

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное агентство по образованию
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Кафедра иностранных языков технических специальностей

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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ИНФИНИТИВ

Запомните случаи, в которых **инфинитив** употребляется **без частицы “to”**:

- после модальных глаголов;
- после глаголов **to let** и **to make**;
- в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (**to see, to hear, to feel, etc.**);
- после выражений: **I would rather ...**
You had better ...

Упражнение 1. *Вставьте частицу **to** перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.*

1. I'd like ... dance. 2. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 3. I saw him ... enter the room. 4. She did not let her mother ... go away. 5. Do you like ... listen to good music? 6. Would you like ... listen to good music? 7. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 8. I like ... play the guitar. 9. My brother can ... speak French. 10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 11. They wanted ... cross the river. 12. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 13. May I ... use your telephone? 14. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 15. I would rather ... stay at home today. 16. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 17. Would you like ... go to England? 18. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 19. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 20. It is time ... get up. 21. Let me ... help you with your homework. 22. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 23. I'd like ... speak to you. 24. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 25. What makes you ... think you are right? 26. I shall do all I can ... help you. 27. I like ... dance.

Упражнение 2. *Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами.*

- **E.g.** The boy had many toys **which he could play with.**

The boy had many toys **to play with.**

1. Here is something **which will warm you up.** 2. Here is a new brush **which you will clean your teeth with.** 3. Here are some more facts **which will prove** that your theory is correct. 4. Here is something **which you can rub on your hands.** It will soften them. 5. Here are some screws **with which you can fasten the shelves to the wall.** 6. Here are some articles **which must be translated for tomorrow.** 7. Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something **I could write with.** 8. I have brought you a book **which you can read now,** but be sure and return it by Saturday. 9. I have no books **which I can read.** 10. Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of?** 11. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain these words to you.**

Упражнение 3. *Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.*

• **E.g.** He is so old that he cannot skate.

He is too old to skate.

1. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 2. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it. 3. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it. 4. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation. 5. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater. 6. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 7. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 8. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 9. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 10. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 11. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke.

Запомните следующие предложения:

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

He is hard to please. – Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. – На нее приятно смотреть.

I have nothing to read. – Мне нечего читать.

She has nobody to speak with – Ей не с кем поговорить.

What is to be done? – Что делать?

Who is to blame? – Кто виноват?

I am not to blame. – Я не виноват.

To see is to believe. – Видеть значит верить.

He was the first (last) to come. - Он пришел первым (последним).

It is out of the question to go there. – Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

Сравните употребление
Active Infinitive и **Passive Infinitive**
to write - to be written

I am glad **to help** you – рад помочь (рад, что я помогаю)

I am glad **to be helped** – рад, что мне помогают.

Упражнение 4. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на **Active Infinitive** и **Passive Infinitive**.*

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 2. The child did not like to be washed. 3. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 4. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 5. To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyse your speech. 6. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 7. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage. 8. he is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Упражнение 5. Дайте совет Вашему другу, как выполнить действия в колонке А. Выберите в колонке В правильный вариант.

E. g. To mark a hole on the plate you **should** use a pencil.

A

to drive in the nail
to get a strong joint
to cut holes in metal
to create a suitable flame
to provide the necessary electric current
to join two steel plates

B

use this new method of welding
use these two gases
use a transformer
use a hammer
use gas welding
use an electric drill.

Упражнение 6. Эти два предложения имеют разную структуру, но одинаковое значение. Измените структуру данных ниже предложений, не изменив их значения.

I. E. g. It is very important to make a strong joint.

To make a strong joint **is** very important.

1. It is impossible to store gas in an open tank.
2. It is quite necessary to make metal electrodes.
3. It is very essential to provide a hot enough flame.
4. It is not difficult to adjust the welding flame.
5. It is unnecessary to mix these substances.
6. It is easy to follow these instructions.

II. E. g. A: The substance that should be analysed is of great value.

B: The substance to be analysed is of great value.

1. The equipment that should be installed in the workshop has specific use.
2. The petrol that should be delivered from the petrol tank should be clean.
3. The new battery that should be used in the car is very effective.
4. The new car devices that should be developed have several advantages.
5. The car emissions that should be controlled are very harmful to the environment.
6. The automobile that should be developed will run on hydrogen.

Упражнение 7. Как бы Вы определили выполнение этих вещей? Используйте прилагательные: *important, essential, valuable, easy, difficult, necessary*.

E. g. to put on protective clothing

It is absolutely necessary to put on protective clothing.

to weld metal joints
to follow the safety rules
to use an electric arc
to join two workpieces of the same material
to provide a powerful electric current
not to use a transformer when welding.

Упражнение 8. *Восстановите правильно первоначальные предложения.*

- I.**
1. is, gas welding, to join, used, steel to steel
 2. these metal plates, to join, is, rather, difficult
 3. must be supplied, in order to, a current, an arc, create
 4. to provide, is, current, at a low voltage, it, necessary
 5. to make, a strong joint, to weld, is, the same metal surface, it, desirable
 6. the operator, protective clothing, himself, should have, to protect.
- II.**
1. the carburettor, the function of, petrol, is, to break up, fine particles, into.
 2. the instruments, to be located, with important information, the instrument panel, provide, the driver, on.
 3. the petrol, should be, clean, to be delivered, to the carburettor.
 4. the hydrometer, is, the condition of the battery, the function of, to check.
 5. to be performed, very important, the functions, are, by this device.
 6. is, the new fuel system, in this car, completely, of a new design, to be employed.

Упражнение 9. *Исправьте ошибки.*

- I.**
1. It is difficult do this job.
 2. You should to put on special clothing to protect yourself.
 3. You have to wear uniform be safe.
 4. The overalls should to be dry and clean.
 5. Take workpieces of the same metal in order make a strong joint.
 6. It is essential not provide a weak flame.
 7. Important not to move the electrode too quickly.
 8. To join these plates it is rather difficult.
- II.**
1. The aim of an instrument panel is provide the driver with certain information.
 2. When the driver notices some fault it essential to repair it at once.
 3. The function of the tachometer to indicate the engine speed in revolutions per minute.
 4. Drivers must don't speed, especially when they see speed limit signs.
 5. The properties to studied may be of great value.
 6. You must go to the service station in order repair the brakes.

Упражнение 10. *Укажите цель объектов (вещей) согласно модели.*

- E. g.** A: This paper describes important properties of new engineering materials.
B: **The purpose (aim, goal, object) of this paper is to describe** properties of new materials.
1. This experiment establishes the relations between these two quantities.
 2. The article deals with the prospects for electric road cars.
 3. This book gives the description of the electrical instruments in the car.
 4. His report presents some information on the new fuel system.
 5. The speedometer is used to indicate the speed of a car.
 6. The filter is used to clean petrol.

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (COMPLEX OBJECT)

**I want him to help me.
I'd like him to help me.**

Упражнение 11. Закончите предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение.

E. g. "Bring me a book," said my brother to me.

My brother **wanted me to bring** him a book.

1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." – The teacher wanted ... 2. "Be careful, or else you will spill the milk," said my mother to me. – My mother did not want ... 3. "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman. – The woman wanted ... 4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics." – The man wanted ... 5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy. – The little boy wanted ... 6. "Wait for me after the Institute," said Ann to me. – Ann wanted ... 7. "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," my father said to me. – My father wanted ... 8. "It will be very good if you study English," said my mother to me. – My mother wanted ... 9. "Bring me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. – Our grandmother wanted ... 10. "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her groupmates. – Kate wanted... 11. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our mother to us. – Our mother did not want ...

Упражнение 12. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы все дети смеялись. 2. Я хочу, чтобы все это прочитали. 3. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы доктор посмотрел его. 4. Дети хотели, чтобы я рассказал им сказку. 5. Я не хочу, чтобы она знала об этом. 6. Он хотел, чтобы его друг пошел с ним. 7. Мой брат хочет, чтобы я изучала испанский язык. 8. Я бы хотел, чтобы все мои студенты хорошо знали английский язык. 9. Я не хочу, чтобы ты получил плохую оценку. 10. Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы они опоздали. 11. Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали. 12. Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз. 13. Я хочу, чтобы вы прочли эту книгу. 14. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы приехали к нам. 15. Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил институт. 16. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли игру. 17. Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал в Москву. 18. Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу. 19. Папа хочет, чтобы я бала пианисткой. 20. Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я рассказал вам эту историю? 21. Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь?

**I expect him to come.
I know him to be a good pupil.**

Упражнение 13. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

E. g. I expect **that she will send** me a letter. I know **that he is** a great scientist.

I expect **her to send** me a letter.

I know **him to** be a great scientist.

1. I know that my friend is a just man. 2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it. 3. I expected that she would behave quite differently. 4. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers. 5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman. 6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book. 7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician. 8. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth.

Упражнение 14. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.*

1. Она знала, что он очень добрый человек. 2. Все знали, что она прогрессивный учёный. 3. Я знаю, что твоя сестра – очень способная студентка. 4. Все знают, что Байрон – великий поэт. 5. Я не ожидал, что это случится так скоро. 6. Мы рассчитываем, что вы нам поможете. 7. Он ожидал, что министр ответит сразу. 8. Мы рассчитывали, что погода изменится. 9. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придёт завтра. 10. Он рассчитывал, что учитель похвалит его. 11. Она не рассчитывала, что они вернутся так поздно. 12. Я знаю, что она талантливая певица. 13. Я знала, что он великий учёный. 14. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 15. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило. 16. Я не ожидал, что он напишет такие прекрасные стихи.

I like her to sing.

I hate her to cry.

Упражнение 15. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.*

1. Я ненавижу, когда ты забываешь свои обязанности. 2. Бабушка любит, когда Лена играет на рояле. 3. папа любит, когда я говорю по-английски. 4. Мой дедушка не любил, когда дети разговаривали за столом. 5. Он терпеть не мог, когда мы ломали игрушки. 6. Он любил, когда мы играли в тихие игры. 7. Я люблю, когда дети смеются. 8. Она не любит, когда я с ней спорю. 9. Она не любила, чтобы мы приходили поздно. 10. Он терпеть не может, когда я опаздываю. 11. Наш учитель любит, когда мы задаем вопросы.

Mother made me eat the soup.

Упражнение 16. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.*

1. Пожалуйста, не заставляйте меня пить молоко. 2. Она не могла заставить его ложиться спать рано. 3. Собака заставила кошку взобраться на дерево. 4. Учитель заставил ее переписать упражнение. 5. Она заставила собаку перепрыгнуть через забор. 6. Он заставил брата прыгнуть в воду. 7. Дождь заставил нас вернуться домой. 8. Заставьте ее надеть пальто: сегодня очень холодно. 9. Почему вы не заставили сына выучить стихотворение? 10. Я не

могу заставить свою кошку ловить мышей. 11. Когда ты заставишь своего друга делать зарядку?

Помните: частица **to** никогда не используется после слов: **let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe** in the Active Voice.

Упражнение 17. *Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение с инфинитивом.*

Е. г. He dropped his bag. I saw it.

I saw **him drop** his bag.

1. The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window. 2. Jane saw her neighbour. He opened the door of his flat and went in. 3. I saw him. He pointed to a picture on the wall. 4. I heard him. He shut the door of the study. 5. We saw that the children climbed to the tops of the trees. 6. I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger. 7. He slipped and fell. I saw it. 8. I heard that she suddenly cried out loudly. 9. She bent and picked up something from the floor. The policeman saw it. 10. I saw that he opened the door and left the room. 11. She dropped the cup on the floor and broke it. I saw it. 12. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them. 13. The doctor touched the boy's leg. The boy felt it. 14. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it. 15. Tamara saw that the waves carried the boat away. 16. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it.

I want the work to be done = I want the work done.

Упражнение 18. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.*

1. He wanted his letters sent at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her children taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest. 8. If you want things done well, do them yourself. 9. I should very much like it to be made clear to me. 10. The traveler entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.

Упражнение 19. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.*

1. Он терпеть не мог, когда люди громко смеялись. 2. Мама хотела, чтобы я полил цветы. 3. Я знаю, что ваш друг – хороший студент. 4. Я хочу, чтобы это правило выучили. 5. Я рассчитывал, что папа принесет мне книги. 6. Я заставлю его принести книгу завтра. 7. Я засчитываю, что он мне позвонит. 8. Я хочу, чтобы вы были более внимательны. 9. Я заставила её выучить это стихотворение наизусть. 10. Они ожидали, что мы примем участие в обсуждении. 11. Мы хотим, чтобы наши дети выросли активными и энергичными. 12. Он заставил машину ехать на полной скорости. 13. Я хочу, чтобы вы перевели эту статью. 14. Она слышала, как кто-то вошел в комнату.

15. Я бы хотела, чтобы вы провели лето с нами. 16. Я не ожидал, что ты рассердишься. 17. Я не люблю, когда дети остаются одни. 18. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 19. Доктор заставил меня принять лекарство. 20. Я не выношу, когда теряют ключи. 21. Мы знаем, что он великий музыкант. 22. Я не хотел, чтобы ты оставался во дворе. 23. Вы бы хотели, чтобы я для вас станцевала? 24. Я знаю, что она умная. 25. Плохая погода заставила нас вернуться домой. 26. Я хочу, чтобы вы пошли со мной (помогли мне). 27. Я видел, как он прошел мимо. 28. Я услышал, как дверь открылась. 29. Она почувствовала, что кто-то коснулся её руки.

We would like you **to** test the device.

Мы хотели бы, чтобы вы протестировали этот прибор.

I consider him **to** be a professional in his field.

Я считаю, что он профессионал в своей области.

She found the carburetor **to** be blocked.

Она обнаружила, что карбюратор засорился.

The engineer told us **to** stop the experiment.

Инженер сказал нам прекратить эксперимент.

The teacher makes us study hard.

Учитель заставляет нас усердно учиться.

He heard the engine start after a loud click.

После громкого щелчка он услышал, что двигатель заработал.

The engineer allowed the technology to be used. – Инженер разрешил использовать эту технологию.

Упражнение 20. *Сообщите, что сказали эти люди.*

E. g. 1: The instructor said to the students, “Switch off the power immediately”.

The instructor told the students to switch off the power immediately.

1. Sasha said to Sergey, “Connect the ammeter to the circuit”.
2. Alice asked Oleg, “Control the electrical pressure in the circuit”.
3. Denis warned Natasha, “Take the bulb out of the socket first”.
4. Kate remained Oleg, “Measure the potential difference across two points in a circuit”.

E. g. 2: Mr. Pavlov said to the students, “Don’t increase the pressure in the system”.

Mr. Pavlov told the students not to increase the pressure in the system.

1. Alice said to Paul, “Don’t switch on the power”.
2. Natasha warned Oleg, “Don’t connect the contacts of the circuit”.
3. Alice asked Susan, “Don’t use faulty electrical devices in your work”.
4. Nick ordered Ann, “Don’t touch the socket”.

Упражнение 21. *Объясните, почему происходят эти вещи.*

E. g. : water /to flow down – wheel / to turn

The water flows down. – This makes (lets) the wheel turn.

temperature/ to increase – liquid / to expand
valve / to be open – water / to flow in the system
bulb / to burn out – you / to change it
contact / to be closed – current / to pass through the conductor
batteries / to discharge – electric car / to stop.

Упражнение 22. *Эти два предложения имеют разную структуру, но одинаковое значение. Измените структуру данных ниже предложений так, чтобы сохранить их значение.*

E. g. : This allowed him to follow the rules.

This allowed the rules to be followed.

1. This device enables the students to measure the current in the circuit.
2. This analysis permitted them to obtain new data.
3. The information enables us to predict the properties of the new substance.
4. This result forced them to check the circuit again.
5. Modern equipment caused us to introduce new methods.
6. The tutor would like us to complete the coursework on time.

Упражнение 23. *Восстановите первоначальные предложения.*

1. this device, an electrical charge, enables, to be built up and stored
2. I, you, out of the socket, told, to remove, the bulb
3. this, the current, makes, flow, through the circuit
4. she, him, the contacts, wanted, of the circuit, to connect
5. the transformer, to be increased or decreased, the voltage, allows
6. one, the current, can assume, in one direction, to flow, only

Упражнение 24. *Исправьте ошибки.*

1. Nick asked Boris turn the bulb clockwise.
2. New data let us to carry out another experiment.
3. Mr. Pavlov told the students to not use a broken voltmeter.
4. The flow of water makes the wheel to turn.
5. His discovery allowed an invention be made.
6. Roman was asked test the bulb.
7. Alice expected Paul connect the contacts of the circuit.
8. This fact didn't let Andrew to break the rules.
9. The assistant warned them not create a magnetic field.

СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

He is said to know six languages. – *Говорят, что он знает шесть языков.*

He was said to know six languages. – *Говорили, что он знает шесть языков.*

He is said to have gone to London. – *Говорят, что он уехал в Лондон.*

He was said to have gone to London – *Говорили, что он уехал в Лондон.*

Обратите внимание, что сказуемое выражено глаголом в **Passive Voice**.

Сравните: It is said that the car is broken. Говорят, что машина сломана.
The car is said to be broken. Говорят, что машина сломана.

Эта таблица поможет вам переводить предложения, содержащие **Complex Subject**.

He was said to work a lot. – Говорили, что **он** много **работает**.

... was said to ...	- Говорили, что ...
... was seen to ...	- Видели, что ...
... was heard to ...	- Слышали, что ...
... was supposed to ...	- Предполагали, что ...
.. was believed to ...	- Полагали, что ...
... was expected to ...	- Ожидали, что ...
... was reported to ...	- Сообщали, что ...
... was considered to ...	- Считали, что ...
... was thought to ...	- Думали, что ...
... was found to ...	- Обнаружили, что ...
... was announced to ...	- Объявили, что ...
... was known to ...	- Было известно, что ...

Упражнение 25. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.*

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year. 8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 9. For a long time the atom was thought to be invisible. 10. The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 11. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 12. He is said to be a good translator. 13. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 14. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 15. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 16. Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon. 17. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world. 18. A hare is known to run very fast. 19. That power station is known to be situated on the Angara River. 20. These devices are considered to be very effective.

Следующие глаголы в предложениях, содержащих **Complex Subject**, употребляются в **Active Voice**:

to seem/ to appear, to turn out/ to prove, to occur/to happen.

We happened to work together for the same company – Случилось так, что мы работали вместе в одной компании.

Упражнение 26. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.*

1. Money just doesn't happen to interest me. 2. She appeared to be an excellent actress. 3. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition. 4. You appear to have found in him something that I have missed. 5. This work seems to take much time. 6. The operation seemed to be a complicated one. 7. The new methods of work appear to be very effective. 8. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low. 9. He appeared to be an ideal man. 10. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest. 11. This appeared to amuse the policeman.

Запомните следующие предложения, содержащие **Complex Subject**:

He is likely to win the prize. – Похоже, что он выиграет приз.

He is sure to come. – Он обязательно придет.

The project is likely to be completed soon – Вероятно, что проект скоро завершат.

Упражнение 27. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на словосочетания **to be likely to, to be sure to.***

1. He is sure to tell me all about this event. 2. They are sure to acknowledge your talent. 3. He is sure to give us some useful information. 4. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal. 5. Mr. Worthing is sure to be back soon. 6. These two young people are sure to be very good friends. 7. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you? 8. She is not likely to change her opinion. 9. Don't worry: everything is sure to turn out all right.

Упражнение 28. *Соедините начало и конец предложений. Обратите внимание на глаголы в Complex Subject.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Second-year students are expected to... | a) generate 100 kilowatts of electricity. |
| 2. The kilowatt-hour is known to ... | b) know the basics of electricity. |
| 3. Alternative sources of energy are considered to ... | c) be the unit measure of electricity. |
| 4. The solar village was reported to ... | d) be inexhaustible. |
| 5. The resources of fossil fuels seem to ... | e) produce no pollutions. |
| 6. Solar-powered cars turned out to ... | f) be connected. |
| 7. A small windmill is likely to ... | g) come to an end. |
| 8. Electricity and magnetism are sure to... | h) be built in Australia. |

Упражнение 29. *Откройте скобки и используйте глаголы в правильной форме.*

1. Some materials (to prove) to produce electricity when they are exposed to light.
2. The battery (to be likely) to be recharged.
3. Mr. Frolov (to say) to be a good engineer.
4. The collector (to suppose) to be black.
5. A specialist (to expect) to tackle all the technical problems.
6. That energy source (to seem) to be inexhaustible.

7. The solar thermal heating systems (to assume) to be very effective.

Упражнение 30. Эти два предложения имеют разную структуру, но одинаковое значение. Измените структуру данных ниже предложений так, чтобы сохранить их значение.

Е. г. 1: It is found that the battery is dead.

The battery is found to be dead.

1. It is believed that a single PV cell produces approximately 0.5 V.
2. It is likely that the energy crisis will soon begin.
3. It seems that the results of the solar project are very important.
4. It is unlikely that engineers will find a solution to the problem quickly.

Е. г. 2: We expect this method to offer some advantages.

This method is expected to offer some advantages.

1. They consider this housing development to be unique.
2. The car mechanic believes the solar-powered car to have many advantages.
3. We assume the solar power to be tremendous.
4. He supposes the Sun to turn water turbines.

Упражнение 31. Выразите ту же идею:

а) менее категорично.

Е. г. This method gives good results.

This method seems (appears, is likely, is said) to give good results.

1. This new substance has valuable properties.
2. Solar collectors are very efficient.
3. These batteries are overcharged.
4. The results of the experiment are inaccurate.

б) более категорично.

Е. г. I believe that he will become a good specialist.

He is sure (certain) to become a good specialist.

1. I believe that this problem is of vital importance.
2. We suppose that electric cars will find a wide application.
3. We assume that hot water will be supplied by solar thermal heating systems.
4. We think these new car batteries are long lasting.

Упражнение 32. Восстановите первоначальные предложения.

1. are known, semiconductors, to be made of, silicon
2. numerous, to offer, solar heaters, seem, advantages
3. efficient, to be, this method, proved, very
4. citizens, the solar village, to inhabit, ordinary, are likely
5. he, to adjust, is believed, the solar batteries, in this car
6. valuable, this new substance, to possess, is sure, properties.

Упражнение 33. Исправьте ошибки.

1. The engineers was expected to take into account variations in the intensity of sunlight.
2. Young specialists known to be professionals in their field.
3. The system reports to be pollution-free.
4. The water seem to be heated naturally.
5. The nuclear power stations were turned out to be dangerous.
6. Max is believing to study theoretical mechanics.
7. We are likely exhaust our fossil fuels quickly.
8. This information said to be of utmost importance.
9. Before the race any driver sure to fuel his car.

Упражнение 34. Выберите правильный перевод выделенной части предложения.

1. The scientists are said to be developing solar thermal heating systems nowadays.
а) разработали в) разрабатывают
2. They seem to have improved previous results.
а) улучшают в) улучшили
3. An experimental solar heating system proves to have been built in this region.
а) строится в) была построена
4. Our total solar energy consumption is estimated to be increasing.
а) увеличивается в) увеличится
5. The research is reported to have been carried out successfully.
а) было проведено в) будет проведено
6. The sufficient amount of electricity is likely to be generated by a small windmill.
а) вырабатывается в) вырабатывает.

Упражнение 35. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Известно, что отдельный фотоэлемент производит 0,5В.
2. Сообщается, что ученые скоро разработают новый источник энергии.
3. Предполагается, что потребление энергии будет увеличиваться.
4. Говорят, что вода в солнечных домах будет нагреваться естественным образом.
5. Наверное, солнечная энергия в будущем заменит даже топливо для машин.
6. Считается, что альтернативные источники энергии экологически чистые и неистощимые.
7. Оказалось, что некоторые материалы на свету производят электрический ток.
8. Похоже, ваш проект имеет ряд преимуществ.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

**She watched the children writing the dictation.
Writing the dictation, he made only one mistake.
The dictation written the day before was corrected.**

Упражнение 36. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие.*

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. 10. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi. 11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

Упражнение 37. *Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.*

1. All the people **who live in this house** are students. 2. The woman **who is speaking now** is our secretary. 3. The apparatus **that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory** is quite new. 4. The young man **who helps the professor in his experiments** studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. People **who take books from the library** must return them in time. 6. There are many students at our institute **who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities**.

Упражнение 38. *Замените придаточные предложения причины причастными оборотами.*

1. **As he now felt more at ease**, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. **Since he knew who the man was**, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. **As he thought that it was his brother at the window**, Steve decided to open it. 4. **As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch (канавка) in the darkness at any moment**, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. **Since he needed a shelter for the night**, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

Упражнение 39. *Замените придаточные предложения времени причастными оборотами (не опуская союз **when**)*

1. You must have much practice **when you are learning to speak a foreign language**. 2. **When you speak English**, pay attention to the order of words. 3. **When you are copying English texts**, pay attention to the articles. 4. **When you begin to work with the dictionary**, don't forget my instructions. 5. Be careful **when you are crossing a street**. 6. **When you are leaving the room**, don't forget to switch off the light. 7. **When they were traveling in Central Africa**, the explorers met many wild animals.

Past Participle = Participle II

III форма глагола

broken – сломанный, разбитый

written – написанный

eaten – съеденный

Упражнение 40. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на **Past Participle**.*

1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.
2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now.
3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.
4. My sister likes boiled eggs.
5. We stopped before a shut door.
6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away.
7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room.
8. This is a church built many years ago.
9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.

Сравните употребление **Participle I** (“ing” – форма)
и **Participle II** (III форма глагола)

taking – берущий, беря

taken – взятый

doing – делающий, делая

done – сделанный

Упражнение 41. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на **Participle I** и **Participle II**.*

1. a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.
2. a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
c) While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.
3. a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
b) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
4. a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student’s dictation always corrects it.
c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: “Fire! Fire!”
5. a) The word said by the student was not correct.
b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
6. a) A word spoken in time may have very important results.
b) The students speaking good English must help their groupmates.
c) The speaking doll interested the child very much.
d) While speaking to Nick some days ago, I forgot to ask him about his dog.

Упражнение 42. *Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.*

1. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
2. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.

- b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
5. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
6. Read the (translating, translated) sentences one more.
7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
8. She was reading the book (buying bought) the day before.
9. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
10. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
11. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
12. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
13. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
14. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
15. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
16. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
17. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
18. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
19. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Как переводить разные формы причастия на русский язык

reading – читающий, читая

having read – прочитав

being read – читаемый (т.е. который читают), будучи читаемым (т.е. когда его читали), будучи прочитанным (т.е. когда его прочитали)

having been read – будучи прочитанным (т.е. когда его прочитали)

read – прочитанный

building – строящий, строя

having built – построив

being built – строящийся (т.е. который строят), будучи строящимся (т.е. когда его строили), будучи построенным (т.е. когда его построили)

having been built – будучи построенным (т.е. когда его построили)

built – построенный

Упражнение 43. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.*

1. Being very ill, she could not go to the institute. 2. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 3. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way. 4. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands. 5. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came. 6. The broken arm was examined by the doctor. 7. While being examined, the boy could not help crying. 8. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor came away. 9. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter (горький). 10. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 11. While crossing the street, one should first look to the left and then to the right. 12. People watching a performance are called an audience.

Способы перевода на английский язык русских причастий:

бросающий – throwing

бросавший, бросивший – нельзя (надо: who threw, who has thrown, who had thrown)

бросаемый – being thrown

брошенный – thrown

Способы перевода на английский язык русских деепричастий:

бросая – throwing

бросив – having thrown

будучи бросаемым – being thrown

будучи брошенным – being thrown, having been thrown

Упражнение 44. *Переведите следующие русские причастия и деепричастия на английский язык.*

Приносящий, принесенный, принося, принеся, переводящий, переведённый, переводя, переведа, давая, написав, читающий, берущий, данный, прочитав, сделанный, пьющий, сказанный, будучи потерянным, нарисовав, написавший, делаая, взятый, взяв, рисуя, выпитый, сделав, идя, пишущий, прочитанный, дав, рисующий, делающий, нарисованный, выпив, говорящий, беря, написанный, читая, идущий, дающий, сказав, сидевший, посмотрев, будучи забыт, строящий, строящийся, играя, поиграв, рассказанный, рассказавший, видя, принёсший, будучи принесённым, построенный, продав.

Упражнение 45. *В следующих предложениях употребите, где возможно, причастия вместо глаголов в личной форме. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.*

1. When he was running across the yard, he fell. 2. When I was going home yesterday, I kept thinking about my friend. 3. He put on his coat, went out and looked at the cars which were passing by. 4. She closed the book, put it aside and looked at the children who were running about in the yard. 5. As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody. 6. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 7. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a work. 8. As soon as I bought the book, I shall begin reading it.

Причастие 1 в форме определения в **а) активном залоге:**

We installed a new **heating** system. - Мы установили новую обогревательную систему.

We installed a new system **heating** our house naturally. – Мы установили новую систему, обогревающую наш дом природным способом.

в) в пассивном залоге:

We live in a house being heated naturally at the moment. – Мы живем в доме, обогреваемом сейчас природным способом.

Причастие 2 в форме определения в **пассивном залоге:**

We live in a solar-**heated** house. – Мы живем в доме, обогреваемом солнечной энергией.

We live in the house **heated** by the Sun all the year round. – Мы живем в доме, который обогревается солнцем круглый год.

Причастие 1 в форме наречия **в а) активном залоге:**

Building solar houses we save energy. – Строя дома на солнечных батареях, мы сохраняем энергию.

Having built a new solar heating system the engineers started to test it – Построив новую солнечную отопительную систему, инженеры начали её проверять.

в) в пассивном залоге:

Being built in a new way the system offers many advantages. – Будучи построенной новым способом, эта система имеет множество достоинств.

Having been built completely the plant was thoroughly inspected. – После того, как завод был полностью построен, его тщательно проверили.

Причастие 2 в форме наречия **в пассивном залоге.**

When built by skilled workers the experimental system worked well. – Построенная опытными рабочими, эта система хорошо работала.

If built on time the new power plant will start to work in May – Если новая электростанция будет построена вовремя, она начнет работу в мае.

Упражнение 46. *Выразите ту же идею короче.*

E. g. : The engineers who researched fossil fuels came to disappointing results.

The engineers **researching** fossil fuels came to disappointing results.

1. In the future we are certain to have vehicles that will move at a greater speed.
2. The student, who is controlling the work of a relay, does not follow safety rules.
3. The person who changes a burnt bulb must switch off the power first of all.
4. In the laboratory I found students that were studying the work of a switching device.
5. Windmills that make 100 kW can provide enough electricity to power several houses.
6. Man that consumes a lot of energy is faced with the energy shortage.

Упражнение 47. *Соедините два предложения в одно по образцу.*

E. g. : Students were carrying out a test in the lab. They were discussing it.

They were discussing the test **being carried** out in the lab.

1. The battery is producing a current. I'd like to measure it.
2. Engineers are constructing solar villages worldwide. They are very economical.
3. Man is exhausting fossil fuels quickly. They are not likely to last long.
4. They are tackling the energy problems now. The problem is of great importance.
5. The teacher is checking an electric circuit. It is broken.
6. Olga is connecting the coils to a battery. They are made of copper.

Упражнение 48. *Дайте более детальную информацию.*

E. g. : Scientific investigations were of great value. (to carry out in this lab).

Scientific investigations **carried out in this lab** were of great value.

1. The new properties of engineering materials have been discussed at the last seminar. (to refer to at the lecture)
2. The results of the check of the complete electric circuit have revealed many faults. (to describe in the engineer's report).
3. Numerous advantages of a new personal computer interested scientists from different countries. (to enumerate in the report).
4. The lecture was followed by a demonstration of interesting data. (to obtain during a set of experiments).
5. The car does not pollute the environment. (to supply with solar batteries).
6. Robots have made our life much easier. (to develop recently).

Упражнение 49. *Сделайте предложение более распространенным.*

E. g. : The experiment completed showed good results.

The experiment **that was completed** showed good results.

1. The method used facilitated the finding of a broken part of an electric circuit.
2. The lecture delivered dealt with the work of a relay.
3. The material investigated belonged to the conductors of electric current.
4. The measures taken helped him to avoid a short circuit.
5. The results obtained made the researchers continue the investigation.
6. The answer received was not satisfactory.

Упражнение 50. *Выберите правильный вариант.*

1. The engineers tackling/tackled/being tackled the energy problem did not reach a compromise.
2. The equipment delivering/delivered/being delivered yesterday has just been installed.
3. The coils connecting/connected/being connected to each other will be attached to a battery through an on-off switch.
4. Tests of the properties of the electromagnetic circuit carrying/carried/being carried out by this team have shown good results.
5. The high voltage circuit checking/checked/being checked now will be used soon.
6. Many people are against power plants burning/burnt/being burnt waste.

Упражнение 51. *Откройте скобки и используйте причастие в нужной форме.*

1. Scientists (to deal) with solar energy have made great progress.
2. The investigation (to carry out) by the students now is very interesting.
3. The bulb (to turn) into the socket burnt out at once.
4. The project (to discuss) by the engineers at the moment has numerous advantages.
5. The professor (to deliver) a lecture on the use of solar energy provided working models.
6. In Japan there are many villages (to use) geothermal energy of the Earth for heating.

Упражнение 52. *Исправьте ошибки.*

1. I saw Boris being repaired an electric device in the lab.
2. Serious faults finding in the project had to be corrected quickly.
3. A new method of investigation using gave unique results.
4. The Sun radiated a tremendous amount of energy provides us with everything.
5. Vehicles driving automatically will appear on the market soon.
6. Water and wind power using extensively today seem to be inexhaustible.

Упражнение 53. *Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. Студенты, наблюдавшие за работой электрического реле, сейчас находятся в мастерской.
2. Электроприборы, установленные в лаборатории, будут использоваться студентами во время практики.
3. Количество энергии, потребляемой цветным телевизором за год, составляет 93 кВт.
4. Метод превращения солнечной энергии в электричество, разработанный этим ученым, очень эффективен.
5. Человечество, потребляющее огромное количество энергии, скоро столкнется с энергетическим кризисом.
6. Биомасса, сжигаемая для получения энергии, является неистощимым энергетическим ресурсом.

Упражнение 54. *Создайте всевозможные предложения, отражая действия, которые происходят в одно и то же время.*

E. g.: to repair the car / to follow the mechanic's instructions.

(When) repairing the car I followed the mechanic's instructions.

to park your car	to remember about the speed
to maintain the car in order	limit
to press the accelerator	to start the engine
to push a car forwards and backwards	to save yourself a lot of trouble
to introduce automated vehicles	to consider road signs
to drive a car	to keep the distance
	to take into account the safety of traffic

Упражнение 55. *Объясните, почему происходят те или иные вещи (действия).*

E. g.: The spark plugs gave a spark at last. (to clean)

Being cleaned the spark plugs gave a spark.

1. The engine needs cooling. (to heat)
2. The ammeter is recording no current. (to break)
3. The moving parts work almost without friction. (to oil)
4. Solar-powered systems operate at night. (to supply with batteries)
5. The project promises good results. (to design carefully)
6. The car needs a serious overhaul (кап. ремонт). (to damage)

Упражнение 56. *Расширьте следующие предложения по образцу.*

E. g. : When removed the particles of dirt can't cause damage.

When the particles of dirt **are removed**, they can't cause damage.

1. If tested the engine may be started.
2. When repaired and repainted, the car looked as good as new.
3. If removed impurities (загрязнения, грязь) cannot block (заклинивать, засорять) the carburetor.
4. When removed from the pump, the filter is cleaned with a brush.
5. If added to the engine, oil decreases friction between the moving parts.
6. When adjusted properly, the spark plugs produce a spark.

ПРИЧАСТНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

Active Voice	We observed <i>the teacher making</i> a hologram – Мы наблюдали, как учитель делал голограмму.
Passive Voice	<i>The teacher</i> was observed <i>making</i> a hologram – Наблюдали, как учитель делал голограмму.

Absolute Participial Construction (Независимый причастный оборот)	
I. подлежащее + причастие The work being finished,	подлежащее + сказуемое they went home.
II. подлежащее + сказуемое The new method was tried,	подлежащее + причастие better results being obtained.

The car **having been repaired**, the driver left the service station -

После того, как починили машину, водитель уехал со станции техобслуживания.

An experiment was carried out yesterday, new equipment **being used**. –Вчера был проведен эксперимент, причем использовалось новое оборудование.

Some new devices having been obtained, the researchers could make more complex experiments. – После того, как были получены новые приборы, исследователи смогли делать более сложные опыты.

It being late, we decided to stop working. – **Так как было поздно**, мы решили прекратить работу.

The students wrote their English test-paper, **each doing his variant**. – Студенты писали контрольную работу, **причем каждый делал свой вариант**.

Упражнение 57. *Переведите предложения, содержащие независимый причастный оборот, обращая внимание на его место в предложении.*

1. There are different types of engines, all of them representing the means by which it is possible to utilize the tremendous amount of energy, stored in water, coal, oil, wood and other fuels.
2. A.d.c. motor being installed, the r.p.m. can be controlled automatically.
3. Different molecules have different speeds, the average speed of all molecules remaining the same as long as the temperature is constant.
4. One scientist after another have tried cooling some gas to absolute zero, their attempts coming to nothing.
5. Some hydroelectric stations having been built on big rivers, many villages and towns were electrified.
6. The working day being over, the city transport was overcrowded.
7. They all went away, he remaining at home.
8. All the problems having been solved, they stopped the discussion.
9. Nobody being on the highway, he was driving his car very fast.
10. The experiment having been made, everybody was interested in the results.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

I. Infinitive.

1. *Найдите инфинитивы или инфинитивные обороты и переведите предложения.*

1. I wanted you to help me to weld these two pieces by an electric arc.
2. He suddenly felt the electrode touch the surface of the workpiece.
3. Robots are supposed to facilitate people's work.
4. The sort circuit is reported to have caused a lot of damage.
5. To drive safely it is important to check the brake system regularly.
6. All this makes me think that it is fascinating to experiment with lasers.
7. You are likely to spot distant planets if you know about Doppler's effect.
8. The material to be investigated is of great value.
9. The need to develop stronger alloys forces the experiments to be continued.

2. *Вставьте "the", где необходимо.*

1. You should ... recharge your car battery directly.
2. He made me ... use protective clothing during welding.
3. We would like you ... show us how the actuator works.
4. The function of a thermometer is ... measure the temperature.
5. ... obtain an alloy, one must ... mix metals with non-metals.
6. The distance ... be measured is between these two points.
7. Professor watched the students ... quench a steel bar in oil.
8. Don't let children ... play with matches.
9. Domestic appliances are supposed ... consume plenty of electricity.

10. It is obviously necessary ... demonstrate the properties of this substance to the researchers.

3. *Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.*

1. При проведении дуговой сварки, необходимо правильно пользоваться инструментом и соблюдать технику безопасности.

2. Прибор, который нужно использовать, имеет совершенно новую конструкцию.

3. Целью данной статьи является описание преимуществ использования электрических автомобилей.

4. Такая система позволяет генерировать мощный электрический ток.

5. Возможно, автомобиль имеет серьезные повреждения.

6. Сообщается, что экспериментальный микроскоп работает достаточно эффективно.

II. Participle

1. *Найдите причастия или причастные обороты и переведите предложения.*

1. You have come early. The experiment is still being carried out.

2. When carried out, the experiment was discussed with great interest.

3. Being translated into many foreign languages, her works are read with great interest all over the world.

4. Having studied the properties of the alloy the engineer made a report on the subject of his research.

5. The hologram having been made, we switched off the laser.

6. The results received were of great importance for further investigations of artificial stars.

7. Having been taught by a good teacher, I know Geodesy well.

8. When burnt, coal produces not only heat but polluting gases as well.

9. They tried to repair the engine trouble following the instructions of a mechanic.

10. The professor delivering a lecture on nanotechnology mentioned interesting facts.

2. *Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*

1. The canal **связывающий** the two seas is being built now.

a. having linked b. linking c. linked

2. The explanation **данное** is not complete.

a. given b. being given c. giving

3. **При нагревании** metals expand.

a. when heating b. when heated c. when having been heated

4. **Work done**, you have fun.

a. сделанная работа b. когда работа сделана c. делая работу

5. **Анализируя** elements Mendeleev divided them into 9 groups.

a. studying b. having studied c. studied

6. **Получив** good results we stopped the research.

- a. being received b. having received c. receiving
7. Life **existing** on other planets is no longer under question.
 a. существуя b. существовавшая c. существующая
8. **Being built** on time the bridge was opened for public use.
 a. будучи построенным b. построив c. строящийся
9. **Having been shown** the design I found the fault quickly.
 a. показав b. показывая c. после того, как мне показали
10. While **calculating** the speed the student made a mistake.
 a. вычисляющий b. вычисляемый c. вычисляя.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Проверив электрическую цепь, он начал наблюдать за показаниями приборов.
2. При проведении исследований мы использовали этот микроскоп.
3. Полученное оборудование устанавливают в данный момент в нашей лаборатории.
4. Занимаясь исследованиями, он пришел к выводу о возможности применения нового материала в электронике.
5. Воспользовавшись мощным лазером, мы создали голограмму, видную издалека.

**УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.
СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.**

Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
I тип – реальное условие (относится к любому времени) If the motor is out of order, Если мотор не в порядке,	we will repair it. мы отремонтируем его.
II тип – маловероятное условие (относится к настоящему или будущему времени) If the motor were out of order, Если бы мотор был не в порядке,	we would repair it. мы бы отремонтировали его. (сегодня, завтра)
III тип – нереальное условие (относится к прошедшему времени) If the motor had been out of order, Если бы мотор был не в порядке,	we would have repaired it. мы бы отремонтировали его. (вчера)

Союзы, вводящие условные предложения

If, in case, provided (providing), on condition (если, в случае, при условии),
unless, but for (если не, если бы не).

Упражнение 58. *Определите тип условных предложений. Предложения переведите.*

- a) 1. If a solid body or a liquid **is heated**, it **will** usually **expand**.
2. The measurements **were** always correct provided the necessary instruments **were used**.
- b) 1. Providing mercury **did not expand** when heated, it **would not be used** for taking temperatures.
2. But for electricity little **could be done** in a modern research laboratory.
- c) 1. Provided the operator's cabin **had been equipped** with electronic control, he **would have been able** to work faster and with greater precision.
2. The manned spaceships **might not have been launched** into the cosmos unless scientists **had studied** the information received from the space satellites.
- d) 1. **If the temperature is low**, the reaction will proceed slowly.
2. We **would test** the device, **if we got it**.
- e) 1. Our engineer always took part in the discussions **unless he was busy**.
2. He **could complete** the test, **if he had time**.
- f) 1. He **would have used the device**, **if it had been in order**.
2. I **might have come** to the conference, **provided I had been in town**.

Упражнение 59. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.*

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons, if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 7. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 8. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 9. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in Moscow together. 10. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 11. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 12. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 13. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do. 15. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry. 16. If he (to come) to our house yesterday, he would have met his friend. 17. If I were a famous singer, I (to get) a lot of flowers every day. 18. I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place. 19. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 20. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match.

Синтетические формы сослагательного наклонения:

1) форма глагола **to be**:

It is necessary that the engine **be** light and highly efficient. – Необходимо, чтобы двигатель был легким и очень эффективным.

I wish he **were** here. – Я хочу (хотел бы), чтобы он был здесь.

2) We suggest that he **inform** us about his work. – Мы предложили, чтобы он проинформировал нас о своей работе.

Аналитические формы:

Should или **would** + **инфинитив**:

I **should like to do** it. – Мне бы хотелось сделать это.

He **would have come** here but he was busy. – Он бы пришел сюда (раньше, тогда), но он был занят.

It **would be** interesting to make this experiment. – Было бы интересно сделать этот опыт.

I **should like** to take part in this research work. – Мне бы хотелось принять участие в этой исследовательской работе.

Atomic energy **might be used** for this purpose. – Атомная энергия могла бы быть использована для этой цели.

The new alloy must be thoroughly tested *so that we might use* it in our design. – Новый сплав надо тщательно испытать, чтобы мы могли использовать его в нашей конструкции.

They *wish* this method **were used** in his work. – Им хотелось бы, чтобы этот метод использовался в его работе.

The Earth behaves *as if it were* a large magnet. – Земля ведет себя так, как если бы она была огромным магнитом (как огромный магнит).

Дополнительный материал

В предложении инфинитив или инфинитивный оборот может быть:

1) подлежащим.

To operate the complex device is rather difficult. – Управлять (управление) этим сложным механизмом довольно трудно.

2) частью сказуемого:

a) составного глагольного.

This engineer **is to design** a new high-speed device. – Этот инженер должен спроектировать новый скоростной механизм.

b) именной частью сказуемого после подлежащего, выраженного словами **aim**, **purpose** цель, **duty** долг, обязанность, **task** задача, **method** метод, **wish** желание, **plan** план, **function** назначение, функция, **problem** проблема, задача и др. и глагола-связки **to be**.

Our aim **is to fulfil** our work in time. – Наша цель – выполнить работу в срок. (Наша цель заключается в том, чтобы; состоит в том, чтобы ...)

3) дополнением

We hope **to get** new data in a week or two. – Мы надеемся получить новые данные через неделю или две.

4) определением

The metal **to be used** in our experiment is to be hard. – Металл, который будет использован (нужно, можно использовать) в нашем опыте, должен быть твердым.

S. Kovalevskaya **was the first among women to become** a professor. –

С. Ковалевская *первой* среди женщин *стала* профессором.

5) обстоятельством цели (**in order to** – для того чтобы)

To reinforce the metal engineers use artificial fibres. – Чтобы усилить металл (для усиления...), инженеры используют искусственные волокна.

В предложении Participle I может быть:

1) определением (суффиксы –ущ, –ющ, –ащ, –ящ, –вш, –ш).

The **boiling** water changes into steam. – Кипящая вода превращается в пар.

The water **boiling** in the vessel changes into steam. – Вода, кипящая в сосуде, превращается в пар.

2) обстоятельством (деепричастие с суффиксами –а, –я, –ав, –ив).

Copper is of great value, **being** a good conductor of electricity. – Медь представляет большую ценность, *являясь* (так как она является) хорошим проводником электричества.

When combining chemically hydrogen and oxygen form water. – *Вступая* в химическую реакцию, водород и кислород образуют воду. (Когда водород и кислород вступают в химическую реакцию, они образуют воду.)

3) частью сказуемого во временах группы Continuous, Perfect Continuous.

The builders **are applying** the most progressive methods of constructing houses. – Строители применяют самые прогрессивные методы строительства домов.

Participle II может быть в предложении:

1) определением (суффиксы-окончания – нный, –емый, –имый, –тый, –шийся, –вшийся).

The fibres **produced** by our shop are of improved quality. – Волокна, выпускаемые нашим цехом, улучшенного качества.

The device *invented* **showed** good performance. – Изобретенный прибор **показал** хорошую работу.

The engine *tested* **required** further improvement. – Прошедший испытания двигатель **потребовал** дальнейшего усовершенствования.

Yesterday the engineer *demonstrated* **improved** mechanisms. – Вчера инженер **показал усовершенствованные** механизмы.

2) обстоятельством

When heated the polymer changed its properties completely. – Когда полимер нагрели, он полностью изменил свои свойства. (При нагревании полимер ...)

3) частью сказуемого в страдательном залоге и во временах группы Perfect.

I was **told** about this discovery only a few days ago. – Мне сказали об этом открытии только несколько дней назад.

They **have considerably developed** the engine. – Они значительно усовершенствовали двигатель.

Participle I Passive (being built).

The plant **being built** in our district will produce radio sets. – Завод, строящийся (который строится) в нашем районе, будет выпускать радиоприемники.

Being built of coloured stone and plastics, the cinema will look fine. – Так как кинотеатр строится из цветного камня и пластмасс, он будет выглядеть очень красиво.

Perfect Participle Active (having built), Perfect Participle Passive (having been built).

1) **Having repaired** the engine, the mechanic showed it to the engineer. – Отремонтировав мотор, механик показал его инженеру. Или: После того как механик отремонтировал мотор, он

2) **Having been repaired**, the engine began operating better. – После того как мотор был отремонтирован, он начал работать лучше.

Выделение отдельных членов предложения.

It is (was) и **that (who, whom, which)**. (Именно, только, лишь, это)

It was D.I. Mendeleev **who** published the Periodic Law of Elements in 1869. – Именно (это) Д.И. Менделеев опубликовал периодический закон элементов в 1869 году.

It was the Periodic Law of Elements **which** D.I. Mendeleev published in 1869. – Именно периодический закон элементов опубликовал Д.И. Менделеев в 1869 году.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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для самостоятельной работы студентов
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