

## Progress check. Module 1

### Вводно-коррективный курс. Базовая грамматика английского языка. CV

Ознакомьтесь с теоретическим грамматическим материалом.

#### Особенности синтаксиса английского языка

Английский язык относится к группе аналитических языков. Это означает, что грамматические связи между словами в английском предложении осуществляются главным образом не путем изменения формы слов (падежных и личных окончаний), а с помощью служебных слов, таких как предлоги, вспомогательные глаголы, артикли.

Английское предложение имеет **фиксированный** (твердый) порядок слов. Подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым. **В английском языке не может быть предложения без сказуемого.** Таким образом, подлежащее и сказуемое являются обязательными членами английского предложения. Поэтому при переводе в первую очередь необходимо найти подлежащее и сказуемое.

They take exams twice a year. – Они сдают экзамены 2 раза в год.

It is hot today. – Сегодня жарко.

They are pharmacists – Они – фармацевты. (Они являются фармацевтами).

#### Порядок слов в предложении

O	I	II	III	IV
Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство

Last year I went to Moscow.

**NB!** *Определение (какой, чей?) может относиться к любому члену предложения.*

#### Способы определения сказуемого в английском предложении.

а) по месту (второму) в предложении: The doctor **made** recommendations for patients.

б) по окончаниям – s (es) в 3 лице единственного числа настоящего времени;

- ed (-d) в прошедшем времени группы Simple:

My sister **goes** to the Academy by bus.

They **prepared** the mixture 2 hours ago.

в) по вспомогательным глаголам: **do (does, did), to be, to have, shall, will, should, would:**

He **has** come in time.

He **was** admitted to the hospital.

г) по модальным глаголам: **can (could) (мочь), may (might) (можно, возможно), must (должен), should (должен, следует), ought to (следует), need (нужно):**

The doctor **could** save the child's life.

В английском предложении от местоположения слова зависит, каким членом предложения оно является, и изменение порядка слов в предложении приводит к изменению его смысла.

*Temperature determines the rate of the reaction* (Temperature – подлежащее; determines – сказуемое) – Температура определяет скорость реакции.

*The rate of the reaction determines temperature* (The rate of the reaction – подлежащее; determines – сказуемое) – Скорость реакции определяет температуру.

#### Формы и функции глагола “to be”

В научном тексте по фармации глагол “to be” является одним из наиболее часто употребляемых глаголов, поскольку он может выступать в роли смыслового, вспомогательного, эквивалента модального глагола и глагола-связки. Глагол “to be” относится к неправильным глаголам (be – was, were – been)

Спряжение глагола (Simple Tenses) <i>Утвердительная форма</i>		
Present (настоящее)	Past (прошедшее)	Future (будущее)
I am a medical doctor. Я врач.	I was a medical doctor. Я был врачом.	I will be a medical doctor. Я буду врачом.
He is. She is It is. We are. You are. They are.	He was. She was. It was. We were. You were. They were.	He will be. She will be. It will be. We will be. You will be. They will be.
<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Are you a medical doctor? Yes, I am. Is she a medical doctor? No, she isn't. Are they medical doctors? Yes, they are.	Were you a medical doctor? Yes, I was. Was he a medical doctor? No, he wasn't. Were they medical doctors? No, they weren't.	Will you be a medical doctor? Yes, I will. Will he be a medical doctor? No, he won't. Will they be medical doctors? Yes, they will.
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I am not a medical doctor. He isn't a medical doctor. They aren't medical doctors.	I was not a medical doctor. He wasn't a medical doctor. They weren't medical doctors.	I will not be a medical doctor. He won't be a medical doctor. We won't be medical doctors.

### Функции глагола "to be"

1) *смысловый глагол (быть, находиться)*

The pharmacist is at the chemist's shop. – Фармацевт (находится) в аптеке.

2) *глагол-связка (быть, являться)*

My sister is a doctor. - Моя сестра – врач.

3) *вспомогательный глагол*

(образует группу времен Continuous и страдательный залог)

He is working now. - Он сейчас работает.

We are asked at the lessons every day. - Нас спрашивают на уроках каждый день.

4) *эквивалент модального глагола "must" (должен)*

My friend is to make a report. - Мой друг должен сделать доклад.

### Оборот "there is (there are)"

Глагол *to be* в сочетании с формальным подлежащим *there* образует оборот *there is (are, was (were))*, который употребляется для обозначения наличия чего-то где-то. Он может переводиться словами: есть, имеется, находится, лежит. Перевод следует начинать с обстоятельства места.

There is a book on the desk.

1      2      3      4

Алгоритм перевода заключается в следующем: 4, 3, 2

There is a book in the table.- На столе находится (лежит) книга.

There are books in the table.- На столе лежат книги.

There was a doctor in the ward.- В палате был врач.

**NB!** Если обстоятельство места отсутствует, то перевод начинают со сказуемого.

There is a book. – Есть (имеется) книга.

*Вопросительная форма.*

Is there a book on the table? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

### Отрицательная форма

There is no book on the table. There is not any book on the table.

### Глагол “to have”

#### «иметь, владеть, обладать»

Глагол “to have” относится к неправильным глаголам: have – had – had.

Спряжение глагола (Simple Tenses)		
Утвердительная форма		
Present (настоящее)	Past (прошедшее)	Future (будущее)
I have a sister. У меня есть сестра. He has. She has. It has. We have. You have. They have.	I had an exam. У меня был экзамен. He had. She had. It had. We had. You had. They had.	I will have a lecture. У меня будет лекция. He will have. She will have. It will have. We will have. You will have. They will have.
Вопросительная форма		
Have you a sister? Yes, I have. No, I haven't. Has he a sister? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.	Had you an exam? Yes, I had. No, I hadn't. Had he an exam? Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.	Will you have a lecture? Yes, I will. No, I won't. Will he have a lecture? Yes, he will. No, he won't.
Отрицательная форма		
I have no sister. He has no sister.	I had no exam He had no exam.	I shan't have a lecture. He won't have a lecture.

### Функции глагола “to have”

#### 1) смысловой глагол (иметь)

I have an exam today. - У меня сегодня экзамен.

#### 2) вспомогательный глагол (образует перфектные времена)

He has already translated the text. - Он уже перевел текст.

#### 3) эквивалент модального глагола “must” (должен)

We have to help our friends. - Мы должны помочь своим друзьям.

Для выражения времени совершения действия – настоящего, прошедшего и будущего – английский глагол обладает целой системой глагольных времен (Tenses). Мы рассмотрим три группы времен английских глаголов: Simple (простые), Continuous (длительные), Perfect (совершенные).

**1. Simple Tenses** обозначают (факт) обычное действие, констатацию факта совершения действия, регулярно повторяющееся действие, происходящее вообще в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от контекста.

С временами **группы Simple** часто употребляются наречия (слова-спутники):

**Present Simple:** usually – обычно; often – часто; daily – ежедневно, rarely = seldom – редко, sometimes – иногда, every (day) – каждый (день); always – всегда, this month (week, year) – в этом месяце (на этой неделе, в этом году).

**Past Simple:** yesterday – вчера, last month (week, year) – в прошлом месяце (на прошлой неделе, в прошлом году); ago – тому назад, in 1812.

**Future Simple:** tomorrow – завтра, next month – в следующем месяце (week, year) – на следующей неделе, в будущем году, in a year – через год, in 2057.

### Simple Tenses (Простые времена) Active Voice

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>		
<b>Present (настоящее)</b>	<b>Past (прошедшее)</b>	<b>Future (будущее)</b>
I work. -Я работаю. He works. She works. It works. We work. You work. They work.	I worked. -Я работал He worked. She worked. It worked. We worked. You worked. They worked.	I shall work.- Я буду работать. He will work. She will work. It will work. We shall work. You will work. They will work.
<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Do you work? Yes, I do. No, I don't. Does he work? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Did you work? Yes, I did. No, I didn't. Did he work? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.	Will you work? Yes, I shall. No, I shan't. Will he work? Yes, he will. No, he won't
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I don't work. He doesn't work.	I didn't work. He didn't work.	I shan't work. He won't work.

### Continuous Tenses (Длительные времена) Active Voice

to be + ing - форма смыслового глагола

Времена группы **Continuous** означают действие, которое протекает в определенный момент или отрезок времени (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем). Они описывают действие в процессе его совершения. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола несовершенного вида.

**Present Continuous:** употребляются слова-спутники: now - сейчас, at present – сейчас, в настоящее время, at this moment – в данный момент, at 5 p.m., from 8 till 10 a.m. – с 8 до 10 утра.

**Past Continuous:** at that time (at 5 o'clock, from 7 till 10) yesterday – в это время (в 5 часов, с 7 до 10) вчера, the whole evening (day) – весь вечер (день) или другое действие “when he came” (когда он пришел).

**Future Continuous:** at that time (at 5 o'clock, from 7 till 10) tomorrow – в это время (в 5 часов, с 7 до 10) завтра, the whole day tomorrow – весь день завтра.

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
I am reading Я читаю He is reading She is reading We are reading You are reading They are reading	I was reading Я читал He was reading She was reading We were reading You were reading They were reading	I shall be reading Я буду читать He will be reading She will be reading We shall be reading You will be reading They will be reading

<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Are you reading? Yes, I am. No, I amn't Is he reading? Yes, he is. No, he isn't.	Were you reading? Yes' I was. No, I wasn't. Was he reading? Yes' he was. No' he wasn't.	Will you be reading? Yes, I shall. No, I shan't. Will he be reading? Yes, he will. No, he won't.
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I am not reading. He is not reading.	I was not reading. He was not reading.	I shan't be reading. He won't be reading.

### Perfect Tenses (Совершенные времена) Active Voice

to have + 3 форма СМЫСЛОВОГО ГЛАГОЛА

Времена группы **Perfect** выражают действие, совершенное к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом и будущем. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола совершенного вида.

**Present Perfect:** употребляются слова-спутники: *today* – сегодня; *this week (month, year)* – на этой неделе (в этом месяце, году); *already*– уже; *ever* – когда-нибудь; *just* – только что; *never* – никогда; *not...yet* – ещё не; *lately* – недавно; *since* – с того момента; *recently* – недавно

**Past и Future Perfect:** *by 5 o'clock* – к 5 часам; *by that time* – к тому времени  
*by the end of the week* – к концу недели.

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>		
<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
I have read – я прочитал He has read She has read We have read You have read They have read	I had read – я прочитал He had read She had read We had read You had read They had read	I shall have read – я прочитаю He will have read She will have read We shall have read You will have read They will have read
<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Have you read the text? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.	Had you read the text? Yes, I had. No, I hadn't.	Will you have read the text? Yes, I shall. No, I shan't
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I have not read the text.	I had not read the text.	I shall not have read the text.

### Passive Voice (Страдательный залог)

to be + 3 форма СМЫСЛОВОГО ГЛАГОЛА

**Страдательный залог** показывает, что действие, выраженное глаголом, направлено на субъект, то есть на человека, предмет или явление.

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и формы причастия прошедшего времени (3 форма смыслового

глагола). При спряжении глагола в страдательном залоге изменяется только глагол **to be**, смысловая часть (3 форма глагола) во всех временах остается неизменной.

She is often seen at the library. - Её часто видят в библиотеке.

I was given an English journal. - Мне дали английский журнал.

He was told the truth. - Ему сказали правду.

They are laughed at. - Над ними смеются.

My friend is much spoken about. - О моем друге много говорят.

<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Future Simple</b>
I am asked Меня спрашивают	I was asked Меня спросили	I shall be asked Меня спросят
He is asked Его спрашивают	He was asked Его спросили	He will be asked Его спросят
She is asked Её спрашивают	She was asked Её спросили	She will be asked Её спросят
We are asked Нас спрашивают	We were asked Нас спросили	We shall be asked Нас спросят
You are asked Тебя (вас) спрашивают	You were asked Тебя (вас) спросили	You will be asked Тебя (вас) спросят
They are asked Их спрашивают	They were asked Их спросили	They will be asked Их спросят
<b><i>Вопросительная форма</i></b>		
Are you asked? Yes, I am. No, I amn't.	Were you asked? Yes' I was. No, I wasn't.	Will you be asked? Yes, I shall. No, I shan't
<b><i>Отрицательная форма</i></b>		
I am not asked.	I was not asked.	I shan't be asked.

### Passive Voice. Continuous Tenses.

to be being + 3 форма смыслового глагола
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<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>
I am being asked Меня спрашивают <b>сейчас</b>	I was being asked Меня спрашивали
He is being asked	He was being asked
Его спрашивают	Его спрашивали
She is being asked	She was being asked
Её спрашивают	Её спрашивали
We are being asked	We were being asked
Нас спрашивают	Нас спрашивали
You are being asked	You were being asked
Тебя спрашивают	Тебя (вас) спрашивали
They are being asked	They were being asked
Их спрашивают	Их спрашивали

## Passive Voice. Perfect Tenses

to have been + 3 форма СМЫСЛОВОГО ГЛАГОЛА

Present	Past	Future
I have been asked <i>Меня спросили</i>	I had been asked <i>Меня спросили</i>	I shall have been asked <i>Меня спросят</i>
He has been asked <i>Его спросили</i>	He had been asked <i>Его спросили</i>	He will have been asked <i>Его спросят</i>
She has been asked <i>Её спросили</i>	She had been asked <i>Её спросили</i>	She will have been asked <i>Её спросят</i>
We have been asked <i>Нас спросили</i>	We had been asked <i>Нас спросили</i>	We shall have been asked <i>Нас спросят</i>
You have been asked <i>Тебя (вас) спросили</i>	You had been asked <i>Тебя (вас) спросили</i>	You will have been asked <i>Тебя (вас) спросят</i>
They have been asked <i>Их спросили</i>	They had been asked <i>Их спросили</i>	They will have been asked <i>Их спросят</i>

### Практическая часть

*Exercise 1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Объясните употребление формы глаголов “to be” и “to have”.*

1. I was at home yesterday.
2. These patients were seriously ill.
3. He is very busy today.
4. The students of our group will be in the library in an hour.
5. We are to work hard to pass exams successfully.
6. People usually have breakfast at 7.30 a.m.
7. The report had a significant effect.
8. Yesterday I had to take part in the international conference.
9. We will not have a lesson of English tomorrow.
10. Health protection has an important role in medical education.

*Exercise 1.1. Read the following sentences. Recall the translation of the construction “there is”.*

1. There are also a few medical schools specializing in science and technology.
2. There are also local study centers.
3. There are more than 300 learned societies.
4. There is an overall improvement in the general state of health.
5. There are over 500, 000 lectures in British universities.

*Exercise 2. Put the words in the right order to make sentences.*

1. Also, enrolments, are, 4 million, there, about, part-time.
2. Their, parents, also, the amount, on, contribute, depending, income.

3. Faculties, a, university, and, usually, has, both, departments.
4. Is, professors, each, one, by, more, faculty, or, headed.
5. Women, all, and, admit, universities, men.
6. Hostels, their, most, for, the universities, provide, of, students.
7. Centers, are, local, there, also, study.

*Exercise 3. Read and translate the following text:*

### ENGLISH AND ITS ROLE IN MEDICINE

Nowadays English is the most important language in the world. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations and other political organizations. So, over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue.

Scientific and medical achievements break actively into life. Exchange of scientific information promotes wide development and introduction of science into practice in different countries. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English.

Among all professional activities, the medical practice mostly needs a constant updating of know-how. That's why a good knowledge of foreign languages by medical students is the main obligation of tomorrow's medical doctors. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist in medicine.

*Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences:*

1. English is the most important... .
2. The native speakers of English live in... .
3. Over 300 million people... .
4. Scientific and medical achievements... .
5. According to the WHO, doctors of tomorrow must... .
6. Qualified doctors must read a lot of... .
7. To know English today is absolutely... .

*Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyze tense forms.*

1. The X-ray examination revealed that the arm was broken.
2. He felt that the temperature was increasing.
3. The doctor said that this organ had been affected.
4. Examination showed that the general condition was good.
5. He told that the protective reaction of the organism had decreased.



6. We considered that the analyses would be done in time.
7. He knew that this doctor worked at the surgical department.
8. They wanted to know whether the assistant's diagnosis was accurate.
9. The patient asked the nurse if she would take the temperature.

*Exercise 6. Turn the following from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice:*

1. My mother closed the door.
2. The nurse helped the doctor.
3. I finished my work about five o'clock.
4. The patient told the doctor about his symptoms.
5. My friend wrote the report on vitamins.
6. The nurse gave this remedy to the patient.
7. The assistant wrote the letter to the organization.

*Exercise 7. Give the four forms of the following verbs:*

to know, to be, to connect, to teach, to prove, to study, to write, to give,  
to have, to call, to consist, to make, to estimate, to learn.

*Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.*

Curriculum vitae or CV is an outline of a person's educational and professional history. CV is ordinarily the first point of contact between you and your future colleagues. It is something you should be proud of and be ready to present upon request to ensure you get the opportunities you need to progress in your career. So, be careful and precise in preparing it.

CV comprises a summary of your educational and scientific background as your teaching and research experience, publications, awards, honors, and other details.

CV is used primarily when applying for academic, educational or research positions. We also use it when applying for memberships, fellowships or grants.

Making an effective CV is a hard and never-ending process. First of all, it should contain a summary of only the most significant achievements of your life, including personal information (without, of course, any private details), about your education degree, employment history, skills and qualifications, trainings, professional memberships, grants and awards, publications.

The traditional word "CV" has been around for a number of years, possibly 15 to 20. Nowadays, excellent alternatives to the WORD version of the CV began to develop in the last 5 years or so. One such alternative is the digital CV.

The digital CV is a platform that incorporates many innovative features including video or audio capability. Digital CV can be updated in real-time so that whoever looks at it has access to the latest information on a particular candidate.

These days, people write CVs in many different styles and formats; but the really important principle remains unchanged, any CV must contain only information which is true about a candidate.

*Exercise 9. Ask 10 questions to your colleagues to prepare CV.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 10. Study the structure of a CV. Write the CV of your own.*

1. Personal information / personal details – Личная информация
  - 1.1. Objective (may not be inserted) – Цель
2. Education – Образование
3. Qualifications (may not be inserted) – Дополнительная квалификация
4. Work experience – Опыт работы
5. Personal qualities (may not be inserted) – Качества личности
6. Special skills – Специальные навыки
7. Awards – Награды
8. Research experience – Опыт научной деятельности
9. Publications – Публикации
10. Membership / fellowship – членство
11. Outside interests (may not be inserted) – Интересы
12. References – Рекомендации

