

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
БЕЛАРУСЬ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

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**ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ  
СТУДЕНТОВ – МЕДИКОВ (продолжающие)**

**Раздел I**

***ГЛАГОЛ “TO BE”  
ОБОРОТ “THERE IS / ARE”  
ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE” И ОБОРОТ “HAVE (HAS) GOT”***

Гомель, 2003

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### **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**

Данный учебный материал предназначен для студентов первого курса медицинских институтов (группы для продолжающих) и составлен с учётом требований программы по иностранному языку для студентов неязыковых вузов.

Данный раздел учебного пособия включает три грамматические темы (Глагол “To be”; оборот “There is / are”; Глагол “To Have” и оборот “Have (has) got”) Каждая грамматическая тема включает теоретическую часть, которая используется для введения данной темы или её самостоятельного изучения. К каждой грамматической теме предложен комплекс упражнений для закрепления изученного материала и развития грамматических навыков использования конструкций в речи и при чтении. Все упражнения разработаны на основе изученного лексического материала и представлены в удобной для запоминания форме. Основная цель данного учебного пособия – изложить отдельные грамматические темы, а также добиться их усвоения с помощью комплекса упражнений.

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## ГЛАГОЛ “TO BE”

### Использование глагола

Глагол “to be” используется в качестве глагола-связки в составном именном сказуемом, соответствуя в русском языке глаголам «быть, являться, находиться». В отличие от русского языка глагол-связка никогда не опускается. Именная часть может быть выражена:

a) Существительным

We are students. – Мы – студенты.

b) Прилагательным

She is happy. – Она счастлива.

c) Числительным

He is twenty. – Ему 20 лет.

### Спряжение глагола

	<u>Утверди- тельная форма</u>	<u>Вопроситель- ная форма</u>	<u>Отрицательная форма</u>
Present Indefinite	I <b>am</b> You <b>are</b> He <b>is</b> She <b>is</b> It <b>is</b> We <b>are</b> You <b>are</b> They <b>are</b>	<b>Am</b> I? <b>Are</b> you? <b>Is</b> he? <b>Is</b> she? <b>Is</b> it? <b>Are</b> we? <b>Are</b> you? <b>Are</b> they?	I <b>am not</b> You <b>are not (aren't)</b> He <b>is not (isn't)</b> She <b>is not (isn't)</b> It <b>is not (isn't)</b> We <b>are not (aren't)</b> You <b>are not (aren't)</b> They <b>are not (aren't)</b>

Past Indefinite	I <b>was</b> He <b>was</b> She <b>was</b> It <b>was</b> We <b>were</b> You <b>were</b> They <b>were</b>	<b>Was</b> I <b>Was</b> he <b>Was</b> she? <b>Was</b> it <b>Were</b> we <b>Were</b> you ? <b>Were</b> they	I <b>was not (wasn't)</b> He <b>was not (wasn't)</b> She <b>was not (wasn't)</b> It <b>was not (wasn't)</b> We <b>were not (weren't)</b> You <b>were not (weren't)</b> They <b>were not (weren't)</b>
Future Indefinite	I <b>shall be</b> We <b>shall be</b> You <b>will be</b> He <b>will be</b> She <b>will be</b> It <b>will be</b> They <b>will be</b>	<b>Shall</b> I <b>be?</b> <b>Shall</b> we <b>be?</b> <b>Will</b> you <b>be?</b> <b>Will</b> he <b>be?</b> <b>Will</b> she <b>be?</b> <b>Will</b> they <b>be?</b>	I <b>shall not be (shan't be)</b> We <b>shall not be (shan't be)</b> You <b>will not be (won't be)</b> He <b>will not be (won't be)</b> She <b>will not be (won't be)</b> It <b>will not be (won't be)</b> They <b>will not be (won't be)</b>

### Способы перевода

- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. быть, являться | 1. She <b>is</b> a teacher.          |
| 2. находиться     | 2. We <b>are</b> at the Institute.   |
| 3. заключаться    | 3. Our task <b>is</b> to study well. |

## EXERCISES

### I. Remember the models

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name?     | 1. Как тебя зовут?                |
| 2. Where are you from?    | 2. Откуда ты родом?               |
| 3. Are single or married? | 3. Ты холост или женат?           |
| 4. Are you British?       | 4. Ты Британец по национальности? |
| 5. What are you?          | 5. Кто ты по профессии?           |
| 6. Who are you?           | 6. Кто ты по имени?               |

### II. Answer the questions

1. What is your name?
2. What is he (she)?
3. How old are you?
4. Where is he (she) from?
5. What are you?
6. Who is from Gomel?
7. Where are you from?
8. Where were you last year?
9. Who is your friend?
10. What will you be in 6 years?
11. How old is he (she)?
12. You were interested in chemistry at school, weren't you?

**III. Use "to be" in the right form**

1. My name \_\_\_ Ann. I \_\_\_ 18. I \_\_\_ a first-year student. Last year I \_\_\_ a pupil. I \_\_\_ 17. Next year I \_\_\_ 19.
2. This \_\_\_ my friend. Her name \_\_\_ Olga. She \_\_\_ 18. We \_\_\_ first – year students.
3. We \_\_\_ in the same form at school. We \_\_\_ doctors in 6 years.
4. We \_\_\_ at the English lesson now. We \_\_\_ happy. We \_\_\_ students. Why \_\_\_ you happy?
5. Who \_\_\_ that boy? What \_\_\_ his name? Where \_\_\_ he from?
6. \_\_\_ those girls students, too? What \_\_\_ their names? Where \_\_\_ they from?
7. I \_\_\_ eager to be a doctor. We \_\_\_ eager to be doctors. \_\_\_ you eager to be a doctor? – Yes I \_\_\_. (Yes, we \_\_\_\_.)
8. I \_\_\_ interested in Anatomy. \_\_\_ you interested in Anatomy?
9. Our education \_\_\_ free of charge. His education \_\_\_ not.
10. How \_\_\_ you? – I \_\_\_ well, thank you.
11. How \_\_\_ your sister? - She \_\_\_ fine, thanks.

**IV. Make the sentences negative and interrogative**

1. He is interested in research work.
2. She is interested in taking an active part in the Institute social life.



3. This senior student is married.
4. His wife is a nurse.
5. They are ready for the lesson.
6. They are late for classes.
7. They are sorry about it.

**V. Ask alternative questions**

1. I am eager to be a doctor. (an economist)
2. Our education is free of charge. (expensive)
3. He is interested in medicine. (Physics)
4. This is a certificate of education. (an application for admission to the medical University)
5. My friend is a first-year student of the Gomel Medical Institute. (the University)
6. They were at the library after classes yesterday. (at the canteen)
7. They will be happy about it. (sorry)

**VI. Ask the necessary questions. (Read the answers to the questions)**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (his name?)                | Robert.               |
| 2. (single or married?)       | I'm single.           |
| 3. (British?)                 | No, I am not.         |
| 4. (where / from?)            | From Australia.       |
| 5. (how old?)                 | I'm 18.               |
| 6. (a student?)               | No, I am a secretary. |
| 7. (your mother / a teacher?) | No, she is a lawyer.  |
| 8. (where / from?)            | She's Italian.        |
| 9. (her name?)                | Rachel.               |
| 10. (how old?)                | She is 40.            |

**VII. Write questions with these words**

1. What color / your house last year?
2. Where / my key?
3. Where / my trousers?
4. How old / your grandmother next year?
5. What color / his hair many years ago?

6. How much / these shoes?
7. Who / your favourite actor?
8. Why / you always late?

**VIII. Ask as many questions as possible**

1. My friend is interested in Anatomy.
2. Jack was ill with the grippe five days ago.
3. The students will be at home at 7 o'clock in the evening.

**IX. Change the sentences into all Indefinite Tenses (use "today, yesterday, tomorrow)**

1. I \_\_\_ glad to see my new friends and teachers.
2. I think, he \_\_\_ ill.
3. She \_\_\_ well.

**X. Put the verb "to be" in the right form**

1. I \_\_\_ glad to see you. How \_\_\_ you?
2. Bob's parents \_\_\_ travel agents.
3. The best seats \_\_\_ \$10.
4. I \_\_\_ hot. Open the window, please.
5. \_\_\_ you hungry?
6. The news \_\_\_ (not) very bad today.
7. Your money \_\_\_ in your handbag.
8. We \_\_\_ very busy last week.
9. John \_\_\_ at the meeting tomorrow night.

**XI. Use the necessary form of the verb "to be"**

1. Last year their son \_\_\_ 26, so he \_\_\_ 27 now.
2. Today the weather \_\_\_ nice, but yesterday it \_\_\_ cold.
3. I \_\_\_ cold. Can I have something hot to drink?
4. I \_\_\_ hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
5. Where \_\_\_ you at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They \_\_\_ too expensive.
7. Why \_\_\_ you so tired yesterday?
8. We must go now. It \_\_\_ very late.
9. This time last year I \_\_\_ in England.

10. We \_\_\_\_ tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11. Anton Chekhov died in 1904. He \_\_\_\_ a famous Russian writer.
12. – Where \_\_\_\_ the dogs? – I don't know. They \_\_\_\_ in the garden ten minutes ago.

**XII. Read and remember the idioms**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. to be in another's shoes      | 1. Быть в таком же положении, как и кто-либо. |
| 2. to be as hungry as a hunter.  | 2. Быть голодным, как волк.                   |
| 3. to be as like as two peas.    | 3. Быть похожим, как две капли воды.          |
| 4. to be in the swim.            | 4. Быть в курсе дела.                         |
| 5. to be in someone else's skin. | 5. Быть в чьей-либо шкуре.                    |
| 6. to be on the edge of doing.   | 6. Решиться на что-либо.                      |
| 7. to be thick-skinned.          | 7. Быть толстокожим.                          |
| 8. come what may be!             | 8. Будь, что будет!                           |
| 9. to wear the trousers.         | 9. Быть хозяином в доме.                      |
| 10. to be in one's right mind.   | 10. Быть в здравом уме.                       |

**XIII. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the idioms**

1. You failed your examination! Nobody would like to be in your shoes now. What will you do?
2. After having worked in the garden he was as hungry as a hunter.
3. The twin girls are as like as two peas.
4. You do not know the results of the elections. Then you can't be in the swim any more.
5. I was in his skin once and I know what he can feel after this accident.
6. His nerves were on the edge from the constant noise coming from his neighbour's room.
7. Do not worry, you won't hurt his feelings. He is very thick-skinned.
8. From her wedding day until her death she wore the trousers.
9. No one in his right mind would do a thing like that!

#### **XIV. Translate from Russian into English**

1. Твой брат дома?
2. Где они были вчера вечером?
3. Сколько стоят эти открытки?
4. Эта гостиница очень дорогая.
5. Почему ты вчера опоздал?
6. Я интересуюсь искусством.
7. Все магазины сегодня открыты.
8. Музей сегодня открыт?
9. Его вчера не было в Институте.
10. Мне жарко.
11. Моя сестра архитектор.
12. Меня там не было.
13. Я не устала.
14. Откуда родом её муж?
15. Её не было дома в 5 часов вчера.
16. Они не студенты, они врачи.
17. Ты интересуешься иностранными языками?
18. Дик Браун – инженер. Ему 30 лет. Он женат. Его жену зовут Анна. Они журналистка. Они из Лондона.
19. – Как вас зовут? – Гарри Стоун. – Из какой вы страны? – Из Англии. – А откуда ваши друзья? – Они из Франции. – Кто вы по профессии? – Мы все инженеры.
20. – Как зовут вашего брата? – Александр. – Он женат? – Нет, он холост. – Кто он по профессии? – Он – врач.
21. – Здравствуйте! Как поживаете? – Спасибо, хорошо. – Как поживает твоя сестра? – Тоже хорошо, спасибо.

#### **XV. Translate from Russian into English**

1. Вы были больны на прошлой неделе?
2. Где вы были в прошлое воскресенье?
3. Фильм вчера был интересным.
4. Вы будете в институте в это время?
5. Урок был интересным.
6. Перемена была не длинной.

7. Мы готовы к уроку.
8. Кто ваш преподаватель английского языка?
9. Я буду свободна после занятий.
10. Мы будем очень заняты на следующей неделе.
11. Вчера книги и журналы были на столе. Где они сейчас?
12. Врач будет в палате через пару минут.

### ОБОРОТ “THERE IS / ARE”

Оборот *there is/are* (имеется, находится, есть) употребляется для того, чтобы указать наличие или отсутствие какого-либо лица или предмета в каком-то определенном месте.

Слово «*there*» является здесь «фиктивным» подлежащим и переводить его на русский язык не следует. Перевод предложений с оборотом *there is/are* следует начинать с конца (с указания места).

There are tests on the table. На столе (есть) контрольные работы.

There are ten students in the group. В группе 10 студентов.

### ***УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ОБОРОТА THERE IS / ARE В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ***

<i>PRESENT INDEFINITE</i>	<i>PAST INDEFINITE</i>	<i>FUTURE INDEFINITE</i>
<b>There is</b> a hostel near our Institute. Около нашего института есть общежитие. <b>There are</b> two terms in the academic year.	<b>There was</b> a hostel near our Institute. Около нашего института было общежитие. <b>There were</b> two terms in the last academic year.	<b>There will be</b> a hostel near our Institute. Около нашего института будет общежитие. <b>There will be</b> two terms in the academic year.
<b>There is no</b> hostel near our Institute. <b>There is not (isn't)</b> a hostel near our Institute. <b>There are not (aren't)</b> 3 terms in the academic year.	<b>There was no</b> hostel near our Institute. <b>There was not (wasn't)</b> a hostel near our Institute. <b>There were not (weren't)</b> 3 terms in the academic year.	<b>There will be no</b> hostel near our Institute. <b>There will not (won't)</b> be a hostel near our Institute. <b>There will not (won't)</b> be 3 terms in the academic year.
<b>Is there</b> a hostel near our Institute? <b>Are there</b> 2 terms in the academic year?	<b>Was there</b> a hostel near our Institute? <b>Were there</b> 2 terms in the academic year?	<b>Will there be</b> a hostel near our Institute? <b>Will there be</b> 2 terms in the academic year?

Отрицательная форма настоящего и прошедшего времени с оборотом *there is / are* образуется при помощи отрицания *not*, которое ставится после форм глагола *to be*.

Отрицательная форма будущего времени с оборотом *there is / are* образуется при помощи отрицания *not*, которое ставится после глагола *will*.

Для образования предложений вопросительной формы настоящего и прошедшего времени с оборотом *there is / are* глагол *to be* ставится перед *there* в соответствующем времени

Is there a bus-stop in his street?

Was there a bus-stop in his street?

Для образования предложений вопросительной формы будущего времени с оборотом *there is / are* вспомогательный глагол *will* ставится перед *there*.

Will there be a bus-stop in his street?

**Примечание:** Если в предложении с оборотом *there is / are* имеется перечисление предметов, то глагол *to be* обычно согласуется с тем существительным, которое следует непосредственно за ним.

There **are** *several laboratories, 2 reading-halls and a library* at the disposal of our students.

There **is** *a library, 2 reading-halls and several laboratories* at the disposal of our students.

### MANY, MUCH, FEW, LITTLE

There <b><u>is</u></b>	much little a little	много мало немного	употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными
There <b><u>are</u></b>	many few a few	много мало несколько	употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными
There <b><u>is / are</u></b>	a lot	много	употребляются с неисчисляемыми и с исчисляемыми существительными

## **EXERCISES**

### **I. Translate into English**

Много	Комнат, работы, воздуха, таблеток, лет, музыки, шприцов, молока, воды, дней, чая, бумаги, масла, студентов, денег
Мало	Сока, книг, света, больниц, окон, деревьев, цветов, дождя, друзей, сахара, игрушек, иголок, времени, кофе, фильмов, болезней, рублей
Немного / несколько	Минут, воды, песен, денег, фруктов, денег, человек, пациентов, травы, удачи, счастья, сыра, ложек, работы, машин, соли, сахара, поликлиник.

### **II. Ask questions using there is / are . Give the answers**

Question: - Is there a blackboard on the wall?

(Are, were, was, will be)

Answer: Yes, there is. There is one blackboard on the wall

Many hospitals in Gomel; many departments at the Gomel Medical University; much homework to do, a lot of students in the group; many professors at the Chair of Anatomy, hard-working students in the group, a lot of sportsmen among your fellow students?

### **III. Choose the necessary word**

1. \_\_\_\_ there a TV-set in the hostel? (will be, is, are)
2. There \_\_\_\_ much light in this room (were, is, am)
3. There \_\_\_\_ a few patients at the hospital yesterday. (are, was, were)
4. There \_\_\_\_ several departments at the Gomel Medical University in the nearest future (was, will, be, are)
5. There \_\_\_\_ a lot of applications for admission to our University every year. (was, are, is)



6. There \_\_\_ one more subject to learn in the curriculum next year.  
(will be, are, were)

**IV. Answer the questions**

1. How many teeth are there in a mouth?
2. What was there in the consulting room?
3. Is there a canteen at the disposal of our students?
4. Will there be a big stadium or a large park here in a year?
5. What will there be instead of an old laboratory?
6. Is there the liver in the abdomen?
7. How many fingers are there on the hand?

**V. Choose between to be and there is / are**

1. She \_\_\_ a doctor. (+, -, ?)
2. \_\_\_ two Medical Schools in our city. (-, ?)
3. The Chair of Anatomy \_\_\_ large. (-, ?)
4. The heart \_\_\_ in the chest. (+, ?)
5. \_\_\_ a heart in the chest (+, ?)
6. The head, the trunk and the limbs \_\_\_ the parts of the body. (+, ?)
7. \_\_\_ many teeth in the mouth. (+, ?)

**VI. Make up the sentences using the given words**

There is/are	How many	What	Where
1. ___	1	chin	on the face
2. ___	4	fingers	on one hand
3. ___	2	lungs	in the chest
4. ___	much	hair	on the skull
5. ___	1	tongue	in the mouth
6. ___	32	teeth	in the mouth
7. ___	1	thumb	on one hand
8. ___	1 and 1	gall-bladder and bladder	in the abdomen

**VII. Make up sentences of your own using “There is nothing like +noun” (нет ничего лучше, чем)**

Model: There is nothing like fresh air.

Нет ничего лучше, чем свежий воздух.

An interesting book; a glass of tea in the morning; fruits for supper; cold shower; frosty weather; etc.

**VIII. Find the Russian equivalents of the following proverbs. Read them several times and try to remember them.**

1. There is no use crying over spilt milk.
2. There is a black sheep in every flock.
3. There is no rose without a thorn.
4. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

**IX. Put questions to the underlined words, beginning with “how much” or “how many”**

1. There are 45 students in the reading hall now.
2. There were 3 articles in the yesterday's medical newspaper.
3. There will be 4 entrance examinations next year.
4. There are only a few laboratories at the disposal of our students.
5. There will be much noise in the room when the equipment starts operating.
6. There were a lot of ways of expressing the same idea.
7. There are 365 or 366 days in a year.
8. There will be a single mistake in your test.

**X. Put in “many, few, a few, much, a little, little”**

1. How \_\_\_ students are there in your group?
2. The skeleton consists of \_\_\_ bones.
3. The students have to read \_\_\_ books.
4. Only \_\_\_ of us know English well.

5. How \_\_\_\_ new words did you learn?
6. The nurse took only \_\_\_\_ blood for the test.
7. There were too \_\_\_\_ young men who wanted to enter the Gomel Medical University.
8. The first year curriculum includes only \_\_\_\_ subjects in Medicine.

**XI. Make up sentences of your own; use a few, a little, little**

**Model 1.** I have little money in my purse. (coffee, chalk, milk, spare time, meat).

**Model 2.** There is a little dust on the carpet. (jam, grass, milk, snow, fresh air).

**Model 3.** There are few pictures on the wall. (cars, students, patients, stamps, coins).

**Model 4.** I have got a few English dictionaries. (German newspapers, French books, video tapes; nice pictures, scientific journals).

**XII. Express the same idea in different words. Use “few, little” in your sentences**

Model: *There isn't much fresh air in the room.*  
*There is little fresh air in the room.*

1. They haven't got many oranges and apples for the children.
2. There isn't a lot of snow in Yalta in winter.
3. There aren't many books on Biology in our library.
4. There weren't many guests at the party last night.
5. Not many students of our group know English well.
6. There isn't much he can do to help his friend.
7. Bill can't spend much time on his classes.
8. There isn't much noise in the reading hall.

**XIII. Translate the words in brackets into English**

1. There are (мало) sunny days in January.
2. After (несколько) minutes every thing was ready.

3. There is (много) ink in the inkstand.
4. (Много) Universities have got their own computer centres.
5. She usually drinks (мало) coffee.
6. There are (несколько) patients in the ward.
7. Bob knows more than Henry, but it doesn't mean that he knows (много).
8. Have you got (много) questions to ask?
9. Every week Bob spends (немного) time in the swimming pool.
10. There are (несколько) mistakes in your grammar test.
11. There is (немного) blood for the analysis.
12. She takes (несколько) tablets after meals.
13. (Мало) students in our group have good eyesight.
14. There isn't (много) cotton in the box.
15. She has got (много) Russian, but (мало) English books.

#### **XIV. Translate from Russian into English**

1. В Гомеле есть медицинский университет.
2. В Гомельском медицинском университете имеется четыре факультета.
3. На факультете есть много различных кафедр.
4. На кафедре физики есть много компьютеров.
5. Здесь будет много различных лабораторий.
6. Читальный зал, библиотека, спортзал, столовая находятся в распоряжении студентов.
7. Только несколько человек в группе знает французский язык.
8. На кафедре иностранных языков имеются медицинские газеты и журналы, книги, учебники, словари и магнитофоны.
9. Студенты задали лектору много вопросов.
10. В нашей библиотеке есть немного книг об искусстве.
11. Она любит, когда в комнате мало света.
12. Пациент хочет пить. Дайте ему немного воды, пожалуйста.
13. На этой улице была школа, когда я приехал?
14. Сколько статей будет в этом журнале? – Там будет несколько статей.
15. В этом уроке нет новых слов.

**XV. Put in “many, few, a few, much, a little, little”**

1. Let's stay in this museum \_\_\_\_ longer: it is such a nice place.
2. There were \_\_\_\_ new words in the text and Alice spent \_\_\_\_ time learning them.
3. I'd like to say \_\_\_\_ words about my journey.
4. Shall I bring \_\_\_\_ more paper? – No, thank you. There is \_\_\_\_ paper on the table. I hope that it will be enough for our lesson.
5. If you have \_\_\_\_ spare time, look through this book. You will find \_\_\_\_ interesting stories there.
6. We met \_\_\_\_ famous scientists at the conference.
7. Have you got \_\_\_\_ friends abroad?
8. The nurse gave the patient only \_\_\_\_ water.
9. My friend knows Spanish \_\_\_\_ but she can help you with the translation of this poem.

## ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE” И ОБОРОТ “HAVE (HAS) GOT”

1. Глагол *to have* выражает значения иметь, обладать, владеть

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>	<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		<i>Вопросительная форма</i>	
<b>I have</b>	<b>I have not</b>	и л и	<b>I have no</b>	<b>Have I a book?</b>
<b>He has</b>	<b>He has not</b>		<b>He has no</b>	<b>Has he a book?</b>
<b>She has</b>	<b>She has not</b>		<b>She has no</b>	<b>Has she a book?</b>
<b>It has</b>	<b>It has not</b>		<b>It has no</b>	<b>Has it a book?</b>
<b>We have</b>	<b>We have not</b>		<b>We have no</b>	<b>Have we books?</b>
<b>You have</b>	<b>You have not</b>		<b>You have no</b>	<b>Have you books?</b>
<b>They have</b>	<b>They have not</b>		<b>They have no</b>	<b>Have they books?</b>

Примеры: I have a good watch.  
 He had a large library.  
 We shall soon have a new TV set.  
 She always has a lot of work to do.

Если речь идет о постоянном наличии какого-либо предмета, явления или состояния, то вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола *to have* образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to do*:

Do you have a large library? - No, I do not have a large library.  
Does she always have much work to do? - She does not always have much work to do.

Если речь идет о единичном, конкретном случае наличие данного предмета, явления или состояния, то вопросительная, отрицательная формы глагола *to have* образуются постановкой глагола *have* в соответствующей форме перед подлежащим.

Have you time for a game of football?  
 I haven't my watch with me today.

Однако чаще для выражения этого значения употребляется оборот *have (has) got*.

Глагол *to have* употребляется в сочетании с некоторыми существительными, утрачивая свое основное значение иметь, обладать и образуя с ними смысловое целое. К таким сочетаниям относятся:

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. to have dinner    | обедать    |
| 2. to have supper    | ужинать    |
| 3. to have a walk    | погулять   |
| 4. to have breakfast | завтракать |
| 5. to have a rest    | отдыхать   |
| 6. to have classes   | заниматься |

В этих случаях вопросительная и отрицательная форма глагола *to have* в *Present* и *Past Indefinite* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to do*:

When *do you have* dinner?

*Did you have* a good rest last summer?

We *didn't have* supper at home yesterday.

Отрицательное предложение с глаголом *to have* может быть образовано при помощи отрицательного местоимения *no* - никакой, которое ставится чаще всего перед неисчисляемым существительным. В этом случае глагол *to have* стоит в утвердительной форме.

Why *didn't you do* it. I *had no* time.

2. В разговорной речи для выражения значения иметь, обладать в настоящем времени употребляется оборот *have (has) got*, который переводится на русский язык *у меня (у него и т.д.) есть*.

I *have got* (I've got) a large library.

He *has got* (he's got) a good dictionary.

They've got a lot of English textbooks.

Note:оборот have (has) got употребляется только в настоящем времени.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I have got	I haven't got	Have I got a pen?
He She It has got	He She It hasn't got	Has he she it got a pen?
We You They have got	We You They haven't got	Have we you they got pens?

Когда дополнение выражено личным местоимением, то в отрицательном предложении всегда употребляется:

I haven't got it. У меня его (ее, этого) нет  
He hasn't got them. У него их нет

Вопросительная форма оборота have (has) got образуется путем постановки глагола have (has) перед подлежащим:

Has he got a good dictionary?  
Have you got time for a game of football?  
Have they got a large library?  
Has she got a nice flat?

Отрицательная форма оборота have (has) got образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы, которая ставится после глагола have (has):

I have not (I haven't got) a good friend.  
He hasn't got a good dictionary.  
I haven't got my watch with me today.  
She hasn't got much work to do today.



## **EXERCISES**

### **I. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. I have got many English books.
2. He has got good parents.
3. They have a lot of work to do.
4. Do you have your English on Monday?
5. Has he got a good mood today?
6. When did you have a rest?
7. She doesn't have enough time to work hard at English Grammar.
8. Have you time for a game of chess?
9. I haven't got an English dictionary.
10. We shall soon have a new tape-recorder.
11. He had dinner at 2 o'clock yesterday.

### **II. Answer the questions**

1. Have you got an English dictionary?
2. How many English books have you got?
3. When did you have your supper yesterday?
4. Do you always have enough time for your rest?
5. Do you always have books to read in the evening?
6. How often do you have History (English)?
7. How often do you have a rest?
8. Have you got time for a game of football?
9. Have you an English text-book with you today?
10. When do you have your English classes?
11. How much work does she have as a rule?

### **III. Make the sentences negative and interrogative**

1. His mother always has a lot of work to do.
2. I often have colds.
3. They had dinner after classes yesterday.
4. She had a lot of work to do last week.

5. Mary has got two sons.
6. My parents have got a lot of children.
7. She has got an English textbook with him today.
8. They have much work today.
9. We have classes every day.
10. Nick usually has dinner at 2 o'clock.
11. We had supper at 7 o'clock yesterday.

#### **IV. Make your own sentences using the following words**

*Pattern 1:* I've got a sister. I haven't got a sister. Have you got a sister?

A wife, a family, an English (German) textbook, a briefcase, a white bag, a dog, skates, French magazines, a computer, friends.

*Pattern 2:* I have (had) an English lesson at 10 a.m.

Do (did) you have an English lesson at 10 a.m.

I don't (didn't) an English lesson at 10 a.m.

Is he having an English lesson now?

To have a rest, to have a talk, to have a walk, to have dinner, to have breakfast, to have classes.

*Pattern 3:* I've got (haven't got) free time now.

I often have (don't often have) free time.

Work, a cold, colds.

#### **V. Open the brackets using the necessary form**

1. I (have (has), have (has) got) a large family.
2. Jack (have (has), have (has) got) a lot of friends.
3. My friend (have (has), have (has) got) a lot of work every day.
4. We (have (has), have (has) got) much time for shopping today.
5. They usually (have (has), have (has) got) their supper at 7 o'clock.

6. My daughter usually (have (has), have (has) got) free time in the evening.
7. Jane (have (has), have (has) got) her textbooks with her today.
8. I (have (has), have (has) got) time to go to the cinema tonight.
9. My children often (have (has), have (has) got) colds.
10. Nick (have (has), have (has) got) a cold now.
11. Mary (have (has), have (has) got) a large library.

**VI. Ask your friend**

1. Есть ли у него собака.
2. Занимается ли он по субботам.
3. Есть ли у него время поиграть в шахматы сегодня вечером.
4. Много ли у него работы сегодня.
5. Когда он обычно завтракает.
6. Когда он обедал вчера.
7. Большая ли у него квартира.
8. Много ли у него друзей.
9. Будут ли у него занятия завтра.
10. Есть ли у него сестра (брат).
11. Есть ли у него английские книги.
12. Занимался ли он английским вчера.

**VII. Translate into English**

1. У меня нет ее адреса.
2. Вчера я поговорил с вашей сестрой.
3. У него есть очень интересные книги.
4. У нас завтра будет собрание.
5. Вы вчера обедали дома?
6. Есть ли у вас ручка?
7. У меня не было времени навестить его вчера.
8. У нас большая семья.
9. Вы занимались вчера?
10. В котором часу вы обычно завтракаете?
11. Мы занимаемся не каждый день.

12. У меня мало английских книг.
13. У вас большая библиотека?
14. Я гуляю в парке каждое воскресенье.
15. Сегодня у меня много свободного времени.
16. Обычно у моей матери много работы каждый день.
17. Я не ужинал дома вчера.
18. У моего друга много английских журналов и газет.
19. У меня нет таблеток от головной боли с собой.
20. Вы часто простужаетесь?
21. Мой друг простужен сейчас.
22. У вас вчера было много работы?

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