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УРОК 11

Грамматика

СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН В ГЛАВНОМ

И ПРИДАТОЧНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ

В английском сложноподчиненном предложении с

придаточным дополнительным (вопросы *что?, кто?,*

*чего?* и т. д.) соблюдаются *правила согласования времен*

в главном и придаточном предложениях. Эти правила

сводятся к следующему:

1. Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит

в *настоящем* или *будущем* времени, то глагол-

сказуемое придаточного дополнительного предложения

может стоять в *любой* временной форме, требуемой по

смыслу, например:

Не says you are right. — Он говорит, что ты прав.

Не will tell us why he was not at school yesterday. —

Он скажет нам, почему он не был в школе вчера.

2. Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит

в *прошедшем* времени (обычно — в *Past Indefinite*

*),* то и глагол дополнительного придаточного предложения

должен стоять в одном из прошедших времен,

в том числе — в будущем с точки зрения прошедшего

*(Future in the Past).*

He said he would not go to school tomorrow. — Он

сказал, что не пойдет в школу завтра.

При этом для обозначения действия, *одновременного*

с действием, выраженным сказуемым главного

предложения, употребляется *Past Continuous* (в русском

языке — настоящее время) или *Past Indefinite.*

Не told me he was preparing for his exam. — Он

сказал мне, что готовится к экзамену.

Для обозначения действия, *предшествующего* действию,

выраженному сказуемым главного предложения,

обычно употребляется *Past Perfect.* На русский

язык глагол-сказуемое придаточного в данном случае

переводится глаголом в прошедшем времени:

I didn't know he had left for Moscow. — Я не знал,

что он уехал в Москву.

При указании определенного времени (in 1980,

yesterday) предшествующее время выражается при

помощи *Past Indefinite.* Например: I thought you were

born in 1980.

Для выражения будущего времени с точки зрения

прошедшего времени употребляется форма *Future in*

*the Past* где вспомогательный глагол *will* меняется на

ы>оиМ,'которая на русский язык переводится будущим

временем:

Не told me that he would meet me at the college. —

Он сказал мне, что встретит меня в колледже.

*Задание 11.1.* Составьте предложения, используя

слова из колонок.

Не thinks he would go to Moscow tomorrow.

He said that he will be an engineer.

He says he knows mathematics well.

He thought he would be a good specialist.

He has translated the text.

he had passed his exams.

he knew English well.

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*Задание 11.2.* Поставьте глаголы в нужную временную

форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

Переведите предложения.

1. I did not know that you already (to read) this book

2. He did it better than we (to expect). 3. He said that

the bus (to be) here soon. 4. He told us that he (to do)

this work himself 5. They decided that they (to bring)

us all the books we need. 6. He said that he (can) not do

it without my help. 7. I decided that next year I (to go)

to the Black Sea coast. 8. It was decided that we (to

begin) our work at eight o'clock. 9.1 told them that I (to

leave) for Minsk next day. 10. The boy did not know that

he already (to receive) a good mark. 11. The students

wanted to know when they (to pass) their examinations.

12. We saw that our teacher just (to go out) and he (to

come back) soon. 13. He said we (may) keep the books as

long as we (to like). 14. We knew that he not (to be able)

to make his work in time and (to decide) to help him.

15. We understood at once that this control work (to be)

a difficult one.

*Задание 11.3.* Прочитайте и переведите текст:

***LONDON***

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. Traditionally it is divided into several parts, the City, Westminster, the West End and the East. End. They are very different from each other. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by the architect Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it's a museum. Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames. The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as ≪Big Ben≫. Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There-are many tourists there from different countries of the world. Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London, it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. The region is densely populated by working class families.

*Words*

capital — столица

centre — центр

numerous — многочисленный

palace — дворец

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fortress — крепость

cathedral — собор

hotel — гостиница

prison — тюрьма

clock tower — колокольня

memory — память

residence — резиденция

official — официальный

densely — плотно

populated — населено

*Questions*

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

2. Is London a big city?

3. What is London's population?

4. On what river does London stand?

5. Into what parts is London divided?

6. Why is the City called the business centre of

London?

7. What places of interest does Westminster include?

8. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?

9. What is the West End famous for?

10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar

Square?

11. Who lives in the East End?