

ОУД.03 Иностранный язык Преподаватель Блудова Елена Алексеевна

30.03.2020 – 1ФБ Тема: Грамматика : Complex Subject, Complex Object.

31.03.2020 - 1ФК1 Тема: Россия – география, история и современное политическое положение. Грамматика: Types of conditional clauses.

1ФК2 Тема: Грамматика : Complex Subject, Complex Object.

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1ФК2 Тема: Россия – география, история и современное политическое положение. Грамматика: Types of conditional clauses.

Complex Subject, Complex Object.

Образование Complex Object

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение (существительное в именительном падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже)	Инфинитив (или причастие I)
We	waited for	them	to begin the conversation.
Complex Object			
Мы	ждали, чтобы они начали разговор.		

Образование Complex Subject

Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение в именительном падеже)	Сказуемое	Инфинитив	Другие члены предложения
He	is known	to work	hard.
Complex Subject			
Известно, что он работает			усердно.

Разница между Complex Object и Complex Subject

Обратите внимание на различия в употреблении глагольных форм.

Случаи употребления	Complex Object	Complex Subject
после глаголов, выражающих желание (to want – хотеть, to wish –	I wanted him to be invited here – Я хотел, чтобы его	Не употребляется

желать, to like – любить)	пригласили сюда.	
после глаголов, выражающих предположение (to believe – полагать, считать; to expect – ожидать, to declare – заявлять, to suppose – полагать)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe him to be a very good person – Я полагаю, что он очень хороший человек. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в Present Simple Tense) • I expected her to arrive on time – Я ожидал, что она придет вовремя. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в Past Simple Tense) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is believed to be a very good person – Полагают, что он очень хороший человек. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге в настоящем времени) • She was expected to arrive on time – Ожидали, что она придет вовремя. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге в прошедшем времени)
после глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств (to see – видеть, to notice – замечать, to feel – чувствовать)	We heard him knock at the door – Мы слышали, как он постучал в дверь. (после глагола чувственного восприятия инфинитив употреблен без частицы to)	He was heard to knock at the door – Слышали, что он постучал в дверь. (после глагола чувственного восприятия в страдательном залоге инфинитив употребляется с частицей to)
после глаголов, выражающих просьбу, приказ, разрешение (to ask – просить, to allow – разрешать, to order – приказывать)	He asked for the letter to be sent off immediately – Он попросил, чтобы письмо было отправлено немедленно. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в Past Simple Tense)	He was asked to send the letter – Его попросили отправить письмо. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге в прошедшем времени)
после глаголов make (в значении заставлять) и let – позволять	The customs officer made Sally open her bag – Сотрудник таможни заставил Салли открыть свою сумку. (после глагола make инфинитив употреблен без частицы to)	Sally was made to open her bag – Салли заставили открыть свою сумку. (после глагола make в страдательном залоге инфинитив употребляется с частицей to)
после глаголов to seem, to appear – казаться, to prove – оказываться, to happen – случаться	Не употребляется	He seems to know English well – Кажется, он хорошо знает английский язык. (глаголы этой группы употребляются в действительном залоге)
когда сказуемое выражено глаголом-связкой to be со следующими прилагательными: likely – вероятный, unlikely – маловероятный, certain –	Не употребляется	He is likely to know her address – Он, вероятно, знает ее адрес.

Complex Object**Exercises****I. Write the sentences using the complex object**

1. The Smiths want _____ (we, visit) them next month.
2. Do you want _____ (she, post) the letter for you?
3. What does the teacher expect _____ (his pupils, do) during the lesson?
4. When do you expect _____ (they, arrive) ?
5. The man wouldn't like _____ (his son, become) a dentist.
6. Alice didn't expect _____ (the exams, start) in April.
7. Don't make _____ (I, repeat that again).
8. The teacher let _____ (the class, go) home early.
9. She wanted _____ (her husband, borrow) some money to buy a car.
10. I know _____ (he, be) a very experienced driver.
11. Nobody noticed _____ (we, leave) the room.
12. Tim didn't want _____ (Richard, be invite) to the party.
13. She made _____ (her daughter, do the chores).
14. What made _____ (you, believe) him?
15. Let _____ (Mary, explain) you everything.

II. Use the complex object with or without to

1. The mother made her son ____ tell the truth.
2. Let me ____ pay for the meal.
3. Lisa doesn't want Pete ____ come back.
4. Martha didn't expect David ____ ask such an embarrassing question.
5. They would like us ____ take part in the competition.
6. Glasses make him ____ look older.
7. My lawyer advised me not ____ tell anything to the police.
8. Having a car enables you ____ travel round more easily.
9. Don't let him ____ punish the child.
10. I've never been to England but I'd like ____ go there.

III. Make up the sentences.

1. her/ to/ the text/ the teacher/ wanted/ translate/ pupils.
2. recommend/ for my holidays/ you/ me/ where/ to go/ would?
3. her pupils/ the lessons/ doesn't/ the teacher/ miss/ want/ to.
4. always/ me/ my parents/ study/ encourage/ hard/ to/ at school.

5. invited/ for a few days/ Jane's/ to/ with them/ her/ stay/ friends.

IV. Rephrase the following sentences as in the example.

Example: He must wash the car. I want him to wash the car.

1. You mustn't be late for work. I don't want _____.
2. Clair must tidy her bedroom. I want _____.
3. She mustn't go to the disco. I don't want _____.
4. They must go to the school tomorrow. I want _____.
5. Gary mustn't make so much noise. I don't want _____.
6. You mustn't make a mess. I don't want _____.
7. He must mend his bike. I want _____.

Russia

The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. In area, it is one of the largest countries in the world. Airlines service many cities throughout the country. A flight from Moscow to Magadan takes eight hours.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. The oceans are: the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Pacific. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and by the Okhotsk Sea.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains. They are: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. There are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Urals, the longest mountain chain, separates Europe from Asia. There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. But the temperate zone with four distinct seasons prevails.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The broad Volga River system has a great historic, economic and cultural importance to Russia. It became the cradle of such ancient towns as Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod.

Numerous canals join all the rivers in the European part of Russia, making it the largest inland water transportation route in Europe.

The Volga River runs into the Caspian Sea, which is in reality, the largest lake in the world. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

The European part of Russia is densely populated. There are a lot of cities, towns and villages there.

Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, nickel, etc.

Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR, which are now independent states.

The history of Russia dates back to the year 862. Now Russia is a Presidential Republic.

Russia has always played an important role in the world. It is one of its leading Powers.

Questions to the text:

1. What is the territory of Russia?
2. What seas in Russia washed?
3. What is the main mountain in Russia?
4. What are the main Russian rivers?
5. What are the natural resources of Russia?

Types of conditional clauses

Conditional sentences

Conditional sentences are sometimes confusing for learners of English as a second language.

Watch out:

1. Which type of conditional sentences is it?
2. Where is the if-clause (e.g. at the beginning or at the end of the conditional sentence)?

There are three types of conditional sentences.

type	condition
I	condition possible to fulfill
II	condition in theory possible to fulfill
III	condition not possible to fulfill (too late)

1. Form

type	if-clause	main clause
I	Simple Present	will-future or (Modal + infinitive)
II	Simple Past	would + infinitive *
III	Past Perfect	would + have + past participle *

2. Examples (if-clause at the beginning)

type	if clause	main clause
I	If I study ,	I will pass the exam.
II	If I studied ,	I would pass the exam.
III	If I had studied ,	I would have passed the exam.

3. Examples (if-clause at the end)

type	main clause	if-clause
I	I will pass the exam	if I study .
II	I would pass the exam	if I studied .
III	I would have passed the exam	if I had studied .

4. Examples (affirmative and negative sentences)

type	Examples	
	long forms	short/contracted forms
I	+ If I study , I will pass the exam.	If I study , I'll pass the exam.

type		Examples	
		long forms	short/contracted forms
	-	If I study , I will not fail the exam. If I do not study , I will fail the exam.	If I study , I won't fail the exam. If I don't study , I ll fail the exam.
II	+	If I studied , I would pass the exam.	If I studied , I d pass the exam.
	-	If I studied , I would not fail the exam. If I did not study , I would fail the exam.	If I studied , I wouldn't fail the exam. If I didn't study , I d fail the exam.
III	+	If I had studied , I would have passed the exam.	If I d studied , I d have passed the exam.
	-	If I had studied , I would not have failed the exam. If I had not studied , I would have failed the exam.	If I d studied , I wouldn't have failed the exam. If I hadn't studied , I d have failed the exam.

* We can substitute **could** or **might** for **would** (**should**, **may** or **must** are sometimes possible, too).

- I **would** pass the exam.
 - I **could** pass the exam.
 - I **might** pass the exam.
 - I **may** pass the exam.
 - I **should** pass the exam.
 - I **must** pass the exam.

