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MODERN  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
PRACTICE

Сборник упражнений  
на базе экономической лексики

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Сборник упражнений составлен на материале оригинальных английских текстов последних лет, освещает основные грамматические трудности английского языка, характерные для текстов экономического содержания. Сборник может быть использован на занятиях со студентами и аспирантами экономических вузов, а также может быть полезен для специалистов, которым по роду своей деятельности приходится читать литературу по экономической проблематике.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

“Modern English Grammar Practice” представляет собой сборник упражнений по английской грамматике, ориентированный на студентов и аспирантов экономических специальностей, а также на бизнесменов, в практической деятельности которых возникает необходимость обращаться к оригинальным английским материалам, то есть знакомиться с актуальными проблемами бизнеса и экономики англоязычных стран, которые находят свое отражение как в многочисленных периодических изданиях, так и в монографиях.

Сборник построен таким образом, чтобы дать возможность читателю выбрать те грамматические темы, которые он хочет повторить. Сначала он может ознакомиться с теоретической частью темы, а затем выполнить столько заданий, закрепляющих навык перевода, сколько ему будет необходимо. Предлагаемые задания, как правило, имеют нарастающий уровень сложности – от “intermediate” до “upper-intermediate/advanced”. Так, в частности, задания на перевод с русского языка на английский в основном предназначены для уровня языковой подготовки “upper-intermediate”. Для этих заданий имеются ключи.

В конце сборника имеются тексты небольшого объема (1000–1500 печ. знаков), взятые из современных периодических источников и предназначенные, главным образом, для письменного перевода, хотя, при достаточном уровне языковой подготовки, часть из них может быть переведена устно. В этих текстах в концентрированном виде представлены те грамматические особенности, которые характерны для экономической литературы и которые подробно объяснены в предлагаемом сборнике.

То, что все грамматические темы базируются на экономической лексике, поможет читателю, наряду с грамматикой, усваивать также и крайне необходимую для экономистов и бизнесменов лексику.

Первоначальный вариант сборника в течение ряда лет апробировался в Санкт-Петербургском Государственном университете экономики и финансов (СПГУЭФ), включался в качестве составной части в курс обучения английскому языку студентов старших курсов и аспирантов, а также использовался слушателями президентской программы по подготовке экономистов.

“Modern English Grammar Practice” – сборник, созданный в результате многолетнего исследования информационного потока по проблемам экономики и бизнеса, будет полезным, как хочется надеяться, для всех, кому нужно повысить свою квалификацию в области перевода экономической литературы.

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## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий .....	7
Таблица видо-временных форм английского глагола (активный залог) .....	12
Группа времен Indefinite (активный залог) .....	13
Группа времен Continuous (активный залог) .....	17
Группа времен Perfect (активный залог) .....	20
Группа времен Perfect Continuous .....	29
Таблица видо-временных форм английского глагола (пассивный залог) .....	33
Пассивный залог (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect tenses) .....	34
Таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов .....	48
Составное модальное глагольное сказуемое .....	49
Модальное глагольное сказуемое с Perfect Infinitive .....	56
Различные функции глаголов “to be” и “to have” .....	59
Причастие I .....	61
Независимый причастный оборот .....	68
Причастие II .....	79
Синонимические формы с суффиксом “-ed” .....	86
Герундий .....	89
Отглагольное существительное .....	105
Герундиальные обороты .....	106
Инфинитив .....	113
Объектный инфинитивный оборот (Complex Object) .....	151
Субъектный инфинитивный оборот (Complex Subject) .....	162
Предложный инфинитивный оборот (for + noun + infinitive) ....	187
Сослагательное наклонение и условные предложения .....	208
Согласование времен .....	230
Бессоюзные определительные придаточные предложения .....	236
Бессоюзные дополнительные придаточные предложения .....	245

Придаточные-подлежащие предложения .....	246
Придаточные-сказуемые предложения .....	248
Различные типы сложноподчиненных предложений .....	252
Обороты “there + be” и “there + сказуемое” .....	275
Инверсия .....	286
Слова-заместители .....	301
Усилительная конструкция .....	305
Сложные союзы “both ... and”, “either ... or”, “neither ... nor” ....	307
Двойное отрицание .....	308
Конверсия .....	310
Сводное упражнение на пройденный грамматический материал .....	313
Тест на определение сказуемого .....	315
Тексты для письменного перевода, содержащие лексико-грамматические трудности .....	317

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## СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

*Правило: односложные прилагательные и наречия и двусложные прилагательные и наречия, оканчивающиеся на “-у”, образуют степени сравнения путем добавления суффиксов: -er (для сравнительной степени) и -est (для превосходной степени). В последнем случае необходимо употреблять определенный артикль. Все остальные двусложные и многосложные прилагательные и наречия образуют степени сравнения путем добавления перед ними слов “more” и “the most”. Исключением из правила являются:*

*good – better – the best;            bad – worse – the worst;*  
*far – farther – the farthest;        little – less – the least;*  
*much – more – the most.*

**Упр. 1.** Переведите предложения, содержащие прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степенях сравнения (А), а также предложения, в которых имеются различные сравнительные конструкции (В, С).

### А

1. Long-term gains are achieved by working smarter, by finding or creating better and more imaginative ways of using our available resources.
2. The main trend in our time is towards a healthier political climate in the world.
3. Easier said than done.
4. Natural resources and energy are getting scarcer and more expensive.
5. Everything will be in shorter supply, from material goods to government services.
6. Officials are worried that demonstrations may become bigger and more violent.
7. There are fewer but more expert salesmen with more decision-making authority.
8. One of the longest established engineering industries in Denmark is shipbuilding.

9. The firm has safety equipment to meet the toughest everyday problem.
10. This national society hands out awards for the brainiest students.
11. They call for tighter quality control.
12. We see a great deal more boss-subordinate socializing today than ten years ago.
13. Bosses today are younger and closer in age to the workers they supervise.
14. "The hardest thing about English is the prepositions and adverbs", students usually say.
15. This war was the bloodiest in the history of mankind.
16. Workers are increasingly less tolerant of dirty, unpleasant jobs regardless of the payrate.
17. Inequality has grown and those most in need of improvement have benefited least.
18. Higher productivity means more effective use of resources and more output per unit of input.
19. Perhaps the best measure of quality is customer satisfaction with the firm's overall service or product.
20. Our plant with the least automation and least investment is turning out the best quality.
21. A better machine, shoe, steak will usually command a higher price.
22. Most companies are seeking to employ their capital to its fullest extent in business.
23. Our continent (Europe) needs not shallower but deeper global co-operation.
24. They prefer to channel funds toward India's neediest business sectors.
25. Japan now has the third largest military budget in the world.
26. The lower prices at these stores offset the lack of service and convenience.
27. Los Angeles earthquake relief was the costliest in the nation's history.
28. People found that they lacked motivation at work and they became, at best, alienated from their jobs and, at worst, affected by mental and even physical stress.
29. The average manager takes between six and nine months after appointment to reach his highest level of performance.

30. This information should be transmitted at the earliest possible moment.
31. But although the situation is still quite sketchy and unclear for the most part some general directions are beginning to become clearer.
32. I can remember the days when it was axiomatic that the best computer was the biggest computer.
33. They were battling the worst recession in recent memory.
34. Soon, however, Johnson too called on the Cabinet less and less.
35. He is convinced that because he does better than everybody else he is doing the best that is possible.
36. The workers themselves suffered the most.
37. We all want to serve our customers to the best of our ability.
38. San Francisco is one of the costliest cities in the USA.
39. People are harder to model than physical processes and organization structure.
40. The aerospace industry is by far the largest user of titanium.
41. The average family man is now no better-off than he was six years ago.
42. People learn differently not less well as they grow older.
43. The country's leading forecasting organisations have become gloomier about prospects for overall economic growth.
44. Much of the credit for a dramatic slowing of slaughter by auto in the US is due to better and safer highways.
45. Many new users are considerably less knowledgeable about computers than their counterparts in the past.

**B. The (larger) ... the (more) ...**

1. The higher a person's income, the higher the tax rate.
2. The greater the rate of growth of the economy, the greater the increase in the level of well-being.
3. The higher an engineer moves up in an organization, the broader is his base of contacts.
4. The more competition, the lower the prices.
5. The more the rich steal, the poorer are the poor.
6. The stronger a product habit, the more difficult it is for a competitive product to break it.
7. Your body is the baggage you must carry through life. The more excess baggage, the shorter the trip.

8. The more your employees know about your wage and salary program and how it is determined, the better.
9. The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph.

### **C. Различные типы сравнительных конструкций**

1. As many as nine of the firm's senior management started as drivers.
2. In Great Britain ten years ago the 20 highest paid directors received as much as 454 "average" male manual workers, by last year they were paid more than 722 such workers.
3. Their production costs are as much as 70% less than US costs.
4. Youth unemployment in Britain has risen three times as fast as unemployment among the working population as a whole.
5. He was concerned as much with history as with economics.
6. In many companies a person's pay and a company's pay policies are guarded as jealously as new product developments.
7. The employees are as motivated and knowledgeable in their areas of expertise as those in the West.
8. Nothing is quite as complicated as man who is precisely at the spearhead and the very cutting edge of evolution itself.
9. This statement is as true of this country as it is of Sweden.
10. He employs as few people as possible and lets machine do the work.
11. Decisions on resources are based as much on political and social concerns as on the technical and economic facts.
12. This is as intense a time as I can remember.
13. Problems as severe as those take years not months to solve.
14. Your security is only as good as its weakest link.
15. Mr. T. is as thirsty as ever for acquisitions.
16. The risk is very high but then so is the reward.
17. Just as individuals vary then so do firms.

**Упр. 2.** Употребите правильную форму степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий, исходная форма которых приводится в скобках.

1. China will find the (good) managers for its companies only when it chooses them from the (wide) pool.

2. The political situation is (sound) than ever before.
3. They did the work in the (little) possible time.
4. New rules give foreigners the (free) access to Shanghai residential property.
5. Our plant with (little) automation and (little) investment is turning out (good) quality.
6. Most companies are seeking to employ their capital *to its* (full) *extent* in business.
7. Japan now has *the third* (large) military budget in the world.
8. They were battling (bad) recession in recent memory.
9. The workers themselves suffered (*much* – *больше всего*).
10. San Francisco is one *of* (costly) cities in the USA.

**Упр. 3.** Переведите на английский язык предложения, используя соответствующие формы степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Исходная форма дана в конце предложения в скобках.

1. Но чем крупнее его компания становится, тем труднее ей управлять. (**big; hard**)
2. Чем выше должность менеджера, тем больше информации он имеет. (**high up; much**)
3. Чем больше мы покупаем технических устройств, тем больше мы нуждаемся в услугах по ремонту. (**much; much**)
4. Первая задача гораздо легче, чем вторая. (**far easy**)
5. Перемены меньше всего просматриваются (ощущаются) в политике. (**little**)
6. На большей территории страны сейчас наблюдается самая засушливая за последние 50 лет весна. (**dry**)
7. Более дешевые авиабилеты привели к более интенсивному использованию этого вида транспорта. (**low; heavy traffic**)
8. Более качественное корпоративное управление имеет прямое отношение к (*be correlated with*) более высоким доходам. (**good; high**)
9. Самый широкий ассортимент материалов и товаров производится в Великобритании. (**wide**)
10. Чем больше общество производит, тем оно богаче. (**much; rich**)

# ТАБЛИЦА ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

(активный залог)

(V – словарная форма глагола; V2 – 2-я форма глагола;  
V3 – 3-я форма глагола, т.е. причастие II; V-ing – причастие I)

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
	<i>констатация факта</i>	<i>процесс</i>	<i>завершенность, результат</i>	<i>процесс в течение некоторого периода времени</i>
P R E S E N T	<b>V, V-s</b> I write, he writes Я пишу, он пишет	<b>am</b> <b>is } V-ing</b> <b>are</b> I am writing Я пишу (сейчас)	<b>have</b> <b>has } V-ed,</b> <b>        } V3</b> I have written He has said Я/Он напи- сал (уже, только что)	<b>have</b> <b>        } been V-ing</b> <b>has</b> I have been writing Я пишу (уже час, уже с двух часов)
P A S T	<b>V-ed, V2</b> I wrote I asked Я писал, я спраши- вал (вче- ра, два дня тому назад)	<b>was</b> <b>        } V-ing</b> <b>were</b> I was writing Я писал (вчера в 3 часа, когда он позво- нил)	<b>had V-ed, V3</b> I had written I had asked Я написал (вчера к 3 часам, до того, как он позвонил)	<b>had been V-ing</b> I had been writing Я писал (уже два часа, когда он позвонил)
F U T U R E	<b>shall</b> <b>        } V</b> <b>will</b> I shall write Я буду писать (завтра)	<b>shall</b> <b>        } be V-ing</b> <b>will</b> I shall be writing Я буду писать (завтра в 2 часа)	<b>shall</b> <b>        } have V-ed</b> <b>will V3</b> I shall have written Я напишу (завтра к двум часам)	<b>shall</b> <b>        } have been</b> <b>will } V-ing</b> I shall have been writing Я буду писать (завтра уже два часа, когда он позвонит)

## ГРУППА ВРЕМЕН INDEFINITE

### (активный залог)

**Упр. 1.** Переведите предложения, сказуемое которых стоит в группе времен Indefinite (активный залог). Задайте один общий вопрос и несколько специальных вопросов к каждому предложению.

1. The federal bureaucracy shapes and implements federal policy.
2. Indeed, with only about 6 per cent of the world's population the United States uses about 30 per cent of the world's energy production.
3. For nearly 300 years Americans used increasingly sophisticated technology to exploit these resources.
4. The Defence Department's share of the total federal budget usually ranges between 25 and 30 per cent.
5. In the 30 years before the Revolution the Russia economy grew at between 5–6% per annum.
6. The top three billionaires now own more wealth than the combined GDP's of the 48 poorest countries.
7. In 1898 the United States fought the Spanish-American War to free Cuba from Spanish rule.
8. The demand for the product will vary with time.
9. His resume shows rapid promotion and accompanying salary increases.
10. He recruited a staff of over 100 foreign-policy specialists.
11. For three solid months I didn't receive a phone call from the President.
12. Inflation erodes our real wages.
13. The full-year figures showed a downturn.
14. Lawmakers peppered oil executives with questions about the workings of the oil and gasoline markets, pausing only momentarily – if at all – for answers.
15. About one American worker in four depends for his job on the activities of government directly or indirectly.
16. The cold war threatened the very survival of the human species.
17. Families in which the husband works while his wife stays home are no longer in the majority in the US.
18. Woodrow Wilson did not involve his Cabinet in major decisions during World War I.

19. The development of management skills will not come about solely by reading books or attending courses.

**Упр. 2.** Переведите на английский язык вопросительные и отрицательные формы предложений. Исходная форма глагола дана в скобках.

1. Кто в прошлом месяце принял на работу этих специалистов? (recruit)
2. Почему его резюме не содержит сведений о его первом месте работы? (show)
3. Кто владеет основными природными ресурсами страны? (own)
4. Кто воплощает в жизнь государственную политику? (implement)
5. Почему они в истёкшем квартале не использовали более совершенную (sophisticated) технологию для добычи угля? (use; extract)
6. Когда ему позвонит руководитель проекта?
7. В прошлом году администрация не уволила ни одного работника. (fire = dismiss)
8. Вчера он не уехал в командировку. (go on business)
9. Он не будет поступать на работу в эту фирму. (apply for)

**Упр. 3.** Раскройте скобки и употребите сказуемое в нужном времени. Помните о том, что FUTURE INDEFINITE tense не используется в придаточных предложениях времени и условия; вместо него используется PRESENT INDEFINITE tense.

<i>союзы, вводящие придаточные времени</i>		<i>союзы, вводящие придаточные условия</i>	
when	while	if	unless
as soon as	as long as	provided	providing
till	until	on condition that	in case
before	after		
once			

1. The government cannot reverse the decision, unless the issue (gain) national attention and there (be) widespread support.

2. Businessmen of all stripes will take a lot of convincing before they (put) big money into Russia.
3. Once you are in the business, you (have got) to have absolutely the best equipment.
4. So once you (have) an aim you can collect and organize the information connected with that aim.
5. Strategies are no good unless people (be) committed to them.
6. We cannot long remain a leader in high tech unless we also (have) a strong manufacturing base.
7. China will continue its underground nuclear test programme until a test ban (come) into force.
8. He will stay on as foreign minister at least until the conference (conclude) next week.
9. The company will offer to build apartments within a period of a few years, provided clients (put) money down immediately.
10. How bad will things have to get before all member states (agree) any action against Turkey?
11. He will implement a moratorium on all sales of assets until after restructuring (be) completed in 2005.
12. The conglomerates feels they will perish unless they (take part) in the Internet business.
13. As long as users (be) not fully aware of the exact role of audit reports, confusion will not subside.
14. He is very likely to be the country's next prime minister before this week (be) out.
15. Of course, much more research is needed before the theory (gain) widespread acceptance.
16. Until Russia (develop) a credible legal system that protects property rights, economic prosperity will be limited to the boom-and-bust cycles of world oil prices.
17. Some trade barriers will always exist as long as any two counties (have) different sets of laws.
18. You'll make your payment exactly when it (be) due.
19. He can occupy this job, as long as he (have) ability to match it.
20. Unless we (learn) from the bitter lessons of our history we shall never escape the vortex of poverty and injustice.
21. He will remain President until his current six-year term (end) in 2006.
22. The public will be notified about these plans only after decisions (be) made.

23. About 40,000 cars a day will use the road once it (be) completed.
24. A politician will support your proposition only as long as it (be) politically popular or uncommonly rewarding.
25. Their week-long protest will continue until a 45 per cent pay rise (be) granted.
26. This product may be launched before 2005 (be) out.
27. They threaten to continue their action until the government (listen) to their complaints.
28. They will begin to view their mobile phones as an essential tool once their incomes (begin) to rise.
29. No money will be given to Russia until the government (present) a feasible crisis plan.
30. Until teachers (be) properly paid, good quality people will not be attracted to the profession.
31. These sectors will suffer badly if sterling (fall) sharply against the single European currency.
32. If the current president (win) a second term, he will owe a debt to women.
33. If you (not take) reasonable, controlled risks, you won't grow.

**Упр. 4.** Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Если изменятся обстоятельства (ситуация), то изменится и линия партии.
2. Он не узнает об этом до тех пор, пока (*until after*) не услышит передачу новостей по телевизору. (Он узнает об этом только из...)
3. Они не поверят ему до тех пор, пока (*until after*) он не приведет свидетелей. (Они поверят ему только тогда...)
4. Им не будут сообщать об утечке газа в течение 20 минут, после того как это произойдет. (Им об утечке газа сообщат только через 20 минут.)
5. Если мы будем выполнять нашу работу хорошо, то мы внесем свой вклад в развитие отечественной и мировой экономики.
6. Если мы не будем рисковать, то конкуренты нас обгонят.

## ГРУППА ВРЕМЕН CONTINUOUS

(активный залог)

### be + Participle I

Сказуемое в группе времен Continuous образуется из двух частей: вспомогательного глагола “be” (в соответствующем времени – present, past or future) и Participle I (являющегося смысловой частью сказуемого).

Сказуемое в группе времен Continuous служит для обозначения: а) незаконченных, длящихся в определенный момент времени действий; б) действий, отражающих временное положение вещей или постепенные перемены; в) действий, которые должны произойти в ближайшем будущем.

Переводится глаголами несовершенного вида.

Список глаголов, которые, как правило, не используются в Continuous tenses:

а) глаголы, выражающие мнение или умственную деятельность: **believe, doubt, feel, guess, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, suppose, understand;**

б) глаголы, обозначающие чувства: **dislike, hate, like, love, prefer;**

с) глаголы, обозначающие принадлежность чего-л. кому-л.: **belong, have, own, possess;**

д) глаголы, обозначающие абстрактные отношения: **appear** (казаться), **be, concern, consist of, contain, depend on, deserve, fit, include, involve, lack, matter, need, owe, require, resemble, seem;**

е) глаголы, обозначающие чувственное восприятие: **see, hear;**

ф) глаголы, обозначающие физические свойства предметов: **measure, taste, smell, sound, weigh.**

**Упр. 1.** Переведите предложения, сказуемое которых стоит в группе времен *Continuous* (активный залог). Задайте один общий вопрос и несколько специальных вопросов к каждому предложению.

1. In Kenya, for example, the birth rate is running at four per cent annually.

2. In Britain tourism is now supporting about 1.4 million jobs.
3. The use of computers as a management tool is steadily increasing.
4. We are now coming to realize that every event in some way effects everything else.
5. Zimbabwe's gold sector is seeing a revival in exploration and development activity despite the recent slide in gold prices on world markets.
6. Peruvian companies are seeing growing opportunities for financing themselves domestically.
7. While other European countries were progressing Britain was moving backwards.
8. Something is going wrong in the global financial system.
9. Indeed, the gap between the rich and the poor is progressing more rapidly than at any time in recent history.
10. You feel you are stagnating in your current job.
11. These countries are increasing competitive pressures in international trade.
12. The gulf between the middle class and the disadvantaged people with little or no education is getting wider and wider.
13. The behavioural management sciences are assuming increasing importance.
14. The leading companies are looking to build dominant global positions.
15. They were really having problems.
16. In developing countries, too, people are having fewer children.
17. We are just being stupid by not keeping the market informed.
18. We are still feeling a little nervous after last year's stock market performance.
19. The Internet is enabling a new way of life that I call "the Web lifestyle".
20. But anyone who expects immediate changes is not being objective.
21. The fire, which started in mid-afternoon, was still burning as darkness fell.
22. He expects that by 2005, some \$4 billion will be coming from completely new areas of business.
23. The White House will be hoping that he can do the job.
24. Some California manufacturers were having difficulty obtaining raw materials needed.

25. If appointed, Mr. F. will be aiming to do the same job for Wall Street.
26. Environmentalists are contending that existing Federal standards are often inadequate.
27. The gap between Britain's "big earners" and workers on average pay is widening.
28. This year, as in every single year throughout the 1980s, Britain is spending on its armed forces 6 per cent of total national output compared to a EuroNato average of 4%.
29. Sales are flattening after two years of strong growth.
30. Investors are getting increasingly choosy about buying US shares.
31. Now manufacturing and assembly improvement are getting more emphasis.
32. Mexico is stumbling toward democracy.
33. At the age of 62 he is taking early retirement.
34. The organization structure in today's factory is still undergoing change.
35. In addition the Exchange is considering extending working hours.
36. As a result of mergers and takeovers companies were becoming larger.
37. By 1990s more than 20 million low-income people were receiving food stamps each month.
38. When J.F. Smith was running this company he laid down some simple rules.
39. When he was running for the Presidency he promised a reduction in armament expenditures.
40. When F.D. Roosevelt took office in 1933 banks in many parts of the country were failing.
41. The Declaration of Independence recognized the great changes that were taking place in the colonies.

**Упр. 2.** Переведите предложения на английский язык. Исходная форма глагола дана в скобках в конце предложений.

*Помните, что для обозначения действий, которые произойдут в ближайшем будущем, используется Present Continuous tense.*

1. В этом месяце Международный валютный фонд проведёт ежегодное собрание. (have a meeting)

2. В следующем году он совершит путешествие по Австралии и Новой Зеландии. (take a trip)
3. Мы являемся свидетелями (наблюдаем за) изменений в поведении потребителей. (see)
4. Потребление чая в мире увеличивается от полутора до двух процентов в год. (increase)
5. Он получал особенно хорошие результаты с помощью этой методики (*procedure*). (have results)
6. В настоящее время мы переживаем депрессию (спад). (experience)

## ГРУППА ВРЕМЕН PERFECT

(активный залог)

### have + Participle II

Перфектные времена образуются из двух составных частей: вспомогательного глагола “have” (в соответствующем времени – present, past or future) и Participle II (смысловой части; второе название этой формы – 3-я форма глагола).

Перфектные времена выражают наличие результата действия, который может наблюдаться в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.

**Present Perfect** употребляется:

1) в предложениях без обстоятельств времени, когда говорящий хочет подчеркнуть не само действие, а его результат:

- I have solved this problem.

2) в предложениях с наречиями или обстоятельствами неопределенного времени: **already, ever, just, never, often, recently, lately, yet**, в отдельных случаях с наречиями **seldom, rarely, always, generally, sometimes** и т.п.:

- Have you ever been to Italy?
- I have seen this film a few times.

3) в предложениях с обстоятельственными словами и наречиями определенного времени в тех случаях, когда указываемый период времени еще не закончился к моменту речи: **today, this morning, this week, all day**:

- I've worked hard this week.

4) в предложениях с обстоятельствами времени, указывающими на период, в течение которого происходило или могло происходить действие, начиная с какого-то момента прошедшего времени и вплоть до настоящего времени: **lately, for a long time, how long, so far, up to now, up to the present, for 3 hours, for the past 2 hours (days, years)** и др. или с обстоятельствами, указывающими только начало такого периода (обычно с союзом **since** – с, с тех пор как):

- Have you been to the theatre lately?
- So much has happened, since I saw you last.

**Past Perfect** обычно употребляется:

1) в сложных предложениях. Глагол в главном предложении выражает прошедшее действие и употребляется в форме **Past Indefinite**, а глагол в придаточном предложении выражает действие, происходившее ранее первого действия, и употребляется в форме **Past Perfect**:

- When we came to the station the train had gone.

2) с предлогом **by** (к):

- We had finished our experiment by 5 o'clock.

**Future Perfect** употребляется в простых предложениях с обстоятельствами, указывающими на время, к которому действие будет закончено, или в сложных предложениях для указания действия, которое будет завершено до другого действия в будущем.

- We'll have completed our experiments before you return.

Примечание:

1) сказуемое в предложении употребляется в одном из Perfect tenses в тех случаях, когда его нельзя употребить в одном из Perfect Continuous tenses (список таких глаголов приводится в теме Continuous tenses).

- Trinidad has been a plantation-society for 300 years.
- The hotels have had an online booking system *since 1996*.
- The situation is still much the same as it has been for the *past two hundred years* or so.
- Nine per cent of the work force has been out of work for *more than two years*.

2) в предложениях времени и условия вместо Future Perfect tense (по смыслу) используется Present Perfect tense:

• They'll only come home *once* all police and soldiers have left.

• *After* you have read through your speech a few times, underline each key phrase or word which explains the meaning of that particular sentence.

3) если период времени, в течение которого происходит действие, достаточно велик, то вместо Perfect Continuous tenses, как правило, используются Perfect tenses:

• *Over the course of two millennia* a succession of races has invaded and colonized Tunisia.

## PRESENT PERFECT

**Упр. 1.** Переведите предложения, сказуемое которых стоит в *Present Perfect*, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени. Задайте один общий вопрос и несколько специальных вопросов к каждому предложению.

1. He has just rung you up.
2. Their way of life has changed little over the centuries.
3. We have made big progress in the education sector in the last two years.
4. I have not heard from him since he left.
5. America has had a racist strain for as long as it has been a society.
6. Since he was in charge the exchange rate has been stable.
7. In the last month the Red Cross has distributed more than 40 tons of food across the country (Albania).
8. They have long suffered from a leadership vacuum.
9. We spent last summer together but I have not seen them since.
10. Mr. West has been out since 7 o'clock.
11. I haven't had a letter from Mary since Christmas.
12. Tom has been away from school for two weeks.
13. Everything has been alright up to the present.
14. He has often been there.
15. I haven't been out of town for a long time.
16. He has been out of work for a long time.

17. Over the last 10 years the Japanese market place has grown from 8% to 41%.
18. So far 15 incidents have claimed more than 1,400 victims.
19. Capable executives have always been in short supply and probably always will be.
20. The gap between the bottom 20% and the top 20% of humanity has widened from 30:1 to 74:1 over the past three decades.
21. These general rules have evolved over time.
22. This is an expanding business and it has grown ten times (in terms of acquisition) within the last three years alone.
23. Tremendous changes have taken place in the world during the past 30 years.
24. Natural real output in the United States has grown steadily throughout this century.
25. As trade between nations becomes easier, wholesalers will have opportunities that have been difficult to realize in the past.
26. I've not seen much of her lately.
27. She has not been well lately.
28. This company has pioneered in this technology since 1937.
29. The best course so far has been to wait.
30. The production monopoly has gone already.
31. I've had these good ideas all along but have never had the influence or ability to test them.
32. Over the past twenty or thirty years the banking systems of most developed countries have changed considerably in several directions.
33. The approach described here has evolved over a period of about ten years.
34. He has been in electronics for most of his life.
35. After 22 years as a high-flyer with IBM he has just started his new job.
36. The questions were honest and provoked a more open dialogue than students have seen in decades.
37. Health insurance has undergone a "devolution" in recent years.
38. He has finally decided that the end now fully justifies the means.
39. If there has been any sharp disagreement so far, the group has managed to keep it to themselves.

40. At last spring is upon us and the warm weather has returned.
41. So far, the currency's steep decline has not had much impact on the United States.
42. To date, the use of tax incentives has received most public attention.
43. Many during the last few years have voiced concern over our neglect of industrial R & D (research and development).
44. Historically, Europe has depended on US grain and minerals but Europe has now become a major grain exporter.
45. The EC countries traditionally have preferred to tie their imports and exports together.
46. The State Bank of India has been around since 1856.
47. Demand over the past few years has been flat.
48. Little has changed in the decade since our book was published.
49. The accident rate has remained virtually unchanged for the past ten years.
50. In the past, there have been too many cases of businesses ignoring the health and safety of workers, polluting the environment and selling worthless and even harmful goods.
51. The tourist season hitherto has been limited mainly to summer.
52. No Supreme Court Justice in the USA has ever been removed from office through impeachment.
53. Citizens have not always had much success in court cases against the bureaucracy.
54. Yet, in the long run, history has proved the wisdom of Truman's decision.
55. Over the years, the powers and duties of the President have grown steadily. Today, the President has taken on the main responsibility for national leadership.
56. Japan's electronics manufacturers have finally found their computer niche.
57. There has sometimes been competition between these agencies.
58. Since 1946 Congress has continued to pass laws giving Presidents more power to deal with economic problems.
59. Impeachment is such a drastic measure that it has been used very infrequently in the history of the USA.
60. Many executives still have shown little interest in the subjects of electronics, mathematics and so on.
61. In all my 15 years with the company I have never encountered a group as isolationist and uncooperative as programming.