

1. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степень для следующих прилагательных:

Пример: wet – *wetter* – *the wettest*

expensive – *more expensive* – *the most expensive*

sad cheap quick quiet lazy dirty fast ugly beautiful interesting little many

2. Прилагательное в скобках употребите в нужной степени.

Пример: Physics is (interesting) than Chemistry.

Physics is *more interesting* than Chemistry.

1. Our house is (high) than yours.
2. This exercise is (easy) than the last one.
3. My cigarettes are (cheap) than yours.
4. Writing in French is (difficult) than speaking.
5. I think my dog is (clever) of all the dogs in the world.
6. If you need any (far) help, please contact our office.
7. Yesterday was the (cold) day we have had this winter.
8. When the war ended, the reconstruction of Moscow was resumed on a (large) scale than before.
9. The Battle of Warsaw was the (great) battle of all times.

3. Сравните предметы / людей по образцу.

Пример:

Maths and English. (difficult) *Maths is as difficult as English.*

History and Russian, (difficult) *History is not so difficult as Russian.*

He and his brother, (strong)

This street and the next one, (wide)

A car and a bike, (expensive)

1. Напишите, что вы делаете для поддержания своего здоровья.

Пример: *I always eat healthy food.*

I often ...

I sometimes....

I usually...

I rarely ...

I never...

Every morning...

I think it's important to ...

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в Present Simple.

1. She (be) an accountant.
2. He (be) never late for work.
3. They always (have) porridge for breakfast.
4. She (not/wear) glasses.
5. He usually (have) Physics on Friday.
6. I (need) the results before Tuesday.
7. She (not/eat) meat at all.
8. She never (watch) TV in the morning.
9. We (not/know) her.
10. My dad (like) baking cakes.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в

a) Present или Past Simple.

1. We (not to rest) yesterday.
2. My brother (not to manage) to visit our cousin because he (to be) busy yesterday.
3. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office.
4. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday?
5. Yesterday I (to come) home at half past eight. I (to be) very tired.

b) *Present Continuous and Past Continuous*

1. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole day yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
2. What your mother (to do) now? – She (to bake) a cake.

c) *Past Simple and Past Continuous.*

1. When my parents (to come) home, I (to do) my homework.
2. When father (to come) home, I (to sleep).
3. When I (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet.
4. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea.

d) *Past Simple and Past Perfect.*

1. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather.
2. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come).
3. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.
4. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre.
5. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window.

6. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning.

e) *Past Simple, Past Continuous. u Past Perfect.*

1. I (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert.
2. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything.
3. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano.
4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.
5. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces.
6. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.*

1. You (to go) to London next summer?
2. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain).
3. A cold wind often (to blow) in autumn.
4. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly.
5. Look! Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky.
6. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily.
7. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday.
8. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow?
9. At the age of twenty my father (to combine) work and study.
10. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday?
11. You (to invite) your friend to stay with you next summer?

5. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

Пример: Им читают – Им читали – Им прочитают

They are read – They were read – They will be read

1. Вам предлагают – Вам предложили – Вам предложат
2. Его приглашают – Его пригласили – Его пригласят
3. Им приносят – Им принесли – Им принесут
4. Меня спрашивают – меня спросили – Меня спросят
5. Нам пишут – Нам писали – Нам напишут
6. Вам покупают – Вам купили – Вам купят
7. Ей говорят – Ей сказали – Ей скажут
8. Ему звонят – Ему звонили – Ему позвонят

6. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

Пример: Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening.

The flowers *are watered* in the evening (by mother)

We often speak about her. - She is often spoken about.

1. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.
2. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview.
3. Mr. Wilson will teach you English.
4. One uses chalk for writing on the blackboard.
5. I bought potatoes yesterday.
6. They looked for the girl everywhere.
7. George didn't repair my clock.
8. They have recently built a huge plant.

9. They will not play soccer.
10. They have already discussed the novel.
11. She showed him the way to the metro station
12. I haven't yet translated the article.
13. They asked for our address.
14. We shall do the work in the evening.
15. Have dogs ever attacked you?
16. She promised us an interesting entertainment.
17. They have told us a lot of interesting things.
18. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA.
19. The police caught a bank robber last night.
20. Everybody laughed at this funny animal.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice*. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The letter (to post) in half an hour.
2. Potatoes (to bring).to Europe from South America in the 1500s.
3. Your class (to teach) by Mrs Nash on Monday next week.
4. Five hundred years ago, Latin (to speak) by people all over Europe.
5. I'm working at home today because my office (to paint).
6. Someone's been using my desk - all my papers (to move).
7. 'Two' and 'too' (to pronounce) the same.
8. 'Where's your car?' 'It (to repair)'.
9. Bread (to eat) every day.
- 10.The letter (to receive) yesterday.

8. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Active* или *Passive*.

1. Мне дают сок каждое утро.

2. Каждое утро я даю детям молоко.
3. Эту статью написал один английский журналист.
4. Билеты принесут завтра.
5. Когда были посажены эти яблони?
6. Ответ будет отправлен через несколько дней.
7. Деньги будут отправлены сейчас же.
8. Диктант будут писать в следующий вторник.
9. На станции их встретил гид и отвез в гостиницу.
10. Эти журналы должны быть возвращены в библиотеку на следующей неделе.
11. Книги А. Кристи читают с большим интересом.
12. Где купили эту книгу?
13. Когда проверят контрольную работу?
14. Работа была выполнена очень хорошо.
15. В Италии нам покажут много достопримечательностей.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания к тексту.

Well-known Structures

Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Н и текстами 1-7.

Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз.

В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. INCREDIBLE COLLECTION | E. EXPENSIVE ACCOMMODATION |
| B. SERIOUSLY DAMAGED | F. ANIMAL HELP |
| C. GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT | G. SURPRISINGLY LARGE |
| D. ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE | H. MYSTERIOUS GIANTS |

1. The Taj Mahal, the beautiful and impressive building in Agra, India, was built by Shah Jahan. The building work started in 1630 and took 23 years to complete. It was built using materials (marble, crystal and other precious stones) from all over India and Asia. There were no cars or trains in those days, of course,

so how did they manage to carry the materials to the building site? The answer is that they used elephants – over a thousand of them.

2. The Louvre, in Paris, France, is one of the most famous, and largest, museums in the world. Originally built as a royal palace, the Louvre first opened its doors to the public as a museum and art gallery in 1793. Today, visitors can see thousands of priceless works of art, including Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, which is generally considered to be the most famous painting in the world. As well as paintings, the Louvre also has book, furniture, archaeology, architecture and history exhibitions.

3. The Great Pyramid is one of the largest buildings ever constructed by humans. Although, together with the other pyramids at Giza, in Egypt, it is one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, we still have an enormous amount to learn about Egyptian pyramids. Scientists and academics cannot agree on when the pyramids were built, who built them, why they were built or indeed how they were built.

4. Although there have been buildings on the rock known as the Acropolis, in Athens, Greece, for many thousands of years, it is the Parthenon which is the most famous building. The Parthenon was built between 447 and 438 BC. The building still exists today, but it is not in a good condition. In the 1600s, the Parthenon was used to store explosives. During a war between the Turks and the Venetians, bombs fell on the building, causing it to explode. Unfortunately, a large part of the building was destroyed.

5. The British Prime Minister lives and works at No. 10 Downing Street, in London. Pictures of this building make it look rather narrow and small. In fact, the building is much bigger than it appears. The reason for this is that there is a street behind Downing Street called Horseguards Parade. No. 10 Downing Street is joined to the big building behind it on Horseguards Parade, giving the Prime Minister plenty of space for offices and an apartment.

6. The Sydney Opera House, in Sydney, Australia, is one of the most famous modern buildings in the world. It is a popular tourist attraction for people

with no interest in opera or other forms of music, but it is also highly respected for its artistic productions, which include plays, ballets, operas, musicals and concerts. Opened in 1973, the building has five theatres, the biggest of which seats approximately 2 700 people.

7. Probably the most famous building in America is the White House. Construction on the building started in 1792 and the first phase was completed in 1800. At that time, it was much smaller and simpler than it is today. The West Wing was added in 1901 and the Oval Office in 1909. Over time, different Presidents have added to the building. Each generation has tried to add its personality to the structure, sometimes extending I the building and sometimes redesigning the interior.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7