаются новые книги. Их обсуждают уже час.

8. Преподаватель попросил студента выучить это правило самостоятельно, так как оно было уже объяснено. «Вы были невнимательны, когда это правило объяснялось», - сказал он.

9. Мой дед родился в 1926 году. Ему было 17 лет, когда он добровольцем ушел в армию в 1943 году. Его несколько раз награждали

за храбрость. Он был ранен и долго лечился после войны. Война оставила след в жизни каждой семьи. Брат моей матери был убит на фронте.

Exercise 4. Use the appropriate tenses instead the infinitives in brackets:

1. Don't enter the room! A student (to examine) there.

2. The event (to report) by the newspapers before they arrived home.

3. After the accident he (to take) home immediately.

4. The letter (to type) by the typist when I came in.

5. I am sure that his work (to complete) by the end of the month.

6. Some new magazines just (to bring). Would you like to look them through?

7. The exercises usually (to correct) by the teacher at home.

8. I can't show you my written work as it not (to return) by my teacher.

9. Many new houses (to build) in our town lately.

10. We think that the ship (to charter) next week.

11. The goods not (to examine) yet at the custom-house. When they (to examine)?

12. The question which (to discuss) now at the conference is very important.

13. This bridge (to build) in 1954.

14. The contract (to type) before the director comes to the office.

15. Important scientific work (to carry on) by that institute.

16. All the students (to examine) by five o'clock.

17. The documents not (to sign) yet by the manager. They (to check) now.

18. She (to frighten) by a loud noise in the street.

Exercise 5. Make a passive sentence from the words in brackets.

Model: That church looks very old. (when / it / build?) When was it built?.....

A: Is Margaret popular?

B: Yes. (she / like / by everybody) ? She is liked by everybody

1. This is a very popular television programme. (every week it / watch / by millions of people) Every week it _____

2. What happens to the cars produced in this factory? (most of them / export) _____

3. A: Was there any trouble at the demonstration?

B: Yes. (about 20 people / arrest) _____

4. A: There is no longer military service in Britain.

B: Really? (when / it / abolish?) _____

5. A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident?

B: Yes. (but nobody / injure / so / it / not / need) _____

6. A: Last night someone broke into our house.

B: Oh dear. (anything / take?) _____

7. Mr Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it / redecorate) _____

8. George didn't have his car yesterday. (it / service / at the garage) _

9. Where's my bicycle? It's gone! (it / steal!) _____

10. The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they / not / see / since then) _____

11. This room looks different. (it / paint / since I was last here?) _____

12. A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow / down in the storm) _

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ. ТИПЫ ПАССИВНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ

В английском языке страдательный залог употребляется чаще, чем в русском языке.

В английском языке любое дополнение (прямое, косвенное или предложное) может стать подлежащим предложения в *Passive Voice*.

1. The Direct Passive (Прямой пассив)

Наиболее распространенным типом является пассивная конструкция, первый элемент которой соответствует прямому дополнению в предложении в действительном залоге, так называемый прямой пассив:

The thief stole my watch yesterday. Вор украл мои часы вчера.

My watch was stolen yesterday. Мои часы были украдены вчера.

В английском языке имеется целый ряд переходных глаголов, которые соответствуют непереходным глаголам в русском языке:

to answer, to approach, to assist, to help, to follow, to join, to influence, to watch

В английском языке они употребляются в указанной выше конструкции, в русском — нет:

I suspect that I have been followed and watched in London for the last three or four days.

At that moment they were joined by the others.

Подозреваю, что за мной в Лондоне следили в эти последние три-четыре дня.

И тут к ним присоединились остальные.

Чаще всего эти глаголы в пассиве употребляются в сочетании с *by-phrase*, т.е. с фразой, в которой содержится указание на лицо, совершающее действие.

Следует отметить, что прямой пассив является основой для образования конструкции «сложное подлежащее»:

She is said to be a
first-class teacher.

Говорят, она —
первоклассный учитель.

2. The Indirect Passive (Косвенный пассив)

Ряд глаголов:

to ask, to give, to invite, to offer, to order, to pay, to promise, to show, to tell, to teach, to refuse

и некоторые другие, имеющие и прямое и косвенное дополнения в действительном залоге, могут образовывать две конструкции с глаголом в страдательном залоге — прямой и косвенный пассив — в зависимости от того, какое дополнение ставится подлежащим предложения:

Tom gave Mary a book.
Mary was given a book.
A book was given to Mary.

Том дал Мэри книгу.
Мэри дали книгу.
Книгу дали Мэри.

Конструкция *Mary was given a book* более употребительна, чем *A book was given to Mary*.

Эта конструкция очень часто встречается с фразеологизмами, содержащими глагол *to give*:

a chance
an opportunity
leave
orders
command
a task
shelter

to give

credit
prominence
notice
an explanation
a choice
a post
a rank
a title и др.

He was given a three days' leave.
I haven't been given a chance
to explain.

Ему дали трехдневный отпуск.
Мне не дали возможность
объясниться.

Косвенный пассив невозможен с глаголами, требующими предложного дополнения с to-phrase. Сюда относятся глаголы to explain, to address, to announce, to describe, to dictate, to mention, to propose, to suggest и др. Эти глаголы употребляются только в конструкции с прямым пассивом, т.е. в тех случаях, когда прямое дополнение становится подлежащим пассивной конструкции:

He explained to us the whole difficulty.

Он объяснил нам всю трудность.

The whole difficulty was explained to us.

Вся трудность была нам объяснена.

They suggested to the group a new plan.

Группе предложили новый план.

A new plan was suggested to the group.

Новый план был предложен группе.

3. The Prepositional Passive (Предложный пассив)

В английском языке возможна пассивная конструкция, первый элемент которой соответствует предложному дополнению активной конструкции, причем предлоги сохраняют свое место после глагола; это так называемый предложный пассив:

The decision was arrived at.
Или: They arrived at the decision.

Решение было принято.

The statement is being widely commented on.

Это заявление широко комментируется.

The film was much talked about.

О фильме много говорили.

I'm not going to be talked to like that.

Я не допущу, чтобы со мной так разговаривали.

Has the doctor been sent for?

За доктором послали?

He was laughed at.

Над ним смеялись.

He's being operated on tomorrow.

Завтра его будут оперировать.

Необходимо запомнить глаголы, особенно часто употребляемые в конструкции указанного типа:

to account for
to agree to

объяснять
соглашаться с кем-то

to agree on/upon	прийти к соглашению
to arrive at an agreement	прийти к соглашению
to arrive at a compromise	прийти к компромиссу
to arrive at a conclusion	прийти к заключению
to arrive at a decision	прийти к решению
to interfere with	вмешиваться в
to laugh at	смеяться над
to listen to	слушать
to look after, at, down, on, up, to, upon, into, over	
to provide for	снабжать
to put up with	примириться с
to refer to	отнести к
to call for, at, on	зайти за
to comment on	комментировать
to count on	относить на счет
to deal with	иметь дело с
to depend on/upon	зависеть от
to hear of	слышать о
to insist on/upon	настаивать на
to rely on/upon	полагаться на
to run over	натолкнуться на
to send for	посылать за
to speak about/of, to	говорить о/с
to swear at, in	клясться
to talk about, over, to	беседовать
to think of, over	думать
to write about	писать

Предложный пассив возможен также с целым рядом фразеологических эквивалентов глаголов с предложным дополнением:

to find fault with	придираться к
to pay attention to	обращать внимание
to lose sight of	потерять из виду
to put an end to	положить конец

to make a fool of	дурачить
to take care of	заботиться о
to make fun of	насмехаться
to take (no) notice of	(не) замечать
to make use of	использовать
The boat was soon lost sight of in the fog.	Вскоре корабль скрылся в тумане.
The child should be taken care of.	О ребенке следует позаботиться.
His remark was taken no notice of.	На его замечание не обратили внимания.
This bloodshed must be put an end to.	Необходимо положить конец кровопролитию.

К редко употребляемым конструкциям относятся пассивные конструкции с глаголами to live и to sleep, в которых первый элемент соответствует обстоятельству места активной конструкции:

Oh, look, the bed hasn't been slept in.	О, посмотри, на кровати не спали.
The cottage looked as if it had never been lived in.	Коттедж выглядел так, как будто бы в нем никогда не жили.

Не все глаголы с предлогами могут использоваться в страдательном залоге.

Например, можно сказать:

That chair's not to be sat on.	На этом стуле нельзя сидеть.
The children have been very well looked after.	За детьми тщательно ухаживали.

Но нельзя сказать:

- I was agreed with by everybody.
- The room was walked into.

4. Перевод

При переводе английских пассивных конструкций следует учитывать два обстоятельства. В русском языке употребление страдательного залога ограничено лишь переходными глаголами, но в то же время субъектные отношения могут выражаться здесь не только залогами, но и падежными флексиями существительных в сочетании с определенной организацией порядка слов. Поэтому, далеко не всегда английское предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге передается русской страдательной конструкцией. Выбор варианта перевода зависит от типа английской пассивной конструкции и стилистических факторов. Это может быть:

- предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге;
- неопределенно-личная конструкция;
- предложение с глаголом в действительном залоге;
- предложение с вводным оборотом.

Например:

The defendant was acquitted.

Подсудимый был оправдан.
(Подсудимого оправдали.)

The report was followed by
a long debate.

За докладом последовали
долгие прения.

The delegation is expected
to arrive tomorrow.

Ожидают, что делегация
прибудет завтра.

Переводческим аналогом английской пассивной конструкции с предложным пассивом может служить неопределенно-личная конструкция с предложным дополнением:

«За доктором послали?»

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice:

1. My watch is fast, it cannot be relied upon.
2. Children are well taken care of.
3. Why was he laughed at?
4. He is always listened to with great interest.
5. She is very well spoken of.
6. When was he sent for?

7. He promised that the matter would be looked into.
8. The time of shipment has been agreed upon.
9. As an agreement had not been arrived at, the dispute was decided by arbitration.
10. The goods were disposed of by auction.
11. The clause proposed by the buyers was objected to by the sellers.
12. The doctor, who was immediately sent for, said that the sick man must be taken to the hospital.
13. Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about.
14. I should like to read the article referred to by the professor.
15. We cannot change the terms of payment which were agreed upon during the negotiations.
16. The speaker, who was listened to with great interest, spoke about the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
17. The terms agreed upon were advantageous for both the parties.

Exercise 2. Read a sentence and then write another sentence with the same meaning.

Model: It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York.
 The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.

1. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods.
 Many people are said _____
2. It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law.
 The Prime Minister _____
3. It is expected that the government will lose the election.
 The government _____
4. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.
 The prisoner _____
5. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.
 The thieves _____
6. It is alleged that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.
 He _____
7. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident.
 Two people _____
8. It is said that three men were arrested after the explosion.
 Three men _____

Exercise 3. There are a lot of stories about Arthur but nobody knows whether they are true. Make sentences with "supposed to".

Model: People say that Arthur eats spiders.
 Arthur is supposed to eat spiders.

1. People say that Arthur is very rich. Arthur _____

2. People say that he has 22 children. He _____
3. People say that he sleeps on a bed of nails. He _____
4. People say that he won a lot of money gambling. He _____
5. People say that he writes poetry. He _____

Exercise 4. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice making the Indirect object the subject of the passive construction.

Model: They showed me the way.

I was shown the way.

1. He offered me a chair.

2. We gave him all the money.

3. They have just shown me a new magazine.

4. Mother promised the boy a new toy.

5. Nobody has told me the news yet.

6. They sent you the invitation last week.

7. I am sure they will offer you a very interesting job.

8. They recommended me several articles on that problem.

9. Someone taught him French and gave him a dictionary.

10. They asked us to be there at eight o'clock.

11. They have promised me some books on this problem.

12. A passer-by showed us the way to Trafalgar Square.

Exercise 5. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

Model: They laughed at him.

He was laughed at.

1. People speak much of him.

2. They will look after the children well.

3. People will laugh at you if you say it.

4. They sent for the doctor immediately.

5. Everybody listened to her attentively.

6. They always wait for me after the lessons.

7. Nobody took notice of this little boy.

8. Everybody lost sight of the boat in the fog.

9. Why are they laughing at her?

10. I wonder whether they will listen to him.

11. Students often refer to these books.

12. Nobody has ever spoken to me in such a way.

13. If they send for you don't refuse to come.

14. They have not referred to that incident since then.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences using the given verbs in the Passive Voice:

to look (at) _____

to listen (to) _____

to wait (for) _____

to think (of) _____

to speak (about) _____

to refer (to) _____
to look (for) _____
to look (after) _____
to send (for) _____
to laugh (at) _____
to speak (to) _____
to ask (for) _____

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

1. ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Многие английские глаголы употребляются в сочетании с наречием или предлогом, и при этом их значения ясны изучающим, и они легки в употреблении, например:

глагол + предлог

The girl walked along the road. Девочка шла вдоль по шоссе.

Вы легко можете сказать:

глагол + предлог

The girl walked down the road. Девочка шла вниз по шоссе.

Сочетания глагола с наречием также легки для понимания:

глагол + наречие

He opened the door and looked inside. Он открыл дверь и заглянул во внутрь.

глагол + наречие

He entered the room and sat down. Он вошел в комнату и сел.

Часто, однако, глагольное словосочетание (глагол + наречие или глагол + предлог) может иметь не только прямое, но и переносное значение. Словосочетание hold и up, например, может иметь прямое значение:

Hold up your right hand and repeat these words after me. Поднимите вашу правую руку и повторяйте эти слова за мной.

Но это словосочетание может иметь совсем иное значение: «останавливать силой с целью грабежа», например:

The criminals held up the train and stole all the passengers' money.

Преступники остановили поезд и похитили все деньги пассажиров.

В этом случае значение словосочетания не может быть выведено из значения глагола; это пример фразового глагола.

Фразовые глаголы (глагольные словосочетания) — это устойчивые (идиоматические) сочетания глагола и наречия или глагола и предлога (или глагола с наречием и предлогом одновременно). Они представляют значительные трудности для изучающих английский язык, как с точки зрения семантики, так и с точки зрения грамматики.

Имеется три типа фразовых глаголов:

a) глагол + наречие (обозначены *v adv*):

The old lady was taken in (- deceived) by the salesman.

b) глагол + предлог (обозначены *v prep*):

She set about (- started) making a new dress.

c) глагол + наречие + предлог (обозначены *v adv prep*):

He *can't be put up with* — *he's always complaining*.

Часто встречаются существительные или прилагательные, образованные от фразовых глаголов. Make up, например, имеет существительное make-up; wash up — существительное washing-up и т.п. Следует отметить, что не всегда слова, образованные от фразовых глаголов, имеют все их значения.

break out *v adv*

1. ...

2. разразиться, вспыхнуть: War broke out in 1939. — outbreak (n)

3. совершить побег, сбежать: Three men broke out of prison yesterday. — breakout (n)

2. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АРТИКЛЕЙ В СОЧЕТАНИЯХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ С ПРЕДЛОГОМ OF

Сочетание OF+ существительное считается описательным определением, когда допускается существование многих предметов определенного вида, например:

a book of interest

a feeling of relief

a team of hockey players

a ring of gold

a sense of humour
a man of culture and wide reading
a depth of 5 metres
a group of children

a cup of tea
a bottle of milk
a boy of five
a man of middle age

Существительное с таким определением употребляется с неопределенным артиклем.

Ограничивающими будут те сочетания OF+ существительное, которые указывают на единичность предмета или понятия и выражают значение принадлежности:

the foot of the mountain
the development of science

или уточнение:

the name of John
the city of London

EXERCISES

Organising Verbs with DOWN

Exercise 1. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

knock down	bring down	go down	take down
put down	come down	hold down	turn down

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We'll have to
Two witnesses saw him
If you | that wall.
the pedestrian.
the price. You'll sell them all. |
|---|---|

Model: 1. - knock down

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. How could you
Shall I
We will, of course. | such an offer?
the volume?
any unsuitable applicants. |
|--|---|
-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. How much must I
Vets hate having to
He tends to | as a deposit?
pets - even if they are injured.
who doesn't agree with him. |
|--|--|
-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. They're fighting to
The new policy will
We saw the defender | the government.
prices.
their centre forward. |
| <hr/> | |
| 5. It's time to
My secretary will
Can you help me to | the Christmas decorations.
the details.
the tent? |
| <hr/> | |
| 6. He can't
We've managed to
It took four men to | a job for very long.
prices.
such a strong person. |
| <hr/> | |
| 7. You must
The fog has
We expect them to | to the count and visit us.
and made driving dangerous.
in favour of the proposal. |
| <hr/> | |
| 8. The swelling will
I want him to | in a few days.
on his knees and apologise! |
| <hr/> | |

Organising Verbs with OFF

Exercise 2. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break off	fall off	pull off	show off
cut off	keep off	send off	switch off

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Why did he
Shall I
We usually | their relationship?
a piece of chocolate and give it to him?
for coffee halfway through the meeting. |
|--|--|

Model: 1. Break off

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Let's
Can you help me to
How did he manage to | the road for a while and have a rest.
my boots?
such an important deal? |
|--|---|

3. You'd better Please Do you think the rain will	the subject of boyfriends for a while! the grass. all day?
4. The town was We were He	by an avalanche. in the middle of our phone conversation. a small piece for me to taste.
5. He might Business began to Student numbers started to	if he walks along the top of the wall. and some employees lost their jobs. when the fees went up.
6. Why don't you Referees should I must remember to	for more information? any players that cause trouble. my application today.
7. Don't He couldn't wait to People who	like that. Nobody's impressed. his new bicycle. clearly have problems.
8. Don't forget to I tend to I always	the television before you go out. when he speaks. He's so boring . the electricity before going on holiday

Organising Verbs with UP

Exercise 3. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

come up go up pick up set up
give up make up put up take up

- Did he a prize at the show?
Does he expect me to the bill?

I managed to	some ideas at the meeting.
2. I'll have to If you Tommy,	my job and look after her. smoking, you'll feel better. your seat to the lady!
3. Won't it She decided to I think I'll	too much of your time? her skirt as it was too long. golf, when I retire.
4. Don't Will they ever Come on! You must	an excuse! Tell the truth! their quarrel? your mind!
5. They've You need money to The police	and speak to her. in business. road blocks to stop the terrorists.
6. I've been forced to He's agreed to The party may	prices. the money you need. an alternative candidate.
7. We watched the moon Did the subject People used to	over the hill. in the course of conversation? and speak to her.
8. Prices will We saw the building Why don't you	in the New Year. in flames. and introduce yourself?

Organising Verbs with OUT

Exercise 4. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

come out go out make out take out

give out	let out	put out	turn out
1. When does the film We watched the sun Can Billy			in this country? from behind a cloud. and play?
2. My strength was starting to Can you These electric fires			when help finally arrived. these books for me? a lot of heat.
3. He I'll have We			an enormous sigh of relief. to this skirt. the dogs to run round the garden.
4. They We need some water to I			an appeal on the radio. the fire. my arm to stop myself falling.
5. Everything will Could you Did many people			all right in the end. the light for me? to watch the procession?
6. Does the tide We watched the lights I've got to			as far as those rocks? all over town. now but I'll be back for lunch.
7. Please I can't She tried to			the cheque to my husband. what he's saying. that she didn't understand.
8. You can I had to I would love to			up to four books from the library. a loan to pay for the car. (you) for a really expensive meal!

Organising Verbs with OUT

Exercise 5. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break out
call out

carry out
drop out

fall out
point out

set out
work out

1. If you early, you'll miss the rush hour.
We to create a new kind of magazine.
The food was on tables in the garden.
-

2. I can't the answer to this sum.
Let's hope things will all right in the end.
They once a day to keep fit.
-

3. Will he his threat and dismiss us all?
We intend to a survey into eating habits.
Please my instructions precisely .
-

4. I want you to the answer if you know it.
We've had to the police twice this week.
The union may all the members on strike.
-

5. A terrible forest fire will if we don't stop people camping.
Fighting could again if a solution isn't found.
The prisoners tried to during the night.
-

6. Most children's baby teeth before they are 12.
How can two friends over something so unimportant.
His hair began to because of all the worry.
-

7. The guide will the famous buildings.
You must that there isn't much time left.
I'd be grateful if you'd all my mistakes.
-

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8. A few competitors may | if the race gets too tough. |
| Many students | before the end of their course. |
| A lot of slang words | of the language after a few years. |
-

Organising Verbs with ON

Exercise 6. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.

call on	get on	keep on	take on
come on	go on	put on	turn on

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Do these headaches | at any particular time? |
| When do the street lights | at night? |
| The star doesn't | until halfway through the play. |
-

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. The bus stopped to | more passengers. |
| We've had to | more staff to meet the demand. |
| Why did he | all that extra work? |
-

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 3. Could you | her on your way home? |
| I | everyone to do their best. |
| I'd like to | Lady Porter to propose a vote of thanks. |
-

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 4. She can certainly | the charm. |
| Why would the dog | her like that? |
| I heard him | the shower. |
-

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Oh dear! I've | more than 3 kilos over Christmas. |
| The scouts are going to | a show. |
| Why does he have to | that silly accent? |
-

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 6. I think I | well with most people. |
| Well, I must | I've got work to do. |
| As you | you pay the driver. |
-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. Does this kind of thing
More money will
She fixed the light to | in your country.
clothes as they get older.
automatically. |
|---|--|
-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Why do you
I wish I could
I don't know why I | phoning her all the time?
all the staff.
working. I am 75! |
|---|--|
-

Organising Verbs with IN

Exercise 7. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the verbs. Use each verb once only.

fill in	put in	
break in	call in	take in
get in	bring in	come in

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What time does she
The team must
We must | from work?
some more practice.
all that washing before it rains. |
|---|--|
-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. I'll and
I'm afraid we need to
The company has had to | see her on the way home.
an expert.
all the cars to check them. |
|--|---|
-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. We expect the jury to
The police decided to
This job can | a verdict of «not guilty».
all the suspects.
over six hundred pounds a week. |
|---|--|
-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. The thieves tried to
Excuse me, can I
I'm sorry to | and steal the jewels.
here and make a suggestion?
but there's an important call on
the line. |
|---|---|
-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. It was difficult to
The conman managed to
Now I'm slimmer, I must | everything she said.
almost everybody.
these trousers. |
|--|--|

6. They've It's warmer since we Some employees	a request for more equipment. central heating. over fifty hours a week.
7. Could you We can Her deputy had to	this form, please. the details later. for her when she was ill.
8. This brush might We didn't expect her to I'll wait for the tide to	useful. first. before going swimming.

Exercise 8. Use the proper article (noun-groups with "of-phrases").

1. It's better to take risk than to fall into hands of Germans.
2. It is as plain as palm of my hand.
3. Doctor once told me my nerves were as sensitive as strings of violin.
4. Do you call yourself man? I despise you from bottom of my heart.
5. They were affected by depth of his feeling.
6. He asked her to sit down. She perched on edge of chair and stared fixedly at him.
7. Grove of pine trees swept past behind car.
8. Soft murmur arose from them as from hive of bees.
9. Demoyte lived at distance of three miles from school.
10. "You might cut me slice of bread, mother," said Stanley.

REVISION (ПОВТОРЕНИЕ)

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read a sentence and then write a new sentence with the same meaning. Begin in the way shown each time.

Model: They didn't offer Ann the job. Ann ... wasn't offered the job.

1. They don't pay Jim very much. Jim _____

2. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.

You _____

3. Nobody told me that George was ill. I _____

4. His colleagues gave him a present when he retired.

He _____

5. We will send you your examination results as soon as they are ready.

You _____

6. They didn't ask me my name. I _____

7. I think they should have offered Tom the job. I think Tom _____

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences. Each time you have to use "being" with one of these verbs:

keep pay attack give invite use ask

Model: Mr Miller doesn't likebeing kept..... waiting.

1. He came to the party without _____ .

2. She won't go out alone after dark. She is afraid of _____ .

3. I don't like _____ stupid questions.

4. Few people are prepared to work without _____ .

5. Mr Kelly doesn't like his phone _____ by other people.

6. Most people like _____ presents.

Exercise 3. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

Model: You should not insist on it.

It should not be insisted on.

1. Everybody objected to his proposal. _____

2. We sent for Comrade D. as soon as the telegram arrived. _____

3. I think that we can rely on this information. _____

4. They insisted on these terms. _____
5. They often refer to his book. _____
6. Everybody looked at them when they entered the hall. _____
7. Do you think that we can rely on these figures? _____
8. I am afraid that they will not arrive at an agreement. _____
9. I am sure that the newspapers will comment on this event. _____
10. I am sure that nobody will object to this plan. _____
11. Will they listen to him with interest? _____
12. Did they speak much of this event? _____
13. They must look into this matter. _____
14. You must send for them as soon as possible. _____
15. The contract provided for the delivery of caviare at regular intervals. _____
16. They must dispose of the goods in the near future. _____
17. You can depend on her. _____
18. Many facts accounted for the rise in the price of tin. _____
19. They may object to your plan. _____
20. They must comment on this event _____
21. Nobody laughed at him when he said it. _____
22. You should refer to this quotation more often. _____
23. You must listen to your teacher very attentively. _____

24. You must not interfere with them. _____

Exercise 4. Present Indefinite Passive or Present Continuous Passive. Use the appropriate tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. Papers (deliver) usually at 8 in the morning, they (look through) at the moment and you'll get yours soon.

2. Dresses (make) preferably of cotton in hot countries. This wonderful costume (make) specially for this performance now.

3. - What strange sounds!

- Oh, our piano (tune).

4. - Where is your car?

- It (fill) in the garage at the moment.

5. Tea (lay) usually on the balcony in fine weather.

6. We are finishing the last preparations for the party: the lights (switch on), the floors (clean), the tables (lay). Do you think we'll be ready on time?

7. I've got two questions to you. First: «What language (speak) all over the world?» Second: «What language (speak) in this room?

8. The witness (question) by the police-inspector now.

9. The old motorway (use) by many people, but it's not very convenient, that's why a new ring-road (build) in the city.

10. Our luggage (examine) at the Customs now. Any luggage going abroad (check) usually here.

11. We (give) a lot of advice by our parents.

12. All the contracts (sign) by the President.

13. You'll have your copy soon, the contract (type).

14. You can't use the fax now, it (fix).

15. Lots of people (operate on) in this clinic. And now unfortunately my uncle John (operate) on here.

Exercise 5. Past Indefinite Passive or Past Continuous Passive.
Use the appropriate tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. Many towns (destroy) by the earthquake in Japan last year.

2. The helicopter (construct) in Russia.

3. He (throw) out of class for cheating.

4. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (welcome) by the sands of fans. Flowers (throw) at them all the way to the exit.

5. The exposition (open) when we drove up to the picture gallery.

6. He couldn't go out as his suit and shirt (clean).

7. The petrol tank (fill) last week.

8. The policeman noticed that the suitcase (carry) by the porter in a most strange way.

9. The naughty boy (teach) a very good lesson by his friends.

10. When I came to the skating-rink he (teach) to skate by his elder brother.

11. His cousins (fine) for exceeding speed limit yesterday.

12. I drove up to the shop just as it (close), but the owner was kind enough to let me in.

13. They (award) the highest prize.

14. She watched television while dinner (prepare).

15. When I came into the kitchen I smelt something delicious. My favorite cookies (bake) in the oven.

Exercise 6. Past Indefinite Passive or Present Perfect Passive.
Use the appropriate tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. The decorations (complete) an hour ago.

2. The preparations for the party just (finish) and the guests are already arriving.

3. The baby (feed) an hour ago.

4. Christopher (feed) yet? - Not yet.

5. He (not see) for a week already.

6. The paper (not read) by anyone yet.

7. The suit (not wear) for a long time.

8. This fact (not mention) in his last speech.

9. I'm happy as I just (allow) to stay here for an extra day.

10. She (teach) music in her childhood.

11. You ever (teach) how to play chess?

12. I just (advise) to keep to a diet.

13. The sportsmen (give) instructions before the match.

14. The motorist (disqualify) some five months ago.

15. I can't believe my eyes! My book (publish) already!

Exercise 7. Future Indefinite Passive or Future in the Past Passive. Use the appropriate tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. The child hopes he (give) a computer by Santa Claus, but his parents made up their minds that the boy (present) with a new scooter.

2. The boss assured the staff they (tell) about the coming changes. «You (tell) of my future plans», he said.

3. - Don't worry! The burglars (catch) by the police. - Hm, but they are sure they (not catch).

4. Get your passports ready, they (examine) by the officer. Do you remember we were warned that our papers (examine) here?

5. The whole nation hoped he (elect) Prime-Minister.

6. Mind, you (punish) if you disobey my orders.

7. I wonder when my project paper (publish).

8. The child (bring up) in a respectable family.

9. They made sure that the child (bring up) by decent people.

10. Don't leave your bicycle outside. It (steal).

11. When he turns up he (tell) the truth.

12. The new spaceship (launch) in Florida in some days.

13. The delegation (meet) at the airport.

14. No one expected that the flight (delay).

15. We felt happy that the car (repair) the next day.

Exercise 8. Make up sentences of your own using the following phrasal verbs:

1. knock down _____
bring down _____
go down _____
take down _____
put down _____
come down _____
hold down _____
turn down _____
2. break off _____
fall off _____
pull off _____
show off _____
cut off _____
keep off _____
send off _____
switch off _____
3. come up _____
go up _____
pick up _____
set up _____
give up _____
make up _____
put up _____
take up _____

4. come out _____
 go out _____
 make out _____
 take out _____
 give out _____
 let out _____
 break out _____
 carry out _____
 set out _____
 call out _____
 work out _____
5. call on _____
 get on _____
 keep on _____
 take on _____
 come on _____
 go on _____
 put on _____
 turn on _____
7. fill in _____
 put in _____
 break in _____
 call in _____
 take in _____
 get in _____
 bring in _____
 come in _____

Exercise 9. Use the proper article.

1. I'm afraid it's moon, looking so much like slice of melon.
2. Up amid platinum stars thin slice of moon rode high.
3. I long for lights about me that are bright. Little restaurant, few good fellows, bottle of mineral water on table.
4. He sat down gloomily and accepted glass of brandy.
5. It's dangerous sort of toy to have about.
6. You're sort of young man we want.
7. It was painted with kind of quiet thoughtfulness.
8. He looked at us with kind of cheerful cunning.
9. "It is surprisingly easy to face that kind of fact," he said.
10. She opened her eyes wide, look of extreme horror came into her face.
11. This gave him sense of freedom.
12. There was look of mild astonishment on his large face.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
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