

Word order

...

Declarative Sentence

...

Statements

Declarations - утвердительные предложения

Отличительная особенность английского языка - порядок слов.
Носит фиксированный характер.

SVO: subject - verb - object
(подлежащее - сказуемое - дополнение).

Подлежащее — это существительное или местоимение, которое стоит в начале предложения (кто?)

Сказуемое — это глагол, который стоит после подлежащего (что делает?).

Дополнение — это существительное или местоимение, которое стоит после глагола (что?).

Артикль(article)

Счетные слова (quantifiers)

Прилагательное (adjective)

Существительное (noun)

Дополнение (adjective)

Обстоятельства

Числительное (number)

Глагол

Местоимение (pronoun)

Наречие (adverb)

Местоимение (pronoun)

Обст-во времени или места	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение			Обстоятельство		
			косвенное	прямое	предложное	образа действия	места	времени
	I	wrote	my mother	a letter.				
	I	wrote		a letter	to my mother.			
	We	do		our work		with pleasure.		
At the moment	I	cannot talk.						
	I	saw		him			on the street	today.

In contrast to evaporative coolers, fogging systems have negligible pressure losses and do not need an axial extension of the filter house and are therefore ideal for retrofitting.

This is not generally included in contemporary combined-cycle designs, as it adds to capital cost, complicates the control system, and reduces efficiency.

Порядок слов в отрицательном предложении:

(Обстоятельство - опционально) *Может находиться в начале и конце предложения*

1. Подлежащее (возможно с определением).

2. Вспомогательный глагол + not. *Указывает на время и характер действия*

3. Основной (смысловой) глагол. *Смысловый глагол должен быть в форме инфинитива*

4. Дополнение (возможно с определением).

There is / There are

Конструкция there is/are используется:

- при описании конкретного места;
- при описании факта существования чего-либо/где-либо;

Перевод предложения с оборотом there + be проще начинать с конца, то есть с обстоятельства места или сказуемого.

There is (was) + Существительное (ед., мн. числа) + предлог + обстоятельство места
There are (were)

There are many different types of attachments of the blades.

This indicates that there was considerable rub between the bearing and the journal.

There have been problems with these designs from all OEMs as they push the design envelope to its limit.

There are different methods to arrange combustors on a gas turbine.

However, if the number-of-stages are the same, then there is no change in overall efficiency.

Exclamative Sentence

...

Exclamation

Exclamations - восклицательные предложения

Для передачи восклицания, выражения сильных чувств, будь то удивление, радость огорчение и другие.

На письме - выделяются восклицательным знаком (exclamation mark), а в устной речи – соответствующей понижающейся интонацией.

В большинстве случаев начинаются со слов «how» (как) или «what» (какой).

Например:

- What an awful accident!
- What an excellent work you've done!
- How professionally they work! (Как профессионально они работают!).

Если после «what» речь идет об исчисляемых существительных в единственном числе, то ставится неопределенный артикль.

Если же существительное неисчисляемое или находится во множественном числе или предложение не начинается с «what», артикль в большинстве случаев не ставится.

Imperative Sentence



Command

Imperatives - повелительные предложения

Императивные предложения - повелительные, используются для:

- инструкций
- приказов
- команд
- побуждений

Порядок слов прямой.

Предложения обращены ко второму лицу – you, но это местоимение в большинстве случаев подразумевается, а не произносится.

Mounting Positions

- Avoid all pipe locations where the flow is pulsating, such as in the outlet side of piston or diaphragm pumps.
- Avoid locations near equipment producing electrical interference such as electric motors, transformers, variable frequency, etc.
- Install the meter with enough room for future access for maintenance purposes

DO в утвердительной форме в начале императива - подчеркивает большую настойчивость говорящего:

- Do be more careful.
- Do forgive me.

Отрицательный императив - нужен вспомогательный глагол don't/do not.

- Don't do that again.
- Don't be silly!

You с императивом показывает, что говорящий старается сделать своё приказание предельно убедительным или не скрывает злости.

- You just sit down and be quiet.
- You take your hands off me!
- Don't you believe it.
- Don't you talk back!

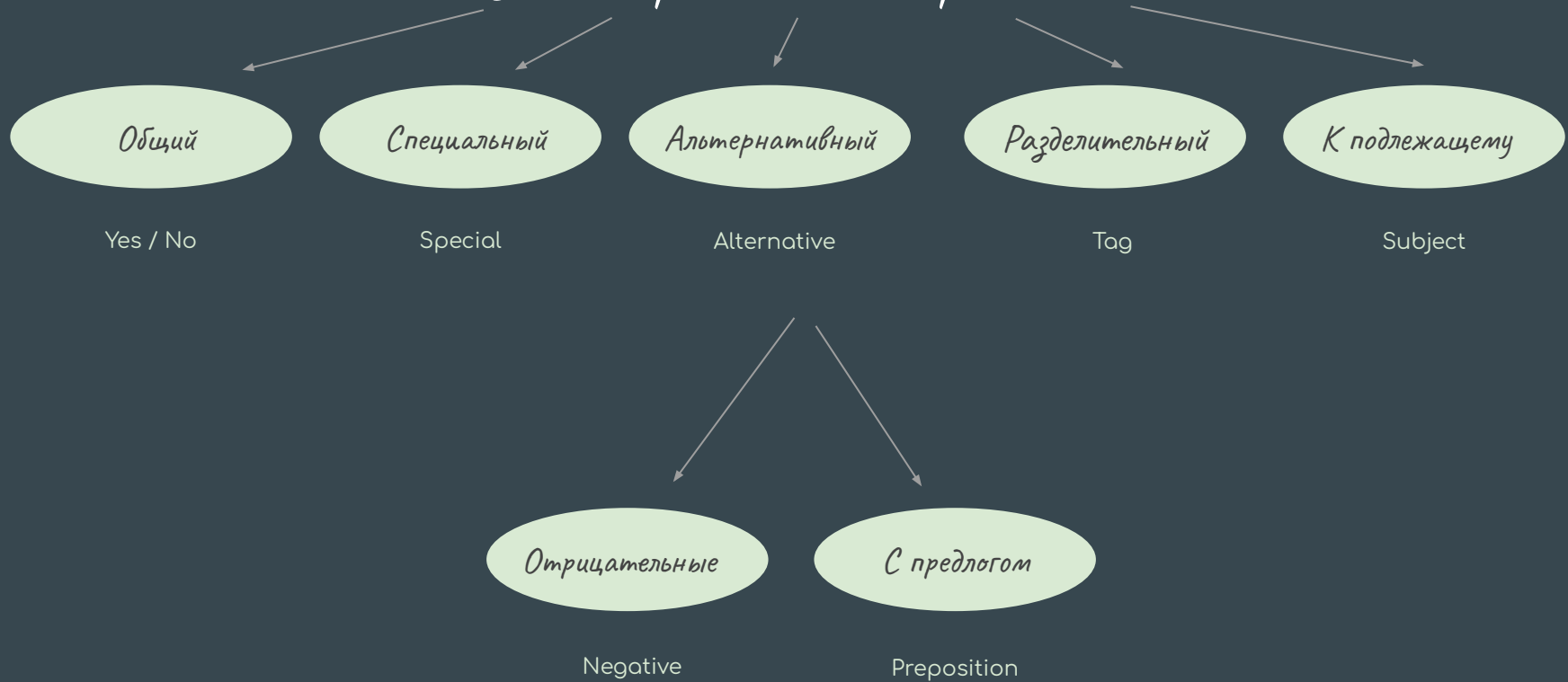
Interrogative Sentences



Questions

Interrogative Sentences / Questions - вопросительные предложения

Виды вопросительных предложений



Общий вопрос (General question или Yes / No question)

Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + (дополнение / определение /

глагол)

дополнение / определение / ing / V3

Do / Does

Did

Will

Have

Modals

+ подлежащее + infinitive

V3 / been ing / been V3

infinitive

Краткий ответ

Yes,

+ местоимение +

вспомогательный глагол

No,

вспомогательный глагол + not

General question	
Вспомогательный (модальный) глагол	подлежащее сказуемое ... ?
To be	Am I at work? Is she a nurse? Are you at home?
Present Simple	Do you _____ difficult grammar rules at school? Does she _____ of her little kitten?
Past Simple	Did you _____ a picture of a lizard in the zoo last week?
Future Simple	Will Mary _____ a picnic for her friends tomorrow?
Can	Can you _____ me some advice?
May	May I _____ the window?
Must	Must I _____ this exercise?

Общий вопрос (General question или Yes / No question)

1. It wasn't warm yesterday.
2. He won't be in the office tomorrow. →
3. She must be on time.
4. We have visited many sites
5. He was given the documents back.
6. English is spoken in many countries around the world.

1. Was it warm yesterday?
2. Will he be in the office tomorrow? →
3. Must she be on time?
4. Have we visited many sights?
5. Was he given the documents back?
6. Is English spoken in many countries around the world?

1. Was it warm yesterday?
2. Will he be in the office tomorrow?
3. Must she be on time?
4. Have we visited many sites?
5. Was he given the documents back?
6. Is English spoken in many countries around the world?

1. Yes, it was / No, it wasn't
2. Yes, he will / No, he won't
3. Yes, she must / No, she mustn't
4. Yes, we have / No, we haven't
5. Yes, he was / No, he wasn't
6. Yes, it is / No, it isn't

Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative)

Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + (дополнение/ определение/

глагол) ↓
Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + наличие выбора

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It wasn't warm yesterday. | 1. Was it warm yesterday or the day before? |
| 2. He won't be in the office tomorrow. → | 2. Will he be in the office or at home tomorrow? |
| 3. She must be on time. | 3. Must she be on time or late? |
| 4. We have visited many sights. | 4. Have we visited many sights or stayed at the hotel? |
| 5. He was given the documents back. | 5. Was he given the documents back or not? |
| 6. English is spoken in many countries around the world. | 6. Is English spoken in many countries around the world or not? |

The acceleration or deceleration of the process fluid imparts a net tangential force on the blading.

It is usual practice to strain-gauge the blading on one or two prototype machines.

Специальный вопрос (Special question)

Вопросительное слово + вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + (дополнение/ определение/ глагол)

Что / Который	What	To be	дополнение / определение / ing/ V3
Где	Where	Do/ Does	
Когда	When	Did	
Кто / Кому	Who / Whom	Will	+ подлежащее + infinitive
Почему / зачем	Why	Have	V3 / been ing / been V3
Чей	Whose	Modals	infinitive
Который (из)	Which		
Как	How		

Краткий ответ не предусмотрен, нужен развернутый

Специальный вопрос (Special question)

1. It wasn't warm yesterday.
2. He won't be in the office tomorrow.
3. She must be on time.
4. We have visited many sights.
5. He was given the documents back.
6. English is spoken in many countries around the world.



1. When
2. Where
3. Who
4. What
5. What
6. Where



1. When was it warm?
2. Where will he be tomorrow?
3. Who must be on time?
4. What have we visited?
5. What was he given back?
6. Where is English spoken?

Вопрос к подлежащему (Subject Question)

John helped his dad to mend the car.

↑
Who?

↑
Who?

↓
Who helped his dad to mend the car?

↓
Who did John help to mend the car?

Linda is to finish the report.

David has lost his suitcase.

William has visited Turkey.

↓
Who is to finish the report?

Who has lost his suitcase?

Who has visited Turkey?

Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + (дополнение/ определение/ глагол)

↓
WHO + глагол (единственное число) + ...

Разделительный вопрос (tag question)

Утвердительная часть + отрицательный "хвостик" →

глагол (вспомогательный/модальный) + not + местоимение

Отрицательная часть + утвердительный "хвостик" →

глагол (вспомогательный/модальный) + местоимение

1. He's still working, _____

- is not he?
- isn't he?
- wasn't he?

2. You go to the assembling department, _____

- do you?
- aren't you?
- don't you?

3. We will be late, _____

- won't we?
- will we?
- are we?

4. Your boss called, _____

- does he?
- didn't he?
- did he?

5. We must lock the office, _____

- mustn't they?
- shouldn't we?
- mustn't we?

6. I'm right, _____

- amn't I?
- am not I?
- aren't I?

7. So you have bought a house, _____

- did you?
- haven't you?
- weren't you?

8. You wouldn't agree to work shifts, _____

- did you?
- would you?
- won't you?

1. She's not from our department, is she _____ ?

2. They aren't on their way already, are they _____ ?

3. We're late again, are we _____ ?

4. I'm not allowed here, am I _____ ?

5. Julie isn't an accountant, is she _____ ?

6. The weather is really bad today, isn't it _____ ?

7. He's on duty, isn't he _____ ?

8. They aren't here at the moment, are they _____ ?

9. You aren't from _____, are you _____ ?

10. John's a very good specialist, isn't he _____ ?

Отрицание в вопросительном предложении

Отрицательный вопрос без сокращения

[вопросительное слово/фраза] + вспомогательный/модальный глагол + подлежащее + not + сказуемое

Didn't you forget the wallet?
Can't you drive?
Don't you want to go shopping?
Have you not finished doing your test?
Did Mary not lose her suitcase?

Отрицательный вопрос с сокращением

[вопросительное слово/фраза] + вспомогательный/модальный глагол + n't + подлежащее + сказуемое

Отрицательная частица 'not' либо остаётся на месте, либо уходит в начало предложения, если она является сокращённой формой, которая пишется слитно со вспомогательным глаголом.

Didn't they tell you?
Can't she do it herself?
Don't you understand it?
Hasn't he discussed that with you? →
Aren't we in a hurry?
Why didn't you explain that?

Did they not tell you?
Can she not do it herself?
Do you not understand it?
Has he not discussed that with you?
Are we not in a hurry?
Why did you not explain that?

Вопросы с предлогом

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When will the work be finished by?• What are they laughing at?• Who did you send these pictures to?• Who did you sell your car to?• What are you complaining about? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I sold my car to my friend.• We are laughing at our silly cat.• I am complaining about my boss.• I sent these pictures to my mom.• The work will be finished by 2 p.m. tomorrow. |
|---|--|--|

- She is looking for a job.
- I am waiting for the supervisor.
- They apologized for being late.
- The book is based on a novel by a German writer.
- It belongs to us.
- The colleagues were talking about the business trip.



- What is she looking for?
- Who are you waiting for?
- What did they apologize for?
- What is the book based on?
- Who does it belong to?
- What were they talking about?

- Who are you hiding from?
- What movie is he famous for?
- Which card did you pay with?
- Who are you angry with?
- What are they looking for?
- Who did you get that present from?
- What did they talk about?
- What were they paying attention to?
- What music are you interested in?
- When will the work be finished by?

Interrogative Sentences / Questions - вопросительные предложения

