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ОБЩАЕМСЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ

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Предлагаемое пособие состоит из трех частей: теоретической (различные типы вопросов, включая комплекс вопросов по наиболее актуальным темам), практической (система упражнений, часть которых снабжена ключами) и приложения (контрольных заданий). Особое внимание уделяется вопросам, которые не нашли должного отражения в вузовских учебниках, но играют большую роль в реальной речи.

Цель пособия – совершенствовать умения и навыки общения на английском языке. Оно может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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В процессе изучения английского языка студенты усваивают речевые обороты, типичные для носителей языка применительно к конкретной ситуации и характеру общения. Нередко такие разговорные формулы используются студентами в своих высказываниях почти машинально. Вместе с тем, как показало проведенное авторами предлагаемого пособия анкетирование, наибольшую трудность при общении на английском языке представляет постановка вопросов, без которых не обходится практически ни одно общение.

Исходя из этого, авторы пособия постарались максимально полно изложить сведения о существующих в английском языке типах вопросительных предложений и обеспечить упражнения, способствующие формированию и развитию навыков и умений задавать вопросы и отвечать на них. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам, которые не нашли должного отражения в вузовских учебниках, но играют большую роль в реальной речи – вопросам с предлогами, «эхо»-вопросам, эмфатическим вопросам, вопросам с предлогом *like*, вопросам о количестве, размере, форме, весе, цвете, вопросам с «хвостиком» и др.

Пособие состоит из двух самостоятельных частей и приложения. В первой, теоретической, раскрываются структура, формы (официальная и разговорная), особенности употребления отдельных типов вопросов и возможные ответы на них, их интонационный рисунок. Вторая, практическая, часть включает упражнения на отработку вопросов каждого типа в отдельности и обзорные упражнения. В приложении приводятся вопросы по наиболее актуальным разговорным темам. Значительное место отводится заданиям, выполняемым в парах и мини-группах. Упражнения, отмеченные звездочкой*, снабжены ключами.

Пособие может прорабатываться как под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно.

Надеемся, что наши рекомендации помогут Вам в организации работы. Желаем Вам успехов!

PART I. СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ТИПОВ ВОПРОСОВ (QUESTION TABLE)

Типы вопросов <i>(Types of questions)</i>	Вопросительное слово / фраза <i>(Question word /phrase)</i>	Вспомогат. / модальный и др. глагол <i>(Auxiliary / model verb, to be, have / has (got))</i>	Подлежащее <i>(Subject)</i>	Смысл. глагол <i>(Main verb)</i>	Другие члены предложения <i>(Complement)</i>	Альтернатива / “хвостик” <i>(Alternative or “tag”)</i>
Yes/No questions <i>(общие вопросы)</i>		Is Has Can Does	Mrs. Smith she she she	teaching taught teach teach	English to students? English recently? English? English with video?	
Or questions <i>(альтернативные вопросы)</i>		Is is Can Will	Mrs. Smith she she she	teaching teaching teach teach	English or French? English English with video	or not? or audio?
Negative questions <i>(отрицательные вопросы)</i>		Hasn't Doesn't Couldn't	she she she	taught teach teach	English? English? English?	

<p>Специальные вопросы (Wh-questions)</p> <p>а) к подлежащему (about subject)</p>	<p>Who Where When How long</p> <p>Who What Which of them</p>	<p>will does did has</p>	<p>Mrs. Smith Mrs. Smith Mrs. Smith she</p>	<p>teach teach teach taught</p> <p>teaches</p> <p>happened studied</p>	<p>English? English? English in Russia?</p> <p>English in Russia? at the meeting? English? English?</p>	
<p>б) к определению при подлежащем (to its attribute)</p>	<p>What problem</p> <p>Whose car</p>			<p>will be discussed was damaged</p>	<p>at the lesson?</p> <p>in the traffic accident?</p>	
<p>Разделительные вопросы (Tag questions)</p>			<p>Mrs. Smith Mrs. Smith She She</p>	<p>is teaching</p> <p>didn't teach has taught can't teach</p>	<p>English to students, English in Russia, English, English,</p>	<p>isn't she?</p> <p>did she? hasn't she? can she?</p>

1 ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ (YES-NO QUESTIONS)

1.1 Основная форма

Общие вопросы относятся ко *всему предложению* и требуют ответа *Yes / No*.

Они могут начинаться с: **а)** *вспомогательных глаголов*, **б)** *модальных глаголов*, **в)** *форм глагола to be* в значении «быть, находиться, являться»; **г)** *глаголов have / has* и *have got* в значении «иметь», при этом вопросы с *had* вообще *не используются*: (Had you a dog? – Неверно. – Надо: Did you have a dog?)

Интонация (Intonation)

Общие вопросы произносятся с *повышением тона* на слове, с которым непосредственно связан смысл вопроса:

Can Ann /swim? Can /Ann swim?

<i>Are</i>	they	going	home	in an / hour?
<i>Could</i>	she	/ speak	English	a year ago?
<i>Has</i>	he	/ passed	his exam	today?
<i>Is</i>	she		/ a student?	
<i>Did</i>	they	/ have	breakfast?	
<i>Do</i>	/ you	have	a sister?	
<i>Have</i>	you	/ got	a computer?	

Возможные ответы:

Is the girl English?	Yes, she is. Yes, the girl is English.	No, she isn't / is not . No, the girl is not/isn't English, she's / is Russian.
Does he enjoy speaking English?	Yes, he does. He enjoys speaking English.	No, he doesn't / does not. No, he does not / doesn't enjoy speaking English.

Другие возможные ответы: Perhaps. Well. Maybe. Why not? I doubt it. I don't know. Certainly (not). How should I know? He didn't tell me.

1.2 Отрицательные вопросы (Negative questions)

Отрицательные вопросы используют для выражения *удивления, восхищения, раздражения, разочарования*, а также, чтобы попросить *подтверждения* сказанного.

Причем в *разговорной речи* в *отрицательных вопросах*, как правило, используются *стяжённые* формы (*don't, doesn't, isn't, hasn't, can't* и др.).

Разговорная форма	Официальная форма
<i>Aren't</i> you learning English? <i>Разве</i> ты не изучаешь английский?	<i>Are</i> you <i>not</i> learning English?
<i>Hasn't</i> she finished the report yet? <i>Разве</i> она ещё не закончила доклад?	<i>Has</i> she <i>not</i> finished the report yet?
<i>Doesn't</i> she work for the bank? <i>Разве</i> она не работает в банке?	<i>Does</i> she <i>not</i> work for the bank?
<i>Isn't</i> it a nice day? <i>Разве</i> не прекрасный день?	<i>Is</i> it <i>not</i> a nice day?
<i>Can't</i> you help them? <i>Неужели</i> ты не можешь помочь им?	<i>Can</i> you <i>not</i> help them?

Интонация (Intonation)

Отрицательные вопросы произносятся с *падением тона*, когда ожидают *положительный* ответ (*Да.*), и с *повышением тона*, когда предполагают *отрицательный* ответ (*Нет.*)

<i>Didn't</i> they see the \ film?	<i>Yes.</i> (= Yes, they saw the film.)
<i>Aren't</i> you waiting for \ me?	<i>Yes.</i> (= Yes, I am.)
<i>Didn't</i> they see the / film?	<i>No.</i> (= No, they didn't see the film.)
<i>Hasn't</i> he come / yet?	<i>No.</i> (= No, he hasn't.)

1.3 «Эхо»-вопросы (Echo questions)

«Эхо»-вопросы используют, чтобы показать, что собеседника *слушают*, а также, когда *удивлены* ответом или *не расслышали* его и хотят, чтобы **ответ повторили**.

В таких вопросах повторяется *тот же вспомогательный / модальный глагол* или форма глаголов *be / have*, который использовался в высказывании собеседника, на которое реагируют.

He <i>is</i> a very good student. (+)	<i>Is</i> he? Really? (+)	Да? Правда?
I'm <i>going</i> to bed now. (+)	<i>Are</i> you? (+)	Идёшь?
We've <i>finished</i> our work. (+)	<i>Have</i> you? (+)	Да? Закончили?
He <i>can't</i> swim. (-)	<i>Can't</i> he? (-)	Не может?
She <i>doesn't</i> like thrillers. (-)	<i>Doesn't</i> she? (-)	Да? Не любит?

В предложениях с *have / has got* в вопросе используют *have / has*.

I've got a headache.	Oh, <i>have</i> you? Do you want some aspirin?
She's got English books.	<i>Has</i> she? Really?

При отсутствии в предложении вспомогательного глагола используют *do / does, did*.

He <i>passed</i> his exams successfully.	<i>Did</i> he? Well done! (Молодец!)
She <i>lives</i> in London.	<i>Does</i> she?

Отрицательная форма глагола-сказуемого в «эхо»-вопросах делает их более *эмоциональными*.

It <i>was</i> a fantastic film. (+)	Yes, <i>wasn't it</i> ? (-) I really enjoyed it.
He <i>passed</i> his exams successfully. (+)	Yes, <i>didn't he</i> ? (-) He worked hard.
We <i>are</i> very happy. (+)	Yes, <i>aren't you</i> ? (-) Glad to hear it.

2 СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (WH-QUESTIONS)

Вопросы данного типа относятся к отдельным членам предложения и требуют в ответах определённой информации.

2.1 Основная форма (Basic form)

В вопросах используют как *одиночные вопросительные слова* *Who, What, Whom, When, Where, How, Why*, так и фразы *How many / much / long / often, Whose / What / Which + существительное. (What kind / sort / type, Whose book / car / pen).*

Вопросительное слово / фраза	Вспомогательный / Модальный глагол	Подлежащее	Смысловый глагол
<i>Where</i>	does	<i>John</i>	study?
<i>When</i>	is	<i>Ann</i>	leaving?
<i>What</i>	were	<i>you</i>	doing?
<i>Why</i>	has	<i>he</i>	left?
<i>How long</i>	will	<i>the lecture</i>	last?
<i>Which way</i>	did	<i>the man</i>	go?
<i>What sort of music</i>	do	<i>you</i>	prefer?

Такой порядок слов характерен для всех специальных вопросов *кроме* вопросов к *подлежащему* и его *определению*.

В *устной* и *неофициальной письменной речи* часто происходит *стяжение* (contraction) *вспомогательных* и *модальных* глаголов.

Who's already *passed* the exam? (**Who has** ...)

Who's *going* to meet Lucy at the station? (**Who is** ...)

Why can't you *come* at 5 o'clock? (**Why cannot** ...)

How используется в *приветствиях*, в вопросах о *состоянии здоровья*, а также когда хотят *узнать* чьё-либо *мнение*, *решение* или *получить объяснение*.

<i>How are you?</i>	Как поживаете?
<i>How was the flight?</i>	Как прошел полет?
<i>How comes it? / How is it? /</i>	Как это получается? /
<i>How's that?</i>	Почему так выходит?
<i>How so?</i>	Как так?

How do you do? (Здравствуйте!) – не вопрос, а официальное приветствие при знакомстве, требующее ответа *How do you do?*

How часто используют с **прилагательными** (old, tall, ...) и **наречиями** (often, well, ...), а также в сочетании с *many / much*.

<i>How old</i> are you?	<i>Сколько</i> вам лет?
<i>How often</i> do you visit them?	<i>Как часто</i> вы навещаете их?
<i>How much</i> money did you spend?	<i>Сколько</i> денег вы потратили?
<i>How many</i> sisters have you got?	<i>Сколько</i> у вас сестер?

Интонация (Intonation)

Как правило, специальные вопросы произносят с **падением тона** на том слове, с которым непосредственно связан **смысл** вопроса.

Where have \ <i>you</i> \ been?	\ <i>Who</i> did you see?	Why is he \ <i>leaving</i> the town?
Где \ <i>вы</i> были?	\ <i>Кого</i> вы видели?	Почему он \ <i>уезжает</i> из города?

Повышение тона свидетельствует о **дружелюбии, ободрении**.

Where did you spend your / holiday? (*дружелюбие*)

Why are you waiting / here? (*ободрение*)

2.2 Вопросы к подлежащему и его определению (Questions to subject and its attribute)

В вопросах к подлежащему и его определению **порядок слов** (word order) такой же, как и в **повествовательном предложении**: **вопросительное слово, смысловый глагол, дополнение / обстоятельство**.

Сравните:

Jane saw **Bill** in the park.

Who saw Bill in the park? (вопрос к *подлежащему*)

Who did Jane *see* in the park? (вопрос к *дополнению*)

The train carried **containers**.

What carried containers? (вопрос к *подлежащему*)

What did the train *carry*? (вопрос к *дополнению*)

Young people were dancing in the hall.

What people were dancing in the hall?

(вопрос к *определению*)

English books are sold in this shop.

What books are sold in the shop? (вопрос к *определению*)

Вопрос *What* is that man? относится к профессии или служебному / общественному положению.

Ответ: He's a civil engineer / managing director.

На вопрос *Who* is that boy? можно ответить

This is *Peter*' or 'He's *my brother*'.

Вопросительное слово *Which* (какой) используется, если речь идёт об *известных* говорящему людях, вещах или явлениях. Оно может употребляться как с *существительным*, так и *без него* или с *one*.

Which of означает *кто из*, когда относится к *людям*, и *какой из*, когда относится к *предметам* или *понятиям*.

Which bus goes to the museum?

Which goes to the museum?

Which one goes to the museum?

Which of them goes to the museum?

Which book do you like best?

Which do you like best?

Which one do you like best?

Which of them is your favorite writer?

Which one = *Who* / *What* (*Кто* / *Что*)

I like Shakespeare and Dickens.

He usually drinks tea or coffee.

Who do you like best?

Which one do you like best?

What does he prefer?

Which one does he prefer?

Whose (чей) может употребляться *с существительным* или *без него*, но *никогда* не используется с *one*.

Whose book is this?

Whose photo is this?

Whose is this?

Whose is this?

Неверно: Whose one is this?

В вопросах, содержащих *только* вопросительное слово и местоимение, *стяжение недопустимо*, если ударение падает на *вопросительное слово*, но *возможно*, если ударением выделяется *местоимение*.

That is Ann.

'*What* is she?

Неверно: What's she?

What's '*she*?

He is a doctor.

'*What* is he?

Неверно: What's he?

В *стяжённых формах* вместо *it* используют *this* или *that*.

'*What* is *it*? What's '*that* in Russian?

Question six. You try '*this* one, Mark.

Неверно: What's it in Russian?

You try it.

Возможные ответы (Possible replies)

Who arrived late?

The foreign specialists.

The foreign specialists **did**.

The foreign specialists **arrived** late.

Неверно:

The foreign specialists *arrived*.

The foreign specialists *did arrive late*.

Who wants the book?

Me. / I do. / I want it.

Неверно: I wanted. / I did want.

2.3 Вопросы с предлогами (Preposition questions)

Многие *вопросительные слова* используют *с предлогами*: *Who to* (Кому), *Who for* (Для кого), *Who with* (С кем), *What with* (Чем) и другие.

В современном английском языке предлоги ставят *в конце* вопроса, за исключением *официальной устной* или *письменной речи*.

Разговорная форма

Who did you buy these flowers *for*?

Для кого вы купили цветы?

What did he open the door *with*?

Чем он открыл дверь?

Официальная форма

For whom did you buy these flowers?

With what did he open the door?

Когда предлог ставят **в конце** вопроса, вместо **Whom** используют **who**.

For whom did you do it?

Who did you do it *for*?

With whom do you meet?

Who do you meet *with*?

В следующих случаях предлог **всегда предшествует** вопросительному слову.

Since when has he been smoking?

С каких пор он курит?

To what extent was he right?

До какой степени он был прав?

In what way can it help?

Каким образом это может помочь?

Under what circumstances would you do it?

При каких обстоятельствах вы бы сделали это?

Иногда **предлог** используется **по выбору**.

(*In*) *What year* were you born (*in*)?

(*On*) *What day* will you phone (*on*)?

(*At*) *What time* do we arrive (*at*)?

(*For*) *How long* will they stay (*for*)?

(*From*) *Which part* of Russia are you (*from*)?

В некоторых случаях **предлог отсутствует** вовсе.

Which way did the man go? *Where* are you going?

2.4 Вопросы о количестве (Quantity questions)

Слова и

a lot of

(*a*) *little*

least

словосочетания,

many

(*a*) *few*

enough

обозначающие

much

too little

more than enough

количество:

more

too few

none

most

less

any, etc.

Слова и словосочетания, обозначающие *количество*, *количественные числительные* и *дроби / доли* требуют после себя предлог *of*.

He has <i>too much</i> time. У него слишком много времени.	What did he have <i>much of</i> ? Чего у него слишком много?
They bought <i>three</i> pencils. Они купили три карандаша.	What did they buy <i>three of</i> ? Чего три они купили?
We haven't <i>any</i> bread. У нас нет хлеба.	What haven't we <i>any of</i> ? Чего у нас нет?
She has <i>one fifth of the whole sum</i> . У нее есть пятая часть всей суммы.	What part of the sum does she have <i>of</i> ? Какая часть суммы есть у нее?

2.5 Вопросы о размере, форме, весе, цвете, возрасте (Questions about size/dimension, shape, weight, colour, age)

How + <i>прилагательное</i>	What + <i>существительное</i>
<p>How big / tall / high / long deep / thick / wide / broad / heavy / old is it ?</p> <p>e.g. How tall is Mark? He is 1 m 90 cm tall. His height is 1 m 90cm. He is 1 m 90 cm in height.</p>	<p>What size / height / length / depth/ thickness / width / breadth / weight / age is it?</p> <p>What is the <i>height</i> / <i>width</i> / <i>length</i> of the ... ? The <i>height</i> / <i>width</i> / <i>length</i> is ... millimeters.</p>

How *heavy* is it?

It *weighs* 2,570 kg.

How much does it *weigh*?

The *weight* is 485 kg.

Weigh v. ВЕСИТЬ

Weight n. Вес

Можно также спросить: What *does* it *weigh*?

How much *does* it *weigh*?

Со словами *make, kind, brand, sort* (марка, модель, тип, вид, сорт, класс, брэнд) и т. п. используется предлог *of*.

What make of car did he buy? *What kind of* books does she read?
What brand of perfume do you use? *What sort of* plane was it?

2.6 Вопросы с предлогом *like* (подобно чему-либо)

Существует два типа вопросов с предлогом *like*.

What is / are ... like? означает: *Я не знаю ничего об этом.* В ответе предполагается *описание* или *сравнение*.

What's London like? *Что представляет собой Лондон?*
Как он выглядит?

It's quite big and very interesting. (*описание*)

It's like New York, but without high buildings. (*сравнение*)

Когда вопрос *What is / are ... like?* относится к людям, в ответе предполагается описание *характера* или *внешнего вида* либо того и другого.

What's Peter like? *Что представляет собой Петр?*
Что он за человек?

Very friendly and open. (*характер*)

He's good looking. (*внешность*)

He's quite nice but not very handsome (*характер и внешность*)

Вопрос *What does ... look like?* требует в ответе описания *внешности*, а не характера.

What does Ann look like? *Как выглядит Анна?*
She's tall, and she's got blue eyes and blonde hair. (*внешность*)
She looks exactly like her mother. (*сравнение*)

2.7 Вопросы о причинах и целях (Asking for reason, purpose)

Вопросы с *Why ...? / What ... for?* (Зачем ...? Почему ...? Для чего ...? С какой целью ...?) используют для выяснения **причины** или **цели**. Предлог *for* ставят в **конце** вопроса.

Why / What did you do that *for*? **Зачем** вы это сделали?
Why / What is he angry *for*? **Почему** он сердится?
Why / What does she get so early *for*? **Зачем** она встает так рано?

Возможные ответы (possible replies)

В ответах используют **инфинитив** с частицей *to*, *because* и некоторые другие словосочетания.

Mark left early

<i>because</i>	<i>потому что</i>	he was bored.
<i>in case</i>	<i>чтобы не</i>	he missed the bus.
<i>in order to</i>	<i>чтобы/для того, чтобы</i>	catch his bus.
<i>so that</i>	<i>так чтобы</i>	he could walk home.
<i>to</i>	<i>чтобы/для того, чтобы</i>	get away from Jack.
<i>so as (not) to</i>	<i>чтобы (не)</i>	have time to think.
<i>not to</i>	<i>чтобы не</i>	trouble us.

2.8 Вопросы, требующие доказательства, обоснования

They are happy.	<i>How do you know?</i>	<i>Откуда ты / вы знаете / знаете?</i>
	<i>How can you tell?</i>	<i>Почему ты / вы так говоришь / говорите?</i>
	<i>Why do you think so?</i>	<i>Почему ты / вы так думаешь / думаете?</i>

2.9 Вопросы, содержащие предложение (Making suggestions)

How / What about + -ing форма или *существительное ...?*
(A) *Как насчёт ...? / Ну, так как же насчёт ...?*

How about going for a walk? What about your promise?
What about watching TV? How about the tickets?

Why not + инфинитив без to ...? (А) Почему бы ни ...?

Why not change the word order?
Why not buy this book?

Why don't / doesn't + подлежащее + инфинитив без to ...?
Почему бы ни ...?

Why don't we go for a walk? Почему бы нам ни пойти
Why doesn't he work well? погулять? Почему бы ему ни
работать хорошо?

2.10 Эмфатические вопросы с *ever* (Emphatic questions with *ever*)

Вопросительные слова *What ever, Who ever, Where ever, When ever, How ever* и *Why ever* передают *восхищение, раздражение, гнев, беспокойство, огорчение*. *Ever* никогда не используется с *Which* и *Whose*.

В разговорной речи на *'ever* часто делают ударение.

Сравните:

<i>What are you doing?</i>	<i>Что вы делаете?</i>
<i>What 'ever are you doing?</i>	<i>Что же вы делаете?</i>
<i>Why did you do it?</i>	<i>Почему вы это сделали?</i>
<i>Why 'ever did you do it?</i>	<i>Да почему же вы это сделали?</i>

3 КОСВЕННЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (INDIRECT QUESTIONS)

Для *косвенных вопросов* характерен *такой же порядок слов*, что и для *утвердительно* предложения. Косвенные вопросы могут быть *включены в предложение* или в *другой вопрос*.

Прямой вопрос

Косвенный вопрос

<i>Where is he going?</i>	I have no idea <i>where he is going.</i>
<i>What does Ann like?</i>	She wants to know <i>what Ann likes.</i>
<i>Why did you say that?</i>	He asked <i>why I had said that.</i>
<i>When have you seen her?</i>	Can you tell me <i>when you have seen her?</i>
<i>When will he come back?</i>	Does anybody know <i>when he will come back?</i>

3.1 Косвенный вопрос, включённый в предложение (Indirect question included in a sentence)

<i>Подлежащее и сказуемое</i>	<i>Вопрос. слово</i>	<i>Подлежащее</i>	<i>Сказуемое</i>	<i>Др. члены предлож.</i>
Jack can't find	<i>where</i>	<i>his car</i>	<i>is parked.</i>	
He'd like to know	<i>whether/if</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>have done</i>	the work.
They asked	<i>why</i>	<i>Mark</i>	<i>had left</i>	so early.
I wonder	<i>when</i>	<i>the students</i>	<i>will take</i>	the exam.
We are not sure		<i>who</i>	<i>wrote</i>	the poem.
She doesn't know		<i>what</i>	<i>happened</i>	there.
I have no idea	<i>what age</i>	<i>Bill</i>	<i>is.</i>	

If или *whether* в косвенных вопросах, требующих ответа *Да / Нет*, соответствуют русскому *ли*, которое относится к *глаголу-сказуемому* косвенного вопроса.

I wonder	<i>whether / if</i>	he has passed his exams.
Интересно,	<i>сдал ли</i>	он экзамены.
I can't find out	<i>whether / if</i>	she was abroad.
Я не могу выяснить,	<i>была ли</i>	она за границей.
She wanted to know	<i>whether / if</i>	I could speak English.
Она хотела знать,	<i>могу ли</i>	я говорить по-английски.

Если сказуемое *главного* предложения стоит в *простом прошедшем времени* (Past simple), необходимо помнить о *согласовании времен* (Sequence of Tenses), т. е. в придаточном

предложении используется одно из прошедших времен: *Past simple, Past perfect, Past progressive или Future-in-the-Past.*

They **asked** where he ***lived***. (*Past simple*)

Они спросили, где он живёт.

She **didn't know** when the train ***would start***. (*Future-in-the-Past*)

Она не знала, когда отправится поезд.

We **didn't know** why he ***had missed*** the lesson. (*Past perfect*)

Мы не знали, почему он пропустил урок.

3.2 Косвенный вопрос, включённый в другой вопрос (Indirect question included in another question)

Вспом. / мод. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказ.	Вопрос. слово	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Др. члены предл.
Do	they	know	<i>where</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>went?</i>	
Could	you	ask	<i>what</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>are doing</i>	here?
Does	he	know	<i>why</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>has done</i>	it?
Didn't	they	say	<i>when</i>	<i>the bus</i>	<i>would start</i>	to Paris?

3.3 Косвенный вопрос с фразой, стоящей после вопросительного слова (Indirect question with a phrase following a question word)

Фразы:

- ... *do you think* как ты / вы думаешь / -те,
- ... *did you say* считаешь / -те,
- ... *do you imagine* полагаешь / -те;
- ... *would you say* как, по-твоему / вашему, ...?
- ... *would you guess* ... etc.

Прямой вопрос	Косвенный вопрос			
	Вопрос. слово	Фраза	Подлежащее	Сказуемое
Where <i>is he</i> going?	Where	<i>do you think</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>is going?</i>
What <i>has she done?</i>	What	<i>did you say</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>had done?</i>

Why <i>did he</i> leave?	Why	<i>do you imagine</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>left?</i>
Who <i>is he</i> ?	Who	<i>would you guess</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>is?</i>

4 РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (TAG QUESTIONS)

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Если первая часть – *утверждение* (+), то вторая часть – “хвостик” (question tag) – представляет собой *краткий общий вопрос с отрицанием* (–) – таблица А. И наоборот, если первая часть содержит отрицание, то его нет в “хвостике” – таблица Б.

В “хвостике”, как правило, используют *тот же модальный* или *вспомогательный глагол*, что и в *первой* части вопроса.

4.1 Основная форма (Basic form)

А

(+)	(–)
She <i>had met</i> Mike before, You <i>are doing</i> your English exam in January. She <i>has</i> already <i>sent</i> the letter, They <i>must prepare</i> everything,	<i>hadn't she?</i> <i>aren't you?</i> <i>hasn't she?</i> <i>mustn't they?</i>

Б

(–)	(+)
You <i>don't know</i> which bus goes to the market, You <i>haven't seen</i> my glasses anywhere, Jack <i>doesn't know</i> the truth, They <i>shouldn't get up</i> early,	<i>do you?</i> <i>have you?</i> <i>does he?</i> <i>should they?</i>

В современном английском языке возможны также (+ +) и (– –).

Если в предложении *нет вспомогательного* или *модального глагола*, используют *do / does, did*.

He *likes* reading, *doesn't* he?

They *work* for the bank, *don't* they?

She *wanted* to go to Paris, *didn't* she?
They *used to* live next door, *didn't* they?

Вопросы с “хвостиками” характерны для английской речи. На русский язык “хвостики” переводят такими словами и выражениями, как *ведь, не так ли, да, не правда ли, конечно, надеюсь* и др.

You *are* a student, *aren't you*?
Вы студент, *не так ли*?
Mary *has got* our telephone number, *hasn't she*?
У Мэри, *конечно*, есть номер нашего телефона?
You *haven't forgotten* about your date, *have you*, Bob?
Надеюсь, ты не забыл о свидании, Боб?
You *'ll come* along to the party, *won't you*?
Ты придешь на вечеринку, не так ли?

Возможные ответы (Possible replies)

He likes to speak English, *doesn't he*?

Ему нравится говорить на английском языке, *да*?

Yes, he *does*. No, he *doesn't*.

Да, нравится. Нет, не нравится.

They worked hard before the exam, *didn't they*?

Они усердно работали перед экзаменом, *не правда ли*?

Yes, they *did*. No, they *didn't*.

Да, работали. Нет, не работали.

Если вы *не согласны* с первой частью вопроса, давайте *положительный ответ*, а если *согласны* – *отрицательный*.

Обратите внимание на *несоответствие* форм ответа в русском и английском языках, когда первая часть вопроса – *отрицание*:

Yes = Нет, No = Да.

He *doesn't like skiing, does he*?

Он *не любит кататься на лыжах, не так ли*?

Yes, he *does*. No, he *doesn't*.

Нет, любит. Да, не любит.

She *didn't pass* the exam, *did* she?

Она <i>не сдала</i> экзамен, не правда ли?	
<i>Yes, she did.</i>	<i>No, she didn't.</i>
<i>Нет, сдала.</i>	<i>Да, не сдала.</i>

4.2 Особые случаи (Specific cases) использования “хвостиков”.

В просьбах, если *просьба* выражена предложением с глаголом в *повелительном наклонении*, используются хвостики *will / would you?* или *can / could you?*

<i>Open</i> the window,	<i>will you?</i>
<i>Turn off</i> the light,	<i>can you?</i>
<i>Help</i> me with these things,	<i>could you?</i>
<i>Phone</i> his secretary,	<i>would you?</i>

После неопределенных местоимений *somebody / someone / everybody / everyone* в “хвостиках” используют местоимение *they*, а после *nothing – it*. С *отрицательными* местоимениями *nobody / no one / nothing* “хвостики” – *утвердительные*.

<i>Somebody</i> told you,	<i>didn't they?</i>
<i>Everyone</i> knows her,	<i>don't they?</i>
<i>No one</i> asked me,	<i>did they?</i>
<i>Nothing</i> is wrong,	<i>is it?</i>

В вопросах с *Let's* “хвостик” – *shall we?* означает *побуждение к совместным действиям*, а “хвостик” *will you?* – *просьбу*.

Let's have a break, *shall we?* – Сделаем перерыв, да?
(побуждение к совместным действиям)

Let's forget about that, *will you?* – Давай забудем. (просьба)

В предложениях с конструкцией *There + be* в “хвостиках” используют *there*.

<i>There</i> will not be any problems, <i>will there?</i>
<i>Надеюсь, не будет никаких проблем?</i>
<i>There're</i> some difficult questions, <i>aren't there?</i>
<i>Есть какие-то сложные вопросы, да?</i>

В вопросах в разговорной речи с местоимением *I* в британском английском используется “хвостик” – *aren't I?*, а в американском английском – *am I not?*

I'm right, aren't I? Я (ведь) прав, не так ли / да?
I'm happy, am I not? Я, конечно, счастлив.

В вопросах с модальным глаголом *ought*, в “хвостике” *ought* заменяется глаголом *should*.

We *ought* to go, *should* we? Нам следует пойти, да?

Интонация (Intonation)

Падение тона на “хвостике” **означает: Я уверен, что я прав. Подтвердите это.**

You're Spanish, \ *aren't you?* Вы испанец, разве нет?
You've passed the exam,
\ *haven't you?* Вы сдали экзамен, ведь так?

Повышение тона на “хвостике” **означает: Я думаю, что я прав, но поправьте меня, если это не так.**

She got married, \ *didn't she?*
The train goes at ten, \ *doesn't it?*

5 АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (OR-QUESTIONS)

Альтернативные вопросы предполагают **выбор из двух возможностей** и представляют собой **общие** или **специальные** вопросы. Альтернативы могут располагаться в различных частях вопроса, между которыми стоит разделительный союз **OR**.

Основные формы

Альтернативы находятся **рядом** друг с другом

Did *you or he* buy this book?
Is it *cold or warm* outside?
Who of you *Pete or Nick* failed in mathematics?

Вторая альтернатива находится **в конце** предложения.

Do you *watch TV* at weekends *or play tennis*?
Does she take *cream* in her coffee *or milk*?
Did *Mr. Mason* buy the book *or Mr. Brown*?

Между *двумя общими* вопросами.

Does she take cream in her coffee *or does* she take milk?

Is he at home *or is* he at work?

Did they stay at a hotel *or did* they stay at their friends' in London?

В конце общего вопроса. Если к нему добавляется “хвостик” – *or not?*, то *общий* вопрос преобразуется в альтернативный.

Do you study economics *or not?*

Have you seen him *or not?*

В специальных вопросах альтернативы находятся **в конце** предложения.

When did you get up today, *early or late?*

What do you do at weekends, *watch TV or play tennis?*

Who came to our university, *American or British students?*

Интонация (Intonation)

Первую альтернативу произносят с **повышением тона**, **вторую** – с **понижением тона**.

Are you going to the / cinema **or** to the \ theatre?

Does Mr. Black teaches / English **or** \ French?

Если вопрос произносят как **единое целое**, **тон повышают**.

Would you like to *use* / **it or not?**

6 ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ (QUESTIONS ON SOME TOPICS)

Asking about a date / day / month / year

(Узнаем дату, день недели, месяц, год)

What is the date today?

What's today's date?

What date is it today?

What's the date next Saturday?

What was the date last Monday?

What day is it?

What day is the 19th?
Is the 20th a Monday or a Tuesday?
What is the day after Wednesday called?
What month comes / follows after May?
What year is / was it?

Asking about time (Узнаем время)

What time is it?
What's the time?
Have you got the right time?
Do you have a watch?

Have you got the time? (*BrE*) / Do you have the time? (*AmE*)
What time do you *make* it? (*BrE*) / What time do you *have*? (*AmE*).

Эти фразы часто используются в разговорной речи при обращении к человеку с часами.

Возможные ответы: *I make it* five to eight.
I make the time ten past seven.

Asking about weather (Узнаем погоду)

What is the weather like?
Is it cold / warm / hot?
What is the forecast for next week?
What temperature is it?
Is it below freezing?
How many degrees below is it?
Do you think it will snow / thaw (оттепель, таяние)?
Is it raining / snowing / sleet (дождь со снегом, слякоть) / hailing (град) / thundering (гроза)?

Возможные ответы о температуре:

It's 10 below / above zero. It's plus / minus 25 in the sun / in the shade.

Asking about a place of residence (Узнаем о месте жительства)

Where are you from?

Where do you come from?

Whereabouts is it?

Whereabouts in Kemerovo do you live?

Have you ever been **to** England?

Asking for a description (Просим описать что-либо)

What is the dish **like**? – It is nice.

Like ставится перед придаточным предложением или в конце вопроса.

What was the film **like** you saw yesterday? / What was the film you saw yesterday **like**? – It was interesting.

What did it	sound look feel taste smell	like ?	It	sounded looked felt tasted smelt	like	thunder. sand. silk. whisky. a rose.
How did it	sound? look? feel? taste? smell?		It	sounded looked Felt tasted smelt		interesting. modern. strange. delicious. rotten.

Asking for opinion (Спрашиваем мнение)

How did you find / like it? Did you enjoy it?

What do you think of it? Did you find it boring?

What was your opinion of it?

Was the film to your liking? Did you think it was worth going?

Was there anything you didn't like about the novel?

What are your first impressions of England?

Возможные ответы:

I consider it very interesting.
found enjoyable.
thought boring.

Asking about preference (Спрашиваем о предпочтениях)

Which did you like better?
Did you like this more / better than last time?
Did you prefer this to the last lecture?
If you had to choose, which would you take?
Which did you enjoy most of all?
Which of the three do you prefer most?
Would you rather read than watch TV?

Asking about type (Спрашиваем о типах, марках, брендах ...)

What *make* of car do you drive?
What brand of perfume does she wear?
What kind of books do they sell?
What sort of shampoo does she use?
What sort of expedition was it?
Is this a new type of aircraft?

Asking about price (Спрашиваем о цене)

How much is it? / What price is it? / What's the price? / What does it cost?
What sort of price are you asking?
What price records are you interested in?
How many dollars' worth of cheese do you want?

Asking about age (Спрашиваем о возрасте)

How old is Mary? = What age is Mary?
How old a car do you want? = What age car?

Asking the way (Спрашиваем дорогу)

Такие вопросы обычно начинаются с фразы “Excuse me.”

Excuse me. Can you tell me where South Street is, please?

Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the station?

Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town centre?

Is it far?

Will it take me long to get there?

Should I take a bus?

Is it too far to walk?

Возможные ответы:

You take the first turning on the right after the zebra-crossing.

Take the second on the left and go straight on.

First right, second left. You can't miss it.

Turn round and turn left at the traffic-lights.

No, it's only about five minutes' walk.

No, it's no distance at all.

You can walk it in under five minutes.

It's only a couple of hundred yards.

It'll take you half an hour to get there.

It's too far to walk. You'd better catch a bus.

Asking about means of transportation (Вопросы, связанные с транспортом)

Does this bus go to the station?

Am I OK for the Town Hall?

Do you go to the sea-front?

Is this the right bus for the Princes Park?

Does the 10 go to the central post office?

What number bus do I take for the St. Mary church?

Can you tell me where to get off?

How far is it to London?

Which direction is the motorway?

How many miles is it to the nearest garage?

Which way's the coast?

How much is it to rent a car?

Can you tell me the hire charge for a large estate car?

Can I give you a lift? – Вас подвезти?
Shan't I drive you home? – Вас подвезти до дома?
Isn't it out of your way? / Won't it be putting you out? – Вас это не затруднит?

When does the Moscow train leave, please?
Which train do I take for Victoria, please?
Which platform London Bridge, please?
What time the next train to Minsk, please?
What time does it arrive? / When does it get in? / When do we get there?
When does the 9.15 get to Liverpool?
Do I have to change? / Need I change trains? / Is it necessary to change?
Is it a through train?

What time are you leaving? / When are you off? / What time are you going? / When are you setting off?

Asking for a room (Узнаем о наличии мест в гостинице)

I wonder whether you have any vacancies for tonight.
Have you a single room for two nights?
Can I book a double room from now until Friday?
Have you got a twin-bedded room for one night?
Can I see it, please? / Can you show me the room? / Can I have a look at it, please? / Can you show me something a little cheaper?
Can I reserve a double room with a view of the sea?

Telephoning (Разговариваем по телефону)

Can I speak to Jack, please?
May I have a word with Mary?
Is Alice there, please?
Can I talk to Linda, please?
Would you tell her I rang?
Could you take a message?
Would you ask her to call back?

Can you tell her to ring me when she gets back?
Are you there? (Вы меня слышите / слушаете?)
Operator, have you put through my call to ...? (to a telephone operator)

Asking about television (Вопросы о телевидении)

Do you happen to know what's on after the news?
Do you remember what comes on next?
What's on the First Channel at seven o'clock?
Is there anything worth watching on the other channel?
Do you mind if we switch over?
Does anybody mind if I watch it?
Would you mind if I switch it off?
Don't you want to see part two of the serial?
The weather forecast's on before the news, isn't it?

Some special modes of address

(Некоторые особые случаи обращения к людям)

Could you bring me a glass of water, *nurse*? (к медсестре / няне)
Excuse me, *officer*, would you please ...? (к полицейскому)
Have you read this article, *Prof Ferguson / Dr Barker*?
I think I've got a temperature, *doctor*. (к врачу, *Mr. Doctor* – неверно)
Did you book a room, *madam / sir*?
Mr / Madam Chair, ... (Г-н / Г-жа председатель)

PART II УПРАЖНЕНИЯ (EXERCISES)

1 ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ (YES / NO QUESTIONS)

1.1 Основная форма (Basic form)

I. Work in pairs or small groups. Read the song and try to reproduce it as dialogue.

Love Song

Does she love him – Yes, she does.

Is she happy? – Yes, she is.

Does he know it? – Yes, he does. Yes, he knows it.

Will she kiss him? – Yes, she will.
Will she leave him? – Yes, she will, if she has to.
Does he love her? – Yes, he does.
Is he happy? – Yes, he is.
Does she know it? – Yes, she does. Yes, she knows it.
Will he kiss her? – Yes, he will.
Will he leave her? – Yes, he will, if he has to.
Are they happy? – Yes, they are.
Are they lucky? – Yes, they are.
Do they know it? – Yes, they do. Yes, they know it.
Will he find somebody now?
Will she find somebody too?
Yes, they will.
Yes, they will, if they have to.

II. Ask questions which can be answered *Yes* or *No*.

1. We had dinner at the cafeteria.
2. They have seen this film before.
3. Jane drove her new Mazda very carefully.
4. Our family has lunch at 1 o'clock.
5. These students speak English fluently.
6. The problems of environment pollution are very serious.
7. The group of tourists is arriving tonight.
8. They were in a hurry.
9. Unfortunately she was late for the concert.
10. The history of Sumo wrestling goes back over 2000 years.
11. The best coffee grows in Brazil.
12. The car costs \$ 3,000.

***III. Ask questions with *do*, *does*, *did*, *have*, *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*.**

1. The classes begin at eight o'clock.
2. Mother is always telling her what to do.
3. They had coffee and bread-and-butter for breakfast.
4. The lecture was very interesting.
5. She understands French a little.
6. The problems are easy.
7. Bill came from England.

8. He was in a hurry.
9. The group of tourists is arriving tonight.
10. I am wrong.
11. Lisa is good at maths.
12. The students were tired.

IV. Transform the following statements with *auxiliary* and *modal verbs* into questions.

1. The students are working in the laboratory.
2. You should work hard.
3. Everyone has heard the news.
4. They will go to the library after the classes.
5. The report is being discussed at the meeting.
6. The students were waiting for their lecturer.
7. These engineers have travelled abroad on business.
8. The boy had studied French before he came here.
9. You must leave right now.
10. Mary has been writing her composition for six hours.
11. We may practise pronunciation in the language laboratory.
12. John can't come by the 11 o'clock train.
13. I would like to stay at home.

V. Take it in turns to ask and answer the following questions.

Examples:

Are you a student?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Does he like it?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Have you been to Paris?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.

1. Do you want to learn English?
2. Is English difficult for you?
3. Are you hungry?
4. Do you like to visit your friends?
5. Is the weather warm today?
6. Can you lend (одолжить) me some money?
7. Have you finished your homework?
8. Are your group-mates working in pairs now?
9. Was it difficult for you to enter the University?

10. Does your friend have difficulty with English?
11. Is English your native language?
12. Did you have an examination last week?
13. Has she passed her exam yet?
14. Is he going to study tonight?

VI. Complete Yes / No questions, as in the example.

Example:

I'll be at home this evening. ---> *Will you be there at 7 o'clock?*

He likes sports. ---> *Does he like tennis?*

1. She bought some tea. _____ any coffee?
2. They visited Milan. _____ Paris?
3. He's got two cousins. _____ any sisters?
4. I speak English. _____ French?
5. The manager's gone out. _____ to the bank?
6. She works six hours a day. _____ on Saturday?
7. Ann can play the piano. _____ the guitar?
8. I'm going to the theatre. _____ alone?
9. Mother is going on business the other day. _____ to Moscow?

VII. Work in pairs. Ask your partner if she / he:

1. is a student;	8. gave up smoking;
2. studies at the University;	9. should speak to his / her English teacher;
3. is a first-year student;	10. will help you with your homework;
4. can play the piano;	11. would like to visit London;
5. reads much about his / her subject;	12. is waiting for somebody;
6. needs a lot of practice in English;	13. has ever been in love;
7. read <i>War and Peace</i> by Tolstoy;	14. has been working at his report.

VIII. Work in two groups. Try to guess (догадаться) what

object is hidden (спрятан) in a bag asking Yes / No questions about its size, shape, weight, colour, etc.

Refresh your memory of the following words: *shape, square, oval, round; weight, weigh, heavy, light; thick, thin; long, short; plastic, metal, wood, glass, paper; to be made of.*

Try to remember: *rigid – жёсткий, flexible – гибкий, flat – плоский, fabric – ткань, cardboard – картон, rectangular – прямоугольный.*

1.2 Отрицательные вопросы (Negative questions)

***I. Ask negative questions putting the words given in brackets in the correct order.**

Example: I posted the letter to you over a week ago! (you / have / received it yet?) ***Haven't you received it yet?***

1. Why aren't you eating your dinner? ... (you / do / like it?)
2. "Look! ... (that / is / your brother over there?)" "Oh, yes."
3. "I really must go now." "But it's only five. ... (you / can / stay a little longer?)"
4. "... (she / is / a pretty child!)" "Yes, lovely."
5. ... (I / have / met you somewhere before?) I'm sure I know your face.
6. Sally is still in bed. ... (she / is / going to work today?)
7. (... you / do / want to come to the concert tonight?) I thought you said you did.
8. See! Nick is coming. ... (he / has passed his exam yet?)
9. "... (you / smoke / do?) I thought you said you did.
10. ... (John / do / works for the bank?)" "Oh, yes."
11. ... (they / have / got any money?) They've made a good job.
12. ... (he / is / watching TV?) And what is he doing?

***1.3 "Эхо" – вопросы (Echo questions)**

You are sitting on a park bench when a tramp (бродяга) comes up to you and starts a conversation. React to what the tramp says using echo questions.

Tramp: It's a lovely day.

You: Yes, *isn't it?*

Tramp: This is my bench, you know.

You: Oh, *is it?* I'm sorry, I didn't know.

Tramp: It's all right. You can sit here. You may not believe this, but I was very rich once. I was almost a millionaire.

You: ... (1) ...? That's amazing.

Tramp: Yes, but I gave all my money away.

You: ... (2) ...? What, all of it?

Tramp: Yes, every penny. I gave it away to my friends, to my relatives. But they didn't thank me.

You: ... (3) ...?

Tramp: No. Still I'm much happier now.

You: ... (4) ...?

Tramp: Yes, I like the simple life. I like sleeping in the park under the stars.

You: ... (5) ...? Don't you get cold?

Tramp: No, I don't feel the cold. I'm used to it.

You: ... (6) ...? Really? Even in winter?

Tramp: Yes, I've been sleeping on this bench for over twenty years.

You: ... (7) ...? That's a long time.

Tramp: Yes, the only problem is my health. I've got a bad heart condition.

You: ... (8) ...?

Tramp: Yes, I haven't got long to live.

You: ... (9) ...?

Tramp: No, but I'm going to enjoy my last few weeks. I'm going to eat and drink well But food and drink are so expensive nowadays.

You: Yes, they are, aren't they?

Tramp: Yes, if I had some money I'd go and have a good meal.

You: ... (10) ...?

Tramp: Yes ... You couldn't let me have a few pounds, could you?

2 СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (WH-QUESTIONS)

2.1 Основная форма (Basic form)

I. Which question words will you use while asking the following questions? Let your group-mates answer them.

1. ...were you absent last time?
2. ... educational establishment do you study at?
3. ... do your classes begin?
4. ... do you do at weekends?
5. ... year was your university founded (in)?
6. ... students are there in your group?
7. ... are you from?
8. ... do you get up?
9. ... dog does Susan like better, Bill's or mine?
10. ... was America discovered by?
11. ... far (away) is your hostel?
12. ... is your address?
13. ... will a ticket for the theatre cost?
14. ... are the students of your group doing now?

***II. Work in pairs. Find out the information you need asking your partner.**

Laurel and Hardy, the comedy duo (дуплет)

Student A

Student B (File 1, p. 69)

They met in (a) _____ (*Where?*) in 1926, and they stopped making films together in (c) _____ (*When?*). They made about two hundred films. They won (e) _____ (*What?*) for their film *The Music Box* in 1932.

Stan Laurel, the thin one, was born in (g) _____ (*Where?*) in 1890. He went to America in (i) _____ (*When?*), and made his first film in 1917.

He married (k) _____ (*How many times?*), and had one daughter. He wrote the scripts and directed most of their films. He died in (m) _____ (*When?*) in California.

Oliver Hardy, the fat one, was born in (o) _____ (*Where?*) in 1892. He went to Hollywood in (q) _____ (*When?*), and made his first film in 1913.

He married (s) _____ (*How many times?*). He didn't have any children. In his free time, he liked (u) _____ (*What?*) and going to

horse races. In one day he lost \$ 12,000. He died in (w) _____
(Where?) in 1957.

***III. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then match (подбирать под пару) each question to an answer below.**

1. people / how / learn / do / new / words?
2. do / what / we / have / do / to?
3. do / you / like / in / what / spare / doing / time / your?
4. do / you / where / want / go / to / this / weekend?
5. why / get / you / do / nervous / so?
6. who / you / angry / were / with?
7. what / mean / does / 'glad'?

- a) The dictionary says 'happy'.
- b) My brother. He drives me crazy sometimes.
- c) Playing basketball and going to the cinema.
- d) By finding a good way of recording them.
- e) I have to describe my photograph while you listen.
- f) I think I'd like to stay here, actually.
- g) I don't know. Exams always make me feel like this.

IV. Work in pairs.

A. A young Australian actress was recently interviewed for a popular magazine. These were the answers she gave. Work with a partner and try to imagine the kinds of questions she might have been asked. See how many different questions your group can think of for each answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) About two years now. | h) No, actually, I'm twenty. |
| b) Chocolate cake with fresh cream. | i) Yes, but I gave up a few months ago. |
| c) Heights. | j) He's a good friend. Nothing more. |
| d) Madonna, I suppose. | k) My hair, I wish it was blonde. |
| e) Biting my nails. | l) The fact that I am very loyal. |
| f) Getting up before 8.00 in the morning. | |
| g) My mother, I tell her nearly everything. | |

m) About once every five years.

B. Now choose some of the questions and interview your partner.

V. Work with a partner.

1. Together, choose two famous people that you are both interested in. Write at least seven questions that you would like to ask.
2. Now take it in turns (поочерёдно) to be a journalist and a famous person. One of you should ask questions, the other should answer them as if you were that famous person. Be as imaginative as you can in your answers.

2.2 Вопросы к подлежащему и его определению (Questions about the subject and its attribute)

I. Convert the following statements (утверждение) into questions.

Example: Mr. Smith is an experienced engineer.

Who is an experienced engineer?

The book was returned last week.

What was returned last week?

This car cost \$ 2,000 a year ago.

Which car cost \$ 2,000 a year ago?

1. He is studying architecture at the college.
2. Paul's height is five feet.
3. Mary has already been out to the blackboard.
4. My words surprised him greatly.
5. The tie was bought for John.
6. The first act of the play was the most interesting one.
7. Professor Kornev was elected a dean.
8. This student hasn't got a copy of the text.
9. I have been working pretty hard lately.
10. O'Henry's stories are very popular.
11. Jane doesn't like going shopping.
12. The autumn term (semester) will soon be over.
13. The child was playing with a ball.

14. The second lesson was much more difficult.

***II. Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions in English.**

1. Кто открыл (to discover) Америку?
2. Кто изобрёл (to invent) радио?
3. Что произошло (to happen) 12 апреля 1961 года?
4. Кто из ваших студентов силен (to be good at) в физике / английском?
5. Какой месяц самый жаркий в вашем регионе?
6. Кто ваш учитель по английскому языку?
7. Кто декан вашего факультета?
8. У кого из вас есть домашние животные (pets)?
9. Что на столе?
10. Сколько студентов присутствуют сегодня на занятии?
11. Кто не готов к тесту?
12. Какой месяц года самый короткий?
13. Сколько студентов работают сейчас в парах?
14. Кто уже просмотрел статью?
15. Какая пьеса идёт в театре?

III. What questions would you ask in these situations?

You and some other students are planning a party. You need someone who can play the guitar.

Example: Who can play the guitar? / Which of you can play the guitar?

1. You are entertaining (развлекать) some friends. You've just made another pot of coffee.
2. A friend has just seen a new film and you want to know the story line.
3. You have organized a weekend excursion. Ten students of your group have said they'll come, but you're worried because you want to know the exact number.
4. You are discussing a film with a friend. You were most impressed by one actor. What about his opinion?
5. A car is blocking your exit (выезд). You want to identify the owner of the car.

6. You want to identify the students who solved the problem.

2.3 Вопросы с предлогами (Preposition questions)

I. Translate the following questions into Russian paying attention to the prepositions.

1. What are you laughing *at*?
2. Who was the book given *to*?
3. Who did you borrow the pen *from*?
4. How long will Mr. Smith be in London *for*?
5. Where is he *from*?
6. What are those students standing there *for*?
7. Who is he dancing *with*?
8. What do you want to talk to him *about*?
9. Who did he take care *of*?
10. What was the equipment delivered *by*?
11. What else can computers be used *for*?
12. Who did he buy this magazine *for*?

II. Ask the questions, as in the example.

Example: I'm waiting. **Who** are you waiting *for*?

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a) Jane's talking. | Who _____? |
| b) Sh! I'm thinking. | What _____? |
| c) They are looking everywhere. | What _____? |
| d) She's going on holiday. | Who _____? |
| e) I'm going. | Who _____? |
| f) I had a dream last night. | What _____? |
| g) You had an argument with Bill yesterday. | Who _____? |
| h) Jerry's in love. | Who _____? |
| i) He's listening. | What _____? |
| j) Mary's getting married. | Who _____? |
| k) She sent a telegram. | Who _____? |

III. Write short questions with prepositions.

Example: He gave away all his money. **Who to**?

1. We are going on holiday next week.
2. I'd like to have a word with you, please.
3. I've just received a big parcel at the post office.
4. She was dancing all night long.
5. I need \$ 1,000 as quickly as possible.
6. Peter's writing a book.
7. He's getting married next Saturday.
8. Could you clean that spot on the jacket, please?
9. A friend of mine presented me a CD.
10. He loved her with all his heart.

***IV. What preposition questions can you ask to the following sentences?**

1. He unlocked the door with his key.
2. I got a letter from my friend.
3. She cut her finger with a knife.
4. His sister is teaching English to students.
5. Children should go there with their parents.
6. He is from the Far East.
7. Paul studies at the Medical Academy.
8. The group of sportsmen has arrived by the morning plane.
9. Our seats are in the tenth row.
10. I am waiting for the dean.
11. The assistant professor is working at the paper for a scientific journal.
12. He is greatly interested in literature.

2.4 Вопросы о количестве (Quantity questions)

I. Ask questions to the words in *italics* (курсив).

1. He has got *a few* friends.
2. There are *a lot of* books in our library.
3. Last summer she read *many* English stories.
4. He has *much* work to do.

5. We have bought *two* tickets.
6. We haven't *any* juice in the fridge.
7. The students have *too little* time for entertainment.
8. They spent *a lot of* money for constructing their summer cottage.
9. Nick had *more than enough* time to prepare for the exam.
10. There is *little* milk in the bottle.

2.5 Вопросы о размере, цвете и пр. (Questions about size, dimension, colour, etc.)

I. Put questions to the words in *italics*.

1. The length of this car is *485.5 cm*.
2. Central Park in New York extends *2.5 miles*.
3. This container weighs about *3 tons*.
4. *Two thirds* of the group passed the exam successfully.
5. The room is *4.5 m wide*.
6. Lake Baikal with the depth of *1600 m* is the deepest in the world.
7. The Washington Monument is nearly *556 ft high*.
8. The twin towers of World Trade Center destroyed in September 2001 were *1350 feet* each.
9. The coal bed (пласт) was *more than 3 meters thick*.
10. The box weighed *50 kg*.

*II. What English variants of these questions are possible?

1. Сколько весит этот автомобиль?
2. Какой ширины этот диван?
3. Какую модель компьютера вы предпочитаете?
4. Какой сорт шоколада вы любите?
5. Какой тип телепрограмм вы смотрите?
6. Какой литературный жанр (вид) самый популярный в наше время?
7. Какого цвета твой новый автомобиль?
8. Какова длина этой улицы?
9. Какова высота Кремля?
10. Какой толщины стены этого дома?
11. Насколько велика (*big*) ваша квартира?

12. Какой у тебя рост?

92.6 Вопросы с *like* (Questions with *like*)

***I. Look at these questions. They are similar (похожий) in form but they are different in meaning. Say, which answer (1-10) goes with each question, and explain (объясните) the difference between the questions.**

- a. What does she like?
- b. What is she like?
- c. What does she look like?

1. She's quite tall with straight brown hair. She looks like her sister.
2. She likes swimming and skating, and she's a football fan.
3. She's like her father. She's a bit too critical of other people.
4. She's in her late fifties, but she's quite young in spirit.
5. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.
6. She likes reading and gardening, and she still goes for long walks.
7. She is still very attractive and romantic.
8. She has never married, and lives alone in a small village.
9. She's extremely kind, but not very tolerant (терпимый) with people who don't agree with her.
10. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her smile.

***II. Your friend has been living in Australia for a year. Write to him and ask some questions about the country.**

Example: the weather

What's the weather like?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) the countryside | 5) Sydney |
| 2) the kangaroos | 6) the towns |
| 3) the people | 7) the beaches |
| 4) the TV programmes | 8) the universities |

***III. Robert had a terrible holiday. Complete the questions about it, using *What was / were ... like?* in the following dialogue.**

Example: A – ***What was*** the hotel ***like?***

B – Awful. My room was tiny, and the service was bad.

1) A – What _____ ?

B – It was terrible. The plane was delayed six hours!

2) A – What _____ ?

B – Awful. It rained every day!

3) A – What _____ ?

B – They were crowded and dirty. There was no sand on them, just stones!

4) A – What _____ ?

B – Disgusting! Chips with everything, and it was often not good enough.

2.7 Вопросы о причинах, целях (Asking for reasons, purposes)

I. Write questions with *Why / Why don't / Why not* on the left to fit (соответствовать) the answers on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Why are you still here? | Because I want to watch the late night film. |
| 2. Why ... ? | To check that I had locked the back door. |
| 3. Why ... ? | That's a good idea. |
| 4. Why ... ? | Because I didn't want to meet him. |
| 5. Why ... ? | I phoned to let him know. |
| 6. Why ... ? | I'm sorry I was not polite. |
| 7. Why ... ? | To find out her telephone number. |
| 8. Why ... ? | I'm already late for my classes. |
| 9. Why ... ? | All right. I'll put the job off till tomorrow. |
| 10. Why ... ? | I don't mind waiting a bit. |

2.8 Вопросы, требующие обоснования (Asking for evidence)

Work with a partner. Ask for evidence. Then answer the questions.

Example: He has passed his exams successfully. How do you know?

1. Mary and Steve have got married.
2. They are happy.
3. They bought a new flat.
4. They are going to spend their honeymoon in Paris.
5. Steve graduated from the University with honours.
6. He often goes fishing.
7. Mary is good at cooking.
8. She doesn't like travelling by air.

2.9 Вопросы, содержащие предложения (Making suggestions)

Suggest your partner:

1. to have a look at the schedule;
2. to have a break;
3. to play football;
4. to go shopping;
5. to talk to the dean;
6. to get up earlier on Sunday;
7. to visit the Fine Arts Museum;
8. to act out the role-play;
9. to listen to the tape once again;
10. to solve the problem together;
11. to make a report at the conference;
12. to borrow the text-book from the library.

2.10 Эмфатические вопросы с *ever* (Emphatic questions with *ever*)

I. Make these questions more emphatic.

1. Who gave you permission to do that?
2. Why didn't you ask an expert to look at it?
3. When did they go to Wales?
4. What will she say next?
5. Where shall I put this wet umbrella?
6. How do you expect me to carry all this?
7. Where have you bought the computer?
8. How did he manage to get the tickets for the concert?
9. What does she see in him?

***II. Ask the following questions in English.**

1. Как же ты узнал, что я собираюсь быть здесь?
1. И что же ты собираешься рассказать нам?
2. Когда же он вернется?
3. И кто же верит в привидения (ghost)?
4. Зачем же ты сделал это?
5. И кто же украл (steal) деньги?
6. Который же час?
7. Где же ты был?

3 КОСВЕННЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (INDIRECT QUESTIONS)

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to indirect questions with *whether* and *if*.

1. The doctor asks if the patient has ever had headaches.
2. He asks whether tourists enjoyed their visit to the museum.
3. We'd like to know whether we are going to write a test next week.
4. Would you mind telling me whether you are going to have a break?
5. I wonder if you start on your journey the following Sunday.
6. She would like to know whether he is meeting his boss tomorrow.
7. We don't know whether the lecture will start at 3 or 5 p.m.
8. Could you tell me if the professor is still busy?
9. Does she know whether Bill has got a good or a satisfactory mark for his test- paper?

10. I'd like to know if you are going to stay after classes long.

II. Ask indirect questions, as in the example.

Example: What are you going to do? (I don't know)

I don't know ***what you are going to do.***

Could you tell me ***what you are going to do?***

1. Why did she say that? (I wonder)
2. How many tourists visit your country each year? (I'd like to know)
3. Does this bus go to Oxford Street? (I wonder)
4. Where is the tourist office? (Could you show me)
5. Is there any post-office near here? (Do you know)
6. What are we supposed to do? (Would you mind telling me)
7. Is she English or American? (I don't know)
8. Are you ready to start? (I wonder)
9. Is he going to drive a jeep across the Sahara desert? (Could you tell me)
10. Who knows how to operate a fax machine? (I'd like to know)
11. What is likely to change in the future? (I wonder)
12. Has she already phoned the travel agency? (He'd like to know)

***III. Ken had a frightening (пугать) experience recently while on holiday. He was walking in the countryside when suddenly a policeman came up to him and asked him some questions. Transform these questions into indirect questions beginning with**

He asked Ken ... or He wanted to know

1. What are you doing here? He asked Ken *what he was doing there.*
2. Why are you carrying a camera?
3. Did you see the signs warning people not to enter the area?
4. Have you been taking photographs of the army base?
5. What's your name?
6. Where do you live?
7. What are you?
8. Can I see some proof of your identity (личность)?

9. Are you accompanied by anybody?
10. Did you ever visit the place?

IV. Turn the following *direct* questions about the girl who saw a ghost (привидение) into *indirect* questions, as in the example.

<i>I wonder</i>	<i>why / when</i>
<i>I'd like to know</i>	<i>who / if</i>
<i>I'd love to know</i>	<i>whether</i>
<i>We didn't find out</i>	

Example: Who was the ghost? I wonder who the ghost was.

1. What was the ghost's name?
2. Is it still there?
3. Did it ever come back?
4. Why did the girl think she was being watched?
5. Did she see a ghost when she was young?
6. Why was it so cold when the ghost came?
7. Was the girl telling the truth?

V. Work in pairs. Ask your questions indirectly for the following situations, using: *Could you tell me ...? Do you know ...? I was wondering ...?*

One of you is looking for a good English language school. The other is also interested in it, but wants more information.

***VI. Ask these indirect questions in English.**

1. Меня интересует, почему вы опоздали.
2. Не могли бы вы сказать мне, когда у вас выходной.
3. Они не могут выяснить, когда начинается концерт.
4. Она хотела бы знать, где они собираются провести свой отпуск.
5. Ты знаешь, где он работает?
6. Интересно, в какой аудитории (lecture hall) читает лекцию профессор Валов.

7. Они не знают, почему он опаздывает.
8. Интересно, с кем ты разговаривал, когда я вошла?
9. Вы выяснили, кто дежурил в прошлую субботу?
10. Вам хотелось бы знать, в какой гостинице они останутся?
11. Мой друг интересуется, буду ли я сдавать экзамен по английскому языку.
12. Декан спрашивает, были ли студенты на лекции.
13. Мы не знаем, сказал ли он правду.
14. Ей интересно, когда он родился.

4 РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (TAG QUESTIONS)

I. Work in pairs. Ask the following tag questions with the appropriate (соответствующая) intonation and answer them.

(+) – you are sure that your information is correct.

(-) – you are not very sure that your information is correct.

1. You're eighteen, aren't you? (+)
2. Nelly is a student, isn't she? (-)
3. You have got time, haven't you? (-)
4. You don't like her, do you? (+)
5. You can swim, can't you? (+)
6. Tom has got two brothers, hasn't he? (-)
7. This coat is expensive, isn't it? (-)
8. They have already passed the final test, haven't they? (-)
9. The first-year students got their identification cards, didn't they? (+)
10. You have taken the textbook from the library, haven't you? (-)
11. Dad is watching TV, isn't he? (+)
12. You left school when you were seventeen, didn't you? (+)

II. Listen and decide if the person asking the question is fairly (вполне) sure or not very sure that the information is correct.

1. You have seen the film *Titanic*, haven't you?
2. It is a love story, isn't it?
3. It is a disaster movie (фильм-катастрофа), isn't it?

4. The great ship was going from Southampton to New York, wasn't it?
5. The *Titanic* had sixteen watertight compartments, didn't it?
6. It was regarded to be unsinkable (непотопляемый), wasn't it?
7. A huge iceberg appeared suddenly, didn't it?
8. The passengers of the *Titanic* weren't particularly worried at first, were they?
9. The ship was completely under the water at 2.20 a.m., wasn't it?
10. 1500 lives were lost, weren't they?
11. The loss of the *Titanic* will always be remembered, won't it?
12. M. Roberts wrote a novel based on the story of the *Titanic*, didn't she?

***III. Fill in the gaps in the following questions with an appropriate question tag. Then match each question to an answer below.**

1. You're Polish, ...?
2. I've seen you somewhere before, ...?
3. Jack is your elder brother, ... ?
4. Your sister studies English, too, ...?
5. You went on the trip to Oxford, ...?
6. Jack really enjoyed it, ...?
7. He'd been there before, ... ?
8. You used to live in Germany, ...?
9. You'll be here tomorrow, ...?
10. You don't know which bus goes to Piccadilly,
 - a) That's right. He went a couple of years ago.
 - b) I think you get the number 14.
 - c) No, I didn't actually. I hear it was really good.
 - d) Yes, he wants to go again next weekend.
 - e) Yes, I am. How did you guess?
 - f) Yes, that's where my father's from.
 - g) Maybe. You look slightly familiar, too.
 - h) Oh, so you're a friend of his, aren't you?
 - i) No, not anymore. She's gone back to Poland.
 - j) I'm afraid not. I'm taking my English exam.

***IV. Match sentences in A with tags in B and then with answers in C.**

A	B	C
1. It's cold today,	a. haven't you?	a. No. How do you do?
2. You don't like this food,	b. is it?	б. Yes. They live next door to me.
3. You know the Browns,	c. have you?	в. Yes. A Renault.
4. This exercise isn't hard,	d. do you?	г. Yes. It was frosty last night.
5. You've got a car,	e. isn't it?	д. Well, I find it a bit too salty.
6. You haven't met Nick,	f. don't you?	е. No, it's quite easy.

***V. Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with question tags and answer them. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

1. I'm too late, ...
2. Switch off the radio for me, ...
3. Don't forget to lock the door, ...
4. Nobody was watching the film on TV, ...
5. Everyone will be here soon, ...
6. Nothing terrible has happened, ...
7. There's plenty of time, ...
8. Pass me that magazine, ...
9. Let's have a cup of tea, ...
10. I'm mistaken, ...

5 АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (OR QUESTIONS)

I. Use the sentences and the words given in brackets (скобки) to ask Or-questions .

1. Jack was given a watch for his birthday. (a tape-recorder)

2. The lecture is interesting. (isn't)
3. They are first-year students. (second)
4. The classes begin at eight o'clock. (nine)
5. The students are asking questions. (answering)
6. He will read the text. (translate)
7. Bill is going to stay. (to leave)
8. She goes to the cinema rarely. (frequently)
9. Falling intonation is used in Yes / No questions. (rising)
10. After the traffic lights (светофор) the car turned right. (left)
11. The students should practise every day in the laboratory.
(twice a week)
12. Ann's sister is a doctor. (Mary's)

II. Work in pairs. Ask your partner if

1. it is necessary for him (her) to learn English or not;
2. he (she) knows lecturer's name or not;
3. his (her) sister plays tennis or volleyball;
4. the fare in the route taxi is 6 or 7 roubles;
5. your hockey team won or lost the last game;
6. his (her) parents leave for Moscow or Novosibirsk;
7. he (she) is from Kemerovo or Novokuznetsk;
8. he (she) has spent his (her) holiday in town or in the country;
9. he (she) visited the exhibition yesterday or not;
10. he (she) likes brown or white bread;
11. he (she) studies at the Mining or Civil Engineering Faculty;
12. he (she) usually has tea or coffee in the morning;
13. he (she) combines work with studies or not;
14. he (she) will call on in the evening or not;
15. he (she) is going to watch a detective film or a thriller.

III. Work in pairs. Ask questions using the alternatives given in brackets and the examples indicated by the letters before them and answer them.

- a. Did John or Bill win the game?
- b. Did John win the game or (did) Bill?
- c. Did John win the game or did Bill win the game?

- d.** Who won the game, John or Bill?
1. He gets up early on Sundays. (late, ac)
 2. Mr. Smith teaches maths. (Mr. Brown, bd)
 3. Jack washes his car on Saturday afternoons. (go for a walk, ab)
 4. Tourists left for Paris on Friday evening. (Rome, bc)
 5. The village is five kilometers away. (town, ad)
 6. You will spend two hours practising skating. (they, bd)
 7. Three students failed in the examination. (two, bd)
 8. The slice of apple was very tasty. (cake, bd)
 9. He takes size 44 shoes. (43, ac)
 10. My sister bought new shoes. (brother, cd)

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: ОБЗОРНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ
APPENDIX: (REVISION EXERCISES)

***I. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

Example: time / you / up / what / have / get / do / to?

What time do you have to get up?

1. interesting / presentations / were / very / the?
2. the / last / how / did / conference / long/
3. like / were / what / facilities / the?
4. attended / how / your / people / many / presentation?
5. job / wear / have / in / uniform / you / your / to / do / a / what?
6. books / many / you / buy / so / why / did?
7. States / visa / get / to / to / go / you / do / have / a / the / to?
8. John / does / pills / take / often / his / how / have / to?
9. plant / carefully / you / after / look / do / have / to / this / very?
10. like / what / conference / was / the?

II. Work with a partner. Look at the facts about Richard Branson and ask and answer questions about how he works. Use these question forms to help you.

Richard Branson's 10 secrets of success

What ... ?	How ... ?	How many ... ?
Where ... ?	Does he ... ?	How much ... ?

When ... ?
Why ... ?

Has he ... ?
How often ... ?

What sort of ... ?

1. He employs people he likes personally. This is more important to him than qualifications.
2. He regularly works an eleven-hour day, starting around eight and finishing around seven at night.
3. He spends a lot of time talking to people on the telephone but he never sends memos.
4. He rarely holds board meetings. He makes decisions on the phone or on the tennis court.
5. He has a good memory and he writes people's names on his hand so he doesn't forget them.
6. He invites every single one of his 10,000 employees to a party at his home in Oxfordshire every year. The last party cost around £100,000.
7. He continually questions his employees about every aspect of the business and he tries to pick holes in their arguments to find out whether their ideas will work.
8. If he becomes annoyed in meetings, he leaves the room. He hardly ever loses his temper.
9. He has had several business failures in the past and nearly went bankrupt several times but he has always survived. He puts his success down to good ideas, good people, and good luck.
10. He didn't go into business to make money. He went into business because he wanted a challenge.

III. Tom is now at the Health and Fitness Center. The instructor is asking him some questions. Complete the dialogue below with appropriate questions.

I:?

T: I like swimming and I enjoy a game of squash now and again.

I:?

T: No, I'm very healthy, thank goodness.

I:?

T: Probably three or four times a week.

I:?

T: I want to get fit and I want to lose a few kilos too.

I:?

T: I'm an economist.

IV. Mrs. Walker talks about her first pair of *Dr. Martens* (shoes). Complete the interview with questions the interviewer asks.

I:?

W: I bought them when I was 20.

I:?

W: Erm, at that time they cost \$25.00.

I:?

W: I bought them in London, in Oxford Street.

I:?

W: They were cherry red.

I:?

W: Well, because they were very fashionable at that time and I liked the style.

I:?

W: Yes, I still like the stile.

V. Complete the interview with questions the interviewer asks a customer.

I:?

C: I probably visit the store once a month.

I:?

C: I think they have a very good range of products; you get good quality for the price you pay.

I:?

C: Well, I usually buy functional items such as lamps, bed linen, textiles.

I:

C: Yes, it's a very popular store.

I:

C: Oh, there are! Very long queues at the checkouts; you can wait for a long time to pay for your goods.

VI. Complete the telephone conversation below with appropriate questions.

S: Hello, Sarah Woodgate.?

Ch: Hello. This is Chris Rochford.?

S: I'm afraid Pat Parry's out of the office at the moment.?

Ch: Yes, please.

S:

Ch: 03071 889536.

S:

Ch: Chris Rochford.

S: OK Ms Rochford, I'll ask her to call you.

VII. A student is looking for a part-time job. Complete the dialogue below with appropriate questions.

S:

E:

S: I wouldn't mind working in a pub.

E:

S: Well, I once did a bit of waiting.

E: I might be able to help you, but I'd need references.

VIII. Trying to find the Central Market, Michael is asking the way. Complete the dialogue below with appropriate questions.

M: Excuse me, please.?

P: Take the third on the right and go straight on.

M:

P: No, it's no distance at all.

IX. Tim meets Jane after a long time. Complete the dialogue below with appropriate questions.

T: We haven't seen you for ages.?

J: I have had a few weeks in England.

T:

J: Liverpool. I went to see a friend of mine.

***X. Make subject questions to ask about the missing information.**

Example: The ZX Computer has a big memory. The MP-100 has a big memory. What do you ask the shop assistant?

Which computer has a bigger memory, the ZX or the MP-100?

1. You and a friend are watching a good film on TV when the phone rings, and you miss the end. What do you ask your friend when you come back into the room?

What _____?

2. You hear a crash. You go into the living room and find your two children near a smashed vase. What do you ask them?

Who _____?

3. You want to know how many people in your class come to school by car. What do you ask the class?

Who _____?

4. All your friends are talking about something that happened at a party last night. You don't know anything about it. What do you ask?

What _____?

5. A BMW goes fast. So does a Jaguar. Ask a question.

Which _____?

6. You are working at a desk at home, and go away for a minute. When you come back, your pen is missing. What do you ask your family?

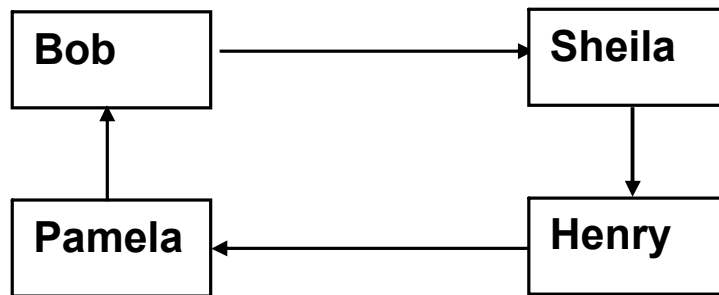
Who _____?

7. You are a teacher. Some of your class can watch a film, and

some can work on the computer. What do you ask your class?
Who _____ and *who* _____?

XI. This is a most unfortunate situation.

Bob loves Sheila, but Sheila doesn't love Bob; she loves Henry.
Unfortunately, Henry doesn't love her; he loves Pamela, but ...!
Ask and answer questions.



Example: Who does Bob love? – He loves Sheila.
Who loves Bob? – Pamela does.

XII. Recollect (припоминать) these ways of describing dimensions.

A

How **high / wide / long** is the car / body / boot (багажник) of ... ?
It's ... millimeters ...

What is the **height / width / length** of the car / boot /... ?
The **height / width / length** is ... millimeters ...

How **heavy** is it?

How much does it **weigh**?

Weigh v. ВЕСИТЬ

It **weighs** ... kg.

The **weight** is ... kg.

Weight n. Вес

How much can it carry?

What's the maximum load?

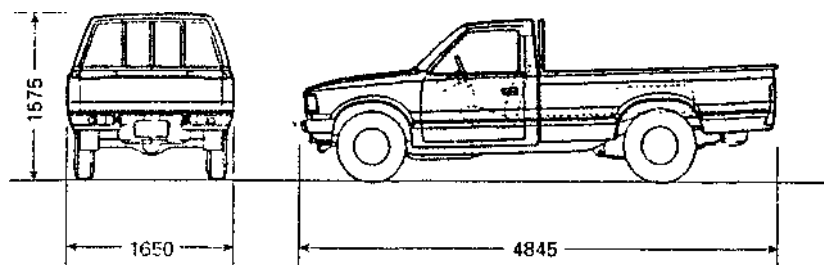
It can carry ... kg.

It's ... kg.

B Work in pairs. Student A: Your friend has bought a new car. It's Peugeot. You phone your friend to ask of his new car.



XIII. A transport manager is thinking of buying of a new pick-up truck (пикап). Act out the conversation with the salesperson. Ask and answer questions about the size and dimension of the car. (Salesperson: File 2, p. 69)



***XIV. Ask questions about the Monte Carlo Conference Centre. Put the words in the right order to make the questions.**

Example: Centre / Conference / is / the / where?

Where is the Conference Centre?

1. aren't / are / Centre / hotels / how / many / near / the / there / there?
2. far / airport / an / or / not / Centre / is / the?
3. airport / far / is / is / Monaco / not / the / it / from?
4. by / does / get / helicopter / how / it / long / take / there / to?
5. does / fly / from / how / it / long / Madrid / take / there / to?
6. links / there / road / are / and / good / rail?

***XV. Which questions would you ask to which people?**

Example:

I asked the mechanic *if* it would take long to repair the car.

1. Will it take long to repair the car?	a hotel receptionist
2. Can I park my car in West Street?	a doctor
3. What time does the film finish?	a policeman
4. Have you got a double room?	a mechanic
5. How many times should I take the medicine?	a waiter
6. Do you have apple juice?	a cinema attendant

***XVI. Write Wh-questions to fit (соответствовать) the words *in italics* in the following sentences.**

1. My little brother likes *cowboy* movies.
2. You can get there *by train*.
3. We should leave *at once*.
4. The auditorium holds *about 200* people.
5. He didn't take a taxi *because he had no money*.
6. The students are reading for the exam *in the reading-hall*.
7. I'll see you *next Monday*.
8. Ben Nevis is *1,343 m in height*.
9. Ann has got *a lot of English books*.
10. Last time we stopped reading *here*.
11. My mother uses *Channel No 5* perfume.
12. Jane's new dress is *green*.
13. The Thames is *215 miles long*.
14. Tom prefers to drive *a Ford*.

XVII. Complete the questions about a business trip. Sometimes more than one variant is possible. Then match each question to the correct reply.

Who Was Where Did How Which What What Why Which

1 _____ did you go?	a. Some of our agents.
2 _____ did you go?	b. Yes, it was very useful.
3 _____ did you meet?	c. Yes, a few.
4 _____ you make any useful contacts?	d. To do market research.
5 _____ long did you stay?	e. The Sheraton.
6 _____ did you get back?	f. Gulf Air.
7 _____ airline did you fly with?	g. Dubai.
8 _____ hotel did you stay in?	h. A week.
9 _____ the trip a success?	i. On Thursday.

XVIII. Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with question tags and answer the questions.

1. "You are not afraid of flying, are you?" "Yes, I am."
2. "You haven't been abroad before, ...?" "Yes, ..."
3. "You went to Paris by train last month, ...?" "Yes, ..."
4. "You prefer traveling by car, ...?" "Yes, ..."
5. "You don't really want to go to the Far East, ...?" "No, ..."
6. "You are going to stay in Moscow for a while, ...?" "No, ..."
7. "You are staying in the same hotel as last year, ...?" "No, ..."
8. "You will help me with the washing-up, ...?" "Yes, ..."
9. "You want to dance, ...?" "No, ..."
10. "You remember her, ...?" "Yes, ..."

XIX. Work in groups. Read the text and ask and answer different types of questions. The group with the largest number of questions and correct answers is the winner.

There is a fish pond in Radcliff Park. Fishing is not allowed there. Two students were arrested last week and charged with stealing fish. They entered the park at 2 o'clock in the morning, carrying nets. They caught two Japanese fish worth over £ 100 each. A policeman stopped

them as they were walking home. He was suspicious because he saw fish tails sticking out of the students' shirts. The students, both aged 20, were fined £ 70 each.

XX. Work in pairs and role play an interview for a job with Vacation Express. Take it in turns to be the interviewer and the applicant.

VACATIOIM EXPRESS

Please complete the entire application. Remember to tick the job you are applying for.

Mail this application to Vacation Express, PO Box 99, Lichon, LI2 8FH UK.

NAME: (First) _____

(Last) _____

SEX: MALE / FEMALE

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ (Month / Day / Year)

ADDRESS: _____

Post Code: _____ City: _____

Country: _____

TELEPHONE: (please include country / city code)

Home _____ Work _____

Mobile _____

E-MAIL: _____

DO YOU HAVE A VALID DRIVER'S LICENCE? YES / NO

LANGUAGES SPOKEN: _____

PRESENT OCCUPATION / STUDIES: _____

WHICH OF THESE WORK AREAS MOST INTERESTS YOU?

Hotel / Restaurant Child Care Tour Guide

Sports Instructor Activity Leader

DESCRIBE ANY SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OR WORK EXPERIENCE YOU HAVE. _____

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT *VACATION EXPRESS*?

Newspaper Website Personal Recommendation Other

I certify that the statements on this application are true and complete

to the best of my knowledge.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: _____

DATE: _____

***XXI. Act out two dialogues.**

1.

Мама: Ты можешь сказать мне, как его зовут?

Мэри: Стив.

Мама: Стив, какой? Как его фамилия?

Мэри: Откуда мне знать? Он не говорил мне.

Мама: Как ты познакомилась (get to know) с ним?

Мэри: Он учится в университете.

Мама: На каком он курсе?

Мэри: Ээ ... Я не уверена. Он немного старше меня.

Мама: На сколько старше?

Мэри: На два-три года, наверное.

Мама: Понятно. И куда вы ходили?

Мэри: Мы ходили в кино (to see a movie).

Мама: В какое время закончился фильм?

Мэри: Около 8 часов.

Мама: Интересно, что вы делали после этого?

Мэри: Мы пошли съесть пиццу.

Мама: И чья это была идея?

Мэри: Стива.

Мама: Как долго вы были в ресторане? Нужно четыре часа, чтобы съесть пиццу?

2.

А: Что будем делать сегодня вечером?

В: Почему бы нам не сходить в кино?

А: Неплохая идея.

В: Ты хочешь посмотреть что-то определённое (in particular) или нет?

А: Давай посмотрим что-нибудь весёлое.

В: В местном кинотеатре идёт (to be on) новая комедия.

А: Откуда ты знаешь?

B: Моя сестра уже видела её.

A: Твоя сестра любит комедии, да?

B: Думаю, да.

A: Кстати, как выглядит твоя сестра?

B: Она такого же роста, как я, и она тоже блондинка.

A: А на какое время ты хочешь пойти? На шесть или на семь?

B: Думаю, что 6-часовой сеанс (session) лучше.

A: Встретимся в кино в 5.45?

B: Хорошо.

XXII. A journalist is interviewing Mary Rose, an actress, who has won an Oscar. Make up questions and act out the dialogue.

I: 1. How do you feel now that you've won an Oscar?

R: I feel wonderful.

I: 2. ... in 1973?

R: No, I started acting in 1983.

I: 3. ...?

R: Yes, I've made a lot of money from acting.

I: 4. ...?

R: I'm not telling you how much I earn.

I: 5. ... Hollywood?

R: I found life in Hollywood very exciting.

I: 6. ... your new film?

R: I'm going to make my new film very soon.

I: 7. ...?

R: Samantha Moore stars with me in it.

I: 8. ...?

R: I'm making my new film in South America.

I: 9. ...?

R: I chose the cinema rather than the theatre.

I: 10. ...?

R: Because it pays more money.

XXIII. Make up appropriate (соответствующий) questions using the prepositions in brackets.

1. Jim is very angry. (with)
2. Tina is annoyed. (about)
3. Shirley got engaged. (to)
4. Bob is furious. (about)
5. A prisoner escaped last night. (from)
6. The children are laughing. (at)
7. I think you should apologise. (for)
8. My parrot died last week. (of)
9. He's just taken a photograph. (of)
10. I forgot to remind you. (about)

XXIV. Complete the questions and answers and read the dialogue.

A: ... Peter's new play?

B: Yes, I have. I saw it last night.

A: ...?

B: No, I was really disappointed.

A: ... to tell Peter what you thought?

B: No, I don't want to offend him.

A: ... alone?

B: No, Jim and Pam came with me.

A: ... they bored as well?

B: No, They found it interesting.

A: I'd like to see the play. ... get me a ticket?

B: Yes, at home tomorrow evening?

A: Yes, ..., after 7 o'clock.

B: Okay. I'll bring you the ticket then.

XXV. Ask questions to the words in italics.

1. *Tom* lives in London.

2. Chris saved *Mark*.

3. Clare likes *John*.

4. Jenny likes *fish*.

5. Jim shouted at *Pam*.

6. *Jane* saw Kitty.

7. *He* wrote a new book.

8. Jackie loves *Michael*.

9. Terry drove *an old car*.

10. *Walter* hates Janet.

XXVI. Read the text and make up questions to the words in italics.

Somebody stole *a frozen chicken*. It was stolen from *Astra Supermarket*. This happened *yesterday*. A *man* did it. He was wearing *a large hat*. He *fainted* when he was walking home. He was taken to *hospital*. When he got there the doctors found *the chicken*. It was *under his hat*. He had fainted *from the cold*. *The police* came to the hospital. They took him to *the police station*.

XXVII. Convert Yes / No and Wh-questions into indirect questions.

1. Who wrote this novel? Can ...?
2. Where's the post office? Do ...?
3. How much is a ticket for the football match? Have you any idea ...?
4. Did it rain last week? Do ...?
5. What's the date today? Could ...?
6. Why is the train late? Could ...?
7. Did she leave her last job? Could ...?
8. How can Tom afford such an expensive car? Have ...?
9. Where is Peter? Do ...?
10. Is Jane coming to the party? Do ...?

***XXVIII. Complete the questions with question tags.**

1. I am older than you, ... ?
2. They used to read for their exams here, ... ?
3. Please help me, ...?
4. Let's play tennis, ...?
5. Let him answer the question, ...?
6. Don't do that again, ...?
7. She had an operation yesterday, ...?
8. There are some seats left, ...?
9. That pen is yours, ...?
10. Jane has your dictionary, ...?

XXIX. Work in two groups. One group asks questions trying to guess who he / she is. (e. g. Is he / she tall? Does he have a beard?) The other group can answer only “Yes” or “No”.

You may use additional material concerning appearance and character:

Face: beautiful, handsome, good-looking, ugly, pretty, plain, attractive

Hair: blond(e) / блондин / блондинка, fair, brown, dark, black, straight, wavy, curly

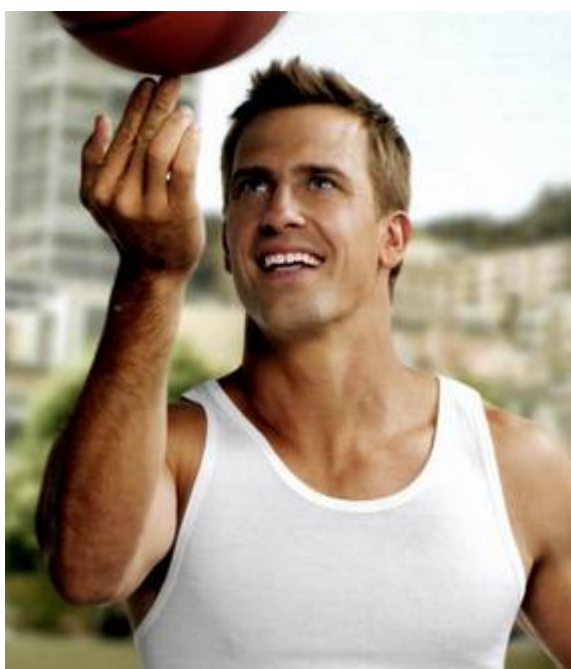
Special features: pale / dark skin, broad shoulders, a scar, a beard, moustache

Build (телосложение): heavy / sturdy (крепкое), slight / slim (изящное, хрупкое), stocky (коренастый), muscular, short, fat, medium height

Character: kind, (un)friendly, generous, helpful, well-behaved (хорошего поведения), slowcoach (копуша), lazy

XXX. Your brother fell in love with a girl you have never seen. Student A: Ask how the girl looks like. Student B (File 3, p. 70)

XXXI. Ask your friend about the best player of the university basketball team.



XXXII. Ask your friend about his new teacher of the English language. (File 4, p. 70)

XXXIII. Work in pairs. Read the text about Big Ben and complete it. Student A asks questions and Student B answers them using (File 5, p. 71)



Big Ben the ... foot high Clock Tower is named after the largest bell, weighing over ... tons, and was cast in ... at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry (литейный цех) in East London. To this day one of the largest bells they have ever cast. Each clock face is over ... in diameter. There are also ... Quarter bells in the clock tower weighing between ... tons and ... ton.

Although the name “Big Ben” is commonly used to refer to the famous clock, the nickname is more correctly applied to the bell within the tower. It was named after Sir Benjamin Hall who was the Chief Commissioner (уполномоченный) of Works at the time.

The original bell developed serious cracks and had to be scrapped (отдавать на слом). The new bell, weighing ... tons, was installed in

XXXIV. Work in pairs. Read the text about one of the English kings and complete it. Student A asks questions and Student B answers them using File 6 (p. 71)

By the time (Who...?) was 18 years old, he was already the ruler of the country. He is probably remembered by so many people because he (What ...?) six times while he was King. (Who ...?) gave him a daughter but no sons to take the throne after him. It seemed that as long as she was his wife, he would not have a son.



Henry wanted to (What ...?) Anne Boleyn, but before he could marry her he had to divorce (Who ... ?). Anne gave Henry another daughter but no sons, and (Why ... ?) he had her beheaded. As soon as she was

dead he found (Who ... ?). She did have a son but she died (When ...?). Henry remained King until he died in 1547. (When ...?) his only son, Edward, came to the throne, but before he was 16, he died too.

FILES

File 1. *Student B* (Exercise II, page 35)

They met in Hollywood in (b) _____ (*When?*), and they stopped making films together in 1952. They made about (d) _____ films (*How many?*). They won an Oscar for their film *The Music Box* in (f) _____ (*When?*).

Stan Laurel, the thin one, was born in England in (h) _____ (*When?*). He went to America in 1910, and made his first film in (j) _____ (*When?*). He married four times, and had (l) _____ (*How many children?*). He wrote the scripts and directed most of their films. He died in 1956 in (n) _____ (*Where?*).

Oliver Hardy, the fat one, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in (p) _____ (*When?*). He went to Hollywood in 1911, and made his first film in (r) _____ (*When?*).

He married once. He (t) _____ children (*How many?*). In his free time, he liked playing golf and going to horse races. In one day he lost (v) _____ dollars (*How much money?*). He died in California in (x) _____ (*When?*).

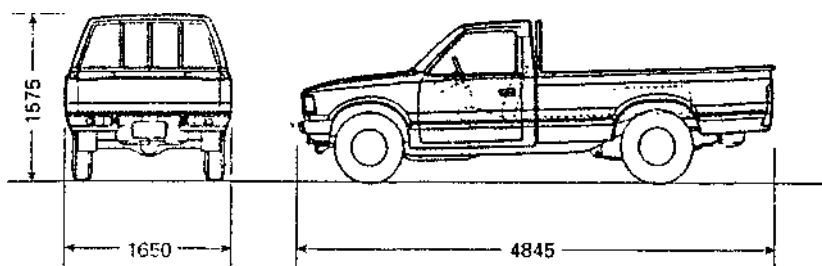
FILE 2. (page 58)

You are a salesman. Use this information to answer your client's questions.

mm

max. load 1,160 kg

weight 2,570 kg



File 3 (p. 66)



File 4 (p. 67)



File 5 (p. 67)

Big Ben the **320** foot high Clock Tower is named after the largest bell, weighing over **13** tons, and was cast in **1858** at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry (литейный цех) in East London. To this day one of the largest bells they have ever cast. Each clock face is over **7m** in diameter. There are also **four** Quarter bells in the clock tower weighing between **4** tons and **1** ton.

Although the name “Big Ben” is commonly used to refer to the famous clock, the nickname is more correctly applied to the bell within the tower. It was named after Sir Benjamin Hall who was the Chief Commissioner (уполномоченный) of Works at the time.

The original bell, cast in **1856** and weighing **15** tons, developed serious cracks and had to be scrapped (отдавать на слом). The new bell, weighing **13** tons, was installed in **1858**.

File 6 (p. 68)

By the time King Henry VIII of England was ... (*His age?*), he was already the ruler of the country. He is probably remembered by so many people because he married (*How many times ...?*) ... while he was King. His first wife, (*Her name?*)... , gave him (*Who ...?*) ... but no sons to take the throne after him. It seemed that as long as she was his wife, he would not have a son.

Henry wanted to marry (*Who ...?*) ... , but before he could marry her he had to (*What ...?*) ... Catherine. Anne gave Henry (*Who ... ?*) ... , and for this reason he had her (*What ...?*) (*When ...?*) ... he found a new wife. She did have (*Who ...?*) ... but she died just as the baby was born. Henry remained King until he died in (*When...?*) When he died (*Who ...?*) ... , came to the throne, but before he was (*His age?*) ... , he died too.

ОТВЕТЫ (ANSWERS)

1. YES / NO questions

1.1. III. 1. Do the classes begin ...? 2. Is mother always telling ...? 3. Did they have ...? 4. Was the lecture ...? 5. Does she understand ...? 6. Are the problems easy? 7. Did Bill come ...? 8. Was he in a hurry? 9. Is the group arriving ...? 10. Am I wrong? 11. Is Liza good at ...? 12. Were the students tired? **1.2. I.** 1. Don't you like it? 2. Isn't that your brother over there? 3. Can't you stay a little longer? 4. Isn't she a pretty child? 5. Haven't I met you somewhere before? 6. Isn't she going to work today? 7. Don't you want to come to the concert? 8. Hasn't he passed his exams yet? 9. Don't you smoke? 10. Doesn't John work for the bank? 11. Haven't they got any money? 12. Isn't he watching TV? **1.3. I.** 1. Were you? 2. Did you? 3. Didn't they? 4. Are you? 5. Do you? 6. Are you? 7. Have you? 8. Have you? 9. Haven't you? 10. Would you?

2. WH-questions

2.1. II. (See File I, p.69). **III.** 1. How do people learn new words? (d) 2. What do we have to do? (e) 3. What do you like doing in your spare time? (c) 4. Where do you like to go this weekend? (f) 5. Why do you get so nervous? (g) 6. Who were you angry with? (b) 7. What does 'glad' mean? (a) **2.2. II.** 1. Who discovered America? 2. Who invented radio? 3. What happened on the 12th of April, 1961? 4. Which of your students is good at physics / English? 5. Which month is the hottest in your region? 6. Who is your English teacher? 7. Who is the dean of your faculty? 8. Which of you have got pets? 9. What's on the table? 10. How many students are present at the lecture today? 11. Who is not prepared for the test? 12. Which month of the year is the shortest? 13. How many students are working in pairs (now). 14. Who has already looked through the article? 15. What play is on at the theatre? **2.3. IV.** 1. What did he open the door with? 2. Who did you get a letter from? 3. What did she cut her finger with? 4. Who is your sister teaching English to? 5. Who should children go there with? 6. Where is he from? 7. Where does Serge study? 8. What has the group of sportsmen arrived by? 9. What row are our seats in? 10. Who are you waiting for? 11. What does the assistant professor work at? 12. What is he greatly interested in? **2.5. II.** 1. How heavy is

this car? / How much does this car weigh? / What's the weight of the car? / What weight is this car? 2. How wide is the sofa? / What's the width of the sofa? / What width is the sofa? 3. What model of computer do you prefer? / What computer model do you prefer? 4. What sort of chocolate do you like? 5. What type of TV programmes do you watch? 6. What kind of literature is most interesting? 7. What colour is your new car? What's the colour of ...? 8. How long is the street? / What's the length of ...? / What length is the street? 9. How high is the Kremlin? / What's the height of the Kremlin? / What height is the Kremlin? 10. How thick are the walls of this house? / What thickness are the walls ... / What's the thickness of the walls of this house? 11. How big is your flat? 12. How tall are you? / What height are you? / What's your height? **2.6. I.** 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-c. **II.** What is the countryside like? 2. What are the people like? 3. What are the towns like? 4. What is Sydney like? 5. What are the kangaroos like? 6. What are the beaches like? 7. What are the TV programmes like? 8. What are the universities like? **III.** 1. What was the flight like? 2. What was the weather like? 3. What were the beaches like? 4. What were the meals like? **2.10. II.** 1. However did you know I was going to be there? 2. Whatever are you going to tell us? 3. Whenever will he come back? 4. Whoever believed in ghosts? 5. Whatever did you do it for? 6. Whoever stole the money? 7. Whatever is the time? 8. Wherever have you been?

3. Indirect questions

III. 1. *He wanted to know ... / He asked Ken ...* 2. ... why he was carrying a camera. 3. ... whether / if he had seen the signs ... 4. ... whether he had been taking ... 5. ... what his name was. 6. ... where he lived. 7. ... what he was. 8. ... whether he could show some proof ... 9. ... whether he was accompanied by ... 10. ... whether he had ever visited the place. **VI.** 1. I wonder why you were late. 2. Could you tell me when you have your day-off / holiday? 3. They can't find out when the concert starts. 4. She'd like to know where they are going to spend their holidays. 5. Do you know where he works? 6. I wonder what lecture hall professor Valov delivers his lecture in. 7. They don't know why he is late. 8. I wonder who you were talking to when I entered. 9. Did you find out who had been on duty last

Saturday? 10. Would you like to know what hotel they would stay?
11. My friend would like to know whether I would pass my English exam. 12. The dean asks whether the students were at the lecture.
13. We don't know whether he has told the truth. 14. She'd like to know when he was born. / She'd like to know what year he was born.

4. Tag questions

III. 1. aren't you (e) 2. haven't I? (g) 3. isn't he? (h) 4. doesn't she? (i) 5. didn't you? (c) 6. didn't he? (d) 7. hadn't he? (a) 8. didn't you? (f) 9. won't you? (j) 10. do you? (b). **IV.** 1-e, j; 2-d, k; 3-f, h; 4-b, l; 5-a, i; 6-c, g. **V.** 1. I'm too late, aren't I? 2. Switch off the radio for me, will / would / can / could you? 3. Don't forget to lock the door, will you? 4. Nobody was watching the film on TV, were they? 5. Everyone will be here soon, won't they? 6. Nothing terrible has happened, has it? 7. There's plenty of time, isn't there? 8. Pass me that magazine, will / would / can / could you? 9. Let's have a cup of tea, shall we? 10. I'm mistaken, aren't I?

REVISION EXERCISES

I. 1. Were the presentations very interesting? 2. How long did the conference last? 3. What were the facilities like? 4. How many people attended your presentation? 5. What uniform do you have to wear for your job? 6. Why did you buy so many books? 7. Do you have to get a visa to go to the States? 8. How often does John have to take his pills? 9. Do you have to look after this plant very carefully? 10. What was the conference like? **X.** 1. What was the end of the film? 2. Who / Whoever has broken the vase? 3. Who comes to school by car? 4. What happened at the party last night? 5. Which car goes faster, a BMW or a Jaguar? / Which of the cars goes faster? 6. Who / Whoever has taken my pen? 7. Who / Which of you would like to work on the computer and who / which of you would like to watch the film? **XIV.** 1. There are many hotels near the Centre, aren't there? 2. Is an airport far from the Center or not? 3. The airport is not far from Monaco, is it? 4. How long does it take to get there by helicopter? 5. How long does it take to fly there from Madrid? 6. Are there good rail and road links? **XV.** 1. I asked the mechanic if it would take long to repair the car. 2. I asked the policeman if I could park my car in West Street. 3. I asked the cinema attendant what time the film

finished. 4. I asked the hotel receptionist if he / she / they had a double room. 5. I asked the doctor how many times a day I should take the medicine. 6. I asked the waiter if they had apple juice.

XVI. 1. What types of movies / What movies does your little brother like? 2. How can you get there? 3. When should we leave? 4. How many people does the auditorium hold? 5. Why didn't he take a taxi? 6. Where are the students reading for the exam? 7. When shall I see you? 8. How high / what height is Ben Nevis? / What's the height of Ben Nevis? 9. What does Ann have a lot of? 10. Where did we stop reading last time? 11. What brand of perfume does your mother use? 12. What colour is Jane's new dress? 13. How long is the Thames? / What's the length of the Thames? / What length is the Thames? 14. What make of car does Tom prefer to drive?

XXI. 1. *Mother:* Could you tell me what his name is? *Mary:* Steve. *Mother:* Steve what? What's his surname? *Mary:* How should I know? He didn't tell me. *Mother:* Well, how did you get to know him? *Mary:* He studies at the University. *Mother:* What year is he in? *Mary:* Err ... I'm not sure. He's a bit older than me. *Mother:* How much older is he? *Mary:* Two-three years, perhaps. *Mother:* I see. And where did you go? *Mary:* We went to see a movie. *Mother:* What time did the movie finish? *Mary:* At about eight o'clock. *Mother:* I wonder what you were doing after that. *Mary:* We went to have a pizza. *Mother:* Whose idea was that? *Mary:* Steve's. *Mother:* How long were you in the restaurant? Does it take four hours to eat a pizza?

2. *A:* What shall we do this evening? *B:* Why don't we go to the cinema? *A:* That sounds like a good idea. *B:* Would you like to see anything in particular or not? *A:* Let's see something funny. *B:* There's a good comedy on at the local cinema. *A:* How do you know? *B:* My sister has already seen it. *A:* Your sister likes comedies, doesn't she? *B:* I think so. *A:* By the way, what does your sister look like? *B:* She's the same height as me and she's blonde, too. *A:* And what time do you want to go? At six or at eight? *B:* I think the six o'clock session is better. *A:* Shall we meet at the cinema at 5.45? *B:* All right.

XXVIII. 1. aren't I? 2. didn't they? 3. will you / won't you / can you? / could you? 4. shall we? 5. will you / won't you? 6. will you? 7. didn't she? 8. aren't there? 9. isn't it? 10. hasn't she?

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