Сборник грамматических упражнений
для студентов II курса начинающего потока
часть II

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must / may
A special use of "MUST" and "MAY" occurs in such sentences as the following.

**PRESENT TENSE MEANING**

1. Smith must be sick. (It seems clear that he is sick.) He is not in his office today.
2. Smith may be sick. (It is possible he is sick) He is not in his office today.
3. He may leave tomorrow. (It is possible that he will leave tomorrow.)

"MUST" is not used in the meaning of supposition of high probability with reference to future, to be likely or probably is used instead.

**PAST TENSE MEANING**

1. Smith must have gone out of town. (It seems clear that he has gone out of town.) He is not at work today.
2. Smith have gone out of town. (It is possible that he has gone out of town. He is not at work today.)

**EXERCISES:**

1. Supply the verb MAY in parentheses.

   Make necessary changes.

   1. Smith isn't in his office. But he ____ (be) in the cafeteria.

   2. Jones wasn't at the meeting last night. He ____ (go) to Chicago as he was planning.

   3. Mary is absent from the lesson. She ____ (be) ill now.

   4. I cannot find my notebook. I'm afraid I ____ (leave) it on the subway.

   5. It's strange Smith isn't here for his appointment. However, he ____ (forget) all about it. Or he ____ (come) while I was out.

2. Supply the verb MUST in parentheses.

   Make whatever changes necessary.

   1. I cannot find my book. I ____ (leave) it at home.

   2. John ____ (be) sick today. Otherwise he would be in class, for he always attends regularly.
3. Supply MUST HAVE in the following sentences.

1. I cannot find my book. I ______ (leave) it in the bus.
2. She ______ (take) the magazine with her. It is not here.
3. They don't answer their telephone. They ______ (go) away somewhere.
4. John ______ (study) hard before his examination.
5. She speaks English beautifully. She ______ (study) a long time.
6. One of the servants ______ (take) the money.
7. The car ______ been ______ (steal) by a professional car thief.
8. You ______ (work) fast in order to finish all of those exercises so quickly.
9. Someone ______ (tell) them what we were planning to do.
10. He ______ (come) by taxi.

4. Change each of the following sentences so as to introduce MAY.

1. It is possible that he will return later.
   (He may return later.)
2. It is possible that Jane will help us with the work.
3. It is possible John will be at the meeting tonight.
4. Perhaps Mr. Smith will lend us the money.
5. Perhaps she will telephone you later.
6. Possibly William will offer to lend his car.
7. Possibly the weather will get warmer tomorrow.
8. It is possible that she is sick.
9. It is possible you will feel better later.
10. Perhaps it will not rain this afternoon.
11. It is possible that we will be late for the meeting.
12. Perhaps he will not want to go with us.
13. Possibly they will go by plane.
14. Perhaps they will go to Sochi instead of to Yalta on their vacation.
5. Answer each of these questions using MAY. Also add I'm NOT SURE at the end of your answer.

1. Will Helen help us with the work?
   (She may help us with the work. I'm not sure.)
2. Will John pass all his examinations?
3. Will Mr. Smith be back by noon?
4. Will John drive us to the beach?
5. Are you going to the movies tonight?
6. Are you going to Bulgaria on your vacation?
7. Will Helen wait for us after the lesson?
8. Will you see John tomorrow?
9. Will George lend us the money which we need?
10. Are Mr. and Mrs. Smith going to take the children with them to New York?

6. Using MUST HAVE, complete each of these sentences in your own words to express near certainty.

1. They don't answer their phone; they ______.
   (They don't answer their phone; they must have gone away on their vacation.)
2. I can't find my notebook; I ______.
3. William got very good marks on his examinations; he ______.
4. They seem to know a lot about Latin America; they ______.
5. He speaks English very well; he ______.
6. My umbrella has suddenly disappeared; Helen ______.
7. He and Helen are not friends any more; they ______.
8. John didn't attend the meeting last night; he ______.
9. The streets are wet; it ______.

7. Change the following sentences so as to introduce MAY HAVE.

1. Perhaps you left your books on the bus.
   (You may have left your books on the bus.)
2. Perhaps she forgot to call you.
3. Perhaps he went to the cafeteria to wait for us.
4. Perhaps Grace took your pen.
5. Perhaps it was Helen who called you.
6. Perhaps they went by plane instead of by car.
7. Perhaps he studied English before coming to New York.
8. Perhaps he had a very good teacher.
9. Perhaps it was too cold for the children to go out.
10. Perhaps he took some extra math courses last year.

9. Answer each of the following questions using MIGHT MAY HAVE. Add I'M NOT SURE at the end of your answer.

1. Did Helen go out with John last night?
   (Helen may have gone out with John last night - I'm not sure.)
2. Did she leave her books on the bus?
3. Did he pass all his examinations?
4. Did they go to New York by plane?
5. Did she forget to call them?
6. Did it rain during the night?
7. Did the boys play tennis this afternoon?
8. Did they arrive late for the party?
9. Did John bring his car to school today?
10. Did Professor Smith learn Spanish in South America?
11. Did Helen call while I was out?
12. Was Mr. Reese born in this country or Europe?
13. Did Larry and Helen have a quarrel?
14. Did he pass all his examinations?
15. Did Grace go shopping this afternoon?
16. Were they married in New York?
17. Did it rain during the night?

Affirmative suppositions are usually expressed in English by MIGHT or MAY, and negative supposition by CANNOT.

6.5. They must be very poor.
   They cannot (can't) have much money.
   She can't have read the book so quickly.

9. Change the sentences so as to introduce MIGHT or CANNOT expressing supposition.

1.e.g. I suppose that they are very poor. They must be very poor.