

**Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации  
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Институт права, социального управления и безопасности**

**Е.А. Голдобина  
О.Н. Корнева  
Т.К. Решетникова**

# **Students studying abroad: English for academic mobility**

**Грамматический справочник  
для студентов**

**Часть II**

**(Неличные формы глагола.  
Синтаксис)**

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Рецензенты: профессор Тюменского государственного университета,  
доктор педагогических наук И.Л. Плужник,  
доцент Московского государственного университета,  
кандидат психологических наук О.В. Самарова

Консультант Т.Смит

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Данная книга является второй частью грамматического справочника учебнику «Students studying abroad: English for academic mobility». Его цель – систематизировать знания студентов о грамматическом строе английского языка и снять грамматические трудности, возникающие при говорении, письме, чтении и переводе аутентичных текстов, как для повседневного общения, так и для текстов профессиональной направленности. Справочник включает две объемные темы – «Неличные формы глагола» и «Синтаксис», а также приложение.

Каждая часть содержит справочный материал и практикум по данным разделам грамматики английского языка. Широкий спектр упражнений, расположенных по мере возрастания сложности, позволяет нивелировать типичные ошибки, допускаемые носителями русского языка при переводе, и подготовить студентов к работе с профессиональными текстами.

В приложении содержится большое количество полезной информации о союзах, словах-сигналах и пунктуационных особенностях английского языка, помогающих правильно анализировать структуру предложения.

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## НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

### Причастие и герундий

**Причастие и герундий (Participle & Gerund)** – неличные формы глагола, не имеющие категории времени, числа, лица.

**Причастие** обозначает признак предмета по действию, в предложении может выполнять функции определения и обстоятельства. В английском языке существуют две формы причастия: **причастие I** и **причастие II**.

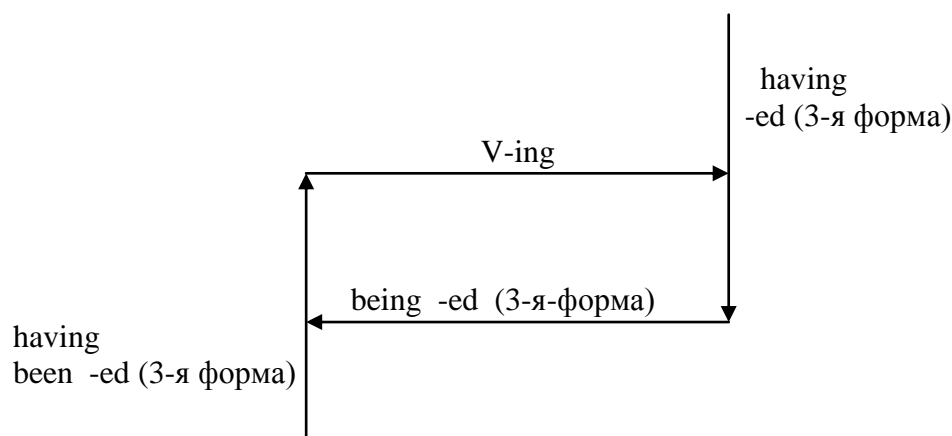
**Причастие I** имеет форму – Ving.

**Причастие II** имеет форму – Ved (III форма глагола).

**Герундий** обозначает название процесса или действия. В предложении может выполнять функции подлежащего, дополнения, определения и обстоятельства.

**Формы герундия и причастия I** совпадают:

V + ing = reading, crying

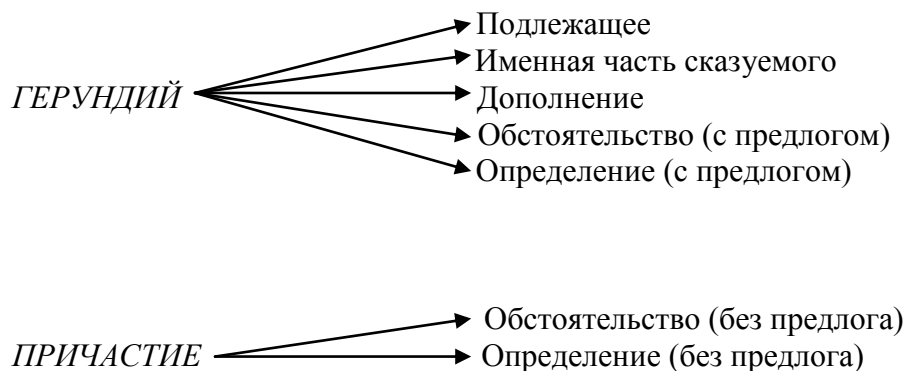


Запомните!

Герундий отличается от причастия I:

- функциями в предложении;
- наличием предлога или притяжательного местоимения перед ним.

### Функции в предложении



## Упражнение 1

Определите грамматическое значение неличных форм глагола (актив-пассив, характер действия). Переведите.

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) asked             | dictated                   |
| asking               | without dictating          |
| being asked          | having been dictated       |
| having asked         | dictating                  |
| having been asked    | 4) on discussing           |
| with asking          | having discussed           |
| 2) dictated          | having been discussed      |
| dictating            | discussed                  |
| having dictated      | being discussed            |
| being dictated       | 5) having transported      |
| having been dictated | having been transported    |
| 3) having dictated   | before transporting        |
| being dictated       | on having been transported |

### Способы перевода причастия I и II в зависимости от их функций в предложении

1. The man **telling** us about the history of this country **is** a very experienced guide.

The man **telling** us about the history of that country **was** a very experienced guide.  
(определение)

2. **Answering questions**, our guide showed us the pictures of monuments.  
(обстоятельство)

3. Places of interest **being visited** by tourists **are** worth seeing.  
Places of interest **being visited** by tourists **were** worth seeing.  
(определение)

4. **Being sent** on a mission, he is always given a number of important tasks.  
(обстоятельство)

5. **Having made** a lot of pictures during his field expedition, the scientist sent them to the magazine "The World".  
(обстоятельство)

6. **Having been published**, the article was widely discussed by the public.  
(обстоятельство)

Человек, **рассказывающий** нам об истории этой страны, - очень опытный гид.

Человек, **рассказывавший** нам об истории этой страны, **был** очень опытным гидом.

Человек, **который** рассказывал нам...

**Отвечая на вопросы**, наш гид демонстрировал снимки памятников. Гид показывал нам снимки памятников архитектуры, **когда отвечал на наши вопросы**.

Достопримечательности, **посещаемые** туристами, достойны внимания.

Достопримечательности, **которые посещались** туристами, были достойны внимания.

**Когда его посылают** в командировку за рубеж, то ему дают много поручений.

**Сделав** много фотографий во время своей экспедиции, ученый отправил их в журнал «Мир».

**После того как ученый сделал** много фотографий во время своей экспедиции, он отправил их в журнал «TheWorld».

**После того как статья была опубликована**, она широко обсуждалась общественностью.

7. Tours to the Red Sea **organized** by this tour agency are much in demand among divers.

(определение)

Туры на Красное море, **организованные** этим турбюро, пользуются большим спросом среди дайверов.

8. When **registered** the passengers went to the Gate №1.

(обстоятельство)

**Когда** пассажиры **прошли регистрацию**, они направились к выходу №1.

9. All tickets **being sold**, we had to cancel our trip to Egypt.

(обстоятельство)

**Так как все билеты были проданы**, нам пришлось отказаться от поездки в Египет.

10. Our luggage **having been brought**, we started to unpack it.

(обстоятельство)

**После того как наш багаж был доставлен**, мы начали его распаковывать

11. She was packing her warm clothes, **sorting** them in different trunks.

(обстоятельство)

Она упаковывала свои теплые вещи, **раскладывая** их в разные чемоданы

#### Способы перевода герундия в зависимости от его функции в предложении

1. **Swimming** in the Mediterranean sea - is a great pleasure.

(подлежащее)

**Плавание (плавать)** в Средиземном море - большое удовольствие.

2. **Waiting** in the airport terminal bored him

(подлежащее)

**Ожидание** в аэропорту утомляло его.

3. My hobby is **studying** national stereotypes.

(именная часть составного именного сказуемого)

Мое хобби - **изучение** национальных стереотипов.

4. I think of **going** to Paris

(дополнение)

Я думаю о **поездке** в Париж.

5. I don't remember **having heard** (**hearing**) the legend before.

(дополнение)

Я не помню, **чтобы когда-нибудь слышал** эту легенду.

6. He is proud of **having reached** the North Pole.

(дополнение)

Он гордится тем, **что достиг** Северного полюса.

7. It is difficult **finding** your way around in a strange town.

(дополнение)

Трудно **сориентироваться** в незнакомом городе.

8. I am fond of **diving**.

Я люблю **нырять**.

(дополнение)

9. I'm sorry for **keeping** you waiting.  
(дополнение)

Простите, что **заставил** вас ждать.

10. He left **without saying** good-bye.  
(обстоятельство)

Он ушел **не попрощавшись**.

11. The day was spent **in packing**.  
(обстоятельство)

День прошел **за упаковкой** вещей.

12. In spite of **being busy**, he rang her.  
(обстоятельство)

Несмотря на то, **что он был занят**, он позвонил ей.

## Упражнение2

*Определите, какими частями речи являются выделенные слова в следующих предложениях: а) герундий; б) причастие; в) отглагольное существительное; г) прилагательное*

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы герундия и причастия.*

1. The cinema **being built** in our street is of modern design.
2. **Being built** of coloured stone and plastic the cinema will look fine.
3. This is a good **beginning**.
4. **Having passed** the examinations, he went to his native town.
5. Examples **being given** by the teacher in class help the students to understand the rule.
6. He read the document without **looking** at us.
7. Technique **having reached** a high stage of development, new methods of work became possible.
8. He succeeded in **getting** better with computers.
9. He displayed great skill in **writing** essays.
10. Ring me up before **going** to the University.
11. **Reading** books is a necessary part of our studies.
12. Without **studying a foreign language**, it is impossible to translate original texts.
13. **Having been asked** for the book, the librarian promised to look for it.
14. This man was greatly interested in **collecting** minerals.
15. A great many young people **studying** at various educational establishments combine work and studies.
16. By **doing** so he helped me greatly.
17. All the students **having finished** the translation in time, we could check it in class.
18. The students were **drawing** when we entered the studio.
19. The conversation was **interesting**, many overseas students **taking** part in it.
20. Who does the **cooking of** lunch in your family?
21. Many bridges over the river **having been built**, it became possible to reach the distant part of the region.
22. Would you mind **switching on** the TV set?
23. He failed **bringing** us the necessary materials.
24. **Having achieved** the necessary results, we decided to describe them in our article.
25. **Learning** rules without examples is useless.

## Упражнение3

*Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами.*

1. The lecturer **who is delivering a lecture** is a well-known professor.
2. I came up to the students **who were discussing their schedule**.

3. He didn't like the people **who were surrounding him**.
4. I noticed the tourists **who were taking pictures**.
5. We are not the fans of the football team, which **has lost the final match**.
6. **When she came home**, she phoned her friend.
7. **As the wind was blowing**, it was very cold.
8. **As he was scared by the dog**, the boy was running quickly across the yard.
9. The question, **which is being discussed now**, is very important.
10. Do you like the film, **which is being discussed in the press**?

#### Упражнение 4

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции герундия и причастия в предложении.*

1. We admired the laser show sparkling in the sky.
2. Approaching the restaurant, he thought about his blind date.
3. Having closed the front door on him, she went upstairs.
4. Having reached the classroom, she became the object of many questions.
5. Ann, hearing his steps, ran to the foot of the stairs to meet him.
6. Turning slowly she went to the hall of residence.
7. Being left alone, we kept silence for some time.
8. She did not speak, being filled with emotions.
9. Tomas Back, having packed his brief case, called the taxi to the airport.
10. Having already been informed that Mr. Brown always slept with a light in the room, a floor maid placed lighted candles on a little table.
11. Mrs. Green had a feeling of having been cheated.
12. After leaving her umbrella in the hall, she entered the room.
13. The students of this department have a right to come to the dean's office without being invited.
14. The question having been asked, the students got confused.
15. He walked on without turning his head.
16. We being blocked in the traffic jam, they decided not to wait for us.
17. She is a woman who will not rest without having the world at her feet.
18. No one could pass in or out without being seen.
19. We deny having spoken with him.
20. She was crying out of anger at having been treated so badly.
21. You must excuse my not answering your letter before.
22. The plane being late, the bus has already left.
23. He liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to.
24. The house needs painting.
25. After reading the book, the students organized a discussion.
26. Learning a foreign language helps us to understand the culture of other nations better.
27. While travelling around the counties, we can see a lot of tourist attractions.
28. We know of his taking a course of advanced English.
29. The Professor delivering this course of lectures is a well-known scientist.
30. Having finished a secondary school, my cousin decided to continue his education.
31. He is fond of doing yoga.
32. The student doing yoga is a good sportsman.
33. All preparations having been made, everybody sat down at the table.
34. He is reading a book now.
35. The train having arrived at the station, we met our guests.

### Упражнение 5

В каком из следующих английских предложений выделенная группа слов будет переводиться как:

1. Делая пересадку....
  - a) **Changing** the trains....
  - b) **Having changed** the trains...
  - c) **Changed** the trains...
2. Забронировав билеты, ...
  - a) **Having booked** the tickets...
  - b) **Booking** tickets ...
  - c) Tickets **having been booked**...
3. После того как статья была написана, . . .
  - a) **Writing** the article...
  - b) **Having written** the article, ...
  - c) The article **having been written**....
4. Получив письмо, ...
  - a) **Receiving** a letter ...
  - b) **Having received** a letter...
  - c) **Having been received**, the letter was shown to...
5. Так как экзамен был сдан, ...
  - a) He, **having passed** the exam, went to...
  - b) The exam **having been passed**, he went to ...
  - c) He **had passed** the exam and...

### Глаголы, после которых употребляется только герундий (V- ing)

- |                   |                   |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| • Apologize for   | • Feel like       | • Prefer           |
| • Approve of      | • Forgive for     | • Prevent from     |
| • Be good at      | • Hate /dislike   | • Resist           |
| • Congratulate on | • Imagine         | • Risk             |
| • Delay           | • Insist on       | • Stop from        |
| • Deny            | • Keep            | • Succeed in       |
| • Enjoy           | • Look forward to | • Suggest          |
| • Face            | • Mind            | • Thank for        |
| • Fancy           | • Miss            | • Think about( of) |

### Упражнение 6\*

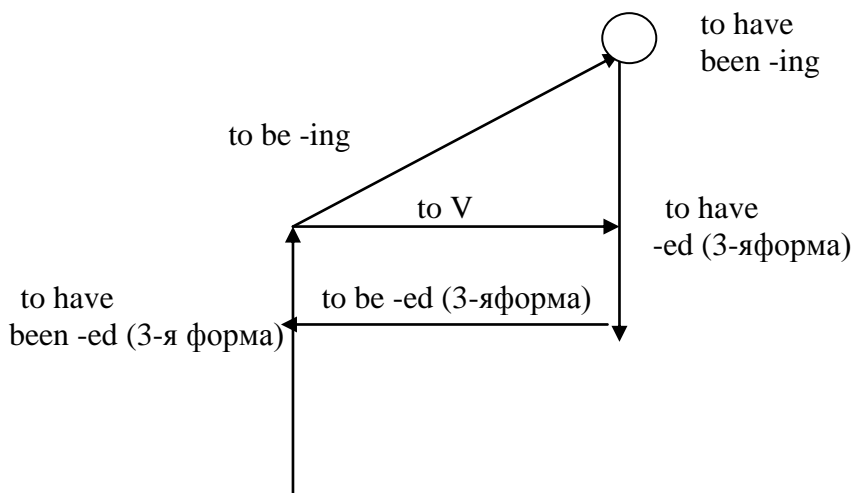
Переведите предложения, обращая внимания на глаголы, после которых употребляется герундий.

1. Он предпочитает вести дневник (to keep a diary), когда бывает за границей.
2. Я с нетерпением жду встречи с вами в Москве.
3. Декан одобрил наш выбор программы.
4. Студенты настаивали на поездке в Лондон.
5. Студенты по обменной программе добились успехов в изучении права за рубежом.
6. Она извинилась за опоздание.
7. Сейчас я не хочу заниматься английским, а предпочитаю пойти в кино.
8. Ректор поздравил нас с успешным окончанием университета.
9. Мы предлагаем студентам по обмену самим выбрать курс обучения.
10. Наш куратор не любит, когда мы опаздываем.



## Инфинитив

**Инфинитив** (Infinitive) - неопределенная форма глагола, отвечающая на вопрос «Что (с)делать», не имеющая времени, числа и лица.



### Упражнение 7

Определите грамматическое значение инфинитива (актив-пассив, характер действия)

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) to be asking       | to be discussed        |
| to have asked         | to have been discussed |
| to have been asked    | 4) to be informed      |
| to ask                | to inform              |
| to be asked           | to have informed       |
| to have been asking   | to be informing        |
| 2) to be dictating    | to have been informed  |
| to have dictated      | 5) to be cooked        |
| to have been dictated | to have cooked         |
| to dictate            | to have been cooked    |
| to be dictated        | to be cooked           |
| 3) to discuss         | to cook                |
| to have discussed     |                        |
| to be discussing      |                        |

### Упражнение 8

Определите личные и неличные формы глагола.

1. To book, with booking, booked, has booked, books, to have been booked, having been booked, have been booked, is booking, without booking, being booked, was booked.
2. Were presenting, will present, to be presented, presented, am presenting, will have presented, is being presented, to present, presents, on presenting, to have been presenting.
3. On leaving, to have been leaving, have been leaving, leave, has been left, left, to leave, having left, leaves, are left, to be leaving.
4. Will be written, to be written, being written, wrote, will write, to write, writes, having written, will have been written, writing, are written, have written, upon writing, was being written, to be written.

## Способы перевода инфинитива

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>To choose</b> an exotic country for having a rest is a very difficult task.<br>(подлежащее)                    | Выбор экзотической страны для отдыха - очень трудная задача.                               |
| 2. His aim was <b>to survive</b> in a foreign country.<br>(часть составного именного сказуемого)                     | Его цель была - выжить в чужой стране.   |
| 3. A travel agent should <b>find</b> a proper route for his clients.<br>(часть составного глагольного сказуемого)    | Турагент должен подобрать наилучший маршрут для своих клиентов.                            |
| 4. Tourists try <b>to visit</b> as many places of interest as possible.<br>(часть составного глагольного сказуемого) | Туристы стараются увидеть как можно больше достопримечательностей.                         |
| 5. Travelers are afraid <b>to be bitten</b> by poisonous snakes. (часть составного глагольного сказуемого)           | Путешественники боятся укусов ядовитых змей.   |
| 6. We were eager <b>to learn</b> about the way of life of young Americans.<br>(часть составного именного сказуемого) | Нам очень хотелось познакомиться с образом жизни молодых американцев.                      |
| 7. He had <b>to be brought</b> to the ancient castle.<br>(часть составного глагольного сказуемого)                   | Его должны были доставить к старинному замку.  |
| 8. The return ticket <b>to be booked</b> is very expensive.<br>(определение)   | Билет в оба конца, который должны заказать, – очень дорогой.                               |
| 9. We were the first guests <b>to be accommodated</b> in a new five-star hotel.<br>(определение)                     | Мы были первыми постояльцами, которых должны были разместить в новом пятизвездочном отеле. |

### Упражнение 9

*Найдите общее в структуре предложений в каждой колонке и проанализируйте отличия между ними.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| He is believed to be right.                       | I believe him to be right.                 |
| She was seen to cross the street.                 | I saw her cross the street.                |
| They are thought to be good specialists.          | We think them to be good specialists.      |
| He is known to have been abroad.                  | She knows him to have been abroad.         |
| The tickets are expected to be bought in advance. | He expects them to buy tickets in advance. |

## COMPLEX SUBJECT

<b>S + be V – ed + to V</b> <b>passive</b>	
<p>1) say (said), report, inform, declare, announce, state</p> <p>2) see, hear, feel, watch, notice</p> <p>3) know, think, believe, consider, find, mean, expect, suppose, regard, admit, assume, presume, predict, understand</p> <p>4) make</p>	<p>He is said to play tennis. (Говорят, что он играет в теннис).</p> <p>She was announced to be the winner.</p> <p>The plan is reported to have been discussed.</p> <p>That man has never been seen to smile, he is so reserved.</p> <p>Soon he was heard to open the front door.</p> <p>He is supposed to be leaving tonight.</p> <p>She is believed to be a clever girl.</p> <p>Her father was thought to have died long ago.</p> <p>He is known to have been studying English since childhood.</p> <p>He was made to book tickets in advance.</p>
<b>S + V to V</b> <b>active</b>	
<p>1) seem, appear, prove, turn out, happen</p> <p>2) be likely (вероятно), be unlikely (маловероятно), be sure (несомненно), be certain (безусловно, определенно)</p>	<p>We all seem to like this voyage. (Кажется, нам всем нравится это морское путешествие).</p> <p>I didn't seem to have understood our guide correctly.</p> <p>It proved to be an exciting journey.</p> <p>He turned out to be an experienced diving instructor.</p> <p>Do you happen to know Jane Crooks, a well-known explorer of the Universe?</p> <p>They seem to have been living on water and bread for a month.</p> <p>He is likely to return soon. (Вероятно, он скоро вернется).</p> <p>The tourists are sure to return to the hotel in due time.</p>

### Упражнение 10

*Поставьте инфинитив в нужную форму.*

1. She seems to (read) books a lot.
2. She seems to (read) a book now.
3. She seems to (read) a book already.
4. She seems to (read) a book since two o'clock.
5. The book seems to (read).
6. The book seems to (read) already.
7. Jane is sorry (to break) a cup.

8. We were happy (to do) all the work in advance.
9. I am glad (to communicate) with him for a long time.
10. The students are likely (to meet) by the representatives of the home University.
11. The student managed (to pass) a difficult exam.
12. He pretended (to sleep).
13. My friend seems (to lose weight).
14. I forgot (to take) an umbrella yesterday.
15. We decided (not to buy) a car.
16. The students appear (to wait) for the professor.
17. Not many people can afford (to visit) a foreign country.
18. One day I hope (to go) to Egypt.
19. I would like to learn (to swim) at last!
20. The project was agreed (to accept).

### **Упражнение 11**

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на конструкции с инфинитивом.*

1. She is said to visit this fitness club.
2. He was said to study national customs and traditions of many English-speaking countries.
3. They are said to have conquered some mountain peaks.
4. They were said to be going sightseeing for a week.
5. You are said to do a bit of yoga.
6. A famous explorer was known to have written the article about safari in Africa.
7. That big elephant was reported to have been shot in the jungles.
8. English Riviera is considered to be the place admired by the majority of English people.
9. The weather is unlikely to change in the near future.
10. He proved to be a bold free rider.
11. The boat is reported to be passing the Channel.
12. Our journey proved to come to the end.
13. Do you happen to know the way to the railway station?
14. The Pyramids are thought to have been erected by aliens with the help of special devices.
15. The Kremlin is sure to be the glory of the ancient Russian architecture.
16. The Beatles are unlikely to be forgotten by rock-music fans of forthcoming generations.
17. He was made to open his trunk in the customs area.
18. Our flight seems to be delayed for three hours.
19. VAT refund is certain to be got in a special office in the airport before registration.
20. Their flight has been announced to arrive in due time.

## COMPLEX OBJECT

1) see        watch observe   look notice    feel hear      listen to smell	smb/smith	V V-ing V-ed	him change the wheel;(Я видел, что... )  <b>I saw</b> him changing the wheel; (Я видел; как... )  the wheel changed (by him) (Я видел, что колесо было заменено им).
2) want        wish like        dislike prefer    would like desire    intend love        hate	smb/smith	to V  V-ed	I want you to answer the question.  I want the question (to be) answered at once.
3) know        find think        guess consider   expect believe    rely (on) suppose understand	smb/smith	to-V  V-ed	I guess him to go shopping now. I find the hotel (to be) comfortable. I consider our trip finished.
4) order        command allow        tell ask        beg	smb	to-V	The customs officer allowed me to proceed to the green corridor. He asked me to help him with packing his trunks.
5) keep, leave, set  have, get  make, let	smb  smb/smith  smb	V-ing  V-ing  V-ed  V	Don't keep me waiting. I'm in a hurry. Your words set me thinking about coming back home. I have my watch fixed.(Мои часы починили) She made me obey her. (Она заставила подчиниться ей). He made me declare that sum of money. Don't let her walk at night in the strange city. Let's go for a short walk after dinner.

### Упражнение 12

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на конструкции с инфинитивом.*

1. She knew him to have booked a single room in a three-star hotel.
2. I want you to visit as many foreign countries as possible.
3. I know them to have traveled a lot.
4. They prefer her to stay with us in this country.
5. The tourists left their luggage to be brought upstairs.
6. Local traditions made mobility students think over their behavior in public.
7. Their words set me thinking about coming back home.
8. I consider our trip finished at last.
9. We guess her to be going shopping now.

10. He made me declare some items.

### Упражнение 13

*Какое из русских предложений соответствует английскому?*

**1. I want him to show us the places of interest of this city.**

- a) Я хочу показать ему достопримечательности города.
- b) Я хочу, чтобы он показал нам достопримечательности города.
- c) Я хочу, чтобы ему показали достопримечательности города.

**2. The travel agency is reported to have published a new guidebook.**

- a) Турфирма сообщила, что они выпустили новый путеводитель.
- b) Сообщают, что турфирма выпустила новый путеводитель.
- c) Сообщают, что выпускают новый путеводитель.

**3. I don't want him to be interrupted.**

- a) Я не хочу перебивать его.
- b) Я не хочу, чтобы он перебивал меня.
- c) Я не хочу, чтобы его перебивали.

**4. The scientist is sure to have made a great contribution to science.**

- a) Ученый уверен, что он сделал большой вклад в науку.
- b) Ученый, несомненно, сделал большой вклад в науку.
- c) Ученый обязательно должен сделать большой вклад в науку.

**5. The passport control officer made him show his passport.**

- a) Пограничник заставил его предъявить паспорт.
- b) Пограничник просит его показать паспорт.
- c) Он показал свой паспорт пограничнику.

**6. The doctor must be sent for as soon as possible.**

- a) Доктора необходимо послать туда как можно скорее.
- b) За доктором необходимо послать как можно скорее.
- c) За доктором необходимо было послать как можно скорее.

**7. We want our room in the hotel to be changed as soon as possible.**

- a) Мы хотели поменять в отеле наш номер как можно скорее.
- b) Мы хотим, чтобы наш номер в отеле меняли как можно скорее.
- c) Мы хотели, чтобы наш номер в отеле меняли как можно скорее.

**8. I guess him to be jogging now.**

- a) Я думаю, что он на пробежке сейчас.
- b) Я думаю пробежаться с ним сейчас.
- c) Я думаю, что его можно догнать сейчас.

**9. They noticed their luggage have been stolen.**

- a) Их багаж украли.
- b) Они заметили, что их багаж украли.
- c) Они увидели, как крали их багаж.

**10. Let's reserve a double room in a five-star hotel.**

- 1. Забронируйте нам двухместный номер в пятизвездочном отеле.
- 2. Пусть нам бронируют двухместный номер в пятизвездочном отеле.
- 3. Давайте бронируем двухместный номер в пятизвездочном отеле.

### Упражнение 14\*

*Переведите с русского на английский язык.*

- 1. Позвольте Вам представить наш отель.
- 2. В нем 50 одноместных и 40 двухместных номеров и десять номеров люкс, которые можно забронировать через Интернет.
- 3. Несомненно, Вы знаете почтовый и электронный адрес нашего отеля.

4. Салон красоты, бассейн и фитнес клуб, расположенные на первом этаже, безусловно, сделают ваш отдых незабываемым.
5. Ресторан, бар и зимний сад на втором этаже, наверняка, позволят вам хорошо отдохнуть вечером.
6. Несомненно, все услуги бесплатные.
7. Мы хотим, чтобы вы чувствовали себя в нашем отеле как дома.
8. В нашем отеле действует система видеонаблюдения, поэтому маловероятно, что в ваш номер проникнут посторонние (outsiders).
9. Известно, что наш отель входит в число десяти лучших отелей побережья.
10. Мы рассчитываем, что вы будете постоянными гостями нашего отеля.

### Упражнение 15

*Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. We want him to help us.<br>Что мы хотим?  | а) помочь ему<br>б) чтобы он помог нам  |
| 2. He is known to have been a well-known mountain-climber.<br>Что известно о нем?                      | а) был альпинистом<br>б) является альпинистом                                 |
| 3. My friend's son is sure to become a student of this University.<br>Что известно о сыне моего друга? | а) он стал студентом<br>б) он будет студентом                                 |
| 4. She is being looked at by him.<br>Кто на кого смотрит?  | а) она на него<br>б) он на нее  |
| 5. Students are often asked by the teacher.<br>Кто кого спрашивает?                                    | а) студенты преподавателя<br>б) преподаватель студентов                       |
| 6. She was followed by them.<br>Кто за кем последовал?   | а) она за ними<br>б) они за ней   |
| 7. Students are being examined.<br>Экзамен закончился или продолжается?                                | а) продолжается<br>б) закончился  |
| 8. We knew of his having been invited to our party.<br>Кто кого пригласил?                             | а) он пригласил<br>б) его пригласили  |
| 9. All their work having been done was helpful.<br>Работа была сделана?                                | а) да<br>б) нет   |
| 10. The novelist is sure to be known by everyone.<br>Известен ли романист?                             | а) да<br>б) нет   |
| 11. I want the question to be answered at once.<br>Что я хочу?   | а) я хочу ответить на этот вопрос<br>б) я хочу, чтобы на этот вопрос ответили |
| 12. I find the work to be interesting.<br>Что я нахожу?  | а) интересную работу<br>б) работу интересной                                  |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 13. I consider the work finished.<br>Что я считаю?                             | а) работа закончена<br>б) я закончил работу                    |
| 14. The book is known to be published.<br>Что известно?                        | а) книга напечатана<br>б) книга печатается                     |
| 15. The ceremony is announced to start.<br>Что сообщают?                       | а) церемония начинается<br>б) церемония началась               |
| 16. They are known to have been answered the letter.<br>Кто ответил на письмо? | а) они<br>б) им  |
| 17. He is likely to be on time.<br>Что вы знаете о нем?                        | а) он любит приходить вовремя<br>б) вероятно, он будет вовремя |
| 18. They made us leave the room.<br>Кто кого заставил выйти из комнаты?        | а) они нас<br>б) мы их   |
| 19. They asked us to fill in the forms.<br>Кто кого попросил заполнить анкеты? | а) они нас<br>б) мы их   |
| 20. I've got my car repaired.<br>Кто отремонтировал машину?                    | а) я сам<br>б) мне   |

### Глаголы, после которых употребляется только инфинитив!

- |           |          |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| • Agree   | • Decide | • Manage  |
| • Afford  | • Direct | • Order   |
| • Allow   | • Fail   | • Pretend |
| • Appear  | • Forbid | • Promise |
| • Arrange | • Forget | • Refuse  |
| • Ask     | • Hope   | • Warn    |
| • Attempt | • Let    | • Want    |
| • Dare    | • Learn  | • Wish    |

### Упражнение 16\*

*Переведите предложения, используя глаголы из списка.*

1. Позвольте мне представить наших гостей.
2. Они решили навестить нас.
3. Я надеюсь, что скоро увижу вас.
4. Он смог сдать экзамен с первой попытки.
5. Студенты пообещали не пропускать занятия.
6. Мы попытались списать на экзамене, но провалились.
7. Они не могли позволить себе купить этот тур.
8. Она договорилась о встрече с друзьями.
9. Он притворился твоим другом.
10. Все отказались помочь ему.
11. Вы не против того, чтобы поселиться на третьем этаже?
12. Я не люблю жить в номере на двоих. (Я предпочитаю жить в номере одной).
13. На завтрак англичане предпочитают овсянку.
14. Я не помню, чтобы я ела английский завтрак раньше.



15. Он не любит танцевать вальс.

### Упражнение 17\*

Переведите предложения и определите смысловую разницу в употреблении инфинитива и V-ing.

#### INFINITIVE AND ING-FORM

INFINITIVE	ING-FORM
<b>Forget + to V</b> I'm sorry, I forgot to buy milk	<b>Forget + V-ing</b> He'll never forget flying over the Alps.
<b>Remember + to V</b> Remember to turn off the cooker before leaving.	<b>Remember + V-ing</b> I don't remember staying in this hotel before.
<b>Go on + to V</b> After finishing the report, she went on to type some letters.	<b>Go on + V-ing</b> She went on talking for hours.
<b>Mean + to V</b> He means to find a job abroad.	<b>Mean + V-ing</b> Finding a job means attending many interviews.
<b>Regret + to V</b> I regret to tell you that there is no money left in your account.	<b>Regret + V-ing</b> I regret buying (having bought) this dress; it doesn't look nice on me.
<b>Try + to V</b> The firemen are trying to put out the fire.	<b>Try + V-ing</b> Why don't you try adding some sugar to the sauce? It might taste better.
<b>Want + to V</b> I want to spend my holidays in Spain.	<b>Want + V-ing</b> This room wants painting again.
<b>Stop + to V</b> She stopped to get some petrol before continuing on her journey to Leeds.	<b>Stop + V-ing</b> Stop talking!
<b>Be sorry + to V</b> I'm sorry to hear they fired him	<b>Be sorry + V-ing</b> I'm sorry for being (having been) unfair to you.
<b>Be afraid + to V</b> I'm afraid to climb up that tree.	<b>Be afraid of + V-ing</b> She won't climb up trees; she is afraid of falling.

### Упражнение 18\*

Проанализируйте таблицу и запомните различия в использовании инфинитива, причастия и герундия.

TO V	V-ING
1. <i>to express purpose</i> She went out (для чего) to buy some milk.	1. <i>as a noun</i> Eating vegetables is good for your health.

2. <i>after certain adj-s: angry, happy, glad, etc.</i> She was glad to see him.	2. <i>after love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer</i> <i>(to express general preference)</i> He likes cooking (in general).
3. <i>I like to eat a healthy breakfast.</i> <i>(it's a good idea ; it's useful, specific preference).</i> He likes to dance waltz (specific preference).	3. He likes dancing (in general)
4. <i>after nouns</i> It's a pleasure to work with you.	4. <i>after I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's(not) worth, that's the use of, can't help, there is no point in, can't stand, be (get) used to, be (get) accustomed to, have difficulty in.</i> It's no use complaining.
5. <i>after too + adj + to V</i> <i>adj. + enough + to V</i> He is too short to reach the shelf. He isn't short enough to reach the shelf.	5. <i>after GO for physical activity</i> They go skiing every winter.
6. <i>it + be + adj. + of + object + to V</i> It is nice of him to remember my birthday.	6. <i>after SPEND /WASTE TIME</i> He wasted his time playing video games.
7. <i>with ONLY to express unsatisfactory result</i> He called me ONLY to say that he would be late.	7. <i>after prepositions</i> He entered without knocking at the door.
8. <i>after SEE, HEAR, LISTEN, WATCH + V</i> <i>means a complete action, something that ONE SAW or HEAR from beginning to end.</i> I watched Kate paint the kitchen. It took her 2 hours. (I saw the action from beginning to end).	8. <i>after SEE, HEAR, LISTEN, WATCH + V-ing</i> <i>means an incomplete action, an action in progress or a long action.</i> I saw Kate painting the kitchen (I saw Kate in the middle of painting; I saw part of her action, in progress. I didn't wait until she had finished.).

### Упражнение 19

Определите, какая неличная форма глагола (инфинитив или –ingform) необходима после этих глаголов.

1 agree	8 dislike	15 keep	22 promise
2 allow	9 enjoy	16 learn	23 resist
3 ask	10 face	17 manage	24 risk
4 dare	11 fail	18 mind	25 suggest
5 delay	12 fancy	19 miss	26 want
6 deny	13 forbid	20 order	27 warn
7 direct	14 imagine	21 prevent	28 wish

For example: advise + to-

My doctor has advised me to take (take) more exercise.

avoid + -ing

You should avoid travelling (travel) during rush hour.

1. We have all agreed.....(take) part in the intellectual contest.
2. For the time being, the police won't allow anyone.....(leave) the building.

3. We've been asked.....(contribute) towards the new school gymnasium.
4. Personally, I wouldn't dare.....(criticize) my boss.
5. We've delayed.....(fix) the date of the wedding to please everybody.
6. The accused deny.....(be) anywhere near the bank during the robbery.
7. Visitors have been directed.....(not carry) cameras into the museum.
8. Most men dislike.....(wear) the same shirt two days running.
9. I can't imagine that anyone enjoys.....(wait) in a queue.
10. I can't face.....(go) to work on an empty stomach.
11. Surely you just can't fail.....(notice) the constant rise in the cost of living.
12. I don't fancy.....(be) responsible for a group of schoolchildren for a week.
13. No one can forbid you.....(use) a public footpath.
14. It's hard to imagine.....(live) without electricity.
15. I keep.....(leave) my glasses all over the place.
16. Didn't you learn.....(speak in public) when you were at school?
17. I've never managed.....(get) to the end of "War and Peace".
18. Most people don't mind.....(work) overtime occasionally.
19. We miss.....(see) all our old friends now we've left the district.
20. There's been an alarm and we've been ordered.....(stay) indoors.
21. You can't prevent a disabled driver.....(park) near a crossroads.
22. We've promised.....(not discuss) company business with strangers.
23. It's impossible to resist.....(accept) such an attractive offer.
24. You risk.....(lose) everything you have if you become self-employed.
25. I suggest.....(take) a taxi if it will save us a bit of time.
26. It's hard to imagine that anyone actually wants.....(work) extra hours.
27. Employees have been warned.....(expect) a number of redundancies.
28. If we wish.....(visit) Canada before we're old, we'd better start saving.

## СИНТАКСИС

### Структура английского предложения

Структура русского и английского предложения отличается, прежде всего, порядком слов.

Порядок слов в английском предложении строго фиксирован и соответствует модели

**S+ V+O**  
(КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО)

Где **S**- подлежащее (отвечает на вопрос КТО? ЧТО?), **V**-сказуемое (что делает?) и **O**- дополнение (отвечает на вопросы косвенных падежей).

Члены предложения	Части речи	Примеры
Подлежащее (S)	Существительное  Личное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив Герундий	<b>Students</b> study at the University. <b>A student</b> takes a new course. <b>The student</b> passed the exam. <b>She</b> lives in London. <b>Two</b> multiplies two ... <b>To live</b> means to study. <b>Smoking</b> makes harm for your health.
Сказуемое (V) - глагольное  - составное глагольное сказуемое  - составное именное сказуемое  Конструкция Therebe -	Глагол  Глагол + инфинитив  Tobe+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• существительное,</li><li>• прилагательное,</li><li>• числительное,</li><li>• наречие,</li><li>• предлог</li></ul>	Students <b>study</b> at the University. They <b>have</b> many classes every day. I like to read books. He can speak English.  She <b>is an A-student</b> . He <b>is smart</b> . We <b>are twenty</b> . I <b>am well</b> . They <b>are out</b> . <b>There are</b> many students in the classroom.
Дополнение (O)	Существительное-Объектное местоимение Числительное Инфинитив и причастие (в конструкции ComplexObject) Герундий	They study <b>Law</b> . I see <b>him</b> in the street. Five plus three makes <b>eight</b> . I want <b>him to know</b> this rule. I have <b>my car repaired</b> . I like his <b>reading</b> .

Предлоги перед существительными в английском предложении выполняют функцию падежных окончаний существительных в русском языке. Отсутствие предлога перед существительным, говорит о том, что оно является или подлежащим, (если стоит перед сказуемым), или прямым дополнением (если стоит после сказуемого).

#### Английские предлоги, соответствующие падежным окончаниям существительного в русском языке

- *Именительный* - подлежащее
- *Родительный* - of
- *Дательный* - to
- *Винительный* - место в предложении
- *Творительный* - by, with
- *Предложный* - about

#### Словосочетания

Трудность перевода словосочетаний типа *a stone wall, a five-star concrete and glass hotel* с английского на русский заключается в том, что только последнее слово (базовое существительное) переводится существительным, а все стоящие перед ним слова являются определением к нему и переводятся в соответствии с нормами русского языка.

Например N + N = a stone **wall** = каменная **стена**

N + N + N = a concrete and glass **hotel**

определения базовое сущ. **отель** из стекла и бетона

Adj N + N = warm water **port**

определения базовое сущ. **незамерзающий порт**

Num + N + N + N + Adj + N = a five star concrete and glass modern **hotel** = пяти-звездный стеклянный бетонный современный **отель** (сделанный из стекла и бетона).

#### Упражнение 1

Найдите базовое существительное и его определения.

1. on verb dand dist of visit dash of start
2. at the start visit of dist dand verb of visit start verb dand
3. for the dist of the visit start verb dand of the dist
4. to the start dand verb dist transport of the start
5. by a ronk ronk with the ronk ronks at the ronk
6. about a dash dash dist for the dist dist dist to the dash
7. dash to the dist dash dist by the dist dist dist dash
8. for the start transport with transport start of the transport
9. a start dist dash at verb verb dist for dash
10. dashes to the dist verb start of the dash transport ronk for start

Лексические и грамматические ресурсы понимания предложения без словаря.

#### 1. Интернациональная лексика.

#### Упражнение 2

Дайте эквиваленты следующим интернациональным словам.

Agent, argument, sphere, memorandum, object, partner, terror, veto, conference, convention, organ, sort, status, state, individual, private, group, element, presidium, Congress, address, visit, visa, project, Parliament, recruit, stimulus, decade, doctrine, base, culture, debate, nature, perspective, race, declaration, structure, consul, document, respondent, contract.

### Упражнение 3

*Переведите словосочетания с интернациональными словами, не пользуясь словарем.*

Tour agent, logical argument, long- term valid contract, legal document, final –year journalism student, black- and-white documentary film, legal status, thesis statement, computer based programme, government- made laws, penal system, hallucinatory drugs, eight- man jury, prison terms, business press, Presidential Press Secretary, state Bar President, Bar Committee, Criminal court, a few government officials, oral arguments, military action, political problems, home policy, criminal police, practical politics, local politics, authority, civil servant.

### Упражнение 4

*Переведите словосочетания, не пользуясь словарем.*

1. A white -snow five deck ship, a long term agreement, a red brick university, a newly born child, a shuttle bus, a warm water port, a wall stone, a benefit system, a return first-class ticket, a well equipped modern advertising agency, old- fashioned gas stove, over-made - up main structure, short-cropped jet black hair, aggressive body language, half-full glass, first-floor flat, a unisex barbershop, blue and narrow-eyed man.
2. Sentence of nine months imprisonment, a jail sentence, penal system, Scotland Yard Drugs Squad, forensic lab people, yellow crime scene tape, law enforcement agencies, first Deputy Department Chief, USA administration's 7000 million dollar 2012 foreign aid budget, a drug possession charge.

### **2.Формальные признаки частей речи.( артикли, окончания, суффиксы, предлоги)**

#### **Упражнение 4 а**

*Определите части речи по формальным признакам.*

1. xly, at the x, of the x, the x x, xed, xing;
2. x xly, at x, of x, x, xed, the xed x, a xing x, xed, xing, in xing;
3. to x, on xing, xing x, xing, xed, xing the x, xed, x, of x, on x

### **3.Порядок слов в английском предложении.**

#### **Упражнение 5**

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формальные признаки частей речи.*

1. The President informs the public.
2. The Bank President informs the public.
3. The elected Bank President informs the public.
4. The newly elected Bank President informs the public.
5. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the police informs the public.
6. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public.
7. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis.
8. The newly elected Bank President arrested by the criminal police informs the criticizing public about the crisis in national economy

### **Простое распространенное предложение**

#### **Упражнение 6**

*Разберите структуру предложений.*

- 1            2            3
1. КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4  
2. КТО вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4 5 6  
3. КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 4 5 6 7  
4. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
5. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО, (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
6. Сделанный КТО (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
7. Сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то ДЕЛАЕТ  
9 10 11 12  
делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
8. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то  
10 11 12 13 14  
ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
9. (Делая что-то), сделанный КТО (делающий что-то) (с деланием что-то) вдоль чего-то  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
ДЕЛАЕТ делающее ЧТО (сделанное из чего-то) (чтобы сделать к чему-то).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
10. (Как-то делая что-то), как-то сделанный КТО (делающий как-то что-то) (с деланием  
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
как-то что-то) вдоль чего-то как-то ДЕЛАЕТ как-то делающее ЧТО (сделанное как-то  
21 22 23 24  
из чего-то) (чтобы сделать как-то к чему-то).

### Упражнение 7

*Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).*

1. The 1 2 the 3.
2. The 1 along the 2 3 the 4.
3. The 1 with 2ing the 3 along the 4 5 the 6.
4. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7.
5. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7 8ed from the 9.
6. The 1ed 2 with 3ing the 4 along the 5 6 the 7ing 8 9ed from the 10.
7. The 1ed 2 3ing the 4 with 5ing the 6 along the 7 8 the 9ing 10 11ed from the 12.
8. 1ing the 2, the 3ed 4 5ing the 6 with 7ing the 8 along the 9 10 the 11ing 12 13ed from the 14.

9. 1ing the 2, the 3ed 4 5ing the 6 with 7ing the 8 along the 9 10 the 11ing 12 13ed from the 14 to 15 for the 16.
10. 1ly 2ing the 3, the 4ly 5ed 6 7ing 8ly the 9 with 10ing 11ly the 12 along the 13 14ly 15 the 16ly 17ing 18 19ed 20ly from the 21 to 22 23ly for the 24.

### Упражнение 8

*Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).*

1. The 1 2 the 3.
2. The 1 at the 2 3 the 4.
3. The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6.
4. The 1 to 2 the 3 at the 4 5 the 6, 7ing the 8.
5. The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8, 9ing the 10.
6. The 1 to 2 the 3 with 4ing the 5 at the 6 7 the 8 9ing on the 10, 11ing the 12.
7. The 1 2ed to the 3 to 4 the 5 with 6ing the 7 at the 8 9 the 10 11ing on the 12, 13 ing the 14.
8. The 1 2ed to the 3ing 4 to 5 the 6 with 7ing the 8 at the 9 10 the 11 12ing on the 13, 14ing the 15.
9. The 1ed 2 3ed to the 4ing 5 to 6 the 7 with 8ing the 9 at the 10 11 the 12 13ing on the 14, 15ing the 16.
10. The 1ly 2ed 3 4ed 5ly to the 6ing 7 to 8 9ly the 10 with 11ing 12ly the 13 at the 14 15ly 16 the 17 18ly 19ing on the 20, 21ly 22ing the 23.

### Упражнение 9

*Разберите структуру предложений в соответствии с формальными признаками (порядок слов, окончания, артикли, предлоги).*

- 1 2 3  
1. The verb dist the dand.
- 1 2 3 4  
2. The dand at the dist verb the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6  
3. The dist to verb the dand at the dist dand the verb.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
4. The verb to dist the dand at the verb dist the dand, verbing the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
5. The dand to dist the verb with danding the dist at the verb dand the dist, verbing the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
6. The dist to dand the verb with disting the dand at the verb dist the dand verbing on the dist, 11 12 danding the verb.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
7. The verb danded to the dist to verb the dand with disting the verb at the dand dist the verb 11 12 13 14 danding on the dist, verbing the dand.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
8. The dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb at the dist dand 11 12 13 14 15 the verb disting on the dand, verbing the dist.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
9. The disted dand verbed to the disting dand to verb the dist with danding the verb at the dist 11 12 13 14 15 16 dand the verb disting on the dand, disting the verb.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
**10.** The verbly disted dand verbed distly to the danding verb to dist dandly the verb  
 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 with disting verbly the dand at the dist dandly verb the dist verbly danding on the dist,  
 21 22 23  
 verbly danding the dist.

### Упражнение 10

*Проанализируйте структуру предложений и найдите ядерную конструкцию*

«КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО».

1. On 1ing 2ly the 3 the 4 5ly 6 the 7 8ly 9ed in the 10.
2. 1ing the 2, the 3 4 the 5ly 6ed 7.
3. The 1 2ed for the 3 on 4ing the 5 6 7ly the 8ly 9ed 10 to 11 12ly the 13 14ing in the 15.
4. 1ing at the 2, the 3 with 4ing 5ly the 6 7 the 8 in the 9 10ed in the 11 to 12 the 13 14ed through the 15 after the 16.
5. The 1ly 2ed 3 with 4ing the 5 6ed from the 7 8 the 9 10ing on the 11, 12ing in the 13 14ing in the 15 at the 16 into the 17.
6. 1ing to the 2, the 3 4ly 5 the 6 7ed from the 8 in the 9 on the 10 with 11ing the 12 to 13 the 14 in the 15 16ed in the 17 before 18ing from the 19 to the 20.
7. The 1ing 2 3ing the 4 after the 5 6ly 7 with 8ing the 9 to 10 the 11 in the 12ed 13 14ly 15ing on the 16ed 17 along the 18.
8. 1ing on the 2 at the 3 the 4ed 5 through 6ing the 7 8ly 9 the 10 to 11 to the 12 on the 13 among the 14ed 15.
9. The 1ed 2 with 3ing 4ly the 5 6 the 7 about the 8 9ed in the 10 11ed from the 12 on the 13 at the 14 15ed 16ly on the 17 from the 18.
10. The 1ly 2ed 3 4 the 5.

### Упражнение 11

*Проанализируйте структуру предложений и найдите ядерную конструкцию*

«КТО ДЕЛАЕТ ЧТО».

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1. On visiting visitly the visit the visit visitly visits the visit visitly visited in the visit.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
2. Dashing the dash, the dash dashes the dashly dashed dash.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. The verb verbed for the verb on verbing the verb verb verbly the verbly verbed verb  
 11 12 13 14 15  
 to verb verbly the verb verbing in the verb.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. Disting at the dist, the dist with disting distly the dist dist the dist in the disted dist  
 11 12 13 14 15  
 to dist the dist disted through the dist after the dist.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5. The dandly danded dand with danding the dand danded from the dand dand the dand  
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17  
 danding on the dand, danding in the dand danding in the dand at the dand to the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11  
6. Visiting to the dand, the verb distly visit the dand visited from the verb in the dist on the visit

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
with danding the verb to dist the visit in the dand verbed in the dist before visiting

20 21  
from the dand to the verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
7. The verbing dand disting the visit after the verb dandly verb with dasting the visit to dand

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
the verb in the visited dist dandly verbing on the visited dist along the dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
8. Danding on the visit at the dist, the verbed visit through danding the verb distly visit

10 11 12 13 14 15  
the dand to verb to the verb on the visit among the disted dand.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
9. The disted dand with visiting verbyly the dist dand the visit about the verb disted in the dand

11 12 13 14 16 17 18  
visited from the dand on the verb at the dist danded verbyly on the visit from the dist.

1 2 3 4 5  
10. The visitly disted dand verb the serpent in.

### Типы сказуемых

1. The 1 2 the 3. - *Глагольное сказуемое в активе.*
2. The 1 is 2ed by the 3. - *Глагольное сказуемое в пассиве.*
3. The 1 is the 2. - *Составное именное сказуемое с глаголом to be.*
4. There is al in the 2. - *С оборотом «имеется».*

### Упражнение 12

*Проанализируйте структуру предложения и определите тип сказуемого.*

1. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 4 the 5 for the 6 without the 7.
2. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is the 4 for the 5 without the 6.
3. There is 1 at the 2 over the 3 for the 4 without the 5.
4. The 1 at the 2 over the 3 is 4ed for the 5 without the 6.
5. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 there are 5 6 7s of the 8 9 on 10.
6. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 was the 9 10 11 on 12.
7. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 the 5 6 7 8 will be 9ed by the 10.
8. Under the 1 2 of the 3 4 by the 5 6s the 7 8 will be 9ing.
9. A 1 2 the 3 4 5 or 6 7 8 of any 9 10s of 11 in the 12s.
10. There are many 1 2 3 4 5s in every 6 7 of our 8 9s in 10.
11. Their 1 was a 2 3 of some 4 5 6 7s by the 8 9s of its 10.
12. Their 1 2 a 3 4 of some 5 6 7s by the 8 9.
13. Their 1 for some 2 3 4s of the 5 6s on sixth 7 8 9s.
14. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have been 7ed by 8 9s.

15. For some 1 2 3s of the 4 5s their 6 have 7ed by the 8 9.
16. They 1 its 2 on the 3 4 of this 5 6 7 between the 8 and 9.

### Упражнение 13

*Найдите грамматическую основу в предложениях, определите тип и форму сказуемого.*

1. There is a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10ly 11ed on the 12 13 14 15 16.
2. 1 2 3 is a 4 5 6 7 8ed in 9ing 11 12s.
3. 1 has always 2ed and 3 4 5 6 7.
4. Despite the 1 of 2 to 3 4 and 5 from the 6 of 7, the 8 has not 9ed enough to 10 11 12.
5. 1 2 were 3 and 4 5ed as a 6 7 8ed 9 10ing 11 and 12ing 13, 14ing 15 of the 16 17.
6. A 1 2 3 4 5ed on 6 7 for 8ing at the 9 on 10 11 12ly 13ed 14 as 15 was being 16ed in for 17ing.
7. Having 1ed during 2ing a 3 4 5 6 was 7ed by 8 9 yesterday.
8. 1 2 3 4ed on 5 6ing 7 from 8 9 have 10ed and 11 has 12ed his 13.
9. In1, it is 2 to 3 one's 4 before 5ing 6 and some 7 8.
10. Since there is no 1 like the 2, 3 4ed it was 5 to 6 the 7.

### Упражнение 14

*Проанализируйте структуру предложений и переведите их.*

1. There is a five- star concrete and glass modern eight- storey Japanese hotel recently built on the picturesque rocky Pacific Ocean coast.
2. My best friend is a final year law student interested in investigating cyber crimes.
3. He has always been an industrious, ambitious and goal- oriented A- student.
4. Despite a number of laws to protect children and youth from the danger of smoking, the government has not done enough to create public awareness.
5. Six people were killed and around 1,000 injured as a freak hurricane struck Moscow uprooting trees and destroying buildings, including parts of the Kremlin wall.
6. A 37-year-old woman arrested on Thursday night for shoplifting at the mall on Callow Avenue allegedly swallowed heroin as she was being taken in for questioning.
7. Having escaped during questioning a South African drug suspect was caught by anti-narcotics police yesterday.
8. Two traffic policemen caught on film extorting money from truck drivers have surrendered and one has protested his innocence.
9. In Japan, it is customary to take off one's shoes before entering homes and some public facilities.
10. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.

### Упражнение 15

*Переведите предложения с интернациональными словами, опираясь на лексические и грамматические подсказки.*

1. Politics has never interested me.
2. She takes an active part in local politics.
3. Foreign policy is the prerogative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. All progressive people in the world are against environmental pollution.
6. Foreign journalists accredited in Moscow have special visas.
7. Government -made laws were criticized by the public.

8. An official works for the government or other large organizations in a position of responsibility.
9. Final – year journalism students combine study and work in mass media.
10. He took legal action to stop his neighbours making so much noise.
11. Do you know your legal rights?
12. A lot of citizens took part in Presidential elections.
13. Terrorists were responsible for the bomb explosion.
14. A local government officer is responsible at the higher rank officials.
15. Suicide bomber action caused a lot of damage.
16. What is your status in this country? Are you a citizen?
17. Civil servants are people who work for the government.
18. There are many arguments against smoking.
19. The press have been invited to a meeting with the Vice- President.
20. The jury passed the verdict in 5 hours.

### Упражнение 16

*Составьте предложения по предложенной схеме, используя данные слова.*

1. The 1ed 2 3ed by an 4ed 5 6ed all his 7s.  
The (arrest) criminal (interrogate) by an (experience) investigator (answer) all his questions.
2. 1ing on the 2, the 3 was 4ing a 5 6 7 8ed by a 9 10 11.  
While (lie) on the sofa, the boy (read) a new interesting book (write) by a famous English writer.
3. An 1 2 3 4 ed 5 6 to 7 a 8.  
An, verdict, man, took, to return, five, eight, jury, minutes.
4. A 1ly 2ed 3 4(s) 5ing a 6ed 7.  
A judge, newly, a case, hearing, starts, complicated, appoint.
5. A1 and 2 3ed 4 was 5ed with the 6 7 8.  
Murder, a, blue, narrow eyed, man, first, be, degree, charge, with, the.

### Сложноподчиненное предложение

### Упражнение 17

*Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.*

1. The 1 2 the 3 when the 4 is 5ed by 6 if there is the 7 in the 8 because the 9 is the 10 where 11 is 12ed.
2. Some 1 2 a 3 that the 4 is 5ed by 6 though there is its 7 in 8 when any 9 is such 10 while no 11 12 an 13 by any 14s.
3. They 1 it that it is 2ed by it if there is their 3 in that 4 when its 5 is their 6 while its 7 8 it where they 9 a 10.
4. Another 1 2 other 3s that eleventh 4 is 5ed by 6 because there are many 7s in 8s although some 9s were the 10 of 11.
5. While their 1 2 when it is 3ed with the 4 of 5 they 6 an 7 by 8 while that 9 was the 10 that there are the 11s.
6. When the 1 2 3 in the 4 5 6 7 the 8 9 10 they 11 the 12 13 14 if some 15 16 17 is other 18 19 20s where there is 21.
7. If this 1 is more 2 3 4 of three 5 6 7s it is 8ed by many 9 10s of 11 through the 12 though the 13 14 the 15.

8. Though in some 1 2s of few 3 4 5 6s such 7 8 9s have 10ed the 11 he 12s no 13 14s from 15 when ten 16s are the 17s.
9. Where it through three 1 2s 3s many 4 5s a 6 is this 7 8 9 because these 10 11s of 12 from 13 14 will 15 16 17 18s.
10. We 1 2 3 4 that the 5 6 7s are 8ed by that 9 in this 10.
11. A 1 2 3 4 of 5 of another 6 7 with other 8 9s 10s some 11 12s that that their 13 14 is 15ed by any 16 17s if 18 on my 19 20s is 21 through the 22 though there were some 23s.

### Упражнение 18

*Найдите главное и придаточные предложения, определите типы сказуемых.*

1. After 1 the 2 3 to the 4ly 5ed 6 by 7.
2. After the 1 2 to the 3ly 4ed 5 by 6 their 7 8 to 9 10 for the 11.
3. Before the 1 the 2 was 3ing the 4 having been 5ed during the 6 for the 7 8.
4. Before the 1 2 the 3 at the 4 5 was 6ing the 7 having been 8ed during the 10 for the 11 12.
5. As the 1 the 2 3 the 4 as the 5 6 the 7 for the 8.
6. For the 1 2 the 3 the 4 5 the 6 for the 7 as the 8.
7. Since the 1 2 the 3 as the 4 for the 5 the 6 7 the 8.
8. Because of the 1 in the 2 the 3 4 the 5 because the 6 7 the 8 after the 9 from the 10 11 the 12 since the 13.
9. As the 1 after 2 before the 3 4 the 5 for the 6 before the 7 the 8 9 the 10 after 11 as some 12 since any 13.
10. That 1 2 that 3 that the 4 5 that 6 where there are the 7s.
11. The 1 2 the 3 that a 4 5 a 6 though the 7s are in a table.
12. The 1 is the 2 that is the 3.
13. The 1 2 the 3 which is 4ed by the 5 which we will 6 to a 7.
14. The 1 which they 2 for the 3 is the 4.
15. The 1 that was 2ed by the 3 shall 4 the 5 for the 6.
16. Whether the 1 2 the 3 the 4 5 the 6 because of the 7.
17. They will 1 the 2 whether we 3 the 4 through the 5.
18. Though some 1 is 2ed with the 3 which is the 4 the 5 6 a 7.
19. Though some 1 which is the 2 is 3ed with 4 the 5 is 6ed.
20. Whether this 1 of 2 is on the 3 the 4 of 5 is 6ly 7ed.

### Упражнение 19

*Переведите предложения и по аналогии составьте свои (не менее 4 предложений)*

1. After breakfast the children went to the recently opened park by bus.
2. After the children went to the recently opened park by bus their mother began to cook lunch for the family.
3. Before the exam the student was revising the material having been learnt during the course for the whole night.
4. Before the student took the exam at the university he was revising the material having been learnt during the course for the whole night.

### Упражнение 20

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции слов в предложении.*

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. The farm was used to produce produce.
3. The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
4. We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. He could lead if he would get the lead out.

6. The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
10. I did not object to the object.
11. The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
12. There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
13. They were too close to the door to close it.
14. The buck does funny things when the does are present.
15. A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.
16. To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.
17. The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
18. After a number of injections my jaw got number.
19. Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.
20. I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.
21. How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?

### **Упражнение 21**

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на их структуру.*

1. Suspended sentences are today introduced for the first time in the penal system in Britain.
2. Any court now passing a jail sentence of two years or less may suspend its operation for a period of between one and three years.
3. Quantities of the hallucinatory drug LSD worth d 250,000 on the illicit market were found by Scotland Yard Drugs Squad men, a Bow Street magistrate was told yesterday. Six men and women who appeared on charges of possessing or receiving drugs were remanded for a week.
4. Sentence of nine months imprisonment was passed yesterday on Det. -Con. G.S. Dilley for assaulting a man being questioned at a police station.
5. Mr. H.S. Pears, prosecuting, said that while Mr. Bradshaw was being questioned, Dilley punched him a number of times. In May Dilley was fined on a charge of assault occasioning bodily harm.
6. An eight-man jury took only eight minutes to reach their verdict.
7. The appeals of 21 people convicted of assaulting a former U.S. Presidential Press Secretary seven years ago during anti-American demonstrations were rejected today by Tokyo High Court.
8. Prison terms ranging from eight to 18 months were imposed for assaulting Games C. Haggerty. He arrived in Tokyo in 1960 to prepare a visit by former President Eisenhower.
9. President Eisenhower's visit was later cancelled because of anti-American feeling. Mr. Haggerty, who had just flown in from Washington, was kept confined in his car for more than 20 minutes.
10. The defendants are reported to be planning appeals to the Supreme Court.
11. Six Madrid factory workers were seat to jail yesterday for taking part in street demonstrations a year ago. J. Santiago was sentenced to one year's jail, and five other men, to six month on charges of having demonstrated illegally.
12. The 585 draft resisters arrested during the week of demonstrations at the Whitehall Induction Center went on trial last week at the Criminal Court. They are charged with disorderly conduct and/or resisting arrest.
13. In the closing days of the last session of Congress, the discredited Subversive Activities Control Board was given a new lease on life and a blank check to expose for enclosure's sake and establish "a Register" of "Communist Action members, Communist Front and Infiltrated organizations".
14. Persons offending against the law are summoned before a court of law. The summons issued

by a court states the charges moved against the offender by the persons suing him. When a defendant is brought before a court the charge is read out to him and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. If he pleads guilty, he is sentenced by the court. If he pleads not guilty, a jury of 12 persons must be formed and summoned to attend the court. When the jurors are sworn the trial proceeds.

15. The decision was expected to result in the dismissal of all charges against the Davises.
16. Most 10-year-old children are incapable understanding and waiving their own rights, much less those of their parents.
17. Some civil libertarians had compared the prosecution to the way Hitler enticed Germany's children to snitch on their parents by offering them rewards.
18. In oral arguments before the court, Atlanta lawyer Jay Boulding, who represented the Davises, had asked the justices to draw a bright line to make it clear that anyone under age 13 is not mature enough to consent to a search of his or someone else's property. The court, however, refused to go that far.
19. Prosecutors, who did not appear to argue the case, have not ruled out an appeal to the US Supreme Court when asked for comment, Douglas County District Attorney David McDaue responded: "Did they suggest what a 10-year-old should do when he finds drugs in his parents' possession? I'm at a loss to give kids advice in the future."
20. They just wanted our family to snitch at each other and send each other to jail.
21. A juvenile court judge ruled that Darrin was not old enough to understand what he had done.
22. Guarino 71 was removed from the bench in November by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for persistently punishing those who he felt were trying to get out of jury duty.
23. After getting the news, Guarino recessed a criminal trial and left the court house, reportedly in a state of shock. The judge could not be reached for comment.
24. Jeffrey Levy was punished last January for telling the judge he couldn't sit on a jury hearing a drug case because he is opposed to the criminalization of drugs.
25. Presser said there are ways for a judge to discipline prospective jurors who may be lying without violating their constitutional rights.
26. The duty of the US, attorney general is to seek justice without fear or favor.
27. To crack down on this hardened core of violent criminals you should draw a line leap in the sand.
28. Prosecution of white-collar crime and public corruption is important not only to punish illegal action, but also to send a powerful message to the public and potential law-breakers.

## **Упражнение 22\***

*Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на их структуру.*

1. Since late summer, the business press has been full of stories about hard times hitting law firms.
2. Big firms nationwide held down increases in starting salaries for new lawyers.
3. For Mark Peterson, an unemployed grocery clerk convicted for having sex with a woman suffering from multiple personalities disorder (MPD), the publicity has faded.
4. Now the spotlight has turned to the man who prosecuted him.
5. Paulus had joined Peterson's attorney Mary, in asking Hawley to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial.
6. Both newspapers independently decided that they had to break their promise of confidentiality, and did so. The day the story ran, naming Cohen as its source, Cohen was fired from his job.
7. The duty of the U.S. attorney general is to seek justice without fear or favor.
8. The goal was to bring in challenging work.
9. Prosecution of white-collar crime and corruption is important not only to punish illegal action, but also to send a powerful message to the public and potential law-breakers.

10. If justice is to be done and be perceived to be done, it is essential that all who are touched by the functions you will supervise are certain that the rules to which they are subject are rules to all that apply.
11. Our law used to recognize litigation as a destructive thing and make people think twice about using it, except as a last resort.
12. The decision was expected to result in the dismissal of all charges against the Davises.
13. A committee appointed by the state bar president recommended changes in December that respond directly to weaknesses identified in the Murray and Arthur cases.
14. The bar committee, chaired by Richmond attorney W. Horsley also called for a «searching investigation» of the charges that some lawyers had failed to report Murray's misconduct as required by ethics rules.
15. Virginia State Bar President William R. Rakes says he has been giving speeches to emphasize the obligation.
16. The changes being considered in Virginia are in line with recommendations contained in a comprehensive report adopted by the ABA's House of Delegates in February 1992. Discipline reform, however, is likely to come slowly, state by state.
17. Lightning may not strike twice in the same place, but last year Virginia's legal community was shocked twice by multimillion - dollar.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

### Стратегии понимания предложения, абзаца, текста:

1. Используйте значение других слов в предложении, (параграфе) и смысл предложения в целом, чтобы выбрать нужное значение слова.
2. Используйте грамматические и пунктуационные ключи, которые указывают на взаимоотношения слов в предложении.
3. Довольствуйтесь общим значением незнакомого слова; нет необходимости искать его точное определение или синоним.
4. Учитесь распознавать важные грамматические и пунктуационные ключи, которые могут изменить предложения.

1. I removed the _____ from the shelf and began to read.	book magazine paper newspaper	Набор предметов с полки, которые можно взять и прочитать, так что слово «книга» скорее всего придет на ум. Ассоциация между предметом и целью его использования так близка, что нетрудно догадаться о значении пропущенного слова.
2. Harvey is a thief; he would _____ the gold from his grandmother's teeth and not feel guilty.	steal take rob	Харви – вор. Вор крадет. Точка с запятой в английском языке показывает, что после нее идет объяснение предыдущей части предложения.
3. Our uncle was a _____ an incurable wanderer, who never could stay in one place.	nomad roamer traveler drifter	Запятая в английском языке может обозначать синонимический род объясняемого слова.
4. Unlike his brother, who is truly a handsome person, Hogarty is quite _____.	ugly homely plain	Unlike сигнализирует, что в отличии от своего красивого брата, Хогарти некрасив.
5. The Asia _____, like other apes is specially adapted for life in trees.	gibbon monkey ape chimp	“Like” сигнализирует о том, что значения слов сходны.
6. But surely everyone knows that if you step on an egg it will _____.	break	Контекст однозначно подсказывает значение пропущенного слова.
7. Tom got a new _____ for	car	Контекст однозначно

his birthday. It is a sports model, red with white interior and bucket seats.		подсказывает значение пропущенного слова.
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**Обратите внимание на значение следующих слов – сигналов.**

1. Причинно-следственные связи: **as a result of** –  
**because of** –
2. Начало и конец периода: **from ... to (till)...**
3. Равнозначность обеих частей предположения: “**not only . . . but also**”
4. Указывает на то, что одно событие произошло вместо другого: **instead of**
5. Условие, определяющее возможность наступления действия, следует за словами  
**If, So long as** (если),  
**Provided (that)** (при условии, что),  
**Unless** (если не).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) <b>If</b> additional objects are «political objects», they must satisfy the statutory requirements.  | <b>Если</b> дополнительные цели являются «политическими», то они должны быть в рамках закона.  |
| b) <b>So long as</b> a trade union satisfies the requirements as to the principal objects, it may have any additional objects provided that they are lawful and authorized by its constitution. | <b>Если</b> профсоюз отвечает требованиям в отношении главных целей, то он может иметь любые дополнительные цели <b>при условии, что</b> они являются законными и предусмотрены его уставом. |
| c) A strike is lawful <b>unless</b> its purposes and means are illegal.   | Забастовка является законной, <b>если</b> ее цели и средства <b>не</b> являются незаконными.   |

6. Высказывания, дополняющие и продолжающие мысль, содержат слова:

<b>also</b>	<b>and</b>	а также
<b>too</b>	<b>again</b>	
<b>as well (as)</b>	<b>besides</b>	далее
<b>similarly</b>	<b>further</b>	кроме того
<b>likewise</b>	<b>(furthermore)</b>	более того
<b>in addition (to)</b>	<b>moreover</b>	,
<b>along with</b>		
<b>together with</b>		наряду с

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) The principal objects of a trade union are set out in its rules. <b>Besides</b> , it may have some additional objects. | Главные цели профсоюза изложены в его уставе. <b>Кроме того</b> , он может иметь и дополнительные цели. |
| b) The legality of a strike depends on the means by which it is enforced and  | Законность забастовки зависит от средств, которыми она  |

on its objects. **Further**, it depends on the nature and mode of the concerted cessation of labour.

- c) "Collective agreements" are gentlemen's agreements. They have no legal validity in them selves. **Moreover**, an individual workman can agree to work on terms differing from those of the collective agreements.

осуществляется, и от ее целей. **Далее**, она также зависит от характера и способа соглашения о прекращении работы. «Коллективные договоры» являются джентльменскими соглашениями. Они не имеют юридической силы. **Более того**, отдельный предприниматель или отдельный работник могут прийти к соглашению работать на условиях, отличных от условий коллективного договора.

7. Возможность выбора определяется наличием таких слов, как:

<b>or</b>	или
<b>either ... or ...</b>	или ... или ...
<b>whether ... or ...</b>	то ли ... то ли ...

- a) The Emergency Powers Act, 1920, does not make it an offence for a person to take part in a strike **or** peacefully persuade others to strike.

По закону о Чрезвычайных Полномочиях 1920 г. участие в забастовке **или** мирное побуждение к участию в ней не считается преступлением.

- b) The 1927 Act prohibited "sympathetic strikes" and declared that strikes or lock-outs calculated to coerce the Governments **either** directly **or** indirectly by inflicting hardship on the community were illegal.

Закон 1927 г. запрещал забастовки солидарности и объявлял незаконными забастовки и локауты, рассчитанные на то, чтобы прямо **или** косвенно оказывать давление на правительство путем создания трудностей для жизни общества.

- c) A Trade Union is any combination (**whether** temporary **or** permanent) whose principal objects are determined in its constitution.

Профсоюз – это такое объединение (временное **или** постоянное), основные цели которого записаны в его уставе.

8. Слова, начинающие противопоставления одной мысли другой или вводящие противоположное высказывание:

**but, and, still, yet**(однако), **however, nevertheless, at the same time**

**Переведите тексты разных жанров, используя приемы работы над предложением.**

BBC news

2 September 2013

### **Egypt to try ex-President Morsi for inciting murder**

Supporters of Mr Morsi have kept up the pressure for him to be reinstated.

Egypt's state prosecutor says he has referred ousted President Mohammed Morsi for trial on charges of inciting the murder of protesters.

The accusations relate to violence outside the presidential palace in Cairo last December when at least seven people were killed in clashes.

Fourteen other members of the Muslim Brotherhood are to stand trial on the same charges.

Mr Morsi has been held at a secret location since he was deposed in July.

He faces a number of charges but this case is his first referral for trial.

Since he was ousted from power, the military-backed interim government has cracked down on Brotherhood supporters, who are demanding Mr Morsi's reinstatement.

Last month, hundreds of protesters died when security forces stormed pro-Morsi camps in the capital.

#### **'Palace' case**

The state prosecutor referred the former president for trial late on Sunday, Egypt's state media reported.

They said he would go on trial on charges of "incitement to murder and violence" in December 2012.

Morsi supporters tore down tents set up by protesters outside the palace on 5 December 2012

The date for the trial is yet to be announced.

The case relates to clashes outside the presidential palace in early December 2012.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators had rallied outside the building on the night of 4 December and the following day in protest at what they described as Mr Morsi's illegal decrees giving him sweeping powers and also his drive to change the country's constitution.

On Sunday, state media said an investigation revealed that Mr Morsi had asked the Republican Guard and the minister in charge of police to break up the protesters' sit-in, but they had refused to obey the order.

Mr Morsi's aides are then alleged to have called their supporters to deal with the demonstrators.

At least seven people died in the clashes and hundreds more were injured.

Mr Morsi's supporters say they were defending the palace after being attacked by opposition activists.

Among the other 14 suspects due to go on trial with the ousted president are leading figures in the Brotherhood's political wing, Mohammed al-Beltagi and Essam El-Erian.

Mr Morsi has previously been accused of the "premeditated murder of some prisoners, officers and soldiers" when he and several Muslim Brotherhood leaders were freed during a breakout at a Cairo prison in January 2011.

He is also alleged to have plotted attacks on jails in the uprising that overthrew President Hosni Mubarak and of conspiring with the Palestinian militant group Hamas.

reinstate- восстанавливать в правах

oust-свергать, отстранять от должности

incite- подстрекать, побуждать

accusation-обвинение

interim- временно исполняющий обязанности

rally- митинговать

aide- советник

## Settlement of claims

1. It often happens that one of the parties to the contract considers that the other party has infringed the terms of the contract. In such cases the dissatisfied party may think it necessary to send the other party a letter of complaint which often contains a claim, i. e. a demand for something to which the sender of the letter, in his opinion, has a right as, for instance, a claim for damages or for a reduction in the price etc. Complaints and claims may arise in connection with inferior quality of the goods, late delivery or non-delivery of the goods, transportation, insurance and storage of the goods and in many other cases.

The Sellers, for example, may hold the Buyers responsible for omitting to give transport instructions in time, and the Buyers may make a claim on (against) the Sellers for damage to the goods caused by insufficient packing.

2. Very often the parties agree upon an amicable settlement of the claim in question. If, however, an amicable settlement is not arrived at, the dispute is decided either by a court of law or, which the case is more often, by arbitration. Contracts usually stipulate that in case of arbitration each party should appoint its arbitrator, and, if the two arbitrators cannot agree, they have to appoint an umpire whose decision (award) is final and binding upon both parties.

Disputes between Russian organizations and foreign firms arising out of foreign trade transactions are very often settled by the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission at the Russian Chamber of Commerce\*. This Commission consists of fifteen members appointed by the Presidium of the Russian Chamber of Commerce. When the parties refer their dispute to the Arbitration Commission, each party chooses its Arbitrator from among the members of the Commission. These two Arbitrators appoint an Umpire - another member of the same Commission. If the Arbitrators fail to agree on Umpire, the Umpire is appointed from among the members of the Arbitration by the President of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission.

3. Arbitration clauses in some contracts stipulate that all disputes and differences should be settled by arbitration in a third country, while some other contracts provide for arbitration in the country of the respondent party.

Contracts concluded in accordance with the Rules of different trade associations in the United Kingdom (the Coffee Trade Federation, the London Rubber Trade Association, the London Corn Trade Association, the London Cocoa Association) provide for arbitration to be held in conformity with these Rules.

In contracts for the sale of timber concluded on a standard form adopted by the Timber Trade Federation of the U.K. and V/O «Exportles», it is provided that certain kinds of disputes should be referred for settlement to arbitration in the U.K. and others - to the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission at the Russian Chamber of Commerce in Moscow.

### ***Слова и выражения:***

1. complaint - жалоба, рекламация (на - about)

party to the contract - участник договора, сторона в договоре

to infringe - нарушать

dissatisfied - неудовлетворенный,

letter of complaint - рекламационное письмо, письменная жалоба

demand - требование

reduction - снижение; reduction in the price - снижение цены, скидка

non-delivery - непоставка, недача

2. amicable settlement - дружественное разрешение спора

court of law - суд (государственный)

to be the case - иметь место; which is more often the case - что чаще имеет место

by arbitration - арбитражем, арбитражным судом

arbitrator - арбитр

from among - из числа

umpire - супер-арбитр, третейский судья

to be binding – быть обязательным

to settle – решать

to conclude - заключать

3.respondent - ответчик; respondent party - ответная сторона

to provide - обеспечивать

rules - правила, устав

the CoffeeTradeFederation - федерация по торговле кофе (в Англии)

the LondonRubberTradeAssociation - Лондонская ассоциация по торговле каучуком

the LondonCornTradeAssociation - Лондонская ассоциация по торговле зерном

the LondonCocoaAssociation - Лондонская ассоциация по торговле какао.

### **Business Correspondence**

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that we are completing the fulfilment of contractual obligations under our contract for the construction of the power station in your country and are making arrangements for taking back to Russia part of the building equipment and unused materials brought to your country on a re-exportation basis.

As you know it is now standard practice to sell building equipment and unused materials in the country of the Customer upon completion of the works executed on a «turn-key» basis. We also intend to sell part of the equipment and materials in your country. Since you have expressed your intention to have a first option in purchasing our building equipment, we are sending you a list of the equipment and materials, which we would like to sell in your country.

All the equipment: is serviceable and will be sold with a standard set of spare parts. The equipment will be sold at reasonable prices with allowance made for depreciation of the equipment.

The prices do not include import duties, which should be paid by the Buyer of the equipment in compliance with the customs regulations in force in your country. The inspection of the equipment and materials can be made at any time convenient for you.

Yours faithfully

### **Business Correspondence**

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that the Ministry of Industries has announced tenders for the Construction of an iron and steel complex .

X Tenders are invited for carrying out design works, construction of the project and training of local personnel for the operation of the plant.

We have gained experience in the «turn-key» construction of similar projects and are interested in participating in the tenders.

As you certainly know the implementation of such large-scale projects requires the solution of the number of technical, organizational and financial matters find is carried out successfully if projects are built jointly by several companies.

Hence, we suggest you consider the possibility of our joint participation in the above tenders.

Should you be interested in our proposal, we are ready to prepare a draft Agreement on the establishment or a consortium and to arrange talks on signing it at any time convenient for you.

We shall also be able to discuss the preparation of a joint tender and engagement of a local agency firm to render us assistance in the tenders.

The bidding deadline is set on 5th August, this year. The tender documents will be sent to you on receiving your positive reply.

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*Учебное издание*

**Голдобина Екатерина Александровна  
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**Students studying abroad:  
English for academic mobility**

**Грамматический справочник для студентов  
Часть II**

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