

Т. Ю. Дроздова, В. Г. Маилова, А. И. Берестова

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

REFERENCE & PRACTICE

WITH A SEPARATE KEY VOLUME



V E R S I O N 2.0

Т. Ю. Дроздова, В. Г. Маилова, А. И. Берестова

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Учебное пособие для учащихся общеобразовательных учреждений
с углубленным изучением английского языка
и студентов вузов

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Учебное пособие по грамматике английского языка для учащихся общеобразовательных учреждений с углубленным изучением английского языка и студентов вузов.

Новое переработанное издание включает 16 тематических разделов, множество таблиц и примеров, свыше 800 упражнений, рассчитанных на разные уровни языковой подготовки, новые коммуникативные упражнения. Большинство упражнений выполнено в виде «рабочей тетради». Отдельной книгой изданы ответы-ключи *The Keys*.

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ОТ АВТОРОВ

Предлагаемое вашему вниманию **издание 2009 года – новая переработанная версия учебного пособия English Grammar: Reference and Practice**. Наше пособие было создано на основе классических работ по грамматике английского языка, изданных в России, а также учебников британских и американских авторов – приверженцев коммуникативного подхода в обучении языку. Однако многолетний опыт работы в аудитории подсказал ряд изменений и дополнений, которые, не нарушая структуру пособия, значительно повышают его эффективность.

Прежде всего **учебное пособие дополнено новыми коммуникативными упражнениями**, которые предполагают создание и применение грамматической модели в соответствующих речевых ситуациях. Чтобы обеспечить психологическую комфортность процесса обучения, **сокращены длинные, тяжеловесные упражнения**. Ряд упражнений **снабжен иллюстрациями**, что также делает его **user friendly**.

Уточнены и расширены некоторые теоретические главы пособия. Новое издание включает **16 тематических разделов**, в которых приводятся общие сведения по каждой теме и объясняются особые случаи употребления грамматических моделей. Цель данного учебного пособия – изложить в доступной форме основные особенности грамматического строя английского языка, необходимые для практического использования.

В основе структуры пособия лежат два принципа: сопоставление грамматических моделей русского и английского языков и дифференциация сходных (для носителей русского языка), но различающихся по сути, грамматических структур английского языка. Лучшему усвоению материала должны способствовать таблицы, схемы и модели, систематизирующие материал разделов.

Данное издание предназначено для учащихся школ и гимназий, а также для студентов неязыковых вузов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Оно может быть успешно использовано для работы со студентами любой формы обучения и уровня языковой подготовки, поскольку подробные объяснения снабжены большим количеством примеров, таблиц и моделей, закрепляемых в разнообразных упражнениях. К большинству упражнений прилагаются **ответы-ключи**, изданные отдельной книгой **The Keys**. Благодаря этому наше учебное пособие также **подходит для самостоятельной работы**.

В новой редакции пособия **свыше 800 упражнений**, большинство из них выполнено **в виде «рабочей тетради»**. Упражнения располагаются по принципу нарастания языковых трудностей и предназначены для студентов начинающих (А), продолжающих (В) и продвинутых (С) групп.

В течение 15 лет материал пособия успешно использовался в различных целевых программах, при обучении студентов с разным уровнем языковой подготовки.

**Т. Ю. Дроздова,
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THE VERB

1. The Verb "to be"

The Verb *to be* in the Present Simple Tense

POSITIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM			QUESTIONS	
I	am	(I'm)	I	am not	(I'm not)	Am	I?
You	are	(you're)	You	are not	(you're not or you aren't)	Are	you?
He	is	(he's)	He	is not	(he's not or he isn't)	Is	he?
She	is	(she's)	She	is not	(she's not or she isn't)	Is	she?
It	is	(it's)	It	is not	(it's not or it isn't)	Is	it?
We	are	(we're)	We	are not	(we're not or we aren't)	Are	we?
You	are	(you're)	You	are not	(you're not or you aren't)	Are	you?
They	are	(they're)	They	are not	(they're not or they aren't)	Are	they?

The verb *to be* has the meaning: **быть, являться, находиться.**

- ☐ Today **is** Monday. – Сегодня понедельник.
- ☐ Peter **is** a teacher. – Пётр – учитель.
- ☐ The lamp **is** on the table. – Лампа на столе.
- ☐ The railway station **is** in the centre of the city. – Вокзал находится в центре города.

NOTES:

1. Short answers

1. Nouns ⇒ pronouns:
 - ☐ Are **your parents** at work?
Yes, **they are**.
2. Positive short answers do not use contractions:
 - ☐ **Are** you a student?
Yes, I **am**.
 - ☐ **Are** they in Moscow?
Yes, they **are**.
3. Contractions are used in negative short answers:
 - ☐ **Is** she a teacher?
No, she **isn't**.

2. Questions with WHAT, WHO, WHERE, WHY, HOW

- ☐ **Who is** that girl?
- ☐ **What is** on the table?
- ☐ **Where are** the children?
- ☐ **How old are** you?

EXERCISES

1 (A) Fill in *am, is or are*.

1. The sky is very blue today. 2. I not tired. 3. This shelf very heavy. 4. The children asleep. 5. Look! This Mabel. 6. I cold. Can you shut the window, please? 7. The castle one thousand years old. 8. My brother and I good tennis players. 9. Amy at home but her parents in church. 10. My sister a doctor.

2 (A) Write full sentences. Use *am, is or are*.

- (my grandparents very old)
My grandparents are very old.
- (my desk very comfortable)
.....
- (your spectacles in your bag)
.....
- (I not very clever today)
.....
- (this house very expensive)
.....
- (the shops not open today)
.....
- (Mr. Wren's grandson six years old)
.....
- (the houses in this street very big)
.....
- (the examination not difficult)
.....
- (those flowers very beautiful)
.....

3 (A) Write positive or negative sentences. Use *am/am not/is/isn't/are/aren't*.

- Brussels ...is... the capital of Belgium.
- I ...am not... interested in hockey.
- I angry.
- It cold today.
- The Hague in Switzerland.
- I afraid of dogs.
- My hands dirty.
- Russia a very big country.

- The Amur in Europe.
- Diamonds cheap.
- Motor-racing a dangerous sport.
- Squirrels big animals.

4 (A) Fill in the right forms of the verb *to be*.

Today ⁽¹⁾..... Tom's birthday. He ⁽²⁾..... twelve years old today. All his friends ⁽³⁾..... there. His sister ⁽⁴⁾..... there too. Her name ⁽⁵⁾..... Kate. She ⁽⁶⁾..... eleven years old. Only Jenny, his girlfriend ⁽⁷⁾..... not there. Where ⁽⁸⁾..... she? She ⁽⁹⁾..... ill. They ⁽¹⁰⁾..... all in the kitchen; it ⁽¹¹⁾..... full of children. They ⁽¹²⁾..... all hungry and thirsty. There ⁽¹³⁾..... a lot of sandwiches on the table. There ⁽¹⁴⁾..... some bottles of lemonade, too. Tom's parents and grandparents ⁽¹⁵⁾..... not in the kitchen, they ⁽¹⁶⁾..... in the garden. They are having tea. Tom's little brother Timmy ⁽¹⁷⁾..... in his bed. It ⁽¹⁸⁾..... his time to sleep.

5 (A) Read the text in Ex. 4 again and give short answers.

- Is it Timmy's birthday? – No, it isn't.
- Is Jenny there? –
- Is Tom eleven years old? –
- Is Jenny Tom's mother? –
- Is Kate Tom's sister? –
- Are there sandwiches on the table? –
- Are the children in the garden? –
- Are they hungry and thirsty? –
- Are the parents in the kitchen? –
- Are the grandparents there, too? –



6 (A) At the party Mike wants to know all about Jenny. He asks Tom a lot of questions.

He wants to know:

1. who Jenny is *Who is Jenny?*
2. how old she is
3. if she is a nice girl
4. why she isn't here
5. where she is now
6. if her parents are at home

7 (A) Here are some of Tom's answers. What are the questions?

1. *Is Jenny eleven years old?*
No, she isn't. She is twelve.
2. ?
Yes, she is. She is a very nice girl.
3. ?
Yes, she is my girlfriend.
4. ?
Because she is ill.
5. ?
She is at home.

8 (A, B) Ask questions. (Read the answers to the questions first.)

1. (his name?) Robert.
What's his name?
2. (single or married?) I'm single.
Are you single or married?
3. (British?) No, I'm not.
.....
4. (where / from?) From Australia.
.....
5. (how old?) I'm 18.
.....
6. (a student?) No, I'm a secretary.
.....
7. (your mother a teacher?) No, she's a lawyer.
.....
8. (where / from?) She's Italian.
.....
9. (her name?) Rachel.
.....
10. (how old?) She's 40.
.....

9 (A, B) Translate into English.

1. Твой брат дома? 2. Сколько стоят эти открытки?
3. Эта гостиница очень дорогая. 4. Я интересуюсь искусством (be interested in).
5. Все магазины сегодня открыты. 6. Музей сегодня открыт?
7. Мне жарко. 8. Моя сестра – архитектор. 9. Я не устала.
10. Откуда родом её муж? 11. Они не студенты, они врачи.
12. Тебе интересны иностранные языки?

10 (B, C) Using the words from the box and your own ideas, complete the letter below.

uncle	my cousin
the guy in the white T-shirt	student at University
two women in the low row	teacher of English
retired	not from Russia
in her forties	52
funny	kind
the flowers in the background	beautiful



...Last time you asked me to tell you about my family. OK, this is the photo of my family. The man on the right

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Yours,
Mary

The Verb *to be* in the Past Simple Tense

POSITIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	QUESTIONS
I was	I was not	Was I?
You were	You were not	Were you?
He was	He was not	Was he?
She was	She was not	Was she?
It was	It was not	Was it?
We were	We were not	Were we?
You were	You were not	Were you?
They were	They were not	Were they?

was not = wasn't
were not = weren't

- ☐ I **am** in Russia now. – I **was** in Russia last summer.
 (Я в России сейчас. – Я был в России прошлым летом.)
- ☐ The weather **is** nice. – The weather **was** nice when we were on holiday.
 (Погода хорошая. – Погода была хорошая, когда мы были на каникулах.)

EXERCISES



11 (A) Fill in *am/is/are/was/were*. Some sentences are Present and some are Past.

- Last year their son was 26 so he is 27 now.
- Today the weather nice but yesterday it cold.
- I cold. Can I have something hot to drink?
- I hungry last night so I had something to eat.
- Where you at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They too expensive.
- Why you so tired yesterday?
- We must go now. It very late.
- This time last year I in England.
- We tired when we arrived home so we went to bed.
- Anton Chekhov died in 1904. He a famous Russian writer.
- "Where the dogs?" – "I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago."

12 (A) Fill in *was/wasn't/were/weren't*.

- We didn't like that house. It *was* very old and it *wasn't* large enough.
- Helen got married when she 21 years old.
- I called you yesterday evening but you at home. Where you?
- My son at work last week because he ill. He's better now.
- The shops open yesterday because it a public holiday.
- "..... you at home at 9.30?" – "No, I I at work."

13 (B) Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions, using the prompts below.

Model: – Where was Peter yesterday evening?
 – He was at the theatre.

- Michael / home
- you and Mary / office

3. Mrs. Brown / library
4. your friends / cinema
5. Dan and Jack / café
6. you / city centre
7. you and your colleague / street
8. Mr. Smith / department store

14 (A, B) Translate into English.

1. Где они были вчера вечером?
2. Почему ты вчера опоздал?
3. Его вчера не было в университете.
4. Меня там не было.
5. Её не было дома в 5 часов.
6. Почему ты так напугался вчера? (be scared)
7. Вчера было не очень солнечно, но тепло.
8. Она очень нервничала из-за этого неделю назад, но сейчас всё в порядке.
9. Они не были больны, я уверен. (be sure)
10. Полгода назад это было дорого для них, сейчас – нет.

15 (B, C) Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to complete information about Mr. Smith and his children. (Student A looks at Text A, student B looks at Text B, they ask and answer questions.)

Model: When was Mr. Smith born?
— He was born in 1975.

Text A

Mr. Smith was born in ⁽¹⁾..... in Washington. His two sons Patrick and Michael were born in ⁽²⁾..... when Mr. Smith was on a two-week business trip in Russia. First time they were together in St. Petersburg ⁽³⁾..... Their holiday was great because it was very warm and sunny. Now they are in ⁽⁴⁾..... But Mr. Smith is very

disappointed with it because it is very cold and nasty there.

Text B

Mr. Smith was born in 1975 in ⁽⁵⁾..... His two sons Patrick and Michael were born in Washington, too, when Mr. Smith was ⁽⁶⁾..... First time they were together in St. Petersburg two years ago. Their holiday was great because ⁽⁷⁾..... Now they are in Moscow. But Mr. Smith is very disappointed with it because ⁽⁸⁾.....

16 (A, B) Using the verb to be in the Present Simple and the Past Simple forms, compare picture A with picture B below.

Picture A



Picture B



Model: Thirty years ago Jack was young and enthusiastic. Now he is a middle-aged man.

.....

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2. "There + be" Construction

I. We use the *there + be* construction when talking about the existence or presence of people, things, etc. in a particular place. This construction has the meaning «*есть*», «*имеется*», «*находится*», «*существует*». The verb *to be* in this construction can be used in different tense forms:

there is/are there was/were there will be
there has/have been there had been

- ☐ **There are** many French books in this library.
- ☐ **There was** a meeting at the club yesterday.
- ☐ **There will be** a good crop in this region this year.
- ☐ **There hasn't been** any rain for some days.

Word Order

there + be + subject + **adverbial modifier of place**
adverbial modifier of time

The corresponding Russian sentences begin with adverbial modifiers.

Russian	English
<u>В моей комнате</u> есть (имеется) телефон.	There is a telephone <u>in my room</u> .
<u>В саду</u> (имеется) много яблонь.	There are many apple-trees <u>in the garden</u> .
<u>Вчера в институте</u> было собрание.	There was a meeting <u>at the Institute yesterday</u> .

The verb *to be* in this construction can be used with modal verbs (*can, may, must, ought to*):

- ☐ **There must be** a dictionary on the shelf.
- ☐ **There can be** no doubt about it.
- ☐ **There ought to be** more books on the subject in our library.

We can also use some other verbs after *there* – *to live, to exist, to stand, to lie*, etc.:

- ☐ **There lived** an old doctor in the village.
- ☐ **There exist** different opinions on this problem.

If the subjects are of different number, the predicate agrees with the subject that stands first:

- ☐ There is **a table** and six chairs in the room.
- ☐ There were **some books** and a dictionary on the table.

II. We can also use this construction when it does not refer to a place:

a) *there + be* is used to introduce new information:

- ☐ **There will be** a party tonight.
- ☐ **There have been** two telephone calls for you.

b) to talk about a number or amount:

- ☐ **There are** forty of us, I think.
- ☐ **There was** a great deal of anger about the decision.

Interrogative and Negative Forms

- ☐ **Is there** a telephone in your room?
 - No, **there isn't**.
 - No, **there is no** telephone in my room.
- ☐ **Was there** a meeting at the Institute?
 - No, **there wasn't**.
- ☐ **Will there be** many people there?
 - No, **there won't**.
 - No, **there won't be** any people there.

Mind that the sentences: "*There is a book on the table*". («На столе книга».) and "*The book is on the table*". («Книга на столе».) have a different meaning. The first one shows that there is something ("a book") in that place, the second one shows that the object ("the book") we now are speaking about or looking for is in that place ("on the table").

It and There as Impersonal Subjects

In many kinds of English sentences we use the word *it* or the word *there* in the subject position. These are usually "impersonal" sentences – sentences where there is no natural subject.

Impersonal **there** is used, as it was shown above, to say that something exists in a particular place, to introduce new information, etc.

Impersonal **it** is used:

– when talking about the <u>weather</u> :	<input type="checkbox"/> It was a nice day yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> It's raining hard.
– in expressions of <u>time</u> , <u>day</u> and <u>distance</u> :	<input type="checkbox"/> It is nearly one o'clock. <input type="checkbox"/> It was late when we arrived. <input type="checkbox"/> It's the sixth of April. <input type="checkbox"/> It's far from here to the nearest town.
– when <u>identifying</u> something:	<input type="checkbox"/> Who is it ? – It's me. <input type="checkbox"/> What is it ? – It's a book.
– in <u>expressions</u> , such as:	<input type="checkbox"/> It's a pity... <input type="checkbox"/> It was a shame... <input type="checkbox"/> It's important to...
– to express <u>opinions</u> about places, events, situations:	<input type="checkbox"/> It was fun working with him. <input type="checkbox"/> It was a pleasure to be there. <input type="checkbox"/> It's strange we haven't noticed it.

EXERCISES



1 (A, B) Use the *there + be* construction in the correct tense form.

1. Look! their telephone number in the letter. 2. Chester is a very old town. many old buildings there. 3. Excuse me, a restaurant near here? 4. How

many students in your group? 5. I was hungry but anything to eat. 6. a football match on TV last night. 7. many people at the meeting? 8. Look! an accident. Call the ambulance! 9. 24 hours in a day. 10. This box is empty. nothing in it. 11. somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow. 12. When we arrived at the cinema, a long queue outside.

2 (A, B) Ask questions to the following statements, then answer them according to the model.

Model: There is a good programme on TV tonight.
 – *Is there a good programme on TV tonight?*
 – *Yes, there is.*

There aren't any theatres in my town.
 – *Are there any theatres in your town?*
 – *No, there are not/there aren't.*

1. There is a cat in the window.

2. There are a few changes in the text.

3. There are plenty of glasses in the cupboard.

4. There were a lot of people at the stadium.

5. There isn't anything on the plate.

6. There wasn't anybody in the room.

7. There are difficult exercises in this book.

8. There is something on the shelf.

9. There will be some interesting programmes on TV tomorrow.

10. There are several empty seats in the room.

11. There weren't any pears on the plate.

3 (B) Complete the sentences by translating the words in brackets.

1. I think (должна быть) some possibility to do it. 2. (Могут быть) some books on the subject in our library. 3. I suppose (должен быть) some way out in this situation. 4. (Не может быть) any reason to think so. 5. You can choose what you want to do. (Возможно, есть) some options. 6. (Должно быть) more money to help one-parent families. 7. (Могут быть)

..... different opinions on the problem. 8. For life to exist (должны быть) air and water. 9. I think (могут быть) different ways to check the data.

4 (A, B) Translate into English.

A

1. В этом журнале много интересных статей. 2. В нашем городе много музеев и театров. 3. В этой комнате есть телефон? 4. В этой комнате два окна. 5. В чашке не было чая. 6. Сколько статей было в этом журнале? – Там было несколько статей. 7. Сколько студентов в аудитории? – Двадцать. 8. Рядом с нашим домом будет парк. 9. На этой улице была школа? 10. На столе лежит несколько книг.

B

1. Рядом с нашим домом есть школа. Школа находится рядом с нашим домом. 2. В городе несколько театров. Театры находятся в центре города. 3. В вазе стояли цветы. Цветы стояли в красивой вазе. 4. В театре много детей. Дети сейчас в театре. 5. Существует несколько способов решения этой задачи. Способы решения этой задачи приведены на странице 5.

5

(A, B) Fill in *it* or *there*.

1. snows a lot in Russia in winter.
2. Take your umbrella. is going to rain and is windy, too.
3. was a strong wind yesterday.
4. is dark in the room. Can you turn on the light?
5. is a big cloud in the sky. is going to rain.
6. is a bus coming. is full.
7. is a cat at the door. Is Mrs. Brown's?
7. Who is ? – is me.
8. is important to learn this rule.

6 (B) Look at the pictures below. In the first one it is winter, in the second one it is summer. Compare the two pictures using *there + be* in the *Present Simple* or the *Past Simple*.

Picture A



Picture B



Model: *There were many people in the park in summer. It's winter now. There are few people in the park.*

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3. The Verb "to have"

The Verb *to have* in the Present Simple Tense

POSITIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM			QUESTIONS		
I	have (got)	(I've got)	I	have not got		Have I		got?
You	have (got)	(you've got)	You	have not got		Have you		got?
He	has (got)	(he's got)	He	has not got		Has he		got?
She	has (got)	(she's got)	She	has not got		Has she		got?
It	has (got)	(it's got)	It	has not got		Has it		got?
We	have (got)	(we've got)	We	have not got		Have we		got?
You	have (got)	(you've got)	You	have not got		Have you		got?
They	have (got)	(they've got)	They	have not got		Have they		got?

have not got = haven't got

has not got = hasn't got

- ☐ I've got a cat but I haven't got a dog.
- ☐ What have you got in your bag?

- In British English, we often use *have* or *have got* to mean "possess".
 - ☐ I **have** a new car. / I **have got** a new car.
(I own, I possess a new car.)
- Do you have...?** and **I don't have...** are common especially in American English.
 - ☐ They **don't have** any children. (= They haven't got any children.)
 - ☐ It's a nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden.)
 - ☐ **Does** Ann **have** a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)
 - ☐ How much money **do** you **have**? (= How much money have you got?)
- Got**-forms are most common in the present tense. We use the correct forms of *have* in other tenses to mean "possess".
 - ☐ I **had** a bad cold last week.
 - ☐ We **will have** a new apartment soon.
- When the verb *to have* is used in such expressions as:
 - *to have dinner/breakfast* – обедать/завтракать
 - *to have tea/coffee, etc.* – пить чай/кофе и т.д.
 - *to have a bath/a shower* – принять ванну/душ
 - *to have a shave/a wash* – побриться/помыться
 - *to have a rest/a sleep/a dream, etc.* – отдохнуть/поспать/мечтать и т.д.
 - *to have a holiday/a good time, etc.* – отдохнуть/хорошо провести время и т.д.,
 in the negative and interrogative forms it takes the auxiliary verb *to do*:
 - ☐ **Do** you **have** tea or coffee for breakfast?
 - ☐ Where **does** he **have** dinner?
- Got**-forms are not generally used to talk about habits and repeated actions.
 - ☐ We **have** meetings on Mondays.
 - ☐ **Do** you often **have** colds?

The past of *have* is *had* (for all persons). In negatives and questions we use *did* + *have*.

I/he **had**I/he **did not have**
I/he **didn't have****Did** I/he **have**?

EXERCISES



1 (A) Write the short form (**we've got/he hasn't got, etc.**).

- we have got *we've got*
- he has got
- they have got
- she has not got
- it has got
- I have not got

2 (A) Write questions.

- (you/a bicycle?) *Have you got a bicycle?*
- (you/a DVD player?)
- (your father/a car?)
- (Carol/many friends?)
- (Mr. and Mrs. Lewis/any children?)
- (how much money/you?)
- (what kind of car/John?)

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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