



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Лингвистика и иностранные языки»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к проведению практических занятий
по дисциплине

«Практическая грамматика»

«Практическая грамматика английского языка»

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Аннотация

Методические указания и контрольные задания по английскому языку для студентов - заочников по дисциплине "Практическая грамматика английского языка "

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Общие требования к выполнению контрольной работы

Памятка студенту

Контрольная работа предназначена для студентов заочной формы обучения направления 45.03.02 Лингвистика, а также может быть использована для студентов сокращенной формы обучения.

Контрольное задание предлагается в четырех вариантах. Номер варианта определяется по последней цифре номера зачетной книжки студента:

- 1, 2, 3 – 1-й вариант;
- 4, 5, 6 – 2-й вариант;
- 7, 8 – 3-й вариант;
- 9, 0 – 4-й вариант.

Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать следующие данные: факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, дату, номер контрольного задания и вариант.

Первую страницу необходимо оставить чистой для замечаний и рецензии преподавателя.

Все предлагаемые к выполнению задания (включая текст заданий на английском языке) переписываются на левой стороне разворота тетради, а выполняются на правой.

Контрольная работа должна быть написана четким подчерком, для замечаний преподавателя следует оставить поля.

Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая вышеприведенным требованиям, не проверяется и не засчитывается.

Проверенная контрольная работа должна быть переработана студентом (та часть ее, где содержатся ошибки и неточности перевода или неправильное выполнение заданий) в соответствии с замечаниями и методическими указаниями преподавателя. В той же тетради следует выполнить «Работу над ошибками», представив ее на защите контрольной работы.

Четыре варианта контрольной работы имеют одинаковую структуру. Все задания должны быть выполнены в письменной форме.

Темы:

1. Типы инфинитива.
2. Герундий.
3. Модальные глаголы.

Вариант 1

1. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. We can ... speak Spanish.
2. He often makes me ... feel guilty.
3. You have ... be friendly and polite.
4. She must ... stay.
5. The lawyer will ... call you later.
6. I'd like ... send him a present.
7. You'd better ... move faster.
8. We heard somebody ... enter the apartment.
9. Mother wants ... paint the walls in the kitchen.
10. We decided ... sell the car.
11. He always fails ... keep his word.
12. I am trying ... lift this heavy stone.
13. Let me ... give you some advice.
14. It may ... cost too much.
15. She saw him ... cross the street.

2. Write the appropriate form of the infinitive.

Example: she was reading - (to) have been reading

1. She finished -
2. He was driving -
3. It has been taught -
4. They had come -
5. She tries -
6. It is brought -
7. They are studying -
8. It will be accepted -



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9. It was written -
10. She has left -

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive. Mind the tenses.

1. They didn't advise us (book) in advance.
2. Your passport really needs (renew) before you go on holiday.
3. Hotel guests are required (vacate) their rooms by twelve noon.
4. The dietician advised us (avoid) eating between meals.
5. The proposals need (consider) more carefully.
6. I've looked everywhere, but the file appears (misplace).
7. I think Jane is too young (allow) to stay out late.
8. The police considered the accident (cause) by bad driving.
9. Aren't you supposed (get) ready for your examination at the moment?
10. A new neighbour is said (arrive) at Number 45.
11. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
12. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
13. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
14. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
15. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. A: Oh, Mum, this programme's nearly finished. Can't I go on (watch) TV for a while?
B: No, I want you to do your maths homework and then go on (write) your English essay. You haven't even started it yet and it's due in tomorrow.
2. A: Your dress is filthy. It wants (wash).
B: I know. I wanted (take) it to the cleaner's yesterday, but they were closed.
3. A: Don't you hate (not/know) anyone here?
B: Yes, I get very lonely, but I hate (worry) my parents so I tell them I've made lots of friends.

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4. His lawyer advised him (take) the journalist to court.
5. I wouldn't advise (touch) that dog - it might bite you.
6. The boss doesn't encourage (smoke) in the office. He's a non-smoker.
7. Why do you keep (ask) me such stupid questions?
8. I would offer (help) you with the housework but I'm rather busy.
9. How old were you when you learnt (drive) ?
10. I don't mind (walk) home, but I'd rather (get) a taxi.
11. I can't make a decision. I keep (change) my mind.
12. He had made his decision and refused (change) his mind.
13. Why did you change your decision? What made you (change) your mind?
14. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) television. It's relaxing.
15. It was a nice day, so we decided (go) for a walk.
16. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy (go) for a walk?
17. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait).
18. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) out very often.
19. I wish that dog would stop (bark). It's driving me mad.
20. Our neighbour threatened (call) the police if we didn't stop the noise.

5. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first. Use the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. I was surprised I passed the exam.
I didn't expect
2. Did you manage to solve the problem?
Did you succeed
3. I don't read newspapers any more.
I've given up
4. I'd prefer not to go out tonight.
I'd rather
5. He can't walk very well.
He has difficulty

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3. If you are absent for more than three days, you a letter from your doctor. (bring)

4. The dentist has told Jane she any more sweet things. Her teeth are in bad condition. (eat)

5. When Susan was six years old, she to school, but she didn't want to. (go)

10. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I'm sure she has given up smoking.
have She
smoking.

2. I'm sure she isn't feeling sick now.
be She
.....now.

3. Perhaps they were working for the enemy.
have Theyfor the
enemy.

4. Perhaps he will be on time.
be He
.....time.

5. Perhaps he was too ill to take part in the race.
been Heto take part in
the race.

6. He'll probably come to the party.
likely He the
party.

7. You mustn't photograph any of the paintings.
allowed You any of the
paintings.

8. It's forbidden to touch the statues in the museum.
touch You in the
museum.

9. I'm sure he didn't cheat in the exam.
cheated Hein the
exam.

10. I advise you to check the details before you sign the contract.
had You before you sign the
contract.

11. It isn't necessary for you to drive me to the station.

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have You me to the station.

12. I think, there's no milk left.

run We milk.

11. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. You shouldn't to have told him that.
2. Would you have mind helping me with this?
3. We were been able to book a hotel room through a travel agency.
4. Can you please to pass the salt?
5. He might have had left his wallet at home.

12. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. Don't phone them now. (they might / have / lunch)
2. I ate too much. Now I feel sick. (I shouldn't / eat / so much)
3. I wonder why Tom didn't phone me. (he must / forget)
4. Why did you go home so early? (you needn't / go / home so early)
5. You've signed the contract. (it / can't / change / now)

13. Complete B's sentences using can/could/might/must/should/would + the verb in brackets. In some sentences you need to use have: must have ... / should have ... etc. In some sentences you need the negative (can't/couldn't etc.).

1. A: I'm hungry.
B: But you've just had lunch. You hungry already. (be)
2. A: I haven't seen our neighbours for ages.
B: No. They away. (go)
3. A: What's the weather like? Is it raining?
B: Not at the moment, but it later. (rain)
4. A: Where has Julia gone?
B: I'm not sure. She to the bank. (go)
5. A: I didn't see you at Michael's party last week.
B: No, I had to work that night, so I (go)

Вариант 2

1. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

2. Write the appropriate form of the infinitive.

Example: she was reading - (to) have been reading

1. She has entered -
2. It was said -
3. It will be delivered -
4. They are running -
5. It is borrowed -
6. She walks -
7. They had read -
8. It has been discovered -
9. She was asking -
10. He arrived -

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive. Mind the tenses.

1. The police made the bank robbers (give) themselves up.
2. He is not likely (return) before five o'clock.
3. The criminals were forced (surrender).
4. They might not (complain) about the meal if the service hadn't been so dreadful.
5. Man is said (invent) the wheel about ten thousand

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years ago.

6. You must (starve) to have eaten such a big dinner last night.

7. She'd better (have) a good excuse for being so late.

8. They hope (make) a lot of money in their new business.

9. The wind tends (increase) just before sunset.

10. He should (tell) his parents the truth when they asked him.

11. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.

12. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.

13. We were happy (to invite) to the party.

14. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

15. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. A: I'll never forget (visit) Thailand for the first time.

B: Yes, it was such a wonderful holiday. If only I hadn't forgotten (take) my camera.

2. A: Why don't we stop (get) something to eat on the way home?

B: OK, but we should really stop (spend) money on junk food.

3. A: I'm sorry for (spoil) your plans last weekend.

B: That's OK. I was sorry (hear) you weren't feeling very well.

4. Students are not allowed (talk) during the exam.

5. They don't allow (cycle) in this park because some boys used to ride around too fast.

6. I really hate (get) caught in the rain.

7. Your childish behaviour is beginning (annoy) me.

8. She is afraid (take) the lift so she uses the stairs.

9. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed (be) by the sea again.

10. Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember (say) that.

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11. 'Remember (phone) Tom tomorrow.' 'OK. I won't forget.'

12. The water here is not very good. I'd avoid (drink) it if I were you.

13. I pretended (be) interested in the conversation, but really it was very-boring.

14. We were hungry, so I suggested (have) dinner early.

15. Hurry up! I don't want to risk (miss) the train.

16. I'm still looking for a job but I hope (find) something soon.

17. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke)

18. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)

19. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ...? (do)

20. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ...it. (read)

5. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first. Use the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. Shall I phone you this evening?

Do you want

2. Nobody saw me come in.

I came in without

3. They said I was a cheat.

I was accused

4. It will be good to see them again.

I'm looking forward

5. What do you think I should do?

What do you advise me

6. Translate into Russian.

1. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.

2. They watched the boy cross the street.

3. To advertise in magazines is very expensive.

4. He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.

5. He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.

6. To see is to believe.

7. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.

7. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. There's nobody at home. (everybody / seem / go out)

2. We don't like our flat. (we / think / move)

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3. The vase was very valuable. (I / afraid / touch / it)
4. Bill never carries money with him. (he / afraid / robbed)
5. I wouldn't go to see the film. (it / not / worth / see)

8. Which alternatives are correct? Sometimes only one alternative is correct, and sometimes two of the alternatives are possible.

1. I'm sorry I come to your party last week.
A couldn't come B couldn't have come C wasn't able to come
2. What do you think of my theory?' 'I'm not sure. You right.'
A could be B must be C might be
3. I couldn't wait for you any longer. I , and so I went.
A must go B must have gone C had to go
4. Do you know where Liz is?' 'No. I suppose she shopping.'
A should have gone B may have gone C could have gone
5. At first they didn't believe me when I told them what had happened, but in the end I them that I was telling the truth.
A was able to convince B managed to convince C could convince

9. Complete the sentences. Use must / mustn't / had to / needn't and a verb in brackets.

1. Let's catch an earlier bus tomorrow. We late for the general meeting. (be)
2. My hair feels really dirty. I it tonight. (wash)
3. Jeremy forgot his front door key yesterday so he into the house through the window. (climb)
4. Tracy you with your homework. It is important that you do it yourself. (help)
5. You with the shopping. I have already done it. (help)

10. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I'm sure they informed the police about the robbery.
have Theyabout the robbery.
2. Perhaps Harry will be sunbathing this time tomorrow.
be Harry
.....tomorrow.

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3. I'm sure he had warned the soldiers about the coming danger.

have Heabout the coming danger.

4. I'm sure Jenny hasn't been working there that long.

have Jennythere that long.

5. Perhaps she was telling you the truth.

been Shethe truth.

6. Was it necessary for you to call a doctor?

need Did a doctor?

7. Shall I carry your shopping for you?

me Wouldyour shopping for you?

8. I'm sure Ann didn't do it on purpose.

have Annon purpose.

9. Might I take some photos?

if Wouldsome photos?

10. She should be told the truth.

better Ither the truth.

11. I should wash the curtains.

need The curtainswashed.

12. I'm sure he read about it in the newspaper.

have He in the newspaper.

11. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. You are not allowed it to enter that part of the building.

2. Sonia should be know about his refusal to co-operate.

3. They needn't to have spent so much money on redecorating their house.

4. He may be is waiting for the bus.

5. Mr Beaumont is to will arrive at 9.00 am tomorrow.

12. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. 'What's Linda doing?' 'I'm not sure.' (she may / watch / television)
2. Laura was standing outside the cinema. (she must / wait / for somebody)
3. He was in prison at the time that the crime was committed. (he couldn't / do / it)
4. Why weren't you here earlier? (you ought / be / here earlier)
5. Why didn't you ask me to help you? (I would / help / you)

13. Complete B's sentences using can/could/might/must/should/would + the verb in brackets. In some sentences you need to use have: must have ... / should have ... etc. In some sentences you need the negative (can't/couldn't etc.).

1. A: I saw you at Michael's party last week.
B: No, you me. I didn't go to Michael's party. (see)
2. A: What time will we get to Sue's house?
B: Well, it takes about one and a half hours, so if we leave at 3 o'clock, we there by 4.30. (get)
3. A: When was the last time you saw Bill?
B: Years ago. I him if I saw him now. (recognise)
4. A: Did you hear the explosion?
B: What explosion?
A: There was a loud explosion about an hour ago. You it. (hear)
5. A: We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned right.
B: You went the wrong way. You left. (turn)

Вариант 3

1. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.

2. Write the appropriate form of the infinitive.

Example: she was reading - (to) have been reading

1. We play -
2. She had decided -
3. It has been received -
4. They were watching -
5. We agreed -
6. It is spent -
7. They are wondering -
8. It will be signed -
9. It was believed -
10. You have lied -

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive. Mind the tenses.

1. I'd rather not (visit) my parents this weekend.
2. She's too tired (concentrate) on her work today.
3. You should (see) his face when she told him the news.

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4. It was such a shock (hear) from her after all these years.
5. Ann would love (lie) on a beach now, instead of typing reports.
6. John's father let him (borrow) his car for the weekend.
7. Jim doesn't have enough patience (be) a teacher.
8. You must (starve) to have eaten such a big breakfast yesterday.
9. Your visa really needs (renew) before you go on holiday.
10. I've looked everywhere, but the file appears (misplace).
11. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
12. I want (to inform) of her arrival.
13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
14. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
15. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. A: Jane doesn't know how to work the computer but she's afraid (ask) for help.
B: But isn't she afraid of (get) into trouble if she breaks it?
2. A: Did you remember (tell) Tim about the party?
B: I don't remember (tell) him, but I'm sure I did.
3. A: Do you regret (offer) him the job?
B: Yes, I regret (say) he's not a reliable employee.
4. Remember (feed) the cat or she'll starve to death.
5. It's hot in here. Do you mind (open) the window?
6. The bank manager agreed (lend) me £5,000.
7. She put off (pack) her bags until a few hours before her flight.
8. Our dog Timmy loves (play) with his ball in the garden.
9. I got up and looked out of the window (see) what the weather was like.
10. I have a friend who claims (be) able to speak five languages.

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11. I like (think) carefully about things before (make) a decision.
12. I had a flat in the centre of town but I didn't like (live) there, so I decided (move).
13. Steve used (be) a footballer. He had to stop (play) because of an injury.
14. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed (go).
15. Where would you recommend me (go) for my holidays?
16. I wouldn't recommend (eat) in that restaurant. The food is awful.
17. The film was very sad. It made me (cry).
18. Carol's parents always encouraged her (study) hard at school.
19. He tried to avoid (answer) my question.
20. Could you please stop (make) so much noise?

5. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first. Use the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. It's a pity I couldn't go out with you.
I'd like
2. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice.
I regret
3. I'd prefer not to sign this document.
I'd rather
4. Shall I give you a hand this evening?
Do you want ?
5. He can't swim very well.
He has difficulty

6. Translate into Russian.

1. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.
2. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
3. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
4. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.
5. He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
6. I felt him put his hand on my

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shoulder.

7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.

7. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. I'm very tired after that long walk. (I / not / used / walk / so far)

2. Sue is on holiday. I received a postcard from her yesterday. (she / seem / enjoy / herself)

3. Dave had lots of photographs he'd taken while on holiday. (he / insist / show / them to me)

4. I don't want to do the shopping. (I'd rather / somebody else / do / it)

5. I wouldn't go to see the film. (it / not / worth / see)

8. Which alternatives are correct? Sometimes only one alternative is correct, and sometimes two of the alternatives are possible.

1. I promised I'd phone Gary this evening. I

A mustn't forget

B needn't forget

C don't have to forget

2. Why did you leave without me? You for me.

A must have waited

B had to wait

C should have waited

3. Lisa phoned me and suggested lunch together.

A we have

B we should have

C to have

4. You look nice in that jacket, but you hardly ever wear it. it more often.

A You'd better wear

B You should wear

C You ought to wear

5. Shall I buy a car? What's your advice? What

A will you do

B would you do

C shall you do

9. Complete the sentences. Use must / mustn't / had to / needn't and a verb in brackets.

1. Let's catch an earlier train tomorrow. We in time for our exams. (be)

2. You with laying the table. I have already done it. (help)

3. We William about his family. He doesn't want to talk about it. (ask)

4. I just want a general idea of the story so I all the book. (read)

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5. You Tom for the answer. I can tell you. (ask)

10. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.
Use two to five words.

1. Perhaps she's been working hard.
been She
hard.

2. Perhaps she'll come with us.
may She
us.

3. I'm sure she hadn't prepared her speech.
have She her
speech.

4. Perhaps he was asleep when we rang.
been He when we
rang.

5. Perhaps he'll be waiting when we get there.
may He when we get
there.

6. Let's go and see "The Blob" tonight.
we Shall "The Blob"
tonight?

7. It isn't necessary for you to do that exercise.
need You that
exercise.

8. It would be a good idea to eat less high-cholesterol food.
should You high-cholesterol
food.

9. It wasn't necessary for him to take a coat but he did.
taken He a
coat.

10. I advise you to check everything before you hand in your
paper.
had You before you hand in your
paper.

11. It isn't necessary for you to help me with the dishes.
have You me with the
dishes.

12. I think, there are no cookies left.
run We cookies.

Практическая грамматика

11. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. Ellen is likely that to return sooner than expected.
2. How about we calling him to find out if he has been invited too?
3. That can't to have been Richard Gere!
4. You should to go now.
5. Might does he still be waiting for us?

12. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. I'm surprised you weren't told that the road was dangerous. (you should / warn / about it)
2. Gary was in a strange mood yesterday. (he might not / feel / very well)
3. 'What's Tim doing?' 'I'm not sure.' (she may / read / a newspaper)
4. Why were you late? (you ought / be / here earlier)
5. You've signed the papers. (nothing / can / change / now)

13. Complete B's sentences using can/could/might/must/should/would + the verb in brackets. In some sentences you need to use have: must have ... / should have ... etc. In some sentences you need the negative (can't/couldn't etc.).

1. A: I'm hungry.
B: But you've just had lunch. You hungry already. (be)
2. A: I haven't seen our neighbours for ages.
B: No. They away. (go)
3. A: What's the weather like? Is it raining?
B: Not at the moment, but it later. (rain)
4. A: Where has Julia gone?
B: I'm not sure. She to the bank. (go)
5. A: I didn't see you at Michael's party last week.
B: No, I had to work that night, so I (go)

Вариант 4

1. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
2. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
3. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.

Практическая грамматика

4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
5. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
6. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
7. She was made ... repeat the song.
8. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?
 9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
 - 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
 13. Let me ... give you some advice.
 14. It may ... cost too much.
 15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.

2. Write the appropriate form of the infinitive.

Example: she was reading - (to) have been reading

1. They were enjoying -
2. We spelled -
3. It has been announced -
4. It had stated -
5. We keep -
6. It is occupied -
7. We are opening -
8. It will be examined -
9. It was decided -
10. They have completed -

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive. Mind the tenses.

1. I'd rather not (visit) my parents this weekend.
2. She's too tired (concentrate) on her work today.
3. The police considered the accident (cause) by bad driving.
4. Aren't you supposed (get) ready for your examination at the moment?
5. A new neighbour is said (arrive) at Number 45.
6. I've looked everywhere, but the file appears (misplace).
7. I think Jane is too young (allow) to stay out late.
8. The criminals were forced (surrender).
9. They might not (complain) about the meal if the service hadn't been so dreadful.

Практическая грамматика

10. Man is said (invent) the wheel about ten thousand years ago.

11. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.

12. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.

13. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.

14. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.

15. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. A: I think I'd prefer (go) on holiday to Greece this year and spend some time visiting ancient sites.

B: Yes, I prefer (do) something interesting to just (sit) on a beach all day. And I'd prefer (go) somewhere warm rather than (stay) in England.

2. A: Did you mean (park) so far away?

B: Yes. Otherwise, it would mean (pay) to get into a car park.

3. A: I've been trying (contact) Mr Isaacs all morning.

B: Why don't you try (phone) his club?

4. She wrote him a note to remind him (pick up) his laundry at 2 o'clock.

5. Steven is exhausted because he isn't used to (do) so much exercise.

6. She looked so funny in her new hat we couldn't help (laugh).

7. You should practice (play) this tune on the piano until you perfect it.

8. I regret (tell) you that your bank account is overdrawn.

9. After (stop) by the police, the man admitted (steal) the car but denied (drive) at 100 miles an hour.

10. A: How do you make this machine (work)?

B: I'm not sure. Try (press) that button and see what happens.

11. I can't make a decision. I keep (change) my mind.

12. He had made his decision and refused (change) his mind.

Практическая грамматика

13. Why did you change your decision? What made you
(change) your mind?

14. I enjoy (listen) to music.

15. I considered (apply) for the job but in the end I decided
against it.

16. Have you finished (wash) your hair yet?

17. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk (be)
knocked down.

18. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
..... (work).

19. I don't mind you (use) the phone as long as you pay for all
your calls.

20. Hello! Fancy (see) you here! What a surprise!

5. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first. Use the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. I was surprised I met them at the station.

I didn't expect

2. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice.

I regret

3. They said I was a cheat.

I was accused

4. I'd prefer not to go out tonight.

I'd rather

5. He came in without

6. Translate into Russian.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.

2. We stopped to have a smoke.

3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.

4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.

5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.

6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber
from St. Petersburg to Hull.

7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with
icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of
loading.

7. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. I'm feeling a bit tired. (I / not / fancy / go / out)

2. Tim isn't very reliable. (he / tend / forget / things)

Практическая грамматика

- 3. Dave had lots of photographs he'd taken while on holiday.
(he / insist / show / them to me)
- 4. There's nobody at home. (everybody / seem / go out)
- 5. I don't want to do the shopping. (I'd rather / somebody else / do / it)

8. Which alternatives are correct? Sometimes only one alternative is correct, and sometimes two of the alternatives are possible.

1. 'What time will you be home tomorrow?' 'I'm not sure. I
..... late.'
- | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| A can be | B might be | C may be |
|----------|------------|----------|
2. I can't find my car keys. They out of my bag.
- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A should have fallen | B must have fallen | C had to fall |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
3. Do you know where Jane is?' 'No. I suppose she cycling.'
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A could have gone | B should have gone | C may have gone |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
4. Lisa called me and suggested to the cinema together.
- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|
| A to go | B we should go | C we go |
|---------|----------------|---------|
5. Shall I buy this blue jacket? What's your advice? What ?
- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A will you do | B shall you do | C would you do |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|

9. Complete the sentences. Use must / mustn't / had to / needn't and a verb in brackets.

1. Sally looks really tired. She studied all night last night, so she a rest. (have)
2. You! You haven't had anything to eat. (stay)
3. You my letters. They're private. (read)
4. We yet. We've got plenty of time to get to the station. (leave)
5. I'm sure the shop won't be busy so you if you don't want to. (work)

10. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I'm sure she didn't know about it.
known She
about it.
2. I'm certain it has stopped raining now.
have It raining
now.
3. It's possible that Jane has left already.

Практическая грамматика

have Jane

already.

4. I have no doubt that he was lying to you.

been He to you.

5. Perhaps the bridge collapsed because of the storm.

have The bridge because of the storm.

6. I'm sure Ann spends all her money on clothes.

spend Ann on clothes.

7. Was it necessary for you to say that?

have Did that?

8. I'm sure he knew what he was doing.

known He he was doing.

9. Perhaps she's busy at the moment.

be She at the moment.

10. He should be told the news.

better Ithim the news.

11. I should wash the dishes right now.

need The dishes washed right now.

12. I'm sure he heard about it on the radio.

have He on the radio.

11. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. She will has to make an appointment to see the doctor.
2. He has had got to borrow money twice already this month.
3. You mustn't to let anyone know about our agreement.
4. She may have had given you the wrong address.
5. Would you mind if my asking you a personal question?

12. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. Don't phone them now. (they might / have / dinner)
2. I didn't take the pill. Now I have a terrible headache. (I should / take / the medicine)
3. Jeremy was standing outside the cafe. (he must / wait / for somebody)

Практическая грамматика

4. Why did you leave so early? (you needn't / leave / that early)

5. Why didn't you ask me to give you a hand? (I would / help / you)

13. Complete B's sentences using can/could/might/must/should/would + the verb in brackets. In some sentences you need to use have: must have ... / should have ... etc. In some sentences you need the negative (can't/couldn't etc.).

1. A: I saw you at Michael's party last week.

B: No, you me. I didn't go to Michael's party. (see)

2. A: What time will we get to Sue's house?

B: Well, it takes about one and a half hours, so if we leave at 3 o'clock, we there by 4.30. (get)

3. A: When was the last time you saw Bill?

B: Years ago. I him if I saw him now. (recognise)

4. A: Did you hear the explosion?

B: What explosion?

A: There was a loud explosion about an hour ago. You it. (hear)

5. A: We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned right.

B: You went the wrong way. You left. (turn)