

Национальный институт образования

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНЫЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ



Е.Б. Карневская  
З.Д. Курочкина  
Р.В. Фастовец

## ЛЕКСИКО- ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ

10 КЛАСС

Пособие для учащихся

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## Лексико-грамматический практикум

**10 КЛАСС**

Пособие для учащихся  
общеобразовательных учреждений  
с белорусским и русским языками обучения

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## Раздел I. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NOUN)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Множественное число существительных (Plural forms of nouns)

For Study

Существительные в английском языке делятся на исчисляемые (*countable*) и неисчисляемые (*uncountable*).

Все исчисляемые существительные имеют формы единственного (*singular*) и множественного (*plural*) числа. Неисчисляемые существительные имеют одну форму: только форму единственного числа или только форму множественного числа. К неисчисляемым существительным, имеющим только форму единственного числа, относятся:

- вещественные существительные:  
*water, juice, sugar, meat, bread, cheese, trout, salmon*
- абстрактные существительные:  
*work, advice, education, news, music, trouble, accommodation, knowledge, progress, literature, courage, air, light*
- собирательные существительные:  
*luggage, money, rubbish, furniture, jewellery*

**Примечание:** к собирательным существительным относятся также существительные *people, police, cattle*, имеющие форму единственного числа, а значение – множественного:

*Not all police are allowed to wear guns.*

- названия языков:  
*Russian, English, Chinese, Italian, Spanish*
- названия учебных дисциплин, областей научных знаний:  
*history, chemistry, astronomy*
- названия болезней:  
*pneumonia, flu, cancer, smallpox*
- названия видов спорта и спортивных игр:  
*tennis, football, hockey, badminton*

Неисчисляемые существительные, имеющие только форму множественного числа, включают:

- существительные, обозначающие парные предметы:  
*scissors, jeans, goods, glasses, pyjamas*
- названия некоторых учебных дисциплин и областей научных знаний:  
*physics, economics, phonetics, statistics*
- названия некоторых болезней:  
*measles, mumps*
- названия некоторых видов спорта:  
*gymnastics, athletics*

Некоторые существительные могут употребляться в речи как исчисляемые и как неисчисляемые, но при этом в разном значении.

#### **uncountable**

*hair* – волосы  
*room* – место  
*work* – работа  
*iron* – железо  
*paper* – бумага  
*glass* – стекло как материал  
*stone* – камень как строительный материал  
*coffee / tea* – напитки

#### **countable**

*a hair* – волос  
*a room* – комната  
*a work* – произведение  
*an iron* – утюг  
*a paper* – газета  
*a glass* – стакан  
*a stone* – камень  
*a coffee / a tea* – чашка кофе / чая

### **Образование множественного числа существительных**

Множественное число *исчисляемых* существительных образуется путем прибавления окончания **-s/-es**:

- **-s** прибавляется к существительным, оканчивающимся:  
а) на гласную или согласную букву, за исключением **s, ss, ch, x и z**:  
*a cat – cats, a chair – chairs, a spade – spades*

б) букву **у** с предшествующей гласной буквой:

*a toy – toys, a play – plays, a boy – boys*

- **-es** прибавляется к существительным, оканчивающимся:

а) на буквы **s, ss, sh, ch, x, z**:

*a dress – dresses, a match – matches, a dish – dishes*

б) букву **о**, которой предшествует согласная буква:

*a hero – heroes, potato – potatoes, a tomato – tomatoes*

**Но:** *a piano – pianos, a photo – photos, a kilo – kilos, Escimo – Escimos, etc.*

Следующие существительные, оканчивающиеся на букву **о**, имеют две формы множественного числа с окончанием **-es** или **-s**:

*a volcano – volcanoes / volcanos*

*a mosquito – mosquitoes / mosquitos*

*a zero – zeroes / zeros*

*a cargo – cargoes / cargos*

в) букву **у** с предшествующей согласной, при этом **-у** меняется на **-i**:

*a story – stories, a party – parties, a city – cities*

г) букву **f**, при этом **-f** меняется на **-v**:

*a loaf – loaves, a wife – wives, a leaf – leaves*

**Но:** *a cliff – cliffs, a proof – proofs, a roof – roofs, a chief – chiefs, etc.*

Следующие существительные, заканчивающиеся на **-f**, имеют две формы множественного числа:

*a handkerchief – handkerchiefs / handkerchieves*

*a scarf – scarfs / scarves*

*a hoof – hoofs / hooves*

Произнесение существительного в форме множественного числа зависит от того, на какой звук оканчивается данное существительное в форме единственного числа.

После глухих согласных, кроме [s, ts]	После звонких согласных, кроме [z, dʒ], и после гласных	После [s, z, ʒ, ʃ, dʒ, tʃ]
[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
packets desks rakes socks	pigs rays dogs forms	axes switches brushes slices

Следующие исчисляемые существительные образуют множественное число путем изменения корневого гласного или прибавления окончания **-en**:

*a man* [mæn] – *men* [men]

*a woman* [ˈwʊmən] – *women*

[ˈwɪmɪn]

*a mouse* [maʊs] – *mice* [maɪs]

*a louse* [laʊs] – *lice* [laɪs]

*a goose* [guːs] – *geese* [giːs]

*a foot* [fu:t] – *feet* [fi:t]

*a tooth* [tu:θ] – *teeth* [ti:θ]

*an ox* [ɒks] – *oxen* [ˈɒksən]

*a child* [tʃaɪld] – *children*

[ˈtʃɪldrən]

Некоторые существительные сохраняют одну и ту же форму в единственном и множественном числе:

а) *a sheep* – *sheep* [ʃi:p]

*a deer* – *deer* [diə]

*a swine* – *swine* [swaɪn]

б) *a means* – *means* [mi:nz]

*a works* – *works* [wɜ:ks]

*a series* – *series* [ˈsiəri:z]

*a species* – *species* [ˈspi:ʃɪz]

*a crossroads* – *crossroads*

[ˈkrɒsrəʊdz]

Множественное число сложных существительных, как правило, образуется путем прибавления окончания **-s/-es** ко второму компоненту или путем изменения корневого гласного в этой части:

*a grown-up* – *grown-ups*

*a match-box* – *match-boxes*

*a merry-go-round* – *merry-go-rounds*

*a bookcase* – *bookcases*

*a postman* – *postmen*

В некоторые случаи окончание **-s/-es** прибавляется к первой части сложного существительного. Такая форма образования множественного числа характерна для сложных существительных, вторая часть которых представляет собой наречие, а первая – существительное:

*a passer-by – passers-by*

*a looker-on – lookers-on*

Если сложное слово по своей структуре состоит из двух существительных, разделенных предлогом, то окончание множественного числа прибавляется к первому существительному:

*a son-in-law – sons-in-law*

Обе части сложного существительного имеют форму множественного числа, если первым компонентом такого существительного являются слова **man, woman**:

*a man-driver – men-drivers*

*a woman-pilot – women-pilots*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Write the following plural nouns in the singular form. Make changes in the spelling of the nouns where necessary.**

potatoes, species, garages, feet, paths, oxen, crossroads, armies, salmon, envelopes, lookers-on, Germans, brothers-in-law, mosquitoes, leaves, pianos, matches, stomachs, zeroes, youths, mice

**Ex. 2. Write the plural form of the following singular nouns in the appropriate column below.**

photo, lady, solo, wife, child, tooth, series, proof, knife, works, tobacco, scarf, cargo, thief, tomato, library, species, swine, party, foot, cuff, louse, volcano, hero, cello, life, cliff



potatoes	kilos	roofs	women	loaves	babies	deer means	zeroes /zeros hooves /hoofs

**Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the plural form of the words in the box. Read each sentence aloud. Make sure you pronounce and spell the plural forms correctly.**

**A:** nouns ending in -y

story	city	country	dictionary	key	party	tray
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1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S.Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

**B:** nouns ending in -f, -fe

knife	life	thief	roof	loaf	cliff	wolf
-------	------	-------	------	------	-------	------

1. Please put the ..., forks and spoons on the table.
2. Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
3. We all have some problems in our ... .
4. All the houses were covered with tiled ... .
5. The ... were caught and arrested.
6. We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.
7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

**C: nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**

dish	glass	match	potato	bush	tax
		bus	tomato	photo	

1. Bob drinks eight ... of water every day.
2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ... .
5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some ... .
7. When I make a salad, I use lettuce and ... .
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
9. Are there any ... from here to the town centre?

**Ex. 4. Fill in the plural form as in the example.**

I wonder who decides what sort of 1) *animals* (*animal*) are kept in 2) ... (*zoo*). You expect to see a lot of 3) ... (*monkey*), 4) ... (*rhino*), and 5) ... (*lion*), but you rarely see 6) ... (*ox*), 7) ... (*sheep*), 8) ... (*deer*) or 9) ... (*goose*), probably because these can be seen commonly enough in the wild. Each day large 10) ... (*delivery*) of food arrive for the 11) ... (*beast*) to eat. Not expensive items like 12) ... (*salmon*) or 13) ... (*trout*), but ordinary things like 14) ... (*potato*) and 15) ... (*tomato*) – although the 16) ... (*panda*) like 17) ... (*bamboo*). The whole family, 18) ... (*man*), 19) ... (*woman*) and 20) ... (*child*) can take 21) ... (*photo*) or take 22) ... (*video*) of them eating with their 23) ... (*paw*) and 24) ... (*tooth*), since animals do not use 25) ... (*knife*) and 26) ... (*fork*) to eat.

**Ex. 5. Translate the Russian fragments of these sentences into English.**

**A. Observing the spelling of the plural forms.**

1. (*Дети*) should not forget to brush their (*зубы*) twice a day.
2. How many (*вулканов*) are still active in Japan?
3. (*Моя свекровь*) always got along with her three (*невестками*).
4. Look! How beautiful the (*ландыши*) are!
5. On your way home buy some (*картофеля*) and (*помидоров*) and pick up the (*фотографии*) from the photographer's.
6. The job of (*пожарных*) is quite dangerous.
7. (*Почтальоны*) deliver mail early in the morning.
8. They sailed from India with (*грузами*) of (*шелка, чая и табака разных сортов*).
9. Have you ever seen the cartoon "Snow White and Seven (*гномов*)"?
10. Laura has always given me good (*советы*).

***B. Using of singular or plural forms of nouns and verbs.***

1. All the dirty (*одежда*) ... in the washing machine.
2. These two (*перекрестка*) ... dangerous places for (*водителей*) and (*пешеходов*) ... .
3. Both the (*средства*) ... of transport save energy.
4. (*Эти деньги*) ... mine. I can't take it.
5. The bad (*новость*) ... that the train is delayed by an hour.
6. Many (*видов*) ... of aquatic plants need very little light.
7. She got some (*советов*) ... from the tourist agency. (*Они*) ... very useful.
8. Several (*пешеходов*) ... injured during the accident.
9. There (*много полезных советов*) ... in the book on baby care.
10. (*Эти виды*) ... of birds are very rare.
11. The (*полиция*) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.
12. Don't touch (*эти ножницы*). (*Они*) ... very sharp.
13. We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (*комаров*) ... at the campsite.
14. The (*эскимосы*) ... countless words for snow and ice.

15. All (*средства*) ... been used to improve the situation.
16. (*Физика*) ... her favourite subject.
17. (*Фонетика*) ... a brand of linguistics.
18. In summer (*скот*) ... mainly fed on green grass.
19. What colour ... (*ее волосы*)?
20. In Gorky Park there ... many kinds of (*каруселей*).

### Притяжательный падеж существительных (The possessive case of the nouns)

#### For Study

Существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа: общий и притяжательный.

**Притяжательный** падеж обозначает принадлежность предметов, качеств, характеристик определенному лицу, объекту, явлению.

- Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе образуется путем прибавления окончания *-’s* к определяемому слову:

*Emily’s car*

*the driver’s license*

- Когда два (или более) лица являются обладателями одного и того же предмета, то окончание *-’s* прибавляется только к последнему существительному:

*Mary and Ann’s desk*

*Peter and Nick’s room*

- Если предмет или качество принадлежит каждому из упомянутых лиц, окончание *’s* прибавляется к каждому существительному:

*Mary’s and Ann’s essays*

*Peter’s and Nick’s bikes*

Образование притяжательного падежа существительных во множественном числе зависит от типа существительного.

Если существительное образует множественное число по правилу, т.е. с помощью окончаний **-s / -es**, то для образования притяжательного падежа используется только **апостроф** ’:

*the girls' dolls*

*the Browns' house*

- Существительные, образующие множественное число не по правилу, т.е. путем изменения корневого гласного (*women, men*) или прибавления окончания **-en** (*children, oxen*), имеют окончание **-’s** в притяжательном падеже:

*children's clothes*

*women's hats*

- Для образования притяжательного падежа в сложных существительных окончание **-’s** прибавляется только к последнему элементу сложного слова:

*a passer-by's fault*

*my father-in-law's suit*

Притяжательный падеж чаще всего употребляется с именами собственными и с нарицательными существительными, обозначающими одушевленные предметы. К ним относятся:

- собирательные существительные, обозначающие группу людей (collective nouns):

*the family's affairs*

*the committee's project*

- существительные, обозначающие животных:

*pigs' sties*

Притяжательный падеж также употребляется с некоторыми группами неодушевленных существительных, обозначающих:

- географические названия:

*Europe's community*

- время:

*yesterday's newspaper*

- названия учреждений и организаций:  
*the European Economic Committee's member*
- средства передвижения:  
*the car's engine*

### ***Practice***

#### **Ex. 1. Complete the sentences choosing the correct variant.**

1. My ... parents have recently decided to move to the country.  
1) sister's-in-law                      2) sister-in-law's  
3) sister-in-laws'                      4) sister's-in-laws
2. Next Tuesday we'll mark my ... wedding anniversary.  
1) sister's and brother's-in law  
2) sister and brother-in-law's  
3) sister and brother's-in-law  
4) sister's and brother-in-law's
3. It was ... idea to celebrate Christmas together with our classmates.  
1) Nick's and Andy                      2) Nick and Andy's  
3) Nick and Andy                      4) Nick's and Andy's
4. I send you many thanks and the very best wishes on this ... Day.  
1) Mother      2) Mother's      3) Mothers'      4) Mothers's
5. The ... shouts of excitement started dying down as the other team scored the winning goal.  
1) supporter's                      2) supporters  
3) supporter                      4) supporters'
6. My ... jokes always make us cry with laughter.  
1) father-in-law                      2) father's-in-law  
3) father's-in-law's                      4) father-in-law's
7. I'm really amazed at my ... garden. They grow such exotic flowers there.  
1) neighbours                      2) neighbour's  
3) neighbourse's'                      4) neighbours'

8. Where are ... schoolbags? Have you seen them by any chance?
  - 1) Jane and Claire
  - 2) Jane's and Claire's
  - 3) Jane's and Claire
  - 4) Jane and Claire's
9. They say that ... milk is very useful.
  - 1) goats
  - 2) goat's
  - 3) goats'
  - 4) goat
10. The painting disappeared from the ... house yesterday evening.
  - 1) owner
  - 2) owners
  - 3) owner's
  - 4) owners'
11. All my ... bicycles are better than mine.
  - 1) friends
  - 2) friends'
  - 3) friend's
  - 4) friend
12. These are ... cameras. They are expensive, aren't they?
  - 1) Pete and Tim's
  - 2) Pete's and Tim
  - 3) Pete and Tim
  - 4) Pete's and Tim's
13. The ... department is upstairs, on the third floor.
  - 1) mens'
  - 2) men
  - 3) men's
  - 4) man's
14. The ... area is run by experienced stuff.
  - 1) child's
  - 2) children's
  - 3) childrens'
  - 4) children
15. It is the ... fault, not the children's.
  - 1) grows-up
  - 2) grows-up's
  - 3) grows'-up
  - 4) grown-ups'

**Ex. 2. Transform the following sentences using possessive case of nouns where possible.**

1. I'm a great lover of the *music of Mozart and Chopin*.
2. The *house of my Aunt Mary* was surrounded by a beautiful old garden.
3. Manchester United Club spends millions of pounds on the *wages of its players*.
4. What do you think of the recent article on *the problems of education*?
5. *The bedroom of Paul and Helen* was spacious and comfortably furnished.
6. *The favourite opera of my father* was the *Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart.

7. I asked her for a *glass of juice*.
8. We were celebrating the *victory of our football team*.
9. I'll always remember the *apple-pies of my mother-in-law*.
10. According to the recipe you must add a *spoonful of honey* to the dough.
11. *The essays of Kate and Ann* were the best in the class.
12. He gave me a *bar of chocolate* for a snack.
13. Isn't it strange that he enjoys spending *money of other people*?
14. When burglars broke into Simon's house, they stole all the *jewellery of his mother*.
15. The house you are looking for is at *the end of the road*.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Словообразование (Word-building)

#### Образование производных существительных от глаголов

For Study

Типичные суффиксы существительных, образованных от глаголов, даны в следующей таблице.

-ance	appear – appearance	-or	detect – detector
-ation	admire – admiration	-ment	improve – improvement
-ence	differ – difference	-sion	divide – division
-er	lead – leader	-tion	invent – invention
-ion	confuse – confusion	-y	recover – recovery

Целый ряд существительных, часто употребляющихся в речи (см. предлагаемый список), образован от глаголов с помощью других суффиксов (таких, как **-th**, **-our**, **-ee**, **-t**, **-ice**) или путем изменения конечного корневого согласного и/или гласного.



behave – behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] complain – complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] die – death [deθ] employ – employee [ɪmplɔɪ'i:] fly – flight [flaɪt] grow – growth [grəʊθ] hate – hatred ['hætrɪd] know – knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] serve – service ['sɜ:vɪs] weigh – weight [weɪt]	advise – advice [əd'vaɪs] believe – belief [bi'li:f] (beliefs) choose – choice [tʃɔɪs] live – life [laɪf] (lives) lose – loss [lɒs] practise – practice ['præktɪs] prove – proof [pru:f] (proofs) speak – speech [spi:tʃ] think – thought [θɔ:t]
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### ***Practice***

#### **Ex. 1. Use the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.**

1. Reading is a good way to develop a child's ... at an early age. (*imagine*)
2. I don't think there's any ... in the way you pronounce these two words. (*differ*)
3. The hospital is planning a huge ... of its 50th anniversary. (*celebrate*)
4. I've only read the English ... of the book, not the Japanese original. (*translate*)
5. Jobs in ... are not usually highly paid. (*educate*)
6. Our problems were due to a ... of bad ... and lack of experience. (*combine, manage*)
7. The country has experienced impressive economic ... in the past decade. (*develop*)
8. Working in a group gives you a bit more ..., because everyone is in the same position. (*confide*).
9. The ... was heard by millions of radio listeners this morning. (*announce*)
10. There is a vast ... between daytime and night-time temperatures in the desert. (*differ*)
11. Please, write a ... of someone you know well. (*describe*)

12. The ... of the ... is important for a number of reasons. (*explain, differ*)
13. New Year ... in Scotland go on for three days. (*celebrate*)
14. At this time of the year, the papers are full of ... for skiing holidays. (*advertise*)
15. The changes to the book were all made with the author's ... . (*permit*)
16. I went to London and tried to earn my living as a portrait ... . (*paint*)
17. You can read a detailed ... of the products on their Web site. (*describe*)
18. An individual's intelligence has nothing to do with their ... . (*educate*)
19. I wish I hadn't entered the poetry ... . (*compete*)
20. I had a big ... with my best friend, but we've made it up now. (*argue*)
21. A trip to the UK can be a good way of increasing the ... of students learning English. (*motivate*)
22. Lead-free petrol reduces ... in our cities. (*pollute*)
23. In a very cold winter many wild animals are at risk of dying from ... . (*starve*)
24. It's hard to imagine what life was like before the ... of the telephone. (*invent*)
25. I would like an ... for why you are late again. (*explain*)
26. Vitamins are essential for healthy ... . (*grow*)
27. Their main ... is the poor standard of ... . (*complain, serve*)
28. Sorry, I've got to run. My ... has just been announced. (*fly*)
29. He seemed to be at a ... for words. (*lose*)
30. She is on a slimming diet. She wants to lose some ... . (*weight*)

**Ex. 2. Use the appropriate derivative of the word from the box to fill in the gaps in the text below.**

develop	advertise	accept	inform	account
qualify	require	invest	attend	

*Dear Sir or Madam,*

*I read your ... in the International Business magazine and I am writing for more ... about the entry ... for the course in English. Could you tell me what language ... are required? I do not possess the First Certificate and would like to know if ... on the course depends on having the FCE? In fact, as I am an ... for an international ... company I would be interested in a course which focuses on language ... for both social and business purposes. I would also like to know the distance from the college to London and if ... at all classes is obligatory, or whether an occasional absence for purposes of travel is acceptable.*

*I look forward to hearing from you.*

*Yours faithfully,*

*Nelson Fernandez*

## Образование производных существительных от прилагательных

For Study

Типичные суффиксы существительных, образованных от прилагательных, даны в следующей таблице.

<b>-ance</b> <b>-cy</b> <b>-ence</b>	important – importance vacant – vacancy silent – silence	<b>-(i)ness</b>  <b>-ity</b> <b>-y</b>	lazy – laziness; kind – kindness popular – popularity difficult – difficulty
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Ряд существительных, часто использующихся в речи, образован от прилагательных с помощью других суффиксов (**-th**, **-t**, **-dom**) и/или путем изменения корневого согласного:

free – freedom  
wise – wisdom  
high – height  
hot – heat

long – length  
strong – strength  
poor – poverty  
proud – pride

deep – depth  
young – youth  
warm – warmth  
wide – width

### ***Practice***

**Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the nouns formed from the adjectives given in brackets.**

1. He rented a well-equipped flat with all modern ... .  
(*convenient*)
2. He said hello, took my hand and squeezed it with all his ... .  
(*strong*)
3. Don't worry. I will take full ... if anything goes wrong.  
(*responsible*)
4. I've never met her before. She was a total ... to me.  
(*strange*)
5. They've been trying to calculate the ... of the lake. (*deep*)
6. The children are being so noisy today that they are really trying my ... . (*patient*)
7. He has great ... in remembering names. (*difficult*)
8. I can't thank you enough for your ... . (*kind*)
9. I can only run a short ... without getting out of breath.  
(*distant*)
10. Your granddad is a man of great ... . (*wise*)
11. The employees all show great ... in their company. (*proud*)
12. Much greater ... is now attached to environmental problems. (*important*)
13. She accepted his gift with some ... . (*reluctant*)
14. Are there any ... for secretaries in your office? (*vacant*)
15. Some of the pyramids are over 200 feet in ... . (*high*)
16. In his ... Jimmy's father was very good at playing football.  
(*young*)

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## Раздел II. АРТИКЛЬ (THE ARTICLE)

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For Study

**Артикль** – это часть речи, употребляемая перед существительным и имеющая функцию «определителя» существительных (a noun determiner). В позиции перед существительным в английском языке может употребляться неопределенный артикль (*the indefinite article a / an*), определенный артикль (*the definite article the*) и так называемый нулевой артикль (отсутствие артикля – *zero article*).

Название артиклей – неопределенный, определенный – связано с их общим значением: артикль **a/an** относится к категории неопределенности, а артикль **the** – к категории определенности.

Это общее различие можно объяснить следующим образом: артикль **a** перед существительным указывает на то, что объект, предмет или явление, называемое этим существительным, относится к классу (группе) подобных явлений, предметов, объектов и указание на их принадлежность к данному классу (группе) является целью говорящего / пишущего. Иными словами, говорящий / пишущий называет предмет, объект, явление как нечто новое, ранее не упоминавшееся в данном контексте.

Тип существительного	Неопред. артикль	Опред. артикль	Нулевой артикль
	<b>a/an</b>	<b>the</b>	–
Исчисл. сущ., ед.ч.	a man a map a word	the man the map the word	–
Исчисл. сущ., мн.ч.	–	the men the maps the words	men maps words
Неисчисл. сущ. (вещественные, абстрактные)	–	the water the music the money	water music money

Определенный артикль **the**, напротив, конкретизирует предмет, явление, лицо, выделяя его из класса ему подобных.

### Употребление неопределенного артикля с нарицательными исчисляемыми именами существительными

Неопределенный артикль (**a/an**) употребляется с нарицательными исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в следующих случаях:

1. Когда имеется в виду **всякий, любой** представитель данного класса лиц или предметов:

*A child can understand it.*

*Примечание:* во множественном числе артикль во всех названных случаях отсутствует.

*They are engineers.*

*Children can understand it.*

2. Когда речь идет об **одном каком-либо** лице или предмете, еще **не известном** собеседнику или читателю, т.е. упоминаемом в данном контексте или данной ситуации впервые:

*It happened in a small town in Sussex.* (в одном, в каком-то).

*A man told me about it.* (один человек).

Неопределенный артикль также употребляется в подобном значении после оборота **there is/ there are**:

*There is a telephone in the room.*

*Примечание:* распространенной ошибкой является употребление числительного **one** при переводе подобных предложений с русского языка.

В некоторых случаях неопределенный артикль полностью сохраняет значение **one** (один):

*I'll be back in an hour.*

*I have bought a pound of sugar.*

Неопределенный артикль может употребляться вместо числительного **one** перед **hundred, thousand, million, score, dozen**:

*The box weighs a (one) hundred pounds.*

3. Неопределенный артикль также употребляется:

а) в восклицательных предложениях перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, стоящими после **what** в значении *что за, какой*:

*What a cute child!*

**Примечание:** в вопросительных предложениях после **what** в значении *какой* артикль отсутствует:

*What question did they ask you?*

б) перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, стоящими после **such, quite, rather**:

*She is such a clever woman.*

*It is rather a dull film.*

### Употребление определенного артикля с нарицательными исчисляемыми именами существительными

Определенный артикль **the** употребляется:

1. Для **выделения конкретного** лица или предмета, обозначенного существительным, из всех лиц или предметов данного класса. При таком существительном часто имеется конкретизирующее определение:

*The front door of the house is locked.*

*Will you show me the fax you got yesterday?*

2. Когда из ситуации или контекста ясно, **какое именно** лицо или предмет имеется в виду:

*Where is the key?*

3. Когда лицо (предмет) известно слушателю или читателю, так как было названо ранее в беседе или тексте:

*When I entered the room I saw a woman standing at the window. The woman looked sad.*

**Примечание:** существительное, повторно употребляемое в беседе или тексте, может употребляться с неопределенным артиклем, когда существительное имеет при себе **описательное определение**:

*On the way home I dropped at a book store and bought a book. It was a historical book.*

#### 4. В обобщающем значении:

а) перед именами существительными в единственном числе для обозначения **целого класса** предметов:

*Our life changed dramatically when **the computer** was invented.*

***The African elephant** is taller than **the Indian elephant**.*

б) перед субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями, т.е. перед прилагательными и причастиями, функционирующими как имена существительные, имеющие форму единственного числа, а значение – множественного:

*This government doesn't take care of **the unemployed**.*

5. Перед порядковыми числительными, определяющими исчисляемые существительные:

*It is **the third time** this month you come late to the office.*

*Примечание:* если порядковое числительное **не указывает на порядок**, а употребляется в значении *one more* или *another*, то определяемое им существительное употребляется с **неопределённым артиклем (a, an)**:

*They must hold **a third race** to decide who the real winner is.*

### **Practice**

#### **Ex. 1. Insert a or the with countable nouns.**

1. My neighbour is ... photographer; let's ask him for advice about ... colour films.
2. I had ... bad night; I didn't sleep ... wink.
3. ... travel agent would give you the information about ... hotels.
4. We'd better go by taxi – if we can get ... taxi at such ... hour as 2 a.m.
5. ... person who suffers from claustrophobia has dread of being confined in ... small place, and would always prefer ... stairs to ... lift.



6. ... man suffering from ... shock should not be given anything to drink.
7. You'll get ... shock if you touch ... live wire with that screwdriver. Why don't you get ... screwdriver with ... insulated handle?
8. Mr. Smith is ... old customer and ... honest man. – Why do you say that? Has he been accused of dishonesty?
9. ... friend of mine is expecting ... baby. If it's ... girl she's going to be called Etheldreda. – What ... name to give ... girl!
10. ... TV programme gave ... viewers ... very bad impression of life in ... city.
11. If you go by ... train you can have quite ... comfortable journey, but make sure you get ... express, not ... train that stops at all the stations.
12. It's time you had ... holiday. You haven't had ... day off for ... month.
13. I'll pay you ... hundred ... week. It's not ... enormous salary but after all you are ... completely unskilled man.
14. ... family hotels are ... hotels which welcome ... parents and ... children.
15. On ... Sundays my father stays in ... bed till ten o'clock, reading ... Sunday papers. Then he gets up, puts on ... old clothes, has ... breakfast and starts ... work in ... garden.
16. She lives on ... top floor of an old house. When ... wind blows, all ... windows rattle.
17. Some little boys say that they want to be ... spacemen, but most of them will probably end up in ... less dramatic jobs.
18. ... ballet isn't much use for ... girls; it is much better to be able to play the piano.
19. Ann's habit of riding a motorcycle up and down ... road early in ... morning annoyed ... neighbours and in the end they took her to court.
20. ... married couples with ... children often rent ... cottages by the seaside for ... summer holidays. ... men hire boats and go for ... trips along ... coast; ... children spend ... day on ... beach

- and ... poor mothers spend ... most of ... time doing the cooking and cleaning. .
21. This used to be ... job that only ... men did, but now ... women do it, too.
  22. Peter thinks that this is quite ... cheap restaurant.
  23. ... postman's little boy says that he'd rather be ... dentist than ... doctor, because ... dentists don't get called out at ... night.
  24. Just as ... air hostess (*there was only one on the plane*) was handing me ... cup of ... coffee ... plane gave a lurch and the coffee went all over ... person on ... other side of ... gangway.
  25. D. Professor Jones, ... man who discovered ... new drug that everyone is talking about refused to give ... press conference. Peter Piper, ... student in ... professor's college, asked him why he refused to talk to ... press.
  26. ... second part of ... lesson was devoted to practising ... language in pairs.

## **Ex. 2. Insert the right articles in the following stories.**

A. There was ... knock on ... door. I opened it and found ... small dark man in ... blue overcoat and ... woolen cap. He said he was ... employee of ... gas company and had come to read ... meter. But I had ... suspicion that he wasn't speaking ... truth because ... meter readers usually wear ... peaked caps. However, I took him to ... meter, which is in ... dark corner under ... stairs (meters are usually in ... dark corners under ... stairs). I asked if he had ... torch; he said he disliked torches and always read ... meters by ... light of ... match. I remember that if there was ... leak in ... gaspipe there might be ... explosion while he was reading ... meter. He said, "As ... matter of ... fact, there was ... explosion in ... last house I visited; Mr Smith, ... owner of ... house, was burnt in ... face." "Mr Smith was holding ... lighted match at ... time of ... explosion." To prevent ... possible repetition of this accident, I lent him ... torch. He switched on ...

torch, read ... meter and wrote ... reading down on ... back of ... envelope. I said in ... surprise that ... meter readers usually put ... readings down in ... book. He said that he had had ... book but that it had been burnt in ... fire in ... Mr Smith's house. By this time I had come to ... conclusion that he wasn't ... genuine meter reader; and ... moment he left ... house I rang ... police.

**B.** My aunt lived on ... ground floor of ... old house on ... River Thames. She was very much afraid of ... burglars and always locked up ... house very carefully before she went to ... bed. She also took the precaution of looking under ... bed to see if ... burglar was hiding there. "... modern burglars don't hide under ... beds," said her daughter. "I'll go on looking just ... same," said my aunt. One morning she rang her daughter in triumph. "I found ... burglar under ... bed ... last night," she said, "and he was quite ... young man."

**C.** When ... private investigator Frank Leonard got back to his office, there was ... woman waiting for him, ... woman he had never seen before. Or at least, he thought he had never seen her before, but when ... woman began to speak, he felt that there was something familiar about her. "My name is Toyah Hart," she said, offering him ... business card. "I'm ... dancer," she said, smiling in ... way that made Frank highly suspicious. She clearly wasn't ... person she said she was, he decided instantly. He looked at ... card closely and then took ... file out of his desk. He opened ... file. It was full of papers and photographs. He took ... photograph out of it and placed it on ... desk so that ... woman could see it. She looked briefly at ... photograph and ... smile that had been on her face disappeared. "OK," she said, her voice hardening, "let's talk business."

**Ex. 3. Insert the right article if necessary.**

1. He is collecting money for ... deaf.
2. ... unemployed are losing hope to find jobs.
3. After the accident, ... injured were taken to hospital.

4. This government doesn't care about ... poor.
5. ... young nowadays are more pragmatic than we used to be.
6. There are special sound signals for ... blind at crossroads.
7. Scarlet volunteered to take care of ... wounded.
8. The museum has special facilities for ... blind.
9. We must give more help to ... poor, even if this means that some rich people have to pay very heavy taxes.
10. Last week a group of twenty ... unemployed came to see me. I began to realize how difficult ... life is for ... unemployed.
11. We should also look at ... problems of ... young. ... present government is spending less on ... education, with ...result that ... standards of ... education of our ... young have fallen.
12. But it is not only ... young who are suffering. ... situation of many ... old is desperate also. And ... every society must help ... old.
13. The problems of ... poor are not ... concern of ... rich.
14. Our sponsors gave us a dozen of wheelchairs for ... handicapped.
15. Nobody cares for ... jobless here.
16. ... mentally ill are socially isolated.

**Ex. 4. Choose the suitable replies a or b to the utterances 1 and 2 in each pair.**

1. I've seen the film. 2. I've seen a film.	a) Really? It's the first time for five years. b) At last! Did you like it as much as I did?
1. You can book the flight at a British Airways office. 2. You can book the flight at the British Airways office.	a) Which of them is the nearest? b) I know, but it's so far from my place.
1. Can you give me a hammer? 2. Can you give me the hammer?	a) I can't see it anywhere. b) The big one or the small one?

1. Jenny's bought a gold watch. 2. Jenny's bought the gold watch.	a) You're kidding! She said she didn't like it. b) She's trying to impress people with her money.
1. I'm looking for a black dress. 2. I'm looking for the black dress.	a) I'm afraid we only have black skirts. b) I took it to the cleaners' yesterday.
1. A student is here to see you. 2. The student is here to see you.	a) I don't expect anyone. b) I expected him to come later.
1. Why don't you buy a new car? 2. Why don't you buy the new car.	a) I can only afford the other one. b) I am quite happy with the old one.

**Ex. 5. Translate into English the fragments given in brackets. Use the right article if necessary.**

1. We needed ... (*дом*) to stay in when we were in London.
2. There are some things ... (*джентльмен*) can't do.
3. He told her he hated ... (*врачей*).
4. We all know that ... (*люди*) under the influence of passion ... (*дают обещания*) which in calmer moments they forget.
5. ... (*второй звонок*) sounded, and Mr. Davidson began to work into ... (*театр*).
6. He didn't like ... (*идею*) of staying at this hotel.
7. I had brought all my possessions ... (*в двух старых чемоданах*).
8. She gave ... (*тот же ответ*) as before.
9. He began to hum (*песню*). It was ... (*старая популярная песня*).
10. ... (*молодой человек*) listened to the conversation with an amused smile.
11. ... (*девушка с фермы*) came (*два раза в неделю*) to help clean ... (*дом*).

## Употребление артикля с неисчисляемыми существительными

Неисчисляемые существительные (т.е. **вещественные и абстрактные**) могут употребляться **без артикля (с нулевым артиклем)** и с **определенным артиклем**.

1. **Вещественные и абстрактные существительные** употребляются **без артикля**, когда речь идет о материале, чувстве, понятии или явлении **в общем смысле**:

*He doesn't like coffee.*

*While there is life there is hope.*

2. **Вещественные и абстрактные существительные** употребляются с **определенным артиклем (the)**:

а) когда имя существительное имеет при себе **уточняющее определение**:

*The coffee she made was of good quality.*

*I couldn't recognize the music that she was playing.*

б) когда речь идет о веществе или абстрактном понятии, уже упоминавшемся или понятном из контекста:

*Last night I listened to 'Moonlight Sonata' and enjoyed the music.*

*Pat tasted the wine. It was good.*

3. **Вещественные существительные** могут употребляться с **неопределенным артиклем (a, an)** как **исчисляемые**:

а) для названия разных видов продуктов:

*We had a delicious French wine.*

б) когда имеется в виду порция пищи или напитка:

*"A salad and two coffees will do," she said with a smile.*

## Practice

**Ex. 1. Use the right article with countable and uncountable nouns.**

1. Don't lose ... hope! I'm sure that ... things will get better.

2. Ken feels that ... job satisfaction is more important than ... money.
3. Many people feel that ... violence is a big problem in ... society.
4. You need both ... determination and ... luck to succeed in that profession.
5. I read ... interesting article about ... changes that have been happening in ... climate in this country recently.
6. Many people don't trust ... politicians because all they want is ... power.
7. They're protesting because they want ... democracy, ... freedom and ... human rights.
8. What ... surprise! I didn't expect you to buy me ... present.
9. She finds ... work she has to do quite easy; ... boredom is her biggest problem.
10. I think ... life must be ... terrible struggle if you haven't got enough money to buy ... things that you need.
11. You take ... life too seriously – there's a place for ... fun, too!
12. To achieve ... success in some careers often depends on ... support of ... friends and ... family.
13. Passing exams is not simply ... matter of ... knowledge or ... intelligence; ... techniques you use are also important.
14. ... TV documentaries don't interest him; ... programmes he likes are purely for ... entertainment.
15. I told ... Head of Department that I had ... bad cold and couldn't go to ... meeting that day.
16. She has never liked ... authority; she won't take ... orders and she hates ... discipline.
17. Be careful what you say – ... strangers find it difficult to understand ... sense of humour in this region.
18. What ... wonderful music this is and what ... amazing songs they write! I think they are ... group I like best of all.
19. I never discuss ... religion or ... politics; it always leads to ... arguments.

20. Everywhere ... man has cut down ... forests in order to cultivate ... ground, or to use ... wood as ... fuel or as ... building material.
21. But ... interference with ... nature often brings ... disaster; ... tree-felling sometimes turns ... fertile land into a dustbowl.
22. ... windows are supposed to let in ... light; ... windows of this house are so small that we have to have ... electric light on all ... time.
23. ... power tends to corrupt and ... absolute power corrupts absolutely.
24. When he was charged with ... murder he said he had ... alibi.
25. I hope you have ... lovely time and ... good weather. – But I'm not going for ... holiday; I'm going on ... business.
26. I want ... assistant with ... knowledge of French and ... experience of ... office routine.
27. The escaping prisoner camped in ... wood but he didn't light ... fire because ... smoke rising from the wood might attract ... attention.
28. ... darkness doesn't worry ... cats; ... cats can see in ... dark.
29. – Do you know ... time? – Yes, ... clock in ... hall has just struck nine. – Then it isn't ... time to go yet.
30. Her room smelled of ... soot and ... face powder.
31. ... mud was drying rapidly, but ... car was still stuck.
32. But John treated me like ... precious china.
33. “I knit them myself,” I heard ... woman say, “of ... thick grey wool.”
34. ... fog was so thick that we couldn't see ... side of ... road. We followed ... car in front of us and hoped that we were going ... right way.
35. I can't remember ... exact date of ... storm, but I know it was ... Sunday because everybody was at ... church. On ... Monday ... post didn't come because ... roads were blocked by ... fallen trees.



36. It's usually safe to walk on ... sand, but here, when ... tide is coming in ... sand becomes dangerously soft. ... people have been swallowed up by it.

**Ex. 2.** Translate into English the fragments given in brackets. Use the right article if necessary.

1. – James is not coming tonight. – Oh, ... (*это плохая новость*).
2. ... (*совет*) he had got from most of his friends was to change his job.
3. ... (*мне нужен совет*) what college I should go.
4. She had ... (*темные волосы*) which hung down on either side of her face.
5. I see that your house ... (*построен из дерева*). Are you insured ... (*против пожара*)?
6. Day after day passed ... (*без новостей*), and we began ... (*терять надежду*).
7. On the whole we had ... (*ясную погоду*) with a lot of ... (*солнечного света*).
8. It was bleak and cold when we got there and ... (*легкий дождь*) was falling.
9. ... (*небо*) is cloudy and ... (*похоже, что пойдет дождь*).
10. As a boy Herbert wanted to study ... (*музыку*).

## ОСОБЫЕ СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ АРТИКЛЯ

For Study

### Употребление артикля с названиями приемов пищи

1. Названия приемов пищи, как правило, употребляются без артикля:

*Lunch is ready and we can enjoy it.*

*While they were at **breakfast**, the telephone rang.*

*I'd like to take you out to **dinner** tonight.*

## 2. Определенный артикль (the) употребляется:

а) когда название приема пищи имеет при себе **уточняющее определение**:

*The dinner we had today was very substantial.*

б) когда **согласно ситуации** оно представлено в определенном значении:

*The dinner was a success.*

3. Неопределенный артикль (a, an) употребляется, когда название приема пищи имеет при себе **описательное определение**:

*You can get a good supper here.*

*She is giving a dinner tonight.*

## Practice

### Ex. 1. Insert the right article if necessary.

1. She stirred ... melting sugar with ... spoon.
2. Father, at ... head of ... table, began to slice ... hot meat.
3. ... substantial tea was laid on ... table.
4. ... invitations to ... dinner for sixteen people were sent out.
5. He said he would have ... very good dinner on ... train.
6. Hudson talked more during ... dinner than was usual with him.
7. So after I had finished ... supper I came back along ... passage to ... empty dark front room.
8. "Nevil is coming to ... dinner," she added.
9. She intended to have ... glorious supper for my sake.
10. He was afraid he would be late for ... lunch.
11. But now and then Maude prepared ... dinner for him in ... apartment.
12. ... lunch was finished and soon I left.
13. She had been smoking incessantly since they finished ... supper.
14. ... tea came in almost at once.

15. He was giving ... big lunch on ... following day and at ... end of ... week ... grand dinner.
16. ... tea was over.
17. I found her in ... kitchen, peeling ... potatoes for ... lunch.
18. "For ... lunch," she said, "we could have ... cold meat, ... tea, ... bread and butter, and ... jam."
19. He is ... vegetarian; you won't get ... meat at his house.
20. He'll give you ... nut cutlet. – Last time I had ... nut cutlet I had ... indigestion.
21. Do you take ... sugar in ... coffee? – I used to, but now I'm trying to lose weight.
22. I'm having ... few friends in to ... coffee tomorrow evening. Would you like to come? – I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm going to ... concert.
23. Like many women, she loves ... tea parties and ... gossip.
24. My parents have ... cold meat and ... salad for ... supper, ... winter and ... summer.
25. During ... meal he talks about ... garden and she tells him ... village gossip.
26. "I shan't have ... fish," said Robin.
27. James asked for ... water and drank it thirstily.
28. On the travel he drank ... tea, but in the cabin there was ... thick coffee with ... sugar and ... tinned milk.
29. ... tea tasted of ... straw.
30. She made ... long telephone call from ... lobby and ate ... quick lunch.
31. But ... hot bath and ... good dinner fixed him up.
32. She smelled strongly of ... scent, but not so strongly as to disguise ... fact that she had eaten at ... dinner ... dish highly flavoured with ... garlic.
33. I parked in front of ... restaurant near ... road and we went in for ... cold lunch.
34. "... dinner will be ready in ... few minutes," he said. Dinner began in ... silence. In ... silence ... soup was finished. It was ... excellent soup, though a little thick. And ... fish was brought. Someone said: "It's the first spring day!"

### Употребление артикля со словами “school”, “university”, “hospital”, “church”, “prison”, “home”, “bed”

Без артикля употребляются слова *school, university, hospital, church, prison*, когда они обозначают деятельность, связанную с этими учреждениями.

Если эти существительные употребляются с предлогами *at, in* в значении *здание, помещение*, они употребляются с определенным или неопределенным артиклем в зависимости от ситуации.

Сравните: *I met her at college* (when we were students).

*I'll meet you at the college* (The college is just a meeting place).

Употребление слова *bed* как названия предмета мебели подчиняется общему правилу употребления артикля с исчисляемыми существительными:

*You shouldn't sit on the bed. There is a chair here.*

В выражениях *to be in bed* (лежать в постели), *to go to bed* (ложиться спать), *it's time for bed* (пора идти спать) и т.п. артикль не употребляется.

Названия университетов, включающие название города, употребляются без артикля, если название города предшествует слову *University* (например: *London University*). Однако в названиях типа *The University of London* употребляется определенный артикль. В названиях наиболее известных университетов слово *University*, как правило, отсутствует, а название употребляется без артикля (*Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard*).

### Practice

#### Ex. 1. Insert the right article if necessary.

1. Jane's in ... hospital.
2. I left my coat in ... hospital when I was visiting Jane.
3. After I leave ... school, I want to go to ... university.

4. Mrs Kelly goes to ... church every Sunday.
5. Let's meet in ... college.
6. Excuse me, where is ... University, please?
7. Ken went to ... prison to visit his brother.
8. In Britain, children from the age of five have to go to ... school.
9. Mrs Davidson has just had an operation. She is still in ... hospital.
10. Mr Kelly went to ... school to meet his daughter's teacher.
11. Jack had an accident a few days ago. He had to go to ... hospital. He is still in ... hospital now. Jill has gone to ... hospital to visit him. She is still at ... hospital now.
12. I went to ... school to talk to ... headmistress. I persuaded her to let Ann give up ... gymnastics and take ... ballet lessons instead.
13. ... youngest boy has just started going to ... school; ... eldest boy is at ... college.
14. I hear Jane is in ... hospital. What's the trouble?
15. Every term parents are invited to ... school to meet the teachers.
16. Why aren't your children at ... school today? Are they ill?
17. What time does ... school start in the morning in your country?
18. What sort of job does Bill want to do when he leaves ... school?
19. I remember how shy I was on my first day at ... school.
20. There were people outside ... school to meet their children.
21. Do many people go to ... university in your country?
22. Good news! I've got ... grand from ... Cambridge.
23. This is only a small town but ... university is the biggest in the country.
24. If you want to get a degree, you normally have to study at ... university.
25. Peter was injured in an accident and was kept in ...hospital for a few days.
26. Nora works as a cleaner at ... hospital.

27. King's College Chapel is not ... church. It is one of ... colleges at ... University of Cambridge.
28. When Ann was ill we all went to ... hospital to visit her.
29. My brother has always been very healthy. He has never been in ... hospital.
30. John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to ... church every Sunday.
31. John himself doesn't go to ... church.
32. The colleges of ... Oxford do not occupy a single area but instead are interspersed throughout the city.
33. The other day John went to ... church to take some pictures of ... building.
34. In some places people are in ... prison because of their political opinions.
35. The other day the fire brigade were called to ... prison to put out a fire.
36. The judge decided to fine the man \$500 instead of sending him to ... prison.
37. The history of ... Oxford University goes back to ... 11<sup>th</sup> century.
38. ... Harvard University is ... oldest and one of ... most esteemed institutions of higher learning in ... United States.

For Study

### **Употребление артикля с названиями видов спорта, соревнований, музыкальных инструментов, средств коммуникации**

1. **Без артикля** употребляются названия **видов спорта**:  
*to play football / tennis* и др.

2. Употребление артикля с названиями соревнований, такими как *competition, games, match, race, tournament*, подчиняется общим правилам, за исключением названий традиционных, всемирно известных соревнований: *the Olympic Games*,

*the Pan-American Games, the Davis Cup, the Wimbledon Championship.* Названия подобных соревнований пишутся с прописной буквы.

3. С определенным артиклем употребляются названия:

– **музыкальных инструментов** во фразах:

*to play the piano / the violin,*

– **средств коммуникации** во фразах:

*to listen to the radio, to work on the computer.*

*Примечание:* исключение составляет фраза **to watch TV.**

## ***Practice***

### **Ex. 1. Insert the right article if necessary.**

1. – Do you do any sport? – I used to play ... football at college. Now I sometimes play ... snooker with a friend of mine.
2. There's ... volleyball tournament at Sunset Park which begins today.
3. ... 2008 Olympic Games were held in China.
4. They are preparing for ... big match tomorrow.
5. Who won ... competition?
6. She is listed for ... cross-country race.
7. ... competition for physically challenged athletes will be organized by our sponsors.
8. ... Boat Race is ... rowing race on the river Thames in Britain between teams from Oxford University and Cambridge University.
9. Their horse came third in ... race last year.
10. He won ... Phoenix Thunderbird Tournament in 2002.
11. She has won ... very hard race.
12. They are playing ... important match against Liverpool on Saturday.
13. Where will ... World Chess Tournament Held?
14. ... Royal Ascot Race is ... great social horse-racing event.

15. – Where is this funny noise coming from? – It is our next door neighbours' son Jimmy playing ... guitar. His parents gave him ... guitar for his birthday. So he is learning to play ... guitar.
16. I am not in the habit of listening to ... radio when I am driving.
17. ... doctors say little children shouldn't watch ... TV longer than ... half ... hour.
18. Jimmy, you'd better learn how to work on ... computer instead of playing ... computer games for hours.

For Study

**Употребление артикля  
с собственными именами существительными**

1. Определенный артикль не употребляется с названиями:
- **континентов:** *Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America* (*но: the Arctic, the Antarctic*)
  - **стран:** *France, China, Brazil, Belarus* (*но: the Check Republic, the USA, the Republic of Belarus, the Netherlands, the Philippines*)
  - **политических и административных регионов стран:** *California, Hampshire*
  - **населенных пунктов:** *London, Minsk, Raubichi* (*но: the Hague*)
  - **улиц:** *Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road* (*но: the High Street, the Mall, the Strand*), также **без артикля** употребляются улицы и авеню в Нью-Йорке: *Fifth Avenue, Twenty-Third Street*
  - **площадей:** *Trafalgar Square*
  - **отдельных островов:** *Sicily* (*но: the Isle of Man*)
  - **горных вершин:** *Ben Nevis, Everest*
2. С **определенным артиклем (the)** употребляются географические названия:
- **океанов:** *the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean*
  - **морей:** *the North Sea, the Mediterranean Sea*



– озер: *the Michigan* (но: *Lake Michigan*, если слово ‘lake’ предшествует названию )

– рек: *the Thames, the Nile*

– проливов: *the English Channel, the Strait of Dover*

– каналов: *the Panama Canal*

– групп островов: *the Canary Isles*

– горных цепей, групп гор: *the Urals, the Rocky Mountains*

– пустынь: *the Gobi Desert*.

3. С определенным артиклем (**the**) также употребляются следующие названия:

– отелей: *the Palace, the Grand Hotel*

– кораблей: *the Titanic*

– театров и кинотеатров: *the Bolshoi, the Globe, the Odeon*

– музеев и галерей: *the British Museum, the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery*

– газет (преимущественно издаваемых в Англии): *the Guardian, the Times* )

*Примечание:* названия журналов не всегда употребляются с определенным артиклем: *the Spectator but Newsweek, New Scientist*.

– молодежных организаций: *the Scouts Association*

*Примечание:* если речь идет о членах организации, употребление артикля подчиняется общим правилам.

## **Practice**

### **Ex. 1. Insert the right articles if necessary.**

1. – What is on in ... Odeon? – A new film with Bred Pitt.
2. When you are in ... sky, you see only snow in ... Arctic or ... Greenland. You have glimpses of ... Andes or ... Pacific.
3. ... Riviera in ... Caucasus is the most popular place in summer.
4. ... Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
5. ... Elbrus is the highest peak in ... Europe.

6. ... Hague, a city in ... Netherlands near ... North Sea, is the seat of ... Dutch Government.
7. The home ownership rate in ... South East of ... England is higher than in ... North.
8. ... Suez Canal was blocked.
9. ... Sahara is the greatest desert in ... North Africa, extending from ... Atlantic Ocean to ... Nile.
10. ... Philippines is an archipelago which consists of thousands of islands.
11. ... West Indies is a chain of islands between ... North and ... South America.
12. The surface of ... Mediterranean is never as blue as that of ... Adriatic.
13. ... Atlantic Ocean lies between ... Great Britain and ... United States.
14. Climbers in ... Himalayas have set ... record.
15. ... France is ... home of good cooking.
16. Our cousins have gone to ... Hawaiian Islands for ... whole summer.
17. While we were in ... London we visited ... British Museum and ... Tate Gallery.
18. ... five large lakes in ... North America are known as ... Great Lakes. ... Lake Superior is the largest of ... Great Lakes situated between ... USA and ... Canada. ... Ontario is ... smallest of ... Great Lakes. It is fed by ... Niagara River and empties into ... St. Lawrence River. ... Lake Michigan is ... third largest of ... Great Lakes in ... North America and ... only one wholly in ... USA.
19. When ... Titanic was crossing ... Atlantic she struck ... iceberg which tore ... huge hole in her bow. ... captain ordered ... crew to help ... passengers into ... boats.
20. An enormous number of people in ... Britain read ... national newspaper every day. Some have ... newspaper delivered to their home, while others buy one from ... newsagent. ... paper that people choose to read is ... paper which they feel corresponds with their own interests, often with regard to their political opinions. Two popular newspapers are ...

*Daily Mirror* and ... *Times*. ... *Times* has had ... excellent reputation for over 200 years. There are basically two kinds of national newspapers in Britain: the 'broadsheets' and the 'tabloids'. Broadsheets focus on ... news and serious social matters while tabloids focus more on ... latest gossip and scandal concerning famous people. ... *Sun*, which is ... tabloid, is ... daily newspaper with ... highest sales figures.

21. ... Boy Scout movement was founded in 1908 by ... famous British army general, Robert Baden-Powell. At ... first Scout rally, held in London in 1909, Baden-Powell encountered ... group of ... girls who insisted they were ... Scouts too. In 1910 ... Girl Guides Association came into being.
22. ... Boy and Girl Scouts from all countries meet in world centres to take part in ... conferences, ... seminars and ... training courses.
23. I didn't know Carol was ... Girl Scout. I found it out when she invited me for ... Scouts event.

For Study

### Употребление артикля в устойчивых словосочетаниях

В английском языке существует ряд устойчивых словосочетаний, в которых употребление определенного, неопределенного или нулевого артикля не зависит от контекста.

1. **Неопределенный артикль (a, an)** употребляется в устойчивых словосочетаниях:

as a result	have a good time
as a rule	have a rest
for a change	in a hurry
do smb a favour	in a loud voice
go for a walk/ride/swim	it's a pity
go on a trip/tour/excursion	it's a pleasure
have an idea	it's a shame
have a bath/shower	once a year
have a bite/meal	to be a success
have a cold	

**2. Определенный артикль (the)** употребляется в устойчивых словосочетаниях:

at the beginning	in the middle
at the end	in the original
at the moment	in the sky
at the seaside	in the street
be on the safe side	on the left/right
by the time	on the one hand
by the way	on the other hand
in the afternoon/morning/ evening	on the whole
in the centre	the other way
in the dark	to tell the truth

**3. Нулевой артикль** употребляется в устойчивых словосочетаниях:

arm in arm	by chance
ask for permission	by mistake
at dawn	by name
at dinner	from beginning to end
at dusk	from side to side
at first sight	hand in hand
at home	in time
at midnight	it's fun
at noon	it's time
at present	on holiday
at sunshine/sunset	out of order
at work	out of sight
be fun	pay attention
by bus/train/sea/air	take care

### *Practice*

**Ex. 1.** Insert the right articles in set expressions if necessary.

1. There was a kite high in ... sky.

2. I usually go by ... bus to town, but today I cycled for ... change.
3. We are going on ... holiday to Spain this summer.
4. On ... one hand I want to sell the house. But on ... other hand I can't bear the thought of moving.
5. As ... rule hardly anyone uses this road.
6. Study the contract in ... detail.
7. It's ... pleasure to meet you, Dr Brown.
8. They walked ... hand in ... hand along the path.
9. He looked at ... first sight like ... English tourist.
10. I hate getting up in ... dark.
11. How many times do I have to ask you to pay ... attention.
12. Well, to tell you ... truth, I've never liked her.
13. The first boat set off at ... dawn.
14. The street lights go on at ... dusk.
15. I am paid at ... beginning of each month.
16. The play was ... great success.
17. She reads Shakespeare in ... original.
18. It's ... shame about Billy failing the exam.
19. The results of the test were, at ... first sight, surprising.
20. Sailing is great ... fun.

## Miscellaneous practice

### Task 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct articles were necessary.

#### A

1. ... most hotels in England are very expensive.
2. It's ... film about homeless people.
3. Helen doesn't like ... cream cakes sold in ... local bakery.
4. ... handball is fast becoming ... popular sport worldwide.
5. We could see ... Alps were covered in ... snow.
6. Several countries have recently joined ... European Union.
7. This is exactly ... job I was looking for.

8. It's ... long time since I met ... lovely person like you!
9. Diana has ... degree in ... engineering from ... University of London.
10. ... problem for ... today's students is how to survive financially.
11. Please do not turn on ... water-heater in ... bathroom.
12. When I left ... station, I had to stand in ... queue for ... taxi for ... long time.

## B

1. We took ... trip around London and saw ... Tower Bridge.
2. ... Nile flows right through ... city.
3. ... summer I spent in ... USA was one of ... best in my life.
4. She was ... first woman to cross ... Atlantic in ... canoe.
5. Please let me carry ... shopping. It's ... least I can do.
6. At ... end of ... busy day, ... sleep is ... best tonic.
7. ... James Joyce I knew wasn't ... novelist and wasn't Irish either.
8. This is ... last time I've done you ... favour.
9. Dick has ... sore throat and is taking ... medicine.
10. Could you give me ... information I asked for in ... letter I sent you?

## C

1. I bought ... jewellery for my sister but it wasn't ... kind she likes.
2. And ... last of all, don't forget to put ... cat out for ... night.
3. Brenda is ideal for ... job.
4. Have you seen ... new *Hamlet* at ... National Theatre?
5. I have ... terrible cold and am staying in ... bed today.
6. He spent three years to master ... German language.
7. This country is officially called ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland.
8. On ... holiday in ... Scotland I met ... man who seemed to know everything about ... Loch Ness monster.

9. That's ... last time that I go to ... horror film.
10. In ... circumstances I would say he hasn't ... chance.
11. Jack recovered from ... accident and is now out of ... danger.

## D

1. Could you give me ... hand to take ... rubbish downstairs?
2. ... girl I told you about is ... one on ... left.
3. ... medicine ... doctor gave me makes me feel sleepy all ... day.
4. ... philosophers seem to think that ... life is ... mystery.
5. ... most cars start badly on ... cold mornings.
6. ... letter was in a sealed envelope; it was obvious that nobody had read it.
7. Dublin is ... capital of ... Republic of Ireland .
8. ... British drive on ... wrong side of ... road.
9. They crossed ...Atlantic in ... record time.
10. We learn from ... experience.
11. ... Amazon is ... longest river in ... world.
12. When Ann was ill, we all went to ... hospital to visit her.

## E

1. After I leave ... school, I want to get ... job.
2. Yesterday, I saw ... strange man in ... street who was handing out ... balloons.
3. We went to Spain on ... holiday and swam in ... Mediterranean.
4. Let me give you ... good advice.
5. ... Lake Superior is ... largest of ... Great Lakes.
6. Sue received ... excellent education.
7. We had ... English breakfast of bacon and eggs.
8. David has just bought ... new furniture.
9. Mr Kelly went to ... school to meet his daughter's teacher.
10. We went by ... train to ... west of England.
11. ... people who live in ... Netherlands are called ... Dutch.
12. I'm going to ... British Museum this afternoon.
13. ... computer has already changed our lives dramatically.

## Task 2

**Insert 15 articles that are missing in the text.**

Golden Gate Bridge has linked San Francisco and Marin Peninsula for more than 50 years. However, building it was no easy task. Idea of linking the two places was not a new one but it wasn't until 1917 that the first workable design was produced. It would take twenty years to complete bridge, and from outset there were many difficulties: rough waters, the often foggy conditions and danger of earthquakes all combined to make constructing this bridge far trickier business than building New York's George Washington Bridge. Golden Gate Bridge, which was then the largest in the world, was finished on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1937. Californians flocked to their new showpiece and walked from one end to other. Next day it was opened to cars. During past 58 years it has been part of daily life for millions of commuters. Of course, its paintwork must be kept in good condition. 28-man team is responsible for this. If you thought Michelangelo needed good head for heights to paint Sistine Chapel ceiling, just spare thought for these men. The bridge stands at 4,200 feet. The trick, agree the painters, is never to look down. Rather than us!

## Task 3

**Insert 15 articles that are missing in the text.**

It was just before midnight, not best of times for thinking clearly, when there was knock on front door. On doorstep was man in his late thirties, deeply apologetic and in clear distress. He had noticed that my light was on and hoped I would forgive him bothering me. What had happened was that his daughter had been in accident and was in hospital. Problem was that he had no money for taxi to get there and desperately needed the £9 fare. He would be back following morning to repay it. I found it a bit strange because, not long before, there had been



virtually identical story reported in the paper. On top of that, and incredible as it may seem, colleague had recently been telling me that man had knocked on his door with story about ... you've guessed it: accident, hospital, no money, back tomorrow. That it was the same man was obvious: the same thing happening three times had to be more than purely coincidental. Like all conmen (they usually are men), what he relies on is victim's compassion: to pay up is a natural thing to do because you feel sorry for him, even if it is sometimes against your better judgment. You may have more than sneaking suspicion that his story is false, but there is the nagging doubt in your head that he may actually be in genuine trouble that is enough to make you hand over the cash

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## Раздел III. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE ADJECTIVE)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Степени сравнения прилагательных (Degrees of comparison)

For Study

Прилагательное в английском языке, так же как в русском и белорусском, выполняет в предложении две функции. Оно является *определением* к существительному или *именной частью составного именного сказуемого*. В функции определения прилагательное предшествует существительному:

*Young children like playing different games.*

*She was wearing a beautiful silk dress.*

*O'Henry is my favourite American writer.*

Прилагательное в функции именной части составного именного сказуемого не требует после себя существительного:

*The armchair is comfortable.*

В отличие от русского/белорусского языка прилагательное в английском языке не имеет показателей рода, числа, падежа и, следовательно, форма прилагательного сохраняется неизменной независимо от формы существительного. Ср., например, *a comfortable chair – comfortable chairs*.

По своей семантике прилагательные делятся на *качественные* и *относительные*.

Качественные прилагательные описывают такие признаки предмета, которые могут варьироваться по степени своего проявления: *beautiful – very beautiful – more beautiful, happy – happier – extremely happy – not so happy*.

Относительные прилагательные характеризуют предмет с точки зрения его постоянных свойств: материала (*a wooden chair*), отношения к определенному времени: (*a monthly*

*salary*), отношения к определенному месту (*European country*), отношения к действию (*a preparatory course*) и т.п. В отличие от качественных прилагательных относительные прилагательные не могут варьироваться по степени проявления признака.

Качественные прилагательные в английском языке имеют три степени сравнения: **положительную** (positive), **сравнительную** (comparative) и **превосходную** (superlative).

**Положительная** степень сравнения используется для указания на равенство (или отсутствие равенства) степени проявления признака у двух сопоставляемых предметов, объектов и т.д.

Для образования положительной степени сравнения используются союзы *as ... as*, *not so ... as*, *not as ... as*. При этом прилагательное сохраняет свою основную (словарную форму).

as ... as	<i>Line AB is as long as Line CD.</i>
not as ... as	<i>It's not as warm today as it was yesterday.</i>
not so ... as	<i>I'm not so good at writing essays as you.</i>
the same ... as	<i>Mary is the same age (height/weight/size) as Ann.</i>

**Сравнительная** степень прилагательных означает неравенство степени проявления признака у двух сопоставляемых предметов, лиц, явлений или групп предметов, лиц, явлений и т.д.

Сравнительная степень прилагательных образуется с помощью суффикса **-er** или путем использования слов **more/less** перед основной формой прилагательного. Значение неравенства признаков при сопоставлении двух предметов, объектов, групп передается в предложении с помощью союза *than*:

*The armchair is more comfortable than the chair.*

**Превосходная** степень, в отличие от сравнительной, служит для сопоставления более чем двух лиц, объектов, предметов, указывая на наивысшую (среди данной группы) степень

проявления признака, присущую данному лицу, явлению и т.д. Форма превосходной степени образуется с помощью суффикса **-est** или путем прибавления слова **most** (*наиболее*) или **least** (*наименее*) к основной форме прилагательного. Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени всегда употребляется определенный артикль **the**, включая прилагательное в функции именной части сказуемого, когда прилагательное не требует после себя существительного:

*It's the most boring film I've ever seen.*

*This swimmer is the best.*

Способы образования степеней сравнения прилагательных в английском языке представлены в следующих таблицах.

### Образование сравнительной и превосходной степеней сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>Односложные прилагательные:</i> young, big, short	younger, bigger, shorter	the youngest, the biggest, the shortest
<i>Двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -y, -er, -ow, -le:</i> busy, clever, narrow, simple	busier, cleverer, narrower, simpler	the busiest, the cleverest, the narrowest, the simplest
<i>Другие двусложные прилагательные:</i> famous, annoyed, modern, careful, careless	more / less famous more / less annoyed more / less modern more / less careful more / less careless	the most / the least famous the most / the least annoyed the most / the least modern the most / the least careful the most / the least careless

Прилагательные	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>Прилагательные, состоящие из трех и более слогов:</i> expensive, attractive, exciting, intelligent	<b>more</b> expensive <b>more</b> attractive <b>more</b> exciting <b>more</b> intelligent	<b>the most / the least</b> * expensive <b>the most / the least</b> attractive <b>the most / the least</b> exciting <b>the most / the least</b> intelligent

\*“less”, “least”, в отличие от “more”, “most”, могут употребляться не только с многосложными, но и с односложными прилагательными: *It is less hot today.*

Ряд прилагательных образует сравнительную и превосходную степень сравнения не по правилам, причем некоторые прилагательные имеют две формы сравнительной и превосходной степени, различающиеся по значению.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther further	the farthest (о расстоянии) the furthest (о времени и расстоянии)
near	nearer	the nearest (о расстоянии) the next (о порядке следования)
late	later	the latest (о времени)
old	latter older elder	the last (о порядке следования) the oldest (о возрасте) the eldest (о старшинстве среди детей в семье)

### ***Practice***

**Ex. 1.** Fill in the missing forms in the following chart. Then complete the sentences below with the appropriate form of the adjective in brackets.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
	better	
		longest
easy		
much/many		
		most interesting
		fastest
bad		
	larger	
thin		
	harder	
big		
unusual		
pretty		
little		
	more expensive	

1. This hotel must be ... (*expensive*) than the small one next door.
2. An orange is ... (*large*) than a plum.
3. He is certainly the ... (*unusual*) person I have ever met.
4. Bringing up children is one of the ... (*hard*) jobs in the world.
5. His latest film was ... (*interesting*) than his previous ones.
6. What is the ... (*challenging*) thing you have ever done?
7. When I saw her, she looked ... (*thin*) than I remembered her.
8. This is the ... (*fast*) car we produce.
9. It goes without saying that Mr Crane is the ... (*good*) teacher in my school.
10. It's not always wise to buy things that cost the ... (*little*) money.
11. The Aleutian Islands form the ... (*long*) archipelago in the world.

12. Unfortunately, I found the second half of the play ... (*little*) interesting than the first.
13. It's the ... (*big*) risk he has ever had to take.
14. Of the two evils let us choose the ... (*little*).
15. Learning to speak a language is often ... (*easy*) than learning to write it.

**Ex. 2. Rephrase each sentence so that it means the same as the preceding one.**

1. Ann is as tall as Eve.  
**height**      Ann is the same *height* as Eve.
2. Their house is as big as ours.  
**size**      Their house ...
3. Kate is the prettiest girl in our class.  
**pretty**      Nobody in our class ...
4. Jane doesn't look as sad as Ashton.  
**looks**      Ashton...
5. Bob isn't so good at swimming as Paul.  
**swimmer**      Paul is a ...
6. David isn't as musical as his younger sister.  
**less**      David is ...
7. No other European city is as polluted as Athens.  
**most**      Athens is ...
8. Exercise 10 was difficult. Was exercise 12 difficult too?  
**as**      Was exercise 12 ... ?
9. I am 15 and my sister is 10.  
**5 years**      I am ...
10. The sun is not so bright today as I thought it would be.  
**less**      The sun ...
11. My room isn't as tidy as yours.  
**than**      Your ...
12. Two other sons in the family were not so old as Tom.  
**eldest**      Tom was ...

13. This time you haven't made so many mistakes in your test.  
**fewer** This time you ...
14. It's a pity but the weather isn't as good as it was.  
**getting** The weather ...
15. This part of the coast is not as attractive as the other parts.  
**the** This part of the coast ...
16. No other earthquake was as powerful as the last one.  
**most** The last earthquake ...

**Ex. 3. Translate the Russian fragments of the sentences into English. Use articles where necessary.**

1. The wounded were taken to (*ближайшую*) hospital.
2. Are there any (*дальнейшие*) instructions?
3. (*Самое старое*) edition of this book can be found in the National Library.
4. My (*старшая*) sister's favourite actress is Sharon Stone.
5. (*Последний*) time I spoke to Bob he seemed happy enough.
6. (*Следующий*) interviewee had a degree in geography and plenty of work experience.
7. It was (*самый худший*) season for crops.
8. The table was placed at (*самом дальнем*) end of the kitchen.
9. I should come home at 11 o'clock at (*самое позднее*).
10. He came up without (*малейшего*) hesitation and asked me what I was doing there.
11. My brother-in-law is two years (*старше*) than me.
12. For (*дальнейшей*) information write to the above address.
13. The hotel was full and the next (*ближайший*) was over 20 miles away.
14. Let me know if you have any (*дополнительные*) questions.
15. What is (*самое далекое*) distance you have ever run?
16. I've just missed the flight to Warsaw, what time is (*следующий*) one?
17. There must be (*лучший*) way to do it, mustn't there?
18. (*Самое лучшее*) for us to do now is to stop worrying.



19. What is (*последние*) news?  
20. Instead of getting (*лучше*), you are getting (*хуже*).

### Прилагательные и наречия, представляющие трудности для различения

#### For Study

Некоторые прилагательные, такие как **last, fast, hard, late, straight, long**, а также **early, daily, monthly, yearly** совпадают по форме с наречиями и различаются только по своей функции в предложении – определения или обстоятельства:

*She is a **fast** learner.*

*She learns **fast**.*

*It was a long **hard** day.*

*We must work **hard** to make good progress.*

*It's his **monthly** salary.*

*They meet **monthly** to discuss progress.*

Следует запомнить, что от таких прилагательных, как **friendly, silly, ugly**, т.е. оканчивающихся на **-ly** (за исключением названных выше), нельзя образовать наречие. Поэтому в функции обстоятельства образа действия используются предложные сочетания с данными прилагательными:

*He behaved **in a silly way**.*

*Он вел себя **глупо**.*

*They talked **in a lively manner**.*

*Они **оживленно** беседовали.*

### Practice

#### Ex. 1. Choose between the adjectives and adverbs.

1. They've made *good/well* progress in the language *lately/late*.
2. Sorry, I'm *late/lately* – I've overslept.

3. My uncle Paul is in his *late/lately* forties.
4. Your handwriting is so *bad/badly*. I can *hard/hardly* read it.
5. The kids had a very *well/good* time at the zoo.
6. You've recited the poem *bad/badly* today, Nick.
7. They arrived half an hour *late/lately*.
8. On Sundays we usually have a very *late/lately* breakfast.
9. Pete played pretty *badly/bad* in yesterday's semi-finals.
10. Better *late/lately* than never.
11. Jane is really very *good/well* at languages.
12. She is doing *well/good* in all the subjects.
13. The building was *bad/badly* damaged by the fire.
14. It must be very *hardly/hard* for her, bringing up three kids on her own.
15. It's not easy running a business – it takes a great deal of *hardly/hard* work.

## Ex. 2. Correct mistakes where necessary.

1. It's hardly to understand you.
2. Don't you feel lonely being on your own all day?
3. Although I had only met him once he treated me friendly.
4. The new restaurant has healthy food, a varied menu and friendly staff.
5. I disapprove of him. He behaved silly.
6. The young people were dancing and talking lively.
7. It was such a lovely morning.
8. She left too lately to catch the train.
9. She was sitting lonely with a sadly look in her eyes.
10. It's unlike him to behave so ugly.
11. It's been raining hard for several days.
12. Look! How fastly he is running!
13. It wasn't at all easily for her to walk with her swollen foot.
14. Rita is very shy. She doesn't make friends easy.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Образование производных прилагательных от глаголов и существительных

Типичные суффиксы прилагательных, которые образуются от глаголов и существительных, даны в следующей таблице.

#### Суффиксы прилагательных, образованных от глаголов и существительных

<b>-able</b>	to break – breakable	<b>-ant</b>	indignation – indignant
<b>-ate</b>	to consider – considerate	<b>-ful</b>	power – powerful
<b>-ent</b>	to depend – dependent	<b>-ic</b>	fantasy – fantastic
<b>-ible</b>	to respond – responsible	<b>-(ic)al</b>	practice – practical, profession – professional
<b>-ive</b>	to attract – attractive	<b>-less</b>	power – powerless
<b>-ory</b>	to introduce – introductory	<b>-ly</b>	friend – friendly*
		<b>-ous</b>	danger – dangerous
		<b>-y</b>	rain – rainy

\*Суффикс *-ly* употребляется как для образования наречий, так и некоторых прилагательных. Ср. *brightly, comfortably, kindly* – наречия, *friendly, lively, lovely, silly* – прилагательные.

### *Practice*

**Ex. 1. Make adjectives or adverbs from the nouns and verbs in brackets using the suffixes from the table above. Check your choices with the dictionary.**

1. My mother is such an ... person, always busy, always in a hurry (*energy*).
2. Paul is not very ... at mending things. I'll just have to do it myself (*use*).
3. Andrew always talks ... about the future (*optimist*).
4. Aspirin is very ... when you have a headache (*effect*).
5. She uses an unbelievable amount of make-up, but that doesn't make her look more ... anyway (*beauty*).

6. Sally felt very ... and no one could cheer her up (*misery*).
7. I found the shop assistant most ... (*help*).
8. His car may be old and slow but it is very ... (*economy*).
9. Such behaviour is not ... in our school under any circumstances (*accept*).
10. The dancers' movements were extremely ... (*grace*).
11. Kate's exam results turned out to be ... (*disaster*).
12. Sorry, the room is so ... (*mess*) but I haven't had time to clean it.
13. Sheldon's new book is really ... (*remark*).
14. English has ... become the world's international language (*practice*).
15. ... for us, the rain stopped and the sun came out (*luck*).

**Ex. 2. Complete the texts below forming the appropriate adjectives from the words in the boxes.**

extend	destroy	home	believe	power
--------	---------	------	---------	-------

1. Half a million people have been left (1) ... after a (2) ... earthquake which destroyed thousands of homes and caused (3) ... damage to hundreds of others in northern Afghanistan yesterday. It was the most (4) ... earthquake in living memory, leaving (5) ... damage in its wake.

fame	romance	enjoy	history
politics	commerce	impression	

2. In the past Krakow was a city of great (1) ... importance. It was an ancient capital of Poland and the official residence of the country's kings. The city still has (2) ... medieval architecture, and is listed by UNESCO as a world heritage site because of its great (3) ... and artistic significance. Krakow has the largest square in medieval Europe and this is still the (4) ... centre of the city and the best place to begin your exploration of the winding streets of the old quarter. These streets were home to Poland's (5) ... writers and thinkers. This area still has a (6) ... atmosphere and it is so (7) ... just to wander round.

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## Раздел IV. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NUMERAL)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

For Study

Имена числительные делятся на две группы: **количественные** (*Cardinal*) и **порядковые** (*Ordinal*) числительные (см. таблицу).

#### Количественные и порядковые числительные

Количественные числительные	Порядковые числительные
1 – one [wʌn]	the first [fɜːst]
2 – two [tuː]	the second [ˈsekənd]
3 – three [θriː]	the third [θɜːd]
4 – four [fɔː]	the fourth [fɔːθ]
5 – five [faɪv]	the fifth [fɪfθ]
6 – six [sɪks]	the sixth [sɪkθ]
7 – seven [ˈsevn]	the seventh [ˈsevnθ]
8 – eight [eɪt]	the eighth [eɪtθ]
9 – nine [naɪn]	the ninth [naɪnθ]
10 – ten [ten]	the tenth [tenθ]
11 – eleven [ɪˈlevn]	the eleventh [ɪˈlevnθ]
12 – twelve [twelv]	the twelfth [twelfθ]
13 – thirteen [ˈθɜːˈtiːn]	the thirteenth [ˈθɜːˈtiːnθ]
14 – fourteen [ˈfɔːˈtiːn]	the fourteenth [ˈfɔːˈtiːnθ]
15 – fifteen [ˈfɪfˈtiːn]	the fifteenth [ˈfɪfˈtiːnθ]
16 – sixteen [ˈsɪksˈtiːn]	the sixteenth [ˈsɪksˈtiːnθ]
17 – seventeen [ˈsevnˈtiːn]	the seventeenth [ˈsevnˈtiːnθ]
18 – eighteen [ˈeɪˈtiːn]	the eighteenth [ˈeɪˈtiːnθ]
19 – nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]	the nineteenth [ˈnaɪnˈtiːnθ]
20 – twenty [ˈtwenti]	the twentieth [ˈtwentiθ]
30 – thirty [ˈθɜːti]	the thirtieth [ˈθɜːtiθ]
40 – forty [ˈfɔːti]	the fortieth [ˈfɔːtiθ]
50 – fifty [ˈfɪfti]	the fiftieth [ˈfɪftiθ]
60 – sixty [ˈsɪksti]	the sixtieth [ˈsɪkstiθ]
70 – seventy [ˈsevnɪ]	the seventieth [ˈsevnɪθ]

Количественные числительные	Порядковые числительные
80 – eighty ['eɪtɪ]	the eightieth ['eɪtɪθ]
90 – ninety ['naɪntɪ]	the ninetieth ['naɪntiθ]
100 – a/one hundred ['hʌndrɪd]	the (one) hundredth ['hʌndrɪdθ]
200 – two hundred	the two hundredth ['hʌndrɪdθ]
1,000 – a/one thousand ['θaʊzənd]	the (one) thousandth ['θaʊzəndθ]
1,345 – a/one thousand three hundred and forty five	the (one) thousand three hundred and forty-fifth

- Количественные числительные, состоящие из десятков и единиц, пишутся через дефис:  
*48 – forty-eight*  
*35 – thirty-five*
- Порядковые числительные в английском языке обычно употребляются с определенным артиклем:  
*Nick was **the first** to arrive.*
- В составных количественных числительных перед десятками (а если они отсутствуют, то перед единицами) ставится союз **and**:  
*223 – two hundred **and** twenty-three*  
*709 – seven hundred **and** nine*

Если количественное числительное, оканчивающееся на **one** (как, например, *thirty-one, ninety-one*), стоит перед существительным, то данное существительное имеет форму множественного числа в отличие от русского языка, где существительное употребляется в форме единственного числа:

*thirty-one students – тридцать один студент*  
*forty-one pages – сорок одна страница*

- Числительные *dozen, hundred, thousand, million* в единственном числе употребляются с артиклем **a** или со словом **one**. Они не имеют окончания **-s**, когда перед ними стоит другое числительное (*three hundred, four million*).

Если эти числительные обозначают неопределенное количество десятков, сотен, тысяч, миллионов, они функционируют как существительные и употребляются во множест-

венном числе с окончанием **-s**, за которым следует существительное с предлогом **of**.

*hundreds of books*

*thousands of examples*

**Но:** *three hundred chairs*

*two dozen eggs*

- Количественные числительные, используемые для обозначения номера (страницы, дома, текста, упражнения и т.д.), ставятся после определяемого существительного, которое в этом случае употребляется без артикля:

*Text 11 is on page 97.*

Такое же значение может передаваться порядковым числительным, которое употребляется с определенным артиклем:

*World War II, or the Second World War*

- Номера телефона читаются отдельно в порядке следования цифр, причем пауза делается после трех или четырех цифр (а не двух, как в русском языке):

*246 2815 – two four six, two eight one five*

При сочетании двух одинаковых цифр в начале или конце номера телефона в британском английском употребляется слово “double”:

*327 4922 – three two seven, four nine double two*

В американском английском эти цифры читаются отдельно:

*327 4922 – three two seven, four nine two two*

В британском английском цифра 0 пишется **oh** [əʊ], в американском английском употребляется **zero** [ˈzɪərəʊ].

- Даты в английском языке обозначаются порядковыми числительными, годы же обозначаются количественными числительными и читаются следующим образом:

*On September 1, 2009 = on the first of September, two thousand and nine*

*= on September, the first, twenty hundred (and) nine*

*On June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010 = on the seventeenth of June, twenty ten*

*= on June, the seventeenth, twenty hundred (and) ten*

Слово **year** после обозначения года не употребляется, но может употребляться перед ним:

*in the year twenty twelve (2012)*

В британском варианте английского языка даты пишутся, начиная с дней (как и в русском / белорусском языке):

*25/01/2010 = 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 (British English)*

В американском варианте английского языка даты пишутся, начиная с месяцев:

*01/25/2010 = 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 (American English)*

Для обозначения десятилетий используются количественные числительные, к которым прибавляется окончание **-s** или **'s**; перед такими числительными ставится определенный артикль:

*the 60(')s, the 80(')s = the sixties [ðə'siksɪz], the eighties [dʒ'eɪtɪz]*

Запомните следующие часто употребляющиеся структуры, включающие числительные:

1. *He is a five-year-old boy.*
2. *I'm two years older than my brother.*
3. *He'll come in half an hour. I think I'll be free in an hour and a half.*
4. *My room is twice as big as yours.*
5. *I'm leaving by the seven-forty train.*
6. *Our two-week holiday was great!*
7. *They have gone for (a) two weeks' holiday.*
8. *He was in his (early, mid, late) sixties.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Write in words and read the following numerals aloud.**

**A.** 145; 2,077; 37,984; 2,640,91

**B.** Years: 1977, 2010, 2016.

Dates: 19.10.2005; 7.6.2012.

Telephone numbers: 473 5609; 786 9724



Sums of money: 540,000 roubles; \$120; £ 235

Time-tables: 5 a.m; 7.30 p.m.

Time, distance: 33,5 (km); 1.5 (hour); 0.5 (hour)

Chapters, paragraphs, etc.: Ch. II; para. 19; page 108.

### C. Olympic Games Fact Sheet

The Olympic Games take place over 16 days. During this time 10,000 athletes and about 5,100 officials from 200 countries take part in 300 events in 28 different sports. These athletes, officials and spectators are joined by 15,000 media personnel providing various forms of coverage for a world-wide audience of 3,5 billion.

**Ex. 2. Translate the Russian fragments of the sentences into English using the appropriate numerals. Add articles and prepositions where necessary.**

1. The exhibition is to open (*двенадцатого октября*).
2. He's paid (*семьсот долларов*) for his computer.
3. (*Тридцать один студент*) participated in the work of the conference.
4. (*Петр I*) ruled over Russia in (*18*) century.
5. He was a (*двадцатипятилетний*) youth with curly hair and blue eyes.
6. Nick has arrived by (*шестичасовым*) train.
7. Open your text-book at (*странице 93*) and do (*упражнение 45*).
8. I agree with you (*на сто*) percent.
9. The population of Belarus is about (*десять миллионов*) people, and the population of Great Britain is over (*пятидесяти миллионов*).
10. I'm sure you've heard this composer's name (*сотни раз*).
11. There are (*сотни тысяч книг*) on various subject at the Belarusian National Library.
12. In (*начале 70-х годов*) only a few families had colour TV sets.

**Ex. 3. Find and correct mistakes.**

1. He's been living in England for six and half months.
2. There are hundred of different sorts of butterflies.
3. The room was on a fourth floor and there was no lift.
4. I regret to inform you we've received dozens complaints about the service here.
5. Here is my bus. Yours is the number 30.
6. I've paid 60 thousands roubles for the paint.
7. Mr Biggs was in his mid fortieth and he taught us algebra and geometry.
8. About two hundreds of people were present at the meeting.
9. They left by eight twenty-five train.
10. Maria got married two years ago. Now she has a seven-months-old baby.
11. The shop is only five minute walk from my house.
12. The brochure contains twenty-one page.
13. Second World War brought tremendous destruction to many countries of the world.
14. The examination is being held in the room fifty-five.
15. I've told him hundred times that he has no manners.

**ЛЕКСИКА**

**Выбор лексических единиц из синонимического ряда**

**Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with one of the following words from the box in the correct form.**

do	make	have	get
----	------	------	-----

1. I've tried to ... in touch with him, but I think he's changed his address.
2. Could I ... a phone call, please?
3. It took ages to ... my homework last night.
4. Eating a few sweets won't ... you any harm.

5. This time I've ... fewer mistakes in my test.
6. My brother always ... very well in general knowledge quizzes.
7. What time do you usually ... dinner?
8. If I were you, I'd ... a complaint about the rubbish in your street.
9. We don't expect you to win the race, just ... your best.
10. I didn't like my sister's cat at first, but now I've ... quite used to it.
11. It's time for you to ... a holiday.
12. I think you need to ... a lot of patience to be a teacher.
13. It takes Jane ages to ... her hair in the mornings.
14. The kids have ... a terrible mess in their room.
15. It's your turn, Ann, to ... the dishes.
16. How does Paul ... on with his classmates?

**Ex. 2. For questions 1–15 read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

### **The Advertisers Are Coming to Get You**

**PREPARE** yourself for a great surprise.

Imagine the shock, while (1) ... through your favourite magazine, of suddenly finding an advertisement with your (2) ... name in the headline.

It could suggest that it's (3) ... you changed your car for a more up-to-date (4) ..., and it might (5) ... mention the make of the old wreck you drive now. It could say what you would look (6) ... if you should try a new shampoo. Even (7) ..., it might suggest that you switch deodorants.

Some people may not like their names being used in an advertisement without their (8) ..., even if they are the (9) ... ones to see it. There does not, though, (10) ... to be any law to protect the reader. Advertising agencies claim that response rates increase by at (11) ... fifty per cent when people see their name printed on a catalogue or direct mail communication.

So, given the possibility of greater (12) ..., will the television companies get in on the act next, with personalized commercials perhaps?

(13) ... seeing a TV advertisement for, say, a (14) ... agency, sympathetically suggesting that you look in need of a holiday. How (15) ... you resist? The adman is coming. And, this time, he's got your name.

- |    |           |             |              |             |
|----|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1  | A seeing  | B watching  | C staring    | D looking   |
| 2  | A own     | B self      | C personal   | D belonging |
| 3  | A late    | B time      | C due        | D now       |
| 4  | A mark    | B fashion   | C pattern    | D model     |
| 5  | A even    | B too       | C although   | D extremely |
| 6  | A so      | B as        | C like       | D after     |
| 7  | A worse   | B though    | C if         | D then      |
| 8  | A permit  | B allowance | C permission | D admission |
| 9  | A single  | B unique    | C only       | D alone     |
| 10 | A sound   | B look      | C occur      | D seem      |
| 11 | A less    | B least     | C minimum    | D lowest    |
| 12 | A profits | B benefits  | C prices     | D fees      |
| 13 | A Think   | B Imagine   | C Suppose    | D Guess     |
| 14 | A journey | B travel    | C tour       | D trip      |
| 15 | A may     | B are       | C were       | D could     |

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## Раздел V. МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ (THE PRONOUN)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Личные местоимения (Personal pronouns)

For Study

Личные местоимения в английском языке имеют формы единственного и множественного числа (за исключением местоимения **you**) и формы именительного и объектного падежей.

Лицо	Число	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
1-е	единственное	I	me
2-е		you	you
3-е		he, she, it	him, her, it
1-е	множественное	we	us
2-е		you	you
3-е		they	them

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже выполняют функцию подлежащего, а в объектном падеже – функцию дополнения.

#### Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns)

Притяжательные местоимения образуются от личных местоимений, так что каждому личному местоимению соответствует притяжательное (см. таблицу). Притяжательные местоимения могут употребляться как перед существительным, т.е. как определение к существительному, так и без существительного, в функции предикатива. В этом случае используется так называемая абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения:

*This is **my** handbag. The handbag is **mine**.*

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения перед существительным	Притяжательные местоимения без существительного (абсолютная форма)
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs

Запомните некоторые идиоматические выражения с притяжательными местоимениями: *Yours sincerely, a friend of mine (his, ours), a house of my (her, his, their) own, for your (our, their) own sake, on my (his, her) own.*

### Указательные местоимения (“this”, “these”, “that”, “those”) (Demonstrative pronouns)

Указательные местоимения **this**, **these** обозначают «находящиеся рядом» (*этот, эта, это; эти*), **that**, **those** обозначают «находящиеся вдалеке» (*тот, та, то; те*).

**This / that** – форма единственного числа,

**these / those** – форма множественного числа.

Указательные местоимения употребляются в предложениях в функции:

а) подлежащего:

***This** is a computer and **that** is a DVD-player.*

***These** are dictionaries, and **those** are textbooks.*

б) определения:

***This** couch is more comfortable, than **that** one.*

***These** books are Pete’s and **those** books are Kate’s.*

в) дополнения:

– *They left without even saying “good-bye”.*

– *I like **that**.*

## Practice

### Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

1. Paul is late. Has ... called? It's not like ... to be late.
2. I wish I had a room of ... own.
3. Mary is a colleague of ... . She is very nice.
4. Wipe ... feet before ... come in.
5. I like ... shoes I wonder where she bought ... .
6. We are saving up to buy a flat of ... own.
7. ... vase is made of crystal, isn't it?
8. ... man over there is waving at us. Do you know ... ?
9. Do you like ... flowers? I've made ... myself.
10. Julie twisted ... ankle. ... can hardly walk.
11. I can't find ... wallet. Have you seen ...?
12. He trapped ... finger in the door. Now it hurts ... much.
13. ... diamond earrings here are priceless.
14. On the whole, they are very satisfied with ... life.
15. The cat curled up in ... basket and went to sleep.
16. We are used to being on ... own.
17. It isn't my pen. It must be .... .
18. It wasn't raining, but I took ... umbrella with ... anyway.
19. Look at ... people swimming in the canal! ... must be crazy!
20. ... chair over there is broken.
21. Jane would like to have a dog of ... own.
22. Haven't you got ... own book? You are always taking ... .
23. ... is not ... umbrella. I thought it was ... .

### Неопределенные местоимения “some”, “any”, “no” и их производные (Indefinite pronouns and their derivatives)

#### For Study

- Неопределенные местоимения **some**, **any**, **no** употребляются с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в значении *несколько, некоторое количество*: **some**

*questions, some books, some juice, some time.* Иногда **some** и **any** на русский язык не переводятся:

*I need **some** advice.* Мне нужен совет.

*Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?* В холодильнике есть сыр?

- **Some** и его производные (**someone, somebody, something, somewhere**) употребляются, как правило, в утвердительных предложениях, а также в вопросах, выражающих вежливую просьбу или предложение:

*I've got **some** questions to ask.*

*The doctor gave her **some** medicine for her cough.*

*There's **somebody** waiting to see you.*

*Would you like **some** tea?*

*The place is crowded. Shall we go **somewhere** else?*

**Any** и его производные (**anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere**) употребляются в вопросительных (включая косвенные вопросы) и отрицательных предложениях:

*Have you bought **any** vegetables?*

*Did you notice **anything** strange in his behaviour?*

*I'd like to know if you've got **any** English dictionaries on sale.*

*Hurry up! There isn't **any** time left.*

**Any** и его производные употребляются также в утвердительных предложениях

а) в значении *любой*:

*You can take **any** book you like.*

б) со словами, имеющими отрицательное значение, — *without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly*:

*I can do it **without any** help.*

*There's **hardly any** milk left.*

*I've **never** seen **anything** like that.*

*She spent **hardly any** of the money.*



**No** и его производные делают предложение отрицательным, но не требуют вспомогательного глагола (do, did, have, etc.) в отличие от предложений с отрицанием 'not':

*I have **no** spare time now. / I **don't** have **any** spare time now.*

*He found **nothing** interesting in the article. / He **didn't** find **anything** interesting in the article.*

**No** (в значении **not any**) употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми существительными:

*She's got **no money** to buy the coat.*

*They have **no apple-trees** in the garden.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with *some, any, no* and their derivatives.**

1. I did exercise 2 without ... help.
2. Would you like ... more mineral water? – Thank you, I don't want more.
3. Why don't you ask your parents to lend you ... money?
4. My teenage sister never has ... trouble learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly ... she doesn't know by heart.
5. There are ... sandwiches left. Take ... you like.
6. This place is crowded. Shall we go ... else?
7. You can come ... day you like.
8. Would you like ... to drink?
9. There is ... more annoying than losing ... .
10. There aren't ... chairs in the room. Will you fetch ... ?
11. Can I be of ... service to you, Mr Brown?
12. There are ... spelling mistakes in your exercise.
13. Is there ... to eat, mum? – Yes, there's ... meat and vegetables in the fridge.
14. There is ... time to lose.
15. Is Mary Mr Brown's daughter? – No, he has ... children.
16. I haven't got ... pasta, so I can't make lasagne today.

17. There's ... point in going to the beach when the weather is so bad.
18. At first I was worried that ... would say ... but in fact very many people took part in the discussion.
19. Raise your hands if you have ... suggestions.
20. If there isn't ... bread, I'll buy ... on my way home.
21. "You can't believe ...," she says.
22. If I had ... spare cash, I'd give it to you.
23. Wisdom is not necessarily ... which comes with age.
24. Have you got ... interesting to tell me?
25. We haven't got ... onions for the soup.
26. He spoke English without ... accent.
27. There were ... people in the hall.
28. There's ... reason at all why Jenny shouldn't come along.

**Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences with indefinite compound pronouns by combining the words from the box.**

<b>some</b>		<b>one</b>
<b>any</b>	+	<b>body</b>
<b>no</b>		<b>thing</b>
		<b>where</b>

1. I don't care where we go on holiday as long as it's ... hot.
2. Does ... want a cup of tea?
3. I've looked everywhere for my contact lens, but I can't find it ... .
4. What do you want for dinner, Harry? – Oh, ..., I don't care!
5. There is ... here to see you.
6. It was really boring at my aunt's, there was absolutely ... to do.
7. Is ... wrong with Paul? – No, there's ... wrong with him. He's just tired.
8. Are you sure we haven't left the keys ... by mistake? – Of course, not.
9. Jane's getting married to ... she met on holiday.

10. Sue is such a chatterbox, she's always got ... to say but she never says ... interesting.
11. Our dog will go for a walk with ... .
12. ... can go to the festival. It's free.
13. Is there ... good on television tonight?
14. Would you like ... to drink, Jane?
15. I went to Tom's house but there was ... at home.
16. Your glasses are really dirty. Can you see ... ?
17. The town was very busy today. There was ... to park.
18. My mum is a good businesswoman. She's built up her company from ... and it's a huge success.

### Неопределенные местоимения "many / much", "few / a few", "little / a little" (Indefinite pronouns)

#### For Study

- Местоимения **many** (*много*), **few** (*мало*), **a few** (*немного, но достаточно*) употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными. **Much** (*много*), **little** (*мало*), **a little** (*немного, но достаточно*) употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными:

*Have you got **many** friends?*

*Is there **much** petrol left?*

*There are **a few** spelling mistakes in your dictation.*

*I've got **a little** time. Let's go out for a snack.*

- Местоимения **many** и **much** чаще всего употребляются в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. В утвердительных предложениях наряду с **many**, **much** часто употребляются выражения **a lot of**, **lots of**, **plenty of**, **a great number of**, **a great deal of**, **a large amount of**. Следует отметить, что выражение **a great number of** употребляется только вместо **many**, т.е. с исчисляемыми существительными; выражения **a great deal of** и **a large amount of** – вместо **much**, т.е. только с неисчисляемыми существительными.

*There are **a lot of** new dwelling houses in this district.*

*There were lots of people at the concert.*

*There is a great deal of work to do today.*

- В утвердительных предложениях **many, much, few, little** часто употребляются с усилительными наречиями *very, too, so, rather*, обозначающими степень признака:

*We've got so much snow this year.*

*Very few people shared his view point.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets and *much* or *many*. Make any other necessary changes.**

*I'm not sure how much drink to buy (cans of juice).*

*I'm not sure how many cans of juice to buy.*

1. Are there many jobs to be done in the garden? (*work*)  
...
2. I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (*time*)  
...
3. Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (*research*)  
...
4. They couldn't give me many details about the delay in our flight. (*information*)  
...
5. There are too many cars and lorries on the streets of our town. (*traffic*)  
...
6. I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise. (*problems*)  
...

**Ex. 2. Fill in *many*, (*a*) *few*, *much* or (*a*) *little*.**

Jane pushed the door open a little and looked inside. The house was small and there was not (1) ... furniture. There were (2) ... chairs and a table, but there were very (3) ... signs of comfort. There was not (4) ... light, but Jane could see that

there were not (5) ... pictures or ornaments. It was as though the owner of the house spent very (6) ... time there. After (7) ... more moments, she quietly closed the door and walked away.

**Ex. 3. Complete the dialogue with the correct missing word from the box.**

some	any	a few	anywhere	something
anything	somewhere	much	a lot of	many little

A: Can you give me ... advice, please?

B: Of course. Is ... worrying you?

A: Well, yes. I've had ... problems at university, recently.

B: Maybe there's ... I can do to help you. Tell me what's wrong and I'll see if there's ... I can do.

A: Well, the main problem is that I have ... work to do for my exams and I have got very ... time left to study. I've left it very late and so far I haven't done ...

B: I see. How ... time do you have until the exams?

A: Three weeks. I should be studying every day, but I don't know where to start. I have so ... subjects to study. Also, I don't really have ... to sit in peace and quiet. Our house is always noisy.

B: Well, if you want ... quiet to work, why don't you go to the library? It's always quiet there and there are ... useful books there which you could use in your revision.

A: That's a great idea. Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.

**Определяющие и отрицательные местоимения**  
“all”, “both”, “either”, “neither”, “none”, “each”,  
“every”, “another”, “other” (Defining and negative pronouns)

For Study

## All/Both

Местоимение **all** употребляется как с исчисляемыми существительными, согласуясь при этом с глаголом-сказуемым во множественном числе, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, согласуясь с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе. Существительное после **all** может употребляться с определенным артиклем **the** или без артикля:

*All (the) trees are in blossom.*

*All your work is done well.*

Местоимение **all** употребляется в функции подлежащего, предикатива, дополнения и определения. В функции подлежащего, дополнения и предикатива местоимение **all** употребляется самостоятельно, без последующего существительного. **All** в функции подлежащего всегда согласуется с глаголом в форме единственного числа:

*All is well that ends well.* Но: *All are present* (из контекста ясно, что **all** относится к исчисляемому существительному во множественном числе).

*That is all.*

*I know them all.*

**All** может употребляться в сочетании с личными местоимениями, например **we all**, **they all** и т.д., которые равны по значению сочетаниям **all of us**, **all of them** и т.д.:

*We all know about it.* = *All of us know about it.*

*They all passed the exam.* = *All of them passed the exam.*

**All** является эквивалентом местоимений *everybody* / *everyone* для одушевленных существительных и *everything* для неодушевленных существительных. В отличие от **all**, которое при употреблении с исчисляемыми существительными согласуется с глаголом-сказуемым во множественном числе, *everyone* / *everybody* согласуется с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе:

*All are ready to help.*

*Everybody is ready to help.*

*All was done properly.*

*Everything was done properly.*

Местоимение **both** (оба, обе), как и **all**, употребляется в функции подлежащего, дополнения и определения:

*There are two cars in front of the house. Both are black.*

*Which of these two books do you prefer? – Give me both.*

*Both children speak English.*

Местоимение **both** часто употребляется в сочетаниях с личным местоимением, например, **we both**, **you both**, которые синонимичны структурам **both of us**, **both of you**. Так же как **all**, местоимение **both** в функции подлежащего и дополнения употребляется самостоятельно без последующего существительного. **Both** как определение употребляется с существительным во множественном числе с артиклем **the** или без артикля:

*Both the partners are eager to reach an agreement.*

В предложении с глаголом **to be**, модальным глаголом, аналитической формой глагола-сказуемого местоимения **all** и **both** ставятся после глагола **to be**, вспомогательного или модального глагола:

*They are all doing well at university.*

*We must both get up early.*

*You have both broken the traffic rules.*

*These apples are all delicious.*

**Both** в сочетании с **and** образует парный союз **both ... and**, используемый для характеристики двух лиц, предметов, качеств или действий:

*Both Ann and Mary are students.*

*They are both pretty and clever.*

*They study both English and French.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1.** Answer the questions as in the model, observing the position of the pronouns *all*, *both*.

*All the students in our group are fond of classic music, aren't they?*

*– Yes, they **are all** fond of classic music.*

1. Both the girls are of age, aren't they?
2. Both the laptops cost a lot of money, don't they?
3. All the buses are comfortable, aren't they?
4. Both your friends live abroad, don't they?
5. Both the children have been invited to the birthday party, haven't they?
6. Both of them enjoyed the party, didn't they?
7. All of you passed the exam well, didn't you?
8. All of them can take part in the contest, can't they?
9. All pupils study well, don't they?
10. All of us must attend classes regularly, mustn't we?
11. Both the neighbours have always been good friends, haven't they?
12. All of them have made up their minds to become teachers, haven't they?
13. Both of them counted on themselves only, didn't they?
14. Both the boys have missed many classes lately, haven't they?
15. Both the girls were always arguing, weren't they?
16. All the guests were dancing. All of them were having a good time, weren't they?

### Either / Neither, None

For Study

Местоимения **either** и **neither** употребляются для обозначения одного из двух лиц или предметов (явлений, событий). Глагол-сказуемое в предложении с **either of/neither of**, как правило, имеет форму единственного числа, хотя в разговорной речи может употребляться множественное число:

*Let's meet on Sunday or Saturday. **Either** day is OK. (Любой из двух.)*



*Neither job suits me. (Ни одна из двух.)*  
*She just doesn't care what either of her parents says/say.*  
*Neither of the cars belongs/belong to the firm.*

**Either** употребляется в отрицательных предложениях в значении *тоже не*. В утвердительных предложениях в значении *тоже* употребляется **also** или **too**:

*I didn't know about it, either.* = Я тоже не знал об этом.

*I also knew about it or I knew about it too.* = Я тоже знал об этом.

**Either / neither** употребляются в сочетаниях **either ... or, neither ... nor**. В этих случаях глагол-сказуемое обычно согласуется с последним словом группы подлежащего:

*Neither Nick nor Tom goes to school.*

*Neither I nor my friends have enjoyed the party.*

Отрицательное местоимение **none** (*ни один, ни одна, ни одно*) употребляется для обозначения больше чем двух лиц, предметов, событий. В соответствии с правилом использования одного отрицания в английском языке **none** согласуется с глаголом-сказуемым в утвердительной форме как во множественном, так и в единственном числе. Местоимение **none**, как правило, сочетается в речи с существительным с предлогом **of (none of)**, с которым оно образует группу подлежащего или дополнения:

*Even an old car is better than none.*

*None of the students are (is) ready to answer yet.*

*I remember none of the stories.*

После неисчисляемых существительных **none** согласуется с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе:

*None of the mail has been delivered.*

## **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Choose the correct variant.**

## A: in sentences

1. I've invited them all, but *none* / *neither* have come.
2. Would you like tea or coffee? – *None* / *Neither*. I prefer a glass of mineral water.
3. *Neither/Nor* parents *nor* / *and* pupils were informed about the meeting.
4. They don't support us *too* / *either*.
5. Have you bought anything? – *None* / *Neither*, there was *nothing* / *none* to my liking.
6. *Nobody* / *None* of us have decided yet what course to choose.
7. I've got *none* / *no* idea what time it is; my watch is broken.
8. *Either* / *Neither* I *or/nor* my sister is interested in philosophy.
9. *None* / *Neither* of my friends have travelled abroad so far.
10. She said she couldn't afford to go on vacation in the summer *too* / *either*.
11. Shall I take blue or beige colour? – *All* / *Either* will do.
12. I've never tasted avocado. – *Neither* / *Either* has Lucy.
13. *None* / *Neither* of my two sisters goes to school yet.
14. It was clear that they had *nothing* / *no* in common.
15. *None* / *Nobody* of them seemed to understand what I was talking about.
16. Shall we meet on Monday or Tuesday? – I'm afraid *none/ neither* day is possible.
17. Kate didn't turn up, and Brian didn't *also* / *either*.
18. *Neither* / *None* of his parents realized the danger.
19. *Nobody* / *None* of them wanted to apologize but they had to do it.
20. They had *none* / *no* right to complain.
21. They could go *either* / *as* to Greece *as/or* to Spain.
22. *None* / *No* news is good news.
23. They invited us to have lunch with them but *neither* / *none* of us were hungry.
24. I'm afraid there's *none* / *no* room for you in the car.

25. You can buy a sports car or a jeep. *Every / Either* car is fine with me.
26. *Neither of / Neither* the coach *nor* the players were happy with their performance in the game.
27. Jane doesn't like loud music, Chris doesn't *neither / either*.

**B: in conversational contexts**

1. – How many brothers do you have?  
– Two and C of them are older than me.  
A either                      B all                      C both
2. – There were a lot of people at the party.  
– I know. But ... of them were strangers to me.  
A all                      B neither                      C either
3. – Mum, did you wash my blue shirt?  
– Well, I washed two shirts, but ... of them was blue.  
A both                      B neither                      C either
4. – You can't be lonely. You have lots of friends.  
– Yes, but ... of them can come to visit me today.  
A none                      B neither                      C all
5. – Have you seen any *James Bond* films?  
– I've seen two. ... of them were very good.  
A either                      B both                      C all
6. – Why didn't you buy anything?  
– Because ... of those clothes were very nice.  
A both                      B either                      C none
7. – Both of those dresses are beautiful.  
– Yes, but I don't think ... of them will fit me.  
A either                      B neither                      C all
8. – You have lots of CDs, don't you?  
– Yes, and ... of them are in my room.  
A none                      B all                      C both
9. – Did you read both of those books?  
– Yes, but I didn't enjoy ... of them.  
A neither                      B all                      C either

10. – Did you watch a comedy last night?

– No. We watched three films, but ... of them were comedies.

A all

B either

C none

## Each/Every

### For Study

Местоимения **each** и **every** употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в значении *каждый, любой*.

**Each (each of)** употребляется, как правило, для обозначения ограниченного числа лиц, предметов, по отношению к каждому члену группы в отдельности.

**Every**, напротив, в значении *все, каждый* употребляется с неограниченным количеством лиц, предметов и имеет более общее значение:

*Each student in the group takes part in the contest.*

*Every child must be taken good care of.*

В сочетании существительного с предлогом **of** используется только местоимение **each** независимо от указанного различия в значении:

*Each of us sees the world differently.*

С такими наречиями, как *almost, nearly, practically*, которые носят обобщающий характер, употребляется **every**, а не **each**:

*She's lost nearly every friend she had.*

Следует запомнить устойчивые выражения с **each/every**: *each other, every other day (week, etc.), every now and then, every three weeks (every ten years)*.

## **Practice**

### **Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps with each or every.**

1. The Olympic games are held ... four years.

2. She gave ... of the children an ice cream.
3. ... part of my body hurt after the fall.
4. I've got ... book that author has ever written.
5. Kate bought a lot of sweets and she ate ... one of them.
6. Almost ... T-shirt she owns has a designer label.
7. The Brown have two cats and ... of them is Siamese.
8. Jack has done piano practice ... night since he was six.
9. She told us what ... of us ought to do in case of an emergency.
10. ... of the kids arriving for the first time is shown around the school.

**Ex. 2. Translate the Russian fragments of the sentences using *either, every or each*.**

1. He's been on lots of trips and (*каждое из*) his trips has special memories.
2. They greeted (*друг друга*) warmly and shook their hands.
3. She goes to see her parents (*каждые две недели*).
4. I still come to see them (*иногда*) now and then.
5. (*Каждый*) time I see him, he looks miserable.
6. There are four bedrooms in the house, (*каждая*) with its own shower.
7. She gave a piece of cake to (*каждому*) of the children.
8. We had a lot to tell (*друг другу*) about our trip.
9. Over the last two months I've worked (*каждую*) Saturday.
10. She goes to a disco (*каждую*) Friday night.
11. I've seen nearly (*каждый*) film he has directed.
12. The boy had a cut on (*каждой*) knee.
13. We've visited practically (*каждый*) house on the list.
14. He was holding an ice-cream in (*каждой*) hand.
15. The bus service is very good here. There is a bus (*каждые*) twenty minutes.
16. I try to eat an apple (*каждый*) day.
17. There are two cars in the family and (*каждая*) of them is black.

18. I remember clearly (*каждый*) episode of this film.  
19. She bought (*каждому*) of her friends a souvenir from London.

### Another / Other(s) / The other(s)

#### For Study

Местоимения **another**, **other**, **the other** употребляются в предложении в функции определения и требуют после себя существительного.

Местоимение **another** употребляется только с существительным в единственном числе и имеет значение *еще один, другой*:

*Can I have **another** cup of tea?*

**Another** может употребляться и без существительного или с местоимением *one* – заменителем существительного, если смысл понятен из контекста:

*The oranges are wonderful! Could I have **another** (one)?*

В сочетании с числительным и существительным во множественном числе **another** обозначает *еще*:

*Will you give me **another** five minutes to finish the test?*

**The other** с существительным в единственном числе употребляется в значении *другой (из двух)*; с существительным во множественном числе оно имеет значение *остальные, все другие*:

*There are two oranges left. One is for you, and **the other** one is for me.*

*I chose this coat in the end because **the other** ones were too expensive.*

**Other / the other** в функции определения к существительному часто сочетаются с местоимениями *some, any, a few* или числительными:

*I'd like to visit **some other** countries.*

*Could you give me **any other** examples on this rule?*

С неисчисляемыми существительными в аналогичных ситуациях употребляется **more**, а не **other**:

*Can I take some **more** cake?*

Местоимения **others** (*другие*) и **the others** (*все остальные*) употребляются в предложении как существительные и не требуют после себя существительного:

*Some people like summer, **others** prefer winter.*

*There are only a few students in the hall. Where are **the others**?*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate pronouns.**

**A: another / other(s) / the other(s).**

1. Have you got any ... cakes or are these the only ones?
2. These shoes are too small. Can you give me ... pair, a size larger?
3. There are some ... children for you to play with.
4. If I were you I would stay here for ... few weeks.
5. One man's meat is ... man's poison.
6. I'm sorry to say but he doesn't care what ... people think of him.
7. On the one hand, smoking is considered dangerous by a lot of people, on ... hand, they are not in favour of it being banned.
8. Are there any ... ways to solve the problem?
9. At this point in the race, Nick is slightly ahead of ... runners.
10. Is there life on all ... planets in our solar system?
11. What ... European countries did he visit?
12. They are going to show this film for ... two weeks.
13. Suddenly I saw two ... groupmates in the crowd.
14. I didn't see any ... furniture in this room – just a bed and an old desk.

15. We've bought a new dictionary for Tom, but it isn't very good – we'll have to look for ... one.
16. A trouble-maker is a person who causes difficulties for ... people.
17. I typed the report while Ann interviewed ... client.
18. What did you tell ... staff?
19. Jack called me ... day. He said he would have to stay in bed for ... two days.
20. My elder sister has two sons. One is 3 and ... is 8.
21. There are only three apples left. Where are ... ?
22. I won't say ... word, I promise.
23. Two CDs are mine, ... are Paul's.
24. You've got only one glove. Where's ... ?
25. Some children learn English quickly, ... don't.
26. Has he got ... hobbies from playing football?
27. Do you realize what ... people might say?
28. Helen is much brighter than ... children in her class.
29. Could you give me ... ten minutes to get ready?
30. I'm sorry but you'll have to wait. The dentist is still busy with ... patient.
31. And where are ... guests?
32. You'll have to answer two ... questions.
33. Some people enjoy playing golf, while ... find it very boring.
34. There's no ... way out.

**B: *another, (the) other(s), each other or every other.***

1. Can I have ... cup of coffee, please?
2. This book is mine and ... are Dave's.
3. Frank and Barbara have had an argument. They aren't talking to ... today.
4. This magazine comes out ... week.
5. That watch is gold; ... are silver.
6. You have ... two days to register for the course.
7. Some people work during the day, ... work at night.
8. We usually help ... with our homework.
9. I have my hair cut ... month.



10. Would you like ... biscuit?
11. Brothers and sisters look after ... .
12. Jack works the night shift ... week.
13. I saw Mark ... day. He looked well.
14. That cake was lovely. Can I have ... piece?
15. 'Where are ... children?' 'Outside.'
16. Are there any ... questions before we go?

### Возвратные местоимения (Reflexive pronouns)

#### For Study

Возвратные местоимения употребляются с глаголами, обозначающими действие, направленное «на себя» (*одеваться, умываться, пораниться* и т.д.).

Личные местоимения	Возвратные местоимения
1-е лицо ед. числа <b>I</b>	<b>myself</b>
2-е лицо ед. числа <b>you</b>	<b>yourself</b>
3-е лицо ед. числа <b>he, she, it</b>	<b>himself, herself, itself</b>
1-е лицо мн. числа <b>we</b>	<b>ourselves</b>
2-е лицо мн. числа <b>you</b>	<b>yourselves</b>
3-е лицо мн. числа <b>they</b>	<b>themselves</b>

Возвратные местоимения в английском языке часто употребляются с глаголами *amuse, blame, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce*:

*Don't cut yourself!*

*She enjoyed herself very much at the party.*

*They blamed themselves having missed the opportunity.*

*Do you know how to introduce yourself in a formal situation?*

Следует обратить внимание на то, что глаголы *dress, wash, shave, hide*, эквиваленты которых в русском языке всегда употребляются с возвратной частицей, в английском языке чаще употребляются без возвратного местоимения. Наличие же возвратного местоимения после указанных глаголов усиливает значение направленности действия «на себя»:

*At last little Kate learnt to dress (herself).*

Если глагол с возвратным значением требует предложного дополнения, то возвратное местоимение употребляется с предлогом:

*Take care of yourself.*

*She is proud of herself.*

*They ought to look after themselves.*

*He did it by himself.*

Следует иметь в виду, что в значении *с собой, перед собой, рядом с собой* и подобных в английском языке употребляется не возвратное местоимение, а личное местоимение в объектном падеже:

*Have you got any money on you?*

*I brought the children with me.*

*She put her bag beside her.*

Иногда возвратные местоимения употребляются не после глагола с возвратным значением, а после существительного, местоимения или в конце предложения для эмфатической выделенности:

*You yourself should try to persuade him.*

*The plot itself was intriguing.*

*They did it themselves.*

Запомните некоторые устойчивые выражения с возвратными местоимениями:

*Help yourself! Behave yourself! Enjoy yourself! Make yourself at home!*

## *Practice*

**Ex. 1.** Fill in the gaps with reflexive pronouns or personal pronouns in the objective case

**A:** in the following sentences:

1. I hope you enjoyed ... at the party.
2. Why don't you take care of ... ?
3. When we first saw her, she was sitting by ... on a bench.
4. We were sitting on the balcony. There was a beautiful orchard in front of ... .
5. She has no reason to blame ... for what has happened.
6. There's a friendly agreement between John and ... .
7. He didn't know about it ... till yesterday.
8. There's a comfortable seat beside ... . Come and sit down.
9. He is very certain of ... .
10. What a lovely dress! Have you made it ... ?
11. They've brought their children with ... .
12. Little Jimmy tied his shoelaces all by ... .
13. Have you got enough money on ... to buy this coat?
14. Don't expect ... to do it. Do it ... !
15. Help ... to some strawberry jam. I've made it ... .
16. Look at ... ! – Your suit is creased and your tie is stained!

**B:** in the following text:

Psychiatrists have proved that happiness is the secret of good health. Mood really can affect the body (1) ... . This means we all have to look after (2) ... . We have to enjoy (3) ... and take pride in (4) ... and we'll rarely have to visit the doctor. Praise helps (5) ... to learn and is good for us, too. We all know how pleased young children feel when they learn to dress (6) ... and do things by (7) ... . We should praise (8) ... for their achievements. Bosses rarely have a good word for (9) ... . Yet if we want to be happy and healthy, we need people around (10) ... who keep telling (11) ... how marvellous we are. Then we (12) ... will believe that we are marvellous, too!

## Вопросительные и относительные местоимения (Interrogative and relative pronouns)

### For Study

а) К **вопросительным** местоимениям в английском языке относят местоимения **who/whom, whose, what, which** и наречия **where, when, how, why**, употребляющиеся в качестве вопросительных слов для образования так называемых специальных вопросов.

**Who** (*кто*) употребляется по отношению к лицам, **whom** (*кому, кого*) используется, главным образом, в письменной речи, местоимение **whose** (*чей, чье*) употребляется в вопросе к определению, обозначающему принадлежность предмета:

*Who is this boy? – His name is Peter Brown.*

*Who(m) do you see in the picture?*

*Whose umbrella is this?*

**What** в значении *что* или *какой* употребляется с неодушевленными существительными в вопросах к подлежащему и дополнению, а в значении *какой* – в вопросах к определению:

*What does he do for a living?*

*What has happened?*

*What film did you see yesterday?*

Вопросительное местоимение **what** означает также *кто*, если спрашивают о профессии человека:

*What is your elder brother? – He is a driver.*

Предлог, относящийся к **who** и **what**, ставится, как правило, в конце фразы:

*Who are you talking about?*

*What does he insist on?*

Необходимо запомнить следующие выражения с **what**:

*What sort of (a) book is this?*

*What kind of people are they?*

Местоимение **which** употребляется как существительное (т.е. не требует после себя существительного) и как прилагательное

тельное (в позиции перед существительным) и имеет значение выбора, т.е. *который из, кто из*:

*Which of the houses is yours?*

*Which way is the shortest?*

*Which language is more difficult, English or French?*

Вопросительные местоимения **where, when, how** и другие употребляются в вопросах, относящихся к обстоятельствам места, времени, образа действия и т.д.:

*Where do you live?*

*When were you born?*

Вопрос с местоимением **why** употребляется, если говорящий спрашивает о причине совершения действия или о состоянии лица, предмета:

*Why didn't you call me?*

*Why are you so gloomy today?*

б) **Относительные** местоимения **who (whom), whose, which, that** вводят придаточные определительные предложения. Данные местоимения употребляются в придаточных предложениях в функции подлежащего и дополнения. **Who / whom** употребляются только с существительными, обозначающими людей. В разговорной речи наряду с местоимениями **who/whom** может употребляться местоимение **that**:

*I've got a friend **who/that** collects stamps.*

*The girl **who/that** we were talking to is very good-looking.*

*I don't know **who (whom)** he has meant.*

Относительные местоимения **which, that** употребляются с неодушевленными существительными, а также с названиями животных:

*The book **which/that** the teacher recommended to us is very interesting.*

*Mobile phones emit radiation, **which** might be dangerous.*

Местоимения **who, which, that** могут опускаться, если они вводят придаточное предложение, которое определяет

слова, являющиеся дополнением, а не подлежащим главного предложения:

*I saw a friend (**who, whom, that**) I hadn't seen for many years. (a friend – дополнение)*

*The woman (**who, that**) made a brilliant speech at the meeting is a university teacher. (the woman – подлежащее)*

**Whose** употребляется для выражения принадлежности по отношению к людям, животным и иногда к предметам:

*That's the painter **whose** portraits were considered the best.*

Местоимение **which** употребляется в тех случаях, когда придаточное предложение по своему содержанию относится ко всей информации, заключенной в главном предложении, давая ей общую оценку:

*She helped me to do my homework, **which** was very kind of her.*

Относительные местоимения **whom, which** часто употребляются в сочетании с местоимениями **all, most, some, a few, none**, а также с количественными числительными:

*Paul has got a lot of friends, **two of whom** are medical students.*

*He grows many flowers, **some of which** are roses.*

**That** часто употребляется после **all, every (thing), some (thing), any (thing), no (thing), none, few, little, much, only** и после прилагательных в превосходной степени:

*Is this **all that** you want me to do?*

*The **only thing that** matters is my family.*

*It's the **funniest joke that** I've ever heard.*

Местоимение **what** употребляется в значении *то, что*:

***What** she said made me feel confused.*

Наряду с относительными местоимениями **who/whom, that, which, whose** придаточные определительные предложения могут вводиться относительными наречиями **where**,

**when, why**; а дополнительные придаточные предложения – относительным наречием **how**.

**Where** определяет место совершения действия, о котором говорится в главном предложении, и употребляется после таких существительных, как *place, house, country, village* и т.д. **Where** может быть заменено на **which/that** с предлогом. В этом случае **which/that** может быть опущено:

*The house **where** he was born has already been pulled down.*

*The house (**which/that**) he was born in has already been pulled down.*

Придаточные определительные предложения с **when** уточняют время совершения действия в главном предложении и употребляются после таких существительных, обозначающих время совершенного действия, как *time, period, day, year, summer* и т.д. **When** может быть заменено на **that** или опущено:

*That was **the year (when)** I finished school.*

Придаточные определительные предложения, вводимые относительным наречием **why**, описывают причину совершения действия, о котором идет речь в главном предложении (как правило, **why** в этой функции употребляется после слова *reason*). Вместо **why** может использоваться относительное местоимение **that**. Придаточное определительное предложение может также присоединяться к слову, к которому оно относится в главном предложении, без какого-либо союза:

*The reason **why** she hasn't come isn't clear yet.*

*The reason (**that**) she hasn't come isn't clear yet.*

Придаточные дополнительные предложения вводятся относительным наречием **how** после глаголов *ask, tell, wonder, know* и других, используемых в косвенном вопросе:

*Tell me **how** you have solved the problem.*

*I wonder **how** you get to university.*

*Does anyone know **how** big the universe is?*

*She asked me **how** I had spent my holiday.*

## ***Practice***

**Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using interrogative pronouns according to the meaning. Answer the questions.**

1. ... can I do for you?
2. ... is she? Is she a doctor?
3. ... of you knows the way to the Picture Gallery?
4. ... colour is your new jacket?
5. ... turn is it now to clean the classroom?
6. ... are you going to do in the summer?
7. ... umbrella is this, yours or Mary's?
8. ... do you think they can offer this job?
9. ... is your favourite English writer?
10. ... kind of breakfast do you prefer, light or substantial?
11. ... was Nick late for classes yesterday?
12. ... do you live?
13. ... were you born?
14. ...'s up with your hand? – I've cut it.
15. ... time does the train leave?
16. I remember you mentioned Monday and Friday. ... day is more suitable for you?
17. ... are you so sad today?
18. ... sort of dictionary would you like to buy?
19. ... of the day-books is yours?
20. ... caused the fire in garage?
21. ... would you rather be a teacher or a computer?
22. ... are you going after classes?
23. ... long does it take you to do your homework?
24. ... often do you have your hair cut?

**Ex. 2. Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb. Omit the relatives if possible.**

1. Everybody arrived late ... didn't surprise me in the least.
2. Show me ... you've got in your hand.
3. He is the man ... will help you whenever you require help.



4. I'm sure ... you say is true.
5. Here are the documents ... you haven't looked through.
6. I didn't buy anything because I didn't see ... I wanted.
7. The reason ... John is so successful is that he works very hard.
8. There's a programme tonight ... you might like.
9. I've been running. That's ... I'm out of breath.
10. Is this the place ... you lost your jacket?
11. The man ... car was damaged got very angry.
12. I hope the little ... I've done has been useful.
13. ... she said made me angry.
14. Do you know ... I learnt to read?
15. The only thing ... matters is to find our way home.
16. I'd like to tell you ... I was offered this job.
17. Laura agreed with everything ... you suggested.
18. Is this the cinema ... you were trying to find?
19. The friend ... party I'm going to is eighteen tomorrow.
20. The day ... I left school was hot and sunny.
21. Do you see ... I mean or do you want me to explain it again?
22. Heathrow, ... we landed is one of the biggest airports in the world.
23. We landed in San Diego ... the plane was supposed to refuel.
24. His painting won the first prize, ... was quite unexpected.
25. Jack Nicholson, ... talent is unanimously appreciated, has won three Oscars so far.

**Ex. 3.** The sentences below are definitions of the words borrowed into English from other languages. Complete the definitions with the relative pronouns *which*, *whose*, *that*, choosing the words in the box.

chauffeur [ˈʃəʊfə] robot [ˈrəʊbɒt] igloo [ˈɪɡluː] yogurt [ˈjɒɡət]	graffiti [grəˈfiːtɪ] muesli [ˈmjuːslɪ] shampoo [ʃæmˈpuː] algebra [ˈældʒɪbrə]
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1.  is a machine *that* can perform a complicated series of tasks automatically.
2.  is a mixture of grains, nuts and dried fruits ... is usually eaten for breakfast.
3.  is writing or drawings ... people do on a wall or building.
4.  is a house ... walls and ceilings are made of hard snow.
5.  a person ... job is to drive a car, especially for somebody rich or important.
6.  is a thick liquid food, ... tastes slightly sour and is made from milk.
7.  is a type of mathematics ... uses letters and other signs to represent numbers and values.
8.  is a liquid soap ... is used for washing your hair.

**Ex. 4. Rephrase each sentence so that it means the same as the preceding one.**

1. She made a cake and gave half of it to her mother.  
**which**  
She made a cake, half of ... she gave to her mother.
2. I have two brothers. Neither of them is married.  
**whom**  
I have two brothers, ... is married.
3. People should be punished if they commit crimes.  
**who**  
People ... should be punished.
4. He lent us some money. That was very kind of him.  
**which**  
He lent us some money ... of him.
5. Bath is the city Paul lived in when he was a child.  
**where**  
Bath is the city ... he was a child.

6. Mike lives next door to me. He is an architect.  
**who**  
Mike, ... to me, is an architect.
7. John has a number of watches. Three of them are antique.  
**which**  
John has a number of watches ... antique.
8. My brother has lots of friends. Many of them are in his class.  
**whom**  
My brother has lots of friends, ... in his class.
9. Baret refused to accept my apologies. That was childish of him.  
**which**  
Baret refused to accept my apologies ... of him.
10. The Browns went to a restaurant. It had very poor service.  
**which**  
The Browns went to a restaurant ... poor service.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Выбор лексических единиц из синонимического ряда

**Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

- A. 1. The documents were ... on the table waiting to be signed.  
A laying      B lying      C lieing      D laining
2. The house was on fire, and we could see smoke ... from the roof.  
A raised      B raising      C rising      D rose
3. Be careful! You may ... your keys!  
A loose      B lose      C loosing      D loosen
4. I felt so ... at the party.  
A boring      B bored      C to bore      D bore
5. We are ... money for the poor child who needs a kidney transplant.  
A rising      B racing      C raising      D running

6. He ... out the map on the table so that we could have a better look at it.

- A lied                      B lain                      C laid                      D lay

B. Mary Dickson and her three sons had an amazing experience recently. They were (1) ... in South Australian desert when suddenly a “huge, bright, glowing object” followed them and (2) ... the car up into the air.

When they later reported this (3) ... thing to the police, Sergeant John Brake naturally didn't ... them. But when he (5) ... the car, he found it covered with thick black dust, and there was (6) ... to the car's roof.

They also say that their voices changed at the time of the (7) ... , and they could only speak slowly.

1. A driving;                      B riding;                      C racing;                      D running.
2. A pulled;                      B pushed;                      C rose;                      D lifted.
3. A interested;                      B curiously;                      C curious;                      D beautiful.
4. A trust;                      B believe;                      C accept;                      D understand.
5. A investigated;                      B tested;                      C inspected;                      D studied.
6. A damage;                      B breakage;                      C injury;                      D crash.
7. A occasion;                      B phenomenon;                      C case;                      D event.

### Смешиваемые слова

Одной из трудностей понимания слов в устной речи является различие **омофонов (homophones)** – слов, имеющих одинаковое произношение, но различающихся написанием и значением.

**Ex. 1. Match the words that sound the same and translate them into Russian.**

- |          |          |         |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 scene  | 5 caught | a) site | e) seen  |
| 2 weight | 6 sight  | b) way  | f) jeans |
| 3 genes  | 7 saw    | c) fare | g) court |
| 4 weigh  | 8 fair   | d) sore | h) wait  |

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.**

1. I don't think it's ... that my bus ... has gone up by 25 percent.
2. My finger is still a bit ... because I cut it with a ... when I was cutting some wood at the weekend.
3. One ... of making sure you get the right quantity is to ... the vegetables yourself, using the scales in the supermarket.
4. I've never ... such a bad accident in my life. But luckily, several ambulances came to the ... of the accident almost immediately.
5. There must be something in my ... . I'm just like my mum because we both hate wearing formal clothes and spend most of our time in ... .
6. The Health Minister has just chosen the ... for a new hospital specializing in problems related to people's ... , such as cataracts and blindness.
7. I am starting to put on ... because I have to spend most of the day sitting around while I ... for the phone to ring.
8. I think I must have ... that cold when I was playing tennis. There was a really cold wind blowing on to the ... .

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## Раздел VI. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА (THE TENSE FORMS OF THE ENGLISH VERB)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Present Simple (Indefinite)

For Study

**The Present Simple (Indefinite) tense form** употребляется:

1. Для выражения постоянной характеристики лица или предмета, а также обычного, повторяющегося действия, т.е. относящегося к настоящему в широком смысле слова, а не непосредственно к моменту речи. Характер действия, как правило, подчеркивается наречиями: *often, always, usually, seldom, rarely, sometimes, never, generally, as a rule, every day (month, year), once a week* и т.д.:

*He speaks Italian well.*

*She lives in Minsk.*

*I often go to work by bus.*

*She visits her parents every month.*

2. Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи с так называемыми статичными глаголами, к которым относятся глаголы, выражающие **чувственное восприятие** (*to love, to like, to hate, to want, to wish, to desire, to see, to hear, to feel*) и **умственное состояние** человека (*to know, to understand, to remember, to forget, to believe, to recognize, to seem*), а также ряд других глаголов (*to appear, to consist, to possess* и др.):

*I see a ship in the distance.*

*Don't talk so loud, I hear you well.*

*I don't understand this sentence.*

3. Для обозначения общеизвестных истин, правил, законов природы:

*The sun rises in the east.*

*Water boils at 100 degrees C.*

4. Для выражения **будущего действия** (вместо the Future Simple в придаточных обстоятельственных предложениях условия и времени после союзов *if, unless, provided that, when, till, as soon as, as long as, before, after, while*:

*If she comes, I'll ask her about it.*

*I'll stay here until he returns.*

**Примечание:** следует обратить внимание на то, что в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, которые вводятся союзами *if, when*, употребляется the Future Simple:

*I wonder when she will arrive.*

5. Для выражения **будущего запланированного действия** с глаголами движения: *leave, start, arrive, go, come, sail* и др. В этом случае в английском предложении, как и в русском, обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, которое указывает на отнесенность действия к будущему:

*The ship sails tomorrow.*

*Does your brother arrive on Monday?*

**Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Present Simple (Indefinite)**

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I You	<i>work</i>	I You	<i>do not (don't)</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>Do</i>	I you	<i>work?</i>
He She It	<i>works</i>	He She It	<i>does not (doesn't)</i>		<i>Does</i>	He she it	
We You They	<i>work</i>	We You They	<i>do not (don't)</i>		<i>Do</i>	we you they	

## Past Simple (Indefinite)

**The Past Simple (Indefinite) tense form** употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, **совершившегося или совершавшегося** в прошлом. В этом случае на отнесенность действия к прошлому обычно указывают обстоятельства времени, такие как *ago, last year (week, month), yesterday, the other day, in 2006, last (time)* и т.д.:

*I spoke to him the other day.*

*It didn't snow yesterday.*

Время совершения действия может быть выражено также обстоятельственным придаточным предложением времени:

*He called when I was at the University.*

Время совершения действия может быть не указано в предложении, а понятно из контекста:

*I bought this souvenir in Warsaw.*

2. Для выражения **ряда прошедших действий**, передаваемых в той последовательности, в которой они происходили:

*He left the hotel, took a taxi and drove to the theatre.*

3. Для выражения **обычного, повторяющегося** действия в прошлом:

*Last winter I skated a lot.*

*Last year I often went to the theatre.*

В этом случае вместо Past Simple часто употребляется структура *used to + Infinitive*. Эта структура употребляется преимущественно для выражения действия, повторявшегося в прошлом, но не характерного для настоящего:

*He used to travel a lot when he was younger. Now he doesn't leave his home so often.*



**Образование утвердительной, отрицательной  
и вопросительной форм глаголов  
в Past Simple (Indefinite)**

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I You	<i>worked stayed came</i>	I You	<i>did not (didn't)</i>	<i>work stay come</i>	<i>Did</i>	I you	<i>work? stay? come?</i>
He She It		He She It				he she it	
We You They		We You They				we you they	

**Future Simple (Indefinite)**

**The Future Simple (Indefinite) tense form** употребляется:

1. Для выражения предсказуемого действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем. В этом случае в английском предложении, как и в русском, обычно имеется обстоятельство времени: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in a week (month, year), next year, in 2015* и др.:

*Next year I will leave school.*

2. Для выражения действия, рассматриваемого говорящим как возможное, вероятное:

*I am sure you will enjoy the concert.*

3. Для обозначения действия в будущем, которое является результатом спонтанного решения говорящего в конкретной ситуации:

– *Isn't it too dark in here?*

– *I'll switch on the light.*

**Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Future Simple (Indefinite)**

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I	<i>shall ('ll)</i>		I	<i>shall not (shan't)</i>		<i>Shall</i>	I	
We			We	<i>will not (won't)</i>			we	
He			He	<i>will not (won't)</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>Will</i>	he	
She	<i>will ('ll)</i>	<i>work</i>	She				she	<i>work?</i>
It			It				it	
You			You				you	
They			They				they	

**Practice**

**Ex. 1. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple.**

**A. Affirmative sentences**

- Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw ... (*be*) the most witty British writers.
- Fishermen often ... (*tell*) tales about their catches.
- Their children ... (*go*) to a private school.
- Little Amanda ... (*collect*) all sorts of toy-pigs.
- My father ... (*like*) a lot of milk in his tea and few lumps of sugar.
- Anything that he ... (*say*) ... (*be*) worth listening to.
- We usually ... (*spend*) our holidays in Spain.
- My English friends ... (*live*) in a nice house that ... (*stand*) on a hill that ... (*overlook*) Lake Windermere, which ... (*be*) in the Lake District.
- I ... (*live*) in Tver, which ... (*be*) my native town.
- My brother ... (*sing*) in Italian opera.
- My sister ... (*have*) a good appetite and she always ... (*eat*) heartily.
- Let's go outside. It ... (*be*) terribly hot in the house.
- In England the traffic ... (*keep*) to the left but on the Continent it ... (*keep*) to the right.

14. The twittering of birds in the trees in spring ... (*be*) a pleasant sound.

## B. Interrogative and negative sentences

1. What time ... (*the museums / open*) in St.Petersburg?
2. I have a bike but I ... (*not / use*) it very often.
3. How many cups of tea ... (*you / drink*) a day?
4. "What ... (*you / do*)?" – "I am a chemical engineer."
5. "Where ... (*your father / come*) from?" – "He ... (*come*) from Minsk."
6. If you need help, why ... (*you / not / ask*) for it?
7. Who usually ... (*win*) the spelling contest?
8. I ... (*play*) the guitar, but I ... (*not / play*) very well.
9. I don't understand the word "maintain". What "maintain" ... (*mean*)?
10. Who ... (*help*) you with physics?

### Ex. 2. Write the following sentences

a) in the negative, b) in the interrogative.

1. She knows the rule well.
2. He usually has breakfast early.
3. These flowers look fresh.
4. It is cold today.
5. He has coffee in the evening.
6. He plays chess better than his brother.
7. She leaves home at 10 o'clock every day.
8. Ann misses you badly.
9. They feel very cold.
10. Tom looks sick.
11. They harvest grapes in March.
12. That train goes very fast.
13. The teacher is pleased with your answer.
14. Most people have three meals a day.

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions using the Present Simple.**

1. How many classes do you have at school? (*generally, usually*)
2. What do you do on Sunday mornings? (*often*)
3. How do you spend your leisure time? (*usually, occasionally*)
4. How do you help your parents? (*always, sometimes, usually*)
5. What sort of films do you enjoy? (*nearly always*)
6. What medicine do you take if you have a headache? (*generally, usually*)
7. How do you celebrate your birthday? (*nearly always, occasionally*)

**Ex. 4. Use the Past Simple form of these verbs: hurt, teach, spend, sell, throw, fall, catch, buy, cost, win, sing, be.**

1. My father ... me how to drive when I was 17.
2. James ... down the stairs and ... his leg.
3. We needed some money so we ... our summer house.
4. They ... a lot of money yesterday. They ... a microwave oven which ... 300,000 roubles.
5. The boy ... the ball to the dog and the dog ...it.
6. I was thirsty, so I ... apple juice in the shop.
7. David ... more than ten medals when he ... an athlete.
8. Elvis Presley ... lots of hit songs.

**Ex. 5. Ask your friend who has just come back from the Crimea about his journey.**

**Examples:** What place/go to? *What place did you go to?*  
The weather/fine? *Was the weather fine?*

1. how/travel? ...
2. go alone? ...
3. stay at a hotel? ...
4. how long/stay there? ...

5. the food/good? ...
6. what/do in the evenings? ...
7. make any friends there? ...

**Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with the expression *used to*.**

**Example:** *I ... jog regularly but now I've given it up.*  
*I used to jog regularly but now I've given it up.*

1. She doesn't eat sweets now but she ... them every day.
2. Miranda ... in my colleague but we don't work together any longer.
3. We live in Sussex now but we ... in Scotland.
4. Now there is one cinema in our town but there ... five.
5. When they were young they ... our garden but they don't like it now.
6. He doesn't play the piano any more but he ... play every day.

**Ex. 7. Use subordinate clauses of time or condition instead of the underlined parts of the following sentences. Make some changes if necessary. Pay attention to the use of tenses.**

**Example:** *I shall have time next week and I shall fix the car.*  
*If I have time next week, I shall fix the car.*

1. All will go well and I shall graduate in June.
2. He will finish this job and we will give him another.
3. The traffic conditions will get much worse and the city will have to build elevated roads.
4. The light will turn red and all the cars will stop.
5. The weather will clear and we will finish our games.
6. We will get there before you and we will wait for you.
7. He will take this medicine and will be all right.

**Ex. 8. Combine the two sentences using the given conjunctions.**

**Example:** *They are off soon. You must visit them before that.*  
*(before)*  
*You must visit them before they are off.*

1. I'm going to finish my work. Then I'll go to the cinema.  
(*when*)  
...
2. He'll spend a week in Brussels. Then he'll go to England.  
(*before*)  
...
3. He'll come to London in April. He can stay with us. (*when*)  
...
4. It's going to be dark soon. Let's leave before that. (*before*)  
...
5. I hope we will come in time. Then we'll find them there. (*If*)  
...
6. Don't go away. I will be lonely without you. (*If*)  
...
7. I hope the taxi will arrive on time, we can make it. (*If*)  
...

**Ex. 9. Use the verb in brackets in the Present Simple or the Future Simple.**

1. When he (*call*) I (*give*) him a piece of my mind.
2. I (*be*) at home if you (*need*) anything.
3. If they (*want*) your advice, they (*get*) in touch with you.
4. If you (*have*) anything to report, put it in writing and send it to me.
5. I (*write*) you about it when I (*have*) time.
6. He (*wait*) until they (*send*) for him.
7. I'd like to ask you a few more questions before you (*go*).
8. I (*not know*) when they (*come*) to see us.
9. Ask him if they (*stay*) for dinner.
10. I (*wonder*) if we ever (*see*) each other again.
11. I (*be*) not sure if they (*be*) in time.
12. He can't tell us when the motor (*start*).
13. When the weather (*get*) warmer, I (*start*) practising again.
14. Come and see me when you (*come*) up to town and we (*talk*) everything over.

15. If my friends (*come*) in, please ask them to wait in the picture gallery.
16. He (*want*) to know if you (*be*) free tomorrow morning at 10.00.
17. I (*wonder*) when they (*write*) to us.
18. When things (*get*) a little more settled, we (*come*) to see you.
19. They can't tell me when they (*be*) free.
20. Go straight on till you (*come*) to a fountain at the corner of the street; then turn left and you (*find*) this shop on your right.
21. When you (*come*) to the main road remember to stop and look both ways before you (*cross*).
22. Ask them when they (*move*) to a new flat.
23. He doesn't say when he (*come*) back.
24. If they (*get*) here on time, we can discussed it with them.
25. There is a surprise waiting for him when he (*get*) home.
26. If you (*feel*) better this afternoon, we (*drive*) to the coast.

### Present Continuous (Progressive)

For Study

**The Present Continuous (Progressive) tense form** употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи:

*Don't make any noise, the baby is sleeping.*

2. Для выражения действия, совершающегося сейчас, в настоящий период времени, хотя и не обязательно непосредственно в момент речи:

*He is writing a new play.*

3. Для выражения действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент или период времени в будущем

(вместо Future Continuous) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени:

*If I am sleeping when he calls, please wake me up.*

4. Для выражения эмоционального отношения, как правило, недовольства, осуждения, раздражения по поводу какого-либо повторяющегося действия:

*– Where are my gloves? – You are always losing your gloves.*

5. Для выражения действия, ограниченного во времени и противопоставленного постоянному действию, выраженному в Present Simple. Для выражения временного действия Present Continuous часто употребляется с такими наречиями, как *currently, these days, at the time*:

*I am calling you from Warsaw. I'm staying in the Grand Hotel. Please call me back.*

**Примечание:** статичные глаголы (**stative verbs**), выражающие чувства и умственные состояния (*love, hate, want, wish, desire, believe, think, see, hear, feel, smell, etc*), не употребляются в **Present Continuous (Progressive)**. Однако некоторые из названных глаголов могут быть **статичными** в одних значениях и **нестатичными** – в других.

Сравните: *The food smells delicious.*

*She is smelling the rose.*

### Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Present Continuous (Progressive)

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I	<i>am</i>	<i>working</i>	I	<i>am not</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>Am</i>	I	<i>working?</i>
You	<i>are</i>		You	<i>are not</i>		<i>Are</i>	you	
He	<i>is</i>		He	<i>is not</i>		<i>Is</i>	he	
She		She	<i>is not</i>		she	it		
It		We		<i>Are</i>	we	they		
We	<i>are</i>	You	<i>are not</i>		you			
You		They			they			
They								



## Past Continuous (Progressive)

The Past Continuous (Progressive) tense form употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершавшегося в определенный момент или в определенный период времени в прошлом:

*It was raining when I left the house.*

*He hurt his leg while he was playing football.*

### Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Past Continuous (Progressive)

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I	<i>was</i>	<i>working</i>	I	<i>was not</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>Was</i>	I	<i>working?</i>
You	<i>were</i>		You	<i>were not</i>		<i>Were</i>	you	
He	<i>was</i>		He	<i>was not (wasn't)</i>		<i>Was</i>	he	
She		She	she					
It		It			it			
We	<i>were</i>	We	<i>were not (weren't)</i>	<i>Were</i>	we			
You		You			you			
They		They			they			

## Present Simple – Present Continuous

### Practice

#### Ex. 1. Choose the correct tense form.

1. I *see* / *am seeing* that the situation is out of control.
2. The sausages *are tasting* / *taste* delicious.
3. *Do you enjoy* / *Are you enjoying* this party?
4. You haven't said a word all morning. What *are you thinking* / *do you think* about?
5. He *has* / *is having* a Siamese cat.

6. These flowers *are smelling / smell* nice.
7. I *don't know / am not knowing* where she keeps the keys.
8. Why *are you feeling / do you feel* your pockets? Have you lost anything?
9. Why *do you smell / are you smelling* the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
10. Anna is Italian. She *is coming / comes* from Italy.
11. That dress *looks / is looking* nice on you.
12. Paul *listens / is listening* to a new record in this room.
13. If you *don't look / aren't looking* at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
14. Joan *weighs / is weighing* 50 kilos.
15. Mary *is / is being* very naughty these days.
16. I'm *sleeping/sleep* on Nick's sofa until I find a place of my own.
17. I'm *only working/only work* there for a couple of months because I'm going abroad in the summer.
18. If you *aren't listening/don't listen* to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
19. His only bad habit is that he *talks/is talking* too loudly.
20. So in the first scene we *see/are seeing* him getting up and then he *goes out/is going out* and *meets/is meeting* a strange woman.
21. You *make/are making* goulash using meat, vegetables and paprika.
22. I never do anything I *feel/am feeling* is against my principles.
23. He *appears/is appearing* to be very friendly but I don't know him very well.
24. There's nobody at the door; you just *hear/are just hearing* things.
25. I *think / am thinking* of joining the school choir. *Do you think/are you thinking* it is a good idea?

**Ex. 2. Complete these sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Use the verbs given in brackets.**

1. The trains to London ... from platform 5 every half an hour. (*leave*)
2. Leave me alone. I ... to concentrate. (*try*)
3. People in Italy ... a lot of pasta. (*eat*)
4. ... how to fill in this form? (*you understand*)
5. As part of her job, she ... to a lot of conferences. (*go*)
6. ... this kind of music? (*you like*)
7. Cars like that... a lot of money. (*cost*)
8. I ... what to do at the moment, I'm very confused. (*not / know*)
9. Don't shout at me. I ... my best. (*do*)
10. The fans are unhappy because the team ... very badly at the moment. (*play*)
11. Brian ... a suit for work when he has to look smart. (*wear*)
12. "I ... this sandwich." "OK, I'll have it." (*not want*)
13. I ... a letter from my friend in San Francisco. (*expect*)
14. "... this chair?" "No, it's free, you can take it." (*anyone use*)
15. You ... the door open. (*always / leave*)
16. We ... a great time here in London. (*have*)
17. ... you ... much of your brother these days (*see*)?
18. We ... on you to bring the keys with you. (*rely*)
19. I ... people didn't smoke in public places. (*wish*)
20. Who ... you ... you are, speaking to me like that! (*think*)
21. These things ... to my parents. (*not / belong*)
22. Look! He ... . I ... to speak to him. (*come, want*)
23. This stream ... to the lake at the bottom of the valley. (*flow*)
24. Today the river ... much faster than usual. (*flow*)

**Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in the box.**

get (2)	cook	think	not want	not believe
	complain	smell		

1. I look happy because I ... about my holiday.
2. Have you noticed that computers ... cheaper and cheaper?
3. You ... to go to the cinema, do you?

4. What's that you ... ? It ... great!
5. I ... a word you say!
6. Ann ... always ... about something! She sometimes ... on my nerves.

**Ex. 4. Correct the mistakes where necessary.**

1. Look! Someone is coming up to the back door. ...
2. Please don't interrupt. He talks sense. ...
3. Do you talk about my book? I hope you like it. ...
4. Are you believing in ghosts? ...
5. Listen! Somebody tries to start the car. ...
6. He always goes there in the springtime. ...
7. I'm thinking he is a good chap. ...
8. Life treats him very badly at the moment. ...
9. They're usually going to Moscow by train. ...
10. You can borrow my dictionary. I am not needing it right now. ...
11. – What is your husband doing? – He is a broker, but he doesn't work at the moment. ...
12. Why do you taste the soup? Isn't it tasting good? ...

**Ex. 5. Your relatives are preparing to leave for the country in summer. Ask them about their arrangements.**

**Example:** (when/leave?) – *When are you leaving?*

1. (travel / by train?)
2. (take / a lot of things?)
3. (your animals / go / with you?)
4. (let / your flat / for the season?)
5. (rent / a car?)

### Past Simple – Past Continuous

**Ex. 1. Use the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous tense form.**

## A

1. Last night I ... (*read*) in the bed when suddenly I ... (*hear*) a voice downstairs.
2. ... (*you / have*) a bath when I phoned you?
3. They ... (*wait*) for a taxi when I ... (*arrive*).
4. I ... (*not / drive*) very fast when I ... (see) her.
5. I ... (*break*) a plate last night. I ... (*do*) the washing-up when it ... (*slip*) out of my hand.
6. Bob ... (*take*) a nap while I ... (*paint*) the ceiling.
7. We ... (*not / go*) out because it ... (*get*) dark.
8. What ... (*you / do*) at this time yesterday?
9. We ... (*see*) Amanda in the gallery. She ... (*wear*) her new necklace.
10. Dan ... (*fall*) off the tree while he ... (*rescue*) the cat.
11. I ... (*walk*) to school when I (hear) a loud crash.
12. I ... (*think*) about my childhood when I ... (*find*) the photograph.
13. What ... you ... (*do*) when I ... (*call*) you?
14. When he ... (*arrive*), he ... (*knock*) loudly at the door.

## B

The sun ... (*shine*) and the birds ... (*sing*) as Jim ... (*drive*) down the country lane. He ... (*smile*), because he ... (*look*) forward to the journey ahead. Jim ... (*enjoy*) driving, especially when he ... (*go*) somewhere new. Then, suddenly, the engine ... (*begin*) to make a strange noise and the car ... (*stop*) dead in the middle of the road. Jim ... (*try*) to start it, but nothing ... (*help*). He ... (*sigh*) and ... (*get*) out of the car. As he ... (*push*) the car to the side of the road, Jim ... (*start*) to wish he had stayed at home.

**Ex. 2.** Make up sentences with the help of the prompts using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous with the conjunction *when* or *while*.

**Example:** *I / write an essay/my computer crash*

*I was writing an essay when my computer crashed.*

1. I / drive from London to Cambridge / the car wheel fall off
2. I break tooth / eat muesli for breakfast
3. We / finish lunch / I make tea
4. Jane / read a fashion magazine / Peter watch a basketball match on TV
5. My dad / watch the football match / Arshavin scored a goal
6. Tom / answer at the blackboard / bell ring
7. We / do some exercises / the teacher give homework
8. I / play football / it hurt my leg
9. Ann / recite poem / we listen to her
10. We / write test / headmaster come

## Present Perfect

### For Study

**The Present Perfect** употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется «налицо» в момент речи. Завершенность действия и его связь с настоящим выражается наречиями *recently, lately, already* и др.:

*They have just informed me about the change of the plans.*

Present Perfect может употребляться и с наречиями неопределенного времени *ever, never, often, yet*, особенно часто в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:

*Have you done your homework yet?*

**Примечание:** в отличие от предложений с глаголом в *Present Simple*, в предложениях с неопределенными наречиями *Present Perfect* указывает на отнесенность действия к прежнему опыту и его связь с настоящим:

*Have you ever travelled by plane?*

*I have never tasted mango.*

2. Для выражения действия, начавшегося в прошлом, продолжавшегося в течение некоторого периода времени и все еще продолжающегося в настоящее время. Начало дей-

ствия выражается обстоятельственным оборотом с *since*, а период, в который протекает действие, – оборотом с предлогом *for*. В этом значении Present Perfect употребляется с так называемыми статичными глаголами, не употребляемыми в формах *Continuous (know, expect, insist)*, а также часто с глаголами *live, study, learn, work*:

*I've lived here since 2005.*

*I've worked here for more than ten years.*

### Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Present Perfect

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I You	<i>have</i>	<i>worked arrived</i>	I You	<i>have not (haven't)</i>	<i>worked arrived</i>	<i>Have</i>	I you	<i>worked? arrived?</i>
He She It	<i>has</i>		He She It	<i>has not (hasn't)</i>		<i>Has</i>	he she it	
We You They	<i>have</i>		We You They	<i>have not (haven't)</i>		<i>Have</i>	we you they	

### Past Perfect

**The Past Perfect tense form** употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Этот момент может быть определен:

а) обстоятельством времени, выраженным существительным с предлогом **by**: *by 5 o'clock, by Saturday, by the end of the year* и т.д.:

*We had translated the article by 3 o'clock.*

б) другим, произошедшим позже прошедшим действием, выраженным в Past Indefinite:

*When we finally arrived at the station, the train had already left.*

Однако два (или более) прошедших действия, передаваемые в той же последовательности, в какой они происходили, выражаются глаголами в Past Indefinite:

*He arrived at the station, took a taxi and drove to the hotel. Then he called his colleague.*

### Образование утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм глаголов в Past Perfect

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I	<i>had</i>	<i>arrived</i>	I	<i>had not</i>	<i>arrived</i>	<i>Had</i>	I	<i>arrived?</i>
You			You				you	
He			He				he	
She			She				she	
It			It				it	
We			We				we	
You			You				you	
They			They				they	

### Present Perfect Continuous

**The Present Perfect Continuous** употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом, совершалось вплоть до настоящего времени и все еще совершается в настоящее время. Период времени, в течение которого происходило действие, указывается с помощью обстоятельств времени с предлогами *for* и *since* (*for an hour, for a month, for a long time, since twelve o'clock*):

*I have been waiting for you here for half an hour.*

*How long have you been teaching English?*

*Since when have you been working for this company?*



**Образование утвердительной, отрицательной  
и вопросительной форм глаголов  
в Present Perfect Continuous**

Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			Вопросительная форма		
I You	<i>have been</i>	<i>working</i>	I You	<i>have not been</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>Have</i>	I you	<i>been working?</i>
He She It	<i>has been</i>		He She It	<i>has not been</i>		<i>Has</i>	he she it	
We You They	<i>have been</i>		We You They	<i>have not been</i>		<i>Have</i>	we you they	

**Present Perfect – Past Simple**

***Practice***

**Ex. 1. Answer the questions using the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect.**

1. Where's Dave? (*go to Italy*)
2. Does your dad know London well? (*work there*)
3. Aren't you hungry? (*have a big lunch*)
4. Why are you so sad? (*fail the driving test*)
5. Do you know Moscow well? (*be there twice*)
6. Why is Paul so angry? (*lose the key*)
7. Where's your bike? (*put it in the garage*)
8. Would you like another piece of cake? – Thank you (*have enough*)
9. What's up? (*spill milk on the table-cloth*)
10. Where is your essay? (*not / write*)

**Ex. 2. Choose between the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.**

1. What *have you done* / *did you do*? There's broken glass everywhere.
2. Did you like my dog? I've *had* / *I had* him since June.
3. *Have you ever met* / *Did you ever meet* a famous person?
4. Alan *hasn't seen* / *didn't see* his cousin for ages, as she *moved* / *has moved* abroad last year.
5. My grandmother *has lived* / *lived* in Minsk for 40 years, but she *has never returned* / *never returned* to visit the village where she *spent* / *has spent* her childhood.
6. My dad *has learnt* / *learnt* to ski in 1990, the techniques *changed* / *have changed* a bit since then.
7. I can't understand why she is so furious. – The children *have painted* / *painted* her car pink.

**Ex. 3. Match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f) observing the difference between the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do you know so many of your neighbours?</li> <li>2. Did you see the match on Wednesday?</li> <li>3. Will you be OK?</li> <li>4. Is this your house?</li> <li>5. How did you manage to finish the exam?</li> <li>6. Is the match nearly over?</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Yes, we moved here two years ago.</li> <li>b) I've lived here all my life.</li> <li>c) Yes, it was very boring.</li> <li>d) Yes, I've taken a painkiller.</li> <li>e) I took a painkiller.</li> <li>f) Yes, it's been extremely boring.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

### Present Perfect – Present Perfect Continuous

**Ex. 1. Chose between the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Have you *ever tried* / *been trying* avocado?
2. Your boss *has phoned* / *has been phoning* three times this morning!

3. Mike *hasn't seen / hasn't been seeing* the new James Bond film yet.
4. I've *tidied / have been tidying* the garage all afternoon. I've nearly finished.
5. How long *has John had / has John been having* his car?
6. He'll be here soon. He's *just left / has been leaving* the office.
7. Oh no! Someone *has broken / has been breaking* the window.
8. How many books of this writer *have you read / have you been reading*?
9. My brother *has saved / has been saving* up for a computer for 3 months now and he almost has enough money.
10. At last John *has decided / has been deciding* what he wants to do when he leaves school.
11. Jane *has learnt / has been learning* Czech for 3 months and she's already quite good.
12. I *have thought / have been thinking* about what you said all day, but I still haven't made up my mind what to do.

**Ex. 2. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. We ... (*meet*) before?
2. I often ... (*see*) his name in the papers this year.
3. I ... (*try*) to catch the waiter's attention for about 15 minutes now.
4. She ... (*study*) English for a year and ... (*learn*) many words and expressions.
5. I ... (*look*) for him since I finished my lesson but I ... (*not / find*) him. I ... (*be*) to his office and to the laboratory but he isn't there.
6. I ... (*be*) up here since about six. I ... (*wander*) around for hours.
7. I ... (*come*) to you to invite you for a ride in the car.
8. I expect these young men ... (*inform*) you who I am.
9. I really don't know what you ... (*do*) there all this time.

10. That's where they ... (*stay*) ever since.
11. They ... (*struggle*) with this problem for about a month and they ... (*solve*) it at last.
12. They ... (*discuss*) the case for hours but ... (*be*) unable to come to any decision.
13. I ... (*tell*) you this for years but you never ... (*pay*) any attention.
14. Many people believe that our climate ... (*change*) very markedly.
15. I ... (*collect*) the pictures with bridges since I graduated from the University. Now I ... (*collect*) enough to organize an interesting exhibition.
16. I definitely ... (*decide*) to give up jogging.

### Past Perfect – Past Simple

#### **Ex. 1. Use the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.**

1. She realized that she was going to faint. She (*eat*) nothing since the picnic.
2. His wife (*not / be*) in. She (*go*) shopping of an hour before.
3. His smile (*be*) something she never (*see*) before.
4. I decided to wait till he (*talk*) to the man himself.
5. He (*come*) into the room a moment after I (*get*) there.
6. When he (*return*) at eleven o'clock the telegram (*arrive*).
7. When they (*leave*) I (*get*) down to work.
8. When evening (*fall*) their son (*leave*) the house.
9. He (*promise*) to ring me up when he (*get*) a definite answer.
10. The evening (*go*) off easier than she (*expect*).
11. The village he (*show*) her (*be*) the best she ever (*see*).
12. I (*keep*) silence for a little while, thinking of what he (*tell*) me.
13. James (*spend*) the night at Winchester, a place he often (*hear*) of but never (*see*).
14. Within a week she (*think*) what a fearful mistake she (*make*).
15. We (*sit*) down to the table only when all the guests (*arrive*).

16. He *(be)* a teacher at the University, as his father *(be)* before him.
17. From downstairs *(come)* the sound of a radio playing a song he never *(hear)* before.
18. There *(be)* something vaguely familiar about her face but I couldn't remember where I *(see)* her before.
19. She *(be)* ill for two days when we *(learn)* about it.
20. About twenty people already *(arrive)* when they *(enter)* the hall.
21. We *(not / go)* far when we suddenly *(notice)* the dark clouds on the horizon.

**Ex. 2. Answer the following questions using the Past Perfect.**

1. Why didn't you see Fred when you came to Moscow? *(leave)*
2. Why didn't Kate want to go to the cinema last Saturday? *(see the film)*
3. Why didn't you tell him my new address when you saw him? *(forget)*
4. Why didn't Jeff hear about Kate's examination? *(pass)*
5. Why did Fred come home so soon from his holiday? *(to get a call from his boss)*
6. Why couldn't you get into your flat once? *(lose the key)*
7. What did your aunt write about Bob in her last letter? *(get married)*
8. What did yesterday's newspapers write about the expedition? *(return)*
9. What did he learn about Helen from her friends? *(be ill for a month)*
10. Why didn't you listen to that play on the radio? *(hear it many times)*

**Ex. 3. Match each sentence with the correct response, a or b.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Why do you think Paul won the first prize last week?                 | a) He had written the best poem.<br>b) He had been writing the best poem.  |
| 2. Bob was upset when I saw him last.                                   | a) Yes, he had lost his passport.<br>b) Yes, he lost his passport.   |
| 3. His car is quite new.  | a) Yes, he bought it only two years ago.<br>b) Yes, he had bought it only two years ago.   |
| 4. Do you know their address in Canada?                                 | a) They haven't given us their address yet.<br>b) They hadn't moved to a new address yet.  |
| 5. Your brother was pretty successful at football at school, wasn't he? | a) Yes, he once said he had played for the school team and for several teams outside school.<br>b) Yes, he has been playing for the school team for several years. |
| 6. Was he back from his holiday when you called him last Saturday?      | a) Yes, he has only come back the day before.<br>b) Yes, and he said he had never enjoyed himself so much.   |

### Miscellaneous practice on the use of the studied tense forms

**Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.**

**A.**

1. I don't have to worry about the car. Joe ... (*look*) after it.
2. Your bike isn't ready yet. I ... (*not / pump*) up the tyres.
3. – Where exactly you ... (*see*) Van Gogh's *Sunflowers*? – In Amsterdam?
4. Where you ... (*be*)? I ... (*expect*) you an hour ago.

5. The restaurant ... (*be*) packed last night but luckily we ... (*book*) a table in advance.
6. My granddad just ... (*fix*) the old armchair. It ... (*look*) brand-new now.
7. Any news from George? We ... (*not / be*) in touch with him since he ... (*go*) to South Africa.
8. I must rush. I ... (*fly*) to London tomorrow and I ... (*not / pack*) my suitcase yet.
9. After spending a whole weekend working on his motorcycle, Sam felt he ... (*achieve*) a great deal.
10. I ... (*not / be*) to a zoo before. It ... (*be*) a nice feeling to go somewhere you never ... (*be*) before.
11. It'll be good to see him again. How long he ... (*be*) away? It ... (*seem*) ages.
12. I ... (*know*) you nearly all my life, but I never ... (*see*) you so excited about anything.
13. I apologise for the trouble I ... (*cause*) him.
14. Paula ... (*work*) in a clothes shop before she entered university
15. Alice ... (*speak*) French when she was a child, but she ... (*not / use*) the language for five years.
16. Harry ... (*never / drive*) a car until he ... (*start*) lessons last week.
17. My parents ... (*try*) to improve their spoken Italian now, but they ... (*not / make*) much progress so far.
18. I ... (*come*) across an old photograph of myself as a child when I ... (*tidy*) up my room.
19. I ... (*try*) to give up eating chocolate, but it's very hard!
20. I'll lend you this book when I ... (*finish*) reading it.

## B.

I ... (*watch*) a really exciting programme on the TV when suddenly there ... (*be*) a power cut. As soon as I ... (*realize*) what ... (*happen*), I ... (*phone*) my friend to ask her if I could come over. However, her mother told me that my friend ... (*go*) to her sister's house, as she also wanted to see the end of the

programme. When I finally ... (*speak*) to my friend later that day, she told me that she ... (*miss*) the end of the programme as well, as her sister ... (*watch*) something on the other channel, and didn't want to switch over!

**Ex. 2. Correct the mistakes where necessary.**

1. This is the best essay Ann has ever written.
2. B.Shaw has written the play *Pigmalion*.
3. Newton has been an English physicist.
4. You have come just in time. We're beginning in a moment.
5. Who has invented the telephone?
6. Have you heard? Paul bought a new car!
7. I broke my pencil. Can you lend me yours?
8. My great-grandfather travelled to India once.
9. I was certain I haven't met her before.
10. By the time Mary got to school, the teacher has already started the lesson.
11. He hadn't been in touch with us since he left.
12. It was such a lovely day that we have decided to go to the beach.

## СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

### Present / Past Simple Passive

For Study

Страдательный залог употребляется в тех случаях, когда необходимо переместить акцент с носителя действия (the doer of the action) на само действие и его объект (the receiver of the action). В этом случае лицо, производящее действие, может опускаться:

*Nick is always praised for his good progress in English.*

*This TV programme is usually shown once a week.*

*The problem was solved quite easily.*



Когда носитель действия или причина / инструмент, вызвавшие его, упоминаются, употребляется предлог **by** или **with**:

*The poem was written **by** Pushkin.*

*The fields were covered **with** snow.*

*The car was struck **by** a falling tree.*

При трансформировании предложения в действительном залоге (активная конструкция) в страдательный залог (пассивная конструкция) подлежащим пассивной конструкции становится дополнение активной конструкции. Меняется также и глагольная форма (см. табл.). При этом значение и функции видовременных форм в действительном и страдательном залогах совпадают.

#### Образование Present и Past Simple в страдательном залоге

Tense	Structure	Example
Present Simple	<b>am/are/is</b> + Past Participle	English <i>is spoken</i> here.
Past Simple	<b>was/were</b> + Past Participle	The meeting <i>was held</i> yesterday morning.

Страдательный залог употребляется преимущественно с переходными глаголами *give, send, show, teach, tell, offer, pay, promise* и некоторыми другими, требующими прямого и косвенного дополнения. Важно помнить, что в английском языке подлежащим пассивной конструкции может стать как прямое, так и косвенное дополнение, при этом пассивная конструкция с косвенным дополнением в качестве подлежащего более употребительна:

*They gave him a good piece of advice.*

a) *He was given a good piece of advice.*

b) *A good piece of advice was given to him.*

#### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice.**

1. My parents lent me the money.  
The money ... .
2. They gave her a special prize at the ceremony.  
She ... .
3. The company sent me these brochures.  
I ... .
4. A neighbour sold the car to her.  
The car ... .
5. Who broke the mug?  
Who ... by?
6. Do they sell clothes in this shop?  
Are ... ?
7. People make jam from fruit.  
Jam ... .
8. Liz showed me some holiday pictures the other day.  
Some holiday pictures ... .
9. Who made the mess in the room?  
Who ... by?
10. People often spend a lot of money on food.  
A lot of money ... .
11. They encouraged him to enter the singing competition.  
He ... .

**Ex. 2. Make the following sentences Passive. Do not mention the doer of the action (the subjects of the active verbs).**

1. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday.
2. The people gave him a hearty welcome.
3. The house agents showed us some very nice flats.
4. The secretary didn't tell me the exact time of my appointment.
5. People wished the newly married couple a long and happy life.
6. They never tell me the family news.
7. The examiners didn't give us enough time to answer all the questions.

8. He didn't tell me the whole truth.
9. They asked me my name and address.
10. A guide shows the tourists most of the sights of London.
11. The teacher doesn't ask Peter any questions at his lesson.
12. They don't teach that rude boy good manners.
13. They always offer us a helping hand.

**Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present or Past Simple Passive.**

1. The student (*ask*) to tell the story again.
2. Such mistakes usually (*make*) by even the best students.
3. Every morning the workers (*tell*) what they have to do.
4. Houses normally (*build*) of stone, brick and wood.
5. At last the problem (*solve*) to everyone's satisfaction.
6. A new museum last month (*open*).
7. A week ago two students of our group (*choose*) to take part in the sports contest.
8. Last Friday he (*meet*) at the railway station.
9. When Tom was young, he (*teach*) two languages.

**Ex. 4. Choose the Active or Passive Past Simple form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences.**

1. The film *Titanic* ... (*make*) in 1997.
2. People all over the world ... (*see*) it.
3. Thousands of tickets ... (*sell*) at the box office when it first opened.
4. The film ... (*praise*) by critics when it came out.
5. Almost everybody who ... (*see*) it liked it.
6. It ... (*direct*) by James Cameron.
7. It ... (*star*) by Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.
8. The film ... (*cost*) \$300 million to make.
9. The special effects ... (*create*) by a computer.
10. The film ... (*release*) on video a few months after its cinema release.

## Miscellaneous Practice

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (active/passive).

### A

A lot of things (1) ... (*change*) in my life since I (2) ... (*take*) a job as a baby-sitter a few months ago. Now I (3) ... (*spend*) every evening looking after children, so I (4) ... (*not/be*) out with my friends for weeks. I (5) ... (*find*) the job rather difficult at the beginning but now I (6) ... (*grow*) used to it already. My friends, however, say I (7) ... (*choose*) the wrong job but I (8) ... (*not / agree*).

### B

Susan (1) ... (*study*) interior design part time for three years and she (2) ... (*get*) her diploma next month. Since she (3) ... (*work*) in the same company for over ten years she (4) ... (*feel*) that she (5) ... (*need*) a change, so she (6) ... (*plan*) to open her own design business. She (7) ... (*start*) looking for an office next week, and she (8) ... (*hope*) she (9) ... (*find*) something in a good location and at a reasonable price. She (10) ... (*tell*) that she (11) ... (*be*) very talented and (12) ... (*assure*) that she (13) ... (*make*) a success of the business.

### C

It was a little before four o'clock in the morning. The sky and the sea (1) ... (*be*) dark so that the fisherman (2) ... (*have*) the feeling that he (3) ... (*trap*) in darkness from which he (4) ... (*can/escape*) only by a miracle. All night long the fisherman (5) ... (*work*) in his boat. The stars were the lighthouses by which he (6) ... (*guide*) himself in the dark. He was an old man and for the last thirty years he (7) ... (*live*) on the island. And now he (8) ... (*regard*) it as his own. It (9) ... (*become*) his habit to talk aloud to the stars. "I (10) ... (*like*) to be alone. When I (11) ... (*live*) among people I never (12) ... (*feel*) happy." The stars (13) ... (*twinkle*).

## D

Nelly was nineteen and she was a good girl. She (1) ... (*ride*) a bike as if she (2) ... (*invent*) it. She (3) ... (*still/ laugh*) heartily when she (4) ... (*bring*) the bike back to me. Soon I (5) ... (*feel*) the wind whip my face. The ground (6) ... (*rush*) below me and I (7) ... (*fly*) down the field. I (8) ... (*never/be*) in love and suddenly I (9) ... (*be*). I was so excited when I (10) ... (*give*) the bike back that my voice (11) ... (*rise*). “Why you (12) ... (*shout*)? You (13) ... (*not/ give*) the bike any more”, she said in an angry voice.

## E

I (1) ... (*walk*) along Piccadilly when I (2) ... (*realize*) that the man with a ginger beard, whom I (3) ... (*already/ see*) three times (4) ... (*follow*) me. To make quite sure I (5) ... (*walk*) on quickly, (6) ... (*turn*) right, then left and (7) ... (*stop*) suddenly at a shop window. The man (8) ... (*look*) a very respectable type and (9) ... (*wear*) good clothes and I wanted to find out if he (10) ... (*be*) a private detective. I (11) ... (*wonder*) if he (12) ... (*hire*) by the company which I (13) ... (*suspect*) of stealing our confidential information.

## F

Just a quick note before I leave for the airport. Sorry I (1) ... (*not/be*) in touch since Wednesday, but I (2) ... (*be*) busy getting ready all week, and I (3) ... (*not/collect*) my ticket yet from the travel agency. As soon as (4) ... (*get*) to Sydney I (5) ... (*write*) you a letter. I (6) ... (*never/be*) to Australia before but I (7) ... (*read*) a lot about it lately. It (8) ... (*sound*) great! I (9) ... (*be*) in Sydney by the end of next week, and then I (10) ... (*travel*) to Melbourne. I (11) ... (*be*) there for a month. By the time I (12) ... (*get*) back all my friends (13) ... (*forget*) me!

## G

Do you by any chance know where Bob is? I (1) ... (*look*) for him because I (2) ... (*just/ hear*) of a job that exactly (3) ... (*suit*)

him, but if he (4) ... (*not/ apply*) fairly soon of course he (5) ... (*not/get*) it. He (6) ... (*say*) he (7) ... (*go*) to France for a holiday and (8) ... (*promise*) to send me a postcard with his French address as soon as he (9) ... (*find*) a place to stay. But I (10) ... (*hear*) nothing since then, and (11) ... (*not/ know*) even whether he went to France or not. I (12) ... (*be*) very grateful if you (13) ... (*phone*) me.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### **Ex. 1. Confusable words (часто смешиваемые слова).**

#### **A**

**Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of *lie* or *lay*.**

1. For about an hour, I was just ... on the grass, staring up at the stars.
2. Your sweater will dry better if you ... it flat.
3. Why don't you ... down and rest for a while?
4. I ... the clean laundry at the foot of the bed.
5. Sometimes our cat ... on the sofa all afternoon.
6. Who ... the newspaper on top of the flowers?

#### **B**

**Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of *rise / raise* or *sit / set*.**

1. Steve ... to question the speaker.
2. Please ... in that large, comfortable chair.
3. Where were you ... in the theatre?
4. The price of clothing is constantly ... .
5. I ... in the dentist's office for 45 minutes.
6. ... the flag slowly.
7. Yesterday he ... there all day in the warm sun.
8. Have you been ... there long?
9. In about ten minutes, the bread will have ... enough.

10. Should I be ... these napkins to the right of the plates?
11. Aunt Meg always ... her dripping umbrella in the sink.
12. The elevator started to ... before I pushed the button for my floor.
13. If you ... before seven, you'll have plenty of time to walk to school.
14. I have ... in the back row all year long.
15. Who ... the blinds?
16. Keith was ... the checkers on the board when the telephone rang.
17. The cat has been ... on the new sofa again!
18. The temperature has been ... steadily for the past several days.
19. Our dog ... his head alertly as the mail carrier approached our house.

**Ex. 2. Choose the right word.**

1. When you reach the flats, ... your way to number 5 on the second floor.  
a) find                      b) walk                      c) make                      d) take
2. It's a difficult problem but I'm sure we'll ... a solution.  
a) do                          b) invent                      c) make                      d) find
3. Jenny greatly ... her mother.  
a) reminds                  b) resembles                  c) sees                      d) looks
4. If you know the answer, please ... your hand.  
a) put                          b) rise                          c) raise                      d) lift
5. Could you ... on a moment? I'll see if Peter is there.  
a) wait                          b) hold                          c) pass                      d) take
6. If I were you, I wouldn't ... my time reading that novel. It's awful.  
a) lose                          b) waste                          c) use                          d) spend
7. John can't be ten years old! He ... like a five-year-old most of the time.  
a) performs                  b) behaves                      c) displays                  d) shows

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## Раздел VII. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (MODAL VERBS)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### For Study

Модальные глаголы – это группа глаголов, которые обозначают не действие, а отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному смысловым глаголом в форме инфинитива. В сочетании с инфинитивом модальный глагол образует составное глагольное модальное сказуемое. Инфинитив после модального глагола употребляется без частицы **to**, за исключением модальных глаголов **have to**, **ought to**, **be to**. Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам (имеют единую форму для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа). Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модальных глаголов образуются без вспомогательного глагола (за исключением глагола **have to**).

### Can/Could/Be able to

Модальный глагол **can/could** употребляется для выражения способности /неспособности (ability) и возможности/невозможности (possibility) совершить действие в настоящем или прошедшем времени:

*She can speak English well.*

*I can't play golf.*

*Max could read at 4.*

*We can buy this book at any bookstore.*

Для выражения будущего времени, а также таких временных форм, как Present Perfect, Past Perfect, используется выражение **be able to**, которое часто называют эквивалентом модального глагола **can**:



*When you graduate, you'll be able to get a job.*

*I have been so busy that I **haven't been able** to make a telephone call since morning.*

Модальный глагол **can/could** часто употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия (*see, hear, taste, feel* и др.) и с глаголами умственной деятельности (*understand, realize* и др.):

*In the picture you **can see** a group of people.*

*She **could understand** us easily.*

Для указания на то, что действие в прошлом было успешно реализовано, в утвердительных предложениях чаще употребляется выражение **was/were able to** в значении *to manage to do smth*:

*Although it was dark, I **was able** to find the way.*

Глагол **can (could** – в косвенной речи при согласовании времен) часто употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для выражения разрешения, а в вопросительных предложениях – для выражения просьбы. В этом значении используется также форма сослагательного наклонения – **could**, которая придает высказыванию большую вежливость:

*Your pen **doesn't write**. You **can take** mine.*

*She said I **could take** her pen. Она сказала, что я **могу** взять ее ручку.*

***Can (Could)** I be of any help? (Могу ли я? ... Мог бы я? ...)*

***Can (Could)** you come a little later, please?*

В отрицательной форме **can't (couldn't** – в косвенной речи при согласовании времен) используется для выражения запрещения (*нельзя*):

*You **can't walk** on the grass.*

*She said that we **couldn't walk** on the grass. Она сказала, что **нельзя** ходить по траве.*

## May/Might

Модальный глагол **may (might** в форме прошедшего времени и сослагательного наклонения) употребляется в утвер-

дительных предложениях для выражения разрешения, а в вопросительных предложениях – для выражения запроса о разрешении совершения действия. Этот модальный глагол в данном значении носит официальный характер и менее употребителен в разговорной речи, чем **can (could)**:

*You **may** park your car in this area. (объявление)*

***May (Might)** I see the manager, please? (Можно мне? ...  
Мог бы я?...)*

Форма **may not** также носит официальный характер и употребляется для выражения отказа в разрешении совершить действие:

*You **may not** use the computer here.*

## Must

Модальный глагол **must** выражает долженствование, обязательную необходимость совершения действия (долг, настоятельный совет, приказание):

*You **must** attend classes every day.*

*I **must** work hard to improve my English.*

В отрицательной форме глагол **must** имеет значение категорического запрещения:

*You **mustn't** cross the street on the red light.*

**Must** в вопросительном предложении звучит как запрос об обязательной необходимости выполнения действия.

В отрицательном ответе на вопрос с глаголом **must** употребляется отрицательная форма модального глагола **needn't**:

***Must** I tidy my room now? – No, you **needn't**. You can do it later.*

## Have to

Модальный глагол **have to** используется для выражения необходимости / отсутствия необходимости совершения дей-

ствия в настоящем, прошедшем, будущем, обусловленного обстоятельствами.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы **have to** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do/did**:

*Does she have to change trains?*

*Yesterday I **didn't have to** get up early, because my classes began at 9.*

### Should/Ought to

Модальный глагол **should/ought to** употребляется для выражения совета, рекомендации, часто с оттенком морального долга в утвердительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:

*You **should** put on a warmer jacket.*

*We **ought to** obey traffic rules.*

*They **shouldn't** stay outdoors so long.*

***Should** I go shopping now?*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Match the items in column A to their synonyms in column B.**

#### **A**

1. You mustn't ...
2. You must ...
3. They ought to ...
4. May I ... ?
5. We should ...
6. He was able to ...
7. You needn't ...
8. You can't do it ...
9. We can go ...

#### **B**

- a He managed to ...
- b It is forbidden ...
- c It isn't necessary for you ...
- d They had better ...
- e You are obliged ...
- f Do you mind if ...
- g I advise you ...
- h You aren't allowed ...
- i Let's ...

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the modal verb *can* and *may*. Comment on their meaning.**

1. I hope she ... pass her exam next time.
2. He ... eat everything before he fell ill with ulcer.
3. Kate ... swim very well when she was young.
4. At last they ... reach the top of the mountain.
5. We ... sit in the garden for a while.
6. They ... put the fire out when another engine came.
7. A few years ago they ... hardly make both ends meet.
8. Mother said I ... go out with you.
9. In spite of the fog we ... catch the 2.30 train.
10. She said I ... have a look at the baby when it had been fed.
11. ... I ask you a question?
12. I ... help you with your homework after tea.
13. You ... have a car until you are older.
14. ... I have another cup of tea?
15. The interview was a disaster; I ... answer only half the questions.
16. You ... have a piece of cake if you want one.
17. I ... do the sum, mum. Will you help me?
18. You ... go out as soon as you tidy up your room.
19. ... I keep the book for another few days?
20. They ... afford to buy a car now.
21. Never put off till tomorrow what you ... do today.
22. I ... give you a definite answer yet.
23. Pupils ... use the swimming pool free of charge.
24. ... we take photographs at the museum?
25. ... I come in? – Yes, you may.
26. ... you give me a lift to the station?

**Ex. 3. Paraphrase these sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.**

1. I advise you to visit Florence when you are in Italy. (*should*)
2. Don't touch this bottle – the mixture is poisonous. (*must*)

3. There was no need to buy tickets – the museum was free on Sunday. (*have*)
4. He was forced to work during his holidays to earn his university fee. (*have*)
5. I didn't call a taxi because I had enough time to get to the station by bus. (*have*)
6. I recommend you to take an aspirin for your headache. (*should*)
7. Was it necessary to stay late at work yesterday? (*have*)
8. It's absolutely necessary to attend classes regularly. (*ought*)
9. You are obliged to listen to your teacher. (*must*)
10. You are forbidden to run in the corridors. (*can*)
11. I advise you to send them a letter of apology. (*ought*)
12. It's dangerous to cross the street on the red light. (*must*)
13. I advise you to carry this vase very carefully; it's fragile. (*must*)
14. You are allowed to play in the yard for a while. (*may*)

**Ex. 4.** Fill in *must, have to, ought to, can, be able to, should* in the correct form.

The other day when I was at the museum, a fire broke out! We (1) ... leave the building. We were told that we (2) ... panic as it was a small fire. They also said that we (3) ... all go outside. In the end they (4) ... to put out the fire themselves and they (5) ... to call the fire brigade. The police said that the museum (6) ...to have better security and all visitors (7) ... make sure they know where the fire exits are.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the Russian fragments using the modal verbs *must, have to, needn't, can, should / ought*. Comment on their meaning.

1. You (*должен*) take these tablets three times a day after meals.
2. You (*придется*) do a few more exercises on the use of the modal verbs.

3. Don't you think that he (*должен*) be more serious?
4. You (*следует*) follow the doctor's instructions.
5. There are no vegetables in the fridge. I think we (*придется*) to do without them.
6. You (*нельзя*) tell anybody about it. This is a secret between you and me.
7. He (*должен*) do your homework before you go out.
8. (*Надо*) I take an umbrella? – No, you (*не надо*). It's going to be a clear day today.
9. We (*должны*) order a taxi to take us to the station. We've got little time left.
10. You (*надо*) learn the poem by heart.
11. I (*должен*) remember to phone her tomorrow.
12. We (*пришлось*) walk home as our car had broken down.
13. You (*не надо*) worry about trifling things.
14. He (*пришлось*) stay up late last night, didn't he?
15. The pilot (*пришлось*) return to the airport for an emergency landing.
16. (*Надо*) he come tomorrow again? – No, he (*не надо*).
17. You (*придется*) work evenings and weekends.
18. All the children (*должны*) take part in the end-of-term school concert.
19. Young children (*не должны*) play with scissors.
20. Sally is always breaking things. She (*следует*) to be more careful.
21. I (*не придется*) get up very early tomorrow. Our classes begin at 10.
22. We (*не надо было*) do exercise 20 in writing as we had done it in class.
23. I (*не мог*) swim until I was five.
24. (*Можете*) you pass me that book, please?
25. We (*не надо*) leave yet – there's plenty of time.
26. Passengers (*нельзя*) smoke anywhere on the train.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Разговорные формулы

**Ex. 1. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Could you open the door for me, please?  
A Yes, I could.                      B Sure.
2. Can I go and play football now, please?  
A Not at all.                          B Yes, if you like.
3. Can I get you anything, madam?  
A No, you can't.                      B No, thank you. I'm just looking.
4. May I have some water?  
A Here you are.                        B I'm afraid, so.
5. Must I do it right now?  
A Not at all.                            B No, you needn't.
6. Could I have a word with you, please?  
A Yes, of course.                      B No, you couldn't.
7. Can you do the washing-up for me, please?  
A No, I may not.                        B No problem.
8. We could go for a walk this afternoon.  
A That's a nice idea.                    B No, we might not.

### Ситуативно-стилистические различия в лексике

**Ex. 2. The sentences below are from two letters – one formal and one informal – but they are mixed up. Decide which sentences are from each letter.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Thanks for the letter.                               | 4. I look forward to hearing from you. |
| 2. However, there are a few points which are not clear. | 5. Take care,                          |
| 3. Hi!  | 6. It was really interesting.          |

7. In this way we could discuss the matter further.
8. Dear Mr Turner,
9. Is it OK if I give you a ring sometime?
10. Would you mind if I phoned you?
11. But there are still one or two things I'm not sure about.
12. Thank you for your letter.
13. Anyway, write back soon.
14. S. Davies (Mr)
15. Simon.
16. It contained some very useful information.
17. Then we can talk about it.
18. Yours sincerely,



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## Раздел VIII. НАРЕЧИЕ (THE ADVERB)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Типы наречий и их место в предложении

For Study

По своему лексическому значению наречия подразделяются на следующие типы:

а) наречия места: *here, there, near, above, below, somewhere (anywhere), nowhere*, которые обычно стоят в конце предложения:

*We couldn't find him anywhere.*

*I didn't see him there.*

б) наречия времени *just, already, yet, today, yesterday, ever, ago, tonight, tomorrow, since*, которые могут занимать различную позицию в предложении:

*Have you ever been abroad?*

*They have already handed their tests (already).*

*I haven't (yet) checked my dictation (yet).*

*(Tomorrow) I'll visit him. (tomorrow).*

в) наречия частотности *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never*, которые, как правило, употребляются перед смысловым глаголом или именной частью именного составного сказуемого:

*She is always ready to answer.*

*It often rained last autumn.*

г) наречия образа действия *slowly, proudly, fast, well*, которые обычно употребляются после глагола:

*He ran very fast.*

*You did the test well.*

*Why are you walking so slowly?*

д) усилительные наречия *so, such, very, too* и другие, которые употребляются перед определяемым прилагательным, существительным или наречием, а наречие *enough* употребляется после прилагательных, наречий или глаголов, но перед существительными:

*She is very tired.*

*I'm so busy today.*

*She is such a clever girl.*

*The child is bright enough.*

*You haven't put enough sugar into the pie.*

Как видно из примеров, наречие *so* относится к прилагательному, а *such* – к существительному:

*The day is so beautiful.*

*It is such a beautiful day.*

В соответствии со своим значением наречие выполняет в предложении синтаксическую функцию обстоятельства, т.е. обстоятельства места, времени, частотности, образа действия и т.д.

### ***Practice***

#### **Ex. 1. Put the adverbs in brackets in the right place.**

1. He copies his homework from other students (*never*).
2. I didn't know you were busy (*so*).
3. I left school (*two years ago*). I haven't met my school friends (*since*).
4. He shows good manners (*always*).
5. Is she tired after classes? (*usually*).
6. He shows off in front of other people (*never*).
7. Where do you buy clothes? (*usually*).
8. They have lived all their life (*happily*).
9. Why do you speak coldly to people? (*so*).
10. Have you decided what course to take? (*yet*).
11. He has broken my favourite vase (*just*).

12. It's pleasant to walk on a good day like that (*so*).
13. Paul is late for classes (*sometimes*).
14. The coffee is not strong (*enough*).
15. When we arrived, they had had dinner (*already*).
16. He acted wisely (*very*).
17. It snowed hard the whole day (*yesterday*).
18. The film was frightening (*so*).
19. You are wearing beautiful shoes (*such*).
20. I've been put in a difficult situation (*never, such*).

**Ex. 2. Identify the adverbs and put them in the correct position in the sentence.**

1. She likes very much the theatre.
2. Dave was late yesterday for work.
3. Immediately the ambulance arrived.
4. They go usually jogging after work.
5. I was extremely tired last night.
6. They won easily the match because they brilliantly had played.
7. I forgot your birthday almost.
8. We luckily had taken an umbrella.
9. She eats always at the canteen.
10. He's been sacked recently only.
11. We are going to be unfortunately late.
12. We go rarely to bed before 11.30.

### Формы наречий и прилагательных

#### For Study

Большинство наречий образуется от прилагательных путем прибавления суффикса *-ly*, при этом, как видно из приведенных примеров, могут иметь место некоторые изменения в написании:

*nice – nicely, true – truly, bright – brightly, possible – possibly, angry – angrily* .

Некоторые наречия имеют две формы (с **-ly** и без **-ly**), но в большинстве случаев они различаются по значению:

**late** (поздно) – **lately** (в последнее время)

*Don't sit up late. I haven't seen Mike lately.*

**hard** (усердно, много) – **hardly** (едва)

*You must work very hard. I could hardly understand you.*

**near** (возле) – **nearly** (почти)

*Don't go far away, stay somewhere near. It's nearly time to start.*

**high** (высоко) – **highly** (очень)

*He lifted the ball high over his head. My father is a highly respected man.*

**sharp** (точно) – **sharply** (резко)

*They met at 5 sharp. The road turned sharply to the left.*

**easy** – **easily**

*I found the way easily. Take it easy. (Не принимай близко к сердцу.)*

Суффикс **-ly** не всегда является показателем наречия. Такие слова, как *friendly, lovely, lively, cowardly, silly* и некоторые другие, хотя и оканчиваются на **-ly**, являются прилагательными, а не наречиями (см. Раздел III. Имя прилагательное).

### Practice

**Ex. 1.** Complete the chart, forming adjectives from the given adverbs and adverbs from the given adjectives. Translate them into Russian.

Adjective	Adverb
wise	
quiet	
pretty	
ugly	

Adjective	Adverb
	early
	heavily
possible	
beautiful	
little	
	angrily
brave	
	truly
	powerfully
silly	
sad	
fast	
	illegally
honest	
long	

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences choosing between adjectives and adverbs.**

**A**

1. It was a *quiet/quietly* summer evening.
2. Think about it *careful/carefully* before you make a decision.
3. I like your flat because it is so *cosily/cosy*.
4. Almost all the countries in the world regard education as very *importantly/important*.
5. Since 2005, there's been a *steady/steadily* increase in tourism to this town.
6. Over the past few years, the quality of hotels has *steadily/steady* improved.
7. I'm having a *greatly/great* time at my cousins'.
8. I *true/truly* believe this to be the finest novel ever written.

9. He looked at me *strange/strangely* as if he had never seen me before.
10. She is sure to be promoted. The boss thinks very *high/highly* of her.
11. The man looked *thoughtful/thoughtfully* around the room.
12. I didn't have to wear a suit last night – it was an *informal/informally* dinner.
13. You should have *easy/easily* phoned me and said where you were.
14. The article wasn't *careful/carefully* researched and contained *wrong/wrongly* information.
15. Your advertisement sounds too good to be *true/truly*.

## B

1. I *hardly/hard* see him these days.
2. You'd better work *hard/hardly* if you want to keep your job.
3. Ask Sue what this word means – her Italian is really *well/good*.
4. Why did he come home so *lately/late*?
5. She's made good progress in the language *late/lately*.
6. The sport event was *good/well* organized.
7. We've worked *hardly/hard*. It's time for a *short/shortly* break.
8. Henry was standing *nearly/near* enough to hear what they said.
9. It took *near/nearly* two hours to complete the task.
10. They've made remarkable progress in medical science *late/lately*.
11. I thought the film was *pretty/prettily* awful.
12. She greeted me and smiled at me *pretty/prettily*.
13. I'm *pretty/prettily* sure he will say "yes".
14. They arrived half an hour *late/lately*.
15. The students in this school are all *high/highly* intelligent.
16. I glanced at her *sharp/sharply*, but said nothing.

### Ex. 3. Correct mistakes where necessary.

1. Why are you so unfriendly to people?
2. I like sitting nearly the fire.
3. His grandfather is a highly respected surgeon.
4. Be careful! You nearly crashed into the tree.
5. The zoo is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
6. The organization holds month meetings.
7. I can hardly remember her face.
8. I didn't expect you to behave so unfriendly.
9. The cat was near run over.
10. Funny enough, my sister and I have chosen the same present for our mother's birthday.

## Степени сравнения наречий

### For Study

Наречия, как и прилагательные, имеют три степени сравнения: **положительную** (*positive*), **сравнительную** (*comparative*) и **превосходную** (*superlative*).

### Образование степеней сравнения наречий

Наречие	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly	as carefully as not quickly as	<b>more</b> carefully <b>more</b> quickly	<b>most</b> carefully <b>most</b> quickly
Наречия, совпадающие по форме с прилагательными	as fast as as hard as not so early as	<b>faster</b> <b>harder</b> <b>earlier</b>	<b>fastest</b> <b>hardest</b> <b>earliest</b>
Наречия, образованные не по правилам	as badly as as well as not as little as not as much as	<b>worse</b> <b>better</b> <b>less</b> <b>more</b>	<b>worst</b> <b>best</b> <b>least</b> <b>most</b>

*I work as much as you do.*

*Kate drives more carefully than Jack.*

*I think my granny gets up the earliest of us all.*

После наречия в сравнительной степени употребляется союз **than**:

*Can't you run faster than that?*

Наречия в превосходной степени употребляются как с определенным артиклем, так и без него:

*Ann reacted (the) quickest.*

Употребление наречий в превосходной степени не является типичным для английского предложения; наиболее употребительными из них являются *best*, *worst*, *most*. Вместо наречия в превосходной степени чаще используются такие сравнительные конструкции, как *than anyone*, *than anything*:

*You can do the job better than anyone else can.*

Типичным случаем для английского языка является сравнительная конструкция *the more ... the better*, которая может употребляться как в функции определения (прилагательное), так и в функции обстоятельства (наречие):

*The older she gets, the wiser she becomes.*

*The more you read in English, the better you know the language.*

## **Practice**

### **Ex. 1. Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.**

1. Of all the children Nick runs ... (*fast*).
2. If you had tried ... (*hard*), you might have even come first.
3. Walk a little ... (*quickly*), we are going to be late.
4. In his youth he used to play tennis much ... (*well*).
5. You look tired. You should go to bed ... (*early*).
6. At that time it began raining ... (*heavily*).



7. I don't speak English as ... (*fluently*) as you do.
8. The teacher said I must write ... (*carefully*) not to make so many spelling mistakes.
9. I think you know the way as ... (*well*) as I do.
10. It was ... (*soon*) said than done.
11. I'm sorry to say but you play badminton ... (*badly*) of all.
12. Can you come back as ... (*soon*) as possible?
13. These days he takes things much ... (*seriously*) than he used to a few years ago.
14. How much ... (*far*) do we have to walk?
15. As the exams got ... (*near*), he worked ... (*hard*) and ... (*hard*).
16. ... (*long*) I carried the box, (*heavy*) ... it became.
17. ... (*close*) students get to their exams, ... (*nervous*) they become.
18. I can't hear you. Can you speak a little ... (*loud*), please?
19. Paul rowed ... (*quick*) of all and won the race .
20. ... (*high*) he jumped, ... (*loud*) the crowd cheered.
21. It rained ... (*hard*) and ... ( *hard*) until the river burst its banks.
22. It happened when we .... (*little*) expected it.
23. Which did you like ... (*well*) the music or the dancing?
24. It is snowing ... (*heavy*) today than yesterday.

### Инфинитивные конструкции с наречиями “too” и “enough” в английском языке

#### For Study

Конструкция “**too** + adjective + Infinitive” употребляется, когда говорится о чрезмерной степени какого-либо качества (признака) для выполнения данного действия:

*I'm too tired to go there.*

Конструкция “adjective + **enough** + Infinitive” употребляется, когда говорится о степени качества или признака, достаточной / недостаточной для выполнения действия:

*He is clever enough to understand your joke.*

## ***Practice***

**Ex. 1.** Transform the following sentences using the infinitive construction with *too* and *enough*.

1. This novel is so short that it can be read in a few hours.
2. He is so rich that he can afford a yacht.
3. He spoke so fast that it was impossible to understand him.
4. The tea is so hot that it's impossible to drink it.
5. She ran so slowly that she couldn't win the race.
6. The film was so boring that it was impossible to see it to the end.
7. The suitcase was light and it was easy to carry it.
8. I was so astonished that I couldn't utter a sound.
9. The room is very spacious and it was possible to hold a party in it.
10. I know him very well, I can trust him.
11. The wind was so strong that it blew down the roofs of the houses.
12. I was lucky. I always got the highest marks at the exams.
13. The question was so easy that it was possible to answer it straight away.
14. He is so old, he could be her grandfather.
15. The orange you gave me was so sour that it was impossible to eat it.

## **ЛЕКСИКА**

### **Словообразование (Word building)**

#### **Образование наречий, прилагательных и глаголов с помощью отрицательных префиксов**

Для образования наречий, прилагательных и глаголов с отрицательным значением используются отрицательные префиксы **un-**, **in-**, **im-**, **ir-**, **il-**, **dis-**, **mis-**.

## Practice

### Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using the opposites of the words in brackets.

1. They are so ... (*patient*) and they ... (*agree*) with everything I say.
2. Is it ... (*legal*) to park here?
3. You've been ... (*inform*).
4. I'll ... (*pack*) my bags later.
5. He's an ... (*loyal*) and ... (*responsible*) worker.
6. Are you going to ... (*wrap*) the present now?
7. You always seem to ... (*understand*) me.
8. I've never met such ... (*honest*) and ... (*friendly*) people.
9. She's very ... (*tolerant*). It's hard to deal with her.
10. We were ... (*lucky*) – the hotel was ... (*comfortable*) and very ... (*convenient*) for the beach.
11. The postal service here is very ... (*reliable*) and ... (*efficient*).
12. I've never seen such an ... (*interesting*) programme.
13. Is it ... (*visible*) without a microscope?
14. The magician made the rabbit ... (*appear*) in a hat.
15. I think it's ... (*possible*) to do this ... (*correctly*).

### Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1. Three people have been questioned in connection with ... of a four-year-old girl in Brighton. (*appear*)
2. Reddening and a rash is an ... symptom of skin allergy. (*mistake*)
3. The students never know what their maths teacher will do and it's this ... that makes their maths lessons exciting. (*certain*)
4. I can't understand it; his behaviour is completely ... . (*logical*)
5. He would be better at his job if he took his time and wasn't so ... . (*patience*)

6. He didn't even thank you for all that you had done for him.  
How ... of him! (*gratitude*)
7. My mother ... of every boyfriend I bring home. (*approve*)
8. His hair was of an ... orange colour. (*nature*)
9. Everything was in ... but nothing seemed to be stolen.  
(*order*)
10. It was very ... of you not to write and thank them. (*polite*)

**Ex. 3. Use the appropriate negative form of the words in the box to complete the text.**

pleasure ability bear possible health resist justice popular
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The Government has decided to take the (1) ... decision to ban smoking in a lot of public places. Though a lot of people find smoking (2) ..., and though experts all agree it is (3) ... and that it costs the state a lot to treat victims of smoking, there are still many people who get pleasure from the habit and find smoking (4) ... when they are in company. However, it is now (5) ... to deny the antisocial nature of the habit.

Smokers who are (6) ... to stop smoking will be obliged to enjoy their pastime in private and may feel the new measures are (7) ..., but for passive smokers for whom a room full of smoke is (8) ... they will come as a breath of fresh air.

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## Раздел IX. ПРЕДЛОГ (THE PREPOSITION)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

For Study

**Предлог** – это служебное слово, указывающее на отношение существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении. По своему лексическому значению предлоги подразделяются на предлоги **места, времени, направления, движения, причины, образа действия** и т.д.

#### **Предлоги места (Prepositions of place)**

<b>on</b> – на ( <i>на поверхности</i> )	on the table, on the window sill, on the bench, on the floor, on the porch, on the ceiling, on the coast, on board the ship, on page 3, on the map, on the pavement, on an island
<b>at</b> – в, у, на	at the station, at university, at 23 Oxford St., at the office, at my place, at the meeting, at the table, at the bus stop, at the corner (on the corner), at home, at the top/bottom, at work
<b>in</b> – в, на	in the country, in the room, in the street, in town, in bed, in the sky, in hospital, in the sun, in a hotel, in the shade, in the dark, in the armchair, in a book, in a queue, in the middle, in the suburbs

<b>between</b> – между ( <i>двумя</i> )	between two armchairs, between Kate and Ann
<b>among</b> – среди	among the pupils, among the people
<b>above</b> – над	above the piano, above the door
<b>below</b> – под	below the surface of the water, below average
<b>in front of</b> – перед	in front of the house, in front of the students
<b>behind</b> – за ( <i>позади</i> )	behind the house, behind me
<b>over</b> – над	over the mirror, over the sofa
<b>under</b> – под	under the bed, under the table
<b>near</b> – около	near the window, near the office
<b>beside</b> – рядом	beside the tree, beside the house
<b>by</b> – у	by the window, by the lake
<b>opposite</b> – напротив	opposite the sofa, opposite the fireplace
<b>across</b> – через, вдоль	across the river, across the street
<b>inside</b> – внутри	inside the house, inside the envelope
<b>outside</b> – снаружи	outside the house, outside the door
<b>round</b> – вокруг	round the table, round the corner

### Предлоги времени (Prepositions of time)

<b>on</b> – в	on Saturday, on a warm summer day (night, etc.), on arrival
<b>in</b> – в, через	in 1945, in July, in the past, in future, in a month, in the night, in the morning, in no time

<b>at</b> – в	at 3 o'clock, at night, at noon, at the moment, at the weekend, at midnight, at the same time, at present, at times
<b>by</b> – к	by October, by 5 o'clock, by that time
<b>from ... till</b> – с ... до	from 2 till 4
<b>from ... to</b> – с ... до	
<b>since</b> – с	since the very morning, since last year
<b>for/over/in</b> – в течение	for/over/in the last few years, for 2 years
<b>during</b> – во время	during the break, during the holiday
<b>within</b> – за	within a week, within this period
<b>till (until)</b> – до	till September, till the end of the year
<b>before</b> – до	before lunchtime, before winter
<b>after</b> – после	after classes, after the war

### Предлоги направления (Prepositions of direction)

<b>to</b> – к, в	to the seaside, to the park
<b>into</b> – в ( <i>внутрь</i> )	into the room, into the car
<b>from</b> – от, из, с	from work, from Minsk
<b>out of</b> – из ( <i>изнутри</i> )	out of the bag
<b>along</b> – вдоль	along the street, along the river
<b>across</b> – через	across the river, across the street
<b>through</b> – через	through the crowd, through the forest
<b>for</b> – в	for Moscow, for Australia
<b>up/down</b> – вверх/вниз	up the stairs, down the street

## Устойчивые словосочетания с существительным с предлогом “in” (Prepositional phrases with “in”)

in advance – заранее	in the open air – на свежем воздухе
in a good (bad) mood – в хорошем (плохом) настроении	in the sun – на солнце
in any case – в любом случае	in the tree – на дереве
in comparison (with) – по сравнению (с)	in one’s opinion – по мнению кого-либо
in conclusion – в заключение	in other words – другими словами
in good (bad) condition – в хорошем (плохом) состоянии	in particular – в частности
in danger – в опасности	in person – лично
in debt – в долгу	in practice (theory) – на практике (в теории)
in detail – детально	in private (public) – лично (публично)
in fact – фактически	in reality – в действительности
in fashion – в моде	in secret – по секрету
in general – в общем	in short – вкратце
in honour of – в честь	in stock – в наличии
in a hurry – в спешке	in good (bad) taste – с хорошим (плохим) вкусом
in ink (pencil) – чернилами (карандашом)	in tears – в слезах
in love (with) – быть влюбленным (в)	in time – вовремя
in a mess – в беспорядке	in vain – напрасно
in the picture – на картинке	in writing – письменно

## Устойчивые словосочетания с существительным с предлогом “on” (Prepositional phrases with “on”)

- on average – в среднем
- on business – в командировке
- on behalf of – от имени
- on the contrary – наоборот, напротив



on a diet – на диете  
on fire – в огне  
on foot – пешком  
on the one hand – с одной стороны  
on the other hand – с другой стороны  
on horseback – верхом на лошади  
on holiday – на каникулах  
on an excursion – на экскурсии  
on good (bad) terms – в хороших (плохих) отношениях  
on the left (right) – слева (справа)  
on the market – на рынке  
on one's own – самостоятельно  
on the phone – по телефону  
on the radio – по радио  
on sale – в продаже  
on second thoughts – передумав  
on the street – на улице  
on time – вовремя  
on top of – наверху, на вершине  
on the way – по пути  
on the whole – в целом

**Устойчивые словосочетания с существительным с предлогом “at”**  
**(Prepositional phrases with “at”)**

at the age of 20 – в возрасте 20 лет  
at the beginning of – в начале  
at breakfast (lunch, dinner) – за завтраком (обедом, ужином)  
at all costs – любой ценой  
at the crossroads – на перекрестке  
at dawn – на рассвете  
at dusk – в сумерках  
at the end of (*but in the end = finally*) – в конце (*чего-л.*)  
at first – сначала  
at first sight, at a glance – с первого взгляда  
at hand – под рукой

at heart – в душе  
at last – наконец  
at least – по крайней мере  
at the latest – самое позднее  
at a loss – в недоумении  
at once – сразу  
at random – наугад  
at any rate – во всяком случае  
at sunset – на закате солнца

### ***Practice***

**Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate prepositions of *time, place* and *movement*.**

1. I wanted to go ... the park ... foot, but my sister insisted that we should go ... taxi because it was far away. However, once we were ... the taxi, we realized that it would have been quicker to walk because there was so much traffic.
2. ... the morning we went ... the museum and then had lunch ... the cafeteria.
3. Look, you have mud ... your shoes. Wipe them ... the mat before you come ... the house.
4. They went ... the restaurant and sat down ... a corner table.
5. I've got to go ... town this morning but we can meet later ... the morning, ... John's house.
6. I was sitting ... the waiting-room when, who do you think, came ... the room?
7. The coffee's ... the table and there's some sugar ... the cupboard if you want some.
8. The film starts ... eight o'clock and I'd like to be ... the cinema ... time to see the start of the film.
9. Is there anything ... the television this evening? Have a look in the paper – I think the TV guide is ... the back page.
10. She was standing ... the queue ... the bus stop, with her back ... me.

11. I had never been ... the United States before so, when we arrived ... Kennedy airport ... that spring morning last year, I felt very excited.
12. I haven't seen Mike ... last year.
13. ... classes, ... 2 o'clock we usually go ... the swimming pool.
14. The shop is open ... nine o'clock most evenings.
15. I'll be working in the library ... 3 ... 5. Then I'll go ... home.
16. The new road should be completed ... the end of the year.
17. Come home straight ... the performance.
18. Do you believe in life ... death?
19. Sam threw the ball ... his sister.
20. Nick received a parcel from home the day ... yesterday.

**Ex. 2. Complete the text with the correct prepositions.**

of with at without in for about to
---------------------------------------

The invention ... the telephone is one of the most important of the twentieth century.

... it, we wouldn't have had faxes, email or the Internet.

Alexander Graham Bell was born ... 1847 ... Scotland. He was educated ... Edinburgh and London Universities. In 1870, he emigrated ... Canada, where he taught people who couldn't speak or hear. Having learnt a lot ... how sound is transmitted, he became increasingly interested ... the idea ... transmitting speech.

Finally, in 1876, while working ... his assistant, Thomas Watson, his dream became a reality. He had waited so long ... this moment, and finally it had arrived. The words "*Watson, come here; I want you,*" were the first ever to be transmitted.

**Ex. 3. Complete the text with the correct prepositions.**

from by of with to  
in for at

Agatha Christie is among the greatest 20<sup>th</sup> century detective writers. Born ... Devon, she was educated ... home ... her mother. She started writing as a child, when recovering ... an illness and her mother told her to write a story. "Don't say you can't, of course, you can!" her mother instructed. Agatha Christie's two famous detectives are Hercule Poirot, a Belgian, who is famous ... his round face ... its prominent moustache and Miss Jane Marple, an elderly spinster, who lives ... small English village. She finds evidence ... criminal activities ... the most unlikely places, and uses her knowledge ... human nature to solve mysteries that often puzzle the local police force. Agatha Christie once said that as she knew nothing about guns and revolvers, her victims were usually killed ... a blunt instrument, or poison. Although she provides clues to help her readers, when you get ... the end of one of her books, you are often surprised ... the murderer's identity.

**Устойчивые предложные сочетания  
с прилагательными и существительными**

**For Study**

В сочетаниях «прилагательное + предлог + существительное/герундий» в функции дополнения и «существительное + предлог + существительное/герундий» в функции определения в английском языке первый элемент словосочетания (прилагательное/существительное) требует после себя определенного предлога. Предлог в этом случае зависит от конкретного прилагательного или существительного, так называемого "dependent preposition":

*Are you fond of gardening?*

*I'm afraid of darkness.*

*She is keen on music.*

Некоторые из наиболее употребительных прилагательных и существительных с предлогами даны в следующих списках.

### ***Прилагательные***

afraid of	full of
allergic to	gifted for
amazed at / with	good to smb.
angry with smb.	grateful to smb. for smth
ashamed of	guilty of
(un)aware of	happy about
bad (good) at	harmful to
bored with	ignorant of/about
busy with	ill with
capable of	impressed by/with
close to	interested in
covered with / in	irritated by
cruel to smb.	jealous of
curious about	keen on
delighted with	kind to
different from	married to
disappointed with / about	obedient to smb.
doubtful about	obliged to smb. for smth.
dressed in	patient with
envious of	pleased with
excited about	(im)polite to
experienced in	popular with
familiar to smb.	proud of
familiar with (= have knowledge of)	ready for
famous for	related to
fond of	rich in
friendly with / to	rude to
frightened of	satisfied with

scared of  
serious about  
shocked at/by  
short of  
similar to  
skilled in  
sure of/about  
surprised at/by  
suspicious of

sympathetic to  
terrified of  
thankful for  
tired of (doing smth)  
typical of  
upset about  
used to (doing)  
worthy of smth.  
wrong with smb.

### *Существительные*

answer to smth.  
cause of  
comparison between  
confidence in  
contribution to  
cure for  
damage to  
demand for  
difficulty in / with  
difference between  
discussion about / on  
excuse for  
expert at / in / on  
failure in  
idea of  
(make an) impression on smb.  
information about/on  
interest in  
invitation to

knowledge of  
lack of  
opinion of  
(take) pity on smb.  
(take) pleasure in  
(have the) pleasure of  
(take) pride in  
reason for  
reputation for  
research on  
respect for  
responsibility for  
(be) in search of  
smell of  
solution to  
talent for smth.  
(have) taste in  
trouble with

### *Practice*

**Ex. 1. Choose the correct preposition after adjectives and nouns.**

1. He is absolutely ignorant *for / about / to* British history.
2. She is very pleased *of / for / with* her new flat.

3. My next door neighbour is related *for / with / to* a famous actor.
4. His lack *in / of / for* money meant that he had to sell his car.
5. I'm quite satisfied *about / with / by* my new television.
6. My dress is similar *with / to / for* the one Sally bought.
7. We're in a difficult situation, but I hope we'll find a solution *for / at / to* our problem soon.
8. She is tired *from / of / by* working in the garden all day.
9. The wet weather is typical *of / to / from* England.
10. What was the cause *for / of / in* the accident?
11. Cathy was upset *about / from / with* missing the train.
12. He had difficulty *in / at / with* understanding her.
13. Pisa is famous *by / for / with* its Leaning Tower.
14. We were grateful *to / - / for* you *with/at/for* your help.
15. He was found guilty *at / of / for* six robberies.
16. She is fond *of / about / with* her grandchildren.
17. The plumber was an expert *at / for / about* unblocking drains.
18. Her failure *at / in / with* the exams disappointed her.
19. There's no excuse *of / for / at* his terrible behaviour.
20. Smoking is harmful *to/in/for* one's health.
21. He is an expert *in / at / with* Middle-Eastern mythology.
22. Are you afraid *by / with /of* the dark?
23. Our first priority is to maintain the customer's confidence *for / in / of* our product.
24. She was angry *at / with / on* me *at / for / about* not telling her the news.
25. Canterbury is famous *of / for / with* its cathedral.
26. Einstein was awarded a Nobel prize for his contribution *for / to / in* science.
27. Bill is jealous *at / of / with* me because they say I'm clever than him.
28. I'm very proud *in / of / with* my two daughters.
29. Don't you realize the damage these chemicals are doing *for / to / at* our environment?

30. I'm disappointed *by / with / at* you. I thought I could trust you.
31. You're very different *by / from / with* your brother. I thought you'd be similar *to / at / by* each other.
32. Are you excited *at / about / with* going on holiday?
33. Is there any effective cure *of / for / in* cancer?
34. Visitors to Britain aren't used *to / - / at* driving on the left.
35. Visitors to hot countries need to be aware *at / of / for* the risk of malaria.
36. You should be ashamed *for / of / with* what you have done.
37. Who is responsible *of / for / with* this mess?
38. What's the reason *of / for / to* their arriving so late?
39. What's wrong *with / at / in* you? You don't look well.
40. All the employees show great pride *in / of / on* their company.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Словообразование (Word building)

**Ex. 1.** Fill in the gaps using the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

#### A

1. We have a ... weekend; it was thoroughly ... (*love, enjoy*).
2. It's a very ... climate; the weather can be completely ... from one day to the next (*change, differ*).
3. He never remembers my birthday; I don't know why he is so ... (*forget*).
4. Appearances can be ... . He might look ... but really he is gentle as a lamb (*deceive, aggression*).
5. You are 25 years old and you are acting like a spoilt schoolboy. Stop being so ... (*child*).
6. He looked terrible – too much work and too many ... nights (*sleep*).



7. A ... friend will stand by you through good and bad times (*loyalty*).
8. John is a very ... child and refuses to do what he is told (*obey*).
9. Sharon is a perfect employee; hardworking and ... (*response*).
10. My friend was so ... about her dance class, that I decided to go along as well (*enthusiasm*).
11. My father has always believed that a good job is the key to a ... life (*meaning*).
12. The ... flag features a maple leaf (*Canada*).
13. It was rather ... of you to take the last piece of cake (*self*).
14. Such behaviour is not ... in our school under any circumstances. (*accept*).
15. She uses an ... amount of make-up, which doesn't make her look more beautiful anyway (*believe*).

## B

The families in our street are slowly being driven mad by the (1) ... of the inhabitants of No.13 to have any form of (2) ... with them. The trouble started over what is known as noise (3) ... . Every evening, the (4) ... neighbours used to turn up the volume on the TV so loud that no one in the (5) ... was able to hear anything else. Not knowing what (6) ... to take, local residents held a meeting to see if anyone had any (7) ... as to how to deal with the problem. A (8) ... was made to send a number of people to talk to the family in No.13 and ask them (9) ... to turn their music down after six in the evening. Unfortunately the visit did not turn out to be (10) ..., as the inhabitants of No.13 refused to talk to them. So, on the (11) ... of local police, the matter is now in the hands of the court.

refuse  
 communicate  
 pollute  
 think  
 neighbour  
 act  
 suggest  
 decide  
 polite  
 success  
 advise

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## Раздел X. СОЮЗ (THE CONJUNCTION)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

For Study

**Союзы** – это служебные слова, указывающие на характер связи между словами, словосочетаниями и предложениями. В соответствии с наличием сочинительной и подчинительной синтаксической связи различаются **сочинительные** и **подчинительные** союзы. К сочинительным союзам относятся **and, but, or, yet, moreover, nevertheless** и некоторые другие. Они используются для связи частей сложносочиненного предложения, которые характеризуются структурной завершенностью и относительной смысловой самостоятельностью, а также для связи однородных членов предложения:

*I left home with my parents **and** we drove to the local airport. I felt confident **and** excited.*

*There's usually a lot of rain in the streets of London **but** that doesn't stop British people from going shopping.*

Подчинительные союзы употребляются в сложноподчиненных предложениях и указывают на характер смысловой связи между главным и придаточным, т.е. указывают на тип придаточного предложения.

Придаточные предложения подразделяются на **дополнительные, определительные, обстоятельственные**. Внутри обстоятельственных предложений различаются обстоятельственные придаточные предложения **времени, условия, причины, цели** и т.д.

- Дополнительные и определительные придаточные предложения присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью союзов **that, what, who (whom), which, whose, where**,

**when, why** и другие, которые совпадают по форме и значению с относительными местоимениями и наречиями:

*I know **(that)** she is very busy now. (дополнительное)*

*I don't understand **what** you mean. (дополнительное)*

*I wonder **whose** shoes they are. (дополнительное)*

*She's the girl **who (that)** I've told you about. (определятельное)*

- Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения времени употребляются с союзами **when, while, after, before, as soon as, till (until), since**:

*They waited **until** he returned.*

*I'll come to see you **after** my classes are over.*

*We haven't seen each other **since** we finished school.*

- Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения условия употребляются с союзами **if, in case, unless** и т.д.:

*She'll get upset **if** you don't write to her.*

*We'll go for a walk **unless** it rains.*

- Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения причины вводятся союзами **because, as, since**:

*She doesn't attend classes **because** she is ill.*

*As my lessons begin at 8, I have to get up at half past six.*

***Since** it was getting dark I turned on the light.*

- Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения уступки вводятся союзами **in spite of/despite, though, although**:  
***Although** she didn't speak English, she seemed to understand everything.*

***Though** we had left the house rather late, we managed to come on time.*

***Despite the fact, that** she hadn't studied English before, she did quite well in this subject at college.*

- Подчинительные союзы могут совпадать по форме с предлогами и использоваться в простом предложении перед обстоятельством **времени, причины, следствия, сравнения, уступки** и т.д.:

*He came back later **than** usual.  
 Despite the heavy rain, they didn't cancel the excursion.  
 I'll come to see you **after** work.  
 He had to retire **because of** his illness.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Make sentences from the parts of the table using the conjunctions of time.**

1 We'll have coffee		your order has arrived.
2 He can't be offered a contract	as soon as	Martin's finished eating.
3 We'll move in	when	we've cleaned it.
4 We won't start playing football	after	the flat's been painted.
5 You can go to your room	until	it's stopped raining.
6 We'll let you know		he's completed his research.

**Ex. 2. Rephrase each sentence using the given conjunctions of time.**

**Example:** *He jumped out of bed the moment he woke up.*  
*As soon as ...*  
*He jumped out of bed **as soon as** he woke up.*

- Jane did some research before she wrote her report.  
**After**  
 Jane wrote her report ... research.
- Nick hurt his leg climbing a tree.  
**While**  
 Nick hurt his leg ... a tree.
- The shop will open at nine o'clock. The staff will have come in to work by then.  
**By**  
 The staff will have come in to work ... the shop opens.
- We can't go. We have to wait for the taxi to arrive.  
**Until**  
 We can't go ... arrives.

5. You'll come home at 6. I'll have laid the table by then.  
**By**  
 I'll have laid the table ... you come.
6. Sue bought the shoes only after she had made sure they fitted her.  
**Before**  
 Sue made sure the shoes fitted her ... them.
7. Mary broke the saucer washing the dishes.  
**While**  
 Mary broke the saucer ... the dishes.
8. First the children ate breakfast, then they went for a walk.  
**After**  
 The children went for a walk ... breakfast.
9. They saved money for their honeymoon, and then they got married.  
**Until**  
 They didn't get married ... for their honeymoon.
10. First I'll get the results of the experiment, then I'll contact you.  
**As soon as**  
 I'll contact you ... the experiment.

**Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.**

1. She was very tired, ... she couldn't sleep.  
 A although      B despite      C yet
2. He slept for eight hours, ... he was still tired.  
 A in spite      B but      C although
3. ... being hungry, I didn't eat anything.  
 A In spite      B Despite      C Because
4. Tom apologized ... he had forgotten Jane's birthday.  
 A because      B so      C when
5. Her shoes were too tight ... her feet hurt.  
 A as      B so      C since

6. ... she was hurt, she didn't say anything.  
A As                      B In spite                      C Although
7. Have a spare key cut ... you lose the original.  
A if                      B as                      C in case
8. I enjoyed the party, ... I didn't know anyone there.  
A as                      B even though                      C in spite
9. Laura had to walk all the way home ... she had missed the last bus.  
A despite                      B and                      C because
10. ... you finish your work, you can watch a cartoon.  
A So                      B As soon as                      C As
11. They enjoyed the walk ... it rained.  
A in spite                      B despite                      C in case
12. The voyage was cancelled ... the weather had changed for the worse.  
A so                      B despite                      C because
13. Wild animals are still killed for their skin ... hunting them is considered to be illegal.  
A as                      B because                      C although
14. I'll take some extra money ... Tom doesn't bring enough.  
A as                      B in case                      C if
15. ... the great danger, we decided to attempt the rescue.  
A Despite                      B However                      C Although
16. He knows he's damaging his health, ... he continues to smoke.  
A despite                      B yet                      C and
17. I arrive late at the cinema, ... I still got a good seat.  
A as                      B so                      C but
18. He decided not to do the computer course, ... it would have been useful for him.  
A although                      B as                      C however
19. ... he had set his alarm for 6 a.m., he was still late for work.  
A In spite                      B Although                      C However

20. ... I started reading a very interesting book, I stopped watching TV.  
 A Since                    B Despite                    C Although
21. ... the service was poor, the meal was delicious.  
 A As                    B Although                    C Since
22. We enjoyed the holiday ... of the cool and rainy weather.  
 A despite                    B since                    C in spite
23. I like Ann ... she sometimes annoys me.  
 A and                    B since                    C because but
24. The man fell off the ladder. ... , he wasn't hurt.  
 A Despite                    B Since                    C However
25. The alarm went off, ... he didn't wake up.  
 A yet                    B while                    C despite

**Ex. 4. Complete the sentences using one of the following conjunctions.**

if while because since  
 although after

I decided to enter for a half-marathon race (1) ... I wanted to set myself a challenge (2) ... I had never done a lot of running before, I had always enjoyed keeping fit. I got up an hour earlier every day so that I could run before leaving for work. Soon it took over my life. I even found I was thinking about running (3) ... I was supposed to be working. Immediately (4) ... the race was over, I said I'd never do it again. That was six months ago. Now I'm training for another one, and want to do a full marathon next year, (5) ... I'm fit enough. I'm really glad I took up running again. (6) ... I started training, I've not only made new friends but I feel so much better about myself.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### Выражение смысловой связности частей текста

Read the text and choose the suitable linking or parenthetical word from the box below to add at the beginning of each paragraph. There are three words too many.

Above all   And   Yet   As   All in all   But   Still   Apart

New York

FACTFILE New York City: population 7 million, incorporates five boroughs: Manhattan, Queen's, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island; total area 3,000 square miles; financial district centred on Wall Street.

1. ... regards New York's recent past in the 1960s and 1970s it faced a number of serious problems, such as a shortage, increasing crime, and several financial crises which brought the city close to bankruptcy. Its recovery was only possible due to the assistance of the federal government, but this has meant that the city authorities have given up a certain amount of financial independence.
2. ... the city had still maintained its importance as a financial centre both for the USA and for the world. It is the world's largest capital market and its chief financial centre. It is the home of the New York Stock Exchange, which is a reference point for stock markets all over the world. The American Stock Exchange and numerous commodity exchanges, which trade in gold, silver, oil, cotton and coffee, are also based in New York. It has about 25% of the international banking market. More than 38,000 major American corporations have their headquarters there.
3. ... from this New York is a big industrial centre. Its shipping industry handles 15% of the country's overseas commerce, and has attracted to the city the leading marine insurance companies. The city is also important for its



textile industry; from the nineteenth century's clothing workshops has come the modern fashion industry. Publishing, printing, food products and electrical equipment contribute to New York's industrial profile.

4. ... New York's service industries are of great importance. Business services such as advertising, management, public relations, commercial research and equipment rental, can all be found in the city. Educational facilities are excellent; more than 75 colleges and universities make the city an outstanding centre for higher learning and scientific research. With the location in the city of all national television networks and many American newspapers, New York is the communications centre of the country.
5. ... at the beginning of the 90s, there have been signs of a new financial crisis, major pauses of which are the weak property market and an insecure banking system. It remains to be seen if New York can recover from this threat to its financial future.

### **Выбор лексических единиц из синонимического ряда**

**Complete the sentences choosing the suitable answer.**

1. Kate refused to answer my question. She just looked at me and ... her head.  
A waved            B shook            C moved            D stirred
2. ... a way, I hope it rains tomorrow so that I don't have to play tennis. I hate playing tennis.  
A By            B In            C For            D With
3. I don't know why Lucy complains so much about her job. After all, no one ... her into taking it, did they?  
A insisted            B made            C brought            D pushed
4. ... warming is caused by an increase of gases in the atmosphere.  
A Earthly            B Global            C Worldly            D Universal

5. Fast cars and designer clothing don't ... me at all.  
 A impress      B imply      C express      D show
6. Peter is competing in the marathon tomorrow. We're all going to ... him up.  
 A encourage      B support      C cheer      D praise
7. If there's no room on the passenger seat, put your bags in the ... of the car.  
 A boot      B slipper      C shoe      D sock
8. I've spent a huge ... of money on CDs this week.  
 A bill      B multiplication      C sum      D addition
9. Apparently chimpanzees are now an ... species.  
 A extinguished      B endangered      C indifferent      D enabled
10. Mark certainly ... me by surprise when he came back from Australia. I wasn't expecting to see him ever again.  
 A took      B caught      C brought      D led

### Распознавание смысловых связей

Match the sentence beginnings (1-8) to the endings (a-h).

1. I am very relieved
2. Don't be ridiculous:
3. Determination and hard work are
4. I still get nervous
5. Some knowledge of languages is essential
6. Kate fulfilled her
7. I realize that
8. I can't stop
  - a. the key to success.
  - b. I upset you. Forgive me.
  - c. for this job
  - d. of course, I don't hate you!
  - e. sneezing
  - f. dream to become a vet
  - g. before an exam
  - h. to hear that you are well again

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## Раздел XI. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА (THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (VERBALS))

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### ГРАММАТИКА

For Study

В английском языке имеются три неличные формы глагола: **инфинитив** (the Infinitive), **герундий** (the Gerund), **причастие** (the Participle).

Неличные формы глагола по сравнению с личными не изменяются по лицам, числам и временам и не имеют категории наклонения.

Неличные формы глагола имеют грамматические формы залога, вида, и также выражают временную отнесенность к действию личного глагола-сказуемого (одновременность, предшествование).

### Формы и синтаксические функции инфинитива и герундия

#### Формы инфинитива

Вид \ Залог	Действительный	Страдательный
Indefinite	<i>He managed to get to the airport on time.</i>	<i>This medicine must be taken three times a day.</i>
Continuous	<i>She seems to be sitting in the garden.</i>	
Perfect	<i>I'm sorry to have caused you so much trouble.</i>	<i>He seems to have been offered a new job.</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>They turned out to have been waiting for you all this time.</i>	

## Формы герундия

Залог Вид	Действительный	Страдательный
Indefinite	<i>She is good at cooking.</i>	<i>No one likes being cheated.</i>
Perfect	<i>They succeeded in having won the match.</i>	<i>She complained about having been overcharged.</i>

Между инфинитивом и герундием имеется значительное сходство. Обе глагольные формы выполняют целый ряд синтаксических функций существительного, т.е. они могут употребляться в функции подлежащего, дополнения, определения, именной части именного составного сказуемого.

### Синтаксические функции инфинитива и герундия

	Инфинитив	Герундий
Подлежащее	<i>It is interesting to study language.</i>	<i>Swimming is his favourite pastime.</i>
Дополнение	<i>I'm glad to see you.</i>	<i>I suggest discussing the problem first.</i>
Определение	<i>He was the first to be examined.</i>	<i>What's the reason for your coming so late?</i>
Именная часть именного составного сказуемого (предикатив)	<i>His aim is to enter Linguistic University.</i>	<i>His hobby is painting still life pictures.</i>

Герундий, подобно существительному, может употребляться с притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже и с предлогами:

*I insist on his coming to the meeting.*

*She is proud of her son's studying at university.*

*I'm looking forward to hearing from you shortly.*

*She prefers travelling by car.*

Герундий **без предлога** употребляется после глаголов, требующих после себя прямого дополнения (*begin/start, finish, continue, mind, like/dislike, hate, prefer, feel like, need, avoid, suggest, regret, stop* и т.д.):

*It's started raining.*

*I don't feel like joining them.*

*Your car needs washing.*

*I hate causing you so much inconvenience.*

*Stop teasing your little sister, Mike!*

Герундий употребляется с **предлогом** после глаголов, требующих предложного дополнения (*insist on, object to, complain about, succeed in, blame for, prevent from, apologize for* и т.д.), а также после ряда прилагательных в функции именной части именного составного сказуемого (*be fond of, be keen on, be proud of, be happy about* и т.д.) и существительных в функции определения:

*Pat is fond of travelling light.*

*She is keen on cooking.*

*They were happy about having passed their English exam.*

*What's the reason for his misbehaving?*

*She took full responsibility for organizing the excursion.*

### **Употребление инфинитива с частицей "to" и без частицы "to"**

Инфинитив в английском языке может употребляться как с частицей **to**, так и без нее.

Инфинитив с частицей **to** употребляется в следующих случаях:

- после глаголов: *afford, allow, decide, hope, manage, promise, offer, persuade, order, warn* и др.:

*He can't afford to go on holiday.*

*She offered to help me with English.*

*I decided to take part in the contest.*

Некоторые из этих глаголов требуют дополнения перед инфинитивом:

*She allowed me to use her mobile phone.*

*I warned her not to go home alone.*

*I want you to check the test before you hand it in.*

- после некоторых прилагательных в предикативной функции (*anxious, careful, delighted, difficult, glad, interesting, kind, necessary, surprised, useful* и др.):

*I'm surprised to see you here.*

*It's necessary to attend classes regularly.*

- после существительных, неопределенных местоимений, порядковых числительных и прилагательного **last**. В этих случаях инфинитив употребляется в функции определения:

*He is a good man to deal with.*

*I see you have nothing to do.*

*She was the first to answer my question.*

*I was the last to speak.*

- с инфинитивом в функции дополнения, которому предшествует вопросительное слово:

*I don't know how to say it.*

*I haven't decided yet what subject to take.*

- с инфинитивом в функции обстоятельства цели (*to = in order to*):

*Read more English books to have a better command of the language.*

- в конструкциях с *too* и *enough*:

*She is too small to go to school.*

*She is wise enough to solve our problem.*

- после модальных глаголов *have (to), be (to), ought (to)*:

*Did you have to wait long?*

*We are to do this exercise orally.*

*You ought to be more responsible.*

- после глагола **used** в конструкции *used to do smth*:

*When I was a child I used to spend my holiday at my granny's.*

- в конструкции *to be going to do smth*:  
*What are you going to do after leaving school?*
- после *would like, would love* и т.д.  
*Would you like to join us?*

Инфинитив без частицы **to** употребляется в следующих случаях:

- после модальных глаголов, кроме *have to, be to, ought to*:  
*He could read at the age of 4.*  
*May I take your pen?*  
*You needn't worry about trifling things.*
- после глаголов чувственного восприятия *see, hear, notice, watch, feel*; глаголов *let, make, help* (в конструкции «сложное дополнение»):  
*I felt somebody touch my shoulder.*  
*Let me count it first.*  
*The smell of the pie made my mouth water.*
- после модальных выражений *would rather, had better*:  
*I'd rather send for a doctor.*  
*You'd better make a cup of strong tea.*
- в разговорной конструкции *Why not do smth*:  
*Why not cheer them up?*

### **Некоторые особенности употребления инфинитива и герундия**

Как инфинитив, так и герундий наряду с глагольными свойствами, обладают свойствами имени существительного, при этом глагольные свойства ярче проявляются у инфинитива, а именные свойства – у герундия.

Герундий как правило, употребляется для действий более обобщенного характера, а инфинитив – более конкретно-специфического характера. Это особенно проявляется в ситуациях после глаголов *to like, to love, to hate, to prefer, to allow, can't bear (stand)* и т.д.:

*I hate cheating people.*

*I hate to cheat him but I can't tell him the truth.*

По отношению к некоторым глаголам употребление инфинитива или герундия связано с изменением смысла всего предложения.

- Глаголы *to remember*, *to forget* употребляются с герундием для выражения прошедшего действия, а с инфинитивом – для выражения будущего действия:

*I've always remember spending my holiday in the Crimea.*

*Don't forget to wake me up at 7.*

*Remember to give my love to your parents.*

- Глагол *to stop* употребляется с герундием для выражения окончания действия, а с инфинитивом – для выражения временной остановки с целью начать новое действие:

*They stopped talking when the teacher entered the classroom.*

*I stopped to read an advertisement on the wall.*

- Глагол *to try* в сочетании с герундием обозначает «экспериментировать, делать очередную попытку», а в сочетании с инфинитивом обозначает «сделать усилие, одноразовую попытку»:

*Try taking an aspirin! I'm sure you'll feel better.*

*I tried to open the door but I couldn't.*

- Следует различать употребление конструкции *used to* с инфинитивом в значении регулярного действия в прошлом «бывало» и *to be used to* с герундием в значении «привыкать к чему-либо»:

*I used to spend my summer holiday in the village in my childhood.*

*I'm not used to being treated like that.*

- Следует помнить, что после глагола *to suggest* употребляется герундий, а не инфинитив:

*They suggested arranging a picnic on Sunday.*

- После глагола *to offer* употребляется инфинитив в значении «предложить свою услугу»:

*He offered to give me a lift.*

### **Practice**

**Ex. 1. Complete the sentences by using the Infinitive with or without the particle *to*.**



1. I must ... (*return*) the book to the library as soon as I have read it.
2. You ought ... (*make*) more of an effort at school.
3. I can hardly ... (*wait*) ... (*see*) you!
4. It's difficult ... (*read*) English books in the original.
5. You have ... (*be*) a pretty good cook ... (*get*) a job as a chef.
6. It's nearly 8. You are going ... (*miss*) your lesson.
7. There's no need ... (*rush*) – just take your time.
8. You'd better (*stop*) ... quarrelling now.
9. It's kind of you ... (*help*) us.
10. The soup is too hot ... (*eat*). You'd better ... (*cool*) it a bit.
11. You are not allowed ... (*walk*) on the grass here.
12. Why not ... (*join*) them? We could ... (*have*) a lot of fun there.
13. She is thoughtful enough ... (*send*) us a greetings card.
14. I'd like you ... (*think*) it over first.
15. It usually takes me an hour ... (*write*) an essay.
16. I have never heard him ... (*say*) anything of the kind.
17. They can hardly make both ends ... (*meet*).
18. Let me ... (*close*) the door, shall I?
19. They can't afford ... (*buy*) a car.
20. I'd rather ... (*let*) the children ... (*decide*) for themselves.
21. I showed them how ... (*use*) the computer.
22. Are you strong enough ... (*lift*) that box?

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or the Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary.**

**A**

1. He used ... (*think*) that life ended at 40, but now when he's 41, he knows it's not true.
2. Stop ... (*make*) such a terrible noise!
3. It's five in the morning. I'm not used ... (*get*) up this early.
4. It's impossible ... (*cut*) with this knife. It's blunt.
5. My father enjoys ... (*listen*) to jazz music.
6. I'm sorry ... (*hear*) that your mother isn't well.

7. Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help ... (*laugh*).
8. I couldn't help them ... (*find*) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
9. I'd like ... (*cook*) something special when guests come.
10. What do you feel like ... (*do*) tonight?
11. My dad promised ... (*buy*) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
12. I hate ... (*wait*) in queues. It really annoys me.
13. I looked forward ... (*see*) you again soon.
14. It's difficult ... (*concentrate*) when there's loud music playing on the radio.
15. We stopped for a while ... (*admire*) the scenery.
16. He can't afford ... (*hire*) a taxi every day.
17. Is it worth ... (*run*) such an awful risk?
18. Would you mind ... (*fetch*) another chair?
19. I offered ... (*pay*) for the meal, but she refused.
20. I'm sorry ... (*disturb*) you, but could you tell me the time?
21. My younger sister can't stop ... (*eat*) sweets.
22. He dislikes ... (*spend*) money on car repairs.
23. I remember ... (*go*) to Venice as a child.
24. Try ... (*call*) Mike on his mobile.
25. I suggested ... (*call*) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.
26. I can't stand ... (*wait*) in queues.
27. There used to ... (*be*) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.
28. He is Spanish so he's used ... (*drive*) on the right.
29. Did you remember ... (*send*) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
30. Have you tried ... (*read*) a book to help you to sleep?
31. Nowadays I'm used ... (*go*) to bed early.
32. He'll never forget ... (*see*) the Grand Canyon for the first time.
33. He offered ... (*drive*) me to the airport.
34. I'll stop ... (*lend*) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.
35. Maya stopped ... (*tie*) her shoelace.
36. John suggested ... (*go*) together in one car.

37. Will you stop ... (*make*) so much noise, boys?  
 38. It's difficult to get used ... (*sleep*) in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.  
 39. Linda offered ... (*look after*) my cat while I was out of town.  
 40. Could you please stop ... (*whistle*)? I'm trying ... (*concentrate*) on my work.

## B

I have always enjoyed (1) ... (*go*) skiing, so when I saw some people snowboarding, I decided (2) ... (*give*) it a try. It was more difficult (3) ... (*do*) than I had expected. At first I found that I could not (4) ... (*keep*) my balance on a board as easily as on skis, and it was almost impossible for me (5) ... (*go*) any distance without (6) ... (*fall*). I hate (7) ... (*fail*) at any sport, so I continued (8) ... (*try*) and I finally managed (9) ... (*go*) all the way down a slope without an accident. It was then that I realized what a great sport it is, and now I'd rather (10) ... (*go*) snowboarding than skiing any day. I'm really fond (11) ... (*ski*)!

## Сложное дополнение (Complex object)

### For Study

В ряде случаев инфинитив выполняет функцию дополнения в сочетании с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже, которое называет объект или лицо, совершающее действия:

*They haven't noticed **us** come in.*

*Они не заметили, как **мы** вошли.*

*I want **you** to do it on your own.*

*Я хочу, чтобы **ты** сделала это самостоятельно.*

В конструкции «сложное дополнение» наряду с инфинитивом может употребляться действительное причастие настоящего времени (Participle I). Конструкция «сложное дополнение с причастием» указывает на то, что действие

происходит в момент речи, в то время как конструкция «сложное дополнение с инфинитивом» употребляется для выражения завершенного действия:

*I saw him crossing the street.*

*Я видел, как он переходил улицу.*

*I saw him cross the street and enter the shop.*

*Я видел, как он перешел улицу и вошел в магазин.*

### ***Practice***

#### **Ex. 1. Say what your teacher make you do.**

**Example:** *hand in your homework on time*

*Our teacher makes us hand in our homework on time.*

1. write exercises neatly  
Our teacher ...
2. sit where you like in the classroom  
Our teacher ...
3. copy your friend's work (test)  
Our teacher ... .
4. look up unknown words in the dictionary  
Our teacher ... .
5. chew gum in class  
Our teacher ...
6. use mobile phones in class  
Our teacher ...
7. stand up when you answer a question  
Our teacher ...
8. wear earrings  
Our teacher ...
9. listen carefully  
Our teacher ...

#### **Ex. 2. Choose the correct variant.**

1. The teacher doesn't let ... in green ink.
  - a) we write
  - b) us to write
  - c) us write
  - d) our writing
2. We didn't hear ... in.
  - a) them come
  - b) they come
  - c) them to come
  - d) they to come
3. They watched ... football every weekend.
  - a) our playing
  - b) we to play
  - c) us play
  - d) us to play
4. Have you ever heard ... the saxophone?
  - a) he play
  - b) him play
  - c) him to play
  - d) he to play
5. I don't like ... .
  - a) girls to smoke
  - b) girls smoke
  - c) girls in smoking
  - d) girls to be smoking
6. She wanted ... their quarrel.
  - a) they to forget
  - b) them to forget
  - c) their forgetting
  - d) them forget
7. She couldn't make her little ... her.
  - a) son obeying
  - b) son's obeying
  - c) son to obey
  - d) son obey

8. What made ... your mind so soon?  
a) you change  
b) your changing  
c) you to change  
d) you to changing
9. I watched ... the bill and ... the cafe.  
a) they to pay, leave  
b) them pay, leave  
c) their pay, leave  
d) they paying, leaving
10. We didn't expect ... so soon.  
a) her return  
b) her returning  
c) her to return  
d) she to return

### Причастие (Participle I, Participle II)

#### For Study

Одной из неличных форм глагола является причастие, функционирующее в двух формах – **причастие настоящего времени**, или **действительное причастие** (*Present Participle* или *Participle I*), которое образуется путем прибавления окончания **-ing** к основной форме глагола: *bore – boring*, *enjoy – enjoying* (4-я форма глагола), и **причастие прошедшего времени**, или страдательное причастие (*Past Participle* или *Participle II*), которое образуется путем добавления окончания **-ed** к основной форме правильных глаголов: *move – moved*, *excite – excited* (3-я форма глагола). Неправильные глаголы имеют специальную форму для страдательного причастия (3-я форма глагола в таблице неправильных глаголов).

Оба вида причастия используются в английском языке для образования глагольных форм:

Participle I – для видовременных форм группы Continuous и Perfect Continuous;

Participle II – для видовременных форм группы Perfect и страдательного залога.

В качестве неличных форм глагола оба причастия выполняют функцию определения или именной части именного составного сказуемого:

*I was **bored** with the party.*

*The scene was **terrifying**.*

Различие в употреблении действительного и страдательного причастий Participle I и Participle II представляет определенную трудность для неносителей языка, особенно относительно причастий прошедшего времени, оканчивающихся на **-ed**. Следует помнить, что форма причастия, оканчивающаяся на **-ing**, означает признак, присущий данному лицу или предмету, а форма причастия, оканчивающаяся на **-ed**, обозначает состояние лица.

### ***Practice***

#### **Ex. 1. Choose between Participle I and Participle II.**

1. *Dissatisfying / Dissatisfied* with the money he was receiving, Sid decided to leave the company.
2. I'm quite *frightening / frightened* of my neighbour's dog. It seems very aggressive to me.
3. The Internet is an *amazed / amazing* source of information.
4. The pop star has a group of *dedicating / dedicated* fans who go to every concert he gives.
5. The writer's house contained a *fascinated / fascinating* collection of old photographs.
6. If I don't get enough sleep, I feel very *irritated / irritating* the following day.
7. Most young people today are very *interesting / interested* in their appearance.

8. Sarah said that she was rather *disappointing/disappointed* with her exam results.
9. John was really *exciting/excited* at the prospect of starting work.
10. The sea looked so *invited/inviting* that we dived straight in.
11. She was *thrilling/thrilled* when she received the news.
12. The students found the speech rather *bored/boring*.
13. Don't drum your fingers on the desk! It's so *annoyed/annoying!*
14. I never find fast food very *satisfied/satisfying*.
15. The report of the rail crash was *worried/worrying*.
16. We've won the first prize! How *amazed/amazing!*
17. The *involving/involved* people will be caught and severely punished.
18. I'm very *confusing/confused* what to do.
19. The police on the motorway are very busy *fining/fined* people for speeding.
20. We found the lecture *fascinating/fascinated* and we were all *amazing/amazed* to hear about the new discoveries in the medical field.
21. Grandmother was *exhausting/exhausted* after the trip; in fact, we all agreed that it had been a very *tiring/tired* day.
22. The exciting/excited children applauded loudly at the end of the show. They all found it very *amusing/amused*.
23. The latest reports on an increase in burglaries are *worrying/worried*; the residents of our area are terribly *frightening/frightened*.

**Ex. 2. Complete the letter choosing between Participle I and Participle II.**

Dear Viewpoint,

I am becoming increasingly ... (*worry*) about the quality of programmes on television. I have therefore decided to write to say how ... (*disappoint*) I am that you cannot think of anything more ... (*interest*) to offer the public.

I was very ... (*annoy*) to hear that you are planning to show even more police dramas, which many people find very ...



(bore), and I doubt whether any viewers will be ... (*amuse*) by your new (and probably very ... (*depress*)) hospital drama series.

A few years ago, there were far more ... (*fascinate*) documentaries and ... (*excite*) films on TV, but everything seems to have changed. I find it ... (*astonish*) that your standards have fallen so low, but, sadly, I am not ... (*convince*) that things will improve.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### **Займствованные слова с совпадающим значением в двух языках**

**Match the scientific words (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).**

- 1 antibiotic [ˌæntɪbaɪˈɒtɪk]
- 2 bacteria [bækˈtɪəriə]
- 3 DNA molecule [ˈdiːnəˈeɪmɒlɪkjʊːl]
- 4 electricity [ɪlekˈtrɪsɪtɪ]
- 5 galaxy [ˈgæləksɪ]
- 6 gene [dʒiːn]
- 7 gravity [ˈgrævɪtɪ]
- 8 human genome [ˈhjuːmən ˈdʒiːnəʊm]
  - a) microscopic organisms that cause disease
  - b) the force that attracts objects to the earth
  - c) an independent system of stars in space
  - d) all the genetic information about a human being
  - e) a chemical that carries genetic information
  - f) substance capable of killing bacteria
  - g) a form of energy (two types – static and current)
  - h) a unit of heredity

### **Выбор лексических единиц из синонимического ряда**

**Read the text and choose the correct words.**

My cousin Jade is now a *respected/respectable* fashion designer who works for most of the year in Milan. In fact she has

just *set up/settled up* her own company and it is already making *profits/benefits*. Jade has always been rather unconventional as far as clothes go. When she was at university, where she did a *career/course* in design, she never used to *dress/wear* in the *last/latest* styles. She would always *make/do* her own *clothes/cloths*, even her own jeans and shirts. Jade loves bright colours *as/like* reds, yellows and greens and when she was younger her clothes often used to *shock/quarrel* her parents. Sometimes, she gives me *advice/order* about what to wear, but I am afraid I never listen to her. I am much too conventional and I *prefer/propose* wearing dark suits and ties.

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## Раздел XII. СИНТАКСИС (SYNTAX)

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### ГРАММАТИКА

#### Основные типы простого, сложносочиненного и сложноподчиненного предложений

For Study

Предложением называется слово или сочетание слов, выражающих законченную мысль.

По своему составу предложения бывают простые и сложные.

**Простое** предложение (the Simple sentence) имеет одну грамматическую основу, выраженную сочетанием двух главных членов предложения – подлежащего и сказуемого. Оно может быть односоставным, когда грамматическая основа состоит из одного главного члена предложения, и двусоставным, когда грамматическая основа состоит из двух главных членов предложения:

*Autumn. Afternoon. Finished. Her eyes opened.*

Двусоставное простое предложение может быть нераспространенным (при наличии только главных членов предложения) и распространенным (при наличии главных и второстепенных членов предложения):

*Spring has come.*

*She is twenty.*

*Someone has sent me a beautiful bunch of flowers.*

*Many people are really interested in learning about their family history.*

В английском языке, так же как и в русском и белорусском языках, простое предложение может иметь однород-

ные члены: однородные подлежащие, сказуемые, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства:

*Kate, Mary and Paul are first-year students.* (подлежащие)

*She rose from the table and went to the window.* (сказуемые)

*At the supermarket I bought half a loaf of bread, some cheese and sausage.* (дополнения)

*It was a gloomy rainy day.* (определения)

*They did their work quickly and efficiently.* (обстоятельства)

**Сложное** предложение состоит из двух или более грамматических основ (предикативных единиц). Сложные предложения бывают сложносочиненными и сложноподчиненными.

Сложносочиненное предложение (the Compound sentence) состоит из простых предложений, которые считаются равноправными, так как характеризуются структурной завершенностью и относительной самостоятельностью. Они связаны сочинительными союзами (*and, but, or* и др.). Эти же союзы используются для связи однородных членов простого предложения:

*Jane has been learning Czech for three months, and she's already quite good at it.*

Сложноподчиненное предложение (the Complex sentence) состоит из главного и одного или нескольких подчиненных ему по смыслу придаточных предложений. Придаточные предложения выполняют в сложном предложении синтаксические функции разных членов предложения, как главных, так и второстепенных. Показателем придаточного предложения как такового и синтаксической функции, выполняемой им, т.е. его типа, служит подчинительный союз, который стоит в начале придаточного предложения. Так, например:

1) дополнительные придаточные предложения выполняют в сложноподчиненном предложении функцию прямого или предложного дополнения и вводятся с помощью союзов *that, who, what, if (whether)* и союзных слов, в качестве которых выступают относительные местоимения и наречия *what, which, why, where* и др.:

*I don't know yet **what's** wrong with your computer.*

*Tim asked me **if** / (**whether**) I'd like to go out.*

*Примечание:* союз *that*, вводящий дополнительное предложение, может опускаться. Например, *I didn't know **they had met before**.*

2) определительные придаточные предложения соединяются с главным предложением с помощью относительных местоимений *who, whose, which, that*:

*The bride, **whose** wedding dress was designed by Valentino, looked stunning.*

*The shop **where** I bought this T-shirt is in Pushkin Street.*

3) обстоятельственные придаточные предложения времени соединяются с главным предложением союзами *when, while, as, after, before, since* и т.д.:

*We learnt several interesting facts **while** (as) we were listening to the lecture.*

*We haven't seen each other **since** we finished school.*

4) обстоятельственные придаточные предложения условия присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью союзов *if, in case, unless* и т.д.:

*If I get hungry, I buy sandwich.*

*I'll take an umbrella **in case** it rains.*

Следует помнить, что в придаточных предложениях времени и условия будущее время (Future Simple, Future Continues, Future Perfect) не употребляется. Оно заменяется на настоящее время (Present Simple, Present Continues, Present Perfect):

*You won't go to play football **until** you do (have done) your homework.*

5) обстоятельственные придаточные предложения причины соединяются с главным предложением союзами *because, as, since* и т.д.:

*She can't help you **because** she is very busy.*

Существуют также обстоятельственные придаточные предложения места, сравнения, следствия, цели, уступки и т.д.

## ***Practice***

### **Ex. 1. Read the sentences and pick out those which are not compound sentences.**

1. I enjoy eating hot and spicy food, but it gives me indigestion.
2. She gives the impression of being self-confident, but in fact she is rather insecure.
3. I hope that this punishment will teach you a lesson!
4. I wrote him a quick note and left it on the table.
5. He speaks five European languages, but his mother tongue is Japanese.
6. Linda felt very miserable and depressed.
7. At first, he hated city life, but he slowly got used to it.
8. As the train pulled into the station, the passengers got ready to board it.
9. A visa is not required when you travel within Europe.
10. The test was difficult but I managed to do it quite well.
11. It is both more economical and quicker to take a bus.
12. We can get to the village either by bus or by train.
13. Most of the time he is either thinking, studying or sleeping.
14. She read the text quickly and found all the phrasal verbs.
15. He passed me the salt and pepper.
16. I've put on two kilos since I stopped playing basketball.
17. The admiral came on board and inspected all the sailors on the ship.

### **Ex. 2. Read the complex sentences and identify the type of the subordinate clauses.**

1. She was shocked when her assignment was returned covered with corrections.
2. I don't like being told what to wear at school.
3. After many years of hard work, Professor Johnson received acknowledgement for his contributions to science.
4. If you have breathing problems, you must give up smoking.

5. She asked for a second helping as the cake tasted so good.
6. That's the waitress who's helped me to find my bag.
7. His mother asked him if he wanted to invite any more people.
8. He was growing more and more impatient as the time passed.
9. She feels very lonely because she lives alone and has no one to talk to.
10. I'm sure that this car costs a fortune.
11. Jane laid the table while I warmed up the food.
12. You'll fail the exam if you don't study hard.
13. I don't believe he has lost his temper. It's unlike him.
14. Judo is an inexpensive sport to take up because the only equipment you need is a special loose-fitting suit.
15. This computer game, which I bought yesterday, is really boring.

### **Структура повествовательного и вопросительного предложений (The structure of statements and questions)**

#### **For Study**

В зависимости от цели высказывания предложения делятся на повествовательные, вопросительные, побудительные, восклицательные.

Повествовательные, вопросительные и побудительные предложения могут быть утвердительными и отрицательными.

В предложениях различают главные и второстепенные члены предложения. К главным членам предложения относятся подлежащее и сказуемое, к второстепенным – дополнения, определения, обстоятельства.

Подлежащее в предложении может быть выражено существительным, местоимением, субстантивированным прилагательным (*the rich, the poor*), числительным, инфинитивом, герундием. Оно может вводиться с помощью конструкции *there is/are* (*There's a book on the table*) или местоимения *it* (*It is winter. It's nice to see you. It often rains in autumn*).

Сказуемое по своей структуре может быть:

1) простым, выраженным глаголом в личной форме в любом времени, залоге и наклонении:

*She enjoys travelling.*

*The work had been completed by the afternoon.*

*I would recommend you to see a doctor.*

2) составным именным, состоящим из глагола-связки (*be, become, look*) в личной форме и именной части, выраженной именем существительным, прилагательным, числительным и т.д.:

*My name is Kate.*

*The day is rainy today.*

3) составным глагольным сказуемым, подразделяемым на:

а) составное глагольное модальное сказуемое, первый элемент которого выражен модальным глаголом, а второй – инфинитивом:

*They must work hard to pass their exam well.*

б) составное глагольное видовое сказуемое, первый элемент которого выражен глаголом, обозначающим начало, продолжение или окончание действия (*begin, start, continue, stop, finish* и др.), а второй – инфинитивом или герундием:

*It started snowing in the morning.*

*They have finished to build the garage.*

Простое повествовательное предложение в английском языке в отличие от русского/белорусского имеет фиксированный порядок слов, т.е. каждый член предложения занимает в нем определенное место:

I	II	III	IV
подлежащее	сказуемое	прямое дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>She</i>	<i>speaks</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>well</i>



Обстоятельство времени и места, как правило, находится в конце предложения, однако обстоятельство времени может стоять и в начале предложения, перед подлежащим:

*At the end of the day, he likes to relax in front of the TV.*

*After dinner Jane usually goes to the reading-room to prepare for her classes.*

**Вопросительные предложения** в английском языке подразделяются на общие, специальные, альтернативные и разделительные.

**Общие** вопросы (general questions) – это вопросы без вопросительного слова. Они относятся ко всему предложению и требуют полного или краткого утвердительного либо отрицательного ответа:

*Does he speak English? – Yes, he does. (Yes, he speaks English.)*

*No, he doesn't. (No, he doesn't speak English.)*

*Are you a student?*

*Has Nick done his homework?*

**Специальные** вопросы (special questions) – это вопросы, которые требуют определенной информации, относятся к отдельным членам предложения и начинаются с вопросительного слова:

*What are you doing?*

*When did you finish school?*

*How long have you been waiting for me?*

**Альтернативные** вопросы (alternative questions) – это вопросы, предполагающие в ответе выбор между двумя или более предметами, действиями, качествами, выраженными однородными членами предложения и соединенными союзом **or**:

*Shall I give you a pen or a pencil?*

*Does he speak English or French?*

Цель **разделительных** вопросов (*disjunctive questions*) состоит в подтверждении истинности или ошибочности предположения, высказанного говорящим. Первая часть пред-

ставляет собой утверждение или отрицание какого-либо факта, действия, качества и имеет структуру повествовательного предложения, а вторая часть является по своей структуре кратким общим вопросом.

Особенность образования разделительного вопроса состоит в том, что если первая часть вопроса – утвердительная, то вторая часть – отрицательная, и наоборот:

*She is a teacher, isn't she?*

*You haven't seen this film, have you?*

### Конструкции “it is” – “there is / are”

#### For Study

Местоимение **it** часто употребляется в качестве формального подлежащего в безличных предложениях, которые используются в английском языке для обозначения:

1) времени, расстояния:

*It's 5 o'clock. It's Monday today.*

*It's a long distance from here.*

2) явлений природы (часто с прилагательными в качестве предикатива), состояния погоды и температуры:

*It rarely snows here.*

*It's windy (sunny, foggy). It's late (early).*

3) времен года, времени суток:

*It's early spring. It's evening.*

4) отношения к событиям, фактам.

При переводе безличных предложений на русский язык местоимение **it** не переводится.

Кроме того, предложения с **it** употребляются для характеристики лиц, предметов, действий. В этом случае **it** выступает в качестве указательного местоимения и переводится на русский язык как «это»:

*It's a famous writer.*

*It's a comfortable chair.*

*It's a lucky chance.*

Функцию формального подлежащего в английском предложении может также выполнять наречие **there** как часть конструкции **there is / are**, служащей для обозначения наличия / отсутствия неопределенного лица или предмета в определенном месте:

*There's a letter for you on the table.*

Конструкция **there is / are** широко употребляется с неопределенными местоимениями:

*There's nothing to do.*

*Is there any milk in the fridge?*

*There's a lot of violence on television.*

*There are a few mistakes in your essay.*

**There** в качестве формального подлежащего, так же как и **it**, может употребляться со всеми видовременными формами и с модальными глаголами:

*There has never been anybody like you.*

*There'll be enough food for everybody.*

*There must be some explanation for this.*

*It has always been hard to contact them.*

*It is to happen.*

Следует запомнить сочетания с **it** и **there**:

It's time to do smth

It's a pity

It's a pleasure

It seems (appears) to be ...

It looks like (raining)

It's no good (use) doing smth

It's for you to decide (what to do)

It's Nick who (called me yesterday)

It's going to rain soon

There's something wrong (with the computer)

There lived a poor man ...

Is there anything the matter?

There's no need to hurry

There is no time to lose

There's no point (sense) in doing smth

## Practice

### Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences using the constructions with *there* / *it*.

1. ... was very wet yesterday; ... was impossible to go out.
2. ... is foolish to drive fast when ... is foggy.
3. Why don't you go for a walk? ... is a pity to stay in when ... is so nice outside.
4. ... is strange that Mike is absent today.
5. ... is dark. ... is no moon in the sky.
6. ... is still very early and ... are no people in the street.
7. ... are two spelling mistakes in your dictation.
8. What's the time? ... is a quarter to 8.
9. ... is nothing to be done about it.
10. ... is too late to go for a walk.
11. ... is so nice seeing you again.
12. ... isn't anything in the fridge. ... is empty.
13. ... is a ten-minute drive to the station.
14. ... is a message for you on the table. ... is from your boss.
15. ... is never too late to learn.
16. ... is typical of her to behave like that.
17. ... was a cold winter night. ... was snowing hard and I wanted to get back home quickly.
18. ... is no need to rush. ... is only 5 o'clock.
19. ... was a lot of confusion because nobody knew what to do
20. Slow down. ... is a special limit of 30 kilometres
21. ... is the first time he's cleaned his shoes.
22. Is ... central heating in your house?
23. ... is no time to lose.
24. ... isn't easy to deal with them.
25. Isn't ... dangerous to cross the road here?
26. ... really annoys me when people shout on mobile phones.
27. Is ... anybody here to help me?
28. ... is very embarrassing when you don't remember someone's name.

29. I think ... is a brilliant idea.
30. ... were several fights outside the stadium but luckily no one was hurt.
31. ... are dark clouds over there. ... looks like rain.
32. I've spilled some coffee on the carpet. Oh, ... doesn't matter.
33. ... is a pity you couldn't come.
34. Once upon a time ... lived a girl called Silverlocks.
35. Are ... any apple-trees in your garden?
36. ... is ages since we last met.
37. ... is no smoke without fire.
38. Is ... life after death?
39. ... has been a lot of rain recently.
40. ... hurts me to swallow.

### Конструкция "to be going to"

#### For Study

Конструкция **to be going to** используется для выражения действия в будущем наряду с другими глагольными формами будущего времени.

Как известно, Future Simple употребляется для выражения:

1) действия в будущем как результата спонтанного решения говорящего в сложившихся обстоятельствах:

*It's getting dark.*

*I'll switch on the light.*

2) предполагаемого действия, которое, по мнению говорящего, может произойти (не произойти):

*I'll probably buy this dress.*

*I think they won't win the match.*

*I'm afraid I'll be a little late.*

Конструкция **to be going to** выражает:

1) намерение говорящего совершить определенное действие, обдуманное и планируемое заранее:

*I'm going to be a doctor (собираюсь, планирую).*

*We are going to redecorate the flat.*

2) предсказание будущего действия, которое уже имеет определенные предпосылки для совершения:

*Look! The baby is going to take the iron.*

### **Practice**

#### **Ex. 1. Choose between *will* and *to be going to*.**

1. A: Does your tooth really hurt?  
B: Yes, I ... see the dentist tomorrow.
2. A: I've lost my keys!  
B: I ... help you look for them.
3. A: Your car is very dirty.  
B: I know. My son ... wash it in the afternoon.
4. A: I'll park the car here.  
B: Be careful, you ... hit the wall!
5. A: Have you decided what to wear tonight?  
B: Yes, I ... wear my black velvet dress.
6. A: We've run out of petrol.  
B: Don't worry. We ... get some on the way home.
7. A: Watch out! You ... knock the vase over.  
B: Oh! I didn't see it.
8. A: This ice-cream is delicious!  
B: Don't eat any more. I'm afraid you ... be sick.
9. A: Have you seen Kate today?  
B: No, but I ... visit her tonight.
10. A: Look at that awful dark cloud over there.  
B: Yes, it ... rain soon.
11. A: Would you like to come swimming?  
B: No, thanks, I ... have an early night as I think I'm getting a cold.

12. A. I'm so tired.

B: Go and lie down for a while. And I ... make something to eat for you. It won't take long.

**Ex. 2.** Ask each other questions about your plans a) for tonight, b) for the coming weekend, c) for the summer using the construction *to be going to*.

### Краткие структуры согласия / несогласия “So do I” / “Neither do I”

#### For Study

В разговорной английской речи часто употребляются краткие утвердительные или отрицательные реплики, выражающие согласие (несогласие) с фактом или мнением, высказанным собеседником ранее:

- *I'm very thirsty.*
- *So am I.*
- *David likes playing tennis.*
- *So does his brother.*
- *Mary doesn't often have a big breakfast.*
- *Neither (Nor) do we.*
- *I can't read without glasses.*
- *Neither can Ann.*

### Practice

**Ex. 1.** Respond to the following remarks using the conversational formulas *So do I* or *Neither (Nor) am I*.

1. Nick doesn't want to change schools. What about you?
2. Ann was excited when she received her diploma. What about the other students?
3. Our English teacher has a great sense of humour. What about your teacher of maths?

4. They can speak English a little. And you?
5. I don't know what to do. And your friend?
6. Jack's luggage is so heavy. What about yours?
7. Kate has never been to London. And your friends?
8. I haven't got in touch with him yet. And your parents?
9. I prefer staying at home alone. And Paul?
10. Mike didn't learn the poem by heart because he didn't like it. And what about you?
11. I haven't written the essay yet. And you?
12. My dog is extremely naughty. And Lucy's?
13. I didn't hear the phone ring. What about you?
14. I wasn't able to answer the question. And you?
15. We all enjoyed the disco. It was much fun. Did you enjoy it too?

### **Сравнительная конструкция “the ... the”**

Сравнительная конструкция **the ... the** употребляется для сравнения признаков, действий, которые происходят одновременно.

### ***Practice***

**Ex. 1.** Rewrite the sentences using *the ... the* + a comparative adjective or adverb.

1. If you study more, you learn more.  
The ..., the ... .
2. If we leave soon, we'll get there earlier.  
The ... , the ... .
3. If you sociable, you have more friends.  
The ... , the ... .
4. If you are happy, you are nicer to other people.  
The ... , the ... .
5. If you walk more in the open air, you'll feel better.  
The ... , the ... .



6. If he prepares hard for his exam, he'll get high marks.  
The ... , the ... .

**Ex. 2. Translate the Russian fragments of the sentences into English.**

1. (*Чем больше*) words you learn, (*тем лучше*) you write the essay.
2. (*Чем скорее*) he comes, (*тем больше*) work we'll do.
3. (*Чем меньше*) mistakes you make in your tests, (*тем выше*) your marks are.
4. (*Чем скорее*), you do the task, (*тем лучше*).
5. (*Чем больше*) one has, (*тем больше*) one wants.
6. (*Чем меньше*) you say, (*тем лучше*) it is for you.
7. (*Чем больше*) I think of this offer, (*тем меньше*) I like it.
8. (*Чем лучше*) results he gets at his exams, (*тем счастливее*) his parents are.
9. How do you like your coffee? (*Чем крепче, тем лучше.*)
10. (*Чем больше*) money she makes, (*тем больше*) useless things she buys.

## ЛЕКСИКА

### **Выражение смысловой связности частей текста**

- Ex. 1. Complete the following passage choosing the most appropriate connecting word or phrase from the choices below. Read the whole passage before doing the exercise.**

The city I live in is an attractive one and (1) ... I am happy to live there, (2) ... , there are many ways in which it could be improved. Many of its problems are common to the majority of modern cities – (3) ... , it is overcrowded, there are too many cars, and (4) ... there is a high level of atmospheric pollution. (5) ... , these problems are (6) ... serious because of the climate and the fact that there is little room for the city to expand, since it lies between the sea and the mountains.

(7) ... the sunny climate is one of the greatest advantages of the city, making it pleasant to live, but (8) ... this leads, as it does in Los Angeles, to its being a trap for pollution. (9) ... the rising standard of living in the city has allowed most of the population to buy a car but because almost everyone lives in an apartment block there is insufficient parking place, and (10) ... the traffic is a nightmare.

- |                           |                      |                          |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) a) as a whole         | b) on the whole      | c) above all             |
| (2) a) however            | b) in spite of       | c) even though           |
| (3) a) in principle       | b) to start with     | c) in the beginning      |
| (4) a) consequently       | b) especially        | c) particularly          |
| (5) a) However            | b) On the other hand | c) Secondly              |
| (6) a) finally            | b) especially        | c) in contrast           |
| (7) a) In the first place | b) Apart from that   | c) On the one hand       |
| (8) a) in the other       | b) on the other      | c) on balance            |
| (9) a) In the same way    | b) At the same time  | c) All the same          |
| (10) a) it results that   | b) as a result       | c) it is the result that |

### Разговорные формулы

**Ex. 1. Choose between two variants: a or b.**

- A: I got the job!  
 B: a) Congratulations!  
 b) I see what you mean.
- A: Sorry I'm late. I missed the bus.  
 B: a) I really don't know where it is.  
 b) Do you really expect me to believe that?
- A: Why do you never listen to what I say?  
 B: a) Yes, I do!  
 b) I don't think it's great.
- A: You'd make a great tour guide!  
 B: a) No, that's not for me.  
 b) I don't think it's great.
- A: Can you please lend me \$100?  
 B: a) I don't agree.  
 b) Sorry, I'm broke.

6. A: How do you like the view?  
B: a) It's fantastic!  
b) What a great idea!
7. A: This luggage is so heavy!  
B: a) Is that to take away?  
b) Do you need a hand?
8. A: I couldn't pass my driving test.  
B: a) Did you really?  
b) Better luck next time!
9. A: I won the lottery! I'm rich!  
B: a) Yeah, right!  
b) Not at all!
10. A: Is it important?  
B: a) Not on your life!  
b) It's a matter of life and death!
11. A: What should I do to lose weight?  
B: a) It might be a good idea.  
b) Have you tried joining a gym?
12. A: Life is hard.  
B: a) It might work.  
b) It is, isn't it?
13. A: I'm not sure what to do.  
B: a) You could talk to him about it.  
b) I think I'll take your advice.
14. A: I can't believe we're actually here in the Caribbean!  
B: a) This is the life!  
b) Life goes on.
15. A: Does global warming worry you?  
B: a) What a shame!  
b) I can't bear to think about it.
16. A: The radiator isn't working.  
B: a) I can't say for certain.  
b) I'll see what I can do.
17. A: Been waiting long?

B: a) Ages.  
b) Me, too.

18. A: Any news yet?

B: a) Why not?  
b) Nothing.

19. A: Need a hand?

B: a) I don't have to.  
b) I'll manage.

20. A: Can you do something about this cracked window?

B: a) I'm a bit busy at the moment.  
b) Why do you think so?

# ANSWER KEY

## Раздел II. АРТИКЛЬ

### TASK 1

- A.** 1. –  
2. a  
3. the, the  
4. –, a  
5. the, –  
6. the  
7. the  
8. –, a  
9. a, –, the  
10. the, –  
11. the, the  
12. the, a/the, a, a
- B.** 1. a, –  
2. the, the  
3. the, the, the  
4. the, the, a  
5. the, the  
6. the, a, –, the  
7. the, a  
8. the, a  
9. a, –  
10. the, the
- C.** 1. –, the  
2. –, the, the  
3. the  
4. the, the  
5. a, –  
6. the  
7. the, –, –  
8. –, –, a, the  
9. the, a  
10. the, a  
11. the, –
- D.** 1. a, the  
2. the, the, the  
3. the, the, –  
4. –, –, a  
5. –, –  
6. the  
7. the, the  
8. The, the, the  
9. the, –  
10. –  
11. The, the, the  
12. the
- E.** 1. –, a  
2. a, the, –  
3. –, the  
4. –  
5. –, the, the  
6. an  
7. an  
8. –  
9. the  
10. –, the  
11. –/the, the, the  
12. the  
13. the

## TASK 2

**The** Golden Gate Bridge has linked San Francisco and **the** Marin Peninsula for more than 50 years. However, building it was no easy task. **The** idea of linking the two places was not a new one but it wasn't until 1917 that the first workable design was produced. It would take twenty years to complete **the** bridge, and from **the** outset there were many difficulties: rough waters, the often foggy conditions and **the** danger of earthquakes all combined to make constructing this bridge a far trickier business than building New York's George Washington Bridge. **The** Golden Gate Bridge, which was then the largest in the world, was finished on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1937. Californians flocked to their new showpiece and walked from one end to **the** other. **The** next day it was opened to cars. During **the** past 58 years it has been part of daily life for millions of commuters. Of course, its paintwork must be kept in good condition. **A** 28-man team is responsible for this. If you thought Michelangelo needed a good head for heights to paint **the** Sistine Chapel ceiling, just spare a thought for these men. The bridge stands at 4,200 feet. The trick, agree the painters, is never to look down. Rather than us!

## TASK 3

It was just before midnight, not **the** best of times for thinking clearly, when there was a knock on **the** front door. On **the** doorstep was a man in his late thirties, deeply apologetic and in clear distress. He had noticed that my light was on and hoped I would forgive him bothering me. What had happened was that his daughter had been in **an** accident and was in hospital. **The** problem was that he had no money for a taxi to get there and desperately needed the £9 fare. He would be back **the** following morning to repay it. I found it a bit strange because, not long before, there had been a virtually identical story reported in the paper. On top of that, and incredible as it may seem, a colleague had recently been telling me that a man had knocked on his door with a story about...you've guessed it: accident, hospital, no money, back tomorrow. That it was the same man was obvious: the same thing happening three times had to be more than purely coincidental. Like all conmen (they usually are men), what he relies on is **the** victim's compassion: to pay up is a natural thing to do because you feel sorry for him, even if it is sometimes against your better judgment. You may have more than a sneaking suspicion that his story is false, but there is the nagging doubt in your head that he may actually be in genuine trouble that is enough to make you hand over the cash.

## Раздел VI. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

- A.** 1. have changed  
2. took  
3. am spending  
4. haven't been  
5. found / have found  
6. am growing  
7. have chosen  
8. don't agree
- B.** 1. has been studying  
2. is getting/will get  
3. has worked  
4. feels  
5. needs  
6. is planning  
7. is starting/will start  
8. hopes  
9. will find / will have found  
10. is / was told  
11. is / was  
12. is assured/was assured  
13. will/ would make
- C.** 1. were  
2. had  
3. had been trapped  
4. could escape  
5. had been working  
6. guided / was guiding  
7. had lived / had been living  
8. regarded  
9. had become  
10. like  
11. lived  
12. felt  
13. were twinkling
- D.** 1. rode  
2. had invented  
3. was still laughing  
4. brought  
5. felt  
6. was rushing  
7. was flying  
8. I had never been  
9. was  
10. was giving  
11. rose  
12. are you shouting  
13. will not be given
- E.** 1. was walking  
2. realized  
3. had seen  
4. was following  
5. walked  
6. turned  
7. stopped  
8. looked  
9. was wearing  
10. was  
11. wondered  
12. had been hired/was hired  
13. suspected

- F.**
1. haven't been
  2. have been busy
  3. haven't collected
  4. get
  5. will write
  6. have never been
  7. have read

8. sounds
9. will be
10. am travelling/will travel
11. I will be
12. get
13. will have forgotten

- G.**
1. am looking
  2. have just heard
  3. suits
  4. doesn't apply
  5. will not (won't) get
  6. said
  7. would go

8. promised
9. had found/found
10. have heard
11. don't know
12. would be/will be
13. phoned/phone



## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Раздел I. Имя существительное (The Noun) .....	3
Раздел II. Артикль (The Article).....	20
Раздел III. Имя прилагательное (The Adjective) .....	49
Раздел IV. Имя числительное (The Numeral) .....	60
Раздел V. Местоимение (The Pronoun) .....	68
Раздел VI. Видовременные формы английского глагола (The Tense Forms of the English Verb) .....	101
Раздел VII. Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs) .....	135
Раздел VIII. Наречие (The Adverb) .....	144
Раздел IX. Предлог (The Preposition).....	156
Раздел X. Союз (The Conjunction) .....	169
Раздел XI. Неличные формы глагола (The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb (Verbals) .....	178
Раздел XII. Синтаксис (Syntax) .....	194
Answer Key.....	212