

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ, МЕХАНИКИ И ОПТИКИ**

ИНСТИТУТ ХОЛОДА И БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЙ



Н.А. Дмитренко, Т.А. Грехова

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
ДЛЯ ЭКОНОМИСТОВ И МЕНЕДЖЕРОВ**

Учебное пособие



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Учебное пособие содержит краткий практический курс грамматики английского языка и грамматические упражнения. Цель пособия – научить основам перевода с английского языка на русский на базе научно-популярной и экономической литературы широкого профиля.

Предназначено для бакалавров, магистрантов и аспирантов, обучающихся по направлению 080000 «Экономика и управление».

Рецензенты: кафедра перевода Российского государственного педагогического университета им. А.И. Герцена (**доктор филол. наук, проф. Т.Г. Галушко**); кандидат филол. наук **Е.Л. Алексеева** (Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет)

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В 2009 году Университет стал победителем многоэтапного конкурса, в результате которого определены 12 ведущих университетов России, которым присвоена категория «Национальный исследовательский университет». Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации была утверждена программа его развития на 2009–2018 годы. В 2011 году Университет получил наименование «Санкт-Петербургский национальный исследовательский университет информационных технологий, механики и оптики».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку в академических и специальных целях и рассчитано на 80–100 аудиторных часов.

Задача пособия – помочь студентам в сжатые сроки освоить грамматическую систему английского языка, овладеть формальными признаками грамматических явлений и их структурными особенностями для чтения и перевода научно-популярной и специальной литературы по экономике и менеджменту.

Грамматическая основа курса отражает главные особенности построения предложения общенаучного текста. Использование формального описания грамматических структур в виде таблиц, схем и моделей, составляющих набор обязательных и факультативных компонентов, базируется на теоретических положениях, разработанных структурной и генеративной лингвистикой.

Каждое грамматическое явление представлено в наглядном и компактном виде: название, формула или таблица, функции с иллюстрацией на примерах и перевод. Такая подача теоретического материала дает возможность сэкономить время, позволяет показать системность грамматики, взаимосвязь между структурами, их сходство и различие, не употребляя при этом пространных описаний и сложной терминологии.

Всю работу по изучению структур следует проводить в три этапа:

- 1) описание формальных признаков структуры методом дистрибутивного анализа;
- 2) раскрытие смысла, содержащегося в структуре, посредством трансформации ее в структуру, имеющую русский эквивалент;
- 3) сопоставление с русской структурой и подбор русского эквивалента.

Состав упражнений, следующих за теоретическим материалом, определяется упомянутым выше трехэтапным анализом: рецептивные, репродуктивные и творческие. К первому типу упражнений, формирующих навыки анализа текста, относятся упражнения по опознаванию структуры. Наиболее часто используемые упражнения, формирующие репродуктивные грамматические навыки, – это задания на подстановку, завершение, конверсию и трансформацию.

Последним типом упражнений является перевод с русского языка на английский с использованием ранее изученных грамматических структур.

В конце пособия даны 9 приложений, в которых приводятся:

- краткие сведения о фонетике и основных правилах чтения;
- правила произношения и правописания окончаний -(e)s, -ed, -ing;
- основная система словообразования;
- краткие сведения о синонимии, антонимии и омонимии английского языка;
- правила образования числительных и чтения математических символов;
- таблица неправильных глаголов;
- правила построения вопросительных предложений;
- деловая корреспонденция;
- список заимствованных слов, выражений и сокращений.

При работе с данным учебным пособием рекомендуется пользоваться следующими словарями:

- Англо-русский словарь по экономике и финансам / Под ред. А.В. Аникина. – СПб.: Экономическая школа, 1993.
- Федоров Б.Г. Англо-русский толковый словарь валютно-кредитных терминов. – М.: Финансы и статистика, 1992.
- Мюллер В.К. Большой англо-русский словарь (в новой редакции). – М.: Цитадел-Трейд; Рипол классик, 2005.
- Англо-русский толковый словарь. Маркетинг и торговля. – М.: Экономическая школа; ОЛМА-ПРЕСС Образование, 2005.
- Русско-английский внешнеторговый и внешнеэкономический словарь / Под ред. И.Ф. Ждановой. – М.: Рус. яз., 1991.
- Электронный словарь ABBYY Lingvo 12.

Авторы выражают глубокую благодарность сотруднику кафедры иностранных языков ИХиБТ НИУ ИТМО А.В. Сазоновой за помощь в процессе работы над настоящим учебным пособием.

1. СТРУКТУРА ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

СЛОВА

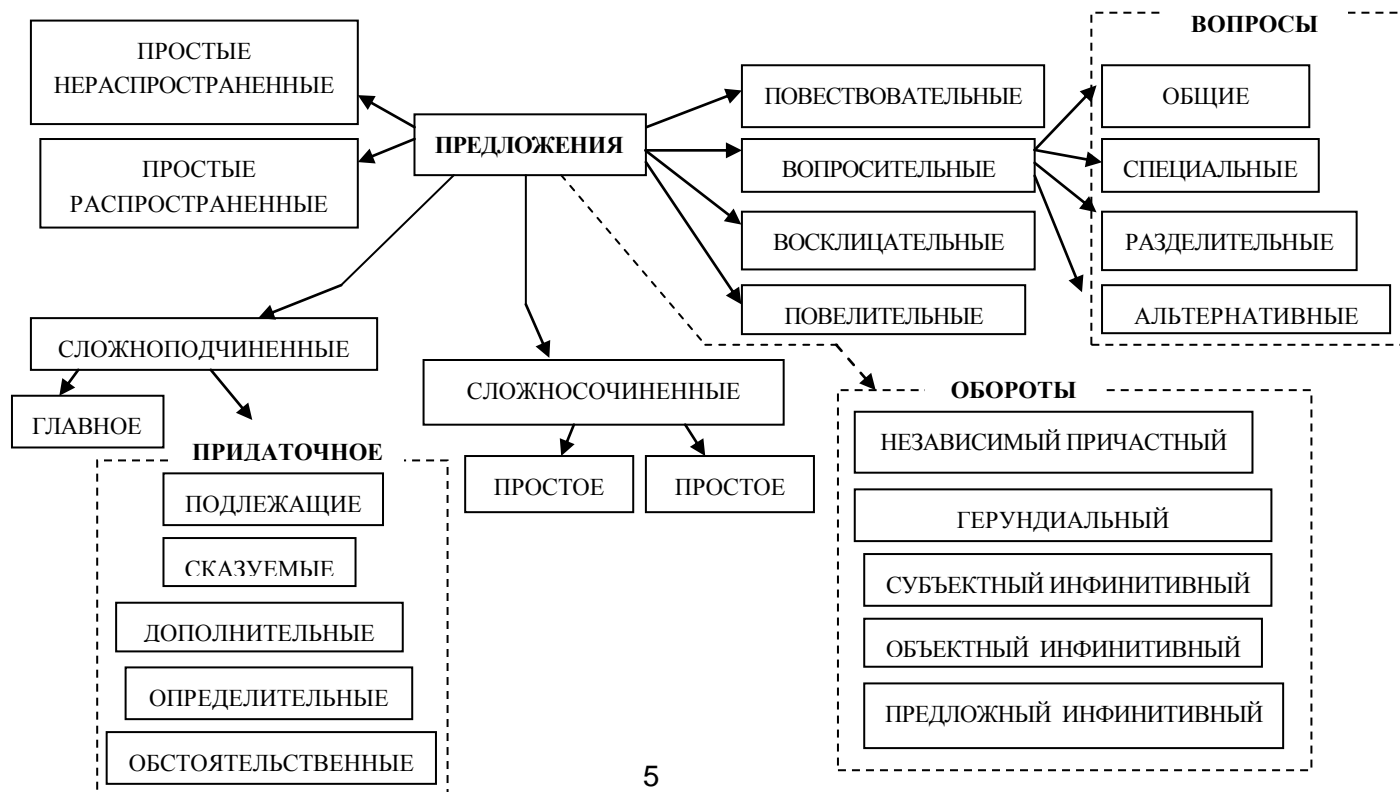
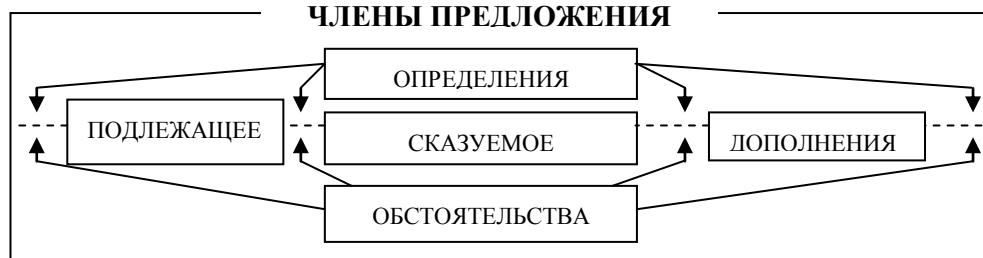
МОРФОЛОГИЯ

ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ



СИНТАКСИС

ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ



2. СКАЗУЕМЫЕ

PREDICATES

Сказуемое – главный член предложения, обозначающий действие, состояние или качество предмета.

Тип сказуемого	Пример
Простое (личная форма глагола)	I <u>am reading</u> a book. I <u>have read</u> a book. I <u>was given</u> a book.
Составное (глагол-связка + именная часть): be feel keep become grow get turn seem appear и др.	<div> <div> <div>+</div> <div> <p>существительное; прилагательное; причастие (I, II); местоимение; числительное; инфинитив; герундий (-ing form); наречие; придаточное; предложение</p> </div> </div> </div> <p>He <u>is a researcher</u>. My house <u>is new</u>. He <u>seemed tired</u>. That <u>was he</u>. They <u>were five</u>. Our aim <u>is to master</u> English. Our aim <u>is mastering</u> English. She <u>was out</u>. The question <u>is if (whether) he will come</u>.</p>
Сложное а) модальное (модальный глагол + + инфинитив) б) видовое (глагол начала, продолжения или конца движения + инфинитив/ герундий (-ing form): to begin, to start, to commence, to go on, to continue, to proceed, to stop, to finish, to cease, to give up	<p>I <u>can do</u> it. He <u>is to go</u> there.</p> <p>He <u>began to translate</u> the article. I <u>have finished writing</u> the exercise.</p>

Формальные признаки сказуемого, приведенные ниже, позволяют безошибочно определить сказуемое в английском предложении.

Вспомогательный глагол	to be (am, is, are; was, were) to have (have; has; had) to do (do; does; did) shall /should; will/would
Модальный глагол	can/could; may/might; must, should, would, ought (to)
Окончание	-Ø*, -(e)s, -(e)d

* –Ø – отсутствие окончания в Present Simple Tense и в Past Simple Tense (неправильные глаголы).

3. АРТИКЛИ

ARTICLES

Артикль – служебная часть речи, которая является основным определителем существительного.

1. В английском языке используются неопределенный «a/an» и определенный «the» артикли.

Существительное	Артикль		
	a/an	the	no article
Исчисляемое в единственном числе	a tree an apple	the tree the apple	–
Исчисляемые во множественном числе	–	the trees the apples	trees apples
Неисчисляемые: вещественные; абстрактные	– –	the water the music	water music

2. С некоторыми именами собственными употребляется определенный артикль «the»:

Существительное	Пример		
Гостиницы	the Ambassador (Hotel)		
Суда	the Titanic		
Реки	the Thames		
Каналы	the Suez (Canal)		
Моря, океаны	the Mediterranean (Sea), the Pacific (Ocean)		
Группы островов	the Canaries (Canary Islands)		
Группы гор	the Alps		
Страны, области, включающие в себя групповые понятия	the United Kingdom the United States the Netherlands	NB	Great Britain Russia France Germany
Фамилии во множественном числе	the Browns		

3. Артикль «the» не ставится перед именами собственными, обозначающими:

Существительное	Пример
Имена людей (животных)	Mary Brown, Spot
Города, улицы, площади, вокзалы	London, Thames Street, Times Square, Victoria Station
Озера, отдельные острова или горы	Lake Ontario, Majorca, Everest
Материки	Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, North/South America

Exercise 1. Add «a» or «the» where necessary.

1. Are you ... student or ... teacher?
2. Open ... book, please. Read ... text on ... page 5.
3. Look at ... plan. Is it ... good plan?
4. ... Greens live in ... London, ... capital of ... Great Britain.
5. Yesterday he was in ... library and borrowed ... book.
6. He often reads ... books on ... art.
7. She stayed ... night in ... Grand Hotel, which is in ... Brook Street.
8. ... ship, ... Queens Star, sailed down ... English Channel towards ... Atlantic Ocean.
9. He went to ... North America, where he spent ... week near ... Lake Superior.
10. Give me ... glass of ... water.

4. ПРЕДЛОГИ

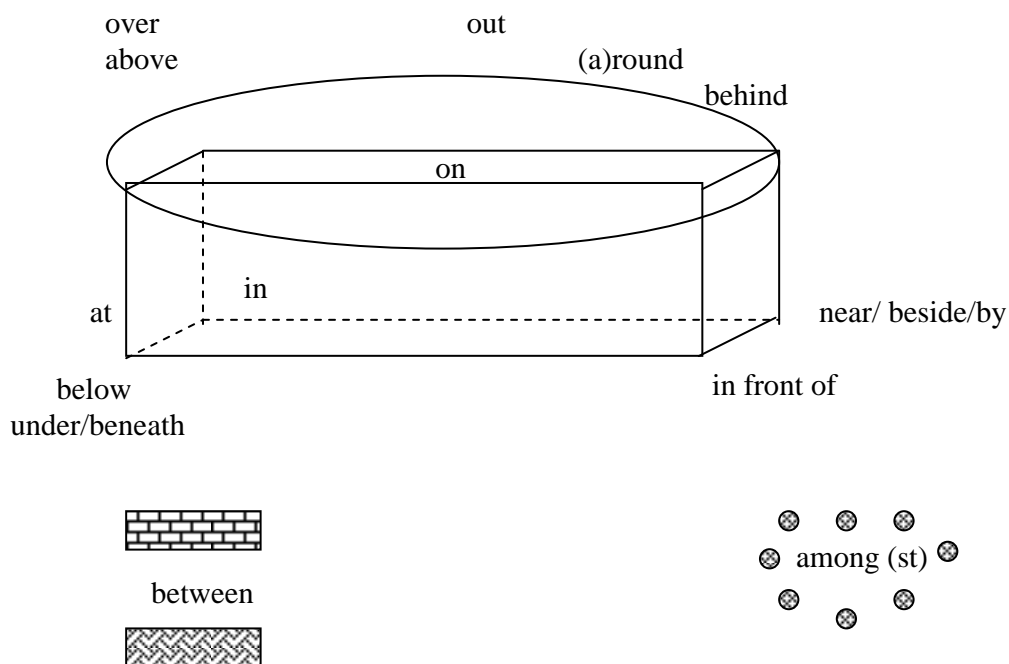
PREPOSITIONS

Предлог – служебная часть речи, которая показывает отношение существительного (местоимения) с другими словами в предложении.

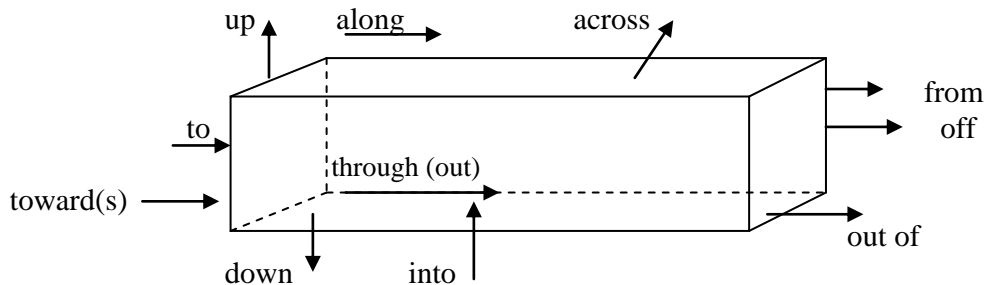
1. Предлоги, обозначающие отношения, выражаемые в русском языке падежными окончаниями:

Английский язык	Русский язык	Предлог	Пример
Общий	Именительный	–	–
	Родительный	of	The book of the student was open.
	Дательный	to	The teacher explained this rule to the student.
		for	This book is for my friend.
	Винительный	–	–
	Творительный	by with	This letter is written by the student. He is writing with a pen.
	Предложный	about	Tell me all about it.
Притяжательный	Родительный	's	The student's book was open.

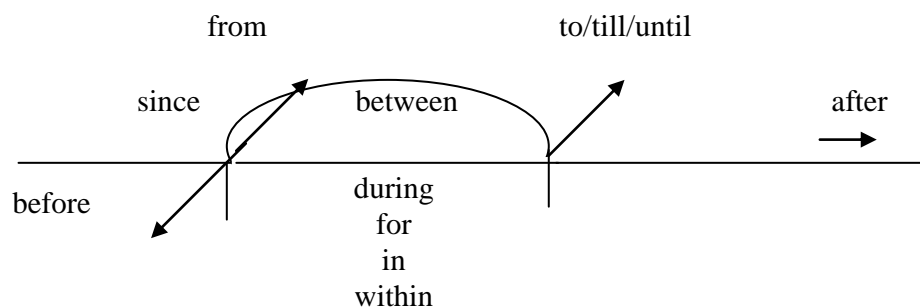
2. Предлоги места:



3. Предлоги движения:



4. Предлоги времени:



in – in May;
 in spring;
 in 1990;
 in the 19th century;
on – on Monday;
 on May, 10;
 on week days;
at – at 5 o'clock;
 at present;
 at the present time;
 at the weekend;
by – by 5 o'clock.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions stating the place of the object. Use the appropriate preposition. Give all the variants possible.

Example: Where is the clock? (the wall)

It is **on** the wall.

1. Where is the desk? (the corner)
2. Where is the note-book? (the table)
3. Where is the blackboard? (the classroom)
4. Where is the teacher? (the blackboard)
5. Where is the table? (the window)
6. Where is the lamp? (ceiling)
7. Where is the tree? (the house)
8. Where is the rug? (the chair)
9. Where is the man? (the car)
10. Where are you now?

Exercise 3. Add the prepositions.

1. I was ... Canada ... 1990.
2. He came ... London ... 15th August and left again ... September.
3. They arrived ... half past one.
4. He rests ... the weekends but works hard ... Monday ... Friday.
5. I met him ... Wednesday.
6. He is busy ... present. He will see you ... 30 minutes.
7. Moscow is the capital ... Russia.
8. This book is ... English history.
9. I cannot write ... this pen.

10. This present is ... him.
11. I wrote this letter ... my friend.
12. The poem was written ... Byron.
13. Jim came round ... Saturday afternoon.
14. The children get too many presents ... Christmas.
15. Look at the example ... the board.
16. There are too many cars ... the road.
17. College starts ... 9 o'clock ... the morning.
18. They do not go out very often ... the evenings.
19. We met... the conference.

Exercise 4. Make plurals where possible.

1. I am a student.
2. What is his main subject at the University?
3. Are you an engineer?
4. He is in St. Petersburg now.
5. Is it a class in English?
6. That is a car.
7. It is a car.
8. This is a book.

5. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

PRONOUNS

Местоимение – часть речи, которая употребляется вместо имени существительного или прилагательного.

Тип местоимения	Пример
Личные: именительный падеж объектный падеж	I you he she it we you they me you him her it us you them
Притяжательные: I форма II форма	my your his her its our your their mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs
Возвратные и усилительные	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves
Взаимные	each other one another
Указательные	this (these) that (those) such the same
Вопросительные и относительные	who whom whose what which
Неопределенные и отрицательные	some any no none much many little few all both either neither each every one other another

Exercise 5. Replace the underlined words with pronouns.

1. The letter is from my friend.
2. Come with John and me.
3. Peter does not know her brother.
4. I am glad to meet both you and Ann.
5. Mike and me often see our friends.
6. Mary likes to play with her dog.
7. Tom calls the Browns.

Exercise 6A. Choose the correct form of the pronoun.

1. (We, us) are in the laboratory.
2. The building of the University is in front of (we, us).
3. (She, her) is in (she, her) first year.
4. Nick is (we, our) friend.
5. Moscow is the capital of Russia. (She, it) is a large city. (It, its) streets are wide.
6. What are (you, your) main subjects at the University?
7. Give (I, me) this text-book, please.
8. (Them, their) paper is very important.
9. Can you help (we, us) with these bags?
10. (We, us) usually see (they, them) at the weekend.
11. How did you teach (he, him) to read?
12. (I, me) write to (she, her) once a month.
13. Why did you ask (they, them) to come? (I, me) do not like (they, them).
14. (I, me) do not think (she, her) understands (I, me).
15. Please do not wait for (we, us).
16. Did (they, them) tell (she, her) the news?

Exercise 6B. Complete these sentences with **me, you, her, him, it, us** or **them**.

1. I cannot open this door. Could you open ... for me, please?
2. Those shoes are really nice. I would like to buy
3. – Did you see Jonathon last night? – No, I phoned ... but he was not there.
4. I cannot do this homework. Can you help ...?
5. I asked ... a question but you did not answer
6. We are not ready. Please give ... some more time.

7. She speaks very quickly. I cannot understand
8. I am sorry about your birthday. I am afraid I forgot about
9. Jill is a very nice woman. Do you know ...?
10. My parents are coming this week. Would you like to meet ...?
11. They are not married now. She left ... a year ago.
12. – Where is your passport? – I do not know. I cannot find
13. Were you at the meeting last night? I did not see ... there.
14. We want to help you. Please tell ... about your problems.

Exercise 7A. Answer the questions using the absolute form of possessive pronouns.

Example: My sister is at home.

- Where is your sister? (at the office)
- Mine is at the office.

1. Our house is in that street. Where is your house? (round the corner)
2. Her bag is on the chair. Where is my bag? (on the sofa)
3. His mother is in the country now. Where is her mother? (in town)
4. My friend is in the library. Where is your friend? (in the laboratory).
5. Your photo is here. Where is his photo? (in the album)
6. Our teacher is in the classroom. Where is their teacher? (at the Dean's office)

Exercise 7B. Rewrite the underlined words with an absolute form of a possessive pronoun.

Example: Is that my newspaper?

Is that mine?

1. It is not his car. It is her car.
2. This is a beautiful garden. It is much bigger than our garden.
3. Can you give this key to Andrew and Melanie? It is their key.
4. – Whose book is this? – It is my book.
5. What a beautiful painting! Is it your painting?
6. Which room is his room?

6. НАРЕЧИЯ

ADVERBS

Наречие – часть речи, которая определяет глагол, прилагательное или другое наречие.

Тип наречия	Пример
Места	here there inside outside above below
Времени	now then once ever always often sometimes seldom never already usually yet still since soon just ago
Меры и степени	much little very too so enough nearly almost
Образа действия	well badly fast quick(ly) slowly easily

Место наречия в предложении

1. Наречие может располагаться в начале или в конце предложения:

Tomorrow they will go there.

2. Наречие неопределенного времени ставится перед глаголом-сказуемым или между вспомогательным (модальным) и смысловым глаголом:

He often comes early.

We will never forget it.

I can always prove it to be true.

Однако эти наречия ставятся после глагола «to be»:

He is always here at five o'clock.

3. Наречия образа действия ставятся после глагола-сказуемого или прямого дополнения:

He walked slowly.

I answered the question easily.

Exercise 8. Put the adverbs in the correct places in these sentences.

1. (always) Autumn is a pleasant season in New York.

2. (often) They go to the movies on Saturday.

3. (just) He has left.

4. (today) I have seen him.

5. (fast) He is working.

6. (well) You speak English.

7. (seldom) She can come in time.
8. (too) They will be there.
9. (too) There are many mistakes in your test-paper.
10. (yesterday) I met my school fellow.
11. (hardly ever) We see them these days.
12. (never) They did their homework on time.
13. (usually) I walk to work.
14. (from time to time) We phone each other.
15. (once or twice a month) I go to the cinema.

7. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА «TO BE»

PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE SIMPLE

Person/number	Present	Past	Future
1. Sing. Pl.	I am We are	I was We were	I shall (will) be We
2. Sing Pl.	You are	You were	You will be
3. Sing Pl.	He (she, it) is They are	He (she, it) was They were	He (she, it) will be They

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the verb «to be».

1. I am a manager.
2. It will be a fundamental discovery.
3. A free market economy is rare in the world.
4. The appearance of this law is important.
5. Early economic thoughts were all about the meaning of wealth.
6. Gold and silver are examples of precious stones.
7. Another word for 'idea' is 'concept'.
8. The population is the number of people in the country.
9. My grandmother's only income will be her pension.
10. The money for a month's work is a person's salary.
11. Early economists thought that a nation without gold was poor.

Exercise 10. Change the affirmative sentences into interrogative and negative and translate them into Russian.

1. His analysis of the problem was very good.
2. It was an independent study.
3. You are an economist.
4. The results were important.
5. The question is of importance.
6. This information will be interesting.
7. The last symposium was of interest.
8. Some African countries are very poor.
9. These standard methods were useful.
10. Their firm will be large.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I (am, are) a first-year student of economics.
2. My friend (are, is) a first-year student of economics too.
3. We (are, am) at the University.
4. Computers (am, are) on the tables.
5. His main subjects (is, are) mathematics, economics and statistics.
6. Peter (is, was) a schoolboy last year. But now he (is, was) not a schoolboy any longer.
7. My friend and I (are, were) students now.
8. In five years you (are, will be) good specialists.
9. (Last, next) year I was a schoolboy. (Now, last year) I am a student.
10. (Some years ago, in some years) we were beginners in English. But (now, five years ago, in a few years) we will be good at it.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Этот закон очень важен.
2. Эти факты представляют большой интерес для экономистов.
3. Адам Смит – «отец» современной экономики.
4. Эти открытия будут весьма важны в будущем.
5. Национальная экономика – это система управления и использования ресурсов страны.
6. Ваши результаты будут важны для дальнейших исследований.
7. Учёные-экономисты – это люди, которые собирают данные, создают экономические модели и формулируют теории.

8. Этот стандартный метод был очень полезен для нашего самостоятельного исследования.

9. Международная экономическая конференция была очень важна.

10. Его последняя статья очень интересная.

8. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ФУНКЦИИ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ

NOUN IN THE FUNCTION OF AN ATTRIBUTE

Определение – второстепенный член предложения, который обозначает признак предмета и относится к существительному. В английском языке в функции определения может выступать другое существительное.

Существительное	Структура
Существительное в общем падеже без предлога (цепочка существительных)	N N ... N resource <u>allocation</u> – <u>распределение</u> ресурсов resource allocation <u>decisions</u> – <u>решения</u> по распределению ресурсов
Существительное в притяжательном падеже	N' N a consumer's <u>income</u> – <u>доход</u> потребителя consumers' <u>incomes</u> – <u>доходы</u> потребителей
Существительное с предлогом	<u>N</u> pr. N ... pr. N <u>the degree</u> of government restrictions – <u>степень</u> государственного регулирования
Перевод: прилагательным, существительным (с предлогом или без)	

Exercise 13. Translate the following noun combinations into Russian:

1) market economy; 2) command economy; 3) government intervention; 4) Adam Smith's analysis; 5) market competition; 6) the United Kingdom's coal industry; 7) unemployment rate; 8) money market; 9) bank account; 10) the 19th century economists.

Exercise 14. Put the second noun before the first, leaving out the preposition:

1) the students of the college; 2) the program for research; 3) the system of communication; 4) a room for discussions; 5) a hall for conferences; 6) the building of the university; 7) restrictions of the government; 8) resources of land; 9) forces of market; 10) supply of money; 11) level

of prices; 12) rise of income; 13) standard of living; 14) increase of prices; 15) market of perfect competition; 16) sources of income.

Exercise 15. Form scientific terms from the following words:

1) law; 2) oil; 3) company; 4) price; 5) fuel; 6) consumer; 7) factory; 8) income; 9) manager; 10) increase; 11) good; 12) economics; 13) quantity.

9. ФОРМАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ

FORMAL SUBJECTS

Формальное подлежащее в английском предложении стоит перед сказуемым, т. е. на месте подлежащего, но не несет смысловой нагрузки.

Тип подлежащего	Пример
It + be, seem, become, etc.	It is important to know economics. – Важно знать экономику.
One + modal verb, notional verb	One must collect data. – Нужно собрать данные. One knows one's duties. – Каждый знает свои обязанности. / Надо знать свои обязанности.
There + be, exist, live, appear, modal verb	There will be a sale in this supermarket. – В этом супермаркете будет распродажа. There are various forms of money. – Имеются разнообразные формы денег. There exist different types of economies. – Существуют различные типы экономик. There can be no doubt about it. – В этом не может быть никакого сомнения.
Перевод: не переводится	

Exercise 16. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. There may be different decisions of this problem.
2. There exist many books on this subject.
3. There must be equilibrium between demand for and supply of goods.
4. In a perfect market there should always be a variety of sellers.
5. In the United States, there live at present over 300 million people.
6. There is considerable unemployment in some economies.

7. There exists close relationship between minimum wages and standard of living.

8. Gold is expensive because there is only a very limited supply of it.

Exercise 17. Repeat the following sentences with the subject in the singular.

1. There are several textbooks on the table.
2. There are a few coins there.
3. There were some computers in this room.
4. There will be a new plant in this town.
5. There were many sources of income.

Exercise 18.

A. Substitute «**some**» by «**many**» or «**much**».

1. There are some figures in this book.
2. There is some information about London hotels in this brochure.
3. There are some articles on economics in this journal.
4. This developing country requires some help to build new plants.
5. There are some interesting facts in this paper.

B. Say the opposite with «**few**» or «**little**».

1. There were many books on this subject.
2. There will be much information on this process in the future.
3. There are many people on the company staff.
4. There is some progress in your English.
5. There were many ways of doing this job.
6. There are a lot of papers about these phenomena.
7. There was much knowledge about these sciences in the ancient times.

C. Substitute «**some**» by «**a few**» or «**a little**».

1. There are some interpretations of this phenomenon.
2. There were some difficult problems in this field.
3. There is some money on my bank account.
4. There are some good films on TV tonight.
5. There are some mistakes in this text.

Exercise 19. Give the question word order with the following nouns and «there + be».

Example: any information. Is there any information?

1) any discovery; 2) any new facts; 3) any changes; 4) any difficulty; 5) any definite way; 6) any experimental method.

Exercise 20. Learn the patterns of short reply: Yes, there are some. Yes, there are many/a few. Yes, there is much/a little. No, there is/are none. No, there isn't/aren't any. Then give short answers to the following questions:

1. Was there any direct information about these phenomena?
2. Is there any way of resolving your problems?
3. Were there any law of economics in the ancient times?
4. Are there any other schemes providing incentives for industrial investment?
5. Are there nationalized industries in the United Kingdom?

Exercise 21. Make the following sentences negative with «not any»/«no».

1. There were some experimental results in this book.
2. There is some information on unemployment in this paper.
3. There will be some definite difference between standards of living in the future.
4. There was some analysis of economic data in that report.
5. There are some factors influencing demand for the good.

Exercise 22. Substitute «many»/«much» by an appropriate expression of large quantity:

for many – a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great (good) many, a (large) number of;

for much – a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great deal of, a large amount of, a (large) quantity of.

1. There are many mixed economies in the world.
2. There is much money in his bank account.
3. There may be many methods of collecting information on economics in some years.
4. In many communist countries there was much central planning.
5. There was much milk produced by the farmers of this region last year.

Exercise 23. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В нашем институте много компьютеров.
2. Есть два завода в этом маленьком городе.
3. В этом учреждении большой штат.
4. В нашей статье были новые данные об этих процессах.
5. В этой книге было мало новой информации.
6. В настоящее время нет объяснения этому явлению.
7. В прошлом не было никаких данных по этому вопросу.

10. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА «TO HAVE»

PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE SIMPLE

Person/number	Present	Past	Future
1. Sing.	I	I	I
Pl.	have	had	shall (will) have
2. Sing	We	We	We
Pl.	You have	You had	You will have
3. Sing	He (she, it) has	He (she, it)	He (she, it)
Pl.	They have	had	will have
		They	They

Exercise 24. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the verb «to have».

1. I usually have two or three lectures a day.
2. This big store has a number of suppliers.
3. For 40 years after 1945 countries of Eastern Europe had planned economies.
4. It is necessary to have correct data to make a correct decision.
5. Economics has its roots in early Greece and Rome.

Exercise 25. Change the affirmative sentences into interrogative and negative and then translate them into Russian.

1. They have great achievement in commerce.
2. Some countries have enormous land resources.
3. You will have some practical experience in business in some years.
4. The buyer chose goods for which he had enough money.

Exercise 26. Choose the correct form of the verb «to have». Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. In the traditional economy people hunted and gathered and (have, had) no property.
2. Any economic system (have, has,) its benefits and drawbacks.
3. People on low incomes spend all the money which they (have, has) on daily necessities.
4. I (had, will have) no time yesterday.
5. He (has, will have) his scientific paper ready tomorrow.

Exercise 27. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Все науки имеют свой объект и методы анализа.
2. Китай имеет растущую экономику.
3. Эта компания имеет заводы в разных странах.
4. Нации имеют разные уровни сельскохозяйственного производства.
5. В XVI веке Лондон имел монополию торговли с колониями.

11. МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ СЛОВА «IT»

Слово «it» в английском языке является многозначным, что влияет на его перевод.

Функция	Перевод	Пример
Указательное местоимение	Это	What is it?
Личное местоимение	Он, она, оно	Where is your book? It is here.
Формальное подлежащее	Не переводится	It is necessary to study this market.
Часть усиительной конструкции	Именно, лишь, только	It is the act of spending that influences the prices.

12. МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ СЛОВ «THAT»/«THOSE»

Слова «that»/«those» выполняют в английском языке различные функции.

Функция	Перевод	Пример
Указательное местоимение (подлежащее)	То, те	That was an important discovery. Those were important discoveries.

Функция	Перевод	Пример
Указательное местоимение (определение)	Тот, та, то, те	That lecture is interesting. Those lectures are interesting.
Заместитель существительного	Существительное или не переводится	The price of tin is higher than that of copper (that = the price).
Часть усиленной конструкции	Именно, лишь, только	It is the act of spending that influences the prices.
Союз	Который (придаточное определительное) Что (придаточное дополнительное) То, что (придаточное подлежащее)	The problem that ... We know that ... That this theory ...
Оборот «that is»	То есть	Such money lacked liquidity, that is the ability to circulate freely.

Exercise 28. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the words «it», «that/those».

1. Study foreign languages, it is important to know them.
2. Economists test theories using empirical evidence. It is evidence that can be collected and measured.
3. Areas that rely on summer tourism suffer serious unemployment during the autumn and winter months.
4. Those specialists graduated from our University five years ago.
5. That is the most interesting book that I have ever read.
6. One of the things that people discover every day is that you can't have everything. You are reminded of it every time you go shopping.
7. Poverty is a global problem. Though it is mainly associated with developing countries, to some extent, it also exists in developed countries.
8. It is not easy to run a big company.
9. It was in this country that a large scale production of synthetic rubber was first organized.
10. Economics uses models to understand economic problems, but it is not possible to include all the details in a model.
11. That lecture will give much more information than any book.
12. We consider it important to know English well.
13. It was this discovery that laid the foundation for a new science.
14. I know that there are a lot of new trends in modern science.

15. If a person runs a private business, his work is partly that of an employer and partly that of a worker.
16. It is this new system of management that gives the best results.
17. I am afraid that I am not qualified to answer this question.
18. It seems desirable to check this result.
19. It was our director who spoke about the losses of the company.
20. I am familiar with that problem. Many scientists are working on it.
21. We look forward to the meeting that will take place next week.
22. That those data fit our theory speaks in their favor.
23. The phenomena are identical with those mentioned above.
24. Education, health, housing, that is public goods, are provided by the state for all or most of the population.
25. This company is big. It provides fuel for many plants.

Exercise 29. Prefix the following **infinitive phrase** with suitable **it-phrases** listed below. Translate into Russian.

Example: ... to talk to him.

It was interesting to talk to him.

1. ... to answer all these questions.
2. ... to study new theories.
3. ... to predict the behavior of a banking system.
4. ... to use new methods.
5. ... to formulate laws.
6. ... to observe certain conditions in the economy.
7. ... to process the data.

It-phrases: it was (un)important; it is (un)necessary; it will be (im)possible; it was useful/less; it is (un)desirable; it will be (in)sufficient; it was (non)essential.

Exercise 30. Prefix the following **clauses** with suitable **it-phrases** listed below. Translate into Russian.

Example: ... if/whether there is another such possibility.

It is important to show if there is another such possibility.

1. ... if our results are valid.
2. ... whether they will discover some new phenomena.
3. ... if our efforts will lead to any results.
4. ... whether this condition is typical.
5. ... if they face the same difficulties.

6. ... whether these factors of production are interrelated.

7. ... if he criticized our plan.

It-phrases: it is interesting to know; it is curious to learn; it is important to show; it is necessary to clear up; it is possible to find out; it is impossible to foresee; it is useful to understand.

Exercise 31. Complete the sentences with infinitive phrases or object clauses introduced by **if/whether**.

Example: It is essential ...

It is essential to understand this law.

It is not clear ...

It is not clear whether this theory will hold true.

1. It is unclear ... 2. It was questionable ... 3. It will be doubtful ...
4. It is easy ... 5. It will be difficult ... 6. It was necessary ... 7. It will be important ... 8. It is pleasant ... 9. It was natural ...

Exercise 32. Use «**it is/was ... who**» to emphasize the subject. Translate into Russian.

Example: Adam Smith laid the foundation for modern economic theory.

It was Adam Smith who laid the foundation for modern economic theory.

1. John Keynes demonstrated that it was possible for total supply and demand to be at equilibrium at a point well under full employment.

2. Alfred Marshall wrote his book «Principles of Economics» in 1890.

3. Ernst Engel showed that there was a direct relationship between the kinds of goods and services bought and the income of the purchaser.

4. David Ricardo demonstrated the advantages of free trade.

5. In his «Essay on Population» Thomas Malthus warned of the dire consequences of uncontrolled population growth.

Exercise 33. Speak about people who made substantial contribution to economics. Begin your sentences with «**It was ... who**».

Exercise 34. Use «**it is/was ... that**» to emphasize the subject, the object and the adverbial modifier in the following sentences.

A. The subject.

Example: This discovery laid the foundation for a new science.

It was this discovery that laid the foundation for a new science.

1. Crop farming is very important for every economy.
2. These ideas are basis of our approach.
3. Industries of the primary sector process resources.

B. The object.

Example: The economist studies consumers' behavior.

It is consumers' behavior that the economist studies.

1. The plant produces many different machines for farmers.
2. Mining industry provides resources for manufacturing branches of economy.
3. People produce goods and services.

C. The adverbial modifier.

Example: Dr. Sinclair works at Oxford University.

It is at Oxford University that Dr. Sinclair works.

1. The growth of trade is very quick in this country.
2. In industrialized countries the service sector grows very fast.
3. You will get better results by using the other method.

Exercise 35. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Что это? Это новый банкомат.
2. Предприятие – это единица производства и управления.
3. Страны, которые богаты землёй, производят продукты питания.
4. Именно сектор услуг быстро растёт в промышленно развитых странах.
5. Ему потребовалось пять лет, чтобы изучить это явление.
6. Эти данные более полные, чем данные других ученых.
7. Это очень важный семинар, который мы не можем пропустить.
8. Не кто иной, как его отец, купил моему другу автомобиль.
9. То, что этот ученый знает так много языков, говорит в его пользу.
10. Совершенно ясно, что ваш эксперимент был успешным.

13. ФУНКЦИИ СЛОВА «ONE»

Слово «one» в английском языке является многозначным.

Функция	Перевод	Пример
Числительное	Один	One method.
Заместитель существительного	Существительное или не переводится	This paper is better than that one.
Формальное подлежащее	Не переводится или: «каждый», «всякий»	One can check the result.

Exercise 36. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the words «one/ones».

1. One thing in which workers are different is human capital.
2. Commodity markets are ones where manufacturers can buy raw materials and other products around the world.
3. One of the ways a bank earns its living is by charging interest.
4. One can be more economical buying large quantities of a good rather than small quantities.
5. The production cycle for manufacturing Coca Cola and some other drinks in Russia is not the same as the one in West Europe.
6. One should know that present-day economists, unlike economists of the 19th century, include land in capital.
7. One has to replace inputs used up in one production cycle.
8. A consumer good such as a television, which is used over a long period of time, is called a durable one.
9. Labor efficiency can vary greatly from one enterprise to another.
10. It is necessary to replace this inefficient equipment with the new one.
11. The City of London is one of the biggest financial centers in the world.

Exercise 37. Answer these questions.

Example: Is management a new or an old science?

It is not an old science. It is a new one.

1. Was that frictional or structural unemployment?
2. Is it a free economy or a planned economy?
3. Did «Keynesian Revolution» come into being in the first or second part of the 20th century?

4. Has Adam Smith made a small or tremendous contribution to modern economics?

5. Does this firm deal in perishable or durable goods?

Exercise 38. Express a similar idea with «one» in subject position.

Example: It is necessary to keep to the point.

One must keep to the point.

1. It is always possible to find a way out.
2. It is essential to observe certain experimental conditions.
3. It is important to make a conclusion from these data.
4. It is useless to do many things at a time.
5. It is unreasonable to put off this work.

Exercise 39. Add «it», «there» or «one» in subject position.

1. ... is difficult to speak English correctly, don't you think?
2. ... can apply the above principle without risk.
3. ... is a relationship between demand and price.
4. ... was convenient to use this method.
5. ... is a lot of information about this phenomenon in literature.
6. ... should know the difference between these systems.

Exercise 40. Rewrite the following paragraph using the word «one» in place of «you» and making other necessary changes.

You have to do your homework. You have to translate an English text. First of all you prepare your desk: you switch on your computer and open the translator. It may be ABBYY Lingvo or another one. Then you read your English text and find the words that you do not know in the translator. You put them down into your vocabulary notebook. Your homework is done.

Exercise 41. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the word «one».

1. Надо выражать свои мысли в сжатой и ясной форме.
2. Этот метод лучше, чем предыдущий.
3. Я хочу поменять свой компьютер. Я бы хотел купить компьютер как у тебя.
4. Одна из задач любого правительства – это рост экономики страны.

5. Каждый (человек) может быть в одной из трёх ситуаций: имеющий работу, безработный и не входящий в трудовые ресурсы.

6. Экономят, покупая больше товара.

7. Производительность труда может сильно различаться на разных предприятиях.

8. Рабочий в Соединённом Королевстве зарабатывает больше, чем рабочий в Индии.

9. Германия – одна из лидирующих промышленно развитых стран мира.

10. Иногда период депрессии может быть довольно длительным.

14. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Многие прилагательные и наречия в английском языке имеют степени сравнения, которые образуются по одним и тем же правилам.

Тип	Степень		
	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Односложные	long large big easy early	longer larger bigger easier earlier	longest largest biggest easiest earliest
Многосложные	important slowly	more important more slowly	most important most slowly
Исключения	good well bad little many much far	better better worse less more more farther (further)	best best worst least most most farthest (furthest)

15. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

Для сравнения качества предметов или явлений используются следующие конструкции.

Тип конструкции	Пример
as ... as	This result is <u>as</u> good <u>as</u> that one.
not so/as ... as	This result is <u>not so/as</u> good <u>as</u> that one.
than	The result of the experiment is much better <u>than</u> that of the previous one.
the . . . the	<u>The</u> more we study <u>more</u> we know.

Exercise 42. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the degrees of comparison.

1. These were the worst results in my research.
2. This point of your report is less important than that one.
3. All of the earlier hypotheses were quite unable to explain this phenomenon.
4. It is one of the best methods at present.
5. Computers are the most reliable machines for making calculations.
6. Any economic system has its benefits and drawbacks. The biggest drawback of the traditional economy is the fact that people consume almost everything they produce.
7. Division of labor and specialization make the manufacturing process more efficient and productive.
8. We assume that the consumer prefers to have more of a good rather than less.
9. The lower price results in additional demand.
10. America's strong demand for automobiles explains why auto workers have historically been among the highest paid workers in the world.
11. A decrease in input prices makes the production less expensive.
12. Land quality is more important for agriculture than for other industries.
13. The rate of unemployment in tourist areas is higher than in highly industrialized ones.

Exercise 43. Change the positive statement into negative and vice versa using «as ... as» or «not so/as ... as». Make some other changes if necessary.

1. This interpretation is as good as the other one.
2. Our studies are not so fruitful as theirs.
3. This method is not as practical as that one.
4. Only when demand equals supply, people can buy or sell as much as they want.
5. Every firm wants to sell as many goods as possible.

Exercise 44. Make sentences with the adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree and «than».

1. Sorry I am late. It took me ... to get here ... I expected (long).
2. The problem is not so complicated. It is ... you think (simple).
3. Your English has improved. You speak much ... you did when we last met (fluently).
4. This method is ... that one (new).
5. He has ... scientific training ... his colleagues (good).
6. The degree of profitability in private enterprises is ... in the public sector (high).

Exercise 45. Add «than», «then» or «that». Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He was a student
2. Easier said ... done.
3. We took a bus to the city centre and ... caught a train to London.
4. I have the impression ... our latest results are rather questionable.
5. This method seems more suitable ... used in the recent inquiry.
6. There are a lot of factors in agriculture ... must be assumed as risks by farmers.
7. Command economy relies more on planning ... on prices.
8. Government regulations sometimes impose a change in technology ... producers do not want to use.
9. Private sector in a mixed economy is ... part of the economy ... is controlled by private firms, not by government or corporations.

Exercise 46. Complete the following sentences to make «**the ... the**» type of comparative construction. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The shorter is the distance, ...
2. The clearer the definition of a phenomenon, ...
3. The more complicated is the problem, ...
4. The less we know, ...
5. The narrower the research problem, ...
6. The more accurate the calculations, ...
7. The more money a person earns, ...
8. The higher the demand, ...

16. ЧЕТЫРЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

THE FOUR BASIC FORMS OF THE VERB

Английский глагол имеет 4 основные формы, которые в сочетании со вспомогательными глаголами образуют систему времен действительного и страдательного залога.

Основ- ные формы /E/*	Соответст- вующие /P/*	Характерные признаки /E/:/P/	Пра- вильные глаголы	Русские соответ- ствия	Непра- вильные глаголы	Русские соответст- вия
Infinitive (V ₁)	Инфини- тив	«to»: –ть, –ти	to play	играть	to write	писать
Past Simple (V ₂)	Прошед- шее время	правильный глагол -ed: -л неправильный глагол Ø: -л	play- ed	играл	wrote	писал
Participle II (V ₃)	Причастие прошедше- го времени	-ed: -енн- -анн-/–янн- -т-	play- ed	сыгран- ный	written	написан- ный
Participle I (V ₄)	Причастие настояще- го времени	-ing: -ащ-/–ящ- ущ-/–ющ-	play- ing	игра- ющий	writ- ing	пишущий

* /E/ – English; /P/ – русский.

Ниже приведены таблица образования видовременных форм глагола и сводная таблица употребления времен (изъявительное наклонение).

17. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА (СХЕМА ФОРМАЛЬНЫХ ПРИЗНАКОВ СКАЗУЕМОГО)

Tense	Active Voice			Passive Voice		
	Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
Simple	V ₁ [*] V ₁ (e)s	V ₂ [*]	Shall V ₁ Will	Am Is V ₃ [*] Are	Was V ₃ Were	Shall be V ₃ Will
Continuous	Am Is V ₄ [*] Are	Was V ₄ Were	Shall be V ₄ Will	Am Is being V ₃ Are	Was being V ₃ Were	—
Perfect	Have V ₃ Has	Had V ₃	Shall have V ₃ Will	Have been V ₃ Has	Had been V ₃	Shall have been V ₃ Will
Perfect Continuous	Have been V ₄ Has	Had been V ₄	Shall have been V ₄ Will	—	—	—

* V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄ – основные формы глаголов.

Exercise 47. Describe the same habitual or repeated actions in the Past Simple Tense.

1. We often meet at international conferences.
2. This scientist always deals with interesting problems.
3. I generally begin my paper with a review of data.
4. Professor Smith puts forward a new interpretation of this phenomenon.
5. Nokia sells mobile telephones.
6. You always give a thorough analysis of the results.
7. His colleagues hold their meetings at the conference hall.
8. Dr. White writes formulas on the blackboard.
9. The government plays an important role in allocating resources in the economy.
10. He usually keeps his word.
11. We make an attempt to interpret the results.
12. I have much trouble with collecting data.
13. Dr. Brown does some research of the market.
14. I understand what you mean.
15. I send them business letters every day.

Сводная таблица употребления времен

Active Voice to ask					
Simple			Continuous		
to ask (V ₁) / asked (V ₂)			to be asking (V ₄)		
Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
ask(s) do/does	asked did	shall ask will	am is asking are	was asking were	shall be asking will
Употребление					
Действие как факт (обычное, постоянное, повторяющееся)			Действие как процесс (незаконченное, длящееся)		
usually every day often seldom sometimes	yesterday last week 5 days ago	tomorrow next week	now	at 4 o'clock, from 6 o'clock till 7 o'clock другое действие	
Перевод					
Глагол несовершенного/совершенного вида: что делаю, что делал, что сделал, что буду делать, что сделаю?			Глагол несовершенного вида: что делаю, делал, буду делать?		
Passive Voice to be asked (V ₃)					
to be asked (V ₃)			to be being asked (V ₃)		
am is asked are	was asked were	shall be asked will	am is being asked are	was being asked were	—

(изъявительное наклонение)

Perfect			Perfect Continuous		
to have asked (V ₃)			to have been asking (V ₄)		
Present	Past	Future	Present	Past	Future
have asked has	had asked	shall have asked will	have been asking has	had been asking	shall have been asking will
Действие, предшествующее какому-то моменту, связанное с ним			Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся вплоть до какого-нибудь момента		
today this week already ever, never just, not yet	by 4 o'clock другое действие		for – в течение since – с (ever) since – с тех пор как		
Глагол совершенного вида			Глагол несовершенного вида: что делаю, что делал, что буду делать?		
прошедшего времени что сделал?	что сделаю?				
to have been asked (V ₃)			–		
have been asked has	had been asked	shall have been asked will	–		

Примечание. При согласовании времен в функции вспомогательных глаголов употребляются формы прошедшего времени от shall и will – should и would.

Exercise 48. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the tense of the predicates.

1. What have you read in English this year?
2. We are now looking for an optimal solution, since there is a choice.
3. Nowadays it has become evident that neither of these hypotheses turned out to be true.
4. How long had you been studying English before you went to England?
5. They will obtain the desired information due to an additional series of tests.
6. When I got to the meeting, the lecturer had already been speaking for half an hour.
7. I have been using this dictionary since I began to learn English.
8. Dr. Green will have written a scientific paper by the end of the week.
9. All through world history people and countries have been trading with each other.
10. Have you read some literature on foreign trade lately?
11. The company has not made a decision to start producing new machines yet.
12. How long will you have been studying at this university by the 1st of June?
13. Economists collect data and on the basis of this data they create economic models.
14. I know that she was teaching economics last year.
15. Economy does not usually rely entirely on planning.
16. All present industry is becoming more capital intensive and less labor intensive.
17. Russia's foreign trade turnover has been rising lately, and exports have been growing in value much faster than imports.
18. The Great Depression changed attitudes to the science of economics.
19. For many years, in our lives and in the economy, money, coins, banknotes and credit cards have been playing a very important role.
20. According to the law of demand, as the price for the good rises, the demand for it falls.
21. J.M. Keynes was a famous economist.
22. The fashion for mini-skirt reduced the demand for textile materials.

23. Auctions are becoming very popular, for example, on the Internet.

24. There has been some rise of income in the past two decades in developing countries.

25. In the United Kingdom the gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population.

Exercise 49. Open the brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect Tenses. Translate into Russian.

1. He (to give) his first lecture in banking in 2002. He (to become) a brilliant lecturer since.

2. We first (to observe) this effect in 2008. We (to make) good progress in studying it since.

3. I (to come) to work at this university in 2006. I (to publish) eight papers since.

4. Some years ago my friend (to read) a book on the history of economics. He (to be) interested in studying economics since.

Exercise 50. Confirm the following statements by reference to the exact time in the Past. Translate into Russian.

Example: You have read this article, haven't you?

Yes, I read it last week.

1. He has recently written a scientific paper, hasn't he?

2. You have met Dr. Green, haven't you?

3. Some of them have been to this country, haven't they?

4. His book on this problem has lately come out, hasn't it?

5. You have had much practice with native English speakers, haven't you?

Exercise 51. Use the Future Simple Tense or the expression «to be going to» of the verbs in brackets. Translate into Russian.

1. I (to start) my paper with the statement of the problem.

2. My paper (to consist) of several sections: an introduction, discussion of the materials and methods, consideration of the experimental results and conclusions.

3. In the introduction I (to outline) the present state of research in the field of food market.

4. Discussion of the methods (not to take) much space because most of them are standard.
5. Consideration of the new results (to require) a thorough analysis.
6. In the conclusion I (to discuss) possible applications of the obtained results.

Exercise 52. Choose the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. (Do/does/did) you attend any scientific conference last year?
2. What (is/are) your plans for the coming years?
3. What (was/will be) the subject of your next seminar talk?
4. (Did/have) you ever (visit/visited) English-speaking countries?
5. He (give/gave) me some good advice.
6. Prices (regulate/regulates) consumption and production in a market economy.
7. Adam Smith's work «Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations» (come/came) out in 1776.
8. We (have attempted/attempted) recently a study of the food market in our city.
9. Adam Smith and other classical economists (was/were) writing at a time of great change.

Exercise 53. Choose the correct form of the adverbial modifier given in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We did food market research (now/last week).
2. The manager is (now/lately) facing a difficult dilemma.
3. What well-known scientists have you met (in a year/recently)?
4. (Next time/last time) Dr. Smith described his new experimental technique.
5. Have you had any practice in English (a year ago/lately)?

Exercise 54. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. В настоящее время компьютеры находят широкое применение в науке и производстве.
2. Инфляция сильно сокращает спрос на товары и услуги.
3. Что вы собираетесь делать в недалеком будущем?

4. Недавно мы купили книгу по менеджменту.
5. Я планирую вскоре закончить эту работу.
6. Он использует данную методику с тех пор, как начал изучать эти явления.
7. Люди впервые начали торговать много веков назад.
8. Я уже изучаю экономику в течение пяти лет.
9. Мы окончим эксперимент к среде.
10. Выпуск продукции завода уменьшался с каждым годом.

18. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

В отличие от других глаголов модальные глаголы (Model Verbs) не обозначают действие или состояние, а лишь отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. В сочетании с этим инфинитивом модальный глагол образует сложное глагольное модальное сказуемое.

Помимо особого значения модальные глаголы отличаются от других глаголов еще рядом особенностей.

1. За исключением глаголов *can* (could) и *may* (might) модальные глаголы имеют только одну форму. Недостающие формы прошедшего и будущего времени восполняются эквивалентами модальных глаголов: *can* = *to be able* (to), *may* = *to be allowed* (to)/*to be permitted* (to), *must* = *to have* (to)/*to be* (to).

2. Инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующий за модальными глаголами (за исключением глагола *ought*), употребляется без частицы **to**.

3. В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях модальные глаголы употребляются без вспомогательного глагола (кроме *have to*). В вопросительном предложении перед подлежащим ставится сам модальный глагол, в отрицательном предложении not присоединяется к модальному глаголу.

Can I take your book?

You should not talk at the lecture.

Модальные глаголы имеют две отрицательные формы: полную и краткую:

must not – mustn't;

may not – mayn't;

cannot* – can't.

Отрицательная частица (*) пишется слитно.

Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам и не имеют окончания -(e)s в 3-м лице единственного числа в Present Simple Active.

У модальных глаголов нет неличных форм – инфинитива, причастия и герундия, а следовательно, нет и аналитических видовременных форм.

Ниже приведена таблица наиболее распространенных модальных глаголов: can, may, must, should, ought (to).

Вид модальности	Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Время		
		Настоящее	Прошедшее	Будущее
Возможность	can = to be able to мочь, уметь	can am is are } able to	could was were } able to	shall will } be able to
	may = = to be allowed to, to be permitted to можно (разрешение)	may am is are } allowed to	might was were } allowed to	shall will } be allowed to
		am is are } permitted to	was were } permitted to	shall will } be permitted to
Должест- зование	must должен	must		
	to have (to) должен (в силу обстоя- тельств)	have to has to	had to	shall will } have to
	to be (to) должен (по плану)	am to is to are to	was to were to	—
	should = = ought to должен, следует	should ought to	—	—

Exercise 55. Make these sentences interrogative and negative and translate them into Russian.

1. The firm can pay its debts.
2. The students must have exams twice a year.
3. You should use another approach.
4. They have to change the plan for the experiment.
5. The researcher is able to describe the aim of his investigation.
6. We are to complete the work by next year.
7. He may take part in this discussion.
8. You ought to be more careful.
9. We are allowed to use a new technique.
10. He has to work long hours.

Exercise 56. Change the following sentences into the past and future tenses using the equivalents where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Can you realize all the difficulty of the problem?
2. The sales manager is to make a report.
3. You may use my computer.
4. He must repeat the experiment.
5. You have to answer my question.
6. We are not able to find an error in the calculations.
7. Students are not allowed to miss the seminars.
8. The questionnaires are to be analysed.
9. I must change my plans.
10. The method is not to be recommended.

Вторичное значение модальных глаголов

Кроме первичных значений все вышеперечисленные модальные глаголы можно использовать для выражения степени возможности или вероятности совершения действия.

Перфектный инфинитив после модального глагола всегда переводится глаголом прошедшего времени.

1. I may have said it.
2. Я, может быть, и говори́л это.

Подлежа- щее	Модаль- ный глагол *	Инфинитив	Степень возможности действия	Наречие
you	might may could cannot should ought to must	be right/have been right	very uncertain more certain almost certain	maybe perhaps possibly probably evidently
you		are/were right	certain	absolutely

*Перевод: (не) может, возможно, вероятно, наверно, должно быть.

Exercise 57. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the secondary function of the modal verbs.

1. These articles may contain useful information.
2. There should be several decisions.
3. She might have had a brilliant career but she gave it all up.
4. He must have finished his scientific observation.
5. He ought to be working at this problem now.
6. We may be able to deliver in two weeks.
7. It can't be true.
8. He could reply by the weekend.
9. This research might be of practical use.
10. They cannot have reached the same level of development.

Exercise 58. Translate the sentences into Russian. Express the same idea using the model verbs.

1. Some people are capable of getting well-paid jobs without any difficulty.
2. It is necessary for the sales manager to increase the company's profit.
3. Repeat the experiment.
4. It is possible for the firm to win a 5 mln. contract easily.
5. Perhaps the data does not produce this effect.
6. Don't forget to switch off the computer.
7. It is unnecessary for him to stay late at work.
8. It is important to keep this fact in mind.
9. It is impossible that you have read this book. I haven't published it yet.
10. That was probably a long time ago.

Exercise 59. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Вам следует использовать современное оборудование.
2. Студент должен был закончить написание курсовой работы к концу декабря.
3. Можно мне воспользоваться вашим компьютером?
4. Бухгалтер должен найти ошибку в своем годовом отчете.
5. Лекция, должно быть, закончилась.
6. Не может быть, чтобы он использовал этот метод.
7. Вы не можете воспользоваться этой методикой.
8. Он может выполнить это исследование?
9. Вы должны ответить на мой вопрос.
10. Конференция должна начаться вовремя.

19. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Значения действительного и страдательного залогов в английском языке совпадают со значениями соответствующих залогов в русском языке. Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совершает само лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим.

He often asks questions.

Он часто задает вопросы.

Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice) означает, что действие направлено на лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим.

He is often asked questions.

Ему часто задают вопросы.

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и **Participle II (V₃)** смыслового глагола.

Aspect	Tense			
	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-past
Simple	Am Is V ₃ Are	Was V ₃ Were	Shall be V ₃ Will	Should be V ₃ Would

Aspect	Tense			
	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-past
Continuous	Am Is being V ₃ Are	Was being V ₃ Were	—	—
Perfect	Have been V ₃ Has	Had been V ₃	Shall have been V ₃ Will	Should have been V ₃ Would
Perfect Continuous	—	—	—	—

При образовании вопросительной формы глагол ставится перед подлежащим. В отрицательной форме отрицание следует за первым вспомогательным глаголом.

	A new technique	has	been	developed.
Has	a new technique		been	developed?
	A new technique	has not	been	developed.

Любой английский глагол, имеющий после себя дополнение (прямое, косвенное беспредложное/предложное), может употребляться в страдательном залоге. Поэтому, в отличие от русского языка, не только прямое дополнение предложения в активной форме, но и косвенное (беспредложное/предложное) дополнение может стать подлежащим предложения в пассивной форме.

Действительный залог	Страдательный залог	Перевод
I read <u>the book</u> .	<u>The book</u> is read (by me).	Книга читается. Книгу читают.
He gave <u>me</u> a book.	<u>I</u> was given a book.	Мне дали книгу.
We speak much <u>about it</u> .	<u>It</u> is much spoken about.	Об этом много говорят.

Подлежащее при сказуемом в страдательном залоге переводится существительным (местоимением) не только в именительном, но и в косвенном падеже (с предлогом или без).

Способы перевода сказуемого в страдательном залоге

1. Глаголом «**быть**» и кратким страдательным причастием с суффиксом **-н** или **-т**, т. е. русским страдательным залогом.

2. Глаголом, оканчивающимся на «**-ся**», «**-сь**» в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

3. Глаголом действительного залога в соответствующем времени, **3-м лице мн. числа**, являющимся частью неопределенно-личного предложения.

4. Глаголом действительного залога в соответствующем времени при наличии дополнения с предлогом «**by**» или «**with**».

The experiments were made last year (by Dr. N).

1. Опыты (были) проведены в прошлом году.

2. Опыты проводились в прошлом году.

3. Опыты проводили в прошлом году.

4. Доктор N провел опыты в прошлом году.

Exercise 60. Find the predicate, define its tense form and voice and translate the sentences into Russian. Make the sentences interrogative or negative.

1. The results of the experiment are shown in Fig. 12.

2. Numerous classifications have been used.

3. A more careful approach is needed.

4. The large disagreement between the various published data will be discussed.

5. English is spoken in many countries.

6. The text is being translated at the moment.

7. The conference will be held in May.

8. This method has been reported by several investigators.

9. The theoretical aspects of the phenomenon will be treated later.

10. The advertising manager has been given the sack.

11. In the 19th century economics was called simply 'the science of wealth'.

12. Modern economics was really born in the 19th century.

13. The delegation will be headed by the Prime Minister.

14. These toys have been made in China.

15. Nowadays high-technology industries are being developed in the United Kingdom.

16. In a planned economy the government decides what is produced, how much is produced and how and at what price it is sold.

17. East Asian countries are well-known for their technology industries such as computers and cameras.

18. The ideas of Karl Marx had been studied and discussed by economists for over sixty years before Russians put them into life.

19. The land used formerly for mining is being transferred to farming.

20. The ideas of Adam Smith, the famous Scottish philosopher and economist, have been studied by economists for over two hundred years.

Особенности перевода страдательного залога

1. Предлог, стоящий после глагола в страдательном залоге и не относящийся к следующим за ним словам, при переводе ставится перед тем словом, которое в английском предложении является подлежащим.

This phenomenon is often spoken about.

Об этом явлении часто говорят.

Запомните значения следующих глаголов с предлогами:

agree on/upon – договориться о

agree to/with – соглашаться с

arrive at – приходить к (заключению)

call for/on – заходить за (кем-либо, чем-либо), призывать к

deal with – иметь дело с

depart from – отклоняться от

do away with – покончить с, отказаться от

fight for – сражаться за, бороться за

hear about/of – слышать (узнать) о

insist on/upon – настаивать на

interfere in – вмешиваться в

laugh at – смеяться над

look after – ухаживать за, заботиться о

look at – смотреть на

refer to – ссылаться на

rely on/upon – полагаться на

send for – посылать за

speak, talk about/of/on – говорить о

speak, talk to – говорить с

think about/of – думать о

write about/of/on – писать о

Exercise 61. Pay attention to the translation of the verb with the preposition.

1. At last the agreement was arrived at.
2. This theory is much spoken about.
3. The experiment has been written about in the text-book.
4. This date will be insisted on.
5. The terms were agreed upon.
6. The matter was referred to.
7. Many old traditions are not easily done away with.
8. Many materials now in common use were not even thought of thirty years ago.
9. These changes will be dealt with more fully in the next chapter.
10. This data is relied upon.
11. The documents will be sent for at once.
12. The contract for energy supply was fought for.
13. Our product is heard of in many foreign countries.
14. These devices are well looked after.
15. His strange idea was laughed at.

2. Некоторым английским глаголам без предлога в русском языке соответствуют глаголы с предлогом. При переводе предлог также ставится перед словом, которое в английском предложении является подлежащим.

The question was answered.

На вопрос ответили.

Запомните значения следующих глаголов:

address – обращаться к

affect – влиять, воздействовать на

answer – отвечать на

approach – подходить, обращаться к

attend – присутствовать на
consult – советоваться с, обращаться к
follow – следовать за
influence – влиять на
join – присоединяться к
speak – говорить на
succeed – следовать за
watch – следить за

Exercise 62. Pay attention to the translation of the verb in the Passive Voice.

1. The price for raw materials is affected by demand.
2. The rate of economic growth was influenced by many factors.
3. The symposium will be attended by many scientists.
4. The first discovery was succeeded by many others.
5. English is spoken all over the world.
6. The nature of the process will be discussed first and this will be followed by an interpretation of several facts.
7. The problem was approached by many researchers.
8. In this case the reference book is consulted.
9. The development of affairs was watched.
10. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Green.

3. Некоторым английским глаголам с предлогом в русском языке соответствуют глаголы без предлога. При переводе английские предлоги опускаются.

The main laws of economics are commented (on) in this chapter.

В этой главе обсуждаются основные законы экономики.

Запомните значения следующих глаголов:

account for – объяснять, являться причиной
bring about – вызывать, осуществлять
carry on – продолжать(-ся)
carry out – выполнять, осуществлять
comment on/upon – комментировать, объяснять
interfere with – мешать, вредить, надоедать
listen to – слушать

look on/upon – рассматривать, считать
refer to as – называть(-ся)
subject to – подвергать (действию, влиянию)
touch on/upon – затрагивать, касаться

Exercise 63. Pay attention to the translation of the verb in the Passive Voice.

1. The building work was carried out by a local contractor.
2. The investigations will be carried on.
3. The changes are not easily accounted for.
4. This classical theory was subjected to criticism by the great English statesman and economist Lord John Maynard Keynes.
5. The ideas of Lord John Maynard Keynes were brought about by the Great Depression of 1930s.
6. The problem of terminology has not been touched upon here.
7. Inferior goods are referred to as low quality goods.
8. Professor N's lecture was listened to attentively.
9. It is good when your work is not interfered with your family duties.

4. Особенности перевода страдательного залога в устойчивых глагольных сочетаниях.

Такие сочетания представляют собой смысловое единство и при переводе на русский язык обычно передаются или соответствующим глаголом, или эквивалентным сочетанием глагола с существительным. Например: make an attempt – пытаться, делать попытку.

Запомните значения следующих глагольных сочетаний:

exercise influence on – оказывать влияние на
give/pay attention to – уделять внимание
give consideration to – рассматривать
make an attempt – делать попытку, пытаться
make an effort – делать усилие, стараться
make mention of – упоминать о
make reference to – упоминать о, ссылаться на
make use of – использовать
put an end to – положить конец, закончить
take advantage of – воспользоваться

take care of – заботиться, учитывать
take note/notice of – обращать внимание

Exercise 64. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the verbal phraseological units.

1. The discussion was put an end to by his sudden arrival.
2. His remarks were taken no notice of.
3. In his paper use is made of other scientists' data.
4. Advantage is often taken of the effect of income on demand.
5. This factor is taken care of during the study of the region economy.
6. An attempt was made to create a new development strategy.
7. Particular attention was given to the warnings printed on the label.
8. An effort is made to incorporate the data into the existing model.

Сказуемое в страдательном залоге при формальном подлежащем «**it**» переводится неопределенно-личным (**3-е лицо, мн. число**) или безличным предложением.

It was thought ... – Думали, полагали...

It is known ... – Известно...

Exercise 65. Translate the following sentences, pay attention to the formal subject «**it**».

1. It was found that prices had been set too high and nobody could afford the goods.
2. It has been shown that long-term economic growth is often followed by a recession.
3. It is assumed that people work in order to earn money.
4. It is considered that basically we export in order to pay for imports.
5. It is proved that the world economy produces mostly for the people living in the industrial countries.
6. It was reported that many African countries suffered from regular droughts.

Предложения с сочетаниями «модальный глагол + инфинитив страдательного глагола» переводятся со словами можно, нужно, следует и др.:

The problem must be solved.

Эту проблему нужно решить.

Exercise 66. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the model verbs.

1. The problem must be attacked from another point of view.
2. Such phenomena should have been known as early as the 18th century.
3. Although the content and character of economics cannot be described briefly, numerous writers have attempted that.
4. Prices can be set higher or lower than the market price.
5. In a market economy production and consumption are to be regulated by prices.
6. In contrast to market economies, economies with different forms of dictatorial control may be called command economies.
7. Your research should be finished by the end of the month.

Exercise 67. Choose the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The statistical theory (has developed/has been developed) quite recently.
2. Fiat (founded/was founded) by Giovanni Agnelli in 1899.
3. Unfortunately we (could not obtain/could not be obtained) better results.
4. In the traditional economy people (hunted/were hunted) and (gathered/were gathered) and (possessed/were possessed) no property. Land (shared/was shared) by the whole tribe. Division of labor first appeared here.
5. After the Civil War in the USA, great advances (made/were made) in the production of basic industrial goods.
6. Events like wars or natural disasters which (cannot control/cannot be controlled) by governments (may affect/may be affected) the economy in unexpected ways.

Exercise 68. Open the brackets. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. In the 19th century this phenomenon (not to know).
2. This term (to use) for a long time.
3. Further work on this problem (to need).

4. This data (to publish) soon.
5. This phenomenon (to describe) in literature.
6. This problem (to discuss) in the seminar.

Exercise 69. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. На результаты данного эксперимента можно положиться.
2. Об этой проблеме много говорят.
3. Исследование было продолжено.
4. Его доклад прослушали с большим вниманием.
5. С этими выводами нельзя согласиться.
6. Нужно отказаться от этой идеи.
7. На этот вопрос можно ответить с трудом.
8. За докладом последовала жаркая дискуссия.
9. Этому явлению уделяют много внимания.
10. Структура рынка связана с конкуренцией. Она оказывает влияние на цены.

20. МНОГОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЬ ГЛАГОЛОВ

«TO BE», «TO HAVE», «TO DO»

Глаголы «to be», «to have», «to do» в английском языке являются многофункциональными, что влияет на их перевод.

Глагол	Функция	Пример
To be (was, were, been)	Смысловой глагол Перевод: а) быть, находиться; б) не переводится	Our university <u>is</u> at a kilometre's distance from the centre of the city. Наш университет находится на расстоянии одного километра от центра города.
	Глагол-связка Перевод: а) не переводится; б) состоит в том, чтобы; заключается в том, чтобы	This equation <u>is</u> correct. Это уравнение правильное. The aim of the investigation <u>is</u> to acquire new data on statistics. Цель данного исследования – (состоит в том, чтобы) найти новые данные по статистике.

Глагол	Функция	Пример
To be (was, were, been)	Вспомогательный глагол а) be + V ₄ (времена группы Continuous) Перевод: не переводится; б) be + V ₃ (страдательный залог) Перевод: не переводится	We <u>are</u> having a lot of trouble with our suppliers. У нас много проблем с поставщиками. Market structure <u>is</u> connected with competition. Структура рынка связана с конкуренцией.
	Модальный глагол be + to V ₁ Перевод: должен, надо (по плану, по договоренности)	The firm <u>was</u> to start producing the new equipment. Фирма должна была начать производство нового оборудования.
To have (had, had)	Смысловой глагол Перевод: иметь	These forms of ownership <u>have</u> several advantages. Эти формы собственности имеют ряд преимуществ.
	Вспомогательный глагол have + V ₃ (время группы Perfect) Перевод: не переводится	Computers <u>have</u> found wide application in science and technology. Компьютеры нашли (находят) широкое применение в науке и технике.
	Модальный глагол have + to V ₁ Перевод: должен, обязан (в силу объективных обстоятельств)	The scientist <u>had</u> to stop his experiment. Ученый должен был прекратить эксперимент.
To do (did, done)	Смысловой глагол Перевод: делать (выполнять)	I <u>do</u> independent research. Я выполняю самостоятельное научное исследование.
	Вспомогательный глагол do/does/did ... V ₁ ? do/does/did not V ₁ . (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях в Present и Past Simple) Перевод: не переводится	How much <u>do</u> these goods cost? Сколько стоят эти товары?
	Заместитель ранее упомянутого глагола Перевод: а) переводится этим глаголом; б) опускается при переводе	The demand for this good increases, so <u>does</u> the price. Спрос на этот товар увеличивается и цена тоже (увеличивается).

Глагол	Функция	Пример
To do (did, done)	Усиление do/does/did + V ₁ Перевод: действительно, фактически, на самом деле, все же	Many of the features of the market economy <u>do</u> exist in most countries. Многие черты рыночной экономики действительно существуют в большинстве стран.

**Сводная таблица функций и значений глаголов
«to be», «to have», «to do»**

Функции глагола	Значения глагола		
	to be	to have	to do
Смысловой	Быть	Иметь	Делать
Вспомогательный	Не переводится	Не переводится	Не переводится
Модальный	Должен	Должен	—
Глагол-связка	Есть/не переводится	—	—
Заместитель глагола	—	—	Этим глаголом/ не переводится
Усилитель	—	—	Действительно/ на самом деле

Exercise 70. Define the function of the verb «**to do**». Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The person's income changed, so did his purchasing power.
2. The person's income did not change, nor did his purchasing power.
3. This plant does manufacture good cars.
4. They have been doing business with each other for years.
5. Aristotle did not use the word 'economics', but he did write about economy.
6. The work was done completely.

Exercise 71. Define the function of the verb «**to be**», translate the sentences into Russian.

1. There is a message from Dave Cartwright for you.

2. Fiscal policy is connected with the tax system and the budget of the country.

3. This data analysis is very interesting.

4. Prices are to regulate production and consumption in a market economy.

5. Basic problems of economics are of great importance to every economist, while specific problems of farm economics are mostly of interest to economists who study agriculture.

6. The aim of that book is formulating a theory of the government role in economic life.

7. A building society is a financial organization whose purpose is to help people buy houses or flats.

8. The problem with government regulation of markets is to control how government restrictions work in real life.

9. Economists' recommendations may be of high value to governments but governments do not always rely on them.

10. In the United Kingdom the state sector was reduced during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high.

Exercise 72. Define the function of the verb «**to have**». Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This farmer had a lot of cows as he wanted to produce meat and milk.

2. The distribution of wealth in many countries has remained practically without change for many years.

3. In the market economy companies have to compete with each other for a share of the market.

4. Many economies have a growing service sector.

5. A lot of oil has been used by modern economy all over the world in recent years.

6. As the price of one good rises, the consumer has to buy another good whose price has not risen.

7. A country which has a lot of land produces agricultural products.

8. To make a higher profit the seller had to raise his price and reduce his production costs.

Exercise 73. Define the functions of the verbs «to be», «to have», «to do». Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. – Did you have to miss many lectures when you were ill?
– No, not many, just a few. I wasn't ill long.
2. This article has already been translated.
3. The level of economy regulation is different in different countries.
4. John had to work hard because he did have a lot to do.
5. Inflation is a fact of our life. As prices rise, so does the consumers' displeasure.
6. Not all students work hard reading for their exams and when they do, the result is not always good.
7. The market is to decide how much to produce.
8. Making money is the main incentive to work.
9. Even the countries with free market economy still have high levels of government activity in the production of public goods and services and the regulation of market.
10. Alternative automobile fuels are being looked for by chemists and engineers.
11. In Moscow in the 1990s, state-run shops with few consumer goods were replaced by expensive shopping centers. The city has become one of the most expensive cities in the world.
12. Nearly 450,000 businesses are started in Britain every year.
13. Do you have any practical experience in the business you want to start?
14. The work that people do is called economic activity.
15. My role in the business is to meet customers and find out what they want.
16. Another word for idea is concept.

Exercise 74. Insert the verbs «to be», «to have», «to do» in the correct form and function. Translate the sentences into Russian.

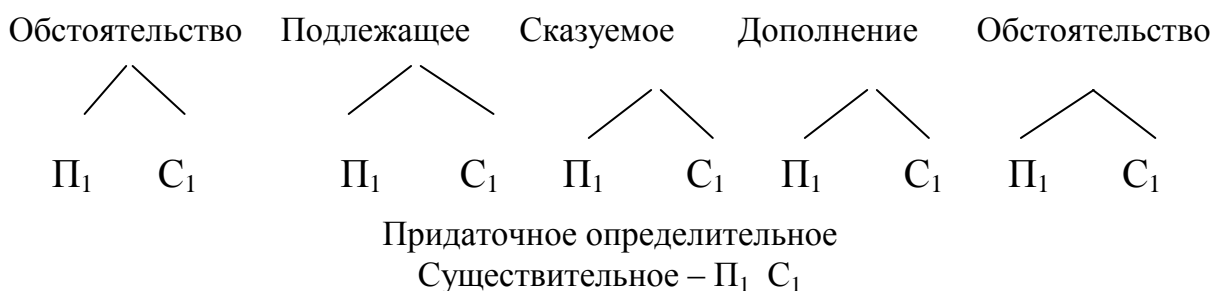
1. The old computers ... to ... replaced.
2. Both these problems ... of great importance and will ... discussed later.
3. This method ... simplify the investigation of the local market.
4. It ... these scientists who ... suggested a new development model of the city.

5. The authors ... consider that they ... examined enough questionnaires filled by the people living in the area.
6. Gold and silver ... examples of precious metals.
7. A British university year ... divided into three terms.
8. In every country some people earn a lot of money while other people ... not.
9. This scheme ... the disadvantage that it ... not take into consideration all the possibilities.
10. Prices ... increase year after year.
11. The research ... done three years ago.
12. A contract ... a formal written agreement drawn up between two sides.

21. ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Сложноподчиненное предложение состоит из главного предложения (The Principal Clause) и одного или нескольких придаточных (The Subordinate Clause), поясняющих главное предложение. Придаточные предложения выполняют в сложном предложении роль различных членов предложения: подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства и подразделяются соответственно на придаточные подлежащие, сказуемые, дополнительные, определительные, обстоятельственные. Тип придаточного предложения определяется по его месту в предложении (точно так же, как определяют-ся члены простого предложения).



Придаточное подлежащее предложение находится в начале сложноподчиненного предложения перед сказуемым главного предложения; придаточное сказуемое – после глагола-связки «to be»; придаточное дополнительное – после сказуемого главного предложения;

придаточное определительное – после существительного; придаточное обстоятельственное – в начале предложения (перед подлежащим главного предложения) или в конце предложения (после подлежащего и сказуемого главного предложения).

Союзы и союзные слова являются «сигналами» союзных придаточных предложений, они многозначны и для их правильного перевода следует вначале определить тип придаточного предложения (по месту).

Союзные слова (who, what, which, when, where и т. д.) отличаются от союзов тем, что они не только соединяют придаточные предложения с главным, но и являются членами этого предложения.

Here is the book which we have spoken about. (союз)

He touched upon the problem which interests all of us. (союзное слово)

**Типы придаточных предложений и союзы (союзные слова),
с помощью которых они вводятся**

Тип предложения	Союз или союзное слово	Пример
Придаточное подлежащее	that, if, whether, who, what, which, when, where, how, why	<u>What we need</u> is a better marketing strategy.
Придаточное сказуемое		The question is <u>if (whether) these products will be in demand</u> .
Придаточное дополнительное		He does not really know <u>what he wants in his career</u> .
Придаточное определительное	who(m), whose, which, that, when, where, how, why	Food <u>which is sold in supermarkets</u> needs a relatively long shelf-life.
Придаточное обстоятельственное:	when, while, before, after, till (until), as, as long as, as soon as, since	<u>When some good is in short supply</u> , its price rises.
времени		
места		
причины		
	because, since, as, for	<u>As the demand for money changes</u> , so does the supply.

Тип предложения	Союз или союзное слово	Пример
Придаточное обстоятельственное:		
цели	that, in order that, so that, lest	She must hurry <u>lest she (should) be late for the conference.</u>
условия	if, unless, provided/providing (that), suppose/supposing (that), in case, on condition (that)	<u>If sales increase,</u> the company will make higher profit.
уступительное	(al)though	<u>Though he was very young,</u> he was a good manager.

Exercise 75. Define the subordinate clauses in the following sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. Who is the best student in the group will be shown at examinations.
2. When we buy things or use services, we are consumers.
3. Corn and wheat are two crops that farmers grow in their fields.
4. Although we can buy meat in the shops, some people still like to hunt animals as a hobby.
5. Everyone who was at the meeting will receive a copy of the minutes.
6. When there is a demand, one raises prices, but prices are reduced when one wants to sell something quickly.
7. When we speak about absolute poverty, we mean the people who live below the poverty line.
8. As prices for fuel and electricity have risen, we expect an increase in all prices.
9. The chief advantage of the Metric System over the English one is that all metric units are divided into 10 and 100 parts.
10. When demand for goods and services is steady growing, companies have to take on more employees, and customers' confidence rises as their incomes also go up.
11. The situation in which everyone who wants to work has a job is called full employment.
12. If inflation rises, people with fixed incomes suffer most of all.
13. Whether or not this event will take place is not known yet.

14. When people consume goods and services, they provide a basis for further production.

15. A controlled economy is one where a government decides what can be bought and sold and/or how it is done.

16. Why the experimental data do not correspond to this formula is not clear.

17. What you don't understand is why the professor will never approve this experiment.

18. As the price for petrol rises, the demand for cars reduces.

19. The usual procedure is that information storage is followed by information analysis.

20. What is worth doing is worth doing well.

21. If you are not good at figures, it is pointless to apply for a job in a bank.

22. The question is whether he has signed the contract.

23. The model which was launched last year is selling very well.

24. While microeconomics studies how companies and households run their business, macroeconomics looks at the economy of a country as a whole.

25. The assumption is that the consumer chooses the good that has the greatest utility for him.

Exercise 76. Analyze the subordinate clauses paying attention to the conjunction «that». Translate the sentences.

1. It is necessary to note that the study of economics is of great use even to those students who have no wish to become professional economists.

2. Many words that we use in our everyday speech acquire a more precise and often restricted meaning in the language of science.

3. The new line that we introduced last year is aimed at the youth market.

4. Inputs are the factors of production that are put into a business to produce goods and services.

5. That Smith's vision of economy should ever have been considered original might seem strange to modern minds.

6. The secret of the simplicity of the metric system is that it is a «decimal» system.

7. It is known that there are a lot of factors in agriculture that must be assumed as risks by the farmers.

8. The two main trade unions say that the reforms are the direct attack on workers' rights.

9. Areas that rely on summer tourism suffer serious unemployment during the autumn and winter months.

10. We look forward to the meeting that is to be held next week.

22. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Правило согласования времен действует в придаточных дополнительных предложениях и состоит в следующем: время глагола придаточного предложения строго зависит от времени глагола главного предложения.

1. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в одной из форм настоящего или будущего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения может стоять в любом времени, которое требуется по смыслу:

He says	одновременное действие	he is working. he works (работает).
	предшествующее действие	he worked. he was working (работал).
	будущее действие	he will be working. he will work (будет работать).

2. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения обязательно стоит в форме прошедшего времени:

He said	одновременное действие	he was working. he worked (работает).
	предшествующее действие	he had worked. he had been working (работал).
	будущее действие	he would be working. he would work (будет работать).

Exercise 77. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the tense forms in the principal and subordinate clauses.

1. Economists said that lower demand led to lower equilibrium price and the lower quantity of demanded goods.

2. The Prime Minister said that the monthly pension would grow two times by the end of the year.

3. It was written in the book that some forms of money had been used by man from early times.

4. The slide showed that the two curves were going in parallel to each other.

5. Adam Smith, 'the father of modern economics', considered that a nation's wealth depended on its ability to produce goods.

6. The visitors were told that the secretary had just gone out and would come back in half an hour.

23. БЕССОЮЗНЫЕ ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

ASYNDETIC SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Бессоюзные придаточные предложения бывают трех типов: дополнительные, определятельные и обстоятельственные условные. Это значит, что союзы перед указанными придаточными предложениями могут опускаться, но на русский язык такие предложения переводятся с соответствующими союзами.

1. Придаточное дополнительное (стоит после сказуемого)

П С П₁ С₁

I think (that) I have made a mistake.

2. Придаточное определятельное (стоит после существительного)

Существительное П₁ С₁

The facts (that) the scientist had observed led him to important conclusions.

3. Придаточное обстоятельственное условное (стоит в начале или в конце предложения)

A) П₁ С₁ П С

Were the computer in order, we should use it for making calculations.

B) П С П₁ С₁

We should use the computer for making calculations were it in order.

Exercise 78. Translate the sentences paying attention to asyndetic subordinate clauses.

1. The population is the number of people a country has.
2. The facts the newspaper refers to were published only yesterday.
3. He said he had been studying English for 5 years.
4. People on a low income spend all the money they have on daily necessities; they cannot save.
5. The method we are applying results in high efficiency.
6. Real income is the amount of the goods and services a consumer can buy with his money income.
7. Production costs are the amount of money companies spend to make product.
8. Many experts think the growing use of fertilizers and other chemicals presents a danger for the environment.
9. With changed prices the consumer has to change the quantities he demands if he is to maintain utility at the same level.
10. Experts expected the Iran–Iraq war would cause a sharp rise of oil prices in 1979–1980.
11. Higher incomes have much more influence on the way people eat (more meat, less bread) than on the amount they eat.

Exercise 79. Combine the two parts of sentences so that they make sense.

1	Many African countries suffer from regular droughts	a) when they want to attract more customers.
2	Perhaps time and further study will some day reveal	b) when it imports and exports goods and services.
	Mathematics is one of the most important subjects	c) where people come to buy fruit and vegetables.
4	In the modern world an economy is considered open	d) the economy continues to grow but at slower rates.
5	The consumer has to decide	e) when no rain falls for months.
6	Every Saturday this road becomes the local street market	f) whether the classical or the Keynesian conception of economic life accords more closely with experience.

7	When the slump (экономический кризис) comes	g) for it is applied in all branches of science.
8	A country has a trade deficit	h) by how much the good A is preferred to the good B.
9	Businesses advertise their products in the media	i) if imports exceed exports.

Exercise 80. Define the type of the subordinate clause. Translate the following sentences.

1. A consumer is a person who consumes the products and services he buys.

2. The market where employers buy workers' service for wages is called labor market.

3. The Great Depression was a devastating collapse for the American economy with the effects that were felt almost in every country of the world.

4. That the other units are obtained from the meter by dividing or multiplying by ten is the simplicity of the metric system.

5. Firms do not grow only in order to become more efficient, they know that the size also gives greater control over the market.

6. What I like best about my job is the contact with people.

7. The people who are making the real decisions are all at the Head Office.

8. Since gold, dollars and pounds are quite different units of exchange, the question arises of how they can be reduced to a comparable basis.

9. The process of decision-taking becomes more complex as the sphere of the firm's activities is extended.

10. Before the First World War there had been little change in exchange rates, and it was assumed that this situation would continue after the war.

11. The most general form of state assistance is that governments give subsidies.

12. Both those who provide the capital and those who run the business agree to bear the risk.

13. When the hypothesis agrees with all the facts in a large number of cases it becomes a law.

14. The European Union is an organization whose policies change quite slowly.

15. One of the reasons for participating in international trade is that by doing so we are able to achieve savings in scarce resources.

16. What is far more important at this stage is to bring about improvements in productivity.

17. Our concern is that the price of shares may change considerably within a fortnight.

18. Economists examine how income and wealth are distributed among the population.

19. Employers obtain their net profit only after they have paid all expenses arising out of their business activities.

20. He said the conclusion was illogical.

24. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ ЧАСТЕЙ РЕЧИ

В английском языке наблюдается переход слова из одной части речи в другую, что называется грамматической многозначностью.

Ниже приведена грамматическая многозначность наиболее распространенных союзов, предлогов и наречий.

Слово	Союз	Предлог	Наречие/ существительное
After	После того как	За, после	После, потом, затем
As	Когда, по мере того как, так как, поскольку, чтобы	—	Как (в качестве), относительно
Because (of)	Потому что, так как	Из-за, вследствие	—
Before	До того как, перед тем как	Перед, до, раньше	Раньше, прежде
For	Ибо, так как, поскольку	Для, в течение, чтобы	—
Once	Если, как только	—	Однажды (один раз)

Слово	Союз	Предлог	Наречие/ существительное
Since	Так как, поскольку, с тех пор как	С, после	С тех пор
Till/until	(До тех пор) пока ... не	Вплоть до	—
While	Хотя, пока, в то время как	—	Период времени – for a while

Exercise 81. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1. While changes in demand take place in a very short period, changes in supply, because of technical problems, take much longer.

2. This problem cannot be solved because we have little information on this subject.

3. Before he joined this firm, he had worked for two competitors abroad.

4. Never before in modern history has one nation dominated the world so completely.

5. Before 1850 in Russia, there were relatively few factories, mostly producing textile.

6. He was employed by a manufacturing company until 2005.

7. Until the partners of the company come to an agreement on interest rates, they cannot run their business properly.

8. After years of slow development, it is hard for poorer countries to compete with developed countries for international trade.

9. After our company had installed a new line, productivity went up.

10. Many government securities are not redeemable for many years after the date of issue.

11. For further information the reader is referred to the following references.

12. People can hold money to finance some future purchase, for money serves as a store of value.

13. Once the Managing Director had formulated a new policy for the company, he wasted no time in putting it into effect.

14. The once mighty US car industry was now facing strong competition from abroad.

15. Preliminary discussions between the two rival firms continued for a while.

16. While it is impossible to show these differences, yet such differences do exist.

17. A positive result has not been got ever since.

18. Since the total cost of these inputs is fixed, the average cost, the cost per unit produced, falls as output increases.

19. Since the 1960s there has been an increasing tendency for population to move from densely populated city centers to the suburbs and the country.

20. As we earn more, we spend more.

21. After the company reorganization we started to operate as an independent division.

25. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Сослагательное наклонение употребляется для выражения действий предполагаемых, возможных или желательных и имеет две группы форм: аналитические и синтетические.

Аналитические формы представляют собой сочетание вспомогательных глаголов should или would, а также модальных глаголов could и might с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы «to». Для выражения действий в настоящем и будущем времени употребляется Indefinite Infinitive, для выражения действия в прошлом – Perfect Infinitive.

Синтетические формы в Present Subjunctive всех глаголов во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа совпадают по форме с инфинитивом без частицы «to». Синтетические формы в Past Subjunctive всех глаголов (кроме глагола «to be») совпадают по форме во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа с Past Simple изъявительного наклонения и только Past Subjunctive глагола «to be» имеет форму «were» для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа. Past Perfect Subjunctive всех глаголов совпадает по форме с Past Perfect изъявительного наклонения.

Сослагательное наклонение			
Аналитические формы		Синтетические формы	
настоящее/ будущее	прошедшее	настоящее/ будущее	прошедшее
should would ask (V ₁) might could	should would have asked (V ₃) might could	ask/be (V ₁) asked/were (V ₂)	 had asked (V ₃) had been (V ₃)
Употребление: сказуемое			
В простых и главных предложениях He <u>would rather go</u> by car. I <u>should ask</u> He <u>would have asked</u>		В простых и условных придаточных предложениях Success <u>attend</u> you. if I <u>were</u> there. if he <u>had been</u> there.	
В трех типах придаточных предложений: 1) подлежащих (it is necessary, it is desirable, it is possible, etc) It is necessary that he <u>(should) do</u> it. 2) дополнительных (to order, to demand, to suggest, to recommend, etc) He demanded that we <u>(should) do</u> it. 3) цели (so that, lest) She must hurry lest she <u>(should) be</u> late.			
После глагола wish I wish he <u>would be/were</u> a manager.			
Перевод: глаголами прошедшего времени + бы			

Все формы сослагательного наклонения переводятся на русский язык глаголами прошедшего времени с частицей «бы».

Употребление сослагательного наклонения

Как аналитические, так и синтетические формы могут употребляться в трех типах придаточных предложений, причем в них используются только глагол «should» со всеми лицами, который может опускаться, и инфинитив без частицы «to»:

1. Подлежащих (после оборотов типа it is necessary – необходимо, it is possible – возможно, it is desirable – желательно и др.):

It is necessary that he (should) do this work.

Необходимо, чтобы он сделал эту работу.

2. Дополнительных (после глаголов типа to agree – соглашаться, to command, to order – приказывать, to decide – решать, to demand – требовать, to suggest, to propose – предлагать, to recommend – рекомендовать и др.):

The chief demanded that we (should) do this work in time.

Начальник потребовал, чтобы мы сделали эту работу вовремя.

3. Цели (после союзов so that (так, чтобы), lest (чтобы не)):

She must hurry lest she (should) be late.

Она должна торопиться, чтобы не опоздать.

Синтетические и аналитические (would со всеми лицами) формы используются также в придаточных дополнительных предложениях после глагола «to wish».

I wish I were you.

Я бы хотел быть на твоём месте. (в настоящем)

I wish the hotel had been better.

Жаль, что гостиница была такой плохой. (в прошлом)

I wish you would stay with me for a while.

Я бы хотел, чтобы вы побыли немного со мной.

Exercise 82. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood.

1. It is desirable that the project should be finished in time.

2. The production manager demands that the workers should increase their productivity.

3. In this case it is not necessary that the scientist should carry out a set of experiments.

4. I wish I had passed my driving test. But unfortunately I failed.

5. There was danger lest the new business plan become known to our rivals.

6. An engineer ordered that the equipment should be repaired.

7. He wished it were the weekend already. He was so tired.

8. One should be very careful so that the packing should be as uniform as possible.

9. It is important that trade should be in balance and the foreign exchange market should be in equilibrium.

10. He suggested that a new method should be developed.
11. Peter wished he hadn't started this talk.
12. It is essential that many businesses within each nation produce what is most suitable to their region.
13. An assistant has to prepare everything for the experiment lest the students should waste their time.
14. It is necessary that the tax accountant should be informed of any changes in state or local tax laws.
15. I wish I were able to prevent them from doing this.
16. It is desirable that corporation activities be restricted by antitrust laws preventing their growth in a single field.
17. I wish we had advertised on television.
18. I fear lest he should make a mistake.
19. He required that all be kept secret.
20. It is important that you should remember all the facts.

26. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Условные предложения являются разновидностью обстоятельственных придаточных предложений. Выделяют следующие типы условных предложений:

Real Conditions Indicative Mood Изъявительное наклонение	Unreal Conditions Subjunctive Mood Сослагательное наклонение
Present If sales increase (generally), we make more profit. Если продажи увеличиваются , мы получаем больше прибыли.	If sales increased (at present), we should/would make more profit. Если бы продажи увеличились , мы бы получили больше прибыли.
Future If sales increase (next year) we will make more profit. Если продажи увеличатся , мы получим больше прибыли.	If sales increased (next year) we should/would make more profit. Если бы продажи увеличились , мы бы получили больше прибыли.

Real Conditions Indicative Mood Изъявительное наклонение	Unreal Conditions Subjunctive Mood Сослагательное наклонение
Past If sales increased (last year), we made more profit. Если продажи увеличивались , мы получали больше прибыли.	If sales had increased (last year) we should/would have made more profit. Если бы продажи увеличились , мы бы получили больше прибыли.
ПЕРЕВОД	
Изъявительным наклонением	Сослагательным наклонением
СОЮЗЫ	
If – если, in case – в случае, but for – если бы не, unless – если не, on condition (that) – при условии (что), provided/providing (that) – при условии (что), suppose/supposing (that) – при условии (что)	

27. ИНВЕРСИЯ

INVERSION

В бессоюзных условных предложениях, выражающих маловероятные или нереальные условия, употребляется инверсия, или, другими словами, изменение порядка слов в предложении:

Were I you, I would not wait until tomorrow.

Если **бы** я **был** на вашем месте, я **бы не ждал** до завтра.

Had he been given opportunity, the work would have been finished.

Если **бы** ему **дали** возможность, работа была **бы закончена**.

Условные предложения, содержащие реальные условия, иногда называются предложениями 1-го типа; маловероятные условия (относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени) – предложениями 2-го типа; нереальные (относящиеся к прошедшему времени) – предложениями 3-го типа.

Наличие таких глаголов, как «should», «would», «could», «might» в главном предложении соотносится с условными придаточными предложениями 2-го и 3-го типов, которые переводятся сослагательным наклонением.

Exercise 83. Define the type of the conditional clause and translate the sentences.

1. We can deliver the equipment in January provided that we receive your order within the next ten days.
2. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
3. Our experiment would have been carried on quite successfully, providing that the laboratory had been supplied with modern equipment.
4. If you wanted a discount, you would have to order at least 1,000 units.
5. Unless he arrives soon, he will miss the start of the presentation.
6. In case anyone from Head Office calls, say I am in a meeting.
7. Provided a scientist found the final decision of this problem, he might get a Nobel Prize.
8. Mankind would not have made technical progress so rapidly, unless oil industry had come into being.
9. Supposing that the euro were weak in the long term, companies might slow down their drive to increase productivity.
10. I am going to give you my mobile number in case you need to contact me.
11. Our task might become much simpler unless the equipment were very old and primitive.
12. If we had not failed with our last experiment, we might have done most of the work by now.
13. In case we had worked jointly with biologists, we could have had more interesting results.
14. Supposing you had a million, how would you invest it?
15. But for the bad economic situation, we would not have lost so many customers.

Exercise 84. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the meaning of the underlined words.

1. If I were better qualified, I should apply for this job.
2. I want to know if he has signed the contract.
3. Provided the right software were available, I should be able to solve this problem.
4. In order to live people produce goods and provide services.

5. In case you deal with the Middle East, you must be available to your customers on Saturdays and Sundays.

6. We cannot make an exception in your case.

7. Supposing you don't get the job – what will you do then?

8. Let us suppose that the news is true.

9. But for a lot of orders, the director would not have employed extra staff in the factory last month.

10. In each case all the quantities in the equation are functions of but two variables.

Exercise 85. Read and translate the following sentences with conditional clauses of the first type, then transform them into sentences with conditional clauses of the second and third type.

1. If interest rates rise, bank loans become more expensive.

2. Unless you click on that icon, it will not print out.

3. Providing that you order on the Net, we always send an email confirmation.

4. In case inflation goes up, there is usually pressure on salary.

Exercise 86. Combine the given pairs of sentences using «if» or «unless».

1. You were still speaking after an hour. The audience would probably be bored.

2. Poland joined the European Union. Things could get worse.

3. Unemployment will increase. Wages rise.

4. We will have to ask for another bank loan. We reach break-even point within six months.

5. We could have a 20 per cent increase in turnover next year. The market for our products expanded.

Exercise 87. Translate these sentences including conditional clauses with inversion.

1. Were I in the city, I would attend the conference.

2. Had the top manager pointed out all the drawbacks, we should have found ways to solve the problem.

3. Had he known the rule, he would not have made so many mistakes.

4. Had we had a better website, we would have attracted more customers.

5. Had they known all these facts at that time, this might have stimulated their interest in this idea.

6. Were the computer in order, we should use it for making calculations needed for our research.

7. Had he attended all the lectures, he would have passed all the examinations.

8. Had the data met these requirements, then our assumption would have been correct.

Exercise 88. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Если никто не возражает, давайте назначим нашу встречу на четверг.

2. Мы доставим товар в течение 24 часов, если вы сделаете заказ по интернету.

3. Они бы сделали все необходимые вычисления, если бы компьютер не вышел из строя.

4. Если Вас заинтересовало наше предложение, пожалуйста, сообщите нам.

5. Если бы я был на Вашем месте, то подписал бы контракт.

6. Работа была бы выполнена в срок при условии, что имелось бы все необходимое оборудование.

7. Если бы я был в это время в Париже, то посетил бы эту конференцию.

28. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ

«SHOULD», «WOULD»

Глаголы «**should**» и «**would**» в английском языке являются многофункциональными, играя роль вспомогательных или модальных глаголов.

Ниже приведены их основные значения.

Should	Would
При согласовании времен (Future-in-the-Past)	
I said I <u>should</u> translate this article. Я сказал, что переведу эту статью.	He said he <u>would</u> translate this article. Он сказал, что переведет эту статью.
В сослагательном наклонении	
I <u>should</u> do (have done) this exercise if I had (had) time. Я бы сделал это упражнение, если бы у меня было время.	He <u>would</u> do (have done) this exercise if he had (had) time. Он бы сделал это упражнение, если бы у него было время.
В качестве модальных глаголов	
I (he) <u>should</u> know economics well. Я (он) должен хорошо знать экономику. I (he) <u>should</u> have attended lectures. Я (он) должен был бы посещать лекции.	а) С оттенком желания или нежелания (в прошлом): She <u>would</u> not say where she is going. Она не хотела говорить, куда идет. б) Выражает повторяющееся действие в прошлом: He <u>would</u> say... Он, бывало, говорил...
—	В качестве глагола, выражающего вежливое обращение: <u>Would</u> you open the window? Откройте, пожалуйста, окно.

Exercise 89. Translate the following sentences paying attention to various functions of the verbs «**should**» and «**would**».

1. If you reduced your price by 8 per cent, we would increase our order substantially.
2. As science is based on numeric concepts, all quantitative notions should be replaced by units of measurement.
3. The complex process of the installation of new equipment demands that the work should be carefully planned.
4. Provided the price of butter fell, the demand for margarine would probably fall.
5. I should like to know the numerical values for the constants to solve this equation.
6. It was expected that they would reach the agreement.
7. One should review last year's figures.
8. I tried to persuade them, but they would not accept the offer.
9. If you want my advice, you should find another supplier.

10. He said that he would sign the contract.
11. Would you ask the next candidate to come in?
12. The scientist was asked whether he would be able to prove his new theory.
13. Sales should peak around the middle of the year.
14. This student would often ask very interesting questions as he read much.
15. It is desirable that the phenomena should be studied.
16. If the company shut, over 200 people would lose their jobs.
17. You should use the Internet for getting new ideas.
18. Unless a business had issued bonds, it would not have raised enough capital funds.
19. He would test the devices before putting them into service.
20. If we speak about a market of perfect competition, it is important that all companies should have access to resources and technology.
21. Provided prices were above the equilibrium price, there would be excess supply.
22. In any case one should bear in mind that the information obtained should be checked carefully.
23. The report recommended that the land should not be sold.
24. Would you mind repeating that?
25. However, one should not make the final conclusion from these data.

Exercise 90. Insert the verbs «**should**» and «**would**».

1. I ... like to illustrate this effect with the graph.
2. If we ordered now, ... you give us a discount?
3. We did not know whether the demand for these goods... increase or decrease.
4. It is desirable that you ... take part in the conference.
5. Every student ... be able to use a computer.
6. If he had used the new device, he ... have obtained better results.
7. It is necessary that the project... be fulfilled in time.
8. If you had not invested in e-commerce, our sales ... have been much lower.

Exercise 91. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Он сказал, что поможет нам.
2. На эти данные не следует полагаться.

3. Если бы у меня было время, я бы закончил эксперимент.
4. Мне хотелось бы стать банкиром.
5. Если бы у вас был миллион евро, куда бы вы вложили эти деньги?
6. Мы используем кредитную карту, чтобы не платить наличными.
7. Когда я был студентом, то часами засиживался в библиотеке.

29. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

VERBALS

Неличные формы глагола: причастие (the Participle), герундий (the Gerund), инфинитив (the Infinitive) имеют следующие особенности:

1. Совмещают в себе признаки двух частей речи (причастие – прилагательного и глагола, герундий – существительного и глагола, инфинитив – глагола и существительного).
2. Выражают действие без указания лица, числа, времени и наклонения, поэтому в предложении не могут быть сказуемым, а лишь значимой частью сказуемого.
3. Имеют формы залога (Active, Passive) и вида (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous), которые указывают лишь на то, как протекало действие по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым, т. е. одновременно с ним, или предшествовало ему.
4. Могут выступать в предложении в различных функциях, т. е. выполнять роль различных членов предложения.
5. Могут употребляться в сочетании с зависимыми словами, образуя обороты.

Причастие (the Participle)

Participle 1		V ₄ (-ing)	asking
	Active	Passive	Действие относительно сказуемого
Simple	asking	being asked	Действие одновременное
Perfect	having asked	having been asked	Действие предшествующее
	Participle 2	V ₃ (-ed)	asked
			Действие одновременное/ предшествующее

Употребление	Пример	Перевод
Часть сказуемого	The world is <u>getting</u> smaller. Any company is <u>influenced</u> by changes in economic policy.	Личной формой глагола
Определение	a) Governments impose <u>purchasing</u> prices for food in war years. б) Firms <u>producing</u> PCs get high profits. в) The results <u>obtained</u> were promising.	Действительным причастием (а, б) Страдательным причастием (в) Придаточным определительным предложением (а, б, в)
Обстоятельство	а) (<u>While / When</u>) <u>reading</u> he made notes. б) Not <u>being promoted</u> , he left the company. в) <u>Having finished</u> his experiments he compared the results. г) <u>Having been asked</u> the student answered all the questions. д) <u>Unless tested</u> the device cannot be used.	Деепричастием несовершенного вида (а, б) Деепричастием совершенного вида (в) Придаточным обстоятельственным предложением (а, б, в, г, д)

Независимый причастный оборот (NAPC)

(with)	существительное (общий падеж) + Participle 1 (V ₄) местоимение (именительный падеж)
а) <u>Demand increasing</u> due to international trade, domestic employment grows. б) We have completed our experiment, (with) the data obtained being published.	
Перевод	
а) Придаточным предложением с союзами: так как, если, когда, после того как и т. д. б) Самостоятельным предложением с союзами: причем, и, а, но, да.	

Герундий (the Gerund)

The Gerund V ₄ (-ing) asking			
	Active	Passive	Действие относительно сказуемого
Simple	asking	being asked	Действие одновременное
Perfect	having asked	having been asked	Действие предшествующее

Употребление	Пример	Перевод
Подлежащее	<u>Marketing</u> requires careful <u>planning</u> .	Существительным, инфинитивом
Часть сказуемого	Our aim is <u>mastering</u> English.	
Дополнение	She likes <u>studying</u> .	
Определение	The <u>reading</u> hall is full of people. (hall for reading) There are many ways of <u>solving</u> this problem.	Существительным, прилагательным, инфинитивом
Обстоятельство	He left the room without <u>saying</u> good bye. Instead of <u>buying</u> telecom shares, I suggest you look at the biotechnology sector. After <u>having been interrupted</u> , he could not say a word.	Деепричастием, инфинитивом, существительным, придаточным обстоятельственным предложением

Герундиальные обороты

Предлог	{	существительное (притяжательный падеж)	+ Gerund	We know of <u>Adam Smith's having developed</u> the principles of modern economics.
		притяжательное местоимение	+ Gerund	<u>His taking part in this work</u> helped me greatly.
		существительное (общий падеж)	+ Gerund	They objected <u>to the books being sent immediately</u> .
		местоимение (объектный падеж)	+ Gerund	I must insist <u>on him paying</u> .
Перевод: придаточными предложениями с союзами: что; то, что; того, чтобы и т. д.				

Инфинитив (the Infinitive)

The Infinitive (V ₁)			
	Active	Passive	Действие относительно сказуемого
Simple	to ask	to be asked	Действие одновременное
Continuous	to be asking	—	
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked	Действие предшествующее
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	—	

Окончание

Употребление	Пример	Перевод
Подлежащее	<u>To run</u> a business is not an easy task.	Инфинитивом
Часть сказуемого	Our aim is <u>to master</u> English.	
Дополнение	She likes <u>to write</u> several drafts before she writes the final report.	
Определение	The desire <u>to find</u> the solution was very strong. The method <u>to be used</u> is not new. He was the first <u>to prove</u> this law.	Существительным
Обстоятельство	We are doing this (in order) <u>to reduce</u> costs.	Инфинитивом, существительным

Обороты

Объектный инфинитивный оборот	Субъектный инфинитивный оборот	Оборот «for + существительное / местоимение + инфинитив»
существительное глагол + inf местоимение	существительное + глагол + inf местоимение	существительное for + inf местоимение
Пример		
He considers <u>the students (them) to do it.</u>	The <u>students (they)</u> are considered <u>to do it.</u>	He spoke loudly <u>for the people (them) to hear him.</u>
It enabled <u>the students (them) to do it.</u>	<u>The information (it)</u> proved <u>to be wrong.</u>	It is necessary <u>for us to do it.</u>
He sees <u>the students (them) to do it.</u>	<u>This</u> is likely <u>to be the case.</u>	<u>For high profit to be obtained</u> firms have to increase labor efficiency.
Перевод		
Придаточным дополнительным предложением Простым предложением	Придаточным дополнительным предложением Простым предложением	Придаточным обстоятельственным предложением Простым предложением

30. ПРИЧАСТИЕ

THE PARTICIPLE

Exercise 92. Translate the following participial phrases into Russian:

a) the small Internet companies operating in Europe ...
food sold in supermarkets ...
a big manufacturing company ...
the people making the real decision ...
the supplied quantity ...
the new technology being used now ...
in mixed economies...
determining factors ...
increasing speed ...
less developed countries ...

b) varying input, the firm...
having learned the law of supply and demand, many students ...
being traded openly, government securities ...
having fixed this part, he ...
having been calculated, the program ...
being invited too late, he ...
when serving as a means of exchange,...
while being used, the device ...
having been given due attention, the problem ...

Exercise 93. Translate the following participial phrases into English:

опубликовав свою первую статью, экономист ...
развивающаяся страна ...
развитая экономика ...
являясь средством накопления, деньги ...
зная, что ресурсы ограничены ...
монополии, контролирующие цены ...
ошибка, найденная в вычислениях ...
изучив это явление, ученый ...

Exercise 94. Translate the following sentences paying attention to functions of Participle I and Participle II.

1. A country wishing to limit its population may discourage immigration and encourage emigration.

2. While explaining the results of the experiment the professor wrote many formulas on the blackboard.

3. The amount of calculations carried out depends on the quality of the computers used.

4. Loan capital is more appropriate to firms operating in stable markets.

5. Having obtained the necessary results, we stopped our experimental work.

6. Being an experienced manager, he found the mistake at once.

7. With increasing numbers entering the working population, expanding industries will have little trouble in recruiting labor.

8. Well done, the device will function properly.

9. Increasing concern has been expressed about the continued growth in world population.

10. The information obtained is very valuable.

11. In advanced capitalist societies, advertising is a powerful instrument affecting demand in many markets.

12. While writing my paper I consulted some reference books.

13. Having been repaired, the device began working much better.

14. Put simply, a business process is the set of activities performed to serve a customer.

15. While looking through the paper published a month ago I found the results confirming my conclusions made up earlier.

16. Having examined the ancient book, the scientist said it belonged to the 10th century.

17. When questioned, I did not know what to answer.

18. The selling price must relate to the production cost.

19. The new technology used now in less developed countries is taken from the developed ones.

20. Taxes placed on goods and services are known as indirect taxes.

21. Having been well tested, the machine was put into operation.

22. The conflict between people's limited budget and their unlimited demands results in the problem of choice.

23. When growing rapidly, average wages add to production costs considerably.

Exercise 95. Translate the following sentences having the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction (NAPC).

1. Natural resources are one of the three factors of production, the other two being labor and capital.

2. Other things being equal, an increase in wage rates will increase the cost of labor.

3. Credit cards being accepted in payment of purchases, people feel that a bank account is as good as money in their pocket.

4. Power is the basis of civilization, all industry and transport being dependent upon power to some extent.

5. Auctions make buyers bid against each other, with the seller taking a passive role.

6. The latest measuring devices having been used, the results of these measurements became highly reliable.

7. The country having a budget deficit, inflation may follow.

8. National income increasing, the total number of transactions usually increases.

9. With the experiments having been carried out, we started new investigations.

10. The price level rising, the value of money decreases.

11. An increase in price of one percent resulting in an increase in supply of more than one percent, the supply is called elastic.

12. The world distribution of income is unjust, with poor countries having 61 percent of the world population, but receiving only 6 percent of the world income.

13. A bank is a business, its owners and managers aiming to maximize profits.

14. We continued our experiment, with some laboratory assistants helping us.

15. The new equipment being used, the company was able to decrease the cost of production and obtain higher profits.

16. Money has a number of functions, with medium of exchange being the principal one.

17. The Central Bank acting as banker to commercial banks, the financial system works steadily.

18. Both Williams and Andrews claim the property, the former insisting that it was a gift.

19. The economic study had been done at the request of the government, the latter not accepting the recommendations the economists arrived at.

20. Two treaties were signed in 2010 and 2012, but only the latter being considered valid.

Exercise 96. Translate the following sentences paying attention to -ed forms: Participle II (V_3) and verbs in Past Simple (V_2).

1. The firm closed down last month had been established before World War II.

2. High profits were earned by the company when the demand for its goods increased.

3. The decrease in the consumer's income was followed by the increase in the demand for inferior goods.

4. Methods employed in solving a problem are greatly influenced by the research objective set up beforehand.

5. He offered the best solution of the problem concerned.

6. Purchasing on credit, the buyer becomes the owner of the good when it has been delivered to him.

7. Once started, the process is difficult to stop.

8. The damaged parts were immediately examined and repaired by a specialist.

9. The risk premium required by stock holders averaged 5.3 %.

10. By 1997 the national debt had doubled and the British economy was once again at the risk of repeating the pattern of inflation followed by recession.

11. The results obtained differed depending on the method used.

12. The Asia Pacific region has succeeded in achieving rapid growth, which has exceeded 7 % annually during the past few years.

13. Changes in prices of the products produced with the same resources will change the supply.

14. Powered by the industrial sector, real gross domestic product grew.

15. The procedure proposed provided the required mechanism of reaction.

16. Natural monopolies including transport are controlled by the state.
17. The computer crashed while I was loading up the new software.
18. An educated, skilled and fit workforce is more productive; that is why education and healthcare play an important role in the economy.
19. European markets finished lower on Friday.
20. Several surveys have been conducted recently concerning the relationship between work and play.

Exercise 97. Choose the correct form. Translate the sentences.

1. Both small businesses and large corporations are (influencing/influenced) by changes in economic policy of the government.
2. An improvement in technology may produce absolutely new goods that are not (knowing/known) to consumers.
3. The national income includes the incomes of all the people (living/lived) in the country.
4. The experiments (carrying/carried) out at our laboratory are rather interesting.
5. Macroeconomics and microeconomics are two branches of economics (studying/studied) separately.
6. The results (receiving/received) changed with the material used.
7. The problem (concerning/concerned) must be (considering/considered) in detail.
8. The period (following/followed) this invention was very productive.

Exercise 98. Translate these sentences into English.

1. При написании отчета бухгалтер использовал справочники.
2. Предложенный метод был очень эффективен.
3. При прочих равных условиях уменьшение спроса приведет к снижению цен.
4. Плановая экономика прямо противоположна рыночной.
5. Мы – небольшая производственная компания со штатом не более 50 сотрудников.
6. Полученные результаты различались в зависимости от используемого метода.
7. Эти два раздела экономики изучаются на втором курсе.
8. Я подошел к нему, полагая, что он – менеджер компании.

9. Основной фактор, влияющий на спрос, это уровень дохода потребителей.

10. После того как эксперимент был проведен, были получены интересные данные.

31. ГЕРУНДИЙ

THE GERUND

Exercise 99. Translate into Russian paying attention to the different functions of the Gerund.

1. He denied hearing this story before.
2. Methods of designing machines are changing.
3. The work of these geologists is looking for oil and gas in new areas.
4. Finding an adequate solution to this technological problem will require much time.
5. Before hiring a new employee the personnel manager always invites the latter to an interview.
6. Many people do not like talking to a machine.
7. The professor thanked everybody for listening to him with attention.
8. The engineer insisted on checking the device without delay.
9. Getting through to the right person is not always easy.
10. The way of avoiding these difficulties is unknown at present.
11. The aim of the company is either issuing extra stocks or borrowing a loan from a bank.
12. Before conducting experiments he made numerous observations.
13. Taking into account individual components resulted in a radical change of the entire system.
14. He was against using this technique.
15. The work will not be completed without summing up the results.
16. Scientists are not far from solving this problem.
17. I look forward to meeting you at the conference.
18. After having signed a number of documents, the owner transferred his real estate to the educational centre.
19. Investing money in new technologies usually increases the production efficiency.

20. In preparing a balance sheet the accountant made a few serious mistakes.

21. We never launch a new product without doing extensive market research.

22. It is worth mentioning in this connection that this technique found no support two years ago.

23. On pressing the button you will get the information desired.

24. Wal-Mart became successful by selling high volumes at low prices.

25. Combining two financial groups successfully is always a difficult task.

Exercise 100. Find out Gerundial Constructions in the following sentences and translate them.

1. Scientists' working together and their sharing ideas with one another is of great advantage for science.

2. There was no hope of their solving this complex engineering problem.

3. The first experiment being a failure does not mean anything.

4. There are unmistakable proofs of his having been wrong.

5. I never doubted his working in this field of science.

6. He was surprised at the problem not having been solved yet.

7. All of us were sure of the test having been successful.

8. His taking part in the development of the new system was a great help to us.

9. The manager knows of the company having suffered losses recently.

10. The bankers suggested the interest on the loan being paid within three days.

11. Success in science often results from the scientist's confining his attention to one problem for many years.

12. A new firm cannot enter the market without its goods being distinguished from others by means of an original trademark.

13. We knew nothing about his having been sent to London.

14. They objected to the data being published before all the experiments were completed.

15. There is no hope of our getting high yields in the near future.

16. We know this company having entered a new competitive market.

17. Their having failed in developing this problem is quite understandable.

Exercise 101. Complete the sentences using:

a) the Gerund:

Example: I thanked him for ...

I thanked him for helping us.

1. They liked ...
2. He is very fond of ...
3. Gradually I am used to ...
4. She is in the habit of ...
5. We think of ...
6. There is no hope of ...
7. I like your idea of ...
8. It is useless/no use ...
9. It is no good ...
10. He is busy ...

b) Gerundial Constructions

Example: I was sure of ...

I was sure of his returning earlier.

1. We did not mind ...
2. I have always been aware of ...
3. Have you heard of ...
4. The teacher objected to ...
5. I was greatly pleased at ...
6. She did not like ...
7. This depends on ...
8. In spite of ...
9. I insisted on ...
10. They are proud of ...

Exercise 102. Find out all ing-forms (V₄) and ed-forms (V₂; V₃) in the following sentences and translate them.

1. Developed European countries are exporting high quality goods all over the world.

2. There are few papers dealing with this subject.

3. Changes in consumer demand have influenced goods quantity and quality demanded.

4. Research is searching without knowing what you are going to find.

5. The optimal quantity supplied is being affected by non-economic factors.

6. It is believed that there is hardly any chance of there being a mistake in these calculations.

7. In a mixed economy restrictions imposed are to be in the interests of society.

8. Starting a business in a free market economy a person stimulates the production of different commodities which are important for society.

9. Money income earned in the production process is then used to buy goods and services.

10. Being interested in the subject you are studying is the best motivation for learning.

11. The problem of using this method is paid great attention to.

12. Property leased to a tenant should be maintained in good condition.

13. After the oil field is exhausted, one will have to think of ways of transferring this huge area to other uses.

14. Unless discussed, this new method must not be used.

15. They succeeded in obtaining all the instruments they needed.

16. We cannot make progress in our research without taking into account the results of other researchers.

17. Events like wars or natural disasters which cannot be controlled by governments may affect the economy in unexpected way.

18. By introducing new educational means students are enabled to master the subject quicker.

19. This law takes into account forms of energy other than those discussed so far.

20. The Nasdaq index has been falling for three weeks.

21. With contacts of research workers expanding in all fields, knowledge of foreign languages is of great use to scientists nowadays.

22. I cannot help thinking about the tasks facing us in the future.

23. PCCW is building a residential and office center for technology companies in Hong Kong.

24. Revenues obtained from selling output depend on the demand on the market.

25. In a free market economy producers try to satisfy all consumer's tastes producing everything a consumer demands.

26. The increase in government spending and borrowing will have some effect on the rate of interest.

27. The OPEC is an international organization established for the purpose of regulating quantities of oil sold.

28. With the prices being very high, the company managed to sell the goods at a profit.

29. The output can be increased by raising labor productivity.

30. A joint-stock company has been established recently, with a group of businessmen combining their assets.

Exercise 103. Translate into English.

1. Стоит рассмотреть этот вопрос.
2. Бесполезно думать об этом.
3. Не стоит тратить на это время.
4. Спасибо, что вы подписали этот важный контракт.
5. Подумайте о том, как объяснить результаты ваших опытов.
6. Вы будете возражать против участия в этом проекте?
7. Я устал от выполнения такой работы.
8. Несмотря на подъем цены, спрос на данный товар был велик.

32. ИНФИНИТИВ

THE INFINITIVE

Exercise 104. Point out the forms and functions of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences.

1. It is never too late to learn.
2. To know everything is to know nothing.
3. Wage increases have helped to push up prices.
4. It is important to carry out these changes as quickly as possible.
5. To be less dependent on distance many companies are investing large amount of money in new means of communication.
6. There are really only two problems to solve.
7. To enter this market requires a lot of hard work.
8. The increase in population tends to outrun the increase in food supply.

9. The advantages of this method are evident enough to be taken into consideration.

10. Starting a new business a person has to analyze such factors as the total amount of capital to be used, the amount of money to be borrowed from a bank, etc.

11. Engineers have developed a soya-based car fuel to replace petrol.

12. Opportunity costs are to be calculated for labor and financial capital used in production.

13. The company is not large enough to invest much in production.

14. More than 200 years ago, Adam Smith formulated a theory to describe industrial practices that were already centuries old.

15. The enterprise is too big to be located in the city center.

16. Intermediate goods are the goods to be used as inputs in production of other goods.

17. The government has to borrow from the Central Bank to pay the debt to the IMF.

Exercise 105. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the function of the Infinitive at the beginning of each sentence.

1. To introduce statistical methods in economics was the purpose of the paper.

2. To answer this question we studied a great deal of publications on the problem.

3. To provide experimental evidence for the theoretical ideas researchers make more and more complicated experiments.

4. To study human populations it is necessary to analyze great masses of information concerning their size, age and sex grouping, etc.

5. To know what economic problems are to be expected in the future is of great importance for every society.

6. To write with precision it is necessary to have thought logically first.

7. To explain this simple fact is not so easy.

8. To attract customers' attention retailers may reduce prices for goods for a definite period of time.

9. To produce goods the factors of production are required.

10. To overcome this difficulty various means were tried.

Exercise 106. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the word «order».

1. In order to understand the procedure, consider the following analogy.
2. Put the numbers in reverse order.
3. What do I have to do in order to convince them?
4. These are the magnitudes of the same order.
5. This machine is out of order. It has to be tuned.
6. The chairperson called to order.
7. He was ordered abroad to study venture capital market.

Exercise 107. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Infinitive in the function of an attribute.

1. We have a number of problems to solve.
2. The power station to be built here will supply this region with electric energy.
3. There is one more phenomenon to be involved into this solution.
4. The amount of computations to be done is great.
5. The data to be analyzed involve knowledge of numerical methods.
6. The equipment to be installed will need more monitoring.
7. The explanation will probably be considerably modified in the years to come.
8. There are some obstacles to overcome.
9. The procedure to be followed depends upon the data being studied.
10. Labor supply is a measure to be offered at given wages at a certain time.

Exercise 108. Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: This is the novelty which must be paid attention to.

This is the novelty to be paid attention to.

1. This is the amount which must be calculated.
2. This is the concept which will be involved in our studies.
3. One of the fundamental decisions which will be taken by entrepreneurs concerns the geographical location of their enterprises.
4. Another fact which should be borne in mind is that it is necessary to replace the whole management team.

Exercise 109. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Infinitive as part of predicate.

1. The engineers are to test the system to be used.
2. The aim of technological advances is to increase labor productivity.
3. To make a higher profit the seller is to raise the price and reduce the production cost.
4. In the market economy companies are to compete with each other for a share of the market.
5. New sources of cheap energy are to be found.
6. The role of the government in the free market is to supply what people want.
7. These methods are to be described in the next chapter.
8. One of the main functions of the Internet is to deliver information as quickly as possible.

33. СУБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ

THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

Существительное (в общем падеже)/ Местоимение (в именительном падеже)	Сказуемое	Инфинитив
The value/it	is said proves is likely	to change

Между существительным (местоимением) и инфинитивом стоит сказуемое предложения, выражающее мнение, суждение или предположение.

This value is said to change. Известно, что это значение меняется.
Это значение, как известно, меняется.

Мнение, суждение, предположение в таком предложении могут быть выражены следующими глаголами:

1. В страдательном залоге:

This value	is said is believed is supposed is expected is assumed is reported is considered is proved/proven is found is stated is thought etc.	to change (to be changing) (to have changed)	Известно, говорят, ... Полагают, ... Предполагают, ... Ожидают, ... Допускают, ... Сообщают, ... Считают, ... Доказано, ... Найдено, ... Установлено, ... Думают, ... и т. д.
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2. В действительном залоге:

This value	seems appears turns out proves happens, chances is likely is unlikely is sure is certain	to change (to be changing) (to have changed)	Кажется, ... По-видимому, ... Оказывается, ... — " — — " — Вероятно, ... Мало вероятно, ... Безусловно, ... Непременно, ...
------------	--	--	---

Exercise 110. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

а) Существительное + сказуемое (P.V.) + инфинитив (местоимение):

1. Decreased size of population is expected to result in slower economic growth.

2. The free market economy is said to be more flexible.

3. The companies are known to be losing a lot of money.

4. This hypothesis has been found to disagree with experimental evidence.

5. Motorola is supposed to receive more than 400 million dollars annually.

6. Only corporations are considered to raise enough money for such expensive projects as space exploration, environmental protection, etc.

7. The capitalist system is proved to be based upon the principle of competition.

8. Consumers are assumed to be aware of all the goods and services they could buy.

9. Supply prices are believed to depend on production costs.

10. Goods which are close substitutes for one another are stated to be in competitive demand.

б) Существительное + сказуемое (A.V.) + инфинитив
(местоимение):

1. The management seemed to be moving in the right direction.

2. Many mergers appear to have been motivated by a desire to increase market power.

3. An alternative point of view turned out to be more useful.

4. The inflation rate proved to be higher than anticipated.

5. The two sides happen to have come to the agreement.

в) Существительное is likely
(местоимение) is unlikely + инфинитив
is sure
is certain

1. They are likely to be familiar with this phenomenon.

2. The experiment is unlikely to be successful.

3. The larger firm was sure to have a diversified market structure.

4. This tendency is certain to have been mentioned frequently in the past.

34. ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ

THE OBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Сказуемое (A.V.) + существительное (общий падеж)
+ инфинитив
местоимение (объектный падеж)

Сказуемое при объектном инфинитивном обороте выражает:

а) мнение, суждение, предположение

assume – допускают

believe – полагают

consider – считают

Scientists (they) expect – ожидают the data to be reliable.
 doubt – сомневаются
 know – знают
 suppose – предполагают
 think – думают

Ученые считают, что эти данные заслуживают доверия.

Exercise 111A. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

1. They expected us to have found the answer to the question.
2. I don't think this approximation to be of value in this case.
3. We assume these results to be accurate enough.
4. Economists expect the price of ore to rise as its supply reduces.
5. The manager considers the results to be unsatisfactory.
6. Politicians doubt the strike to end soon.
7. We suppose interest rates to rise next week.
8. One may expect this prediction to be quite reliable.
9. As prices for fuel and electricity have risen, some economists think all prices to increase.
10. Many experts believe the growing use of fertilizers and other chemicals to present a danger for the environment.

б) желание и волеизъявление:

wish
 desire
 I want you to make the changes as soon as possible.
 require
 mean
 intend

Я хочу, чтобы вы внесли изменения как можно скорее.

Exercise 111B. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

1. He did not mean you to carry out this experiment.
2. My chief wants this work to be done in time.
3. I intended him to go on a business trip.
4. They required us to take an examination.

в) приказания:

makes
Inflation causes prices (to) increase.
forces
gets

Инфляция вызывает подъем цен.

Exercise 111C. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

1. One should make property work and bring in profit.
2. If we could only get him to start a new business.
3. This forces one to regard two problems.
4. An increased rent causes the manager to raise the price of the output.
5. The low demand for mineral resources forces landowners to transfer land from mining to other uses.
6. You must make them check the results carefully.

г) возможность, разрешение:

allowed
This apparatus enabled accurate measurement (to) be carried out with ease.
let
permitted

Этот прибор дал возможность без труда выполнить точные измерения.

Exercise 111D. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

1. Recent studies enable an important decision to be made.
2. The small rent lets tenant farmers make their farms profitable.
3. The new procedure permitted us to overcome the above difficulties.
4. Competition allows the free market economy to be highly efficient.

д) физическое восприятие и ощущение: to see, to observe, to hear, to feel и др.:

We see the direction constantly ~~to~~ change.

Мы видим, что направление постоянно меняется.

Exercise 111E. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.

1. We see the prices for consumer goods have been raised.
2. I hear somebody speak in the next room.
3. He is a wonderful teacher and I have never seen him lose his temper or get angry about anything.

35. ПРЕДЛОЖНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ

THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

For	+	существительное (общий падеж) местоимение (объектный падеж)	+	инфинитив
-----	---	--	---	-----------

Перевод:

(в том), что/чтобы	подлежащее	сказуемое
--------------------	------------	-----------

It is important for labor markets to be more effective.

Важно, чтобы рынки труда были более эффективными.

Exercise 112. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the For-to-Infinitive Construction.

1. For depressed industries to be developed, investments from abroad may be needed.
2. The rate of unemployment is too high for the trade unions to ignore it.
3. For the company to be profitable, sales need to rise by at least 60 %.
4. It is difficult for us to accept these terms.
5. It is impossible for an economy to achieve full employment but it is desirable to have the lowest possible unemployment rate.
6. Here is one more important point for the speaker to explain.
7. There are two ways for companies to make a profit.
8. For this method to be valuable, it must be improved.
9. This mechanism is provided with special devices for the whole system to function automatically.
10. The company's investment in machinery was too big last year for the dividends to be high.

Exercise 113. Find infinitive constructions in the given sentences (Complex Subject, Complex Object and For-to-Infinitive Construction) and translate them into Russian.

1. This country is likely to obtain a comparative advantage in producing aircraft.

2. High unemployment benefits appear to have caused more unemployment.

3. On the one hand, he says he wants the company to grow but, on the other hand, he does not want to invest .

4. Their proposal is unlikely to be rejected.

5. International trade is known to have assumed its present form in the 17th–18th centuries.

6. Modern discoveries allow science and engineering to be developed rapidly.

7. This phenomenon does not appear to have been studied.

8. Since that time the market share of these larger companies does not seem to have increased.

9. In fact, demand is likely to be highly elastic when the market is depressed.

10. This approach to the problem discussed turns out to be the most satisfactory.

11. We assume man to have appeared on the Earth more than a million years ago, but we still do not know exactly where.

12. I want the translation to be finished tomorrow.

13. Money is considered to have been used since early times.

14. They are unlikely to change their plans.

15. We didn't notice the professor leave the auditorium.

16. There is an apparent tendency for science to become more and more mathematical.

17. These economists happen to work at the same problem.

18. His idea was fruitful enough for others to take it up and develop it further.

19. Reliable computer programs are sure to be of great aid in calculating accounting data such as salaries, taxes, expenses, etc.

20. Developing economies with depressed industries are thought to attract investments from abroad.

Exercise 114. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the meanings of the following words: «**appear**», «**prove**», «**make**», «**cause**», «**force**», «**get**».

1. Your advice proved to be helpful.
2. The validity of this theory was proved in the 19th century.
3. Our products are proved to be the best on the market.
4. A too rapid growth rate in the economy may cause inflation to rise.
5. Among other causes of rising inflation is the growth in the circulating money supply.
6. In the auction all participants make bids, and the highest wins.
7. Division of labor and specialization make manufacturers work more efficient and productive.
8. I could not get my consumer to sign the contract. He needs more time to come to the decision.
9. We have got one more problem to solve today.
10. The factory is very busy. They got a large order from Japan last week.
11. Modern economics appeared in the 19th century.
12. The limit to output appears to be determined by the quantity of capital inputs.
13. The rate of unemployment is a percentage of the total labor force without a job.
14. Several requirements have to be satisfied to force such a device to operate efficiently.

Exercise 115. Translate into English.

1. Решение этой проблемы, как известно, зависит от многих факторов.
2. Ожидается, что работа будет закончена в следующем месяце.
3. Я полагаю, что в будущем году процентная ставка понизится.
4. Для производства товаров необходимы факторы производства, т. е. земля, труд и капитал .
5. Многие ученые считают, что современная промышленность создает угрозу окружающей среде.
6. Для получения высокой прибыли фирме нужно было значительно понизить издержки производства.

7. Завод, который построят в этом городе, будет обеспечивать своей продукцией целый регион.

8. Необходимо закупить новое оборудование, чтобы компания развивалась.

9. Он первым ответил на все трудные вопросы.

10. Мало вероятно, что эта проблема будет решена в ближайшем будущем.

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APPENDIX 1

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ

Основные правила чтения гласных в ударном слоге

Буквы	I тип (алфавитное чтение)	II тип (краткое чтение)	III тип (+r+согл.)	IV тип (+r+гласная)
Aa	[ei] name	[æ] cat	[a:] car, card	[ɛə] care
Oo	[ou] no	[ɔ] not	[ɔ:] for, fork	more
Ee	[i:] be	[e] pet	[ə:] her	[iə] here
Uu	[ju:] cube	[ʌ] bus	fur	[juə] pure
Ii	[ai] like	[i] film	girl	[aiə] fire
Yy	my	myth	myrtle	tyre

Правила чтения некоторых согласных

Cc	[s]	Перед e, i, y	cent	[ˈsent]
			cinema	[ˈsinimə]
	[k]	В остальных случаях	cycle	[ˈsaɪkl]
			cake	[ˈkeɪk]
Gg	[dʒ]	Перед e, i, y	age	[ˈeɪdʒ]
			gin	[ˈdʒɪn]
			gyp	[ˈdʒɪp]
	[g]	В остальных случаях	go	[ˈɡoʊ]
		Исключения	begin	[bɪˈɡɪn]
			get	[ˈɡet]
			gift	[ˈɡɪft]
			give	[ˈɡɪv]
			girl	[ˈɡɜ:l]

Окончание

Ss	[s]	В начале слова	so	[ˈsou]
		Перед глухой согласной	steel	[ˈsti:l]
		В конце слова после глухой согласной	books	[ˈbuks]
	[z]	В конце слова после гласной	days	[ˈdeiz]
		В конце слова после звонкой согласной	rains	[ˈreinz]
		Между гласными	rose	[ˈrouz]
Xx	[ks]	После ударной гласной	six	[ˈsiks]
	[gz]	Перед ударным слогом	exam	[ɪgˈzæm]

Сочетания согласных

ck	[k]	clock	[klɒk]
ch	[tʃ]	chess	[tʃes]
	[k]	chemistry	[ˈkemistri]
	[ʃ]	machine	[məˈʃi:n]
tch	[tʃ]	match	[ˈmætʃ]
gh	[f]	enough	[ɪˈnʌf]
	[-]	high	[ˈhaɪ]
		light	[ˈlaɪt]
kn	[n]	know	[ˈnou]
ph	[f]	photo	[ˈfəʊtəʊ]
	[v]	nephew	[ˈnevju:]
sh	[ʃ]	she	[ʃi:]
th	[ð]	they	[ðei]
	[θ]	three	[θri:]
		month	[mʌnθ]
	[t]	Thames	[ˈtemz]
wr	[r]	write	[raɪt]

Сочетания гласных

ea	[i:]	sea	[si:]
ee		see	[si:]
oa	[ou]	boat	[bout]
ai	[ei]	rain	[rein]
ay		pay	[pei]
ey		they	[ðei]
ei		veil	[veil]
oo	[u:]	cool	[ku:l]
	[u]	book	[buk]
ou	[au]	out	[aut]
ow		now	[nau]
oi	[ɔi]	oil	[ɔil]
ew	[ju:]	new	[nju:]
au	[ɔ:]	pause	[pɔ:z]
aw		draw	[drɔ:]
ea+d	[e]	head	[hed]

Сочетания гласных с согласными

a+ll	[ɔ:]	all	[ɔ:l]
a+lt	[ɔ:]	salt	[sɔ:l lt]
a+lse	[ɔ:]	false	[fɔ:ls]
a+lκ	[ɔ:]	chalk	[tʃɔ:k]
a+lm	[ɑ:]	calm	[kɑ:m]
a+lf (lv)	[ɑ:]	half halves	[hɑ:f] [hɑ:vz]
a+nce	[ɑ:]	chance	[tʃɑ:ns]
a+nch	[ɑ:]	ranch	[rɑ:ntʃ]
a+nt	[ɑ:]	plant	[plɑ:nt]

Окончание

a+ss	[ɑ:]	glass	[glɑ:s]
a+st	[ɑ:]	last	[lɑ:st]
a+sk, sp	[ɑ:]	ask grasp	[ɑ:sk] [grɑ:sp]
a+ff, th	[ɑ:]	staff bath	[stɑ:f] [bɑ:θ]
w+ar	[ɔ:]	warm	[wɔ:m]
w+or	[ə:]	work	[wə:k]

Сочетания согласных с гласными

cial	[ʃə]	official	[ə'fiʃəl]
cient		sufficient	[sə'fiʃənt]
dier	[dʒə]	soldier	['souldʒə]
dure		procedure	[prə'sidʒə]
gue	[g]	dialogue	['daɪəl(ə)g]
gui		guide	['gaɪd]
qu	[kw]	quite (well)	['kwaɪt]
que	[k]	cheque	['ʃek]
sion	[ʒ(ə)n]	television	[teli'viʒ(ə)n]
	[ʃ(ə)n]	pension	['penʃ(ə)n]
ssion	[ʃ(ə)n]	mission	['miʃ(ə)n]
Исключение:		combustion	[kəm'bʌstʃ(ə)n]
sure	[ʒə]	measure	['meʒə]
	[ʃə]	pressure	['preʃə]
tion	[ʃ(ə)n]	dictation	[dik'teiʃ(ə)n]
tual	[ʃuəl]	actual	['æktʃuəl]
	[tjuəl]	mutual	['mju:tjuəl]
ture	[ʃə]	future	['fju:ʃə]
ture		century	['sentʃəri]

Исключение:		mature	[mə'tjuə]
		premature	[premə'tjuə]
wh+o	[h]	who	[hu:]
wh + другая гласная	[w]	what	['wɔt]
		where	[wɛə]
		white	['wait]
		why	[wai]
w+er	[ə]	answer	['a:nsə]
w +or	[wə:]	ork	['wə:k]
w+a; qu+a			
+ r, l	[ɔ:]	war	['wɔ:]
		wall	['wɔ:l]
		quarter	['kwɔ:tə]
+ другая согласная	[O]	want	[wɔnt]
		quantity	['kwɔntiti]

APPENDIX 2

ПРАВИЛА ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЯ И ПРАВОПИСАНИЯ ОКОНЧАНИЙ *-(E)S, -ED, -ING*

1. Окончание *-(e)s* используется для образования множественного числа имени существительного и глагола в 3-м лице единственного числа видовременной формы Present Simple.

Произношение

Звук	Окончание основы существительного или глагола	Пример
[s]	глухой согласный звук	books, works
[z]	звонкий согласный звук гласный звук	friends, runs days, pays, goes
[iz]	шипящий или свистящий согласный звук	watches, manages

Правописание

Единственное и множественное число имени существительного

Правило правописания	Единственное число	Множественное число
<i>-s</i> — для большинства существительных	bag table car	bags tables cars
<i>-es</i> — для существительных, оканчивающихся на: -o -s -x -sh -ch	potato class box bush watch	potatoes classes boxes bushes watches
<i>-ies</i> — согласный звук + y <i>-s</i> — гласный звук + y	country day	countries days

Исключения: изменение гласного в корне	man woman	men women
существительные с множественным числом на <i>-en</i>	child	children
отсутствие изменения	sheep means	sheep means
существительные, оканчивающиеся на <i>f/fe</i> → <i>ves</i>	leaf wife	leaves wives
иноязычные слова	analysis datum	analyses data

**Правописание глагола в 3-м лице единственного числа
видовременной формы Present Simple**

Правило правописания	Словарная форма глагола	3-е лицо ед. числа
<i>-s</i> — для большинства глаголов	work drive buy	works drives buys
<i>-es</i> — для глаголов, оканчивающихся на: -o -s -x -sh -ch	do miss mix push catch	does misses mixes pushes catches
<i>-ies</i> — согласный звук + y	cry study	cries studies

2. Окончание *-ed* используется для образования II (Past Simple) и III (Participle II) форм правильных глаголов.

Произношение

Звук	Окончание основы глагола	Пример
[t]	глухой согласный звук	worked passed laughed
[d]	звонкий согласный звук гласный звук	opened arrived stayed
[id]	согласный d/t	added posted

Правописание

Правило правописания	Словарная форма глагола	Past Simple/Participle II
<i>-ed</i> – для большинства глаголов	wait	waited
<i>-d</i> – для глаголов, оканчивающихся на <i>-e</i>	arrive	arrived
удвоение конечной согласной + <i>ed</i>	stop refer	stopped referred
NB – при ударении на первый слог	differ	differed
<i>-ied</i> – согласный + <i>y</i> NB	carry delay	carried delayed

3. Окончание *-ing* – IV форма глагола (Participle I/Gerund).

Правописание

Правило правописания	Словарная форма	Participle I/Gerund
<i>-ing</i> – для большинства глаголов	wait try study	waiting trying studying
гласная <i>-e</i> опускается	write	writing
удвоение конечной согласной	run begin	running beginning
NB – при ударении на первый слог	differ	differing
<i>ie</i> → <i>y</i>	lie tie	lying tying

APPENDIX 3

ТИПЫ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ

1. Аффиксация – способ словообразования путем присоединения к корню или основе словообразовательных аффиксов. Аффиксы подразделяются на **суффиксы** и **префиксы**.

Суффикс – производная морфема, следующая за корнем и образующая новое слово в другой части речи: heart, to hearten, hearty, heartless, heartly. Поэтому знание суффиксов важно для определения части речи.

Суффиксы существительных

-er, -or	seller (продавец), constructor (конструктор)
-tion (-ation)	connection (соединение), organization (организация)
-ing	building (здание), planning (планирование)
-ment	development (развитие), government (правительство)
-(t)ure	future (будущее), nature (природа)
-ance(-ence)	importance (важность), dependence (зависимость)
-ness	effectiveness (эффективность), accurateness (точность)
-ity	activity (деятельность), possibility (возможность)
-th	strength (сила), growth (рост)
-ship	friendship (дружба), relationship (взаимосвязь)
-ism	mechanism (механизм), capitalism (капитализм)
-ics	economics (экономика), physics (физика)
-ist	economist (экономист), physicist (физик)

Суффиксы прилагательных

-al	national (национальный), industrial (промышленный)
-able (-ible)	changeable (изменчивый), convertible (обратимый)

-ant (-ent)	resistant (устойчивый), different (различный)
-ive	active (деятельный), competitive (конкурирующий)
-ful	peaceful (мирный), useful (полезный)
-ic	basic (основной), historic (исторический)
-ous	famous (знаменитый), dangerous (опасный)
-less	useless (бесполезный), careless (небрежный)

Суффиксы глаголов

-en	to weaken (ослаблять), to shorten (укорачивать(ся))
-fy	to intensify (усиливать), to simplify (упрощать)
-ize	to realize (осуществлять), to stabilize (стабилизировать)

Суффиксы наречий

-ly	practically (практически), entirely (полностью)
-ward(s)	forward(s) (вперёд), backward(s) (назад)

Префикс – морфема, стоящая до корня и служащая для изменения значения слова. Наибольшую группу слов составляют отрицательные префиксы: known–unknown.

Префиксы с отрицательным значением

dis-	disability (неспособность), to disapprove (не одобрять)
in-	incapable (неспособный), incomplete (неполный)
il- (перед l)	illegal (незаконный), illiterate (неграмотный)

ir- (перед r)	irrational (нерациональный), irregular (нестандартный)
im- (перед m, p, b)	impossible (невозможный), immobile (неподвижный)
mis-	to miscalculate (ошибиться в расчёте), to misinform (дезинформировать)
non-	non-essential (несущественный), noneffective (неэффективный)
un-	unlimited (неограниченный), unknown (неизвестный)

Префиксы с разными значениями

over- (сверх)	to overestimate (переоценить), to overcome (преодолевать)
post- (после)	postwar (послевоенный), postgraduate (аспирант)
pre- (до)	prewar (довоенный), prehistoric (доисторический)
re- (вновь)	to rewrite (переписывать), to restore (восстанавливать)
under- (не, ниже, под)	to underestimate (недооценить), underdeveloped (слаборазвитый)

2. Словосложение – образование слов путем слияния двух или более основ (корней), которые встречаются в языке в виде свободных форм.

Типы классификации:

1) по типу соединительного элемента:

а) без соединительного элемента: heartache, snowball;

б) с соединительным элементом (гласная или согласная): statesman, speedometer;

с) соединительный элемент (предлог или союз): son-in-law, forget-me-not, up-to-date;

2) по части речи, к которой принадлежит сложное слово:

а) сложное существительное: blackboard;

б) сложное прилагательное: first-class;

с) сложный глагол: to blackmail и т. д.

3. **Конверсия** – образование новых слов путем перехода в другую часть речи без какого-либо изменения слова: love – to love, offer – to offer, work – to work. При конверсии образуются грамматические омонимы, семантически связанные с исходным словом. Иногда наблюдается изменение ударения: `increase – to inc`rease или изменение произношения: use [ju:s] – to use [ju:z].

APPENDIX 4

АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ЛЕКСИКА

Синонимы, антонимы, омонимы

Синонимы – слова, принадлежащие к одной части речи и близкие или тождественные по значению. Они отличаются оттенками значения и употреблением в речи.

Слова-синонимы объединяются в синонимические ряды. Одно из этих слов является в этом ряду основным, так как передает наиболее общее понятие и является нейтральным по стилю.

Например:

to work – (основное значение) – работать, трудиться

to labor – трудиться, (тяжело) работать, прилагать усилия

to toil – усиленно работать, достигать (чего-либо) усиленным трудом

to drudge – выполнять тяжелую, нудную работу

mistake – (основное значение) – ошибка

slip – ошибка, промах, оговорка, описка

error – ошибка, погрешность, заблуждение

blunder – грубая ошибка

Антонимы – слова, принадлежащие к одной части речи, но имеющие противоположное значение. Выделяют:

1. Абсолютные (корневые) антонимы:

to love – to hate – любить – ненавидеть

hot – cold – холодный – горячий

peace – war – мир – война

2. Производные, образованные при помощи отрицательных префиксов или суффиксов:

known – unknown – известный – неизвестный

logical – illogical – логичный – нелогичный

useful – useless – полезный – бесполезный

Омонимы – слова, идентичные по звучанию и/или по написанию, но различные по значению. Омонимы подразделяются на три группы:

1. Истинные омонимы, которые звучат и пишутся одинаково:

well (хорошо) – well (колодец, скважина)

can (мочь) – can (консервная банка)

ball (мяч) – ball (бал)

rose (роза) – rose (V₂ от глагола «to rise»)

light (свет, светлый, освещать) – light (легкий)

2. Омофоны – омонимы, которые пишутся по-разному, но звучат одинаково:

buy (покупать) – by (предлог) – bye (до свидания)

blue (синий) – blew (V₂ от глагола «to blow»)

for (предлог) – four (четыре) – fore (передняя часть чего-либо, передний)

here (здесь) – hear (слышать)

know (знать) – no (нет)

meet (встречать(ся)) – meat (мясо)

hour (час) – our (наш)

right (правый, правильный) – write (писать)

3. Омографы – омонимы, которые пишутся одинаково, а произносятся по-разному:

wind [wind] – ветер, [waɪnd] – пружина, петлять

lead [li:d] – вести, руководить, [led] – свинец

bow [bou] – лук, дуга, [bau] – поклон, кланяться

tear [tɛə] – рвать, [tiə] – слеза

APPENDIX 5

ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Количественные числительные

1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty-one
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty-two
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety
10	ten	20	twenty	100	a hundred

Чтение математических выражений и символов:

(+) – plus, add, sum up;

(–) – minus, subtract;

(x) – multiply, times;

(:) – divide;

(=) – equals, is equal to, makes, is.

Простые дроби:

1/2 – a (one) half;

2/3 – two-thirds;

Десятичные дроби:

0.2 – o [ou] point two/zero point two/nought point two;

1.15 – one point fifteen/one five.

Степени:

3² – three squared;

10⁷ – ten to the seventh power;

10⁻⁵ – ten to the minus fifth power.

APPENDIX 6

ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма	4-я форма	Перевод
to be	was/were	been	being	быть, находиться
to bear	bore	borne/born	bearing	нести, носить, родить
to beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
to become	became	become	becoming	становиться
to begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать(ся)
to bend	bent	bent	bending	гнуть
to bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать, переплестать
to bite	bit	bitten/bit	biting	кусать
to blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
to break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
to bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
to build	built	built	building	строить
to burn	burnt	burnt	burning	гореть, жечь
to burst	burst	burst	bursting	взрывать, разрушать
to buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
to catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
to choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
to come	came	come	coming	приезжать, приходить
to cost	cost	cost	costing	стоять
to cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать, рубить
to deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело
to do	did	done	doing	делать
to draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать, тащить
to dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	мечтать
to drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
to drive	drove	driven	driving	везти, ехать
to eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть, поедать
to fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
to feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
to feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить
to fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться, драться
to find	found	found	finding	находить
to fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
to forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма	4-я форма	Перевод
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
to freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замораживать
to get	got	got	getting	получать, становиться
to give	gave	given	giving	давать
to go	went	gone	going	идти, ехать
to grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, выращивать
to hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	hanging	висеть, вешать
to have	had	had	having	иметь
to hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
to hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
to hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
to hold	held	held	holding	держат(ся)
to hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	повредить
to keep	kept	kept	keeping	держат, хранить
to know	knew	known	knowing	знать
to lay	laid	laid	laying	класть, положить
to lead	led	led	leading	вести
to leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	leaping	прыгать, скакать
to learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	learning	учить
to leave	left	left	leaving	покидать, оставлять
to lend	lent	lent	lending	давать займы
to let	let	let	letting	позволять
to lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
to light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
to lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
to make	made	made	making	делать
to mean	meant	meant	meaning	значить
to meet	met	met	meeting	встречать(ся)
to pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
to put	put	put	putting	класть, ставить
to read	read	read	reading	читать
to ride	rode	ridden	riding	ехать (верхом)
to ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить, звенеть
to rise	rose	risen	rising	подниматься, возрастать
to run	ran	run	running	бежать
to say	said	said	saying	говорить, сказать
to see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
to seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма	4-я форма	Перевод
to sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
to send	sent	sent	sending	посылать, отправлять
to set	set	set	setting	устанавливать
to shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
to shine	shone	shone	shining	светить, сиять
to shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять, снимать
to show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
to shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать(ся)
to sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
to sink	sank	sunk	sinking	тонуть
to sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
to sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
to smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	нюхать, пахнуть
to speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить, разговаривать
to spring	sprang	sprung	springing	прыгать
to spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить, проводить (время)
to spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять(ся)
to stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
to steal	stole	stolen	stealing	воровать, украсть
to stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	приклеивать
to strike	struck	struck	striking	бить, ударять
to swear	swore	sworn	swearing	клясться
to sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	мести, подметать
to swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
to take	took	taken	taking	взять, брать
to teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить, обучать
to tear	tore	torn	tearing	рвать
to tell	told	told	telling	сказать, сообщать
to think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
to throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать, кидать
to understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
to wake	woke	woken	waking	будить, просыпаться
to wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить (одежду)
to weep	wept	wept	weeping	плакать
to win	won	won	winning	побеждать, выигрывать
to wind	wound	wound	winding	витья, наматывать(ся)
to write	wrote	written	writing	писать

ТРИ ФОРМЫ НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ, СТРУППИРОВАННЫЕ ПО ЗВУЧАНИЮ И НАПИСАНИЮ

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма
Bear Swear Tear Wear	Bore Swore Tore Wore	Born Sworn Torn Worn
Become Come	Became Came	Become Come
Begin Drink Ring Run Sing Sink Spring Swim	Began Drank Rang Ran Sang Sank Sprang Swam	Begun Drunk Rung Run Sung Sunk Sprung Swum
Bind Find Wind	Bound Found Wound	Bound Found Wound
Bring Buy Catch Fight Seek Teach Think	Brought Bought Caught Fought Sought Taught Thought	Brought Bought Caught Fought Sought Taught Thought
Bend Build Lend Send Spend	Bent Built Lent Sent Spent	Bent Built Lent Sent Spent
Deal Dream Feel Keep Leap	Dealt Dreamt Felt Kept Leapt	Dealt Dreamt Felt Kept Leapt

Продолжение

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма
Mean Sleep Smell Sweep Weep	Meant Slept Smelt Swept Wept	Meant Slept Smelt Swept Wept
Hang Stick Strike Win	Hung Stuck Struck Won	Hung Stuck Struck Won
Blow Grow Throw Fly	Blew Grew Threw Flew	Blown Grown Thrown Flown
Know Draw	Knew Drew	Known Drawn
Drive Ride Rise Write	Drove Rode Rose Wrote	Driven Ridden Risen Written
Feed Hold Lead Meet Read	Fed Held Led Met Read	Fed Held Led Met Read
Forbid Forgive Give	Forbade Forgave Gave	Forbidden Forgiven Given
Break Choose Freeze Speak Steal Wake	Broke Chose Froze Spoke Stole Woke	Broken Chosen Frozen Spoken Stolen Woken
Lay Pay	Laid Paid	Laid Paid
Sell Tell	Sold Told	Sold Told
Shake Take	Shook Took	Shaken Taken

1-я форма	2-я форма	3-я форма
Stand Understand	Stood Understood	Stood Understood
Burst Cost Cut Hit Hurt Let Put Set Shut Spread	Burst Cost Cut Hit Hurt Let Put Set Shut Spread	Burst Cost Cut Hit Hurt Let Put Set Shut Spread
Burn Learn	Burnt Learnt	Burnt Learnt
Bite Hide	Bit Hid	Bitten Hidden
Shoot Shine	Shot Shone	Shot Shone
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
See	Saw	Seen
Lose	Lost	Lost
Light	Lit	Lit
Sit	Sat	Sat
Lie	Lay	Lain
Hear	Heard	Heard
Leave	Left	Left
Say	Said	Said
Make	Made	Made
Have	Had	Had
Do	Did	Done
Show	Showed	Shown

APPENDIX 7

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

Название	Вопрос	Ответ
Общие вопросы General questions	Do you <u>work</u> ? Is she <u>reading</u> ?	Yes, I do / No, I don't . Yes, she is / No, she isn't .
Альтернативные вопросы Alternative questions	Have you <u>been</u> to London or (have you been to) Paris? Does he <u>know</u> French or English?	I have been to London. He <u>knows</u> English.
Разделительные вопросы Tag-questions	You <u>work</u> much, don't you? She can't <u>speak</u> English, can she?	Yes, I do / No, I don't . No, she can't / Yes, she can .
Специальные вопросы Special questions	Where do you <u>work</u> ? What is she <u>reading</u> ? Who knows this story?	I <u>work</u> at a university. She is <u>reading</u> a book. He (does).

APPENDIX 8

ДЕЛОВАЯ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИЯ

1. Структура и смысловые части делового письма

Схема делового письма

	Letterhead (including the company's name and sender's address) (Заголовок, включающий наименование компании и адрес отправителя)
	Date (Дата)
Recipient's address (the name and the address of the person to whom you are writing (addressee)) (Имя и адрес получателя)	
Salutation (Обращение)	
Subject line (Содержание письма)	
	Message (Текст)
Complimentary clause (Заключительная формула вежливости)	
Signature (Подпись)	
Writer's identification (Расшифровка подписи)	
Reference initials (Инициалы автора письма и исполнителя)	
Enclosure (Приложения)	

Образец делового письма

Interice Inc.
2358 Yates Road
Los Angeles, Ca. 00007, USA

May 24, 2002

Mr. Jack Baily
President, Rotary Club
2554 Seventh Street
Westport, Connecticut 06881-2765

Dear Jack,

Subject: Business seminar

Thank you for your invitation to lead a business seminar for high-school students for the next two months.

Unfortunately, I've already made other commitments for those dates.

I hope the enclosed book of mine (not printed yet) will help those who are going to work instead of me. Please let me know how else I might support the present seminar.

Sincerely,

Don Lyman

Lyman Oriental Imports, Inc.

DL/gt

Enclosure: book

Схема расположения частей адреса на конверте делового письма

Марка	
Sender's name and address	
Имя отправителя и/или название организации	Указание на способ доставки
Номер дома, название улицы	
Город, почтовый индекс (ZIP code)	
Страна	
	Recipient's name and address (Addressee)
	Имя получателя и/или название организации
	Номер дома, название улицы
	Город, почтовый индекс (ZIP code)
	Страна

Образец оформления конверта

Dr. I.Ivanov	
St. Petersburg State University	Stamp
of Refrigeration and	
Food Engineering	Express Delivery
9 Lomonosova str.	
St. Petersburg 191002	
Russia	Sleigh Ltd
	99 Shandwick Place
	Edinburgh EH2 4SD
	Scotland

Схема служебной записки (Мемо)

To (кому):	Date (дата):
From (от кого):	
Subject (содержание):	
Message (Текст)	
The writer's initials (Инициалы автора записки)	

Образец служебной записки

To: Barry Lehman	Date: 24 April
From: John Black	
Subject: price quotations, costs of transport and insurance	
Here is the information you required about the Red Tunnel shipping services Yokohama – Southampton: &14,000 for our cargo of word processors plus &2,000 all-risks insurance.	
Do you need more information?	
J.B.	

**Образец написания биографии
(Curriculum Vitae/CV) или (Resume)**

CURRICULUM VITAE / RESUME

Surname: SIDOROVA

First and middle names: NINA VIKTOROVNA

Telephone: Home: (812) 315-7893
Work: (812) 251-0540

Personal details:

Date and place of birth: 24 January 1986, St. Petersburg, Russia

Marital status: Married, 1 child

Address: 38 Galernaya Street, Apt. 15, St. Petersburg 190000, Russia

Mobility: I am not able to travel much, because my son is only 2 years old.

Qualifications:

Professional: M. Sc. degree in Food Engineering

Languages: English (speaking, reading and translating)

Education: 1992 – 2002 School No. 2

34 Nalichnaya Street, St. Petersburg 199226, Russia

Secondary Education Certificate

2002 – 2007 St. Petersburg State University of Refrigeration
and Food Engineering

9 Lomonosova Street, St. Petersburg 191002, Russia

M. Sc. degree in Refrigeration Engineering

Career details:

2002 – 2007 student, Department of Food Engineering,
University of Refrigeration and Food Engineering

since 2007 technologist, Stepan Razin Brewery

Referees:

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APPENDIX 9

СПИСОК ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ, ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ И СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

ab initio – с начала
A.D. (Anno Domini) – нашей эры
a.m. (ante meridiem) – до полудня
a posteriori – на основании опыта
a priori – заранее, независимо от опыта
cf. (confer) – сравните
ceteris paribus – при прочих равных условиях
с. (circa) – приблизительно, около
e.g. (exempli gratia) = for example – например
et al. – и другие
etc. (et cetera) – и так далее
ib., ibid. (ibidem) – там же, в том же месте
i.e. (id est) = that is – то есть
in situ – на своем месте
in vitro – в лабораторном сосуде, вне организма
in vivo – в естественных условиях, на живом организме
med. (medium) – середина, средний
N.B. (nota bene) – примечание, отметка
per capita – на душу населения
per se – сам по себе, по существу
p.m. (post meridiem) – после полудня
pro et con (pro et contra) – за и против
pro forma – формально, для вида
versus (vers, vs.) – против, в сравнении с, в зависимости от
vice versa (v.v.) – наоборот
vide infra – см. ниже
vide supra – см. выше
viz (videlicet) – а именно

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	3
1. СТРУКТУРА ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА	5
2. СКАЗУЕМЫЕ	6
3. АРТИКЛИ	7
4. ПРЕДЛОГИ	8
5. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ	11
6. НАРЕЧИЯ	14
7. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА «TO BE»	15
8. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ФУНКЦИИ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ	17
9. ФОРМАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ	18
10. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА «TO HAVE»	21
11. МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ СЛОВА «IT»	22
12. МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ СЛОВ «THAT»/«THOSE»	22
13. ФУНКЦИИ СЛОВА «ONE»	27
14. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ	29
15. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ	30
16. ЧЕТЫРЕ ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА	32
17. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА (СХЕМА ФОРМАЛЬНЫХ ПРИЗНАКОВ СКАЗУЕМОГО)	33
18. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ	39
19. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ	43
20. МНОГОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЬ ГЛАГОЛОВ «TO BE», «TO HAVE», «TO DO»	52
21. ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ	57
22. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН	61
23. БЕССОЮЗНЫЕ ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ	62

24. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ ЧАСТЕЙ РЕЧИ	65
25. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ	67
26. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.....	70
27. ИНВЕРСИЯ.....	71
28. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ «SHOULD», «WOULD».....	74
29. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА	77
30. ПРИЧАСТИЕ	81
31. ГЕРУНДИЙ.....	86
32. ИНФИНИТИВ	90
33. СУБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ.....	93
34. ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ	95
35. ПРЕДЛОЖНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ	98
СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ.....	102
APPENDIX 1	103
APPENDIX 2	108
APPENDIX 3	111
APPENDIX 4	115
APPENDIX 5	117
APPENDIX 6	118
APPENDIX 7	124
APPENDIX 8	125
APPENDIX 9	130

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