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Кафедра иностранных языков №2

***ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА***

**Методическая разработка**

**по грамматике английского языка  
для студентов 1-го курса ФКСиС и ФИТиУ**

**В 2-х частях**

**Часть 2**

***How English Grammar Works***

Минск 2005

УДК 802.0 (075.8)  
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П 69

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Содержащиеся в разработке упражнения составлены с учетом лексико-грамматического минимума, которым студенты должны владеть на данном этапе обучения.

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**1. In this exercise you have to complete each sentence with a suitable verb.**

Ex.: Don't forget to post the letter I gave you.

1. Tom refused..... me any money.
2. Jill has decided not..... a car.
3. The thief got into the house because I forgot..... the window.
4. There was a lot of traffic but we managed.....to the airport in time.
5. I've arranged..... tennis tomorrow afternoon.
6. One day I'd like to learn..... an aeroplane.
7. I shouted to him. He pretended not.....me but I'm sure he did.
8. Why hasn't Sue arrived yet? She promised not.....late.
9. Our neighbour threatened.....the police if we didn't stop the noise.
10. Ann offered.....after our children while we were out.
11. The teacher was very strict. Nobody dared.....during his lessons.

**2. This time you have to make sentences with seem and appear.**

Ex.: Is he waiting for someone? He appears to be waiting for someone.  
Has she lost weight? She seems to have lost weight.

1. Is Tom worried about something? He seems.....
2. Does Ann like Jack She appears.....
3. Is that man looking for something? He appears.....
4. Has that car broken down? It seems.....
5. Have they gone out? They appear.....

**3. Now make your own sentences. Complete each sentence with to+infinitive.**

Ex.: This evening I have arranged to.....to go the theatre. ....

1. Not many people can afford.....
2. I would like to learn.....
3. One day I hope.....
4. I wouldn't dare.....
5. Sometimes I tend.....

**4. Read each sentence and write a second sentence from the words given.**

Ex.: Jill didn't have any money.  
she/ want/Ann/ lend her some.....She wanted Ann to lend her some.....

1. Tom's parents were disappointed when he decided to leave home.  
they/want/Tom/stay with them.....

2. Please don't tell anyone that I'm leaving my job.  
I/not/want/anyone/know.....
3. There's a football match next Saturday between England and Scotland.  
you/want/Scotland/win?.....
4. Unfortunately someone had told Sue that I was going to visit her.  
I/want/it/be a surprise.....

**5. Now you have to read a sentence and then write a second sentence with the same meaning. Each time begin in the way shown.**

Ex.: 'Don't touch anything', the man said to me.

The man told me not to touch anything.

My father said I could use his car. My father allowed me to use his car.

1. 'Don't forget to post the letter', Jack said to me.  
Jack reminded.....
2. She told me that it would be best if I told the police about the accident.  
She advised .....
3. I told you that you shouldn't tell anything.  
I warned.....
4. I was surprised that it rained. I didn't expect.....
5. 'Would you like to have dinner with me?' Tom said to Ann.  
Tom invited.....
6. At first I didn't want to play tennis but John persuaded me.  
John persuaded.....
7. The sudden noise caused me to jump. The sudden noise  
made.....
8. If you've got a car, you are able to travel around more easily.  
Having a car enables .....
9. She wouldn't allow me to read the letter. She wouldn't let.....

**6. Use the words in brackets to answer these questions.**

Ex.: Why did you go out? (buy some bread) .I went out to buy some bread

1. Why do you have to go to the bank? (change some money)  
I have to go.....
2. Why did she knock on your door? (wake me up) She.....
3. Why are you saving money? (go to Canada) I.....
4. Why is Ron going into hospital? (have an operation.....
5. Why are you wearing two pullovers? (keep warm).....
6. Why did you go to the police station? (report that my car had been stolen)

**7. Now you have to complete these sentences with a suitable verb.**

Ex.: The minister has a bodyguard.....to protect..... him.

1. We are having a party.....Ann's birthday.
2. I didn't have enough time.....the newspaper today.
3. We've got no furniture – not even a bed.....in.
4. I think I need some new clothes.....
5. Tom didn't have enough energy.....the mountain.
6. There will be a meeting next week.....the problem.
7. I need a box.....these books in.
8. It's a pity we haven't got any pictures.....on the wall.
9. I wish I had enough money.....a new car.

**8. Answer these questions using I'd prefer... or I'd rather..... Use the words in brackets for your answers.**

Ex.: Shall we walk? (prefer/go by car).....I'd prefer to go by car.....  
Shall we eat now? (rather/eat a bit later)...I'd rather eat a bit later...

1. Shall we play tennis? (prefer/go for a swim).....
2. Shall we watch television? (rather/read a book).....
3. Shall we leave now? (rather/wait for a few minutes).....
4. Shall we go to a restaurant? (prefer/eat at home).....
5. Shall we decide now? (rather/think about it for a while).....

How you have to make sentences using I'd prefer rather than... or I'd rather...than...(see sections b and c).

Ex.: (walk/go by car) I'd rather walk than go by car  
(stay at home/go to the cinema) I'd prefer to stay at home rather than go to the cinema.....

6. (go for a swim/play tennis) I'd rather.....
7. (read a book/watch television) I'd prefer.....
8. (wait for a few minutes/leave now) I'd prefer.....
9. (eat at home/go to a restaurant) I'd rather.....
10. (think about it for a while/decide now) I'd prefer.....

**9. Read each situation and write a sentence with had better.**

Ex.: You're going out for a walk with Tom. You think you should an umbrella because it might rain. What do you say Tom?...We'd better take an umbrella. Tom doesn't look very well. You don't think he

should go to work today. What do you say to Tom?.....You'd better not go to work today.....

1. Ann suddenly begins to feel ill. You think she should sit down. What do you say to her?.....
2. You and Tom are going to the theatre. You've just missed the bus. You think you should take a taxi. What do you say to Tom? We.....
3. Ann wants to play the piano late at night. You know that she'll wake up the people next door. What do you say to Ann?.....
4. You and Ann are going to a restaurant for a meal. You think you should reserve a table because the restaurant might be crowded. What do you say to Ann?.....
5. Tom has just cut himself. You think he should put a plaster on the cut. what do you say to him?
6. You are going to take your car on holiday. You think you should have it serviced before you go. What do you say (to yourself)?
7. You are by a river . It is a very warm day and your friend suggests going for a swim. You don't think you should do this because the river looks very dirty. What do you say?

**11. Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which sound not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick ( ). If it is incorrect, cross out the unnecessary word and write it in the space.**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| I'm used to driving in heavy traffic every day.                 | +     |
| Although of feeling tired, Polly didn't want to go to bed.      | of    |
| 1. It's important for to sign the form.                         | ..... |
| 2. Peter broke his arm in playing rugby.                        | ..... |
| 3. A woman accused Martin of stealing her money.                | ..... |
| 4. I wasn't sure whether to write a letter of thanks.           | ..... |
| 5. Do you remember a young man bumping into you?                | ..... |
| 6. The girl's parents wouldn't let her to stay out so late.     | ..... |
| 7. The book is too difficult enough for children to understand. | ..... |
| 8. Police found the woman for lying dead on the floor.          | ..... |
| 9. Cars are always expensive to repair them.                    | ..... |
| 10. The man died as a result of falling asleep while driving.   | ..... |

**12. This is an advertisement for the for the book 'Winning in Business'. Put in the correct form of each verb.**

Are you fed up with (>) being (be) a failure in your job? Wouldn't you rather (>) succeed (succeed)? Do you want (>) to (earn) more money? Are you anxious (1) ..... (get) ahead? Do you believe in (2) ..... (make) the most of your talents? Do you sometimes dream about (3) ..... (reach) the top? If the answer is yes, read on. Just imagine yourself (4) ..... (run) a big successful company. And now you can do something about it instead of (5) ..... (dream).

It'll happen if you want it (6) ..... (happen)if you want it (6) ..... (happen).  
 Make it a reality by (7) ..... (order) your copy of the best-selling 'Winning in  
 Business'. It has a ten-point plan for you (8) ..... (follow). Do it and you're  
 certain (9) ..... (be) a success. You'll know what (10) ..... (do) in business.  
 You can make other people (11) ..... (respect) you and persuade them (12) .....  
 (do) what you want. Experts recommend (13) ..... (buy) this marvellous book.  
 You'd better (14) ..... (order) your copy today.

**13. Combine each pair of sentences. Use a to-infinitive or an ing-form. Sometimes you also need a preposition.**

- We've advised Nancy. She should get a lawyer.  
*We've advised Nancy to get a lawyer.*
- I'm getting bored. I've been sitting on the beach.  
*I'm getting bored with sitting on the beach.*
- 1. We saw Rupert. He was looking in a shop window. ....
- 2. I remember the clown. He fell over. ....
- 3. Tessa wasn't sure. Which way should she go? .....
- 4. The porter just stood there. He expected a tip. ....
- 5. How about it? Shall we go to the barbecue? .....
- 6. Susan is used to it. She's always lived in the country. ....
- 7. I'm afraid. I might hurt myself. ....
- 8. Christopher apologized. He's forgotten to pay. ....
- 9. The food was too cold. Michelle couldn't eat it. ....
- 10. Polly was silly. She gave away the secret. ....

**The Gerund and the Gerundial Constructions**

A *gerund* always ends in *-ing* and is used as a noun. The *gerund* can be a subject (Eating is fun.); a direct object (I like eating.); a predicate nominative (A fun time is eating.); an appositive (A fun time, eating, takes much time.); an indirect object (I give eating too much time.); or an object of a preposition (I give much time to eating.)

**1. Find the gerunds in the following sentences and tell if they are used as subject, direct object, predicate nominative, appositive, indirect object, or object of the preposition.**

1. My father's occupation was farming.
2. My desire, traveling, may happen soon.
3. Writing is sometimes difficult.
4. By saving, we can do our traveling.
5. Some people give gossiping too much time.
6. My hobby is working with irises.
7. I like pruning the fruit trees.
8. I had only one desire, leaving for home.
9. Writing a good novel is hard work.
10. With his snoring in his sleep, his wife couldn't sleep.
11. Directing traffic and helping school children is her job.
12. Do you watch boxing

or wrestling? 13. For knitting and sewing you need good eyes. 14. My needs, exercising and losing weight, must be realized soon. 15. My mother gives helping and serving others all her time. 16. Fishing is my friend's favorite sport. 17. By adding more water, we can thin the paint. 18. The law forbids shouting fire in a theater. 19. Mr. Jones enjoys his work, collecting and repairing old stereos. 20. My neighbor's pastime is training guard dogs. 21. Turning off the freeway was our mistake. 22. The secretary's duties are taking minutes and typing letters. 23. You can start this machine by simply pushing this button. 24. His assignment, testing jet planes, is really exciting. 25. In some countries tourists can be arrested for taking pictures.

**2. Find the *gerunds* and *gerund phrases* in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.**

1. Cooking gourmet meals can be very expensive. 2. NASA likes shooting at the moon. 3. You need a rereading of the script. 4. Our only hope is taking them by surprise. 5. That man was known for sparing the rod. 6. You cannot do that, parking near a fire hydrant. 7. Our task, driving on that road, was very difficult. 8. Try doing it this way. 9. Just thinking of traveling in space excites many people. 10. I find relaxation in my gardening. 11. Michael likes climbing gigantic mountains. 12. By signing your name on the honor pledge, you agree to uphold the rules of the school. 13. Laughing out loud during a funeral is not a great idea. 14. At today's videoconference, you guys left the talking up to me! 15. For swearing out loud in the commons, Morgan was punished. 16. Channing avoided the tornado by running quickly in the other direction. 17. Preparing in advance can help you feel more confident during a videoconference. 18. In the balcony scene, it was hard to ignore the kissing. 19. Ashley has practiced jumping her horse over very high hurdles. 20. Staring at strangers seems rude.

**3. Identify a *gerund phrase* and label its function.**

1. Our coach gave hiring an assistant serious consideration. 2. Federico gave up his favorite hobby, collecting baseball cards. 3. Her neighbor's horse won first place by jumping successfully over all the rails. 4. Catching lightning bugs can be fun in the summertime. 5. His belief, getting to sleep early, helped him while he was in college. 6. The politician objected to releasing his medical files. 7. Our plan for winning next year is advertising on television. 8. Juggling chainsaws can be extremely dangerous. 9. The runner discussed winning the New York City Marathon. 10. The admiral's objective was capturing the renegade raiding ship. 11. Changing the lighting is necessary during theatrical performances. 12. The owner did not permit smoking in the restaurant. 13. A psychologist's best trait is listening to others. 14. Her bad decision, skipping a day of school, cost her two days in suspension. 15. Mom gave making mashed potatoes a try. 16. Washington Roebling's greatest accomplishment was designing the Brooklyn Bridge. 17. Many reasons for leaving the game caused the crowd to disperse. 18. Eating ice cream on a windy day can be a



messy experience if you have long, untamed hair. 19. A more disastrous activity for long-haired people is blowing giant bubble gum bubbles with the car windows down. 20. Wild food adventures require getting your hair cut to a short, safe length. 21. Jamming too much clothing into a washing machine will result in disaster. 22. Bernard hates buttering toast with a fork. 23. My dog's most annoying habit is hogging the middle of the bed.

**4. Translate the following, giving as many versions as possible of the translation of the *-ing* forms.**

1. Learning to speak a foreign language requires mastering new sounds and sound combinations. 2. A student's becoming conscious of the sound-symbol correlations which do exist in the language is the first step toward overcoming his difficulties in spelling; from time to time referring to a dictionary is a recommended procedure. 3. A person's omitting some sound or his using an inappropriate intonation pattern may be confusing to a listener. 4. Speaker's smiling, frowning, gesticulating, etc. help us to understand him better. 5. Writing which is not helped by all this must be more explicit than our speaking. 6. The college recommends sending applications early. 7. He won the game by scoring during the overtime period. 8. Her most important achievement was winning the national championship. 9. Going to work today took all my energy. 10. His skating is remarkable. 11. She enjoys lying in the hammock. 12. Playing a musical instrument affords relaxation. 13. Mr. Jones objects to your using his lawn. 14. Trespassing is forbidden. 15. Dryberg was arrested for breaking into his own house. 16. Training dogs is a highly skilled profession. 17. Having given formal notice, I made preparations for leaving. 18. Mother has no objection to your going. 19. Playing canasta has been her downfall. 20. He loves embarrassing his relations. 21. She amused herself with bungee-jumping from helicopters. 22. Waiting for his grades drove him crazy. 23. The woman denied knowing her own husband. 24. He thought he could escape from his problem by running away. 25. Making many acquaintances is cultivating future friendships.

**5. Translate the sentences paying attention to the *-ing* forms.**

1. She is keen on taking a vacation leave this summer. 2. Her refusing his offer led to a break in their relations. 3. Acting calmly even in times of great tension is one of his qualities as a manager. 4. Your nagging him isn't making the publisher happy. 5. George likes eating all kinds of vegetables. 6. Bringing animals into the coffee shop isn't allowed. 7. Studying assignments carefully pays dividends. 8. Drinking Electric Lemonade and eating oysters refreshed me. 9. She enjoys practicing swimming laps for the competitions. 10. Lying around all day is the worst thing you can do in your condition. 11. He escaped by swimming rapidly. 12. His borrowing money is a mistake. 13. The function of our office is the handling of the payroll and the maintaining of the payroll records. 14. That statement is for informing employees about our improved vacation policy. 15. Selling requires knowledge of psychology. 16. Our receptionist enjoys meeting people. 17. Mother objected to our driving on the

icy roads. 17. Do you mind my asking a question? 17. Not everybody likes dancing on a crowded floor. 18. Flying above the lake at this time of night seems a little dangerous. 18. Bill decided that scrambling over the pile of debris was not safe. 19. Ethan avoided doing his homework because the Ducks were playing the Cougars. 20. The student gathered signatures for increasing the hours of the library. 21. Philip Morris continues its fight to prevent government from regulating tobacco; nevertheless, the government is placing restrictions on marketing cigarettes to youth. 22. The young man opposes marketing smoking cigarettes as if it were glamorous. 23. Andrew continues his crusade to prevent the university from limiting free speech. 24. Wanting to do well is an admirable thing.

**6. Complete each sentence with one of these verbs:**

**answer, apply, be, be, listen, make, see, try, use, wash, work, write.**

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

**7. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence.**

Use – *ing*.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me. You can't stop me doing what I want.
2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour. It's better to avoid .....
3. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today? Shall we postpone ..... until .....
4. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence. The driver of the car admitted .....
5. Could you turn the radio down, please? Would you mind .....
6. Please don't interrupt me all the time. Would you mind .....
7. Tom said 'Let's have fish for dinner'. Tom suggested .....
8. He is now sorry that he didn't study harder when he was at school. He now regrets .....
9. Do you have to travel in your job? Does your job involve .....
10. I don't want to go out this evening. I don't fancy .....

**8. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use *-ing*.**

1. She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy *talking to her*.
2. I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy .....
3. I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind .....
4. It was a lovely day, so I suggested .....
5. It was very funny. I couldn't stop .....
6. My car isn't very reliable. It keeps .....
7. I think people should stop .....
8. Learning English involves .....
9. At weekends I enjoy .....
10. This evening I fancy .....

**9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of infinitive or gerund.**

1. The police allowed him *to leave* (leave) after he had made a statement.
2. The doctor recommended ..... (follow) a diet of fresh fruit and vegetables.
3. She's a really bad sport; she can't bear ..... (lose).
4. I don't mind ..... (help) you with your homework.
5. This room needs ..... (tidy) before we can use it.
6. He omitted ..... (tell) us about the meeting.
7. Jane started ..... (have) bad dreams when she was six.
8. She recommended us ..... (take) the short cut through the woods.
9. He really hates ..... (get up) in the morning.
10. He often decides ..... (stay) in bed all day.
11. He enjoys ..... (spend) the evening in front of the TV.
12. He wastes hours ..... (surf) the net.
13. He doesn't mind ..... (eat) take-aways every day.
14. She doesn't need ..... (look) for a job.
15. He wants ..... (have) a life of leisure.
16. He spends his summers ..... (go) to free festivals.
17. I'm looking forward to ..... (go out) tonight.
18. I've decided ..... (grow) my hair long.
19. I don't want ..... (get) married until I'm thirty.
20. I'm looking forward to ..... (finish) my studies.

**10. Put the verbs in brackets into the '*-ing*' form or infinitive (full or bare) adding any necessary words.**

1. The board members went on *to discuss* (discuss) the next item on the agenda.
2. If you don't stop ..... (make) that noise, I'll send you outside.
3. I would like to propose ..... (discontinue) this line of equipment since it is selling so badly.
4. She was sorry ..... (inform) us of the bad news.

5. Let's try .....(mix) these two ingredients and see what happens.
6. They don't really like .....(eat) in restaurants.
7. Generally I prefer .....(go) to the cinema to .....(watch) films on TV.
8. She was ashamed .....(tell) her parents that she had used up all the money in her account.
9. He dressed very warmly as he was afraid .....(catch) a cold.
10. I'm sure he didn't mean .....(cause) us all this trouble.
11. They intend .....(invest) most of their money in a new business.
12. Much as I dislike my neighbour, I couldn't help .....(feel) sorry for him.
13. She put out one cigarette and went on .....(light) another.
14. I once tried .....(bake) my own bread but it was a disaster.
15. I dread .....(think) what has happened to Mike- he's over two hours late.
16. If you don't stop .....(worry), you'll make yourself ill.
17. Do you remember .....(meet) your husband for the first time?
18. Installing new computers in the office will involve .....(retrain) the staff.
19. He was made .....(confess).
20. My father was a proud man and ashamed .....(ask) for charity.
21. Would you prefer .....(think) about the offer and telephone us next week?
22. The driver was going so fast that he couldn't avoid .....(hit) the stray cat.

**11. Put the verbs in brackets into the '-ing' form or infinitive (full or bare).**

1. The mystery of the Loch Ness Monster continues (1) *to fascinate / fascinating* (fascinate) scores of tourists every year, who come to Scotland in the hope of (2) .....(capture) on film some proof that the monster exists. Literally hundreds of people have reported seeing strange shapes in the waters of Loch Ness, but the majority have turned out (3) .....(be) hoaxes. A new scientific investigation is scheduled (4) ..... (begin) next month and researchers hope (5) .....(reveal) whether the story has any truth in it. However, if the results mean (6) .....(announce) to the world that there is no "Nessie", will people cease (7) .....(visit) one of Britain's leading tourist attractions? Perhaps it would be better (8) .....(not/know) and risk (9) .....(remain) ignorant of the truth in the interest of (10) .....(maintain) an international mystery.
2. Although I love (1) *eating* (eat) at restaurants, I remember (2) .....(go) to one particular place which was just about bad enough (3) ..... (put) me off them for life! We were driving home on a wintry day and stopped in a small village (4) ..... (get) some petrol. We decided (5) .....(have) something (6) ..... (eat); at the same time we began (7) ..... (look) for somewhere

(8) ..... (park). Unfortunately we had (9) ..... (leave) the car so far from the village square that it meant (10) ..... (walk) for at least ten minutes. However, after a couple of minutes we were lucky enough (11) ..... (notice) a pub advertising bar meals. Too cold (12) ..... (go) any further, we made up our minds (13) ..... (try) it out.

**12. You are going to read interviews with two men about their attitudes to shopping. There are twelve cases where a verb or verb phrase should be followed by an *-ing* form. Correct the mistakes.**

	Russell, 26, a writer, single	Billy, 32, a designer, engaged
1. Do you mind <del>go</del> <i>going</i> round the shops?	Not really. But after about an hour I want to go home.	It depends. I don't mind go shopping, but on Saturdays I prefer watch football on TV.
2. What kind of shops do you like go into?	Book shops. I could spend a whole day in a book shop.	I love listen to music, so music shops are my favourite.
3. Are there any kinds of shops you hate go into?	I hate supermarkets so I don't bother go into them any more. I do my shopping on the Internet.	I can't stand go into shoe shops with my girlfriend. She tries on ten pairs and then buys the first pair.
4. Do you enjoy buy clothes for yourself?	Not really. I don't waste time shop for clothes unless I really need something.	I like have new clothes, but I don't enjoy try them on.

**13. Work with a partner. Complete the statements with *Men* or *Women* as you think appropriate.**

- ..... can't stand shopping for clothes.
- ..... don't mind spending hours and hours shopping for clothes.
- ..... spend a lot of time going from shop to shop, comparing prices and quality.
- ..... don't bother looking at the price tag before they buy.
- ..... don't waste time shopping unless they really need something.
- ..... prefer going to the dentist's to going shopping.

**14. Choose the correct form.**

1. I am surprised at his not (coming, having come) yesterday. 2. The teacher is sure of her (passing, having passed) the exam well tomorrow. 3. He doesn't know anything about the delegation (having left, leaving) already. 4. We rely on your (doing, having done) the work properly next week. 5. She objected to his (being sent,

having been sent) there. 6. They insist on (telling, being told) about it. 7. We are surprised at (having asked, having been asked) about it. 8. He denies my (seeing, having seen) him yesterday. 9. They rely on your (informing, having informed) everybody tomorrow. 10. Nobody objects to the question (having been discussed, being discussed) at the next meeting. 11. He is displeased with her not (having prepared, having been prepared) the assignment. 12. He hates (being disturbed, disturbing) people. 13. I am proud of Nick (having awarded, having been awarded) the medal. 14. The key (being lost, having been lost) they could not enter the room. 15. Mary (eating, having eaten) all the sweets, they had nothing for dessert. 16. Before (taking, being taken) part in the match they decided to train a little.

### **15. Translate into Russian paying attention to the forms of the Gerund.**

1. I have no objection to your smoking, but please refrain from doing so in the office. 2. Any noise prevents me from working. 3. He doesn't like being praised, he is too modest. 4. A lot depends on your making the right choice. 5. On seeing the expression on Tom's face, Linda burst out laughing. 6. I remember having been informed of the accident. 7. Little children like being read fairy tales. 8. I would appreciate your calling me back. 9. When she heard the news, she couldn't help crying. 10. He complained of having been unfairly treated. 11. We didn't mind her helping us. 12. I don't feel like going out tonight. 13. It was no use even trying to publish the story in that magazine. 14. Without saying a word, he took his coat and left the room. 15. Eliza insisted on being taught the method of speaking good English and finally the professor gave in. 16. She couldn't leave the town all summer because of her mother being ill. 17. Reading aloud can help you to improve your pronunciation.

### **16. Open the brackets using the proper form of the Gerund.**

1. We must remember (to buy) the ticket in advance. 2. Your bag is so old, it is not worth (to keep). 3. I decided to do everything myself instead of (to ask) for help. 4. He gave up (to smoke) and his health became much more better. 5. What about (to go) for a swim? 7. My hair wants (to cut) but I don't have time to go to the hairdresser. 8. She succeeded in (to speak) English fluently. 9. Where have you been? My parents are looking forward to (to meet) you. 10. Children aren't tired of (to answer) them. 11. We were afraid of (to be) late for the performance and we insisted on (to take) a taxi. 12. When he saw Lucy he regretted (to be married). 13. It's no use (to cry) over spilt milk. 14. Stop (to talk)! Go on (to read) the text. 15. She was pleased at (to choose) to play this part.

**17. Explain the difference between the sentences in each pair. Translate the sentences.**

1. He insisted on going there. 2. He insisted on our going there. 3. I don't mind cleaning the dishes. 4. I don't mind her cleaning the dishes. 5. She is not interested in collecting stamps. 6. She is not interested in his collecting stamps. 7. We are fond of their singing.

**18. Complete the following by translating what is given in brackets using the Gerund. Insert prepositions or other words where necessary.**

1. Why do you deny... (что встречалась с ним раньше)? 2. He will succeed... (поступить в университет). 3. He couldn't get used... (чтобы над ним смеялись). 4. I don't feel... (звонить ей). 5. She gave... (играть в теннис) and started... (бегать по утрам). 6. Do you mind... (я открою окно)? 7. We couldn't... (не смеяться) looking at her clumsy movements. 8. They prided themselves... (что первые сконструировали этот прибор). 9. Don't avoid... (навещать заболевших знакомых). 10. Excuse me... (что я пришел, не позвонив).

**19. Translate into English using the Gerund.**

1. Где мои ключи? Я помню, что положил их утром в карман.
2. Вы не возражаете, если я воспользуюсь Вашим телефоном?
3. Не настаивай на том, чтобы я разрешила тебе поехать туда одной, бесполезно меня уговаривать.
4. Прежде чем писать новую книгу, он решил немного отдохнуть и попутешествовать.
5. Стоит обдумать это предложение еще раз, чтобы избежать ошибок.
6. Простите, что я снова беспокою вас.
7. Она ушла, не оставив нам записки, видимо, она боялась, что ее задержат.
8. Могу я положиться на то, что вы сделаете все возможное в этой ситуации?
9. Его раздражало, когда его прерывали на каждом слове.
10. Вы не против, если в эту командировку меня пошлют вместо Вас?
11. Она чувствовала себя виноватой в том, что не смогла все объяснить дочери.
12. Ваша машина нуждается в ремонте, и чем скорее вы его сделаете, тем лучше.
13. Прежде, чем что-либо сделать, тщательно обдумай все последствия.
14. Я всегда наслаждаюсь приготовлением рождественского обеда и с нетерпением жду Рождества.
15. У него есть неприятная привычка шутить в неподходящий момент.
16. Будьте любезны, закройте, пожалуйста, окно.
17. Не входи в класс без разрешения.

**20. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form, the Gerund or the Infinitive. (Sometimes either form is possible).**

Ex: I enjoy cooking (cook) pizza.

Would you like to call (call) me?

1. I would love... (see) you soon but it isn't possible now. 2. Ann enjoys... (play) the guitar very much. 3. I can't stand people... (interrupt) a speaker at any moment. 4. Do you mind... (jog) under the rain? 5. My brother hates... (watch) serials, he prefers sports programs. 6. Please remember... (give) my regards to your wife. 7. He tried... (borrow) some money from his friends but nobody could help him. 8. Your TV-set needs... (repair) but you don't need... (do) it now. 9. We can't help... (smile) when we see this man. He looks so shy and awkward. 10. I remember... (tell) him about it before. 11. Tom was afraid... (not get) his driving licence in time. 12. Lucy was afraid of... (drive) because she had been in a car wreck in her childhood.

**21. Complete the sentences that follow and translate them into Russian.**

1. Could you stop (make) so much noise?
2. Does your job involve (meet) a lot of people?
3. We decided (take) a taxi home.
4. I don't know whether (go) to the party or not.
5. I enjoy (travel).
6. Jim explained how (get) to the station.
7. If you want (be) a good student, please avoid (miss) your classes.
8. He denied (steal) the money.
9. They had to put off (travel) abroad because their son got ill.
10. They didn't agree (lend) me more money.
11. I was warned not (touch) anything.
12. I can't stand (live) in the country.
13. I tried to be serious but couldn't help (laugh).
14. I'm fed up with (work) for this company.
15. I'm looking forward to (see) you next Monday.
16. He learned how (write) programs for his computer when he was twelve.
17. They accused me of (tell) lies.
18. He insisted on (move) to NYC.
19. When I met him he pretended not (see) me.
20. Has Sue succeeded in (find) a job yet?
21. He never apologized for (be) so rude to me.
22. The man was suspected of (be) a spy.
23. Ask Jack. He'll tell you what (do).
24. I've always dreamed of (live) on a small island somewhere in the Pacific.
25. I don't feel like (study) today.



**22. Indicate the Gerundial and the Participle Constructions, translate the sentences.**

1. Lobachevsky's having created a new geometry different from that of Euclid was a new stage in the development of mathematical science. 2. His having proved the advantages of the new system is very important. 3. Her having finished the work in time was reported by her friends. 4. The work having been finished in time, they published the article. 5. I knew nothing of their having completed the experiment. 6. Everything depends on our finishing the work in time. 7. We worked much, the work being finished in time. 8. The professor insisted on our comparing the results of the experiments. 9. I am surprised at your friend's knowing so many programming languages. 10. The name of M. Lomonosov became known all over the world for his having made great achievements in different branches of science. 11. The teacher insists on the articles being translated into Russian. 12. All the articles having been translated into Russian, we decided to use them in our report. 13. Computers being used in many fields of human activity, everybody should have an idea of what it is. 14. We know of computers' being used in many fields of human activity.

**23. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the Gerund.**

1. Appetite comes with eating. 2. The new opportunities may make life on this planet much more worth living. 3. They were against postponing the meeting and for going on with the discussion of this problem. 4. We were all for starting the experiment at once. 5. It is no use speaking of it. 6. They could not help seeing the importance of the process. 7. It is commonly understood that regular queues before a theatre or a cinema are one sign that the show is worth seeing. 8. It may well be worthwhile considering the purpose of the investigation. 9. The missionaries kept coming back from the Latinized continent. 10. In spite of having met with failure they continued experimenting. 11. Metals cannot be dissolved without being changed into new substances. 12. In addition to being a tool of science, mathematics is also an art form. 13. He has the reputation of having been a man of piety. 14. There was great danger of the changes being accepted as inevitable and final. 15. They insisted on the sample being tested repeatedly. 16. They objected to using greater voltage in this case. 17. Two special cases are worth highlighting. 18. It is worthwhile reconsidering this case as well as adding another even more impressive example. 19. This justifies our coming here. 20. Today we cannot help witnessing a tendency in science to direct the collective efforts of a research team at the achievement of a common goal. 21. The opening words of this curious treaty are worthy of being recorded. 22. He had died without leaving either a personal or a political will. 23. Life is a matter of making wise choices – of knowing when to draw the line. 23. There are unmistakable proofs of Pauling's having been wrong.

## GRAMMAR

### PARTICIPLES

Participles have two forms:

form	examples
present participle or –ing form	I saw him walking his dog. Putting his foot on the accelerator, he drove off down the road.
past participle in the Present Perfect in the Past Perfect  in passive structures	I have made a cake. She has seen him. I had met him before. I had seen her at the first meeting. The house has been sold. It had been built in the 1960s.

#### uses of present participles

use	example
to shorten relative clause (active structures)	Anyone arriving late will not be admitted (= anyone who arrives late)
to talk about two actions (or more) happening at the same time; often after verbs such as <i>sit, stand, lie</i> and <i>come</i>	He lay on the sofa, drinking wine and watching TV. He stood there, waiting for him to turn up. He just sat there, doing nothing.
after the verbs <i>see, watch, feel, hear, listen to, smell, notice</i> : verb + object + -ing before the main clause for emphasis	I heard someone crying.  Laughing and shouting the children ran out of the room. (= they were laughing and shouting at the same time as running out of the room)
to replace a clause of reason beginning <i>because, since, as</i>	Knowing that John wouldn't be at the party, she didn't bother to go.
instead of time clauses beginning <i>when, after, before, as soon as</i> or <i>while</i> :	Being so well qualified got him the job. Realizing he had left lights on, he told the taxi driver to turn back. Closing the door behind her, she got into the car and drove off.
as adjectives	a burning house (=a house which is on fire)

We form the negative with: not + present participle:  
 Not realizing he had left the lights on, he left the house.  
**uses of past participles**

use	example
to shorten a relative clause in the passive	She lives in a house built in the nineteenth century. I would never go into a haunted house – would you?

**PRACTICE**

**1. Combine the following pairs of sentences into one, using a participle.**

Ex.: She was doing the high jump. She twisted her ankle.  
 She twisted her ankle doing the high jump.

1. Bill was listening to the lecture. He fell asleep.  
 .....
2. She was training to be a nurse. She lived in London for a year.  
 .....
3. The students waited at their desks. They felt nervous.  
 .....
4. The teacher gave out the questions. She told the students not to open the booklet.  
 .....
5. The students opened the test booklets. They looked anxiously for the easiest questions.  
 .....
6. She was sitting in an armchair. She was reading a book.  
 .....
7. Jill was lying on the bed. She was crying.  
 .....
8. I got home. I was feeling very tired.  
 .....
9. The old man was walking along the street. He was talking to himself.  
 .....

*In these sentences one thing happens during another.*

Ex.: Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm.

***Jim hurt his arm playing tennis.***

1. Ann was watching television. She fell asleep.  
 Ann.....

2. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus.  
The man.....
3. The boy was crossing the road. He was knocked over.  
The boy.....
4. The fireman was overcome by smoke. He was trying to put out the fire.  
The fireman.....

**2. Make sentences beginning with *Having*.**

Ex.: Maria handed in her script. She had answered all the questions.  
Having answered all the questions, Maria handed in her script.

1. He wrote her a letter. He had tried phoning her several times.  
.....
2. I had received an invitation. I felt I had to go to the party.  
.....
3. He couldn't understand the message. He hadn't learnt any Japanese.  
.....
4. After he had picked up his luggage, he went to look for a taxi.  
.....
5. We finished our work. We went home.  
.....
6. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.  
.....
7. They had dinner. Then they continued on their journey.  
.....
8. Sue did all her shopping. Then she went for a cup of coffee.  
.....

*Now make sentences beginning –ing or Not –ing.*

Ex.: I felt tired. So I went to bed early.

***Feeling tired, I went to bed early.***

1. I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.  
Thinking.....
2. She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to stay in this country.  
.....
3. I didn't know his address. So I couldn't contact him.  
.....
4. The man wasn't able to understand English. So he didn't know what I said.  
.....
5. He has traveled a lot. So he knows a lot about other countries.  
Having.....

6. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.

.....

*Happiness is being busy with the unimportant.*

**3. Fill in each space in the following test, using an appropriate present or past participle of the verbs given in the box. You will need to use one of the verbs twice.**

*come build hold make break follow talk carry look hide begin haunt  
know wear wait state get have*

### THE HAUNTED HOUSE

Just after midnight, Julian and Anne, with Tommy the dog, arrived at the .....(1) house, having first .....(2) sure that no one would notice their absence. The house, .....(3) in the seventeenth century, had been abandoned for several years and the .....(4) windows stood .....(5) like the eyes of a frightened ghost. Julian, .....(6) by Anne and Tommy, took out his torch and pointed it towards the fence, .....(7) for the gap which they had .....(8) a few days earlier.

But how had their latest adventure .....(9)? Julian had been sitting in a cafe .....(10) a drink when he overheard some men .....(11) about hiding 'the stuff' in the haunted house till things had quietened down. ....(12) that the police were looking for drug traffickers in the area, Julian had followed the men to their car, .....(13) sure to take down the number.

Julian, Anne and Tommy the dog spent the next few evening at the house, .....(14) in one of the old stables next to the house, .....(15) patiently for the criminals. At last, their efforts were rewarded. They saw the lights of a car .....(16) closer. When the car stopped, a man got out, .....(17) what seemed to be a large parcel. A few seconds later they saw another figure .....(18) out of the car, .....(19) a long black overcoat and .....(20) something in his hand that, in the darkness, looked like a gun.

### PARTICIPLES

**Present Participles (verb + ing) describe what something or somebody is.**

Ted is an interesting person. (What kind of person? Interesting).

**Past Participles (verb + ed) describe how someone feels.**

Mary is interested in English literature. (How does she feel about English literature? Interested.)

#### 4. Fill in the correct participle.

Paul: You must be very 1) .....excited..... (excite). Paris is a 2) ..... (fascinate) city. There are so many 3) ..... (interest) things to do. You won't be 4) ..... (bore).

Jane: Well, I'm a bit 5) ..... (worry) because I can't speak French very well.

Paul: You should buy a phrase book and then you won't be 6) ..... (embarrass) if someone speaks to you. They won't be 7) ..... (annoy) if you make a mistake, and most people will be 8) ..... (please) if you ask for something in French.

Jane: I'm sure they'll find my accent very 9) ..... (amuse).

Paul: Don't be silly. I'm sure you'll have 10) ..... (stimulate) holiday.

#### 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or – ing form.

Dear Ann,

How are you? We are still busy 1) .... decorating.... (decorate) the house. I don't mind 2) ..... (paint) but I can't stand 3) ..... (clean up) afterwards. We started 4) ..... (tile) the kitchen today. We were advised 5) ..... (pay) professional decorators but I prefer 6) ..... (do) things myself. We need 7) ..... (buy) some new furniture, of course, and there are still so many things which we have 8) ..... (do) but we are not discouraged yet. Anyway, Ted wants me 9) ..... (help him) 10) ..... (move) the sofa so I must 11) ..... (go). I hope 12) ..... (hear) from you soon. I'm looking forward to your 13) ..... (visit) us in our new house.

Love,  
Mary.

#### 6. Underline the correct form.

1. The children were thrilled/thrilling with the clown's tricks.
2. The adventure was excited/exciting.
3. She was interested/interesting in anything antique.
4. Her experience was terrified/terrifying.
5. The police were puzzled/puzzling by the clues.
6. What an amazing/amazed person he is!
7. He was very surprised/surprising by her sudden change of attitude.
8. She felt relaxed/relaxing in the hot sun.
9. He was disturbed/disturbing by the threatening phone calls.
10. He found the history lesson extremely bored/boring.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

### 1. Translate into Russian, analyzing the Participles and the Gerunds.

a) 1. "You must write out correctly all the sentences in which you've made mistakes", said the teacher, giving out the exercise-books. 2. Some people do not like plays taken from novels as they believe that a novel can seldom be made into a successful play. 3. Look at the girl filling in a form at the desk. She is our Institute skating champion. 4. "When crossing the street", said the policeman to the man, "be very careful". 5. The student was nervous when , writing his paper and couldn't stop worrying until he had handed it in. 6. Hearing that Comrade Petrov had fallen ill, we decided to go and see him.

b) 1. Having registered all the letters, the secretary sent them down to be posted. 2. Having won the first match by only one point, the players realized that they must train much harder to win the championship. 3. Not finding my friend at home, I left a note for him. 4. On entering the room he introduced himself to all those present. 5. After looking through the morning mail, the manager called in his secretary and dictated a few letters.

### 2. Change the construction of the sentences, using Participles or Gerunds.

1. After they had finished the translation, the students were allowed to leave the room for a while. 2. As they had not bought tickets in advance, they had to go to the theatre long before the show started. 3. After she had spent a week in the country, Ann looked almost fully recovered. 4. As I had lent my dictionary to a friend, I had to go to the library to get one for myself. 5. The boy was afraid that he would not be much of a success in the skiing competition as he was out of practice. 6. After Peter arrived in the city, he immediately hurried to the local post-office to let his family know that he had arrived safely. 7. When she heard the terrible news, the old woman turned pale and stood still for a while unable to say a word. 8. "Will you write your name here, please", said the post-office clerk when he handed me the parcel. 9. After he had paid the rent , Henry Jones found that he had only, some small change left till the end of the week. 10. Do you know the girl who is showing the way to the manager's office? 11. As I had left my notebook behind, I couldn't give you a ring as I promised. 12. The moment I heard of my sister's arrival I let her friends know about it. 13. As the teacher was very pleased with the student's answer, he did not ask him any more questions.

### 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, using, where possible, Participles or Gerunds.

1. (to read) the telegram twice, he understood that the matter needed immediate attention. 2. When (to fill in a form), you must write your name and address clearly. 3. (to make great progress) by the end of the school year he was

able to start reading books in the original. 4. "Don't lose your things, little boy", said a young man, (to pick up) the gloves (to drop) by the boy. 5. (to be fond) of music my brother never misses an opportunity to go to a good concert. 6. (to walk) about the town for some time, he went up to a man (to stand) at a street corner and asked to be directed to the main square. 7. I thought I had lost my bag and was therefore very grateful to the man who (to bring) it back to me. 8. I had never realized what a talented writer he was until I saw his play (to stage) in a Moscow theatre. 9. The man who (to make) the opening speech at the exhibition is a well-known painter.

#### **4. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to participles.**

1. We would like to contact someone in your institute interested in our programme and sharing our ideas.

2. All the workers operating this equipment must read the instructions very carefully and follow them.

3. The city has houses representing various architectural styles.

4. The houses damaged by the flood will be rebuilt.

5. Congratulating the film director on his success, the speaker said that his film was a great achievement of the whole team.

6. While introducing her guests to each other, the hostess says a few kind words to each of them.

7. When planning your daily routine, don't forget to leave time for outdoor exercise.

8. Not knowing our partners' point of view, we decided not to give a definite answer.

9. Being very strict, he never allowed his students to miss classes.

#### **5. Перефразируйте, употребляя придаточные или самостоятельные предложения вместо причастных оборотов.**

1. It was a film about some researchers making interesting experiments in a sphere of science unknown to most of the viewers.

2. While reading the letter, he smoked one cigarette after another.

3. When driving in this road, do not exceed 60 miles per hour.

4. Feeling very tired, he cancelled all his appointments.

5. Being very careful, he never drives dangerously.



## CONDITIONALS

### 1. Join the beginnings and ends, putting in *if*.

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
Anybody asks you what you're doing.	I'll take it back to the shop.
How can you make decisions.	You're not feeling up to it.
I buy three kilos.	Say you're with me.
I don't get up till nine.	That'll do for a few weeks.
I can't fix the video.	I never get anything done.
I'll go with you.	We can catch the early train.
The shops are easy to go out.	You want to learn a musical instrument.
You're ready before eight.	You don't know what's going on?
You have to practise.	You like.
	You park near the station.

### 2. Choose the correct tenses (present or will ...).

1. If you (say) that again, I (scream).
2. I (be) surprised if she (manage) to sell that car.
3. If the boys (come) to supper, I (cook) chicken breasts.
4. I (need) some money if we (go) out tonight.
5. I (miss) you if we (move) to Wales.
6. If you (wash) up, I (dry).
7. Ann (be) sorry if Helen (not come).
8. If you (get) lonely, I hope you (phone) me – any time.
9. If you (look) in the top drawer, you (find) your passport.
10. It (be) funny if Norman (get) the job.

### 3. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. The kitchen (look) better if we (have) red curtains.
2. I (be) sorry if we (not see) her again.
3. It (be) a pity if Andy (not get) the job.
4. If I (know) his address, I (go) round and see him.
5. What (you do) if you (win) the lottery?

### 4. Choose the correct verb forms.

1. If she (comes/came) late again, she'll lose her job.
2. I'll let you know if I (find/found) out what's happening.
3. If we (live/lived) in a town, life would be easier.
4. I'm sure he wouldn't mind if we (arrive/arrived) early.
5. (We'll/We'd) phone you if we have time.

6. If I won the lottery, I (will/would) give you half the money.
7. It (will/would) be a pity if she married Fred.
8. If I'm free on Saturday, I (will/would) go to the mountains.
9. She (will/would) have a nervous breakdown if she goes on like this.
10. I know I'll feel better if I (stop/stoppped) smoking.

**5. Choose the most sensible verb form.**

1. If I (live/lived) to be 70...
2. If I (live/lived) to be 150...
3. If I (am/were) better looking...
4. If I (wake/woke) up early tomorrow...
5. If Scotland (declares/declared) war on Switzerland...
6. If we (have/had) the same government in five years' time...
7. If everybody (gives/gave) ten per cent of their income to charity...
8. If everybody (thinks/thought) like me...
9. If there (is/was) nothing good on TV tonight...
10. If my English (is/was) better next year...
11. If the government (bans/banned) cars from city centres next year...
12. If I (have/had) bad dreams tonight...

**6. If or when?**

- 1.....I become President
- 2.....it gets dark
- 3.....the film finishes
- 4.....she passes her exam
- 5.....it doesn't rain tomorrow
- 6... I wake up tomorrow
- 7.....you change your mind
- 8.....his parents die
- 9.....the bus stops

**7. Here are a fortune-teller's predictions for a race. Who does she think will win?**

1. Jake will come first if Howard comes third.
2. If Howard comes third, Pete will come second.
3. Pete won't come second if Jake comes first.
4. Howard will come first if Pete comes third.
5. Pete will not come third if Jake comes second.
6. If Jake comes third, Pete will come first.
7. Howard will come second if Jake comes third.

**8. Join the beginnings and ends together, using *unless* instead of *if not*.**

Ex.: I'll be back tomorrow unless there's a strike.

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
I'll be back tomorrow	if he doesn't start working.
He'll get thrown out of school	if I don't phone to say I can't come.
I always watch TV in the evenings	if I don't go out.
Let's have dinner out	if it doesn't rain.
I'll see you at ten	if the children don't want it.
I'll tell you a good joke	if there isn't a change of government.
Things will go on getting worse	if there isn't a strike.
We're going to have a picnic	-if you're not too tired.
You can have the last sausage	if you don't know the code.
You can't open the door	-if you haven't heard it before.

**9. A woman is packing to go on holiday in Austria. Make sentences:**

SHE'S PACKING:		
a German phrase book	a pack of cards	a racket
a thick sweater	a swimsuit	aspirins
her address book	some books	binoculars
	walking boots	

IN CASE:	
she decides to send postcards	she has time to read
she meets people who play bridge	she wants to go walking
the hotel has a heated pool	the hotel staff don't speak English
the sun gives her a headache	the weather is cold
there is a tennis court	she wants to go bird-watching

*In case* is not the same as *if*. Compare:

I'll buy a bottle of wine (now) in case Roger comes (later).

I'll buy a bottle of wine (later) if Roger comes (and if doesn't come I won't).

**10. *If* or *in case*?**

- I'm taking my umbrella with me \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.
- I'll open the umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.
- People phone the fire brigade \_\_\_\_\_ their houses catch fire.
- People insure their houses \_\_\_\_\_ they catch fire.
- We have a burglar alarm \_\_\_\_\_ somebody tries to break in.
- The burglar alarm will go off \_\_\_\_\_ somebody tries to break in.
- I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_ I need help.
- I'll take the mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ I need to phone you.

**11. Complete these sentences using *could* or *might*.**

1. If it wasn't raining, we (play) tennis.
2. If she asked me politely, I (feel) like helping her.
3. If he wasn't so bad-tempered, I (go) out with him.
4. If I had more money, I (get) a small flat.
5. If you spoke more slowly, I (understand) you better.
6. If you cooked it in butter, it (taste) better.

**12. Put the beginnings ends together, using *if ...were*. Example: If he were a better dancer, her feet wouldn't hurt.**

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
he/ a better dancer	her feet wouldn't hurt
I/ a rabbit	I wouldn't be working
I/ forty years younger	I'd be quite pretty
I/ Moroccan	I'd give everybody ten weeks' holiday
I/ the manager	I'd go dancing all night
it/ not so cold	I'd go for a walk
it/ Sunday	I'd live in a hole
my nose/ shorter	I'd speak Arabic
people/ more sensible	Life in the office would be easier
she/ better-tempered	there wouldn't be any wars

**13. Write sentence chains with *if* to show things could have been different.**

Ex.: If he hadn't worked so hard, he wouldn't have passed his exams. If he hadn't passed his exams, he wouldn't have gone to university. If he hadn't gone to university...

1. He worked hard – passed exams – went to university – studied languages – learnt Chinese – went to China – went climbing in Tibet – tried to climb Everest – disappeared in a snowstorm.
2. He bought a bicycle – went for ride in country – fell off – woke up in hospital – met beautiful nurse – wrote bestselling novel about her – got rich – married beautiful nurse and had three charming children – lived happily ever after. If he hadn't bought a bicycle...
3. Mary's mother went out that evening – Mary cooked for herself – got interested in cooking – opened very successful restaurant – had Prime Minister as customer – PM ordered mussels – mussels poisoned PM – PM died – Mary went to prison for life.

#### 14. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. If I (know) you were coming, I (invite) some friends in.
2. He (go) to university if his father (not be) ill.
3. If you (say) you weren't hungry, I (not cook) such a big meal.
4. The team (win) if Jones (play) better.
5. If they (not cut) off the electricity, I (finish) my work.
6. If Bell (not invent) the telephone, somebody else (do) it.
7. If you (not spend) so much time making up, we (not be) late.
8. The burglars (not get) in if you (remember) to lock the door.
9. If he (not be) a film star, he (not become) President.
10. If she (have) more sense, she (sell) her car years ago.
11. If he (not spend) so much on his holiday, he (have) enough to play for the house repairs.
12. You (not catch) cold if you (take) your coat.
13. You (win) if you (run) a bit faster.
14. We (get) better tickets if we (book) earlier.
15. It (be) better if you (ask) me for help.
16. 'If Cleopatra's nose (be) shorter, the whole history of the world (be) different, (Pascal)

#### 15. Complete these sentences to make appropriate Third Conditional or Mixed Conditional sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Ex.: If you ... (come) to the theatre yesterday, you ... (enjoy) the play.  
If you had come to the theatre with me yesterday, you would have enjoyed the play.

1. If I ... (visit) Athens last year, I ... (phone) you.
2. If only I ... (know) you already had tickets, I ... (not get) any for you.
3. If you ... (start) coming to the course earlier, you ... (could pass) the exam.
4. If I ... (not be) so shy at the party last Saturday, I ... (might make) more friends.
5. If you ... (not spend) so much money, I ... (not be) angry now.
6. I ... (could become) an accountant if I ... (be) good at maths.
7. She ... (get) promoted last year if she ... (not argue) with the boss.
8. He ... (not get) the job, if he ... (not wear) a tie.
9. If I ... (meet) you before, my life ... (be) different.
10. If he ... (not see) the other car, there ... (be) a serious accident.

**16. Complete the sentences using these words and phrases.**

was leaving can't might starts am would be becomes take should

1. If I ... not busy, I'll visit you.
2. If he ... careful, he wouldn't break things.
3. If he were slimmer, he ... much more attractive.
4. If she ... Prime Minister, she'll raise taxes.
5. Unless you stop wasting time, I'm ... right now.
6. If you don't give me more information, I ... help you.
7. If a fire ..., the alarm goes off.
8. You ... make your own food if you don't like my cooking.
9. ... more exercise and you'll soon feel better.
10. If the weather improves, I ... go for a stroll.

**17. Write two sentences using the information. The first should express a likely event and the second a less likely but still possible event.**

Ex.: we leave at eight / we arrive on time  
likely: If we leave at eight o'clock, we'll arrive on time.  
less likely: If we left at eight o'clock, we'd arrive on time.

1. am not busy / come and pick you up  
likely: .....  
less likely:.....
2. you fall / break leg  
likely: .....  
less likely .....
3. I drink too much wine / I feel sleepy  
likely:  
less likely:
4. you get the job / you have more freedom  
likely: .....  
less likely:
5. the questions be easy enough / everyone pass the test  
likely: .....  
less likely: .....

**18. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.**

Ex.: Her job is tiring because she doesn't have a secretary *not*  
If she had a secretary, her job would not be so tiring.

1. Give us your vote and we promise to make this country great again. *long*  
We'll make this country great again ..... us your vote.
2. There will be no more unemployment, if we win the elections. *jobs*  
If we come to power, ..... for everybody.
3. We will build more schools if we can afford to. *enough*  
Provided ....., we will build more schools.
4. They won't let you into the theatre without a ticket. *unless*  
You can't get into the theatre ..... a ticket.
5. Bring your sun lotion because a heatwave is possible. *case*  
Bring your sun lotion ..... a heatwave.

**19. Make Third Conditional sentences for each of the following situations. Begin with the words given.**

Ex.: I was tired. I went to bed early.

If I hadn't felt tired, I wouldn't have gone to bed early. or:

If I hadn't felt tired, I would have gone to bed later.

1. I didn't have enough money. I didn't take a taxi.  
If .....
2. I wasn't interested in the film. I didn't go to the cinema.  
If .....
3. We took the wrong turning. We arrived late.  
If .....
4. Romeo thought Juliet was dead. He committed suicide.  
Romeo wouldn't .....
5. Oliver was punished. He asked for more food.  
If Oliver .....
6. The building had weak foundations. It fell down.  
The building wouldn't have .....
7. I didn't go downstairs. I was afraid of the dark.  
I might .....
8. You didn't run fast. You didn't come first.  
You could .....
9. I didn't know she was the examiner. I made a silly joke.  
Had .....
10. She didn't have a car. She couldn't have driven there.  
If she .....

**20. Fill each space in the following text with one suitable word.**

**ALL THE DIFFERENCE**

I often wonder how my life would have ..... (1) different if on that particular day I ..... (2) walked in the other direction. Or what ..... (3) have happened if – in those few seconds – I ..... (4) walked just a little bit faster? She wouldn't ..... (5) been for these shy words of greeting. I would not ..... (7) here now – I would probably ..... (8) in the same city I grew up in. It is amazing how our lives depend on the most minute details: a split-second decision which makes all the difference. .... (9) I ever have found romance at all ..... (10) I hadn't met Francesca that day and if she ..... (11) decided to walk on that path beside the trees? I couldn't possibly ..... (12) done what I did in my life if we ..... (13) not met on that bright, sunny morning. And if the sun had not ..... (14) shining and the birds singing, she would probably have ..... (15) even spoken to me.

**21. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Some sentences require a negative.**

1. Bruce wishes he ..... (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
2. I wish it ..... (snow) now that it's Christmas.
3. I wish I ..... (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
4. I wish you ..... (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.
5. I wish you ..... (do) that. It annoys me.
6. I wish the holidays ..... (come) so we could go off to the seaside.
7. I wish they ..... (build) that block of flats right in front of our window.
8. Of course Tom wishes he ..... (come) with us Paris, but he has to stay here and work.
9. I wish we ..... (go) to the match on Saturday but we're visiting my uncle instead.
10. I wish you ..... (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows everything.
11. If only ..... (lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.
12. Peter is always late. If only he ..... (turn up) on time for a change!

**22. Here are some problems in brackets. How could they have been avoided? Use the words and phrases to help you write two sentences about each problem using *I wish* and *If only*.**

play fewer computer games    keep calm    eat less    lose temper    walk more  
use bins    watch less TV    use car less often    save water    let someone else drive



waste water   take more exercise   protect forest   drive carefully   recycle more  
paper   take rubbish home

1. (I've gained a lot of weight.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
2. (The rivers and reservoirs have dried up.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
3. (He crashed his car.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
4. (He had a row with his best friend.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
5. (People drop litter in the street.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
6. (We are cutting down too many trees.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
7. (People use their cars when they don't need to.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....
8. (Children don't read enough nowadays.)  
I wish .....  
If only .....

**23. Write a sentence about each problem using *I wish* or *if only* and the word in brackets.**

Ex.: The weather is awful. (improve)

I wish the weather would improve. / If only the weather would improve.

1. People leave the tap running all the time. (turn off) .....
2. Your brother is very angry. (calm down) .....
3. The postman hasn't arrived and I'm waiting for an important letter. (arrive) .....
4. People hunt animals for sport. (stop) .....
5. The people next door have their TV on very loud. (turn down).....
6. Your friend keeps complaining about everything all the time. (stop) .....
7. It doesn't rain enough. (more) .....
8. Your favourite football team has lost every match so far. (win) .....
9. I can't wait for Christmas. (come) .....
10. Too much rubbish is thrown away. (recycle) .....

Учебное издание

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Методическая разработка

по грамматике английского языка  
для студентов 1-го курса ФКСиС и ФИТиУ

В 2-х частях

Часть 2

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