

	Past simple	сожаление о ситуации в настоящем времени, которую мы хотели бы изменить
I wish/If only + S +	could + V	сожаление о невозможности сделать что-либо сейчас или в будущем
	Past perfect	сожаление о ситуации в прошлом
	would + V	нереальное желание изменить ситуацию в будущем, часто с оттенком недовольства, критики

Раздел 8. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

Глагол	Значение	Настоящее Время	Прошедшее Время	Будущее время
	реальная возможность совершения действия; умение	I can/can't swim.	I could/couldn't come yesterday.	I will/won't be able to do it tomorrow.
can	неформальное разрешение	Can/Could I use your pencil?	My parents said I could watch TV.	Can/Could I go out tomorrow?
	запрещение	You can't go out!	—	—
	вежливая просьба	Could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square, please?		
	сомнение, недоверие	It can't be true.	Can he have said it?	—
be able to	возможность совершения действия в определенной ситуации	I am (un)able to do it right now.	We were/weren't able to buy the tickets for yesterday's show.	I will/won't be able to do it tomorrow.
may	формальное разрешение	May I come in? — Yes, you may.	He asked if he might come in.	—

Глагол	Значение	Настоящее Время	Прошедшее Время	Будущее время
may	предположение с невысокой степенью уверенности	He may/might be having dinner now.	He may/might not have come yet.	He may/might come later.
must	приказ, осознанная необходимость	I must learn well. You must go out.	I had to go to school yesterday.	I will have to learn this rule.
	запрещение	You mustn't smoke.	—	—
	предположение с очень высокой степенью уверенности	He must be right.	He must have misunderstood me.	They must be leaving tomorrow.
have to	вынужденная необходимость	Do you have to wear a uniform?	He had to learn this poem.	You will have to wait.
	отсутствие необходимости	I don't have to do this exercise.	I didn't have to get up early yesterday	I won't have to meet him.
be to	необходимость по графику, договоренности	The train is to arrive in five minutes.	He was to do it. The director was to sign the contract.	They are to arrive tomorrow.
should/ought to	настоятельный совет, рекомендация (следует)	You should/ought to listen carefully.	—	You should/ought to visit the doctor.
	упрек (следовало бы сделать, но не сделал)	—	You should have read this text.	—

Глагол	Значение	Настоящее Время	Прошедшее Время	Будущее время
should/ ought to	предположение с высокой степенью уверенности	You may call him. He should/ought to be at home now.	—	Ann has studied very hard, so she should/ ought to pass the exam.
need	отсутствие необходи- мости	You needn't do this exer- cise.	You needn't have done this exercise.	You needn't come here tomorrow.

Раздел 9. СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ

Тип сложного дополнения	Употребляется после глаголов	Сложное дополнение	
		some- body	to + V
1-й	want, wish, would like, like, hate, desire, expect, know, believe, consider, get I would like you to come tomorrow.	some- body	to + V
2-й	let, make The teacher made me rewrite the exercise.	some- body	V
3-й	see, hear, feel, notice, watch I saw him speaking to Tom yesterday.	some- body	V (завершенное действие)
			Ving (длитель- ное действие)

Внимание! После глаголов hear, see, notice, make, allow в пассивном залоге употребляется to + V.

Раздел 10. ГЕРУНДИЙ ИЛИ ИНФИНИТИВ?

Время	Активный залог	Пассивный залог
Indefinite	Ving (doing)	being + V ₃ (being done)
Perfect	having + V ₃ (having done)	having been + V ₃ (having been done)

Внимание! 1. После предлогов after, on (upon), а также после глаголов forget, remember, thank, deny, excuse, regret для выражения прошлого действия употребляется Indefinite gerund вместо Perfect gerund.

2. После глаголов need, want (=need), require, deserve и прилагательного worth в пассивном значении употребляется Active gerund.

Глаголы и фразы, после которых употребляется **только герундий**: admit, appreciate, avoid, be worth, burst out, can't help, can't stand, consider, delay, deny, discuss, dislike, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, imagine, involve, keep, mention, mind, miss, postpone (put off), practice, resist, risk, spend time, suggest, be/get used to, look forward to, object to, how/what about, it's no good/use, there is no point in, what's the point/use of..?

Глаголы и фразы, после которых употребляется **только инфинитив**: afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, be glad/pleased/able/surprised etc, choose, decide, expect, fail, happen, help, hope, intend, learn, manage, offer, prepare, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, want, wish, would like/prefer, used to

Глаголы, после которых могут употребляться **как герундий, так и инфинитив** без особой разницы в значении: begin, continue, like, love, hate, prefer, start, intend

Глаголы, после которых могут употребляться **как герундий, так и инфинитив, но со смысловым различием**:

Verb	+ Ving	+ to V
remember forget	действие совершено: I remember meeting you last year. I'll never forget visiting this city.	действие ещё не совер- шено: I must remember to post this letter. I forgot to post this letter.
regret	сожалеть о том, что уже случилось: I regret telling him this news.	сожалеть о том, что хо- тите сказать: I regret to inform you that your order will be delayed.
stop	прекратить действие: Stop talking!	остановиться, чтобы сделать что-то: We stopped to buy some sweets.

Раздел 4. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

ГРАММАТИКА

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Перед выполнением заданий изучите
раздел **МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ**
в ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОМ СПРАВОЧНИКЕ.

4.1. Подчеркните правильный модальный глагол.

1. I don't want anyone to know it. You (**mustn't/don't have to**) tell anyone about it.
2. Listen! I (**can/must**) hear something strange.
3. When we were at school, we (**had to/ought to**) wear a uniform.
4. You (**needn't/mustn't**) wear your seatbelt during the whole flight.
5. You (**should/have to**) tell her that you are sorry.
6. You (**have/must**) to be a member of the library before you can borrow books.
7. I (**needn't/shouldn't**) wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.
8. When I first came to Madrid, I (**could/couldn't**) speak only a few words of Spanish.
9. Helen (**must/had to**) leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.
10. I (**needn't/couldn't**) get tickets after all — they were sold out.
11. I left my bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn't there anymore. Somebody (**can't/ must**) have stolen it.
12. 'I can't find my umbrella.' 'You (**should/might**) have left it in the restaurant last night.'
13. (**Must/May**) I see your passport, please?
14. He's not working tomorrow, so he (**needn't/should**) get up early.
15. Ann was in a very difficult situation. It (**must/can't**) have been easy for her.
16. That shirt is dirty. You (**ought to/needn't**) wash it.
17. Last year I got a lot of money, so we (**had to/were able to**) buy a new house.
18. I had forgotten to bring my camera, so I (**couldn't/shouldn't**) take any photographs.

4.4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он, наверное, учит это стихотворение уже час.
2. Тебе следовало бы давно забыть об этом.
3. Автобус должен был прийти пять минут назад.
4. Не может быть, чтобы он был занят сейчас.
5. Возможно, он сможет помочь тебе.
6. Вам не надо приходить завтра.
7. Должно быть, ему пришлось сделать это.
8. Не могли бы Вы повторить свой вопрос?
9. Может быть, мне придётся работать в воскресенье.
10. Вероятно, он ещё делает уроки.
11. Тебе следует закончить эту работу.
12. Через год я смогу говорить по-английски очень хорошо.
13. Что тебе пришлось делать вчера?
14. Можно мне выйти?
15. Он должен был прийти час назад.
16. Неужели он забыл про мой день рождения?
17. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой.
18. Ты не должен читать эту книгу.
19. В прошлом году я не умел плавать, а теперь могу.
20. Возможно, он все еще ждет меня.

4.5. Прочитайте текст и вставьте в пропуски слова из рамки.

can (x2) may must should ought have had needn't be able

Laptop computers are small personal computers that (1) _____ be used on the move. Before buying a laptop, you (2) _____ consider different tasks that you are going to use your computer for. Today there are more laptops sold in the PC market than desktop computers so they (3) _____ have their advantages over traditional PCs. For example, most laptops today have an inbuilt TV tuner which (4) _____ catch signals from satellite TV. However, not all vendors provide for an inbuilt TV tuner card. So you will (5) _____ to buy it if you want to watch TV through your laptop. Another advantage is that your laptop computer will (6) _____ to access the Internet with a wireless connection. Having a laptop also implies that you will want to transport it. For this reason you (7) _____ to buy a suit-

able bag for it. In the past, if you wanted to buy a powerful computer with advanced features, you (8) _____ to pay quite a lot of money. Today you (9) _____ worry because buying a modern laptop won't break the bank. You (10) _____ also choose to pay in instalments to break down the price.

ЛЕКСИКА

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ 'DO' И 'MAKE'

Перед выполнением заданий изучите
раздел **УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ DO И MAKE**
в ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОМ СПРАВОЧНИКЕ.

4.6. Заполните пропуски глаголами *do* и *make*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ one's best | 18. _____ an attempt/effort |
| 2. _____ a cake/pizza | 19. _____ an examination |
| 3. _____ a choice | 20. _____ an excuse |
| 4. _____ a crossword | 21. _____ an exercise |
| 5. _____ a discovery | 22. _____ an offer |
| 6. _____ a favour | 23. _____ badly/well |
| 7. _____ a job | 24. _____ business |
| 8. _____ a loss | 25. _____ damage |
| 9. _____ a mess | 26. _____ fun of sb/sth |
| 10. _____ a mistake | 27. _____ harm/good |
| 11. _____ a profit | 28. _____ homework |
| 12. _____ a service | 29. _____ miracles |
| 13. _____ a speech | 30. _____ money |
| 14. _____ a subject at school | 31. _____ noise |
| 15. _____ a translation | 32. _____ progress |
| 16. _____ a will | 33. _____ research |
| 17. _____ an arrangement | 34. _____ up one's mind |

4.7. Вставьте глаголы *do* и *make* в правильной форме.

1. Don't forget to _____ your teeth before you go to bed.
2. Exercise can _____ a big difference to your health.

5. All household _____ are now on sale.
6. The island has _____ its economy around tourism.
7. The group carries out _____ in geochemistry.
8. Everyone knows that Christopher Columbus _____ America.
9. You need contemporary gardening _____ to keep your garden in good condition.

ПРАКТИКА ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

- 4.11. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски 1—7 полученными словами.

My Very First Time Online

My first internet experience was back in 1997 when the Internet (1) _____ accessible to the public. I had some experience in computing as I (2) _____ a couple of computer classes before. When the Internet became even (3) _____, I could no longer resist buying my own computer and getting online. I was so excited when I (4) _____ the computer home that I just couldn't wait to set it up and start surfing the web! The setting up was quite easy but I still couldn't get online. I had to call the service provider and establish a dial-up service first. Luckily, that (5) _____ very long. I was able to get online within a few hours. You wouldn't believe what happened next. I found out that the monitor wasn't working properly. It had black horizontal lines running through. While I (6) _____ to fix it, the screen went completely black. I went to exchange the monitor the following day, and my real first internet experience began.

Now I am in my final year at university and I can't imagine my life without the Internet or e-mail. I hope that as I grow older my knowledge and experience with computers (7) _____ as technology advances.

MAKE
TAKE

POPULAR

BRING

NOT TAKE

TRY

EXPAND

- 4.12. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1—7. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1—7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Changing World of Computers

Computers are rapidly changing the way we do things. For a technology that is still relatively new, their (1) _____ on the business and consumer sector has been incomprehensible. As if it was not sufficient to own one computer, many people nowadays have a few of them. We think we need a desktop computer, a laptop computer, and a bunch of little computers in our phones and music players, even (2) _____ they actually do the same thing. Now that everybody has their desktops and laptops, and we are all able to (3) _____ the Internet anytime we want to, our world has turned into a virtual playground. We can now connect with our foreign neighbours in a matter of seconds, (4) _____ of how far away they are from us. It's as if we no longer have borders in this highly digital world of ours.

Desktops have always been a great option, but the problem with them is that they are not mobile. They have all the (5) _____ of other computers, but it can be annoying at times to have to sit in the same spot while working. For businesses and personal offices, desktop computers are still the favoured option because of their power. But when people have to be connected while travelling, the need for laptops really becomes apparent. The main advantage of laptops is the ability to communicate with people no (6) _____ where you are. Our society has been converted into one that has to have all the latest gadgets. Some people even (7) _____ down on others if they still have last year's model of some gadget. Those people will always be behind the curve just because of how fast technology is advancing now.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 1) affect | 2) role | 3) impact | 4) value |
| 2. 1) though | 2) now | 3) so | 4) as |
| 3. 1) register | 2) log | 3) connect | 4) access |
| 4. 1) regardless | 2) regarding | 3) in spite | 4) despite |
| 5. 1) qualities | 2) skills | 3) capabilities | 4) traits |
| 6. 1) trouble | 2) matter | 3) doubt | 4) problem |
| 7. 1) turn | 2) fall | 3) come | 4) look |