

**кафедра иностранных языков**

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
(ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРАВИЛА И УПРАЖНЕНИЯ)**

**Глагол To Be**  
(*быть, являться, находиться*)

Present	Past	Future
<p>1. I <b>am</b> He (she/it) <b>is</b> We (you/they) <b>are</b></p> <p>2. I <b>am not</b> He <b>is not</b> We <b>are not</b></p> <p>3. <b>Am I?</b> <b>Is she?</b> <b>Are you?</b></p>	<p>1. I (he/she/it) <b>was</b> <i>был</i> We (you/they) <b>were</b> <i>были</i></p> <p>2. I <b>was not</b> We <b>were not</b></p> <p>3. <b>Was he?</b> <b>Were you?</b></p>	<p>1. I (we) <b>shall be</b> You (they/he/she/it) <b>will be</b></p> <p>2. I <b>shall not</b> (shan't) <b>be</b> You <b>will not</b> (won't) <b>be</b></p> <p>3. <b>Shall I be?</b> <b>Will they be?</b></p>

Функция	Пример	Перевод
Смысловый глагол (be + предлог + существительное) <u>«находиться»</u>	The book is on the table. They were at the conference.	Книга лежит (находится) на столе. Они были на конференции.
Глагол-связка (be + существительное, прилагательное, числительное) <u>«являться»</u>	He is a student. Her mother is beautiful.	Он – студент. Ее мама красивая.
Вспомогательный глагол (не переводится) : Continuous Tenses (be + Participle I) Passive Voice (be + Participle II)	He is writing an article now. The article was written by our teacher.	Сейчас он пишет статью. Статья была написана нашим учителем.
Модальный глагол (be + инфинитив с частицей to) <u>«должен»</u> (по договоренности, расписанию)	He is to come to the lab at 10 o'clock.	Он должен прийти в лабораторию в 10 часов.

1. *Переведите предложения. Поставьте данные предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. My father is a neurologist.
2. Last week the weather was rather cold.
3. Mr. Jackson will be here in an hour.
4. They were very busy yesterday.
5. We are students of the Medical Academy.
6. Tomorrow she will be in clinic.
7. This story is the best in the book.

8. The analyses were ready in the afternoon.
9. Most young people are fond of sport.
10. His working day was over at 4 p.m.
11. I'm a first-year student.

2. *Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.*

1. Today the weather ... as fine as it ... yesterday.
2. "How ... you?" "I ... quite well, thank you."
3. To my mind, this student ... a good doctor in future.
4. Last class Nick and John ... absent because they ... ill.
5. "Who ... on duty today?" "Tom and Ann ..."
6. She ... a great dreamer in her childhood.
7. Our group ... not large, we ... ten.
8. "... Mr. Brown in now?" "No, he ... not. He ... on a business trip at present".  
"When ... he ... back?" "He ... back in three days".
9. The light ... off on stage. The performance ... over.
10. Last July and August ... very hot.
11. Look at this photo! This ... Mrs. Black and that ... her husband Mr. Black and these ... their children Ann and Mary.
12. I ... afraid, I ... at work the whole day tomorrow.

3. *Переведите предложения.*

1. Мой старший брат (elder brother) – студент.
2. Вчера погода была прекрасная. Мы были в парке.
3. Боюсь, что я в понедельник буду занят. Я буду на работе весь день.
4. Его семья сейчас не в Москве, а в Туле.
5. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач.
6. Наши занятия обычно заканчиваются в 16 часов.
7. Эта книга на второй полке в шкафу.
8. «Откуда мистер и миссис Грин?» «Они из Лондона».
9. «Кто твоя мама? Она учительница?» «Нет, она директор школы».
10. «Ты тоже был на студенческом фестивале?» «Да, конечно. И мои друзья тоже там были. Было очень интересно».

**Оборот There Be.**

Оборот there be употребляется для обозначения наличия (отсутствия) какого-либо предмета или явления в пространстве или времени.

Если в предложении есть обстоятельство места или времени, то перевод следует начинать с этих слов (с конца):

There are many students in room 316. В аудитории 316 много студентов.

Если обстоятельства нет, оборот переводится словами "есть, существует":

There are many English textbooks. Существует много учебников английского языка.

Число глагола to be определяется по числу первого существительного,

стоящего после этого оборота:

There is a table and two chairs in the room. В комнате стол и два стула.

С неисчисляемыми существительными используется форма единственного числа: There is sugar in your coffee.

Утвердительное предложение	1. There <b>is a</b> book on the table. 2. There <b>are</b> books on the table.
Отрицательное предложение	1. There <b>is no</b> book on the table. 2. There <b>is not (isn't) any</b> book on the table. 3. There <b>are no</b> books on the table. 4. There <b>are not (aren't) any</b> books on the table.
Вопросительное предложение	1. <b>Is there</b> a book on the table? 2. <b>Are there</b> books on the table?

4. *Переведите предложения. Поставьте данные предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. There are two terms in the academic year.
2. There were a lot of interesting books on sale in the book-shop.
3. There will be a students' festival in June.
4. There is a magazine and several newspapers on the table.
5. There are many illustrated books on Human Anatomy.
6. There was an anxiety (волнение) in her voice.
7. There will be a concert in the hall tonight.
8. There is cold water in the glass.
9. There was a medical article (статья) in the newspaper.
10. There are two small pictures on the wall.
11. There will be an Olympiad in anatomy soon.
12. There is Art Museum in our town.

5. *Заполните пропуски, используя конструкцию "there be" в соответствующих форме и времени.*

1. ... hot milk in the jar (кружка).
2. ... a presentation of a new book last Saturday.
3. ... a scientific conference next week.
4. ... no such magazines in this library.
5. ... a bathroom and two bedrooms on the first floor in our house.
6. ... an interesting meeting after our classes?
7. ... several specialized hospitals in our town.
8. ... much information about this event in the yesterday's newspaper.
9. ... a lot of guests in our institute last week.
10. ... a rehabilitation centre in Sosnevo?
11. ... no changes in weather during the next day.
12. Before 1918 ... no higher educational institutions in Ivanovo.

6. *Переведите предложения, употребляя конструкцию "there be".*

1. На столе находится ваза с цветами.
2. Вчера по радио была интересная передача об истории нашего города.
3. На встрече было много известных людей.
4. На стене висит красивая картина.
5. Завтра будет поездка в Кострому.
6. В этом городе есть драматический театр, три музея и два спортивных комплекса.
7. В понедельник будет лекция по биологии?
8. На прошлой неделе была конференция по проблемам экологии.
9. На выставке было много посетителей?
10. «В твоей библиотеке много книг?» «Не много, но есть несколько редких (rare) книг.
11. В следующем семестре будет несколько новых предметов.
12. В вашей контрольной работе нет ни одной ошибки.

### Времена Группы Simple (Indefinite)Active

Времена группы Simple употребляются для описания обычного, регулярного, систематически повторяющегося действия, а также простого факта в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

Present	Past	Future
<p><b>V (Vs – 3л.ед.ч)</b></p> <p>+ I/You/We/They work + He/She/It writes</p> <p>Вспом. гл.: <b>do (does –3л.ед.ч)</b> – I/You/We/They do not work – He/She/It does not write</p> <p>? Do I work? ? Does he write?</p>	<p><b>V2 (–ed)</b></p> <p>+ I / He/She/It We/You/They</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  worked   wrote</p> <p>Вспом. гл.: <b>did</b> – I did not work – He did not write</p> <p>? Did I work? ? Did he write?</p>	<p><b>will/shall + V</b></p> <p>+ I/We shall work + He/She/It/You/They will write</p> <p>Вспом. гл.: <b>will / shall</b> – I won't work – He won't write</p> <p>? Will I work? ? Will I write?</p>
<p><i>always(всегда), regularly (регулярно), often (часто), usually (обычно), sometimes (иногда), seldom/rarely (редко), never(никогда), every ... (каждый ...)</i></p>	<p><i>yesterday (вчера), the day before yesterday (позавчера), last ... (в прошлом...), ... ago (...назад), in 1995, when (в вопросах и придаточных предложениях)</i></p>	<p><i>tomorrow (завтра), the day after tomorrow (послезавтра), next ... (на следующей ...), in a month (через ...), in 2025, soon (скоро)</i></p>

7. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple.

1. He goes to the Academy on weekdays.
2. Professor Petrov works on this problem.
3. They are always ready to help other people.

4. The students study a lot of different subjects.
5. This patient feels bad.
6. My grandparents are doctors.
7. She usually does her homework after supper.
8. He has four classes a day.
9. We like to discuss new books with our teacher.
10. Mr. Stevens is the head of the faculty.
11. They have much knowledge on this problem.
12. Andy knows how to make an injection.
13. The little boy is afraid of dogs.
14. Jake, Sam and William live at the university hostel.

8. Закончите предложения, поставив глаголы в форму Past Simple:

Go	Pass	Feel
Discuss	Find	Finish
Take	Make	Attend
Speak	Write	Enter
Become		Work

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ the medical academy last year.
2. The students not \_\_\_\_\_ the explanation of this phenomenon.
3. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the examination of the patient.
4. We not \_\_\_\_\_ this question with our tutor (teacher) yesterday.
5. Two years ago he \_\_\_\_\_ to the international conference in Germany.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ bad yesterday and my mother called for the doctor.
7. At the lecture he \_\_\_\_\_ about new types of vaccines.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture in biology last Monday?
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ hard the whole term.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ these books in our library?
11. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ a diagnosis of pneumonia.
12. She is afraid he not \_\_\_\_\_ his exam in anatomy yesterday.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ your name on the test-paper?
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ a good specialist in the field of psychology.

9. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму. Переведите предложения.

1. He (not to study) medicine, he (to study) maths.
2. Your sister (to work) as a nurse?
3. Every year millions of applicants (to enter) different institutions of higher education.
4. Michael always (to pass) his exams excellently.
5. He (not to get) a scholarship (стипендия) because he (to study) badly.
6. What methods of teaching they (to use)?
7. I (not to think) that he (to know) how to carry out this experiment.
8. My first lecture (to begin) at 8.30.

9. You often (to take) a bus to go to work?
10. We (to be) never late for classes.
11. She seldom (to make) mistakes in dictations?
12. We (not to watch) soap operas, we watch educational programmes on TV.
13. Jane usually (to visit) her friends at the hospital if they (to be) ill.
14. Mary often (to give) you good advice?

10. *Поставьте глагол в соответствующем времени (Present/Past Simple)*

1. Surgeons (to operate) patients every day.
2. The doctor (to administer - назначать) a special treatment for the patient with gastritis 2 days ago.
3. You (to have) troubles with your stomach?
4. Every year thousands of applicants (to come) to Ivanovo to enter the Academy.
5. Last year we (not to study) pharmacology but (to study) microbiology.
6. Your father (to work) as an ophthalmologist?
7. As a rule at the end of each term the students (to have) credit tests and exams.
8. He (to open) the door and (to see) that she was writing a letter.
9. You (to see) her at the station last Sunday?
10. What diseases (to have) you in your childhood?
11. She (not to ring) me up an hour ago.
12. Susan (not to open) the windows when it rains.
13. The child (to eat) a lot of fruit and vegetables?
14. The doctor (not to examine) this patient yesterday.
15. I (not to get up) at 6 o'clock at the weekend.

11. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в одном из времен группы Simple (Present, Past, Future).*

1. She (to study) English 5 years ago.
2. I (to be) tired now.
3. When your lesson (to be) over next Friday?
4. He (to go) to bed at 11 o'clock every day.
5. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday?
6. I (not to like) to watch psychological films.
7. My father (to take) me to the museum last weekend.
8. His friends (to tell) him about their holidays tomorrow?
9. She (to visit) her grandparents in the village every year.
10. Susan (to be) present at the lecture yesterday?
11. Frank (not to like) to visit the dentist.
12. She (to come) to the student's meeting next week.
13. The boys (to learn) the poem tomorrow?
14. They (not to sleep) well last night, probably they (to get) ill.
15. When he (to wake) up yesterday he (to look) at his clock and (to understand) that he (to oversleep).
16. This teacher always (to ask) many questions at the exam.
17. She (to know) where to post a letter?

18. He (to have) 4 classes every day.
19. Friday evenings students usually (to spend) in the labs and libraries.

12. Составьте предложения, используя слова.

1. come, I, will, late, home, probably.
2. that, when, in, she, lived, was, she, house, young.
3. she, English, well, knows, does, sister, my, know, not, French, but.
4. before, many, did, we, the day, the laboratory, in, yesterday, experiments.
5. the conference, will, place, where, take?
6. condition, the first, you, changes, in, your, when, did, notice?
7. microbiology, he, in, will, his, exam, take, 2 days, in.
8. in, a, little, I, late, chemistry, our, for, afraid, class, will, am, I, be.
9. I, in, histology, the, will, Ann, think, test, get, a five, for.
10. lecture, does, the, time, what, begin?
11. on, this, did, you, where, buy, human, Anatomy, book?
12. study, because, we, did, we, not, had, last, holidays, week.
13. longer, do, live, in, my, St. Petersburg, any, not, friends.
14. breakfast, drinks, she, never, tea, for.
15. an, class, we, have, on, English, Mondays.

**Придаточные предложения времени и условия**

Для выражения будущего действия (вместо Future Indefinite) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами *if (если)*, *when (когда)*, *until (пока не)*, *till (пока)*, *as soon as (как только)*, *after (после того, как)*, *before (до того, как)*, употребляется Present Indefinite:

**If he comes**, I'll ask him about it. – Если он придет, я спрошу его об этом.

She will go there **when** it **stops** raining. – Она пойдет туда, когда пройдет дождь.

13. Поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени (Future Simple or Present Simple).

1. If you (to come) at five o'clock we (to see) an interesting programme on TV.
2. Before you (to leave) home ring me up.
3. As soon as you (to get) my letter let me know.
4. When I (to enter) the Academy I (to study) two foreign languages.
5. If you (to be busy) on Sunday afternoon we (not to go) to the stadium.
6. If you (to look through) today's paper you (to find) an interesting article.
7. When she (to arrive) at the hotel it (to be) 5 o'clock.
8. When you (to be tired) we (to stop) working.
9. As soon as I (to get) any news about him I (to tell) you about it.
10. Before he (to begin) to read a book he (to look through) it.

14. Переведите предложения.



1. Мы пойдём в кино, после того как закончим нашу работу.
2. Перед тем как он поедет в Лондон, он позвонит нам.
3. Если я получу хорошую работу, я останусь в этом городе.
4. Погасите (turn off) свет, когда вы будете уходить.
5. Он не выполнит эту работу, если она не поможет ему.
6. Вы не будете говорить по-английски хорошо, если не будете знать грамматику.
7. Подождите, пока не придёт преподаватель.
8. После того как я закончу институт, я поступлю в интернатуру.
9. Я пойду домой, после того как закончу свою работу.
10. Я поговорю с ним об этом, когда его встречу.

### Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) времен группы Simple

Страдательный залог показывает, что лицо ли предмет, выраженное подлежащим, подвергается действию (выраженному сказуемым), а не само/ сам выполняет это действие. Например: письмо написано, пациента лечат.

Образуется по схеме:

**to be + V<sub>3</sub> (III ф. гл./Participle II)**

Present	Past	Future
1. I <b>am treated</b> He (she/it) <b>is treated</b> We (you/they) <b>are treated</b>	1. I (he/she/it) <b>was treated</b> We (you/they) <b>were treated</b>	1. I (we) <b>shall be treated</b> You (they/he/she/it) <b>will be treated</b>
<i>Меня лечат</i>	<i>Меня лечили</i>	<i>Меня будут лечить</i>
2. I <b>am not treated</b> He <b>is not treated</b> We <b>are not treated</b>	2. I <b>was not treated</b> We <b>were not treated</b>	2. I <b>shall not be treated</b> You <b>will not be treated</b>
3. <b>Am I treated?</b> <b>Is he treated?</b> <b>Are you treated?</b>	3. <b>Was he treated?</b> <b>Were you treated?</b>	3. <b>Shall I be treated?</b> <b>Will you be treated?</b>

### **Способы перевода страдательного залога на русский язык**

Примеры	Перевод	Способ перевода
1. The patient <b>was operated</b> by this surgeon.	1. <i>Больной <b>был прооперирован</b> этим хирургом</i> <i>Больного <b>оперировал</b> этот хирург.</i>	1. сочетанием глагола 'быть' с краткой формой страдательного причастия; глаголом в личной форме;
2. The patient <b>was treated</b> for cancer.	2. <i>Больного <b>лечили</b> по поводу рака.</i>	2. неопределенно-личным оборотом;
3. The patient <b>was treated</b> at our clinic.	3. <i>Больной <b>лечился</b> в нашей клинике.</i>	3. глаголами с окончанием -ся, -сь.

15. Переведите на английский язык:

1. нас спросили – нас спрашивают – нас спросят
2. ему показали – ему показывают – ему покажут
3. их обучили – их обучают – их обучат
4. вам написали – вам пишут – вам напишут
5. ей позвонили – ей звонят – ей позвонят
6. меня выбрали – меня выбирают – меня выберут
7. ответ нашли – ответ находят – ответ найдут
8. операцию сделали – операцию делают – операцию сделают
9. конференцию посетили – конференцию посещают – конференцию посетят
10. книги купили – книги покупают – книги купят

*16. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.*

1. All exams were taken by the students of the general medicine department.
2. Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Mathematics are taught during the first two preclinical years.
3. This patient will be given a new medicine.
4. Tests are usually written by the students during practical classes.
5. The operation was carried out by this experienced surgeon.
6. The Ivanovo state Medical Academy was founded in 1930.
7. This patient's blood analysis, the analysis of urine and other tests will be taken tomorrow.
8. The diploma was given to him at the end of the year.
9. The letter will be posted as soon as possible.
10. Some medicines and the necessary treatment were prescribed to me by this doctor.
11. Text-books are usually given to the students at the library.
12. She was told to write her name on the paper.
13. The documents will be sent to him by fax.
14. The patient was prescribed a bed regimen.

*17. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующее время страдательного залога.*

1. Pre-clinical subjects (to teach) during the first two years.
2. Basic medical procedures (to learn) by the students during their practice in the hospital last summer.
3. He (to see) by an eye specialist next week.
4. Many people (to examine) by the doctor yesterday?
5. The student usually (to ask) a lot of questions at the exam?
6. This article (not to translate) into English a year ago.
7. He (to know) as the best surgeon in our town.
8. This film (not to show) on TV tonight.
9. The old man (to take) to the hospital yesterday?
10. Everything for your trip (to prepare) soon.
11. Obstetrics (not to study) in the first year.
12. The diagnosis (to make) last week.

13. His experiment (not to continue) by his students.
14. Their work (to publish) next month?
15. Breakfast (not to bring) in time.
16. Educational films (to show) to the students during some classes?

18. *Переведите на английский язык, соответственно модели:*

Я рассказал – мне рассказали I told – I was told

1. Я спросил – меня спросили
2. Он услышал – его услышали
3. Он пригласит – его пригласят
4. Они лечат – их лечат
5. Мы помогаем – нам помогают
6. Вы увидите – вас увидят
7. Она осматривает – ее осматривают
8. Они привезли – их привезли
9. Она выбрала – ее выбрали
10. Я напишу – мне напишут
11. Вы дали – вам дали
12. Мы читаем – нам читают

19. *Трансформируйте предложения из действительного залога в страдательный, используя образец.*

Tom gave her a book. – *She was given a book.*

*The book was given to her by Tom.*

The nurse looks after the patient well – *The patient is well looked after by the nurse.*

1. He will make a new discovery soon.
2. They sent for doctor Belov.
3. Steve will make a report at the conference.
4. Everybody listened to his speech very attentively.
5. After the operation the nurse will sterilize the instruments.
6. Ecologists say that we take bad care of our planet.
7. Professor will examine these students tomorrow.
8. Do you usually give this medicine for bronchitis?
9. Who will translate the text?
10. What experiment do you carry on?
11. Did the doctor or the nurse make you an injection?
12. Where does the head nurse keep the medicines?

20. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующее время действительного или страдательного залога.*

1. John (not to write) his test well last week.
2. The patient (to take) this medicine three times a day.
3. The patient (to take) to the hospital in a few minutes.
4. You (to study) at the university or at the academy?
5. This research work (to write) in 2005.

6. My friend (not to go) to school yesterday.
7. The injection (to give) to him an hour ago?
8. The new hospital (to build) in two years.
9. The teeth (to locate) in the mouth?
10. They (not to publish) the results next month.
11. Where you (to go) last summer?
12. Every morning I (to come) to my work at 8 o'clock.
13. The academic year (to divide) into two terms.

### Типы вопросов

		1	2	3	4	5		6
Типы вопросов	Вопр. слово	Всп. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	обстоятельство		
						места	времени	
Общий		Did	they	study	English	at the academy	last year?	
Альтернативный		Did	they	study	English or French	at the academy	last year?	
Специальный	What	did	they	study		at the academy	last year?	
К подлежащему			Who	studied	English	at the academy	last year?	
Разделительный			They	studied	English	at the academy	last year,	didn't they?

### **Вопросительные слова**

What <i>Что</i> When <i>Когда</i> Where <i>Где, Куда</i> Why <i>Почему</i> Who <i>Кто</i> Whom <i>Кого</i> Whose <i>Чей</i>	Which <i>Который</i> How <i>Как</i> How many <i>Сколько (с исчисл. сущ.)</i> How much <i>Сколько (с неисчисл. сущ.)</i> How long <i>Как долго</i> How often <i>Как часто</i>
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21. Выполните тест:

1. Выберите правильно составленный альтернативный вопрос.
  - a. You take this drug 2 or 3 times a day?
  - b. Do you take this drug 2 or 3 times a day?
  - c. Are you take this drug 2 or 3 times a day?
2. Выберите правильно составленный общий вопрос.
  - a. Did the nurse took his temperature?

- b. Does the nurse took his temperature?  
 c. Did the nurse take his temperature?
3. *Выберите правильно составленный вопрос к подлежащему.*  
 a. Whom knows English well?  
 b. Who knows English well?  
 c. Who know English well?
4. *Выберите правильно составленный специальный вопрос.*  
 a. What are regularly do students attend?  
 b. What do the students attend regularly?  
 c. What the students attend regularly?
5. *Выберите правильно составленный разделительный вопрос:*  
 She seldom goes to the cinema,  
 a. doesn't she?  
 b. goesn't she?  
 c. isn't she?
6. *Определите тип вопрос: Do you feel the pain all the time?*  
 a. разделительный      b. специальный      c. общий
7. *Вставьте подходящее вопросительное местоимение:*  
 ... hospitals are there in our town?  
 a. Where      b. What      c. How
8. *Вставьте подходящее вопросительное местоимение:*  
 ... does the skeleton protect the organs from?  
 a. What      b. Which      c. Why

22. *Составьте вопросительные предложения.*

1. diagnosis, helps, what, a proper (правильный), a doctor, to make
2. the students, do, many, examinations, take, how
3. you, did, childhood, discusses, have, what
4. delivered, whom, the lecture, be, will, by
5. study, Latin, year, he, does, in, the first
6. students, now, at the clinic, are, the first-year, or, at the academy
7. operate on, he, won't, tomorrow, the surgeon, this, patient, will
8. grandmother, in, from, our, graduated, whose, 1965, academy

23. *Задайте вопрос к подчеркнутым словам:*

1. This patient will be operated tomorrow.
2. The nurse takes the patient's temperature.
3. The doctor goes to visit his patients after his work.
4. The nurse helped the patient to get up.
5. The doctor will test these drugs thoroughly before clinical use.
6. That patient is ill with hepatitis.
7. This year we will study biochemistry.
8. The clinic was built last year.
9. The students wrote their test in biology well.
10. My parents want me to become a surgeon.

11. The experiment lasted for several hours.
12. There are many good specialists at our hospital.
13. Many young people enter medical academy every year.
14. Our Academy was founded in 1930.
15. Soon we shall have a winter examination session.

24. *Напишите все возможные вопросы к предложениям.*

1. The experiment started four years ago.
2. She will spend the next summer in Great Britain with her relatives.
3. Deep knowledge in medicine is necessary for the future doctors.
4. They have a lot of friends in this town.
5. This patient was at the hospital a week ago.
6. She always comes to the academy at 7.50 in the morning.
7. At the conferences the scientists usually discuss new methods of treatment.
8. Pre-clinical subjects are taught during the first two years.
9. The human skeleton, its systems and inner organs were described by Vesalius.
10. The head is connected with the trunk by the neck.
11. The teeth are located in the mouth.
12. The students will be asked at the next lesson.

### **Модальные глаголы (Modal verbs)**

Модальные глаголы в английском языке отличаются от остальных глаголов тем, что они не обозначают конкретного действия или состояния, а отражают его модальность, то есть отношение к нему говорящего.

### **ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ**

1. Не изменяются по лицам и числам, то есть не имеют окончания –s в 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени. He can do it. We can do it. She may take it. They may take it.
2. Не употребляются как отдельный член предложения – простое глагольное сказуемое, но только в сочетании с еще одним, не модальным, глаголом в форме инфинитива без частицы to (кроме ought и иногда need), образуя составное глагольное сказуемое. I must go there. Я должен пойти туда. You needn't do it. Вам не нужно делать этого. Но: You ought to help him. Вам надо помочь ему.
3. Не имеют неличных форм (инфинитива, герундия и причастия).
4. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модальных глаголов образуются без вспомогательного глагола: в вопросительных предложениях модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, в отрицательных – после него ставится отрицание not. Can you do it? May I take it? Ought he to help him? They mustn't do it.
5. Не имеют формы прошедшего времени (кроме can – could, may – might) и аналитических форм (будущего времени, продолженного вида, перфектных форм и форм страдательного залога). В случае необходимости вместо отсутствующих форм используются эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

Значение, перевод	Примеры
<b>Can (could)</b>	
<p>1) способность, умение, физическая возможность <i>Перевод: могу, умею, (быть) в состоянии</i></p> <p>2) сомнение, недоверие, удивление, невероятность (в отриц. и вопр. предл-х) <i>Перевод: не может быть (чтобы), неужели, вряд ли</i></p>	<p>1. I can (=I am able to) speak English. <i>Я могу (способен) говорить по-английски.</i> I cannot (=can't) speak French. <i>Я не могу говорить по-французски.</i> Could you do the work? (=Were you able to do...?) <i>Мог (Смог) ли ты выполнить эту работу?</i> Will they be able to translate the text? <i>Смогут ли они перевести текст?</i></p> <p>2. Can it be true? <i>Неужели это правда?</i></p>
<b>May (might)</b>	
<p>1) разрешение <i>Перевод: можно, могу, разрешите</i></p> <p>2) маловероятное предположение (в утверд. и отриц. предл-х) <i>Перевод: может, возможно, может быть</i></p>	<p>1. May I come in? <i>Можно мне войти?</i> He was not allowed to take the book. <i>Ему не разрешили взять книгу.</i></p> <p>2. He may know the news. <i>Он, возможно, знает новости.</i></p>
<b>Must*</b>	
<p>1) необходимость, приказание, долженствование <i>Перевод: должен, обязан, нужно, надо</i></p> <p>2) вероятное предположение (в утверд. предл-и) <i>Перевод: должно быть, по всей вероятности, наверное, вероятно</i></p>	<p>1. You must do this work. <i>Вы должны (обязаны) выполнить эту работу.</i></p> <p>2. He must know the news. <i>Он, должно быть, знает новости.</i></p>
<b>Have to</b>	
<p>необходимость (в силу обстоятельств) <i>Перевод: должен, нужно, надо, вынужден, приходится</i></p>	<p>He had to do this work. <i>Ему пришлось (он должен был) выполнить эту работу.</i> He doesn't have to do it. <i>Ему не нужно делать это.</i> They will have to do this work. <i>Им придется выполнить эту работу.</i></p>
<b>Be to</b>	
<p>необходимость, долженствование (по предварительной договоренности, расписанию, заранее намеченному плану) <i>Перевод: должен, нужно</i></p>	<p>The lecture is not to begin at 10 a.m. <i>Лекция не должна начинаться в 10 ч.</i> The lecture was to begin at 10 a.m. yesterday. <i>Лекция должна была начаться в 10 часов утра вчера.</i></p>
<b>Should/ought to</b>	
<p>моральный долг, мнение, личный совет <i>Перевод: следует, следовало (бы), нужно, должен</i></p>	<p>He should do morning exercises every day. <i>Ему следует делать зарядку каждый день.</i> He ought to help his friend. <i>Ему следует помочь своему другу.</i></p>

\*Примечания:

Форма **must not (mustn't)** выражает запрещение *Перевод: нельзя.* May I do it? No, you mustn't. *Можно мне сделать это? Нет, нельзя.*

Для выражения **отсутствия необходимости** употребляется глагол **needn't** (**не нужно**): Must I do it? No, you needn't. *Должен ли я делать это? Нет, не нужно.*

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	Значение	Present	Past	Future
1. CAN	возможность совершения действия	Can	could	-
to be able to		am able to is able to are able to	was able to were able to	shall be able to will be able to
2. MAY		May	might	-
to be allowed to		am allowed to is allowed to are allowed to	was allowed to were allowed to	shall be allowed to will be allowed to
3. MUST	долженствование	Must	-	-
to have to		have to has to	had to	shall have to will have to
to be to		am to is to are to	was to were to	-
should		Should	-	-
ought to		ought to	-	-

25. *Переведите на русский язык. Поставьте в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. Water and food can be a source (источник) of infection in human beings.
2. Any surgeon is able to operate on for appendicitis.
3. The results of the analyses had to be shown to another doctor.
4. The veterinarian has to vaccinate animals.
5. You may open the window.
6. The student was to prepare a report.
7. You ought to have much knowledge in order (чтобы) to make a correct diagnosis.
8. You must take these two medicines together.
9. The child may stay at home if he feels badly.
10. The blood analyses will have to be done once more.
11. Jack was able to call the ambulance despite (несмотря на) the strong pain.
12. You should consult the doctor about the side-effects (побочные эффекты) of this drug before you start taking it.
13. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> can be prescribed for liver diseases.
14. The patient will be allowed to get up on his foot soon.

26. *Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время.*

1. What medicine can ease my pain?
2. Professor Smirnov is to deliver a lecture in histology.



3. Before starting to examine the patient the physician has to put on his white gown [gaun] (халат).
4. The patient is allowed to stay in bed for a week.
5. Can we talk to the doctor in the consulting room?
6. Is he able to take an active part in this discussion?
7. This patient may not follow strict (строгий) bed regimen in this case.
8. Everybody has to keep the thermometer in the armpit for about 7 minutes.
9. Must she be on a strict diet every day to be strong and healthy?
10. Does she have to learn these anatomical terms?
11. Donors with a history of hepatitis are not allowed to give blood.

27. *Вставьте вместо точек модальные глаголы CAN, MAY, MUST, SHOULD, NEEDN'T, OUGHT TO или их эквиваленты.*

1. You ... follow the doctor's treatment if you want to be well again soon.
2. What ... cause (вызывать) pains in the heart?
3. ... I feel your pulse?
4. ... the students take notes of every lecture?
5. What ... I take to keep the fever (жар) down?
6. You ... take this medicine any longer, your condition is fine.
7. If you have a bad headache you ... take some medicine.
8. ... you tell me what subjects the first-year curriculum (учеб. план) includes?
9. The doctor ... have your blood analysis to be sure of your diagnosis.
10. ... you cope with the task which the teacher gave you some days ago?
11. A patient ... have a hot footbath, if he has a bad cold.
12. You ... listen to what your parents tell you.
13. ...you ... to go for your blood analysis after the doctor examined you?
14. As my sister has caught a bad cold she ... stay in bed.
15. You ... take the drug three times a day before meals.

28. *Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам и переведите предложения.*

1. The students must attend lectures and classes regularly.
2. The general practitioner may diagnose this disease.
3. The nurse can perform laboratory analyses.
4. She should do this work.
5. He had to visit a dentist because of (из-за) a bad toothache.
6. The patients were allowed to go for a walk.
7. Medical students ought to remember that it is not easy to be a good doctor.
8. He was able to enter the medical institute last year.
9. The students could correct their mistakes themselves.
10. The exam in chemistry is to begin at 8 a.m. tomorrow.
11. You will have to be treated in the clinic.

29. *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы.*

1. Тебе следует поговорить с ней об этом.
2. Студент должен будет разработать (to work out) план научной работы.

3. Мне разрешили посещать этого больного каждый день.
4. Он не смог выучить правила вчера.
5. Наши студенты смогут присутствовать при операции на сердце.
6. Можно мне будет ответить этот текст завтра?
7. Они думают, что им разрешат уйти пораньше.
8. Я могу дать тебе эту книгу, но только до завтра.
9. Мне не разрешают держать (хранить) эти лекарства у себя.
10. Тебе не следует идти пешком, ты можешь опоздать на занятие.
11. Мы вынуждены были выполнить (to perform) эту операцию вчера.
12. Она не может работать врачом, так как у нее нет высшего медицинского образования.
13. Вы можете перейти улицу, когда горит зелёный свет.
14. Как ты можешь слушать такую музыку?
15. Она больна. Нельзя её беспокоить (to disturb) сейчас.
16. Ты сумеешь перевести этот текст завтра?
17. Если работа готова, вы можете пойти домой.

### Времена группы Progressive (Continuous)Active

Группа Progressive обозначает действие, протекающее в определенный момент в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

**She is writing** a letter. – Она сейчас пишет письмо.

Образуется по схеме:

#### **to be V-ing**

Present	Past	Future
now, at this time, at present moment, still	at 5 o'clock from 2 till 3 p.m. the whole evening when he came	at 5 o'clock from 2 till 3 p.m. the whole evening when he comes
<b>1. I am treating</b> You (we/they) <b>are treating</b> He (she/it) <b>is treating</b>	<b>1. I (he/she/it) was treating</b> You (we/they) <b>were treating</b>	<b>1. I (we) shall be treating</b> He (you/they/she/it) <b>will be treating</b>
<b>2. I am not treating</b> You <b>are not treating</b> He <b>is not treating</b>	<b>2. I was not treating</b> We <b>were not treating</b>	<b>2. I shall not be treating</b> He <b>will not be treating</b>
<b>3. Am I treating?</b> <b>Are you treating?</b> <b>Is he treating?</b>	<b>3. Was she treating?</b> <b>Were you treating?</b>	<b>3. Shall I be treating?</b> <b>Will they be treating?</b>

30. *Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.*

1. Ben is reading a new text now.
2. Tomorrow morning they will be playing tennis.
3. It was snowing at noon.
4. I was working at the reception ward (приемный покой) from 3 till 6 p.m.
5. He will be giving a lesson at that time.

6. I'll be sleeping if you come late in the night.
7. I am waiting for a friend of mine here.
8. He is sleeping at the moment.

31. *Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.*

1. She is filling in the patient's case history now.
2. The fifth-year students are working at the anatomy museum now.
3. He was making a report on the muscular system for the whole hour.
4. We were translating the text from Russian into English when we were interrupted (прерывать).
5. Now we are discussing the characteristic features of cardiac muscles.
6. They are sleeping now.
7. Tom is sitting at the table and doing nothing.
8. When I came in Sally was watching TV.
9. The cat is running along (вдоль) the wall.
10. I was preparing for my credit test in physics when my friend called me.
11. Tomorrow at 10 a.m. I'll be taking the examination in physiology.
12. Now my sister is receiving the treatment at the surgical department.

32. *Поставьте глаголы в соответствующую форму Progressive Active. Переведите предложения.*

1. Please, be quiet. I ... (to give) an injection to you.
2. Doctor N ... (to perform) the operation from 10 till 12 a.m. yesterday.
3. All the surgeons are busy now. They ... (to fight) for the life of the patient.
4. When he ... (to make) his speech everybody ... (to listen) to him with great attention.
5. Look. It ... (to rain).
6. You ... (to make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
7. I ... (to look for) a text-book on anatomy. Can you help me?
8. Tomorrow at 5 p.m. I ... (to prepare) my homework.
9. They ... (to take) the examination at ten o'clock yesterday.
10. Hallo, Henry! I ... (to return) home from the academy.
11. Look. That man ... (to try) to open the door of your car.
12. I ... (to study). Please don't make so much noise.
13. The patient ... (to sleep) when his relatives came to visit him.

33. *Составьте предложения, используя слова.*

1. is, better, becoming, he, slowly.
2. are, what, talking, they, about?
3. think, Spanish, I, those, are, people, speaking.
4. the end, the academic, to, is, year, coming.
5. TV, was, yesterday, watching, she, at, time, that.
6. senior, were, medical, watching, some, students, the operation.
7. the whole, he, for, from, a bad, in, suffering, night, was, pain, back, his.
8. now, at, not, are, the laboratory, we, working.

9. now, he, his, is, in history, examination, taking?
10. you, talking, I, to, whom, were, met, you, when, yesterday?
11. at, tomorrow, he, making, at, 4 o'clock, will, a report, be, the conference.

Некоторые глаголы не могут выражать процесс, следовательно, не могут употребляться во временах Progressive. Они употребляются в форме Simple

to be <i>быть, находиться</i>	to want <i>хотеть</i>	to understand <i>понимать</i>
to see <i>видеть</i>	to wish <i>желать</i>	to remember <i>помнить</i>
to hear <i>слышать</i>	to like <i>нравиться</i>	to know <i>знать</i>
to notice <i>замечать</i>	to love <i>любить</i>	to forget <i>забывать, не помнить</i>
to recognize <i>узнавать</i>	to hate <i>ненавидеть</i>	to believe <i>верить, полагать</i>
	to seem <i>казаться</i>	to think <i>думать = полагать</i>

34. Раскройте скобки, обращая внимание на глаголы, не употребляющиеся в длительном времени (*Progressive*).

1. You (to hear)? She (to sing) wonderfully.
2. Look! It (to seem) to me that she (to plant) rose-bushes in her garden.
3. What you (to talk) about? I (not to understand) you.
4. What you (to want) to say? You (to think) I (to do) this incorrectly?
5. This is Ferry Street. I (not to remember) exactly the number of his house. You (to recognize) it?
6. Now I (to know) that you (not to like) oranges. You didn't tell me before.
7. Why you (not to translate) the text? – I (to forget) what this word means.
8. How you (to feel)? We (to wish) you a soon recovery.

### Revision exercise

35. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в *Simple* или *Progressive*:

1. He (to enter) the academy last year, and his sister (to pass) the entrance exams this year.
2. They (to work) in the lab at the moment.
3. I (not to go) to the disco tonight, I (to prepare) for my examination.
4. Medical education in Russia (to be) free of charge, so students (not to pay) for their training.
5. He (to speak) five foreign languages?
6. I (not to come) tomorrow. I (to prepare) for my classes all the evening.
7. The test last Tuesday (to be) very difficult, so she is afraid she (not to pass) it.
8. What you (to do) yesterday at 11 o'clock?
9. I (to write) a research work yesterday, so I (not to watch) this film.
10. Next year the curriculum (to be) not as difficult as it (to be) last year.
11. We have a lot of homework to do. We (to work) in the library until it (to close).
12. Who (to know) what research they (to make) now?
13. He (to call) the ambulance (скорая помощь) because he (to suffer - страдать) from a sharp (острый) pain the whole morning.
14. You (to get) the necessary information in the library last week?

## Времена группы Progressive Passive

Страдательный залог продолженного времени образуется по схеме:

**to be being V3**

The house **is being built** now. – Дом сейчас строится.

The house **was being built** when we arrived. – Когда мы приехали, дом строился.

**NB!** Формы Future Continuous Passive не существует – вместо нее применяется Future Simple (Indefinite).

36. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на времена группы Progressive Passive.*

1. This problem is being discussed at the conference just now.
2. When I entered the room these questions were being discussed.
3. You'll have to wait half an hour. These patients are being examined.
4. The building is being reconstructed. Don't come up to it.
5. When you came we were being instructed on how to work with this apparatus.
6. The doctor is being sent for. Don't worry.
7. The new blockbuster is being demonstrated in all big cinemas.
8. The contract is being signed. Wait a minute.
9. While the patient was being bandaged he was telling the nurse some anecdotes.
10. A new modern hospital is being built in that region.
11. When the nurse came into the consulting room, the patient was being questioned by the doctor.

37. *Переведите предложения, употребляя времена группы Progressive Passive.*

1. Первая часть этого учебника печатается сейчас в Москве, а вторая будет печататься в Санкт-Петербурге (to print).
2. В нашем городе строится сейчас новый торговый центр (trade).
3. Пациенты какой палаты (ward) обследовались, когда вы приехали в больницу?
4. Когда они появились в аудитории, на них смотрели с большим интересом.
5. Над ним смеялись, когда он сказал это.
6. Когда мы пришли в Университетскую клинику, операцию проводил хорошо известный профессор. За операцией наблюдали студенты-старшекурсники.
7. Эксперимент проводился ими с 5 до 7 вечера.
8. Весь урок нами изучались функции сердца.

## Времена группы Perfect Active

Совершенное время действительного залога обозначает действие, совершенное к определенному моменту времени (настоящему, прошедшему или будущему).

Образуется по схеме:

**to have V3 (V-ed)**

I **have already learnt** the rule. – Я уже выучил это правило.

Present	Past	Future
<b>1. I (you/we/they) have operated</b> He (she/it) <b>has</b> operated	<b>1. He (I/you/we/they/ she/it) had operated</b>	<b>1. I (we) shall have operated</b> He (she/it/you/they) <b>will have operated</b>
<b>2. I have not operated</b> He <b>has not</b> operated	<b>2. He had not operated</b>	<b>2. I shall not have operated</b> He <b>will not have operated</b>
<b>3. Have you operated?</b> <b>Has she operated?</b>	<b>3. Had they operated?</b>	<b>3. Shall I have operated?</b> <b>Will she have operated?</b>

### Показатели времени

already <i>уже</i> ever <i>когда-либо</i> never <i>никогда</i> just <i>только что</i> not yet <i>еще (не)</i> today <i>сегодня</i>	recently, lately <i>недавно, в последнее время</i> this year (month) <i>в этом году (месяце)</i> since <i>с, с тех пор, как;</i> by (5 o'clock) <i>к( пяти часам)</i> so far <i>до сих пор</i>
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38. Раскройте скобки, употребляя времена Present Perfect Active. Переведите предложения.

- The students of our group already (to get) grants?
- Patient Smirnov (not to receive) the appointment (направление) from the polyclinic yet.
- The nurse just (to give) an injection.
- You ever (to hear) about alternative medicine?
- The resident (not to determine - определять) how to treat this disease.
- I (to prepare) for the practical class in anatomy.
- They (to finish) the translation of the text this week.
- He never (to see) patients with such symptoms.
- You already (to determine) what specialization to choose?
- The condition of the patient we are treating (to become) better.
- He (not to see) his instructor yet.
- The professor just (to deliver) the lecture on the exchange (обмен) of gases in the lungs.
- He (to take) the examination in histology this month?

39. Раскройте скобки, употребляя время Past или Future Perfect. Переведите предложения.

- A woman said she (to have) abdominal pains before the operation.
- He was well as he (to take) already some water, air and sun baths.
- The temperature of the child (to fall) by tomorrow morning.
- You (to finish) all necessary experiments by tomorrow?
- The patient (not to restore - восстановить) his health by the end of September.
- The patient (to have) flu before he was admitted to the clinic.
- By that time every patient of our department (to go) to bed.
- By the end of the year all (to fall) ill.

9. When we got to the University, the professor (to start) already to deliver a lecture.
10. They (not to complete) the test when the teacher came.
11. What you (to do) by the time I come back?
12. You (to consult) your doctor by the next week?

40. Составьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. The doctor has just discharged (выписывать) my mother from the hospital.
2. I shall have finished my experiment by the beginning of the next year.
3. He had prepared his report by the end of the week.
4. The patient has lost 3 kg of weight this month.
5. They have found an unknown virus affecting poultry (домашняя птица).
6. Today the surgeon has completed the operation.
7. The students will have studied the new grammar rule before they begin to do exercises.
8. I have not seen him since he went to Germany.
9. His temperature had greatly decreased (уменьшаться) by 5 p.m.

41. Переведите предложения, используя соответствующее время группы Perfect.

1. Медсестра приготовила раствор (solution) для инъекций (injection).
2. Учёный уже провел несколько экспериментов до того, как написал доклад (report).
3. К сентябрю он опишет новые методы лечения в своей научной работе.
4. Вы уже видели новое расписание (time-table)?
5. Мы перевели этот текст к концу занятий.
6. Студенты сдадут все экзамены к концу июня.
7. Тебе уже сделали рентген грудной клетки?
8. Мой брат поступил в институт в этом году.
9. Кто-нибудь до Везалия давал правильное описание скелета человека?
10. Все студенты нашей группы получили учебники к началу учебного года.
11. К началу семестра я получу комнату в общежитии (hostel).

### Времена группы Perfect Passive

Страдательный залог совершенного времени образуется по схеме:

**to have been V3**

The work **has just been finished**. – Работа была только что завершена.

**Will everything have been prepared** by 5 p.m.? – Будет ли все приготовлено к 5 часам?

42. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Укажите время глагола-сказуемого в пассивном залоге.

1. The local polyclinic has been attended by lots of people this week.
2. Had the analysis been made by the 1<sup>st</sup> of October? – No, it hadn't.

3. Will the operation have been finished by noon? I hope, it will.
4. The prescribed pills have just been taken by the patient.
5. The plan had been changed, hadn't it?
6. Those case histories will have been looked through by the post-graduate by the end of the week.
7. Nothing has been done to help him.
8. The patient had been given the injection before the ambulance took him to the hospital.
9. The patient has already been operated on and he is in the ward now.

43. *Преобразуйте предложения согласно модели:*

**When will they complete the plan? (tomorrow)**

**The plan will have been completed by tomorrow.**

1. When will he buy the prescribed mixture? (next Monday)
2. When will they set the new apparatus? (next year)
3. When will they perform the operation? (5p.m.)
4. When will the doctor examine the sick person? (11 a.m.)
5. When will they organize a conference? (May)

**Is the new hospital still being built?**

**No, it has already been built.**

1. Is the physician still writing out a prescription?
2. Is the nurse still sterilizing the instruments?
3. Is the ward doctor still examining the new-comers?
4. Are the junior nurses still cleaning the wards?
5. Is the student still writing a report?
6. Is the dentist still filling in her teeth?

**They operated on 3 patients yesterday. Did you know?**

**Yes, I knew 3 patients had been operated on.**

1. They studied 7 clinical subjects last term. Did you know?
2. The doctor administered (назначать) her bed regimen. Did you know?
3. Jane brought a new stethoscope. Did you know?
4. He ordered the ointment (мазь) at the drug-store. Did you know?
5. Alex received an invitation to undergo (пройти) a medical check-up (осмотр).

Did you know?

6. The nurse gave 25 injections. Did you know?

44. *Перепишите следующие предложения в пассивном залоге.*

1. The patients have always respected Doctor Smirnov.
2. Nobody had treated this elderly man before he came to the polyclinic.
3. The nurse will have carried out all the administered procedures by 11 a.m.
4. Somebody has recently opened those boxes.
5. The relatives had visited this girl several times by the time she recovered.
6. The head doctor will have shown the delegation the new surgical department.



7. John has already called for an ambulance.
8. The doctors have recommended this patient a milk diet.

### **Revision exercises**

45. Раскройте скобки, поставив сказуемое в соответствующие времена действительного или страдательного залога (*Simple, Progressive or Perfect*):

1. What you (to do) at your English classes yesterday?
2. We (to have) a lecture on anatomy tomorrow.
3. The doctor (to examine) his patient now.
4. Yesterday I (to take) my Russian exam at this time.
5. When I entered the consulting room the pediatrician (to examine) a child.
6. You (to make) an X-ray already?
7. The lecture on biology (to miss) by 10 students.
8. The child's chest (to x-ray) now?
9. I can't prepare my homework because I (to lose) my text-book.
10. I bought the medicine that the doctor (to prescribe) to my mother.
11. The final diagnosis (to make) after the analyses are ready.
12. Children (to take) care of in the hospital.
13. He never (to be) on duty in the hospital.
14. When you (to graduate) from the Academy?
15. In summer we usually (to work) at the hospital.
16. The analyses (to be) ready by 11 a.m. tomorrow.
17. All the necessary textbooks (to give) to you in half an hour.
18. The sick man (to operate on) for cancer (пак) before it was too late.

46. Переведите предложения.

1. Я готовлю домашние задания по вечерам.
2. Не мешайте ему. Он готовится к занятиям.
3. Завтра с 3 до 5 я буду готовиться к докладу.
4. Вы уже подготовились к зачету?
5. Мы сделали домашнее задание, прежде чем отправиться в кино.
6. К концу недели я закончу доклад.
7. Ты уже сдала экзамен? Какую оценку ты получила?
8. К 20 июня студенты нашей группы сдали все экзамены.
9. Я увидела детей во дворе. Они играли в футбол. Уроки они уже сделали.
10. Вы не можете сейчас поговорить с профессором: он читает лекцию.
11. Завтра в это время я буду лететь на самолёте в Лондон.
12. Когда я вошёл в аудиторию, студенты что-то обсуждали.
13. К тому времени как они вошли в зал, концерт уже начался.

### **Времена группы Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**

Времена этой группы сочетают значение совершенности и продолженности действия. Они показывают, что к определенному моменту действие уже длилось в течение какого-то отрезка времени и, либо продолжает длиться, либо

ТОЛЬКО ЧТО ЗАКОНЧИЛОСЬ.

I **have been studying** English for already 8 years. – Я изучаю английский уже 8 лет.

Образуются по схеме:

**to have been Ving**

Present	Past	Future
<b>1. I (you/we/they) have been studying</b> He (she/it) <b>has been studying</b>	<b>1. I (you/we/they/ he/she/it) had been studying</b>	<b>1. I (we) shall have been studying</b> He (you/they/she/it) <b>will have been studying</b>
<b>2. I have not been studying</b> He <b>has not been studying</b>	<b>2. I had not been studying</b>	<b>2. I shall not have been studying</b> He <b>will not have been studying</b>
<b>3. Have I been studying?</b> <b>Has he been studying?</b>	<b>3. Had I been studying?</b>	<b>3. Shall I have been studying?</b> <b>Will he have been studying?</b>

### Показатели времени

<b>during, for, within</b> <i>в течение</i> <b>lately, recently</b> <i>последнее время</i> <b>since</b> <i>с; с тех пор, с того времени; с тех пор, как</i>
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47. Завершите предложения, выбрав подходящее обстоятельство времени.

Переведите полученные предложения.

for 2 years, when the war began, by 2016, for several hours, since 2008,  
by the end of last week, for a long time

1. My cousin has been working at the Mother and Child Health Centre ...
2. We'll have been studying at the medical academy for some years ...
3. My grandmother had been living in Kiev for 5 years ....
4. The students have been writing a report ...
5. She has been living in France ...
6. The scientist had been carrying out a detailed investigation (исследование) of this phenomenon for 36 days ...
7. My colleagues have been trying to solve this problem ...

48. Раскройте скобки, выбрав правильную форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. Professor Ivanov (has been working; had been working) at the psychiatric department for 20 years already.
2. The students (had been studying, will have been studying) chemistry for two terms by the time they carried out this experiment.
3. I (had been preparing, shall have been preparing) for the final test for 3 hours by the time you come to the library.
4. Helen's sister (had been doing, will have been doing) this research for 2 years by 2005.
5. Doctor Johnson (had been treating; has been treating) this child since last

Wednesday.

6. The undergraduates (will have been writing; have been writing) the graduation papers for a year by the end of next term.
7. The doctor (had been examining; has been examining) the sick child for half an hour.

Глаголы, которые не имеют формы Progressive, не употребляются и в Perfect Progressive. Это to be, to know, to see, to hear, to love и т.д. Вместо Perfect Progressive употребляется время группы Perfect:

I've known her for 17 years. – Я знаю ее в течение 17 лет.

He has had a car for a couple of years. – У него машина уже пару лет.

49. *Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. Мы изучаем анатомию уже 2 семестра.
2. Как долго вы ждали операции? – Я ждала месяц.
3. Мы знаем друг друга со времени поступления в аспирантуру.
4. К концу следующего года она проучится в Кембридже уже 5 лет.
5. Моя подруга пролежала в больнице 3 дня на тот момент, когда я приехала её навестить.
6. В течение многих лет ученые считали (think, believe) эту болезнь неизлечимой (incurable), пока Э.Дженнер не создал вакцину (vaccine).
7. Вы проводите свои эксперименты уже 7 лет?
8. В следующем году будет 5 лет, как мы используем этот метод лечения.
9. Твои глаза красные. Ты плакала?
10. Какой вопрос вы обсуждали 25 минут?
11. Он курил 10 лет до того, как бросил (to quit).
12. Я с детства желала (мечтала) лечить людей.

Aspect Tense	<b>Indefinite (Simple)</b> <u>1. Обычное, повторяющееся действие.</u> <u>2. Простой факт.</u>	<b>Continuous (Progressive)</b> <u>1. Действие, протекающее в определенный момент</u> (глаголы be, see, hear, love, like, wish, want, know, forget, believe, understand, remember, belong <b>не употребляются</b> )
<b>Present</b>	<b>V, V-s</b> I go / she goes I don't go/ she doesn't go Do you go?/ Does she go <i>always, daily, regularly, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, occasionally, never</i> <u>3. Вместо Future Ind.</u> а) в придат. предлож. времени и условия (when, (un)till, before, after, as soon as, if, unless <u>he comes</u> ); б) с глагол. движения (to come, to leave, to go)	<b>am/is/are + V-ing</b> He is going I am not going Are we going? <i>now, at the moment, still</i> 2. Запланирован. будущее действие с глаголами движения: His brother is arriving on Saturday.
<b>Past</b>	<b>V-ed, V<sub>2</sub></b> I/ she went I/ she didn't go Did you/ she go <i>yesterday, the day before yesterday, last ..., ... ago, in 1995, when (в вопросах и придаточных предложениях)</i> 3. последовательность действий в прошлом <b>заменитель</b> - used to+Infinitive (иметь обыкновение)	<b>was/were + V-ing</b> He was going They weren't going Were you going? <i>yesterday at 3 o'clock, all day, the whole evening, from 3 till 5, when you came</i>
<b>Future</b>	<b>shall/will V</b> I/we shall go They won't go Will he go? <i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, in a month, in 2025, one of these days</i> 3. последовательность действий в будущем <b>заменители</b> — to be going to (собираться), to be about to (ближайшее будущее)	<b>shall/will be V-ing</b> We shall be going She won't be going Will they be going? <i>tomorrow at 12 o'clock, all day, the whole evening, from 3 till 5, when you return</i>
<b>Future-in-the-Past</b>  (согласование времен)	<b>should/would V</b> I/we should go They wouldn't go Would he go? 1. Будущее действие с точки зрения прошедшего. He <u>said</u> they would come later.	<b>would be V-ing</b> I should be going He wouldn't be going Would you be going? 1. Действие, продолжающ. в определенный момент в будущем с т.з. прошлого. I <u>knew</u> they would be discussing it the whole day

<b>Perfect</b> 1. <u>Действие, совершенное к моменту</u>	<b>Perfect Continuous</b> <u>Действие, длящееся до определенного момента</u>	Aspect  Tense
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>have/has V-ed (V<sub>3</sub>)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">They have gone He hasn't gone Has she gone?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>связанное с настоящим — just, already, ever, never, not yet, recently, lately, so far, for ages, this month, today, отсутствие показателя</i></p> <p>2. <u>Вместо Future Perfect</u> в придаточных предложениях времени и условия – I will give you the book after I <u>have read</u> it.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>have/has been V-ing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">I have been going She hasn't been going Have they be going?</p> <p>1. Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся до настоящего времени <i>for, since</i></p>	<b>Present</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>had V-ed (V<sub>3</sub>)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">He had gone We hadn't gone Had they gone?</p> <p>1. Действие, совершившееся до другого действия в прошлом <i>before you came, by 6 p.m. yesterday</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>had been V-ing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">She had been going I haven't been going Had you been going?</p> <p>1. Действие, которое началось и продолжалось до пределен. действия в прошлом <i>for/ since...by/ when/ before</i></p>	<b>Past</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>shall/will have V-ed (V<sub>3</sub>)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">I shall have gone He won't have gone Will they have gone?</p> <p>1. Действие, которое совершится к определенному моменту в будущем <i>before you come, by 6 p.m. tomorrow</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>shall/will have been V-ing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">He will have been going You won't have been going Shall I have been going?</p> <p>в. Действие, кот. началось/ начнется до определенного момента в будущем и будет продолжаться до него. <i>for/ since...by/ when/ before</i></p>	<b>Future</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>would have V-ed (V<sub>3</sub>)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">He would have gone We shouldn't have gone Would they have gone?</p> <p>Действие, которое совершится к моменту в будущем с т.з. прошлого. She <u>told</u> she would have finished the work by noon.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>would have been V-ing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">They would have been going He wouldn't have been going Would you have been going?</p> <p>Действие, продолжающееся до определенного момента в будущем с т.з. прошлого.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Future-in-the-Past</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(согласование времен)</p>

## Revision exercises

### 50. Времена действительного залога

- I ... at this clinic for 7 years.
  - work
  - was working
  - am working
  - have been working
- She ... with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live.
  - stays
  - stayed
  - has stayed
  - is staying
- How many cigarettes ... you ... a day?
  - are you smoking
  - is you smoke
  - do you smoke
  - have you smoke
- Don't be afraid of the dog. It ... you.
  - won't hurt you
  - is not hurting you
  - doesn't hurts you
  - don't hurt you
- She ... go to the cinema because she ... that movie before.
  - does not ... was seeing
  - did not ... had seen
  - was not ... had seen
  - did not ... saw
- Last night I ... in bed when suddenly I ... a scream.
  - was sleeping ... heard
  - slept ... was hearing
  - was sleeping ... was hearing
  - will be sleeping ... hear
- How long ... you ...?
  - have ... smoke
  - are ... smoking
  - have ... been smoking
  - does ... smoke
- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ... to bed.
  - had gone to bed
  - have gone to bed
  - went to bed
  - gone to bed
- Don't come to me tomorrow – I ... a composition the whole evening.
  - will write
  - will be writing
  - will have writing
  - will be written
- The students ... all examinations by the end of the year.
  - will have pass
  - will have passing
  - will have passed
  - will have been passed
- You were very tired when you arrived home. ...you ... hard all day?
  - have ... been working
  - did ... work
  - had ... worked
  - had ... been working
- ... you ... him since you finished your school?
  - did ... see
  - were ... seeing
  - have ... seen
  - had ... seen
- Your pain ... after you ... this medicine.
  - disappears ... will take
  - will disappear ... take
  - will disappear ... will take
  - disappears ... take
- Next week we'll have a party. We ... in our company for already 15 years.
  - will have been working
  - will work

c) had worked

d) had been working

15. I ... you this grammar rule for 15 minutes, but you made mistakes again.

a) have been explaining

b) am explaining

c) was explaining

d) had been explaining

Таблица всех времен страдательного залога				
	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
<b>Present</b>	am/ is/ are V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> )	am/ is/ are being V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> )	have/ has been V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←
<b>Past</b>	was/ were V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> )	was/ were being V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> )	had been V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←
<b>Future</b>	will/ shall be V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←	will /shall have been V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←
<b>Future-in-the-Past</b>	would/ should be V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←	would/ should have been V-ed (V <sub>3</sub> ) ←	_____ ←

### 51. Времена страдательного залога

1. The ambulance arrived and she ... to hospital.

a) has been taken

b) was being taken

c) was taken

d) will have been taken

2. After she ... by a doctor she went home.

a) had been examined

b) was examined

c) has been examined

d) will have been examined

3. Now her temperature ... every two hours.

a) will have been taken

b) is being taken

c) be taken

d) is taken

4. She ... by her parents at the in-patient department every day.

a) is being visited

b) will have been visited

c) has been visited

d) is visited

5. She ... a medicine and woke up two hours later.

a) will have been given

b) was given

c) had been given

d) has been given

6. We know that the experiment on these animals ... by the end of the year.

a) will have been completed

b) is completed

c) will be completed

d) was completed

7. A new equipment (оборудование) ... by our clinic this week.

a) will have bought

b) have been bought

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| c) will be bought | d) has been bought |
|-------------------|--------------------|
8. When I entered the room the lecture ... to with great attention.
 

a) is being listened	b) had been listened
c) was being listened	d) was listened
  9. His new book ... in Moscow at the moment.
 

a) was published	b) will be published
c) is published	d) is being published
  10. Microbiology, physiology, history of medicine, immunology ... next year.
 

a) will have been studied	b) will be studied
c) are studied	d) is being studied
  11. Latin ... by the students for already one year.
 

a) will have been studied	b) has been studied
c) had been studied	d) will be studied
  12. The exam in anatomy ... at 9 o'clock next Monday.
 

a) will held	b) has been held
c) will have been held	d) will be held
  13. Right now he ... by the dentist.
 

a) is examined	b) will be examined
c) is being examined	d) was examined
  14. The dissection of the corpse ... already ...
 

a) had been finished	b) will have been finished
c) was finished	d) has been finished
  15. Yesterday we ... to the medical conference by our colleagues.
 

a) were invited	b) are invited
c) invite	d) was invited

52. *Раскройте скобки, поставив сказуемое в соответствующее время и залог.*

a) 1. She (to suffer - страдать) from hypertension for 2 years. 2. The important results (to obtain) by the scientist last week. 3. Recently the boy (to examine) in a surgical department for intestinal pains. 4. We (to discuss) the characteristic features of cardiac muscles now. 5. She (to learn) everything about that sanatorium before she decided to go there. 6. The professor just (to deliver) the lecture on the structure of the human body. 7. They still (to work) at this problem. 8. I am afraid he (not to pass) his exam in anatomy tomorrow. He (not to learn) seven questions yet. 9. My friend (to know) German well and I am sure he (to help) you. 10. The patient (to be) under medical care before the surgeon began the operation. 11. When the conference on infectious diseases (to take place)? – It (to hold) last month. 12. We (to carry out) the experiments for 1 year by the next month. 13. My experiments (not to prove - доказывать) anything yet. 14. How long you (to study) biology? 15. After the patient (to follow) a strict (строгий) diet for 3 months the laboratory analyses showed positive results. 16. An important grammar rule (to explain) now. 17. The teacher checked the tests which the students (to write) the day before. 18. The man (to suffer) from the bad headaches for several days before he came to the polyclinic. 19. The students (to work) in the laboratory from 9 to half past 10 yesterday. 20. As soon as the anaesthetist (to make) anaesthesia the surgeon will start the operation.



### Согласование времен (Sequence of Tenses)

(в дополнительном придаточном предложении при главном предложении в прошедшем времени)

Действие и время глагола придаточного предложения	Перевод глагола придат. предлож-я на русский язык	Примеры
<b>одновременное</b> (Past Indefinite или Past Progressive)	настоящим временем	He said that he <b>worked</b> in hospital. <i>Он сказал, что он <b>работает</b> в больнице.</i>
<b>предшествующее</b> (Past Perfect)	прошедшим временем	He said that he <b>had worked</b> in hospital before. <i>Он сказал, что он <b>работал</b> в больнице раньше.</i>
<b>будущее в прошедшем</b> (shall→should will→would)	будущим временем	He said that he <b>would work</b> in hospital. <i>Он сказал, что он <b>будет работать</b> в больнице.</i>

### Замена местоимений и наречий при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную речь

Прямая речь→Косвенная речь	Прямая речь→Косвенная речь
this→that these→those now→then here→there today→that day	yesterday→the day before the day before yesterday→two days before tomorrow→the next day the day after tomorrow→two days later ago→before next→the next / the following

### Глагольные формы при согласовании времен в дополнительном придаточном предложении

глагол	одновременное действие	предшествующее действие	будущее в прошедшем
ask	asked / was asking	had asked / had been asking	should/would ask
be	was/were	had been	should/would be
have	Had	had had	should/would have

53. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. The patient said that he (to have) tuberculosis some years before.
2. I saw that the nurse (to take) the patient's temperature.
3. Everybody knew that anatomy (to be) one of the most important subjects for medical students.
4. It was found out that the patient (to suffer) from a heart disease.
5. She knew that her mother (to be) very famous gynaecologist.
6. The old woman was told that the medicine already (to buy) for her.
7. He promised that he (to give) up smoking in the nearest future.

8. The patient was told that he (have to) follow a diet.
9. It was stated that blood (to be) a fluid tissue.
10. She promised that she (to make) a report on physiology the following week.
11. My friend said that he (to perform) operations three times a week.
12. I thought you (to be) back soon.
13. The nurse said that the doctor already (to prescribe) that medicine.
14. I knew the physician (to isolate) the patient with the flu from the others.
15. They thought that they (to prove) their conclusion by the end of their experiments.
16. Who told you that doctor Norman (to work) in the neurological department?

54. *Переведите предложения, соблюдая правило согласования времен.*

1. а) Мы знаем, что профессия врача очень сложная.  
б) Мы знали, что профессия врача очень сложная.
2. а) Он говорит, что А.Везалий был первым ученым, который дал правильное описание скелета.  
б) Он сказал, что А.Везалий был первым ученым, который дал правильное описание скелета.
3. а) Все знают, что кости скелета делятся на кости головы, кости туловища, кости верхних и нижних конечностей.  
б) Все знали, что кости скелета делятся на кости головы, кости туловища, кости верхних и нижних конечностей.
4. а) Мы учим, что в запястье находятся 8 маленьких костей.  
б) Мы учили, что в запястье находятся 8 маленьких костей.
5. а) Она говорит, что главные органы грудной клетки – это сердце и легкие.  
б) Она сказала, что главные органы грудной клетки – это сердце и легкие.
6. а) Студенты знают, что сдавать экзамены в июне.  
б) Студенты знали, что будут сдавать экзамены в июне.
7. а) Она говорит, что врач рекомендовал ей кардиостимулятор.  
б) Она сказала, что врач рекомендовал ей кардиостимулятор.
8. а) Учитель говорит, что во время сна сердцебиения будут замедляться, а во время упражнений – учащаться.  
б) Учитель сказал, что во время сна сердцебиения будут замедляться, а во время упражнений – учащаться.

Do you play chess?	He asked me <b>if/ whether I played chess.</b>
Is he a student?	Mary wondered <b>if/ whether he was a student.</b>
Has she done her work?	I asked Kate <b>if/ whether she had done her work.</b>
What were you discussing?	She asked them <b>what they had been discussing.</b>
Why have you done it?	He wanted to know <b>why he had done it.</b>
When will she come?	Henry inquired <b>when she would come.</b>

55. *Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную, соблюдая правило согласования времен.*

1. The teacher asked: “Do you attend lectures regularly?”

2. The physician asked: "When did you catch cold?"
3. He wondered: "Where will you take electrocardiogram?"
4. The doctor asked: "Do you feel pain in the chest?"
5. He said: "Dr. Milton operates twice a week."
6. The surgeon said: "The operation will be performed tomorrow."
7. She said: "I met him last year."
8. The eye doctor asked: "When did you check your eyesight?"
9. The surgeon was asked: "Where will the pain spread in case of appendicitis?"

Come to the blackboard!	She told him <b>to come to the blackboard.</b>
Don't open the window!	She asked him <b>not to open the window.</b>

56. *Преобразуйте в косвенную речь.*

1. John said to me: "Wait 5 minutes for me".
2. The teacher said to us: "Don't write your lessons in pencil".
3. I asked him: "Be more careful".
4. She asked me: "Try to come in time".
5. He said to me angrily: "Don't make the same mistake again".
6. Mike said: "Don't forget what I told you".
7. He begged me: Please send the money at once".

57. *Преобразуйте в прямую речь.*

1. He asked me where I lived.
2. He asked her whether she liked Kiev.
3. She said that he was out of town.
4. She said her name was Smith.
5. He told me not to wait for her.
6. He said that he couldn't meet us.
7. He asked how much it cost.
8. He told her to leave.
9. He asked if I had mailed the letter.
10. He asked if I would be back soon.

58. *Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен.*

1. Он был уверен, что они работают вместе.
2. Он думал, что его друзья работают с утра.
3. Он знал, что они никогда не работали прежде.
4. Он думал, что она работает, и не хотел ей мешать.
5. Он полагал, что они будут работать вместе.
6. Она не знала, что они её ждут.
7. Она знала, что этот студент интересуется историей.
8. Мне сказали, что лекция начнется в 5 часов.
9. Я не знала, что вы тоже любите музыку.
10. Она сказала, что думает, что завтра будет хорошая погода.

11. Он спросил меня, подготовила ли я доклад.
12. Я спросила, часто ли она ходит в музей.
13. Он спросил, где я купил этот словарь.

### Усилительная конструкция

В английском языке существует особая конструкция **It is (was)... that (who) ...** как средство выделения отдельных членов предложения и целых придаточных предложений. Два дополнительных элемента *it is* и *that* как бы обрамляют выделяемое слово (ее иногда называют "рамочной" конструкцией). При переводе этого оборота часто пользуются слова **именно, это**.

**It was** an English physician Edward Jenner **who** saved the world from smallpox.

**Именно** английский врач Эдвард Дженнер спас мир от оспы.

**It was** smallpox **that** an English physician Edward Jenner saved the world from.

**Именно** от оспы английский врач Эдвард Дженнер спас мир.

Следует обратить внимание на перевод указанного оборота с отрицанием **not** при наличии **until** или **till** – «только», «только после», *только тогда, когда*:

**It was not until (till) 1798 when (that)** vaccination against smallpox began to come into practice.

**Только** в 1798 году начала входить в использование вакцинация от оспы.

59. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод усилительной конструкции:*

Professor Smith spoke about his new diagnostic method at this conference yesterday.

1. **It was** Professor Smith **who** spoke about his new diagnostic method at this conference yesterday.

2. **It was** his new diagnostic method **that** Professor Smith spoke about at this conference yesterday.

3. **It was** at this conference **that** Professor Smith spoke about his new diagnostic method yesterday.

4. **It was** yesterday **that** Professor Smith spoke about his new diagnostic method at this conference.

5. **It wasn't until** yesterday **that/when** Professor Smith spoke about his new diagnostic method at this conference.

60. *Выделите подчеркнутые члены предложения с помощью усилительной конструкции и переведите.*

1. Prof. Lesgaft understood well the importance of physical culture.

2. Vesalius published his 1<sup>st</sup> scientific work in 1538

3. The respiratory metabolism takes place in the alveoli.

4. The blood circulation was described by William Harvey in 1628.

5. Cow's milk is an adequate source of many vitamins.

6. The nervous system is composed of nerve cells.

7. Fever is an expression of the body's effort (усилие) to fight the disease.

8. The X-rays were discovered only at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

9. Professor N. commonly delivers lectures on biology.

10. The new drug can be tested in our centre.

11. N.I. Pirogov was the first to carry out an operation under the anesthesia on the battle field in 1847.

### Инфинитив

#### Формы инфинитива

Forms	Active	Passive
1. Indefinite (Simple)	<b>to examine</b>	<b>to be examined</b>
2. Continuous (Progressive)	<b>to be examining</b>	
3. Perfect	<b>to have examined</b>	<b>to have been examined</b>
4. Perfect Progressive	<b>to have been examining</b>	

#### Функции инфинитива в предложении

1. Подлежащее	1. <b>To treat</b> such disease is very difficult. <i>Лечить</i> такое заболевание сложно. 2. <b>It is better to prevent</b> a disease. <i>Лучше предупредить</i> болезнь.
2. Часть сказуемого	1. Our duty is <b>to treat</b> people. <i>Наш долг – лечить</i> людей. 2. I began <b>to translate</b> the article yesterday. <i>Я начал переводить</i> статью вчера.
3. Дополнение	I want <b>to be</b> a surgeon. <i>Я хочу быть</i> хирургом.
4. Обстоятельство а) цели б) следствия (после слов: <b>too</b> слишком, <b>enough</b> достаточно)	а) I've come <b>to discuss</b> a problem with you. <i>Я пришел, чтобы обсудить</i> одну проблему с вами. б) The task was <b>too</b> difficult <b>to be solved</b> in an hour. <i>Задача была слишком трудной, чтобы решить</i> ее за час.
5. Определение	1. The exam <b>to be taken</b> consists of oral and written parts. <i>Экзамен, который нужно сдать, состоит из устной и письменной частей. (= Экзамен, который будут сдавать, состоит из устной и письменной частей.)</i> 2. He <u>was the first</u> <b>to come</b> to the hospital. <i>Он пришел в больницу первым.</i>

61. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив:

1. We must isolate the patient to prevent the spreading of the infection.
2. He returned to Great Britain to get education there.
3. You must be very careful not to get into trouble.
4. To see the components of the cell we must use a microscope.
5. Water must pass through a filter to be purified.
6. To produce motion (движение) muscle cells must contract.
7. He stepped aside (в сторону) not to be seen.
8. The patient to be operated on is already in the operating room.
9. There are still a lot of children to be vaccinated.

10. The medicine to be prescribed is absolutely harmless.
11. He was the last to leave the building during the evacuation.
12. The doctor to be sent for is Doctor Petrov.
13. N. I. Pirogov was the first to use anaesthesia [ˌænəs'θi:ziə] during operations.
14. The portion of blood to be tested is usually taken from a fingertip or a vein.
15. Who was the first to discover antibiotics?
16. The best method to be used in such cases is described further (далее).

62. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму и функцию инфинитива.*

1. This is the patient to be given general anaesthesia. 2. The tumour to be removed is benign (доброкачественный). 3. The surgeon took a scalpel to make a midline abdominal incision. 4. Surgeon Maslov must be operating on the patient with a perforative appendicitis now. 5. To prevent complications (осложнения) after the flu one must go to bed at the beginning of the disease and take the prescribed drugs. 6. The students were glad to have been allowed to close the wound themselves. 7. The stitches (швы) are to be removed on the tenth post-operative day. 8. I remember to have been prescribed this ointment (мазь) for skin irritation (раздражение). 9. We had to take the newly admitted patient for an operation at once to prevent the rupture (разрыв) of the appendix. 10. A surgeon wanted to be given a sharp scalpel. 11. The old man was too weak to be operated on and the doctor decided to postpone (отложить) the operation.

63. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя инфинитив в правильной форме:*

1. This is the patient (to take) to ward 7. 2. I remember (to treat) this boy before. 3. He wanted (to send) to the Oncological centre for practice. 4. He seems (to recover) by and by (постепенно). 5. The students were glad (to show) a plastic operation yesterday. 6. He was the last (to leave) the Theatre yesterday. 7. (To operate) on this patient we must give him a local anaesthesia first. 8. The nurse brought the blood (to transfuse) to the patient (to operate).

64. *Переведите предложения, используя инфинитив:*

1. Чтобы прописать лечение этому больному, доктор должен иметь все анализы. 2. Доктор Уланов, должно быть, сейчас делает обход палат. 3. Я помню, что посещала кого-то в этой больнице раньше. 4. Вот больной, которому нужно срочно сделать рентген (X-ray). 5. Я хочу, чтобы меня оперировали под общим наркозом. 6. Женщина решила подвергнуться (to undergo) пластической операции, чтобы избавиться (to get rid of) от шрама (scar) на лице. 7. Я рада, что мне прописали курс физиотерапии. Она мне очень помогает. 8. «Скорая помощь» (ambulance) привезла больного, которого нужно было прооперировать по поводу острого аппендицита (acute appendicitis). 9. Он слишком стар, чтобы перенести такую сложную операцию. 10. Удалить эту опухоль необходимо как можно скорее.

## Причастие

### Формы причастия

Forms		Active	Passive
Participle I	Present	<b>Examining</b>	<b>being examined</b>
	Perfect	<b>having examined</b>	<b>having been examined</b>
Participle II	Past		<b>examined</b>

<p><u>Participle I</u> <b>verb+ing</b></p> <p>to play – <b>playing</b> <i>играющий</i>      to lie – <b>lying</b> <i>лежащий</i></p> <p>to carry – <b>carrying</b> <i>несущий</i>      to sit – <b>sitting</b> <i>сидящий</i></p> <p>to take – <b>taking</b> <i>берущий</i></p>
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<p><u>Participle II</u> <b>verb+(e)d / III ф. неправил. гл.</b></p> <p>E.g. <b>divided</b> – <i>разделенный</i></p> <p><b>studied</b> – <i>изучаемый, изученный</i></p> <p><b>taken</b> – <i>взятый</i></p>
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### Способы перевода причастия на русский язык

Формы причастия		Способы перевода причастия	
		в функции определения	в функции обстоятельства
		причастием	деепричастием / личной формой глагола придаточного предложения
<i>Present</i>	<b>examining</b>	осматривающий осматривавший	осматривая
	<b>being examined</b>	осматриваемый / которого осматривают (осматривали)	когда [его] осматривают (осматривали / осмотрели)
<i>Perfect</i>	<b>having examined</b>	X	осмотрев
	<b>having been examined</b>	X	так как / когда / после того, как [его] осмотрели ([он] был осмотрен)
<i>Past</i>	<b>examined</b>	осмотренный / которого осмотрели	X

#### Примечание:

Present Participle в функции обстоятельства часто употребляется после союзов **while/when** и переводится деепричастием или ‘при+существительное’. Союзы **while, when** перед Present Participle обычно на русский язык **не переводятся** (Но:

**when comparing** *при сравнении*). E.g. **When taking** this medicine the patients keep to a milk diet. *Принимая это лекарство, больные придерживаются молочной диеты.*

### **Функции Participle I:**

1. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого – He is bandaging the man's arm.
2. Определение – Do you know the woman speaking to the nurse?  
The patient suffering from arthritis was administered special pills and ointments.
3. обстоятельство – (When) Being examined, the patient complained of pains in the side.  
Having prepared the reagents he started the test.

65. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции причастия I:*

1. Having finished the operation the surgeon left the operating-room.
2. Being ill Nick was not able to answer our letter.
3. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible.
4. Not understanding the rule John asked the teacher to explain it once again.
5. Having been given antipyretic (жаропонижающее) the boy felt better and fell asleep.
6. Being asked by the examining instructor about some additional facts on the matter the student was able to answer all the questions and received an "excellent" mark.
7. Having been used in a wrong way the drug had a side (побочный) effect.
8. Producing antibodies lymphocytes fight a disease.
9. While observing the course of the disease in the patient the doctor added a physiotherapy treatment.
10. Having fallen ill with an infectious illness the man was hospitalized at once.

### **Функции Participle II:**

1. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого – The patient was taken to the clinic yesterday.
2. Определение – The baby born pre-term is in the special care ward.  
The vaccinated boy didn't fall ill with measles (*корь*).
3. обстоятельство – When asked about his symptoms, the patient noted pain in the abdomen.

66. *Переведите предложения. Определите формы и функции Participle II:*

1. The problem discussed at the meeting was of current importance.
2. Performed in time the operation saved the patient's life.
3. When questioned about her previous diseases Mary forgot to mention (упоминать) meningitis.
4. The measures recommended by this scientist stopped the epidemic.
5. A source of some infections may be untreated teeth.
6. Jack didn't answer all the given questions as he prepared for the test badly.
7. The repeated X-ray test gave no results.
8. Shocked by acute (острый) pain she fainted.
9. The prescribed treatment was very effective.

67. *Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на Participle I и Participle II:*

1. All the doctors working in the Mother-and-Child Centers carry out scientific research work.
2. The boy with a broken hand was hospitalized at once.
3. While



working the whole night the doctor was able to save the lives of five sick persons. 4. The patient admitted last night complained (жаловаться) of the pain in the throat. 5. A man complaining of the pain in the chest was administered an X-ray examination. 6. The scientific work presented caused a great interest. 7. Looking through new illustrated magazines sent to me by my friend I found a lot of articles describing the treatment in sanatoriums. 8. Yesterday we were at a conference organized by the Ministry of Health.

68. Выберите подходящую форму Participle I или Participle II:

1. The medicine (prescribing; prescribed) by the doctor had no side effects. 2. The (attending; attended) doctor thinks that the child's temperature will fall to normal. 3. The (operating; operated) patient was allowed to get up on his foot next day. 4. The symptoms (accompanying, accompanied) the flu are high temperature and headaches. 5. (Administering, administered) the treatment the general practitioner must take into consideration the general condition of the patient. 6. The little boy (saving; saved) in the accident was taken to the hospital at once. 7. (Taking; taken) in time, any general well-known preventive measures are always useful. 8. The laboratory work (doing, done) by the pupils was easy. 9. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting. 10. The doctor (treating, treated) my sister is famous Dr. Smith.

### Герундий

**verb+ing**

#### Формы герундия

Forms	Active	Passive
1. Indefinite (Simple)	<b>Examining</b>	<b>being examined</b>
2. Perfect	<b>having examined</b>	<b>having been examined</b>

#### Перевод герундия на русский язык

Способы перевода	Примеры
1. существительным	<b>reading</b> 'чтение', <b>waiting</b> 'ожидание'
2. инфинитивом	Laser helps <b>in treating</b> different diseases. <i>Лазер помогает лечить различные болезни.</i>
3. деепричастием	<b>On taking</b> this medicine he felt better. <i>Приняв лекарство, он почувствовал себя лучше.</i>
4. глаголом в личной форме (в составе придаточного предложения)	1. The doctor insisted on the patient's <b>giving up</b> smoking. <i>Врач настоял на том, чтобы больной бросил курить.</i> 2. <b>After having performed</b> the physical examination the doctor made a diagnosis. <i>После того, как врач провел физикальное обследование, он поставил диагноз. (=После проведения физикального обследования врач поставил диагноз.)</i>

### Функции герундия

1. <b>Подлежащее</b>	<b>Making</b> a new experiment was necessary. <i>Проведение нового эксперимента было необходимо.</i>
2. <b>Часть сказуемого</b> (после гл.: to stop, to finish, to begin, to continue, to start, to keep, to go on, to give up, to be)	<b>а)</b> He went on <b>making</b> his experiment. <i>Он продолжил <b>проводить</b> свой эксперимент.</i> <b>б)</b> His task was <b>making</b> a new experiment. <i>Его задачей было <b>проведение</b> нового опыта.</i>
3. <b>Дополнение</b> (после гл.: to remember, to mention, to mind, to think of, to insist on, to depend on, to result in, to object to, to be interested in, to prevent from, to be responsible for)	I think of <b>making</b> a new experiment. <i>Я думаю <b>провести</b> новый эксперимент.</i>
4. <b>Определение</b> (после сущ.+of/in/for): problem of, method of, idea of, way of, interest in, reason for, possibility of, и др.	I like your idea of <b>making</b> a new experiment. <i>Мне нравится твоя идея <b>провести</b> новый эксперимент.</i>
5. <b>Обстоятельство</b> (после предл.: <b>in</b> при; <b>after</b> после того, как; <b>before</b> прежде чем; <b>by</b> при помощи, путем; <b>on</b> после; <b>besides</b> кроме; <b>instead of</b> вместо того, чтобы; <b>through</b> благодаря; из-за; <b>without</b> без/не +дееприч.)	<b>Before making</b> an experiment he checked up all the data. <i><b>Перед проведением</b> эксперимента он проверил все данные.</i>

69. Выберите подходящую форму герундия:

- 1) ... is associated with chronic bronchitis.  
a) smoking    b) being smoked    c) having smoked
- 2) Your recovery depends on ... the administered treatment properly.  
a) having followed    b) following    c) being followed
- 3) After ... for a long period of time the drug caused a side effect.  
a) taking    b) being taken    c) having taken
- 4) You must not use this drug without ... a doctor.  
a) consulting    b) being consulted    c) having been consulted
- 5) Mother insisted on my ... by a physician.  
a) examining    b) having examined    c) being examined
- 6) In ... scarlet fever penicillin or other antibiotics are usually given for 10 days.  
a) having been treated    b) being treated    c) treating
- 7) On ... of all the painful symptoms the patient fell asleep.  
a) relieving    b) being relieved    c) having relieved
- 8) ... the dose and the name of any medicine is necessary for chemists, nurses and patients.  
a) indicating    b) being indicated    c) having been indicated
- 9) On ... the patient's past history the physician made a conclusion.  
a) being studied    b) studying    c) having been studied
- 10) Before ... the medicine the patient must know that he is taking a proper drug and in the necessary dosage.  
a) taking    b) being taken    c) having taken

70. Переведите предложения. Определите формы и функции герундия:

1. On graduating from the academy successfully she became a highly qualified doctor. 2. Reading classical literature increases the cultural level of people. 3. The neurologist remembers treating this old man. 4. He wants being referred to a hospital for tests. 5. He knew of his sister's having been sent to a hospital a month ago. 6. It is impossible to treat this patient without performing an operation. 7. Scientists have learned to prevent some diseases by studying their causes. 8. This doctor has had very much experience in treating cancer diseases. 9. The initial (первоначальный) diagnosis must be made before the patient's being admitted to the in-patient department. 10. The student was happy to have a chance of working under the supervision of the well-known scientist. 11. He was afraid of learning the results of the tests. 12. This medical history is the most important factor in helping the doctor to make a diagnosis. 13. Avoid staying in the cold for so long.

*71. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму герундия:*

1. We are tired of (to listen) to your problems.
2. Never sneeze or cough without (to cover) the mouth and nose.
3. I don't mind (to operate) by surgeon Petrov.
4. The mother thanked the doctor heartily for (to save) her child's life.
5. His experience in (to assist) in operations will be useful for his future work.
6. The child was afraid of (to examine) by a doctor.
7. He insisted on his assistant's (to repeat) the experiment.
8. She said she had lost every hope of (to get) this book.
9. I hate (to interrupt) when I speak.
10. Give up (to smoke) and you'll stop (to cough).
11. Everybody was surprised at this question (to solve) so quickly.
12. In this season there is only one way of (to get) there – by plane.
13. After (to look) through all the magazines he came across a very interesting article (статья).
14. He sat in the hall without (to take) off his coat.

### Отглагольное существительное (Verbal Noun)

Отглагольное существительное очень похоже на Герундий. Оно образовано от глагола (но обладает только свойствами существительного) и также имеет окончание –ing. Нужно помнить, что отглагольное существительное обозначает предмет, часто как результат какой-то деятельности (**a building, a painting, a drawing**), или род занятий, область деятельности (**skating, acting, painting, engineering, spelling**). Герундий же обозначает процесс. Отличительные признаки отглагольного существительного: в отличие от герундия употребляется с артиклем, имеет форму множественного числа и сочетается с прилагательными и числительными, а также принимают после себя дополнение с предлогом of. Разницы в переводе на русский язык нет.

We heard her terrible crying. – Мы услышали ее истошный (пронзительный) плач.

All human beings have equal rights. – Все люди (человеческие существа) имеют равные права.

The reading of medical literature is very important for doctors. – Чтение медицинской литературы очень важно для врачей.

### **Revision**

*72. Переведите предложения. Определите части речи ing-форм.*

a) 1. She insisted on helping the old man at once. 2. Watching happy children the old lady was smiling all the time. 3. Making a correct diagnosis in this patient is very difficult. 4. The regular reading aloud will improve your pronunciation. 5. He dreams of his son's becoming an experienced doctor. 6. Being adult we should never forget to thank our parents for all they have done for us. 7. Mary entered the house without being noticed. 8. Having started eating more fresh vegetables and fruit she began losing weight. 9. Not knowing English grammar he made a lot of mistakes in talking and writing. 10. Having been given an injection of an anesthetic the patient fell asleep. 11. One can say that the heart sounds are very important in making the diagnosis of a heart disease. 12. Human beings cannot live without air, food and water. 13. The work of studying new viruses is carried out in this laboratory. 14. After giving up smoking he felt much better. 15. Being asked by the physician about my previous illnesses I could remember being operated because of appendicitis. 16. You can't make a correct diagnosis without having the laboratory findings.

b) 1. Do you think of administering this patient a diet? 2. I remember being treated for pneumonia at this hospital. 3. The researcher carrying out experiments in our laboratory at present may get very important findings. 4. On being applied cups the patient stopped complaining of the pains in his back. 5. While taking part in the discussion he told us his famous theory. 6. On finding out some mistakes in his work the student corrected them immediately. 7. We are interested in determining the heart sounds ourselves. 8. Having made his ward rounds the doctor on duty went to the reception ward to examine a newly admitted patient. 9. Treating patients with infarction is necessary at the in-patient department. 10. He wants being operated by this surgeon. 11. In making observations particular care to obtain exact findings is necessary. 12. Existing first-aid stations provide an emergency medical care. 13. An unfavourable reaction developed through administering the remedy (лекарство) in too large dose. 14. Are antibiotic injections used for preventing inflammation?