NOUNS NEVER USED WITH AN INDEFINITE ARTICLE AND ALWAYS USED IN SINGULAR

(UNCOUNTABLES)

With them you can only use:

is / the / this / that / much / little some / his / our / their

But you can't use the following:

the

weather

is

permission

advice

work

money

scenery

trouble

news

luggage

fruit

traffic

information

damage

progress

furniture

hair

Fantastic!

WHEN AND IF SENTENCES

(PRESENT/FUTURE)



TIME, CONDITION CLAUSES

when / if while in case unless after/before as long as / as soon as provided/providing till/until

OBJECT CLAUSES

I wonder if ...
Do you know if ...
Does anyone know when ...
It's interesting if ...
I have no idea whether ...
We greatly doubt if ...
He wants to find out if ...
We don't know whether ...
I am not sure when ...

He wonders whether ...
We would like to know when ...
Tell me if ,,,
Can anyone tell me when ...
He can't remember when ...
He has no idea if ...
Ask her if ...
I can't say whether...
I doubt if ...

I don't *know* when he *will come*. I shall ask him *when he comes*.

I *doubt* if he *will buy* the house *if it is* in bad condition. I *wonder* if you *will invite* the Browns *if they are* here on Sunday.

We shan't do anything *until* the lawyer *arrives*. But nobody *knows* when he *will arrive*.

ТО ВЕ + ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЛИ ПРИЧАСТИЕ ІІ

СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ГЛАГОЛАМ

to be thirsty	хотеть пить	Are you thirsty?	
to be hungry	хо те ть ес ть	I am hungry.	
to be sleepy	хотеть спать	I am sleepy	
to be cold	мерзнуть	I am cold (мне холодно).	
to be glad	радоваться	She was glad to see us.	
to be mistaken	ошибаться	If I'm not mistaken	
to be present at / to be in	присутствовать	All are present.	
to be absent from/to be out	отсутствовать	Nobody is absent.	
to be late for	опаздывать	She was late for school.	
to be over	заканчиваться	Lessons will be over in 5 min.	
to be different from	отличаться	She was different from what I expected.	
to be similar to	походить	Your writing is similar to mine.	
to be interested in	интересоваться	He is interested in politics.	
to be good at	иметь способности	I'm not good at repairing things.	
to be fond of	увлекаться	He is fond of music.	
to be keen on	очень желать	Chris isn't very keen on going out.	
to be angry about sth with sb for doing	сердиться	He is angry with me.	
to be annoyed about sth with sb for doing	раздражаться	Are you annoyed with me for being late?	
to be upset about smth	расстраиваться	Don't get upset so easily!	
to be excited about smth	волноваться	She is excited about going away.	
to be worried, anxious about smth	беспокоиться, переживать	I am worried about them.	
to be sorry about sth for doing smth	сожалеть	I am sorry about the mess.	
to be delighted, pleased, satisfied with	восхищаться	We are delighted with his talent.	
to be disappointed with smth	разочароваться	They were disappointed with it.	
to be bored, fed up with s mth	надоедать	I'm bored with this job!	
to be surprised, astonished at / by smth	удивляться	Are you surprised at this?	
to be amazed, shocked at / by smth	изумляться поражаться	Everybody was amazed at the news.	
to be aware, conscious of smth	осознавать	He was aware of his position.	
to be afraid, scared of s mth	бояться, испугаться	She is afraid of mice.	
to be frightened, terrified of smth	перепугаться	The baby was frightened.	
to be proud, ashamed of	гордиться сты диться	We are proud of our town.	
to be critical, tolerant of	Критиковать, терпеть	Don't be critical of him.	
to be jealous of	ревновать	He is always jealous of his wife	
to be envious of	завидовать	Don't be envious of his success.	
to be suspicious of	подозревать	They are suspicious of our plan	
to be tired, sick of	уставать	I'm tired of waiting	
to be short of	не хватать	I'm a bit short of money	
to be full of	полный	The letter is full of mistakes	
to be capable, incapable of	способен, неспособен	He is incapable of telling lies.	
to be married, engaged to	женат, обручен	Linda is married to an American.	
to be responsible for	ответствен	Who will be responsible for this?	
to be famous for	известен	Florence is famous for its art treasures.	
to be popular with	популярен	This song is popular with the young.	
to be crowded with	наполнен	The streets were crowded with tourists	

INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO"

Инфинитив без частицы 'to' употребляется:

- 1. после вспомогательных глаголов;
- 2. после *модальных* глаголов (кроме *ought to, have to, be to*);
- 3. после глаголов *dare*, *need*, когда они употребляются как модальные глаголы;
- 4. после глаголов *let, make* (заставлять);
- 5. после сочетаний had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, could do nothing but;
- 6. после союза *than* в сравнениях;
- 7. после глаголов чувственного восприятия (в составе сложного дополнения);
- 8. в вопросах, начинающихся с why not.
- 9. после глагола *help*.

Exercise 1. Study the following sentences paying attention to the verbs after which to is not used.

- 1. You must not say anything against him.
- 2. I never saw anyone *enjoy* a wedding so much.
- 3. I think we had better *draw* a picture of the drying-pole.
- 4. Make him *speak* louder.
- 5. How can you say such horrible things!
- 6. You needn't be afraid. Harry.
- 7. Why not *ride up* to Covent Garden with me?
- 8. Soams felt his mother press his hand.
- 9. She said she'd rather *die* than *marry* him.
- 10. We could do nothing but wait.
- 11. They would sooner *lose* everything than leave their native place.
- 12. Arthur could not but glance at Daniel in surprise.



Reported Speech

Tenses	Direct	Reported	
Simple Present	write	wrote	
Simple Past	wrote	had written	
Simple Future	will write	would write	
Present Progressive	is writing	was writing	
Past Progressive	was writing	was writing / had been writing	
Future Progressive	will be writing	would be writing	
Present Perfect	have written	had written	
Past Perfect	had written	had written	
Future Perfect	will have written	would have written	
Perfect Progressive	have been writing	had been writing	
Past Perfect Progressive	had been writing	had been writing	
Future Perfect Progressive	will have been writing	would have been writing	

Изменения указательных местоимений при переводе прямой речи в косвенную

	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь		
now	сейчас	then	тогда	
here this/these	здесь это, этот / эти	there that / those	там то, тот / те	
today	сегодня	that day	в тот день	
tomorrow	завтра	(the) next day	на следующий день	
yesterday	вчера	the following day the day before	на следующий день накануне	
next week	на следующей	the previous day the next week	накануне на следующей неделе	
last week last year	неделе на прошлой неделе в прошлом году	the following week the previous week the year before	на следующей неделе за неделю до за год до	

SAY OR TELL

Глаголы TO SAY OR TO TELL имеют практически одно и тоже значение — "сказать". Разница в их употреблении обусловлена их различной дистрибуцией (окружением).

ТО SAY обычно используется без прямого дополнения.

ТО TELL обычно употребляется с прямым дополнением. Сравните:

She said that she would be late.

She told me that she would be late.

В ряде случаев глагол ТО SAY может сопровождаться предложным косвенным дополнением:

"Good-bye", she said to me.

I told the others what I wanted to do. yuhb I said to the others what I wanted to do.

С прямой речью обычно употребляется ТО SAY, если нет указания на адресата речи:

Mary said, "What a nice idea!"

I said "good-bye" to the boss and left.

TO TELL употребляется с прямой речью, когда в прямой речи передается инструкция или дается информация:

I told them, "I've never seen this man before."

TO TELL + дополнение + инфинитив употребляется в косвенной речи для передачи приказов, команд, советов:

I told them to shut up.

My mother always told me not o talk to strange men.

TO TELL употребляется в устойчивых сочетаниях, где прямое дополнение может быть опущено. ТО SAY в этих выражениях недопустимо:

to tell the truth / to tell lies

to tell the time

to tell fortunes

to tell a story, a fairy-tale, an anecdote, a joke a secret, fortunes

to tell something, everything, anything, nothing

ТО SAY употребляется в следующих устойчивых сочетаниях:

You don't say so!

It goes without saying.

No sooner said than done.

SPEAK OR TALK

Глагол SPEAK употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) Осуществлять речевую (физическую) деятельность:

Speak up, please.

2) говорить на каком-либо языке:

He speaks English fluently.

3) выступать с речью в официальной обстановке:

The lecturer spoke about young Goethe.

Глагол TALK имеет менее формальное значение, предполагает беседу при наличии не менее двух человек.

Устойивые сочеатния с глаголом SPEAK:

frankly speaking

strictly speaking

to speak one's mind

there is nothing to speak about

Pr. First think, then speak. слово не воробей – вылетит – не поймаешь.

Устойивые сочеатния с глаголом TALK:

talk sense

talk nonsense

talk politics

talk shop

Pr. Great talkers are little doers. Кто много говорит, тот мало делает.

Exercise 1. Say or tell. Choose the correct variant.

- 1. George couldn't help me. He (said/told) me to ask Kate.
- 2. Kate (said/told) she had many pets at home.
- 3. Ann (said/told) goodbye to me and left.
- 4. Sam (said/told) me that Robert didn't like porridge.
- 5. I asked him to (say/tell) the truth.
- 6. Don't just stand there! (Say/Tell) something!
- 7. I (said/told) Jim not to shout.
- 8. Mother (said/told) her son to go to the dentist.
- 9. (Say/Tell) us about your holiday, please. Did you have a nice time?
- 10. My cousin (said/told) he could ski well.
- 11. She (said/told) us her knowledge of French was good.
- 12. I wonder where Sue is. She (said/told) she would be here at 8 o'clock.
- 13. Jack (said/told) me that he was fed up with his job.
- 14. The doctor (said/told) that I should rest for at least a week.
- 15. Don't (say/tell) anybody what I (said/told). It's a secret just between us.
- 16. "Did she (say/tell) you what had happened?" "No, she didn't (say/tell) anything to me."
- 17. Please listen to me! I've got something important to (say/tell) you.
- 18. Fred (said/told) me that you were ill.
- 19. What did you (say/tell) the police?
- 20. He (said/told) he had just heard the news.

TAIL – QUESTIONS (SPECIAL CASES)

I am a lucky man, aren't I?
I am not a fool, am I?

Bill put his money in the bank, didn't he? Bill puts his money in the bank, doesn't he?

You have a big family, haven't you?
We have got a lot of time, haven't we?
They have lunch at 1 o'clock, don't they?
They have come, haven't they?
You have to get up early, don't you?
You have your hair cut twice a week, don't you?

We need a new washing-machine, don't we? We need to buy a new washing- mashine, don't we? We needn'buy a new washing- mashine, need we?

Let's start working, shall we? Let's not argue, shall we? Clear the table, will you? Don't shout at me, will you? Do sit down, won't you? Shut up, can't you?

He never goes out late at night, does he?
He hardly ever leaves the house, does he?
You can scarcely make out what is written here, can you?

You'd better phone Carol, hadn't you? He'd like that, wouldn't he?

Someone has recognized him, haven't they?
Everyone will be present at the conference, won't they?
No one agrees with him, do they?
Nobody knows anything, do they?
Anyone can answer this question, can't they?
Neither of them complained, did they?

Everything depends on the situation, doesn't it? Nothing ever happens to me, does it? Something must be done, mustn't it? This is yours, isn't it? That was Ann on the telephone, wasn't it? Those are your gloves, aren't they?

СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА ТО ВЕ

TO BE PRESENT AM ARE (WE, YOU, THEY) PAST WAS (I, HE, SHE, IT) PERFECT PERFECT REEN

(HAVE, HAS, HAD)

СИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

TO BE + TO HAVE

CAN MAY MUST

SHOULD OUGHT

SHALL WILL

NEED

DO DID DOES

чтобы построить вопрос, нужно:

- 1. НАЙТИ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ ГЛАГОЛ.
- 2. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЬ ТИП ЭТОГО ГЛАГОЛА СИЛЬНЫЙ ОН ИЛИ СЛАБЫЙ.
- 3. ОПРЕДЕЛИТЬ, В КАКОМ ВРЕМЕНИ СТОИТ ЭТОТ ГЛАГОЛ.
- 4. ЕСЛИ ГЛАГОЛ СЛАБЫЙ, НАЙТИ ДЛЯ НЕГО *ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ*.
- 5. ВЫСТРОИТЬ СЛОВА В НУЖНОМ ПОРЯДКЕ.



ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ (ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС)

ВОПРОСИТ. СЛОВО	ВСПОМОГАТ. ГЛАГОЛ	ПОДЛЕЖА ЩЕЕ	СКАЗУЕМОЕ	дополн	ОБСТОЯТ.
WHAT WHICH WHOSE WHOM WHEN WHERE WHY LONG MANY MUCH		PUPILS PEOPLE MY FRIEND MY MOM ANN APPLES	GO, SLEEP WORK LIKE PLAY READ WRITE	A BOOK MY PEN A CAT AN APPLE A LETTER	USUALLY YESTERDAY NOW ON THE TABLE IN THE CORNER HERE, THERE

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

The Normans invaded Britain in 1066.

1. ОБЩИЙ (THE GENERALQUESTION).

Это вопрос ко всему предложению. Требует ответа "Yes" или "No". Всегда начинается с глагола (сильного или вспомогательного).

Did the Normans invade Britain in 1066?

Общий вопрос в отрицательной форме выражает *удивление* и соответствует в русском языке вопросу, начинающемуся со слов "разве, неужели?".

Don't you want to go to the theatre? – Неужели ты не хочешь?

Did he not finish the work? - Разве он не закончил?

В английском языке *утвердительный* ответ всегда содержит *yes*, а *отрицательный* ответ всегда содержит *no*. Сравните с русским *Да нет, закончил*. или *Да, не закончил*.

Русскому вопросительному предложению в *отрицательной* форме зачастую соответствует вопросительное предложение *без отрицания*

Вы не видели Элисон? – Have you seen Alison? Не можешь ли ты подождать минутку? - Can you wait a moment, please? Не могли бы вы дать мне меню? - Could you give me the menu, please?

2. СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ (THE SPECIAL UQESTION).

Строиться на основе общего вопроса. Всегда начинается с вопросительного слова (what, which, whose, whom, what kind of..., when, where, why, how, etc.). Специальный вопрос можно поставить к каждому члену предложения для получения конкретной информации.

When did the Normans invade Britain?

В вопросе к предложному дополнению в разговорной речи предлог стоит в конце вопроса. Who do you usually talk with?

3. АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЙ (THE ALTERNATIVE QUESTION).

Это вопрос выбора между двумя суждениями. Строиться на основе общего вопроса с помощью союза "or". Ответы обычно даются в полной форме.

Did the Normans invade Britain in 1066 or in 1076?

- The Normans invaded Britain in 1066.



4. РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (THE DISJUNCTIVE QUESTION). Задается с целью выражения удивления, сомнения, подтверждения высказанной мысли и независимо от глагола, всегда переводиться на русский язык словами "Не так ли?" "Не правда ли?" "Ведь, правда?" "Да?" Состоит из двух частей: повествовательной (с прямым порядком слов) и вопросительной, представляющей собой краткий общий вопрос, присоединенный к самому предложению. Строится по схеме "+, -" или "-, + ".

Во второй части после запятой идут два или три коротких слова:

глагол (сильный или вспомогательный), местоимение, заменяющее подлежащее, и , возможно, отрицательная частица "not" (если предложение было утвердительным.).

The Normans invaded Britain in1066, didn't they? The Normans didn't invade Italy in1066, did they?

В ответах на вопросы с предшествующим *отрицательным предложением* существует - расхождение в употреблении "yes" и "no" в английском языке и "да" и "нет" в русском языке. Сравните:

You don't speak English, do you? – No, I don't.
Да, не говорю.
Не can't ski well, can he? –

Yes, he can. (But he can)

Het, (он) умеет.

5. ВОПРОС К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ (THE QUESTION TO THE SUBJECT). Строится на основе самого предложения. Но вместо подлежащего мы ставим вопросительное местоимение "who", "what", "which", оставляя все остальное без изменения. В таких вопросах вспомогательный глагол не употребляется, порядок слов прямой, как в повествовательном предложении. Однако нужно помнить, что при этом глагол всегда должен стоять в ед.числе.

Ответ на вопрос к полежащему обычно дается в краткой форме

Who invaded Britain in 1066? - The Normans did What is there in the bag? - My book is.

6. КОСВЕННЫЙ ВОПРОС (THE INDIRECT QUESTION). Всегда начинается со слов "I wonder ...", "I'd like to know...", "Can you tell me...", "Who can tell me...", etc. Следующая часть предложения является уже не вопросом, а простым придаточным с прямым порядком слов и без вспомогательного глагола.

I wonder when the Normans invaded Britain?



+

SO DO (AM ...) I

Nelly is at school.
Nelly has got a cat.
They can swim.
You will go to Canada.
He was in London in 1995.
I had a dog last year.
They could read very well.
He has broken a plate.
Nelly lives in Moscow.
Bob likes milk.
My cat played a lot.

So am I.
So have I.
So can she.
So shall I.
So were we.
So had she.
So could you.
So has she.
So does Pete.
So do I
So did mine.

NEITHER DO (AM) I

Kate is not at home.
Bob hasn't got a computer.
They don't live in Paris.
Alan doesn't like soup.
Bill can't write.
They won't go to Kiev.
You were not in Africa last week.
The dog didn't drink milk.
Betty couldn't read when she was 5.
I haven't finished reading the book.

Neither are we.
Neither has Ann.
Neither does Pete.
Neither do I
Neither can Ann.
Neither shall I
Neither was she.
Neither did the cat.
Neither could he.
Neither have I

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ НА - ЕD, ИХ ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ

В некоторых прилагательных -ED читается как [id], а не как [d] или [t]:

aged – старый, пожилой;

blessed – счастливый, блаженный;

crooked – изогнутый, кривой;

dogged – упрямый, упорный, настойчивый;

learned – ученый, образованный;

naked – обнаженный;

ragged – неровный, шероховатый;

wicked – злой, безнравственный;

wretched – несчастный, жалкий.

Well done!

INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO"

Инфинитив без частицы 'to' употребляется:

- 1. после вспомогательных глаголов;
- 2. после *модальных* глаголов (кроме *ought to, have to, be to*);
- 3. после глаголов dare, need, когда они употребляются как модальные глаголы;
- 4. после глаголов *let, make* (заставлять);
- 5. после сочетаний had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, could do nothing but;
- 6. после союза *than* в сравнениях;
- 7. после глаголов чувственного восприятия (в составе сложного дополнения);
- 8. в вопросах, начинающихся с why not.
- 9. после глагола *help*.

Exercise 1. Study the following sentences paying attention to the verbs after which to is not used.

- 1. You must not say anything against him.
- 2. I never saw anyone *enjoy* a wedding so much.
- 3. I think we had better *draw* a picture of the drying-pole.
- 4. Make him speak louder.
- 5. How can you say such horrible things!
- 6. You needn't be afraid. Harry.
- 7. Why not *ride up* to Covent Garden with me?
- 8. Soams felt his mother press his hand.
- 9. She said she'd rather *die* than *marry* him.
- 10. We could do nothing but wait.
- 11. They would sooner *lose* everything than leave their native place.
- 12. Arthur could not but glance at Daniel in surprise.

Great!

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ НА - LY

Lovely – любимый Worldly – мирской, земной, суетный

Lonely – одинокий Earthly - мирской, земной, материальный

Lively – живой Northerly - севверный

Friendly – дружелюбный Easterly - восточный

Elderly – пожилой Westerly – западный

Brotherly – братский Southerly - южный

Cowardly – трусливый Manly - мужественный

Timely - своевременный Womanly - женственный

Daily - ежедневный Motherly - материнский

Truly – подлинный Fatherly - отцовский

Silly – глупый Brotherly - братский

Costly – дорогостоящий Sisterly - сестринский

Sickly – болезненный Heavenly - неземной

Shapely – хорошо сложенный Saintly - безгрешный

Lowly – скромный Deadly - смертельный

Slovenly – неряшливый Leisurely - неторопливый