

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ
ДЛЯ СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТА ЗАОЧНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

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Представлены упражнения для систематизации знаний по грамматике, необходимые для овладения устной речью в пределах программного материала, для чтения и понимания специальных текстов на английском языке. Упражнения подобраны по тематическому принципу с учетом нарастающей сложности.

Для слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предисловие

Настоящее пособие предназначено для слушателей заочного отделения, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 – Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности, 40.05.02 – Правоохранительная деятельность, по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 – Юриспруденция. Пособие помогает овладеть основным грамматическим аспектом английского языка на начальном этапе обучения. Пособие может быть использовано при проведении практических занятий и для самостоятельной подготовки.

Пособие состоит из 5 частей (Units). Каждая часть содержит базовые сведения по грамматике и грамматические упражнения. Весь материал пособия строится на активной лексике, что обеспечивает ее высокую повторяемость и хорошее усвоение грамматических явлений.

Unit 1

1. Существительные. Артикли (определенный и неопределенный).

Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж. Предлоги, передающие падежные отношения. Порядок слов в предложении.

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NOUN)

Имена существительные в английском языке не имеют родовых и падежных окончаний и обычно сопровождаются определителями: артиклями (**a/an, the**), местоимениями, существительными в форме притяжательного падежа или предлогами: **a police officer, the police officer, about the police officer, that young police officer, our police officers, this police officer's report**. Определители являются формальными признаками существительных.

Имена существительные бывают **простые**, не имеющие в своём составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов (**a case** – уголовное дело, **an apple** - яблоко), и **производные**, образованные от других частей речи с помощью суффиксов или префиксов или одновременно и того и другого (**an investigator** - следователь, **friendship**- дружба, **injustice** - несправедливость, **unemployment** - безработица).

К наиболее характерным **суффиксам** производных существительных относятся:

-er (-or, -ar): officer, inspector, investigator

-ment: government, appointment

-tion: investigation, solution

-sion: conclusion, supervision

-ance (-ence): importance, conference

-ity: identity, similarity

-ness: witness, kindness

-th: truth, youth

-ist: criminalist, psychologist

Многие существительные по форме совпадают с другими частями речи:

Answer *ответ* – **to answer** *отвечать*

A criminal *преступник* – **criminal** *преступный*

End *конец* – **to end** *кончать(ся), завершать(ся)*

Work *работа* – **to work** *работать*

Ex. 1 Укажите признаки существительных:

The report, his report, the inspector's report, to make a report;

In defense, self-defense, little defense, no defense;

The help, your help, my friend's help, any help, no help, to give necessary help.

Ex. 2 Найдите существительные в следующих предложениях:

1. The successful investigator is effective on the results of his work. 2. Public organizations are of great help in the prevention of crime. 3. The disadvantage of language study is little practice at school. 4. Observation of a crime scene is a significant source of information about a crime. 5. Observing a crime scene we are able to get the information of interest in Criminology.

Ex. 3 Переведите следующие двухкомпонентные и трехкомпонентные сочетания слов. Помните, что в таких сочетаниях последнее слово является главным существительным, а стоящее перед ним слова - его определениями.

1) Police training – police training traditions; 2) Criminal Investigation - Criminal Investigation Department – Criminal Investigation Department program; 3) detective training – detective training college; 4) driver training - driver training instructor - an experienced driver training instructor; 5) law enforcement - law

enforcement agency; 6) financial fraud - computer-related financial fraud; 7) crime solution - crime solution report.

Ex. 4 Переведите беспредложные словосочетания:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. crime prevention problem | 8. state security insurance |
| 2. crime scene search | 9. Constitutional Court responsibility |
| 3. Constitutional law violation | 10. Economic Crimes Department |
| 4. American court system | 11. police personnel inspection |
| 5. Federal court judges | 12. financial policy realization |
| 6. law enforcement education | 13. majority party leader |
| 7. human relations problem | 14. fingerprint identification method |

Ex. 5 Постройте словосочетания по моделям:

Model 1: to educate people – education of people (**-tion; -ment**)

To observe a crime scene; to regulate the traffic; to examine students; to appoint the ministers; to adopt laws; to govern a country; to administer law.

Model 2: degree of a bachelor – bachelor's degree

Degree of a master, life of the students, parents of students, the report of the police officer; interview of the new Prime Minister

Model 3: Department of Education – Education Department

Divisions of the police, system of law enforcement, solution of crime, colleges of law enforcement, prevention of crime, faculty of law, policy of state, observation of a crime scene.

Ех. 6 Вставьте пропущенные предлоги:

1. Interpol is fighting ... international terrorism ... the world. 2. Our cadets are proud ... their future profession. 3. Information technology is dealing ... computers and the Net. 4. While going home ... bus I was reading some books ... Criminal Law. 5. I'm fond ... listening ... rock music.

Ех. 7 Вставьте пропущенные предлоги:

1. The wish ... all people is peace. 2. The cadets are listening ... music ... interest. 3. The problem ... law enforcement professional education ... Russia is ... great importance. 4. Interpol is combating international terrorism ... the world. 5. There is every opportunity ... future law enforcement officers to develop their command skills.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Единственное число	My friend's parents - родители моего друга
Множественное число	My friends' parents - родители моих друзей НО! The children's toys – игрушки детей The policemen's task - задача полицейских

Существительные в притяжательном падеже обозначают принадлежность, отвечают на вопросы «чей? чья? чье?» — «whose?». Употребляется главным образом с существительными, обозначающими одушевленные предметы.

Перевод притяжательной конструкции надо начинать с определяемого слова (с конца), а существительное с апострофом чаще всего переводится в родительном падеже:

my friend's house — дом моего друга

the students' canteen — студенческая столовая

Но! *these policemen's weapon* – оружие этих полицейских

Иногда существительные в форме притяжательного падежа встречаются в выражениях времени, расстояния, с названиями некоторых неодушевленных предметов:

five minutes' break — пятиминутный перерыв

today's newspaper — сегодняшняя газета

Canada's population — население Канады

Ех. 1 Замените существительные с предлогом of существительными в притяжательном падеже:

The house of my father; the car of my son; the books of the girl; the case of this judge; the room of my daughter; the name of her friend; the flat of my brother; the family of their sister; the book of these students

Ех. 2 Замените существительные с предлогом «of» существительными в притяжательном падеже:

1) The interview of Mr. Smith; 2) the weapon of the officer; 3) the case of this judge; 4) the name of her friend; 5) the projects of these students.

Ех. 3 Замените существительные с предлогом «of» существительными в притяжательном падеже:

1) The room of these cadets 2) the books of Miss Smith 3) the report of these young CID men 4) the uniform of that patrolman 5) the guns of those officers.

Ех. 4 Скажите по-английски:

1) Жена моего друга, 2) имя этого ребенка, 3) книги наших курсантов, 4) будущая профессия студента, 5) задачи этих следователей, 6) уголовные дела юристов.

Ех. 5 Скажите по-английски:

1) Сестра моего друга, 2) имена этих детей, 3) книга моего учителя, 4) будущая профессия первокурсника, 5) задачи этих участковых, 6) уголовные дела следователей.

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

1. К существительным в единственном числе добавляется окончание – **s** или – **es**:

Cadet cadets

Cake cakes

После букв **x, s, g** и буквосочетаний **ss, ch, sh**, например **foxes, dishes**.

2. К существительным, оканчивающимся на **y** (после согласной), добавляется окончание – **es**, а буква **y** меняется на **i**:

Family - families **но:** boy - boys

City - cities day - days

1. Окончание –**(e)s** читается:

а) как **[s]** после глухих согласных основы:

Sweet sweets [swi:ts]

Cake cakes [keiks]

б) как **[z]** после звонких согласных и гласных основы:

Flag - flags [z] | investigator - investigators[z]

Apple - apples [z] | officer - officers [z]

2. Окончание – **es** читается как **[iz]** после звуков **[s], [z], [tʃ], [ʃ], [dʒ]**:

Dress - dresses [iz] | wish - wishes [iz]

Nose - nose [ziz] | page - pages [iz]

3. Некоторые существительные имеют особую форму во множественном числе:

Child [tʃaɪld] - children [ˈtʃɪldrən]

tooth - teeth

Woman [ˈwʊmən] - women [ˈwɪmɪn]

goose - geese

Man [mæn] - men [men]

foot - feet

Mouse [maʊs] - mice [maɪs]

fish - fish

Ех. 2 Данные существительные стоят в форме множественного числа.

Прочитайте, затем поставьте их в форму единственного числа.

1. Students, subjects, objects, instruments, photographs, departments, tasks, specialists, graduates;
2. Interviews, officers, investigator, duties, measures, offenders, criminals, pictures, professions, tools, crimes, detectives, perpetrators;
3. Branches, witnesses, judges, places, classes, boxes, traces;
4. Men, women, feet, teeth, children, mice, geese, fish;
5. Schoolboys, housewives, passers-by, mothers-in-law, women-judges, custom-houses, gentlemen, policemen, freshmen.

Ех. 3 Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных, если это возможно.

Report	Importance
Case	Criminal
Data	Copy
News	Crime
Country	Postman
Wife	Police
Fish	Child
Policy	Bridge
Freshman	Foot

Ех. 4 Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число; произведите все необходимые изменения в предложении:

1. This (*investigator*) is an experienced specialist.
2. My brother's (*child*) is good at Mathematics.
3. That (*woman*) is a juvenile inspector.

4. This (*higher school*) is college in the system of law enforcement professional education.
5. The new (*house*) is fashionable and well-built.
6. That (*city*) is not far from the seaside.
7. This young (*man*) is a successful civil lawyer.
8. This student's future (*profession*) is very interesting.
9. That is his (*criminal report*).
10. This (*businessman*) is from Africa.

АРТИКЛИ (ARTICLES)

Неопределенный артикль a / an (перед гласной) — обозначает один, любой предмет данного класса. Он употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными в **единственном числе**: *a police officer, a student, an officer*.

Определенный артикль «the» - употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в **единственном и множественном числе**: *the students of our group; the Krasnodar Law University*.

1. когда обозначает определенный, конкретный предмет или когда о предмете уже упоминалось.

Trafalgar square is situated **in the centre of** London. – Трафальгарская площадь расположена в центре Лондона.

2. Когда ситуация показывает, какое лицо или предмет выделяется.

Have you already observed **the crime scene**? – Вы уже осмотрели место преступления?

Ex. 1 Вставьте артикль *a /an*:

... officer	... apple
... police officer	... green apple
... umbrella	... university
... red umbrella	... law university
... young police officer	... uniform
... police uniform	... interview

Ex. 2 Вставьте артикль *a / an*, если нужно:

... island	... small island
... investigator	... young investigator
... orange	... big orange
... Moscow university	... inspector
... experienced inspector	... young inspector
... American police	... blood stain
... blood stains	... patrol car
... radio-equipped patrol car	... equipped patrol car

Ex. 3 Вставьте артикль *a / an*, если нужно:

... John's umbrella	... detective story
... European continent	... Africa
... criminal offence	... economist
... offence	... world-famous economist
... his criminal offence	... most interesting story
... crime scene	... at ... crime scene

... juvenile inspector ...drunken persons
... interesting story ... uncle

Ex. 4 Вставьте пропущенный артикль *a / an / the*, если нужно:

- 1) I have ... friend. His name is ... Alex. He lives in ... USA.
- 2) Are there any ... blood stains at ... crime scene?
- 3) What is ... name of ... young investigator interviewing ... woman?
- 4) ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
- 5) ... British Isles are formed of ... Great Britain, ... Ireland and ... number of small ... islands situated to ... west of ... European ... continent.

Ex. 5 Вставьте пропущенный артикль *a / an / the*, если нужно:

- 1) ... Mr. Smith is ... police officer. His two sons are ... police officers too.
- 2) ... Tom's mother is ... juvenile inspector.
- 3) ... Alice wants to be ... vet.
- 4) ... Tom's brother has ... good sense of ... humor.
- 5) ... good divisional inspector should be ... sociable.
- 6) ... criminal investigation is ... of ... American police services.
- 7) ... radio-equipped patrol car is usually manned by ... two policemen.

Ex. 6 Вставьте пропущенный артикль *a / an / the*, если нужно:

- 1) Which is ... most interesting story?
- 2) ... first case is usually very difficult.
- 3) ... Browns were in ... Moscow ... last week.
- 4) Let's read ... exercise 3.
- 5) I don't like ... drunken persons.
- 6) Investigation is ... inquiry into ... facts surrounding ... criminal offence.
- 7) I have got ... uncle. He is ... economist.

2. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

Основные суффиксы прилагательных

- **able** / - **ible** (способный к чему-либо): **changeable** – *переменчивый*, **possible** – *возможный*
- **ful** (полный чего-либо): **careful** *заботливый*
- **less** (лишенный чего-либо): **careless** *беззаботный*
- **i(a)n** (об историческом периоде): **Victorian** *викторианский*
- **ish** (обладающий качеством): **reddish** *красноватый*
- **like** (похожий, сходный): **businesslike** *деловитый*

Другие суффиксы: - **ly** (**friendly**), - **al** (**mechanical**), - **ant** (**hesitant**), - **ar** (**circular**), - **ary** (**revolutionary**), - **ate** (**affectionate**), - **ent** (**sufficient**), - **ic** (**energetic**), - **ious** (**glorious**), - **ory** (**sensory**), - **ous** (**humorous**)

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения (Degree of Comparison): **положительную** (Positive Degree), которая является основной формой прилагательного, **сравнительную** (Comparative Degree) и **превосходную** (Superlative Degree). **Например:**

The Missouri is a **long** river. - Миссури – **длинная** река.

(long – *положительная степень*).

The Mississippi is **longer** than the Missouri. – Миссисипи **длиннее** Миссури.

(longer – *сравнительная степень*).

The Mississippi is **the longest** river in North America. – Миссисипи – **самая длинная** река в Северной Америке.

(the longest – *превосходная степень*)

Односложные прилагательные образуют форму сравнительной степени при помощи суффикса **–er**, а форму превосходной степени при помощи суффикса **–est**, которые прибавляются к основной форме

<i>Положительная степень</i>	<i>Сравнительная степень</i>	<i>Превосходная степень</i>
warm [wɔ:rm] теплый	warmer - теплее	(the) warmest – самый теплый
hard [hɑ:rd] тяжелый	harder - тяжелее	(the) hardest – самый тяжелый

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на **–y, –ow, –er, –le**, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

<i>Положительная степень</i>	<i>Сравнительная степень</i>	<i>Превосходная степень</i>
а) polite [pə'laɪt] вежливый	politer- вежливее	(the) politest – самый вежливый
nice [naɪs] приятный	nicer - приятнее	(the) nicest - самый приятный
б) easy ['i:zi] легкий	easier - легче	(the) easiest наилегчайший
low [ləʊ] низкий	lower - ниже	(the) lowest самый низкий
clever ['kleɪvər] умный	cleverer - умнее	(the) cleverest самый умный

Ex. 1 Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в сравнительную или превосходную степень по смыслу:

1. The Volga is ____ (long) river in Europe. It is 3530 km ____ (long)
2. The Mississippi is ____ (long) river in the US. It is about 3779 km ____ (long). It is ____ (long) than Volga.
3. ____ (tall) woman in the world is an American woman, Sandy Allen. She is 231.7 centimetres ____ (tall).
4. I'm ____ (tall) than my brothers. Our dad is ____ (tall) in the family.
5. This is my ____ (old) brother. He is five years ____ (old) than me.
6. We have three children, and our ____ (old) is eight.
7. His picture is ____ (good), but her pictures are ____ (good). Your picture is ____ (good) of all. I like it ____ (well).
8. This is ____ (interesting) book I have ever read. Have you read it?
9. One of ____ (beautiful) tourist attractions in America is the Grand Canyon in Arizona. It is 217 miles long, 4 miles ____ (wide) at ____ (narrow) point, and 18 miles ____ (wide) at ____ (wide) point.
10. Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus are all ____ (big) than Earth, but Venus, Mars, Mercury and Pluto are ____ (small) planets than Earth. Do you know which of the planets is ____ (small)?

Ex. 2 Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в превосходную степень:

1. To learn hard is (good) way to pass your exams successfully.
2. This is the (interesting) story by this writer.
3. I think this test is the (difficult).
4. The (near) cinema is "IMAX".
5. Who is the (tall) in your group?
6. What is the (short) text in the book?
7. Today is the (good) day in my life.
8. Who is the (happy) man in the world?
9. I am (young) in the family.
10. Do you know the (late) news?

Ex. 3 Переведите, используя степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. Гималаи (The Himalayas) - самые высокие горы в мире.
2. Я уверен, новый метод расследования такой же эффективный как и старый (the old one).

3. Это дело более серьезное, чем мы думаем.
4. Чем дольше мы живем, тем больше мы учим.
5. Я уверен, мы можем найти более легкий способ (way), чтобы решить (to solve) эту проблему.

Ех. 4 Переведите, используя степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. Ватикан (Vatican) – самое маленькое государство в мире.
2. Тихий океан – самый большой океан в мире.
3. Анна говорит по-английски хуже, чем ее старшая сестра.
4. Чем больше мы изучаем специальные предметы, тем лучше.
5. Его английский так же хорош, как и его немецкий.

Ех. 5 Переведите, используя степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. Я написал более длинный рапорт, чем Вы.
2. В прошлый раз футбольный матч был более интересным.
3. Артур Конан Дойл – один из моих самых любимых писателей.
4. Это самая трудная работа.
5. Я знаю этого человека хуже, чем ты.
6. У меня больше друзей, чем у него.
7. Это самое легкое упражнение по грамматике.
8. Он говорит по-английски лучше, чем я.
9. Мой друг старше меня на два года.
10. Февраль – самый короткий месяц года.

3. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ. РАЗРЯДЫ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

Личные (Personal Pronouns)

Единственное число

Множественное число

I - я

We - мы

You - ты

You - вы

She - она

They - они

He - он

It – он, она, оно (о животном и предмете)

Притяжательные (Possessive Pronouns)

*Зависимая форма (**dependent forms**) употребляется только с именами существительными*

My - мой, моя, мое, мои

Your - твой, твоя, твое, твои

His - его

Her - ее

Its - его/ее

Our - наш, наша, наше, наши

Your - ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши

Their - их

*Независимая форма (**absolute forms**). Употребляется самостоятельно в конце предложений.*

Mine - мой, моя, мое, мои

Yours - твой, твоя, твое, твои

His - его

Hers - ее

Its - его/ее

Ours - наш, наша, наше, наши

Yours - ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши

Theirs - их

Возвратные (Reflexive Pronouns)

myself

yourself

himself

herself сам, сама, само, сами;

itself себя, себе, собой

ourselves

yourselves

themselves

Указательные (Demonstrative Pronouns)

this - этот, эта, это

these - эти

that - тот, та, то

those - те

such - такая, такой, такое, такие

Вопросительные (Interrogative Pronouns)

Who - кто

What - что (с существительными - какой, какая, какое, какие)

Whose - чей

Which - который

Where - где

Союзные (Conjunctive Pronouns)

Who - кто

What - что

Which - который

Whose - чей

Относительные (Relative Pronouns)

who, which	}	- который, которая
that		- которое, которые
whose		- чей, чья, чье, чьи

Неопределенные (Indefinite Pronouns)

some / any - какой-то, какая-то, какие-то; какой-нибудь, какая-нибудь,
какое-нибудь, какие-нибудь

somebody - какой-либо, какая-либо, какое-либо, какие-либо

someone - кто-то

something - что-то

anybody / anyone - кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кто-то

anything - что-нибудь, что-либо, что-то

one - любой

Отрицательные (Negative Pronouns)

No - никакой, никакая, никакое, никакие

None - никто, ничто, ни один

Nobody / none - никто

Nothing - ничто

Neither ... nor — ни тот, ни другой

Обобщающие (Universal Pronouns)

All - все, всё

Every - каждый, каждая, каждое, всякий, всякая, всякое

Everybody - все

Everything - всё

Both, either - оба, обе, и тот и другой

Other, another - другой

Each — каждый

Ex. 1 Замените существительные соответствующими личными местоимениями в именительном падеже:

Образец: *my name — it; Alex - he*

Your fingerprint, our footprints, a freshman, future investigators, a group of cadets, our country, a patrol car, my parents, my family, my sister, my brother, a school-

girl, a student of my group, my wife, an English lesson, a British specialist, the royal powers, the government.

Ех. 2 Вставьте личные местоимения вместо пропусков:

1. My friend is a young man. ... is a first-year student.
2. My sister is not in Krasnodar now, ... is in Minsk.
3. Our parents are not pensioners, ... are still working.
4. This is a higher school, ... is Law Institute of the Interior Ministry.
5. I am investigating a new criminal case now, ... is rather difficult.

Ех. 3 Поставьте личное местоимение в скобках в форме объектного падежа; переведите предложения:

1. Translate the text, but first read **(it)**.
2. Come to **(I)** tomorrow.
3. Let **(she)** take the fingerprints.
4. English is necessary for **(we)**, study **(it)** every day.
5. Let **(we)** work together.
6. This criminal case is rather difficult, investigate **(it)** thoroughly (тщательно).
7. She is at the bus station, meet **(she)**.
8. Your friend John is in New York now. Write a letter to **(he)**.
9. Give **(she)** your photo.

Ех. 4 Скажите по-английски:

а) я — мне, меня; он — ему, его; она — ей, её; мы — нам, нас; вы — вам, вас; они — им, их;

b) я и мой университет; он и его друзья; мы и наши родители; вы и ваши педагоги; они и их сестры и братья; мы и наша страна; я и моя семья; они и их уроки, моя собака Джек и его привычки.

Ех. 5 Поставьте указательные местоимения во множественное число:

This book, that crime scene, this criminal case, that college, this classroom, that city, this eyewitness, that notebook, that blood stain, this fingerprint;

Ех. 6 Прочтите и переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения:

Эти экзамены; это уголовное дело; этот молодой юрист; твоя будущая работа; эта страна; этот закон; тот закон; эта часть; та часть; этот ребенок

Ех. 7 Укажите в каких случаях вместо точек можно поставить this - these, that - those.

- 1) Я хочу купить рассказы Дж. Лондона. Есть ли у вас ... книга?
- 2) Где... рапорт, который вы получили сегодня утром? – Вот ... рапорт, возьмите его.
- 3) Вот... статья, которой вы интересовались.
- 4) Где... очки, которые я положил на полку.
- 5) Я нашла новый рецепт. ... рецепт довольно экзотический.
- 6) Скоро ли поймают ... преступников, о которых сообщалось в новостях?
- 7) В... городке нет даже приличной гостиницы
- 8) Люди, выходящие из офиса, это... новые сотрудники, о которых я тебе рассказывал.
- 9) Я написал рапорт об осмотре места происшествия. ... рапорт нужно передать старшему следователю.

10) Вам надо поговорить об ... со специалистом.

11) Я встретился с ними в ... маленьком городке недалеко от Лондона.

12) Мы сейчас проезжали мимо... города, где я родился.

Ех. 8 Прочтите и переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на местоимения:

Our police, all my schoolmates, this freshman, many lectures, the experienced lawyer, my future profession, these subjects, those laws, the very detective, another crime, other criminals, such crime scene, some investigators, any divisional inspector, no detection, every search-commander, these operational conditions, your search, that detective, their first investigation, a very good lawyer.

Ех. 9 Переведите, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения:

Посмотреть этот фильм, прочитать ту книгу, овладеть этим предметом, знать этот предмет, прочитать те тексты, перевести наш текст, пойти (**to**) к нашим друзьям, прийти (**to**) в эту школу, написать это письмо, расследовать то дело, подготовить этих следователей, раскрыть те преступления, изучать эти предметы, любить нашу школу, сделать их работу.

Ех. 10 Используйте местоимения вместо выделенных существительных:

1) At Christmas I often give *my friends* presents. 2) *My sister and I* don't walk our dog. 3) Can I speak to *Jane*? 4) Is *Mike* at home? 5) *The bird* is singing lively. 6) *Nelly and Peter* are good friends. 7) *Mrs. Smith* comes home at 6 p.m.

Ex. 11 Вставьте местоимения:

A) *him* B) *her* C) *us* D) *them* E) *me*

- 1) We are going to be ready. Wait for ... , please.
- 2) There is no place for ... in the car.
- 3) Tell ... to come, please.
- 4) Could you pass ... the salt?
- 5) It is too far from
- 6) There is a knock on the door. Ask ... to open it, please.

Ex. 12 Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на вопросительные местоимения:

1. **Which** of these cadets is your friend? 2. **Whose** book is this? 3. **Who** studies English hard? 4. **To whom** are you sending this letter? 5. **When** have you seen him last time? 6. **What** evidence have you found at the crime scene? 7. **Where** did you find the instrument of crime? 8. **Where** is your crime observation report? 9. **Why** didn't you take the fingerprints from that suspect (подозреваемый)?

Ex. 13 Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на союзы и союзные слова.

1. The Police are the organization **whose** subject is to stand for the interests of the public. 2. The tasks **which** are of great importance are to enforce law and order effectively and to do educational and preventive work 3. The trainee is to analyze the operation **which** is of interest for his future work. 4. The personnel selection process is the foundation **on which** a police-public relations program is to stand. 5. Like the patrolman the detective is to be always on guard **when** he is in contact with the public. 6. **What** problems and tasks are the police to deal with nowadays?

Ex. 14 Вставьте вопросительные местоимения по смыслу: *whose, which, who, how, where, when, why*. Прочитайте и переведите предложения:

1. My friend ... name is Boris is a first-year cadet of the Volgograd Investigators Training College. 2. The book ... is on the table is the text-book on Criminal Law and Procedure. 3. The man ... is at the desk is the instructor of Crime Psychology. 4. This is ... you are to do this program. 5. The town ... I am now is in the East of this country. 6. ... I am not busy I usually hang out with my friends. 7. We are to be good specialists in crime detection, that's ... special subjects are of great interest for us. 8. The White House is the place ... the President of the USA lives and works.

Ex. 15 Вставьте вопросительные местоимения по смыслу.

1. I don't know ... to find the instrument of crime.
2. There are some important facts ... are absolutely necessary for crime solution.
3. There are many young men in our country ... are willing to take up law enforcement.
4. I don't know ... the dangerous fugitive escaped a prison
5. ... is done can't be undone.
6. It is uncertain ... he decided to commit a crime.

UNIT 2

1. Глаголы «to be», «to have» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

2. Конструкция there is / there are.

3. Времена глагола в активном залоге.

4. Времена глагола в пассивном залоге.

Значение и функции глагола to be (to)

№ п/п	Функция	Значение	Пример	Перевод
1.	Знаменательный глагол	быть, находиться	She is in London. She was in London in last year.	Она в Лондоне. Она была в Лондоне в прошлом году
2.	Вспомогательный глагол	самостоятельного значения не имеет	I am writing. The book was translated into Russian.	Я пишу книгу. Книгу перевели на русский язык.
3.	Глагол-связка в составном именном сказуемом	самостоятельного значения не имеет	I am busy. I was busy.	Я занят. Я был занят.
4.	Модальный глагол	долженствование, необходимость как результат договоренности	They are to come at 5 o'clock. They were to come at 5 o'clock.	Они должны прийти в пять. Они должны были прийти в пять.

Ех. 1 Перепишите предложения, заполнив пропуски соответствующей формой глагола «to be».

1. Nick ... my friend. He ... a future psychologist.
2. I ... a lieutenant of police.
3. My friend ... not a student. ... you a student? Yes, I
4. Psychology and Criminal is tics ... very interesting subjects.
5. My friends ... first-year students of the Krasnodar Law University.
6. The Krasnodar Law University ... one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement.
7. It ... interesting to read detective stories. My favourite character ... Sherlock Holms.
8. Our special training ... difficult but interesting.

Ех. 2 Перепишите предложения, заполнив пропуски соответствующей формой глагола «to be».

1. I ... a freshman of the Krasnodar University of Internal Affairs.
2. My future profession is difficult but interesting.
3. ... you a future civil lawyer? – No, I ... not.
4. English ... one of our subjects here. I think, it'... necessary to master English now for a modern police officer.
5. They ... future detectives, operatives of the Criminal Investigation Department or the C.I.D.
6. What time ... it now?
7. Smoking ... bad for your health.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ «THERE IS / ARE»

Тип предложения	Сообщение о наличии в данном месте какого-либо предмета или лица	
Утвердительное +	There is an apple on the plate. На тарелке (есть, имеется, находится, лежит) яблоко.	There are two apples on the plate. На тарелке (есть, имеются, находятся, лежат) два яблока.
Вопросительные ?	Is there an apple on the plate? - Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Are there two apples on the plate? - Yes, there are. / No there aren't.
Отрицательные -	There isn't an apple on the plate. There is no apple on the plate.	There aren't any apples on the plate. There are no apples on the plate.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

There is a book and two pencils on the table.

There are two pencils and a book on the table.

Ex. 1 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на конструкцию *there is / there are*.

1. There is little time for the rest.
2. There is little blood at the crime scene.
3. There is a lot of useful information in this book.
4. There is very little interesting news for you.
5. There is some money on my personal account.
6. There are a few students in the library.
7. There are few sports facilities in their school.
8. There are several gyms in my institute.
9. There are some difficult words in this text.
10. There is much new material in the lesson.

Ex. 2 Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь образцом:

Example: *Is there a police university in Krasnodar?*

Yes, there is. There is a police university in Krasnodar.

1. Is there a correspondence department in the Krasnodar University?
2. Is there a student hostel in the University?
3. Is there a post-graduate course in the University?
4. Is there a computer centre in your University?
5. Are there any scientific clubs in your University?
6. Are there any special laboratories in the Krasnodar University?
7. Are there many sports facilities in the Krasnodar University?
8. Are there any well equipped reading-rooms in the Krasnodar University?

Ex. 3 Раскройте скобки, выбирая нужную форму глагола.

1. There (is, are) two departments in our academy.
2. There (is, are) a book shop and two canteens on the ground floor.
3. (Is, are) there any up-to-date laboratories at your department?
4. There (is, are) two well-equipped reading-halls and a good special library in our university.
5. There (is, are) everything for successful interesting studies here.

Ex. 4 Употребите правильную форму глагола “to have”

1. We (to have) three or four classes a day.
2. I (to have) a lecture on Psychology once a week.
3. You (to have) many friends in our University.
4. He (to have) only one child.
5. The train (to arrive) at 6 p.m.

6. Our group (to have) special training today.
7. The cadets of our university (to have) to wear special police uniform.

Ex. 5 Поставьте глаголы **to be, to have** в соответствующую форму.

Переведите предложения.

- 1) My sister (to have) a small house at the seaside.
- 2) Our teacher (to be) in the English class now.
- 3) The name of this street (to be) Red street.
- 4) I (not /to have) much leisure time at home.
- 5) My best friend (to be) a student of the Krasnodar Law University.
- 6) The houses in this street (not / to be) of interesting architecture.
- 7) My wife (not / to have) many relatives in Moscow.
- 8) I (to have) no free time today.
- 9) My friends (to have) a good flat not far from the IMAX cinema.
- 10) My friend and I (to be) of the same age.
- 11) This young man (to have) no friends at work.
- 12) I (to have) no news today.
- 13) You (to have) a large family?
- 14) Your friend (to have) any English newspapers at home?
- 15) Your sister and brother (to be) students?
- 16) These students (to have) classes in English twice a week.
- 17) We (not / to be) very busy now.

Времена глагола Simple, Progressive, Perfect в активном залоге

ALL TENSES COMPARED. Все времена в сравнении

ТАБЛИЦА № 14

ACTIVE

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
	Констатация факта	Процесс	Завершенность	Процесс в течение некоторого периода времени
PRESENT	V, V-s I write Я пишу (часто)	am is are } V-ing I am writing Я пишу (сейчас)	have has } V-III I have written Я написал (уже, только что)	have has } been V-ing I have been writing Я пишу (уже час, с двух часов)
PAST	V < ed II I wrote Я написал (вчера; два дня тому назад)	was were } V-ing I was writing Я писал (вчера в два часа; когда он вошел)	had V-III I had written Я написал (вчера к трем часам; до того, как он пришел)	had been V-ing I had been writing Я писал (уже два часа, когда он пришел)
FUTURE	will (shall) V I will (shall) write Я буду писать (завтра)	will (shall) be V-ing I will (shall) be writing Я буду писать (завтра в три часа)	will (shall) have V-III I will (shall) have written Я напишу (завтра к трем часам)	will (shall) have been V-ing I will (shall) have been writing Я буду писать (завтра уже три часа, когда он придет)

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:

V — основа глагола
V-s — форма глагола в третьем лице единственного числа
V-ed — Past Simple правильных глаголов
V-II — Past Simple неправильных глаголов
V-III — Participle II правильных и неправильных глаголов («третья» форма глаголов)
V-ing — Participle I



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The **Present Indefinite** употребляется для выражения:

- Обычного, повторяющегося действия в настоящем:
They **go** to the country every weekend.
- Относящегося к настоящему времени в широком смысле слова:

I **work as** a teacher.

3. Общеизвестных истин:

The Neva **flows** into the Baltic Sea.

4. Будущего действия с глаголами движения **come, go, leave, start, arrive**:

The train **starts** in half an hour.

5. Совершающегося в момент речи с глаголами, которые не употребляются в длительном времени:

I **see** George at the window. **Ask** him to come nearer. I **hear** you quite well.

6. Для передачи инструкций:

First you **cross** the street then turn left.

7. Последовательности действий, быстро следующих друг за другом (например, в спортивных комментариях):

The boys **fight** like tigers. Thompson **gathers** the ball and **passes** to Roger who **makes** no mistake.

Ex.1 Заполните таблицу неправильных глаголов:

V1	V2	V3
1. buy
2. catch
3. come
4. do
5. draw
6. eat
7. leave
8. make
9. put
10. sleep

Ex. 2 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в форму the **Present Perfect** и the **Present Continuous**.

Present Perfect

1. (do)

He.....

2. (draw)

They.....

3. (make)

I.....

4. (catch)

It.....

5. (eat)

We.....

6. (sleep)

He.....

7. (go)

They.....

Present Continuous

He.....

They.....

I.....

It.....

We.....

He.....

They.....

Ex. 3 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение выделенных слов:

1. **Plan** your work. 2. **Park** the car at the parking place. 3. **Number** the pages. 4. **Order** these books in the library. 5. **Address** the chief of the department. 6. **Name** the witnesses. 7. **Pause** before asking new questions. 8. **Stop** at the crossroads. 9. **Note** the place. 10. **Place** the note there. 11. **Clear** the table (place). 12. **Clear up** the situation. 13. **Interview** the suspects. 14. **Paper** these things. 15. **Paper** the room. 16. **Sort** out the most important evidence.

Ex. 4 Переведите предложения.

1. The question is whether (ли) he is able to do it alone. 2. That he will do it is quite certain. 3. Evidence is always present at a crime scene. The question is whether you manage to find it or not. 4. How you are going to do that depends on

your abilities. 5. Which of you knows it is very interesting. 6. When you come to the conclusion will define the case.

Ех. 5 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствующую видовременную форму:

1. We always (to consult) a dictionary when we (to translate) texts.
2. We (to take part) in a sport competition last Sunday.
3. He (to study) at the Law Department now.
4. I (to graduate) from the University in 5 years and (to become) a lawyer.
5. The students (to come) to the lectures every day.
6. I (to be) glad to meet my old friend yesterday.
7. She (to work) at the library now (at 5 o'clock tomorrow)
8. What you (to do) here? – I (to look) for my pen.
9. He (to go) to the theater every Sunday.
10. They (to finish) their work by last Monday.
11. I (to enter) the University next year.
12. I (to see) this adventure film already.
13. We (to prepare) our exercises by 5 o'clock yesterday.

Ех. 6 Закончите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную форму. The Present Perfect, the Present Simple или the Present Continuous?

1. I (*be*) busy now. I (*do*) my homework.
2. I can help you. I (*be*) free now. I (*do*) my homework.
3. Look! John (*wash*) his bike. He is funny, isn't he?
4. John (*wash*) his bike. Now the bike ... (*be*) clean.
5. I (*learn*) the new words now.
6. I (*learn*) the words and I can go out with you.
7. I (*not / read*) the story.
8. I ... (*read*) the story. I think I can answer your questions about it.

Времена глагола Simple, Progressive, Perfect в пассивном залоге

ALL TENSES COMPARED. Все времена в сравнении				
ТАБЛИЦА № 15				
PASSIVE				
	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
PRESENT	am is are	am is are	have has	
	V-III *	being V-III	V-III	
	I am instructed Меня инструктируют (каждый год)	I am being instructed Меня инструктируют (сейчас)	I have been instructed Меня проинструктировали (уже)	
PAST	was were	was were	had been V-III	Вместо отсутствующих форм Perfect Progressive употребляются формы Perfect
	V-III	being V-III		
	I was instructed Меня инструктировали (вчера)	I was being instructed Меня инструктировали (когда он вошел)	I had been instructed Меня уже проинструктировали (к тому времени, когда он пришел)	
FUTURE	will (shall) be V-III	Вместо отсутствующей формы употребляется Future Simple	will (shall) have been V-III	
	I will be instructed Меня будут инструктировать (завтра)		I will have been instructed Меня уже проинструктируют (к трем часам)	
* V-III — Participle II правильных и неправильных глаголов («третья» форма глаголов)				

Пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется во всех временах, кроме группы Perfect Continuous, а также времени Future Continuous.

Кроме того, пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется в оборотах, которые переводятся на русский как неопределенно личное предложение.

It's said that you shouldn't forgive the one who has deceived you once.

- Говорят, что нельзя прощать тех, кто однажды тебя обманул.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы пассивного залога образуются таким же способом, как и во всех временах: делается инверсия при вопросе, прибавляется частица **not** к вспомогательному глаголу при отрицании, в данном случае – к глаголу **to be**.

При переводе пассивного залога следует помнить, что данный оборот может переводиться несколькими способами.

I was abused but I said nothing. - Меня оскорбили, но я ничего не сказал. Я был оскорблен, но ничего не сказал.

Также в страдательный залог нельзя перевести модальные глаголы, многие глаголы чувств и состояния, а также глаголы связки (тот же глагол **to be**).

Ex. 1 Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы, данные в скобках, в правильной форме Passive Voice:

1. A: Are you going to the concert tonight?
B: No, it ... (cancel) because the singer is ill.
2. A: That film was brilliant!
B: Yes, and did you know it ... (direct) by John Travolta?
3. A: Who ... (Robinson Crusoe / write) by?
4. B: Daniel Defoe, of course!
5. A: Have you tried on (примерять) your uniform yet?
B: Not yet. The changes ... (make) as we speak.
6. A: Why is your hand bandaged?
B: I ... (bite) by a dog
7. A: Have you seen the final results of the experiment?
B: No, they ... (present) at the conference next week.
8. A: When will lunch be ready?
B: It ... (prepare) by the cook now.
9. A: Has there been any mail lately?
B: Yes. A package ... (deliver) yesterday.

10. A: That is a beautiful dress.
B: Thanks. It ... (give) to me by my mum.
11. A: Was Katy at the party?
B: No. She ... (not / invite)

Ex. 2 Перепишите данный текст, используя пассивную форму глаголов (Passive Voice).

Thieves broke into the Smiths' house last night. The police are dusting the house now for fingerprints but they haven't found any evidence yet. They have already questioned the neighbours but they haven't arrested any suspects yet. The police have released two artists' impressions and hopefully they will find the thieves soon. When the police find them, they will interrogate them and maybe they will recover the stolen goods.

The Smiths' house was broken into last night.....

Ex. 3 Прочитайте и переведите предложения, используя the Passive Voice:

1. The first Russian University was founded in 1755. 2. Books by Jack London are read by many readers with great interest. 3. Many books by American writers have been translated into Russian. 4. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by the district courts. 5. Future investigators and detectives are trained at the Krasnodar University of the MIA. 6. All the exams will be passed well. 7. This criminal case has been already solved.

Ex. 4 Выберите нужную форму сказуемого (Active or Passive). Помните о порядке слов в предложении:

1. Russia (*washes; is washed*) by seas and oceans in the North and in the East.
2. At our institute the students (*teach; are taught*) three foreign languages.
3. The first Russian University (*founded; was founded*) in 1755.

4. I am sure the exams (*will pass; will be passed*) successfully.
5. Our gym (*equips; is equipped*) well. It's interesting to train there.
6. English (*speaks; is spoken*) at our English tutorials.
7. Specialists of high qualification (*train; are trained*) at the Krasnodar University of the MIA.
8. The Presidential elections (*holds; are held*) every four years in the USA.

Ex. 5 Измените предложения из активного залога в пассивный:

1. The students saw this English film last week.
2. I interrogated that witness yesterday.
3. The investigator has already observed a crime scene.
4. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
5. The students attend lectures and seminars with interest.
6. The Krasnodar University of the MIA trains future detectives and investigators for Krasnodar region.
7. The students will translate this text at home.
8. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the East.
9. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.
10. The President recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.

Ex. 6 Переведите предложения, используя глаголы в скобках в форме Passive Voice:

1. Меня спрашивали на прошлом занятии по уголовному праву (**to ask**).
2. Экзамены будут сданы успешно (**to pass**).
3. Президент США избирается каждые четыре года (**to elect**).
4. Специальным предметам нас будут обучать на третьем и четвертом курсах (**to teach**).
5. Наша страна омывается морями и океанами на севере и востоке (**to wash**).

6. На занятии много говорилось о нашей будущей профессии (**to speak of**).
7. Президентские выборы будут проводиться в следующем году (**to hold**).

Ex. 7 Перепишите предложения, употребляя сказуемое в активном залоге (in the Active Voice).

Example: The children *were* carefully *examined* by the doctor.

The doctor carefully *examined* the children.

1. The pupils **will be given** out prizes by headmaster.
2. Many tasty things **will be made** by Mother for our birthday party.
3. She **is being told** a wonderful story by her Granny.
4. Yesterday my tape-recorder **was repaired** by my friend.
5. This rule **has already been explained** by our teacher.
6. The test **had been written** by the students before the bell rang.
7. Many unusual criminal cases **were used** by Arthur Conan Doyle in his detective stories.
8. Look, trees **are being planted** by the children in our yard.

Ex. 8 Выберите правильную форму сказуемого в активном или пассивном залоге (Active or Passive):

1. The book **is being discussed** / **is discussing** now.
2. The children **are being played** / **are playing** football in the yard.
3. This fact **was mentioned** / **mentioned** by many people.
4. Our car **is usually repaired** / **repairs** in Mike Anderson's garage.
5. The children **have been put** to bed / **will put** to bed by their nurse.
6. All my questions **were answered** / **will answer** after classes.
7. The flowers **will be watered** / **are watering** in the evening.
8. My parents **aren't approved of** / **don't approve** of heavily made up girls.
9. The suit-cases **had been packed** / **had packed** by 6 o'clock as the train **started** /

was started at 7 p.m.

10. The house **didn't live** in / **was not lived** in autumn and winter.

11. The garden **looks after** very well / **is well looked after**.

12. Doctors **send for** / **are sent for** when people feel unwell.

Ex. 9 Выберите правильную форму сказуемого в активном или пассивном залоге (Active or Passive):

1. Russia (washes; is washed) by seas and oceans in the North and in the East.

2. The case (has investigated; has been investigated) successfully.

3. At our Institute the students (teach; are taught) English, German or French.

4. The Moscow University (founded; was founded) in 1755.

5. My friend (has finished; has been finished) the translation of this exercise.

6. I am sure the exams (will pass; will be passed) successfully.

7. This event (is reporting; is being reported) about in all newspapers.

8. Our language lab (equips; is equipped) well. It's interesting to work there.

9. (Did/write; was/written) his test without mistakes?

10. English (speaks; is spoken) at our English lessons.

11. A very interesting competition (has organized; has been organized) by the chair of foreign languages.

12. Specialists of high qualification (train; are trained) at the Moscow Law Institute.

Ex. 10 Прочитайте и переведите пассивные конструкции.

1) The suspect was traced and located. 2) The facts are gathered for court presentation. 3) The division of the investigation into three phases is made for convenience of discussion. 4) The same evidence is often used for all three objectives. 5) The criminal is identified.

Ex. 11 Рассмотрите предложения в пассивном залоге Present, Past, Future Tenses. Переведите.

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. A crime scene search report will be written later.
3. Have you heard the news? The Governor had been shot.
4. The director was being interviewed when I came in.
5. The fine was given to me at the place of accident.
6. Jane didn't know about the change of plans. She hadn't been told.
7. A dangerous criminal has just been apprehended.
8. A new criminal lab will have been equipped by summer.
9. The eyewitness of a bank robbery is being interrogated now.
10. He found out that the house had been sold to a rich American.

Ex.12 Сделайте предложения вопросительными (A) и отрицательными (B).

(A)

1. Some money will be given to you.
2. A victim of crime is being interviewed at the moment.
3. The President of Russia is elected every 6 years.
4. The bank robbery was committed by a gang group.

(B)

1. A policeman said that detailed instructions had been given.
2. The old prison has been reconstructed lately.
3. The monument was put up before Victory Day.
4. The matter will be discussed at the next meeting.

Ex. 13 Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге (Passive Voice), используя the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Students write tests every month.
2. The Americans elect the US President every four years.
3. They export millions of cars from Japan every year.
4. People don't use this road very often.
5. An investigator should solve the case.
6. He translates articles every day.
7. She doesn't send telegrams before every holiday.

Ex. 14 Поставьте глаголы в рамке в Past Indefinite Tense в пассивном залоге.

Invent, plant, kill, write, build, name, Discover, design, paint

1. When ... America ... ?
2. Five fruit-trees ... in our garden last year.
3. The picture Mona Liza ... by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. John Kennedy ... in his car.
5. Radio ... by A. Popov.
6. The first pyramid of Egypt ... around 3000 BC.
7. The Winter Palace ... by Rastrelli.
8. "War and Peace" ... by L. Tolstoy.
9. Rossi street ... after a famous Russian architect.

Ex. 15 Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму:

A Noble Gangster

There (to be) a time when the owners of shops and business in Chicago (pay) large sums of money to gangsters in return for "protection". So racket is not a modern crime. Six hundred years ago Sir John Hawkwood (arrive) in Italy with a band of soldiers and began (live) near Florence. When Italian city-states (to be) at

war with each other, Hawkwood (give) his soldiers to princes who (pay) much money that the (demand). In times of peace, when business (to be) bad, Hawkwood and his men (march) into a city-state and (burn) down a few farms. He (go) away when “protection” money was (pay) to him. In this way Hawkwood (make) large sums of money. But the Italians (like) him and (respect) him as a hero.

UNIT 3 НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ

1. Инфинитив, его синтаксические функции и способы перевода.

Инфинитивные конструкции.

2. Причастия, его синтаксические функции и способы перевода. Причастные обороты.

3. Герундий, его синтаксические функции и способы перевода.

1. Инфинитив, его синтаксические функции и способы перевода.

№ п\п	Функция инфинитива	Пример	Перевод
1.	Подлежащее	To read much is to know much.	Много читать значит много знать.
2.	Часть простого сказуемого	I'll read much in summer.	Летом я буду много читать .
3.	Часть сложного глагольного сказуемого	We must read much. I began to read much when I was ten.	Нам надо много читать . Я начал много читать , когда мне было десять.
4.	Часть составного именного сказуемого	My wish is to read much.	Мое желание - много читать .
5.	Дополнение	I decided to read much.	Я решил много читать .
6.	Определение	In my class I was the first to read this book.	В моем классе я первая прочла эту книгу.
7.	Обстоятельства	I go to the reading-hall to read books	Я хожу в читальный зал, чтобы читать .

Ex. 1 Переведите, обращая внимание на инфинитивы:

1. These results may be presumed to be successful.
2. The system can be expected to give a good basis for our research.
3. The investigation was announced to proceed satisfactorily.
4. The conditions seem to have been poorly chosen.
5. The crime rate proved to be increasing.
6. This investigation is likely to produce good results.
7. The fact may be proved to be of great importance.
8. The technique is believed to have become a norm.
9. The efficiency of this method can be predicted to be high.
10. The reaction could appear to involve the force.
11. Negative attitude of the public is assumed to arise from improper actions of the police.

Ex. 2 Переведите, обращая внимание на инфинитивы:

1. This case is unlikely to be investigated quickly.
2. The policeman saw the criminal run away.
3. Is it difficult for you to answer this question?
4. To be or not to be that is the question.
5. Only two things are possible: to be done or to be undone.
6. Don't let the interrogation go out of control.
7. I am to search a crime scene carefully.

Ex. 3 Укажите конструкции «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом» (Objective-with-the-infinitive Construction). Переведите предложения.

1. You must let me have time to consider your proposal.
2. I believe the duty of a police officer is to make you obey the law and things like that, isn't it?
3. From the age of five he had come to the studio to watch his own father work.

4. I had seen her eyes glaze over when he was talking enthusiastically.
5. He hated people to argue about things of no importance.
6. He declared himself to be a member of the club.
7. At last they got him to write a letter to his brother.

Ex. 4 Переведите, обращая внимание на инфинитивы:

1. In America a complicated machinery is necessary to alter the Constitution whereas in England it is rather easy to alter the laws.
2. The English Constitution is considered to be flexible because, Parliament can «make or unmake» any law rather easily.
3. To alter the Constitution it is not necessary to have a complicated machinery in England, so all laws can be altered with ease.
4. In theory the Sovereign in the United Kingdom is to regarded be an active party to the making of laws, but in practice he has shadowy veto
5. In order to understand English Constitutional law you should study numerous documents, various statutes, judicial decisions and others.
6. Though the king is supposed to be the nominal Sovereign, any particular Parliament during the period of its existence is legally supreme
7. The correctional establishments are supposed to rehabilitate the offenders through labour.
8. Most of historians regard the US Constitution to be a conservative document
9. This evidence proved to have helped the investigator in solving the crime.
10. The people watched the policeman protect the crime scene.
11. This young man is unlikely to have committed a crime.
12. These facts are expected to help identify the offender.
13. The person to be interviewed is supposed to have witnessed the crime.

2. Образование и употребление причастий Participle I , Participle II. Конструкции с причастиями

Participle I

1. Причастие I является неличной формой глагола, имеющей как глагольные, так и именные (прилагательного и наречия) черты.

2. Причастие I имеет формы времени и залога, как показано в таблице.

Tense \ Voice	Active	Passive	Action
Indefinite	asking reading	being { asked read	Simultaneous
Perfect	having { asked read	having being { asked read	Prior

3. Причастие I употребляется в следующих **синтаксических функциях**:

Определения: We were like two children preparing for the treat of our life.

Обстоятельства:

a) образа действия и сопутствующего обстоятельства - John sat on the sofa reading a newspaper.

b) сравнения: - This was said as if thinking aloud.

c) времени: - Having done this he got up and went over, to the window.

d) причины: - Being slightly deaf the name had not come clearly to her.

e) уступки: - Though having started rather late they arrived at the appointed place on time.

f) условия: - If being told what to do they will certainly try to help you.

g) вводного члена предложения: - Judging by appearances he looked like a man whose life was hard and full of sorrows.

h) части именного сказуемого: - The news was alarming. 2. The effect of her words was terrifying

Ex. 1 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод действительного причастия (Participle I). New words: **dangerous** - опасный

1. The man running away from the crime scene is the criminal.
2. The officer investigating this crime is very clever.
3. The person acting at the crime scene was a dangerous criminal.
4. The operative detecting the criminal is a young graduate of the Tyumen Higher School.
5. What is the name of the woman being interrogated?

Ex. 2 Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на то, что Participle I может быть частью сказуемого, когда оно сочетается с глаголом **to be**.

1. My schoolmate A. is sitting next to me.
2. My schoolmate A. sitting next to me is from Volgograd.
3. Colonel of Police Ivanov's lectures are always informative. While listening to him you are getting to know interesting things.
4. Today at the practical instructions we are learning special means, methods and forms of crime prevention.
5. Lieutenant- Colonel of Police Ivanov teaching us to search for, find, collect and lift evidence at the crime scene is a great specialist in Criminalistics.

Ex. 3 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на синтаксическую функцию причастий:

1. It was a dreadful thing that he now proposed a breach of law (нарушение закона), which if **discovered** would bring them into the police court.
2. He answered through the **locked** door.

3. The criminal did not even glance at the *murdered* man.
4. She woke up early *disturbed* by the noisy neighbors.
5. The general entered the room *accompanied* by six senior officers.
6. He will certainly come if *asked*.
7. I hate people who cry over *spilt* milk.
8. When *put* to vote the resolution was carried unanimously.

Ex. 4 От глаголов в скобках образуйте страдательные причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II)

1. There were letters from London and more letters (*postmark*) from places like Mexico City and Cannes.
2. She looked (*annoy*).
3. If (*give*) instructions he will manage to do this work in time.
4. The snow (*clear away*) only yesterday began to fall again.
5. He often came to the beach (*accompany*) by a black terrier.
6. The message will lose its importance if (*not deliver*) immediately.
7. The commander cannot remain (*misunderstand*).
8. He began to move up the promotion ladder (*compete*) with other officers.

Ex. 5 От глаголов в скобках образуйте страдательные причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) или действительные причастия (Participle I)

1. I sat in the corner (*watch*) the guests.
2. He was deeply (*impress*) by the woman who stood (*wait*) for a car.
3. In five minutes we were in the middle of a (*heat*) argument.
4. (*Steal*) goods must be (*identify*) as the property of the real owner.
5. She was staring at him with wide and (*terrify*) eyes.
6. Anyone (*seek*) advice upon any security problem need communication with the Police.
7. In the course of studies there are lectures, seminars, practical demonstrations (*include*) a one-week practical training.

Ex. 6 Выберите правильную форму причастия:

1. I enjoyed the book. It was very **interested** / **interesting**.
2. They were **shocked** / **shocking** when they heard the news.
3. He thought the story was **amused** / **amusing**.
4. I was **worried** / **worrying** when she didn't come home.
5. It was **surprised** / **surprising** that she didn't come to the station.
6. I usually find hockey rather **bored** / **boring**.
7. Are you **interested** / **interesting** in biology?
8. She was far too **frightened** / **frightening** to call.

Ex. 7 Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на перевод причастий (Participle I and Participle II.)

changing facts	establishing factor
changed facts	established factor
apprehending officer	mentioning person
apprehended officer	mentioned person
proving facts	training officer
proved facts	trained officer
organizing commission	developing countries
organized crime commission	developed countries

Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) – НЛО!

Ex. 8 Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на перевод Participle II как прилагательного (A) и как наречия (B).

A. the problem faced by the expert is ...;
the question answered by the witness was ...;
the suspect watched by the inspector crossed the street;
the facts spoken about were ...;

the problem worked at must ...;
the detailed information was ...;
the discussed problem can be ...;
the developed fingerprints must ...;

B. When carefully examined, the crime scene is ...

If properly preserved, the evidence can be ...

Although interviewed, the witness did not give ...

If developed, the fingerprints may be ...

When used, the apparatus did not produce ...

If handled properly, the evidence is ...

Ex. 9 Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на перевод Participle II

1. When organized, the police became an effective instrument in fighting against crime committed. 2. All the principles mentioned by the commission proposed observance of law. 3. The problem dealt with in the report was an important one. 4. The accuracy required from the weapon depended on its proper handling. 5. The facts disclosed were more important than those received during the interrogation. 6. If handled properly, the apparatus could transmit photographs of fingerprints into another state. 7. The facts faced by the investigator proved the innocence of the accused.

Ex. 10 Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на перевод причастий:

1. Having been questioned a second time, the woman realized that she was suspected of the murder.
2. The data reported were used in the experiment
3. Having passed the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays.
4. The paper reviewed dealt with the new achievements in computer technology.
5. All criminal trials in Britain are held before a judge and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary people.

Ех. 11 Определите функцию Participle I и назовите признаки выполняемой функции в каждом случае. Переведите Participle I в зависимости от функции.

1. The investigating officer is
2. Investigating this crime the officer was
3. While investigating this crime the officer was
4. The officer investigating this crime is
5. The officer is investigating this crime
6. , the officer investigating this crime.
7. The reading man was
8. Reading the case the investigator was
9. While reading the case the investigator was
10. The investigator reading this case was
11. The investigator is reading this case
12. The investigator reading this case, the operative of the C.I.D. is

Ех. 12 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастные обороты.

1. He is going to have this job finished.
2. The door being opened, we heard the teacher speaking with a student.
3. Mike's uniform needs ironing, and Pete's shoes need polishing.
4. Mike had the TV set repaired some days ago.
5. You must go to the hairdresser's and have your hair cut.
6. I heard him answering the question on the US Constitution.
7. The people want the public order being always maintained.
8. Freedom of speech and demonstration was reported being violated.

Ex. 10 Переведите **текст**, обращая внимание на причастия (the Participles).

New words: design - *конструировать*; preside – *осуществлять руководство*; install - *устанавливать*; demand - *требование*; felony–*уголовное преступление*; occur - *случаться*; intruder - *нарушитель*; warrant - *ордер*.

Roll call is an information affair **used** in police precinct stations for police personnel before their shift. The **presiding** officer advises the patrolmen of crimes **occurred** in the precinct during the past 24 hours and of any possible unusual demands for police services **expecting** during the **coming** shift. In addition, the patrolmen get a fresh list of **unrecovered stolen** cars and the names of the people **wanted** on new felony warrants, roll call usually **taking** from ten to twenty minutes. After roll call patrol cars **manned** by two officers **go cruising and patrolling** the streets. In addition to regular precinct shifts there is a tactical squad of about 15 cars responsible for **making** accidents reports in traffic accidents **involving** personal injuries. The calls and incidents **handled** by one squad car include different matters: **stolen** cars, **unsecured** business, hit-and-run accidents, **drunk** person, «silent alarm». A «silent alarm» is a protective device, **installed** by many businessmen, **designed** to warn of any intruder and **given** at the office of the private alarm company. When **given**, silent alarm advises the police to arrive at the scene as quickly as possible.

Помните, что причастие, стоящее после подлежащего, может быть определением или образовывать независимый причастный оборот.

Ex. 11 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на **независимые** причастные обороты. (Participle Constructions).

1. The article being interesting and important, I used it in my report.
2. He sat watching TV, the newspaper forgotten on his knees.
3. The text being easy, the students could read and translate it easily.
4. If read, the article must be discussed.
5. When arrested, a person must be identified and fingerprinted.
6. A «silent alarm» given, the patrolmen are to arrive at the scene as quickly as possible.
7. A «silent alarm» being a protective device, I have installed it in the office.

Ex. 12 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на **независимые** причастные обороты. (Participle Constructions).

Commit – совершать; **at the disposal of** – в распоряжении, **approach** – подход.

1. The man running away from the crime scene, no evidence was at the disposal of the police.
2. This officer investigating the crime, crime detection was a success.
3. The person acting at the crime scene, some traces of the criminal act are usually at the disposal of the detectives.
4. The crime was committed, the operative detecting the criminal.
5. The Omsk Law Institute is a higher school of future operatives of the C.I.D., the Volgograd Investigator's Training College being a higher school of future investigators.
6. Crime prevention is to be in the focus of police's activity, prevention of the origin of criminal motives being the aim of the moral approach to the problem.

3. Герундий, его синтаксические функции и способы перевода

	Active	Passive
Non-perfect	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

1. Герундий имеет формы действительного и страдательного залога:

I hate interrupting people - *Терпеть не могу прерывать людей*

I hate being interrupted – *Терпеть не могу, когда меня прерывают*

2. Герундий имеет формы относительного времени.

Временные формы герундия, так же как временные формы инфинитива и причастия, не выражают абсолютного времени. Они выражают лишь относительное время.

Неперфектная форма герундия обозначает действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого или будущее по отношению к глаголу-сказуемому.

They accuse (accused) him of lying – Они обвиняют (обвинили) его в том, что он лжет

He dreams of becoming a famous detective. – Он мечтает о том, что станет знаменитым детективом.

Перфектная форма герундия обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола - сказуемого.

He is proud of having won first prize - Он гордится тем, что завоевал первый приз

They accuse (accused) him of having lied - Они обвиняют (обвинили) его в том, что он солгал

3. Герундий может иметь дополнение.

He risked appearing on TV - Он рискнул выступить по телевидению

Avoid making such remarks – Избегайте делать такие замечания.

Синтаксические функции герундия

Герундий может выступать в предложении как:

№ n/n	Функция герундия	Пример	Перевод
1.	Подлежащее	<i>Listening to music is my favorite occupation.</i>	Слушать музыку – мое любимое занятие.
2.	Часть составного именного сказуемого	<i>My favorite occupation is listening to music.</i>	Мое любимое занятие – слушать музыку.
3.	Часть составного глагольного сказуемого*	<i>I began listening to music when I was six.</i>	Я начал слушать музыку лет в шесть.
4.	Дополнение	<i>I enjoy listening to music.</i>	Я получаю удовольствие, когда слушаю музыку.
5.	Определение	<i>She has a habit of listening to music at night.</i>	У нее привычка слушать музыку вечером.
6.	Обстоятельство	<i>In writing the dictation the student made some mistakes.</i>	Когда учащийся писал диктант, он сделал несколько ошибок.

Ех. 1 Выберите предложения, содержащие герундий. Обоснуйте свой выбор.

1. The governments of all states are responsible for saving peace.
2. The governments of all states are responsible for the saving of peace.
3. The conference resulted in establishing diplomatic relations between the countries.
4. Dennis was making a report without consulting his notes.
5. She dreams of speaking French well.
6. A good beginning is half the battle.
7. People interrupting others are hateful.
8. Coming home he packed the things.
9. On coming home he packed the things.
10. The patient being examined is seriously ill.
11. We recognize the importance of being examined by a specialist regularly.
12. Interrupting people is bad manners.

Ех. 2 Переведите предложения. Обращайте внимание на правильность перевода форм герундия:

1. I hate interrupting people
2. I hate being interrupted.
3. Betty hates disturbing people.
4. George hates being disturbed when he is watching TV.
5. Lawrence is against sending them the document.
6. Lawrence is against being sent to Belgium.
7. William likes reading detective stories.
8. William likes being read to.
9. Philip mentioned visiting them from time to time.
10. Philip mentioned having been visited by a stranger.

Ех. 3 Переведите предложения:

1. Do you mind my interfering in your talk?
2. Mr. Stiles mentioned having made some experiments in chemistry.
3. I do not mind raising the question.
4. George hates treating people like that.
5. Lawrence can not stand being shouted at.
6. Everybody likes being liked.
7. The flowers want watering.
8. Your shoes need polishing.
9. The house requires painting.
10. Why do you risk being killed?
11. Avoid being worried and worrying others.
12. I enjoyed talking with Mr. Main.
13. Why did you give up trying?

Ex. 4 Составьте предложения:

We learn to speak English We can not learn a foreign language only One learns to swim You won't change anything You won't achieve anything	by	speaking arguing reading books swimming shouting
--	----	--

Ex. 5 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на герундии (the Gerunds).

1. Interviewing is a way of obtaining information. 2. The investigator may get the information by interviewing witnesses and by interrogating suspects. 3. By collecting the facts and gathering the evidence the investigator solves the crime. 4. It is impossible to achieve the aim without doing the work carefully and properly. 5. The investigator needs witnesses capable of giving him helpful information. 6. Sometimes obtaining information is a very difficult thing. 7. Quick and accurate solution of a crime often depends on policeman's mastering special means, methods and forms of fighting crime. 8. Catching, arresting and bringing the criminal to justice is the objective of every investigation. 9. In performing his job the police officer should not forget about the importance of good police-public relations. 10. Frustrating the efforts of professional criminals depends much on policeman's skills. 11. On penetrating the underworld the operative can ferret out of serious crimes and frustrate them.

Ex. 6 Переведите, обращая внимание на – **ing** **формы** (причастия и герундии):

1. After finding some physical evidence proving the guilt of the accused the case was not difficult to solve. 2. The man running away from the crime scene is the

criminal. **3.** The government of our country is paying great attention to the problem of crime prevention.

Ex. 7 Определите синтаксическую функцию герундия.

1. Smoking is bad for you. 2. His hobby is private crime investigating. – Его любимое занятие – частное расследование преступлений. 3. I gave up smoking. 4. I can not get used to being treated like that. 5. What is the use of doing it? 6. He left without saying goodbye.

UNIT 4 ТИПЫ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

В придаточных предложениях, которые вводятся союзными словами **whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why** употребляется **прямой порядок слов** повествовательного предложения.

Ex. 1 Переведите придаточные предложения **подлежащие**:

1. That he is a bad friend is well known. **2. What is done** can't be undone. **3. When we shall start** is uncertain. **4.** An investigator is someone **who / that** investigates and solves crimes. **5. That he has made** a mistake is strange. **6. It is important that** the crime scene should be observed properly. **7. It is strange that** he hasn't called an ambulance. **8. How he overlooked** the important evidence is not clear to everyone. **9. When and where the interrogation takes place** influences its results.

Ex. 2 Переведите придаточные предложения **сказуемые**:

1) The suggestion was **that no one should interfere.** **2)** The reason for my coming is **that I hoped to see you.** **3)** The weather is not **what it was yesterday.** **4)** The trouble is **that I have lost his address.** **5)** The question is whether an investigator will find the instrument of crime soon. **6)** The question is whether they will be able to help us.

Ex. 3 Переведите придаточные предложения **дополнительные**:

1. I don't know **where you live**. 2. He has just gone away saying **that he will return in an hour**. 3. He said **(that) he felt tired**. 4. I saw **(that) he was displeased**. 5. He told me **how he had investigated the crime**. 6. I don't understand **how to find** the instrument of that crime. 7. Do you know **what you should do** at the stage of preparation for interrogation?

Ex. 4 Переведите придаточные предложения **определятельные**:

1. The man **who was here yesterday** is a well - know painter. 2. His words **that he wasn't coming** upset me. 3. The children **who live in that** house are my son's friends. 4. Children **who live by the sea** usually begin to swim at an early age. 5. In the street I met some children, **who showed me the way**.

Ex. 5 Переведите придаточные предложения **времени**:

1. **When the cat is away**, the mice will lay. 2. **While there is life, there** is hope. 3. **When I come back**, I'll call you. 4. **When he has finished his work**, he'll go for a walk. 5. **When I have observed a crime scene**, I will have some valuable leads. 6. When a police officer had arrived at the crime scene he called an ambulance.

Ex. 6 Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на союзы и союзные слова.

1. The Police are the organization **whose** subject is to stand for the interests of the public. 2. The tasks **which** are of great importance are to enforce law and order effectively and to do educational and preventive work 3. The trainee is to analyze the operation **which** is of interest for his future work. 4. The personnel selection process is the foundation **on which** a police-public relations programme is to stand. 5. Like the patrolman the detective is to be always on guard **when** he is in contact with the public. 6. **What** problems and tasks are police to deal with nowadays?

Ех. 7 Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные союзы и союзные слова.

1. My friend **whose** name is Boris is a sophomore of the Volgograd Investigators Training College. 2. The book **which** is on the table is the text-book on Criminal Law and Procedure. 3. The man **who** is at the table is the instructor of Crime Psychology. 4. This is **how** you are to do this programme. 5. The town **where** I am now is in the East of this country. 6. **When** I am free, I am usually at my friends place. 7. We are to be good specialists in crime detection, **that's why** special subjects are of great interest for us.

Ех. 8 Переведите придаточные предложения места:

1. **Where the river is deeper** it makes least noise. 2. He went **where the doctor sent him**. 3. Where there is a wish, there is a way. 4. A criminal never returns at the place where he or she committed a crime. 5. Where he found the instrument of crime he keeps in secrete.

Ех. 9 Переведите придаточные предложения образа действия:

1. You ought to write **as he does**. 2. He played so well **that everybody admired him**. 3. A man is **as old as he feels** and a woman is **as old as she looks**. 4. The book is **not so interesting as you think**.

Ех. 10 Переведите придаточные предложения условия:

1. **If I see him tomorrow**, I'll ask him about it. 2. He won't go there **unless he is invited**. 3. You may take this book **on condition that you don't keep in too long**. 4. If the crime scene observed properly it gives an investigator some valuable leads.

UNIT 5 МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

Modal Verb	Uses	Present / Future	Past
Can	1) Ability / Possibility	1) I can swim	1) I could swim when I was a child
	2) Informal Permission	2) You can use my phone	
	3) Informal Polite Request	3) Can I borrow your bicycle?	
	4) Impossibility (Negative Only)	4) That can't be true!	4) That can't have been true!
Could	1) Past Ability		1) I could run very fast when I was a child
	2) Polite Request	2) Could I take your pencil?	
	3) Suggestion	3) Do you need any help? I could talk to my boss.	3) You could have talked to your boss
	4) Less than 50% Certainty	4) Where is Jane? She could be at the library.	4) She could have been at the library
	5) Impossibility (Negative Only)	5) That couldn't be true!	5) That couldn't have been true!
Be able to	1) Ability	1) She is able to help you. She will be able to help you.	1) She was able to help you.
May	1) Polite Request	1) May I ask a question?	

	2) Formal Permission	2) You may take my pencil.	
	3) Less than 50% Certainty	3) - Where is your brother? - He may be playing football	3) - Where was your brother? - He may have been playing football
Might	1) Less than 50% Certainty	1) - Where is your brother? - He might be playing football	1) – Where was your brother? – He might have been playing football.
	2) Polite Request	2) Might I borrow your bicycle?	

Modal Verb	Uses	Present/Future	Past
Must	1) Strong Necessity	1) You must do that exercise	1) You had to do that exercise.
	2) Prohibition (Negative)	2) They must not come to our party.	
	3) 95% Certainty	3) John isn't at work today. He must be ill	3) John wasn't at work yesterday. He must have been ill.
Have to	1) Necessity	1) He has to go work today.	1) He had to go to work yesterday.
	2) Lack of Necessity (Negative)	2) He doesn't have to go work today	2) He didn't have to go to work yesterday
Should	1) Advisability	1) They should study tonight	1) They should have student last night.

	2) 90% Certainty	2) He should pass well his exam.	2) He should have passed well his exam.
Ought to	1) Advisability	1) They ought to study tonight.	1) They ought to have studied last night.
	2) 90% Certainty	2) He ought to study tonight.	2) He ought to have passed well his exam.
Shall	1) Polite Questions to Make a Suggestion	1) Shall I close the window?	
	2) Obligation	2) You shall be paid.	
Will	1) 100% Certainty	1) They will be there at 12	
	2) Willingness	2) – Somebody's ringing at the door. – I'll get it.	
	3) Polite Request	3) Will you please open the window?	
Would	1) Polite Request	1) Would you please open the window?	
	2) Preference	2) I would rather stay at home that go out	2) I would rather have stayed home.
	3) Repeated Action in Past		3) When I was a child I would go to see my grandparents every week.
Need	1) Absence of Necessity (Negative)	1) You needn't do it. I have already done it.	1) You needn't have done it. I had done it before.

Ex. 1 Закончите предложения, используя модальные глаголы **must** или **have to** в правильной форме. Иногда возможны оба варианта, иногда только **have to**.

Examples: Well, it's 10 o'clock. I **must (or have to) go** now.

Ann was feeling ill last night. She **had to** leave the party early.

1. You really ... work harder if you want to pass that examination.
2. Many children in Britain ... wear uniform when they go to school.
3. Last night Don suddenly became ill. We ... call the doctor.
4. Ann has ... wear glasses since she was eight years old.
5. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I ... work late.
6. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late.
7. Tom may ... go away next week.
8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We ... take it to a garage.
9. When you come to London again, you ... come and see us.

Ex. 2 Вставьте нужный модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

Must - должен (в соответствии с приказом, распоряжением)

- are to / is to (должен в соответствии с планом, обязанностями и т.д.)

- have to/ has to....(должен, вынужден, приходится)

Should - должен (совет, рекомендация)

Ought to ... (Следует)

Can - ... (может, способен, в состоянии что-либо сделать)

- is able to / are able to ... (может, способен, в состоянии что-либо сделать)

May – (можно, может)

- Is / are allowed to (может, разрешается сделать что-либо)

1. The police officers..... be broad-educated persons.
2. At the crime scene the investigating officer to examine the crime scene very carefully in order to discover evidence.

3. We ... to interview witnesses and interrogate criminals properly by the end of the final course.
4. The detective to go to the crime scene once again yesterday.
5. Incompetent people enter the crime scene.
6. The criminal be traced and located as soon as possible.
7. As there was much evidence to prove his guilt, the accused to confess.

Ex. 2 Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы:

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early. 3. All of us ... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early.
5. ... you ... come and work hard to do well in your English? 6. «...we discuss this question now?» - «No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon». 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. «...you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?» - «I'd love to». 9. «Please send them this article». - «Oh, ... I do it now?»

Ex. 3 Проанализируйте значение модальных глаголов и переведите:

1. Who can answer my question?
2. No body could translate this text.
3. He ought to do this task at once.
4. Must I attend this meeting? – No, you needn't.
5. You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. They should visit her, she is in the hospital.
8. Last summer we would often go to the country.
9. Your son can do this work himself.

10. Would you tell me the way to the station?
11. Your friend might have informed us.
12. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
13. She should be more attentive at the lessons.
14. You needn't come so early.

Ех. 4 Переведите, используя модальные глаголы:

1. Мы обязательно должны писать диктант сегодня? – Да, завтра мы будем учить новые слова.
2. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма.
3. Виктора тоже пригласить на обед? – Да, сделайте это, пожалуйста.
4. Вам пришлось остаться дома, потому что была плохая погода?
5. Вы обязательно должны прийти и посмотреть нашу новую квартиру. – С удовольствием.
6. Я рад, что мне не пришлось заканчивать эту работу вчера.
7. Я не люблю поздно ложиться спать, но иногда мне приходится.
8. Можно мне пойти погулять сейчас? – Нет, нельзя. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать.
9. Вам следует навестить вашего друга. Он вчера не пришёл на урок.
10. Почему ты не пришла? – Я не могла, я должна была помочь маме по дому.
11. Вам не нужно идти в библиотеку, у нас много книг дома, и вы можете взять любую, какую хотите.

Ех. 5 Составьте предложения, используя модальные глаголы, данные в скобках.

1. It isn't necessary to buy a ticket (need).
2. I advise him to be more careful (ought).
3. I think that is John's car (must).
4. I don't think he is her brother (can't).
5. He couldn't swim when he was five (to be able to).
6. It's possible that he will win the race (might).

7. You are not allowed to play in the garden (mustn't).
8. Shall I pour you another drink (would)?
9. It's not possible for you to eat so much (can't).
10. Do you want me to open the window (shall)?
11. Is it just possible she's still at work (could)?
12. Do you want me to help you with preparing for the exam (Would)?
13. We don't have to go shopping with Mum (needn't).
14. Is it really possible that she's 50 years old (can)?
15. I advise you to study harder (should).

Ex. 6 Переведите предложения:

1. This must be Jack's house.
2. It can't be 7 o'clock already.
3. Shall I open the window for you?
4. You should buy a new car.
5. You can't leave before 12 a.m.
6. You may come in now.
7. Could I ask you a question?
8. He ought to be more careful.
9. There might be some blood stains.
10. We have got to run to catch the bus.
11. You can leave your coat there.
12. You mustn't tell anyone what happened.
13. She needn't wait for us.
14. He may know about it.
15. Do I have to come with you?

Ex. 7 Вставьте вместо точек модальные глаголы по смыслу.

1. I don't feel well, ... you call a doctor?
2. ... you iron the clothes, please?
3. ... we go climbing? No, let's go swimming.
4. ... I help you to move the furniture?
5. You ... shout, I can hear you.
6. You ... come to the party if you don't want to.
7. You ... brush your teeth after meals.
8. "I'm hungry". – "Don't worry. I ... a sandwich for you".
9. Where ... we ... go on holiday this year?
10. A fish ...

swim, but it ... fly. 11. She is very rich. She ... work. 12. He ... read When he was seven, but he ... swim. 13. You ... be late for dinner tonight. We are having guests. 14. He has got a cold. He ... stay in bed for a week. 15. I haven't got any money. ... you lend me some?

Ex. 8 Составьте вопросы с *have to*.

Examples: «Tom had to go to the police station».

«Why did he have to go to the police station?»

1. Ann has to leave tomorrow. What time exactly ... ?
2. We had to answer a lot of questions in the examination.
How many questions ... ?
3. George had to pay a parking fine. How much ... ?
4. I have to get up early tomorrow. Why ... ?
5. A police officer has to observe a crime scene very carefully to find an instrument of crime. How ... ? / Why ... ?

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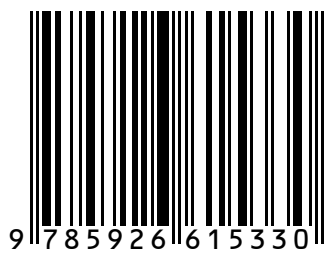
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