



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



РАЗБИРАЕМ ГРАММАТИКУ: COMPLEX OBJECT (СЕРИЯ УРОКОВ НА ПЛАТФОРМЕ «МОЯ ШКОЛА ОНЛАЙН»)

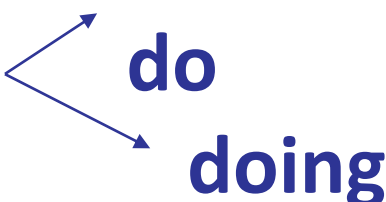
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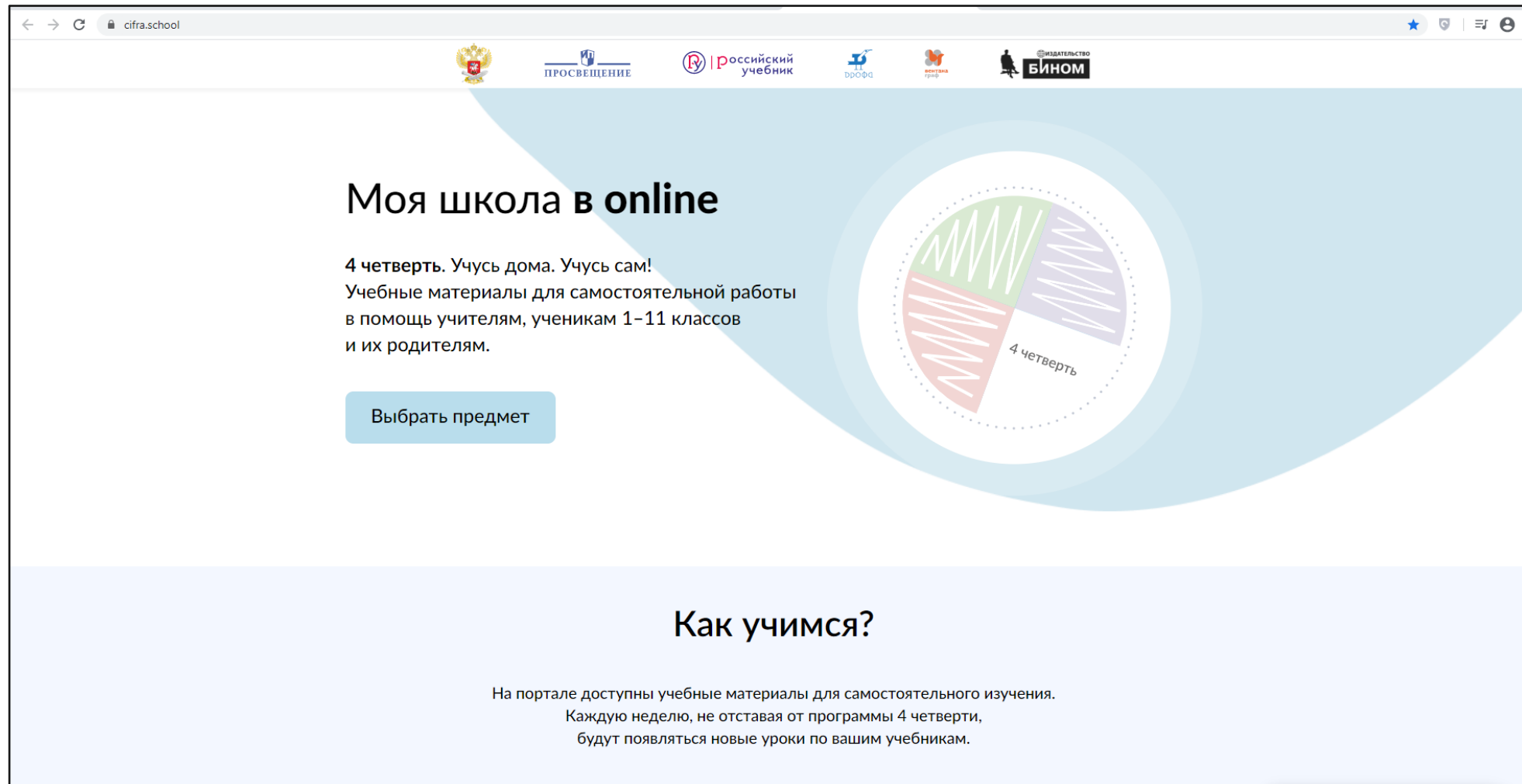


корпорация
российский
учебник



ТЫ УЗНАЕШЬ - ТЫ НАУЧИШЬСЯ

1. Понятие “Complex Object”
2. Конструкция Complex Object
 - a) want/expect/would like/would love *smb* to do:
 - b) feel/hear/see/watch/notice *smb* 
do
doing
 - c) make/let *smb* do
 - d) have smth done
3. Примеры употребления
4. Work it out
5. Practice makes perfect
6. Now I can ...



ABC Английский язык

5 класс

Выберите учебник



Ваулина Ю. Е. и др. Английский язык. 5 класс («Английский в фокусе 5–9»)



Афанасьева О. В., Михеева И. В., Баранова К. М.
Английский язык 5 класс («Rainbow English»)

Выберите тему

1

✓ Unit 1. Step 2, 4. Прошедшее время неправильных глаголов. Past Simple. Irregular Verbs.

2

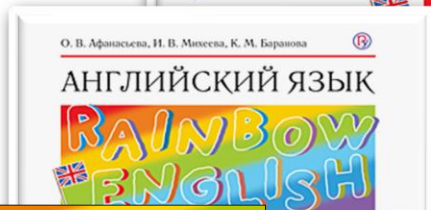
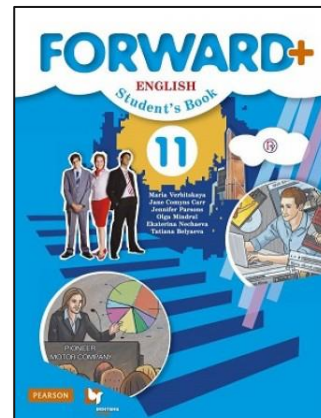
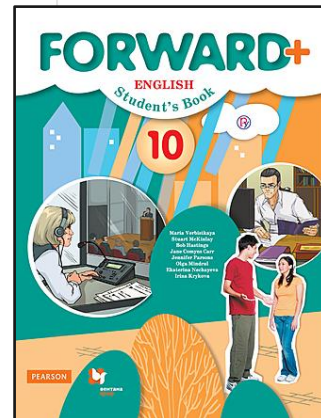
✓ Unit 1. Step 5. Введение новой лексики. New Vocabulary.

3

✓ Unit 6. Step 2. Артикль и географические названия. Articles with Geographical Names.

4

✓ Unit 6. Step 1. Конструкция It takes ... to get ...



Unit 4. Step 7. Complex Object. Сложное дополнение

Учебник: «Английский язык. Rainbow English. 9 класс. Часть 2», авт. О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. Unit 4, Step 7, с. 91—94.



Результат

Ты научишься употреблять Complex Object после глаголов *to let*, *to make* в активных и пассивных структурах.



Запомни. Важно

В активном залоге в английском языке в Complex Object после глаголов *to let* (разрешать, позволять), *to make* (заставлять) используется инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.

В пассивных структурах частица *to* употребляется. При этом *to let* используется глагол *to allow*.



Обрати внимание

- **to let, to make** + Complex Object + **do smth**, → инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.
My mother doesn't **let** me **go** there alone. Our English teacher **makes** us **work** very hard.
- **to be made/allowed** + Complex Object + **to do smth**
The children **were made to work** hard. We **were allowed to go** to the cinema.



Разбираем вместе

1. Complete the sentences. Use *to* where necessary.

1) They were made to get up very early.

- Passive Voice. Пассивный залог → частица *to* употребляется после глагола *to make* перед смысловым глаголом.

2) Robin **lets his dog run** and **play** in the garden.

- Active Voice. Активный залог → в Complex Object после глагола *to let* используется инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.

3) I **will make my sister read** the text aloud.

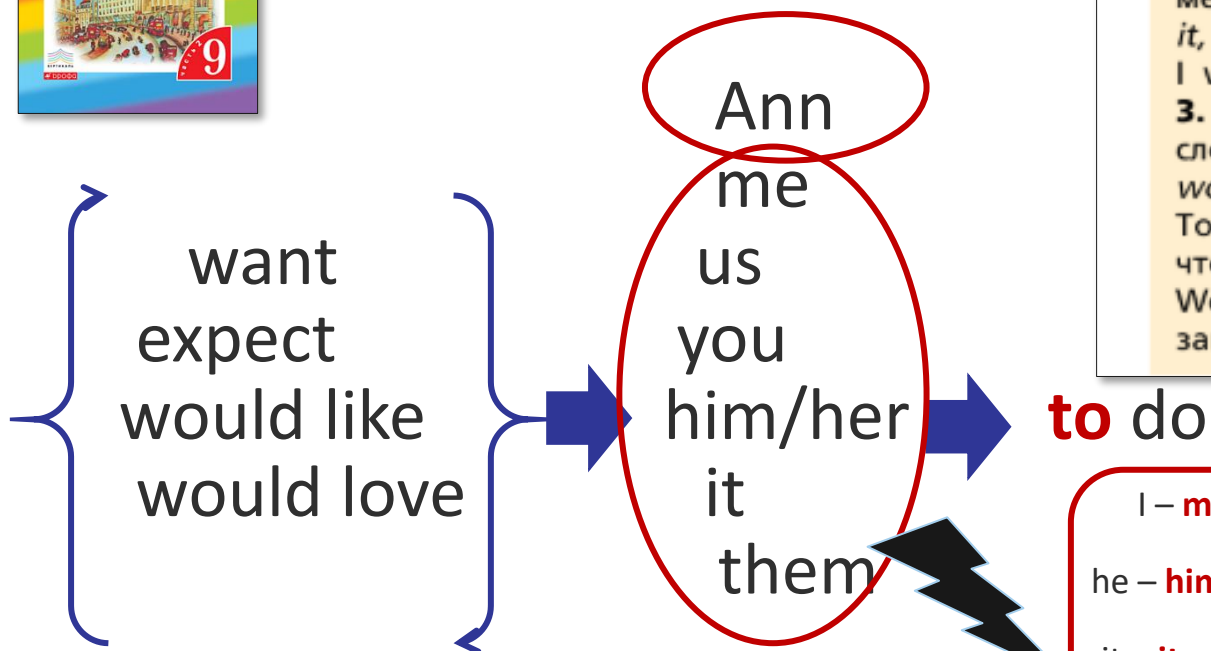
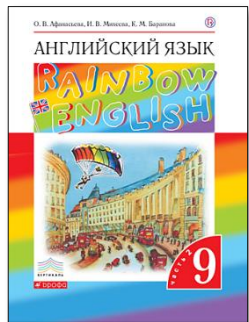
- Active Voice. Активный залог → в Complex Object после глагола *to make* используется инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.



Сделай сам

1. Внимательно прочитай рубрику *Nota Bene* на с. 91 учебника.
2. Выполни упр. 3 на с. 91, упр. 4 на с. 92, упр. 10 на с. 94 учебника.

COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION



Complex Object¹

1. В английском языке инфинитив часто встречается в составе структуры, которая называется *сложным дополнением* (**complex object**).

I want Ann to come with me. (Я хочу, чтобы Анна пошла со мной.)
Словосочетание *Ann to come* и есть сложное дополнение, которое состоит из имени существительного и в данном случае инфинитива с частицей *to*.

2. Если вместо имени существительного в предложении используется местоимение, оно употребляется в объектном падеже (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*).

I want them to return on time. (Я хочу, чтобы они вернулись вовремя.)

3. Запомните глаголы и глагольные конструкции, после которых в состав сложного дополнения входит инфинитив с частицей *to*: *to want, to expect, would like/would love*.

Tom would like his parents **to take** him to Florida. (Тому хотелось бы, чтобы родители взяли его во Флориду.)

We expect him **to finish** the article on Monday. (Мы ожидаем, что он закончит статью в понедельник.)

I – me	my-mine	myself;	you – you	your- yours	yourself/selves;
he – him	his – his	himself;	she – her	her- hers	herself;
it – it	its – its	itself;	we – us	our – ours	ourselves;
they – them their - theirs themselves					

COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION

GRAMMAR FOCUS: COMPLEX OBJECT (СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ)

112 Read and remember.

want	me / you /	to do smth
expect	him / her /	
should like	it / us / them	
would like		

Compare:

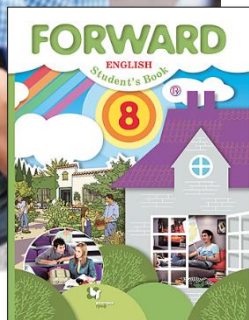
1. I *want you to phone* me in the evening. — Я хочу, чтобы ты позвонила мне вечером.
2. They *expect Alice to* answer five simple questions. — Они надеются, что Алиса ответит на пять простых вопросов.
3. I *would like her to* try her chance. — Я бы хотел, чтобы она использовала свой шанс.



114 Make up sentences.

I	want(s) would like expect(s)	me	to take care of my little brother
You		you	to study French
Your parents		him	to stay out of trouble
His mother		her	to argue with her
My teacher		us	to discuss the problem
Their friends		them	to attend school
...		the boys	to think of our future

COMPLEX OBJECT. THE USE



(+)

Mum wants her daughter to go home.

*Мама хочет, **чтобы** её дочь пошла домой.*

Ann would like her Mum to let her play another half an hour.

*Энн хотела бы, **чтобы** ее мама позволила ей поиграть еще полчаса.*

(-)

Mum doesn't want her daughter to stay longer at the playground.

*Мама не хочет, **чтобы** ее дочь дольше оставалась на детской площадке.*

Ann doesn't want Mum to get her home.

*Энн не хочет, **чтобы** мама забрала ее домой.*

WORK IT OUT

- 1) I expect _____ to come back tomorrow. (she)
- 2) I would like _____ to buy a new book by this author. (he)
- 3) We want _____ to get good marks in their exams. (they)
- 4) My parents expect _____ to get up rather early. (we)
- 5) I want _____ to read the book. (you)
- 6) We expect _____ to win the match. (they)

_____ . — Я хочу, чтобы они вернулись вовремя.

_____ . — Мы надеемся, что он закончит статью в понедельник.

_____ . — Тому хотелось бы, чтобы родители взяли его во Флориду.

THE KEYS

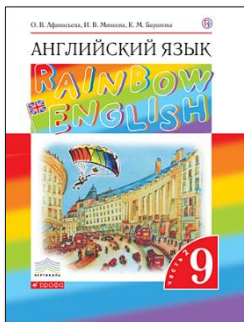
- 1) I expect **her** to come back tomorrow.
- 2) I would like **him** to buy a new book by this author.
- 3) We want **them** to get good marks in their exams.
- 4) My parents expect **us** to get up rather early.
- 5) I want **you** to read the book.
- 6) We expect **them** to win the match.

I want them to return on time. — Я **хочу, чтобы** они вернулись вовремя.

We expect him to finish the article on Monday. — Мы **надеемся, что** он закончит статью в понедельник.

Tom would like his parents to take him to Florida. — Тому **хотелось бы, чтобы** родители взяли его во Флориду.

COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION



feel
hear
watch
see
notice

Ann
me
us
you
it
him/her
it
them

~~to~~ do
doing



Complex Object

1. Сложное дополнение (**complex object**) в английском языке часто используется после так называемых глаголов чувственного, слухового и зрительного восприятия: *to feel, to hear, to see, to watch, to notice*.

I saw Ann dance at the party.

We heard him play the piano.

Обратите внимание на то, что в структуре сложного дополнения после вышеуказанных глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы to.

2. После этих же глаголов в структуре сложного дополнения вместо инфинитива без частицы *to* может употребляться *participle I* другого глагола. Например:

I saw Ann **dancing** at the party.

We heard him **playing** the piano.

John noticed Alec **looking** at her.

3. Различие случаев, описанных в пунктах 1 и 2, заключается в том, что инфинитив используется, чтобы выразить завершённое действие, а первое причастие — действие незавершённое, находящееся в процессе. Сравните:
I saw Ann drive to the house. (Я видел, что Анна подъехала к дому.)
I saw Ann driving to the house. (Я видел, как Анна подъезжала к дому.)

We saw Helen enter the room. (Мы видели, что/как Елена вошла в комнату.)
We saw Helen entering the room. (Мы видели, что/как Елена входила в комнату.)

COMPLEX OBJECT. THE USE

FORWARD
ENGLISH
Student's Book
8

TRUE LIFE STORY Keeping up with the Coopers



Semi-detached Chris Austin talks about his neighbour nightmare

Our family used to have quite a good relationship with the Coopers next door. But the real problems with our neighbours started when they changed their front door. Mr Cooper said it was the most elegant front door in the street. Well, Mum was really angry that our door wasn't as elegant as theirs, so we bought a new one too. Then Dad painted the house and he boasted that the Coopers' wasn't as attractive as ours. So Mr Cooper painted his house too and at the same time he fitted more expensive windows. After that things just got worse and worse! Mum was always complaining that our house wasn't big enough, so Dad finally built an extra bedroom in the attic – and so did the Coopers. The Coopers also bought a better car (the largest Range Rover on the market!) and built a garage for it. Dad wasn't pleased that our car was older than theirs. The craziest thing happened two years ago. The Coopers bought a statue for the garden. Dad wasn't pleased that the Coopers' garden was prettier than ours, so he bought an enormous fountain. This was too much for the Coopers – they finally moved to a larger house. It's a pity because their daughter was really nice.

Chris Austin, Nottingham

1. The Austins saw the Coopers buy a new front door.
Остины видели, что Куперы купили новую входную дверь.

2. The Coopers noticed the Austins paint their house.
Куперы заметили, что Остины покрасили свой дом.

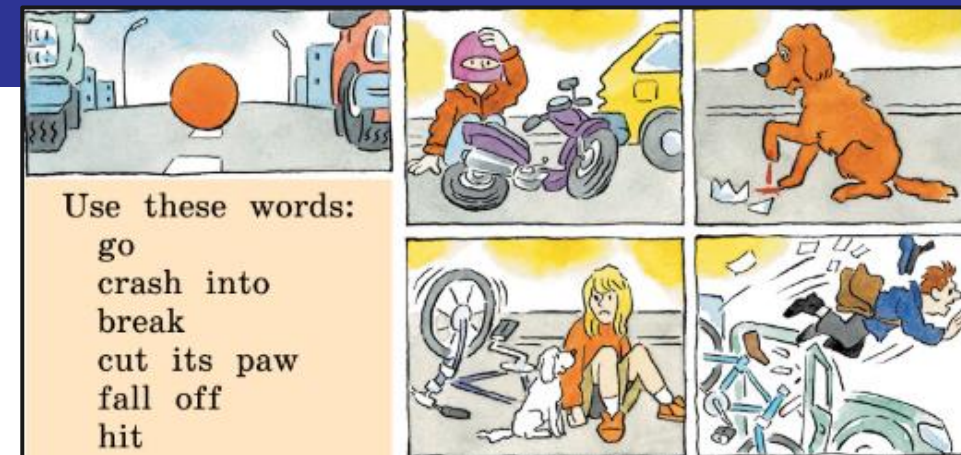
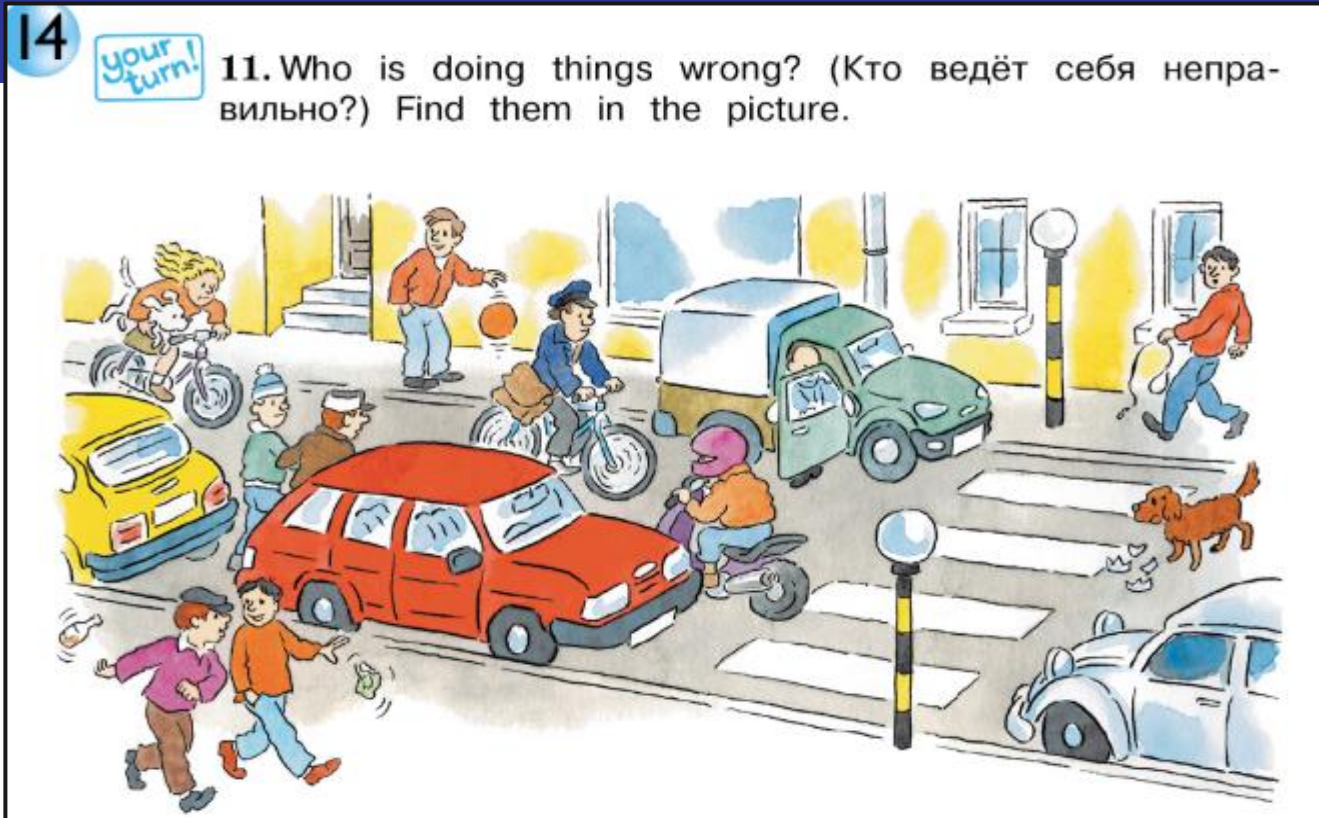
3. The Austins saw the Coopers buy a better car and build the garage.
Остины видели, что Куперы купили новую машину и построили гараж.

4. The Austins saw the Coopers buy a statue for the garden.
Остины видели, как Куперы купили статую в сад.

5. The Coopers noticed the Austins buy an enormous fountain.
Куперы заметили, что Остины купили огромный фонтан.

6. Chris Austins wouldn't like the Coopers to move to a new house
as their daughter was really nice.
Крис Остинс не хотел бы, чтобы Куперы переезжали в новый дом, так как их дочь очень милая.

COMPLEX OBJECT. THE USE

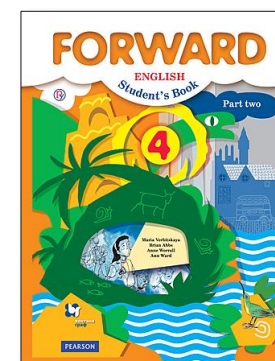


We see the ball go on the road.

We watch the dog cut its paw.

We watch the girl fall off her bike.

We see the motorbike crash into the car.



We see the girl riding a bike dangerously.

We watched the boys walking along the street and dropping litter.

We see the boy playing football near the road.

We watched the driver opening car door on the wrong side.

3

Look at the pictures and continue Andy's story.

One afternoon Andy was playing in his tree house when he heard his mother call him. He wanted to climb down but saw ...



1) mother/call



2) a cowboy/ride



3) the cowboy/
stop his horse



4) the cowboy/take out
his gun and shoot



Complex object. The Use



5) the man/fall off his
horse



6) a film crew/shooting
a western

...but saw a cowboy riding along his street. Andy watched the cowboy suddenly stop his horse and heard him say/saying, "Oh, hell!" Andy watched/saw the cowboy take out his gun and shoot. The boy saw the man fall off his horse and decided to help him. The boy climbed down the tree, ran out of his garden and saw a film crew shooting a Western. He heard the director shout/shouting, "Start the camera!" Andy understood his mistake.

COMPLEX OBJECT – CLAUSE



Complex Object

1. В тех случаях, когда в структуре *complex object* после глаголов *feel*, *hear*, *see*, *watch*, *notice* используется несколько глаголов для обозначения последовательных действий (действий, происходящих одно за другим), в составе сложного дополнения употребляется только инфинитив без частицы *to*.

I saw him stand up, come up to the window and open it.

2. Сложное дополнение не используется после глаголов *see* и *hear*, если они в предложении приобретают переносное значение «знать, понимать» и «говорят». В этом случае после них употребляются придаточные предложения.

I hear that Bob has passed his first exam.

I see that this is a very difficult problem.



WORK IT OUT. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH COMPLEX OBJECT. USE **TO** WHERE NECESSARY

1) Teens want their parents **to** give them more freedom.

- После глагола to want в структуре Complex Object употребляется инфинитив с частицей to.

2) Have you ever heard Denis Matsuev play the piano?

- После глагола to hear (глагол восприятия) в структуре Complex Object употребляется инфинитив без частицы to.

3) Ann saw him take the book, open it carefully, start reading.

- После глаголов восприятия при использовании нескольких глаголов для обозначения последовательности действий в структуре Complex Object употребляется инфинитив без частицы to.

4) I noticed him take a pen, write down the words.

- После глаголов восприятия при использовании нескольких глаголов для обозначения последовательности действий в структуре Complex Object употребляется инфинитив без частицы to



WORK IT OUT. SAY THE SAME IN ENGLISH

- 1) Я хочу, чтобы ты прочитал эту книгу.
- 2) Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы мама так много работала.
- 3) Мы надеемся, что они выиграют этот матч.
- 4) Я видел, как она выходила из комнаты.
- 5) Петр видел, как он встал, открыл дверь и вышел.
- 6) Я вижу, что это серьёзная проблема.



I want you to read the book.

I wouldn't like my mum to work so much.

We expect them to win the match.

I saw her leaving the room.

Peter saw him stand up, open the door and leave.

I see that this is a serious problem.

COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION

GRAMMAR FOCUS: COMPLEX OBJECT

27 Read and remember.

want somebody **to do** something — хотеть, чтобы кто-либо сделал что-то

But:

make somebody **do** something — заставлять кого-либо делать что-то

My parents **want** me **to do** some sport. They think it's necessary to feel healthy and fit.

My parents don't **want** me **to do** boxing. They believe it's a dangerous sport.

She **made** me **read** this book. The book was very interesting.

What **made** you **come** to school so early? — Jim asked me to help him with his project.

29 Complete the sentences.

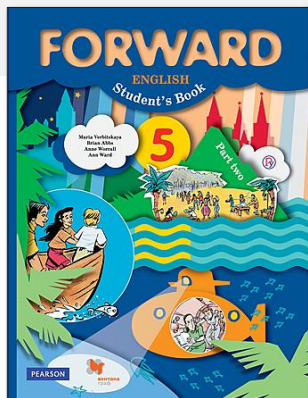
Put in **to** if it's necessary.

1. Olivia doesn't want me ... eat junk food.
2. Most parents want their children ... share their problems at home.
3. Our Science teacher makes us ... do lots of homework.
4. I want you ... pack your suitcases now.
I don't want us ... be in a hurry tomorrow.
5. What kind of information do you want me ... find for you?
6. Don't make me ... feel guilty!



want somebody **to do**
make somebody **_do**

WORK IT OUT



walk the dog



feed the hamster



water the plants



weed the garden

30 Say what your parents / teachers **make** you do **or** want you to do. Try to explain why.

Use: do my homework, eat proper meals, read classics, do sports regularly, work hard on my English, wear a school uniform, help about the house, look after little sister / brother, be attentive in the classroom, do the shopping, make my bed, take out the garbage, come to school on time, walk my dog, wash up, stay at home in the evening, get ready for tests, not talk on the phone longer than an hour, go to bed by 10 o'clock in the evening etc.

Example: My parents want me to work hard on my English. They think it is useful for my future career.



COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION



Complex Object

1. После глаголов *to let* (разрешать, позволять) и *to make* в значении «заставлять» в конструкции *complex object* используется только инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*:

My mother doesn't let me go there alone.

Our English teacher makes us work very hard.

2. Однако в пассивных структурах с глаголом *make* частица *to* употребляется:

The children were made to work hard.

John was made to go to bed at nine.

3. Глагол *to let* в пассивных структурах не используется вовсе. Вместо него употребляется глагол *to allow* [ə'laʊ] — позволять, разрешать:

My parents let us watch this film.

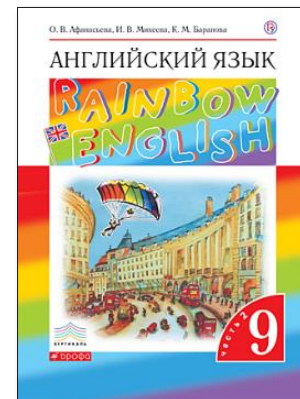
We were allowed to watch this film.

- make somebody do something

Our English teacher makes us work very hard

- let somebody do something

He doesn't let me go there alone.



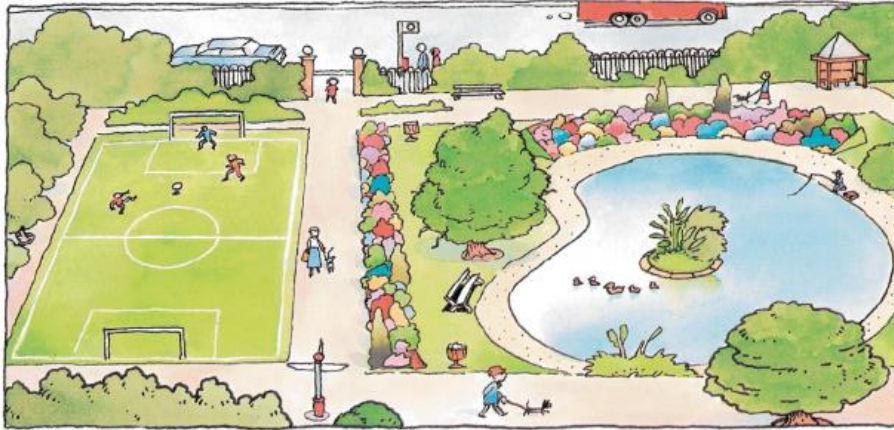
- to be made to do something

The children were made to work hard.

- to be allowed to do something.

We were allowed to watch this film.

WORK IT OUT. WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED TO DO IN THE PARK?



A-Z bench grass flower bed fence path

5. Who dropped the **litter**? Read and match.

Claire

Yes, I was in the park, but I didn't eat or drink anything. I just sat quietly and read something.

Matthew

I walked across the park, then I saw my friends playing football. I didn't have anything to eat, but I was thirsty after school.

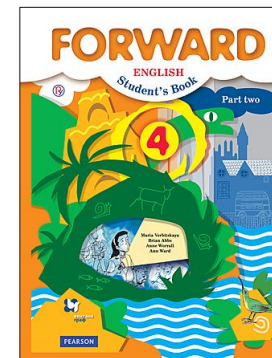
James

I didn't go into the park after school. I went home by bus. I ate some fruit at the bus stop.

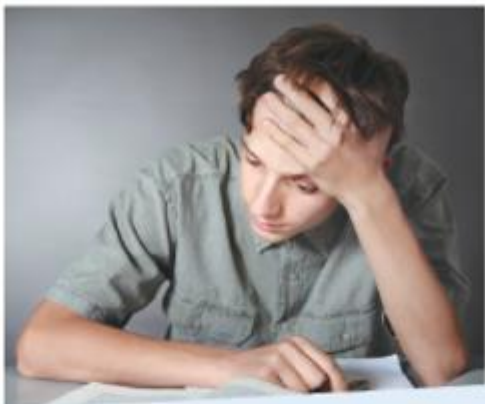
Fiona

I sat on the bench with my friend and we watched the ducks on the lake. Yes, I had something to eat. I'm always hungry after school.

- Claire wasn't allowed to leave comics on the bench in the park.
- Matthew wasn't allowed to leave a can of coca-cola
- James wasn't allowed to leave orange peel in the bus.
- Fiona wasn't allowed to leave a crisp packet on the bench near the lake.



WORK IT OUT



Jack Smith, 13

Dear Tracey,

I've got a problem. My parents get me down about everything, especially my homework. It's mainly my mum. She's always asking me about my homework. She wants to make sure it's done. Though I am in the top group for almost every subject and often get the highest marks in the class.

Recently my parents saw a comment from a teacher about my essay. The teacher was happy with my essay but the problem was that I handed it in later than the other students in our class. It made my parents really angry and they didn't let me go to my friend's birthday party.

I tried to speak to my mum and dad. But it didn't work. I feel down and unhappy.

Please help me if you can.

All the best,

Jack



Letter 2

Dear ...

I'm sure your parents love you, and they want you to stay top of the class. All parents are extremely interested in their children's academic results.

You need to talk to your parents again. Explain to them that you feel upset when they are angry about your academic results. Let them know that you are doing your best.

You could also ask your teacher to talk to your parents and inform them that you are a hard-working student and that he / she is quite happy with your progress.



WORK IT OUT. DESCRIBE THE SITUATION USING SENTENCES WITH COMPLEX OBJECT

- Robin got out of the car and saw his friend Max. Max was leaving their office.
- Alice arrived at her music school at nine. The windows were open. The classes had begun. She could hear the students' voices. They were singing.
- Boris was at the stadium. His favourite football team were playing. The score was 3:1 in their favour.
- Sarah hurt her leg and began crying. She saw her neighbour Lucy. Lucy came up to Sarah and touched her leg gently. "Does it still hurt, dear?" she asked.
- Robin saw Max leaving their office.
- When Alice arrived at school, she heard the students singing.
- Boris watched his favourite football team playing and winning.
- Sarah saw her neighbour come up. Sarah felt Lucy touch her leg.



COMPLEX OBJECT. CONSTRUCTION

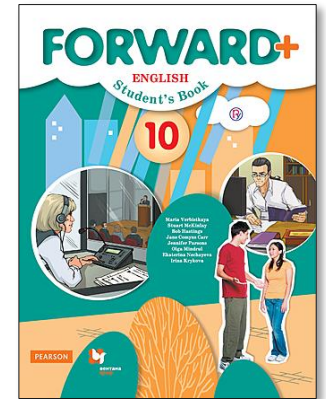
have something done

We use this construction when we arrange for somebody else (usually a professional) to do a job for us. To form it, we use the correct tense of the verb *have*, an object and a Participle II.

Every week we **have** the grass **cut**.
(A gardener does it for us.)

I'm **having** the carpets **cleaned** this morning.
(A specialist is doing it for me.)

to have + smth + V3 (Participle II)



- The optician test**ed** Mark's eyes.
- The barber shav**ed** Alex's head.
- The manicurist **is going to do** Emily's nails.
- The barber trim**s** my dad's hair once every three months.
- The hairdresser **was dyeing** Jade's hair when I saw her.
- My friend **has fixed** my computer.
- Mark **had** his eyes **tested**.
- Alex **had** his head **shaved**.
- Emily **is going to have** her nails **done/manicured** this afternoon.
- My dad **has** his hair **trimmed** once every three months.
- Jade **was having** her hair **dyed** when I saw her.
- I **have had** my computer **fixed**.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

5 Fill in. Use the word combinations from the box.

to wash up today to come to see this film to get a bad mark for the test
to live in Australia to come in half an hour to be punished

I expect him _____. He hasn't prepared for it.

I would like my friends _____. I could visit them on holidays.

I want my brother _____. I'm so tired.

I expect him _____. He promised to be on time.

I expect him _____. His behaviour was awful.

I don't expect her _____. She hates horror films.

6 Translate into English.

1. Некоторые родители хотят, чтобы их дети учились в частной школе.
2. Наши учителя хотят, чтобы мы делали домашнюю работу вовремя.
3. Мой учитель хочет, чтобы мои родители пришли в школу.
4. Моя собака надеется, что я выведу её вечером на прогулку.
5. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы Элис приняла участие в соревнованиях.
У неё есть все шансы выиграть их.



4 Look at the picture and write what Jane wants others to do. Use the words and word combinations from the box.



teacher



elder brother



cat



parents



friends



younger brother



to give less homework
to allow to go out on Saturdays
not to ask silly questions
not to argue all the time
to phone more often
to do homework instead of her

1. *She wants her teacher to give her less homework.*

2. _____

3. _____

М.З. Бибилетова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ENJOY ENGLISH

7
КЛАСС
РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ
с контрольными работами

Workbook + Tests



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

4 Translate into English. See Grammar Focus on p. 131, Student's Book.

1. Родители заставляют меня мыть за собой посуду.

2. Учитель физики заставляет нас решать задачи и дома и на уроке.

3. Я не люблю выносить мусор. Но старшая сестра заставляет меня делать это каждый день.

4. Папа не хочет, чтобы я занимался боксом. Он заставляет меня заниматься футболом.



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

5 Use the appropriate forms of the pronouns to complete the sentences.

1. I would like (they) them to prevent their son from joining this expedition.
2. We have never expected (he) _____ to speak so rudely to his grandparents.
3. George wanted (she) _____ to finish the project on time.
4. I know that Harry expects (we) _____ to help him, but I don't think we should.
5. Alice, I would like (you) _____ to join us.
6. My parents want (I) _____ to enter the university.
7. I don't want (we) _____ to take part in this match.
8. They expect (she) _____ to do it for them.



1. I watched Daniel and Olga waltzing on the dance floor. Я наблюдал за тем, как Даниил и Ольга танцевали вальс на паркете.
2. We heard Chris thank Mr Bradford for his help. _____
3. I felt Wendy touch my shoulder. _____
4. I didn't notice Gerald leave the room. _____
5. We noticed Robin slowly entering the hall. _____
6. Greg heard Mr Green complaining about his visit to the lawyer. _____
7. We saw the horses drawing the cart up the hill. _____
8. I was in the kitchen but heard Pete reading out loud. _____
9. John Webb saw the police arrive. _____
10. I have never heard my granddad speak about the war. _____

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

- 3 Complete the article with the correct forms of *to have something done*.

Surgery in style

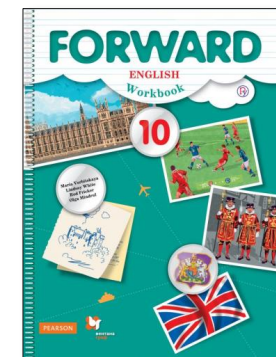
Medical or health tourism is becoming popular with people who want ¹ to have surgery done (do surgery) cheaply and enjoy a holiday at the same time. It's not unusual now for someone to fly to South Africa ² _____ (lift their wrinkles) or ³ _____ (make their nose smaller). And it isn't just cosmetic surgery that British people go abroad ⁴ _____ (do). They go to Belgium ⁵ _____ (replace their knees) or to Hungary ⁶ _____ (check their teeth). There have been reports of older people going to India and Turkey ⁷ _____ (do laser eye surgery) so they can throw away their glasses.

- 4 Look at the picture and the list of jobs. Write what they are going to have done.



- cut grass
- remove car
- clean walls
- repair roof
- replace glass in windows
- build new garden wall

- 1 They are going to have the glass in the windows replaced.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



Description of achievements (Complex Object - CO)	poor	fair	good	excellent
I know what it is				
the construction of CO (different types)				
how to use CO				
how to translate sentences				
I can				
make up sentences				
find CO in the text				
express the idea using CO				
translate sentences (Eng-R; R-Eng)				

I liked most of all: _____

I didn't like most of all: _____

I understood best of all: _____

I didn't understand: _____

IF YOU NEED HELP....

<https://rosuchebnik.ru/>

<https://lecta.rosuchebnik.ru/>

<https://cifra.school/>

