

Т. В. Митрошкина

ПОЛНЫЙ КУРС ПОДГОТОВКИ

К ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОМУ
ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ
И ЭКЗАМЕНУ



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

БЕСТСЕЛЕР
для
АБИТУРЕНТОВ

Т. В. Митрошкина

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Издание представляет собой полный курс подготовки к централизованному тестированию и экзамену по английскому языку. Состоит из 4 разделов: «Грамматика и лексика», «Коммуникативная и межкультурная компетенция», «Чтение», «Итоговые контрольные тесты». Включает теоретический и справочный материал, тексты для чтения, упражнения, тесты. Используемые в пособии задания включают нововведения в проведении централизованного тестирования по английскому языку.

Адресуется абитуриентам, будет полезно школьникам и учителям.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие представляет собой полный курс подготовки к централизованному тестированию по английскому языку и имеет своей целью оказание помощи выпускникам общеобразовательных школ, лицеев и гимназий в подготовке к экзамену. В то же время, данное издание будет полезным для самого широкого круга лиц, самостоятельно изучающих английский язык или использующих его в своей практической деятельности.

Предлагаемое пособие ориентировано преимущественно на совершенствование лексических, грамматических и речевых навыков и развитие умений смыслового восприятия прочитанного текста.

Книга состоит из 4 разделов: «Грамматика и лексика», «Коммуникативная и межкультурная компетенция», «Чтение», «Итоговые контрольные тесты».

Раздел «Грамматика и лексика» представляет собой серию подразделов, организованных по тематическому принципу, и содержит общие сведения по образованию и употреблению грамматических форм и конструкций в виде таблиц либо кратких инструкций, основные словообразовательные модели различных частей речи и особые случаи использования некоторых грамматических явлений и лексических единиц. Учитывая широкий круг лиц, на которых ориентировано данное пособие, а также разный уровень владения ими английским языком, все правила в данном разделе сформулированы на русском языке. Каждое правило иллюстрируется примерами, а затем отрабатывается в разнообразных заданиях и упражнениях, направленных не только на тренировку использования корректной формы в соответствии с изложенными правилами, но и на обучение использованию грамматических форм и лексических единиц в контексте. Комплекс упражнений, представленных в данном разделе, обеспечивает отработку грамматических и лексических явлений, отобранных в соответствии с рекомендациями программы по иностранным языкам для общеобразовательных школ.

Задания раздела «Коммуникативная и межкультурная компетенция» направлены на совершенствование умений и навыков ситуативного использования фраз этикетного общения и на пополнение знаний о важнейших географических, исторических, политических и социокультурных реалиях изучаемых англоговорящих стран.

Раздел «Чтение» состоит из разнообразных текстов и заданий к ним, способствующих развитию навыков просмотрового, поис-

кового, ознакомительного и изучающего чтения. Работа с текстом предполагает наличие умений и навыков определять основную идею текста и обобщать его содержание, устанавливать причинно-следственную связь между событиями и логические связи между частями текста, выделять существенные для понимания детали, находить необходимую информацию путем анализа и сравнения нескольких предложенных текстов.

Для проверки усвоения материала в разделе «Итоговые контрольные тесты» приводятся пять тестов, выполнение которых предусмотрено после изучения всего курса. В пособие включен и диагностический тест, который дает абитуриентам возможность определить свой индивидуальный уровень владения английским языком и выявить те разделы, которые требуют наиболее тщательной отработки.

Упражнения в каждом разделе расположены по мере возрастания сложности, поэтому они могут использоваться выпускниками с различным уровнем языковой подготовки. Разделы могут изучаться в предлагаемой последовательности или выборочно.

Все задания имеют ключи, что позволяет использовать пособие как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Издание содержит шкалу оценивания тестовых заданий и таблицу неправильных глаголов.



► Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- 7

12. Everyone seemed ... because of the exam.
 - a. nerving
 - b. nervously
 - c. nervous
 - d. nerved
13. Patrick is ... clever boy.
 - a. a such
 - b. a so
 - c. such a
 - d. so a
14. ... dollars was stolen last night.
 - a. Five million
 - b. The fifth million
 - c. Five millions
 - d. Five of million
15. Lots of people drive fast ... police warnings.
 - a. although
 - b. in spite of
 - c. despite of
 - d. because of
16. I can't swim. ~ I can't
 - a. either
 - b. too
 - c. also
 - d. as well
17. ... Friday evening we had a lovely time with Margie celebrating her birthday.
 - a. At
 - b. In
 - c. On
 - d. For
18. These days more and more people are shopping ... the Internet.
 - a. in
 - b. from
 - c. at
 - d. on
19. Call me when you arrive ... the airport.
 - a. to
 - b. in
 - c. on
 - d. at
20. ... my surprise, he became an important politician years later.
 - a. At
 - b. To
 - c. In
 - d. By
21. I tried to explain everything ... him, but he wouldn't listen.
 - a. to
 - b. —
 - c. for
 - d. of
22. I'll never forgive you ... what you said to me last night.
 - a. of
 - b. —
 - c. because
 - d. for
23. Ben started renovating his flat two weeks ago. ~ Yes, and he ... it.
 - a. is still renovating
 - b. still renovates
 - c. has yet renovated
 - d. already renovated
24. Your perfume ... nice.
 - a. smell
 - b. is smelling
 - c. have smelled
 - d. smells
25. Thousands of years ago people ... in caves.
 - a. used to live
 - b. were living
 - c. have lived
 - d. used to be living

26. I suddenly remembered that I ... the oven off.
 a. haven't turned c. didn't turn
 b. hadn't turned d. wasn't turned
27. Mr. Harris ... in the same place for 30 years and he is not planning to retire yet.
 a. is working c. has worked
 b. worked d. works
28. Fred and Barbara ... married in August.
 a. will have got c. will be got
 b. are getting d. have got
29. If you ... there first, keep a seat for me.
 a. will get c. are getting
 b. got d. get
30. Alice ... a prize for her essay.
 a. has awarded c. is awarded
 b. has been awarded d. awarded
31. Tony asked me if ... to play golf with him that afternoon.
 a. I wanted c. did I want
 b. I want d. do I want
32. If you had listened more attentively, you ... everything at yesterday's lecture.
 a. would have understood c. would understand
 b. understood d. had understood
33. I wish you ... the report by the next class.
 a. had prepared c. would prepare
 b. prepared d. prepare
34. Mother made me ... a letter to my granny.
 a. write c. writing
 b. written d. to write
35. The jewels are thought ... by two men.
 a. to be stolen c. stolen
 b. to have been stolen d. to steal
36. Most doctors suggest ... vitamins with a meal.
 a. to take c. taking
 b. take d. taken
37. Tom regrets ... that car; now he thinks it was a big mistake.
 a. to be buying c. to buy
 b. bought d. buying
38. I hope you ... to help us tomorrow.
 a. will be able c. ought
 b. have d. can

39. We got lost in the unknown city and ... ask a policeman the way.
 a. had to c. were able
 b. must d. need
40. I'm quite happy to walk. You ... drive me home.
 a. shouldn't c. mustn't
 b. haven't to d. needn't

► В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

41. Vicky was (A) disappointing (B) that she hadn't been chosen (C) to play the part (D) of Juliette.

42. There (A) was clear from (B) the beginning that Marcus was going (C) to be a computer programmer (D).

43. By the late fiftieth (A) scientists had collected (B) enough evidence (C) to show (D) a link between smoking and cancer.

44. A large number (A) of overweight people who diet (B) gains (C) their weight back within a year (D).

45. We decided to go (A) by tube (B) so as (C) we wouldn't get stuck (D) in a traffic jam.

► Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

It's amazing how inventive people can be to get out of paying their charges.

As soon as a flight from Paris (46) ... at New York airport, workers started unloading wooden cases which (47) ... clothing. To their surprise one of the boxes was extremely (48) It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the case. He was astonished at what he found. A man was (49) ... in the box on top of a pile of woolen goods. He was so much (50) ... aback at being discovered that he did not even try to escape. After the man was arrested, he (51) ... hiding in the box before the plane left Paris. He had done this to avoid paying the (52) ... from Paris to New York. He had been confined to the wooden box for over ten (53) He not only had had a long and (54) ... trip but he was awfully hungry as well. He had neither eaten nor drunk anything for more than half a day. Besides, the man was ordered to pay 860\$ for the (54) ... of the trip while the normal price for the ticket is 740\$!

46. a. landed	b. took off	c. came	d. sat
47. a. consisted	b. concluded	c. included	d. contained
48. a. hard	b. severe	c. difficult	d. heavy
49. a. laying	b. lying	c. lying	d. lain

50. a. made	b. taken	c. given	d. put
51. a. recognized	b. confessed	c. admitted	d. confirmed
52. a. fare	b. fee	c. bill	d. rent
53. a. o'clock	b. hours	c. clocks	d. watches
54. a. uncomfortable	b. inconvenient	c. displeased	d. unsuitable
55. a. value	b. charge	c. payment	d. cost

56. Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

Are you doing anything this weekend?

- a. No, not really.
- b. By all means.
- c. Nothing doing.

57. Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:

Nor have I.

- a. I'm fine today.
- b. I've never been fined.
- c. I don't have a fine time here.

58. Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

A. Yes, an ordinary current account. What are the interest rates on short-term loans?

B. Suppose I take out a loan of \$2000, payable over two years, what will the rate be?

C. I'm thinking of buying a new motorbike and I want to apply for a loan. Can you recommend any?

D. I'll have the information printed out for you.

E. You see, everything depends on the amount you are going to borrow.

F. Certainly, sir. Have you got an account with our bank?

- a) CDBEFA b) DCEBAF c) BECFAD d) CFAEBD

► Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. The first time I saw Ben was when his family moved in next door. It was a hot, sunny day and we'd heard that the new neighbours were arriving that day. Our old neighbours, the Sharpes, had moved out a couple of months before and, to be honest, we had not been sorry to see them

go. They were an argumentative couple and once a month there would be one or other of them at the door, going on about noise, or our cat, or where Dad parked his car. We were all hoping that whoever moved in next would make a bit more of an effort to get on.

§ 2. That morning, Mum and Dad were both busy on various projects of their own. With Mum, it was her ongoing attempt to turn herself into her idea of a traditional housewife, at least for a weekend. She was going through a baking phase so she spent hours in the kitchen making biscuits that were either too hard or too sweet for even my young taste. She had a successful career as a lawyer so she didn't take her domestic failure too badly. Dad was decorating one of the bedrooms. I was cycling up and down the street, looking for the removal van every time I reached the corner and turned back. I wanted to be the first to see it so that I could then be the one to dash inside with the news. Finally, a large green van with the words 'Baxter's Removals' in gold lettering on the side turned into our street, followed by a blue car. I can't say that that was the moment when I first saw Ben, although I suppose I registered that there were people in the car. I was too busy dropping my bicycle by the side of the road and running into the house shouting, "They're here! They're here!"

§ 3. Mum wiped her hands on a towel and said, "Yes, Katy. Let them settle in, though. We'll give them a few hours before we start bothering them, shall we?" I felt disappointed that her reaction wasn't more like my own. I ran back outside and down our garden path to the front gate. I stood on the gate, watching. By this time, the removal van and the car had both pulled up next door and two large workmen had begun to open up the back of the van. Inside were neatly packed items of furniture. The family had also got out of the car and were looking up at the house as if they'd never seen it before, although Dad said he'd seen them looking round when they were thinking of buying it. The man was tall and dark-skinned, while the woman was very beautiful and looked younger than my own mum. They were clearly enjoying the moment of arriving at a new place. A boy of about my own age stood between them, looking at me. He didn't smile.

§ 4. They unlocked the door and went inside, the workmen following with the first of their belongings. I watched for a while as they came back and forth with boxes, banging them down noisily, occasionally pointing to tell each other where to put filings. I had an odd feeling of being watched and something made me look up. At one of the windows stood the boy, looking down at me. I smiled and he disappeared into the room. I had had such high hopes, and now it seemed that it was going to take a lot of hard work to make friends. I sighed and watched the workmen

a little longer. Just as I was thinking of going inside to see how Dad was getting on, I heard a small voice behind me. "I'm Ben. Hello." I turned to see the boy standing behind me.

59. The writer says her mother
- a. is annoyed that she has to work so much.
 - b. doesn't know what her child likes to eat.
 - c. tries to do something she isn't very good at.
 - d. thinks that more women should have careers.
60. When the van finally arrives, the writer
- a. is eager to tell her family what is happening.
 - b. tries to follow it on her bicycle.
 - c. sees Ben for the first time.
 - d. falls over and hurts herself.
61. The writer's mother
- a. decides to go to meet the new neighbours.
 - b. feels as excited as the writer does.
 - c. tells her to go and help the neighbours move in.
 - d. suggests that she waits before going to introduce herself.
62. The family stand outside the house looking at it because
- a. they are not sure they're at the right house.
 - b. they are happy to be moving into a new house.
 - c. it's the first time they have seen it.
 - d. they are trying to decide whether to buy it or not.
63. The writer looks up to see the boy at the window because
- a. she hears a loud noise.
 - b. the workmen point in that direction.
 - c. she hears a voice from that direction.
 - d. she feels someone is looking at her.

► *Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:*

64. argumentative (§1)

a. noisy

b. disputatious

c. helpful

► *Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:*

Google LLC is an American multinational technology company that primarily focuses on Internet-related services and products which include search, advertising, operating systems, cloud computing, software, and hardware. (65) _____. As of December 2017, the company had 80,110 full-time employees.

Google began as a research project in early 1996 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin, two Ph.D. candidates at Stanford University. (66) _____. They formally founded their company, Google, Inc., on September 7, 1998 at a friend's garage in Menlo Park, California.

(67) _____. Google's play on the term reflects the company's mission to organize the immense amount of information available on the web. The unofficial company slogan, coined by former employee and G-mail's first engineer Paul Buchheit, was "Don't be evil". (68) _____.

As of May 2018, Google was valued at \$ 132 billion, making it one of the world's largest publicly traded companies. More than 70 percent of worldwide online search requests are handled by Google, placing it at the heart of most Internet users' experience. (69) _____. The company maintains its leadership position in the search industry by continually innovating its search capabilities.

(70) _____. As further evidence of Google's popularity, the word 'Google' has been added to some most authoritative dictionaries of the English language as a verb meaning 'to use the Google search engine to obtain information on the Internet'.

► *Заполните пропуски 65 – 67 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (а – д). Один фрагмент является лишним.*

- a. 'Googol' is the mathematical term for a 1 followed by 100 zeros.
- b. The domain www.google.com was registered on September 15, 1997.
- c. The Google headquarters, the Googleplex, is located in Mountain View, California.
- d. Dr. Eric Schmidt took over as Google CEO when co-founder Larry Page stepped down.

► *Заполните пропуски 68 – 70 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (а – д). Один фрагмент является лишним.*

- a. Google has been identified multiple times as Fortune Magazine's #1 Best Place to Work, and as the most powerful brand in the world.
- b. In 2015, the motto was replaced by the phrase "Do the right thing".
- c. Criticism of Google includes issues regarding the privacy of personal information, copyright, and censorship.
- d. On average Google processes over 40,000 search queries every second.

Часть В

► Прочитайте текст (1-5). От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:

Numerous (1) ... (SCIENCE) studies prove that natural remedies are entering the mainstream of medicine. Many doctors have come to realize that herbs are as (2) ... (BENEFIT) to health as low-fat foods and exercise. Garlic and lemon that you take to help treat an infection often don't (3) ... (DIRECTION) kill bacteria (as an antibiotic would) but (4) ... (STRONG) your immune system so that your body can kill the bacteria. A growing number of physicians are now recommending alternative (5) ... (TREAT) along with conventional therapies.

► Прочитайте текст (6-10). Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

The history of drawing on walls, known as graffiti, is much longer (6) ... most people think, with examples dating back to Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, and the Roman Empire. Although those paintings were done mostly for religious reasons, (7) ... is likely that the artists wanted to express their individuality as (8) Graffiti can be seen almost everywhere (9) ... days. It is often viewed (10) ... the work of vandals, but some people claim that it is a work of art.

► Прочитайте текст (11-12). Найдите в каждом абзаце по 2 лишних слова:

11. A recent study has shown that children who taking music lessons show more advanced brain development and improved memory. Musically trained children were found to perform themselves better in memory tests as well as in literacy, mathematics and IQ.

12. The scientists suggested it that music can potentially improve intelligence in children. Researchers indicate that music lessons change the course of brain development and may influence on children's success in other, non-musical tasks.

► Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

13. (Есть) so many things I want to tell you.

14. Thursday or Friday? I'm sorry, but (ни один) day is convenient.

15. No one really knows how this game is played. (не так ли)?



1. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

По своему значению имена существительные в английском языке, как и в русском, делятся на собственные и нарицательные, конкретные и абстрактные, вещественные и собирательные, исчисляемые и неисчисляемые, одушевленные и неодушевленные:

– собственные (*Minsk, Adam Smith*) и нарицательные (*a city, a person*);

– конкретные (*a table*) и абстрактные (*music*);

– собирательные (*furniture*) и вещественные (*water*);

– одушевленные (*a man*) и неодушевленные (*a house*);

– исчисляемые (*an idea*) и неисчисляемые (*weather*). Исчисляемые существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное (*a friend – friends*).

Имена существительные также бывают простыми (*a problem*), производными (*a teacher*) и составными (*a letterbox*).

● Число имен существительных

Имена существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное.

Образование множественного числа имен существительных

Способ образования	Примеры
1. согласная буква + -s	<i>dream – dreams, car – cars, month – months</i>
2. -s, -ss, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, -tch + -es	<i>bus – buses, dish – dishes, match – matches, quiz – quizzes</i> но: <i>monarchs, patriarchs</i>
3. гласная буква + -s	<i>drama – dramas, sea – seas, taxi – taxis</i>
4. непронизносимая e + -s	<i>place – places, tie – ties</i>
5. гласная буква + -y + -s	<i>day – days, key – keys</i>
6. согласная буква + -y → -ies	<i>party – parties, story – stories</i> но: <i>Mondays, Februarys, Kennedys</i> (имена собственные)

Способ образования		Примеры
7. гласная буква + -o + -s		<i>radio – radios, zoo – zoos</i>
8. согласная буква + -o + -es		<i>hero – heroes, tomato – tomatoes</i> но: <i>memos, logos, kilos, photos, discos</i> (слова-сокращения); <i>pianos, solos, sopranos</i> (музыкальные термины); <i>euros, credos</i>
9. -f / -fe + -s		<i>chief – chiefs, safe – safes, roof – roofs</i> но: -f / -fe → -ves <i>knife – knives</i> <i>shelf – shelves</i> <i>leaf – leaves</i> <i>thief – thieves</i> <i>life – lives</i> <i>wife – wives</i> <i>loaf – loaves</i> <i>wolf – wolves</i>
10. изменение корня слова или всего слова		<i>man – men</i> <i>goose – geese</i> <i>woman – women</i> <i>tooth – teeth</i> <i>child – children</i> <i>foot – feet</i> <i>ox – oxen</i> <i>penny – pennies, pence</i> <i>person – people</i> <i>louse – lice</i> <i>mouse – mice</i>
11. латинские и греческие слова	<i>is – es</i>	<i>analysis – analyses, crisis – crises</i>
	<i>on – a</i>	<i>criterion – criteria,</i> <i>phenomenon – phenomena</i> но: <i>millions, demons</i>
	<i>um – a</i>	<i>datum – data, medium – media</i> но: <i>albums, forums, museums, stadiums</i>
	<i>us – i</i>	<i>radius – radii, stimulus – stimuli</i> но: <i>bonuses, circuses</i>

Обратите внимание на образование множественного числа сложных имен существительных:

- Сложные существительные, независимо от того, пишутся ли они слитно, раздельно или через дефис, обычно образуют множественное число по правилу, которому подчиняется последнее слово, входящее в их состав: *housewife – housewives, fairy story – fairy stories, forget-me-not – forget-me-nots*.

- Если первым компонентом сложного существительного является слово *man* или *woman*, то форму множественного числа принимают оба слова: *man-servant – men-servants, woman-writer – women-writers*. Но: *man-eater – man-eaters, woman-hater – woman-haters*.

Если слово *man* или *woman* является вторым компонентом сложного существительного, то форму множественного числа

принимает только второе слово: *policeman* — *policemen*, *businesswoman* — *businesswomen*.

- Сложные существительные, имеющие структуру «существительное + предлог + существительное», образуют множественное число путем изменения первой части слова: *mother-in-law* — *mothers-in-law*, *editor-in-chief* — *editors-in-chief*.

- Сложные существительные, имеющие структуру «существительное + предлог», образуют множественное число путем изменения первой части слова, если она образована от глагола с помощью суффикса *-er*: *passer-by* — *passers-by*, *looker-on* — *lookers-on*. В остальных случаях форму множественного числа принимает второе слово (предлог): *grown-up* — *grown-ups*, *go-between* — *go-betweens*.

Особенности употребления некоторых имен существительных

1. Следующие существительные, а также все неисчисляемые и абстрактные существительные, употребляются только в единственном числе: *accommodation, advice, billiards, cash, chess, clothing, dominoes, equipment, evidence, fun, furniture, gossip, hair, information, insurance, jewellery, knowledge, lightning, measles, money, mumps, news, permission, progress, research, rubbish, spaghetti, traffic, trouble, weather, work*. Для указания на отдельную «часть» неисчисляемых предметов обычно используется *a piece of, a bit of, an item of, an article of*: *a piece of information, a bit of advice*. Помните, что неисчисляемые существительные согласуются с глаголами в единственном числе и не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем *a / an*.

2. Некоторые существительные употребляются только во множественном числе. К таким существительным относятся:

- названия парных предметов (предметов одежды, инструментов, которые состоят из двух одинаковых частей, соединенных вместе): *binoculars, glasses, handcuffs, jeans, pyjamas, scales, scissors, shorts, spectacles, tights, trousers*.

- некоторые существительные, имеющие собирательное значение: *cattle, clothes, congratulations, goods, fireworks, outskirts, people, police, stairs, surroundings, thanks, traffic lights*.

3. Существительные *aircraft, crossroads, deer, dice, headquarters, means, series, sheep, species, works* (завод) имеют одинаковые формы в единственном и во множественном числе.

4. Многие существительные могут употребляться и как исчисляемые, и как неисчисляемые, часто с изменением значения:

- существительное, обозначающее материал, может обозначать отдельный предмет, сделанный из этого материала, в этом случае оно употребляется как исчисляемое:

Неисчисляемое

glass – стекло
iron – железо
stone – камень (материал)
chicken – курятина
wood – древесина
paper – бумага

Исчисляемое

a glass – стакан
an iron – утюг
a stone – камень
a chicken – цыпленок
a wood – лес
a paper – газета
papers – документы

– существительное, обозначающее материал, может также обозначать определенное количество данного материала, порцию:

Неисчисляемое

tea – чай
coffee – кофе
beer – пиво
chocolate – шоколад
juice – сок
soup – суп

Исчисляемое

a tea – чашка чая
a coffee – чашка кофе
a beer – кружка пива
chocolates – конфеты
a juice – стакан сока
a soup – порция супа

– неисчисляемые существительные могут употребляться как исчисляемые, если речь идет о различных или отдельных видах материала или вещества (*fish, fruit, wine, cheese, food*): *Would you like some fruit after your coffee* (Фрукты)? *There are two main fruits exported from Madeira: bananas and pineapples* (различные виды фруктов).

– следующие неисчисляемые имена существительные также могут переходить в разряд исчисляемых:

Неисчисляемое

beauty – красота
business – бизнес
experience – опыт
fire – огонь
gossip – сплетни
hair – волосы
painting – рисование
room – пространство
space – пространство
work – работа

Исчисляемое

a beauty – красавица
a business – предприятие
an experience – впечатление
a fire – пожар, костер
a gossip – сплетник
a hair – волосок
a painting – картина
a room – комната
a space – место
a work – произведение

► Особенности согласования существительного в функции подлежащего с глаголом-сказуемым:

- Число глагола-сказуемого определяется числом подлежащего, а не числом существительного, стоящего за сказуемым: *The*

main problem was the after-effects of the storm. Some experts say that vitamins are a waste of money.

- Словосочетания, обозначающие период времени, сумму денег, вес, расстояние, скорость, употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Twenty miles is a long way. Three million dollars has been stolen. 90 kilometres an hour was over the speed limit.*

- Названия городов, государств и организаций, представляющие собой формы множественного числа, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Athens is a mecca for tourists. The United States is located in North America. The United Nations has its headquarters in New York City.*

- Названия фильмов, книг, газет и журналов, представляющие собой формы множественного числа, также согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: «*The New York Times*» is a daily newspaper. «*The Canterbury Tales*» was written by G. Chaucer.

- Некоторые существительные, соединенные союзом *and* (*gin and tonic, fish and chips, bread and butter, bacon and eggs, fruit and cheese, law and order*) употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе, если они обозначают одно целое: *This gin and tonic is not very strong. "War and Peace" is the longest book I have ever read.* Если они рассматриваются по отдельности, то употребляются с глаголом во множественном числе. *Tobacco and alcohol are harmful to your health.*

- Существительные, заканчивающиеся на *-ics*, употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе, если обозначают названия наук или видов деятельности, и с глаголом во множественном числе, если обозначают процесс или результаты деятельности:

aerobics — аэробика (вид спорта); аэробика (упражнения)

economics — экономика (наука); экономические аспекты

mathematics — математика (наука); вычисления

politics — политика (деятельность); политические взгляды

statistics — статистика (наука); статистические данные

Statistics is a branch of mathematics. Statistics show that women live longer than men.

- Существительные, заканчивающиеся на *-ese, -ch* или *-sh* (*Japanese, French, English*) согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе, если обозначают национальность, и с глаголом в единственном числе, если обозначают язык, на котором говорят люди, принадлежащие к этой национальности: *The English are stay-at-home people. English is the language of international communication.*

- Существительные, обозначающие группу людей (*audience, board, class, committee, company, council, crew, family, government,*

group, jury, management, press, public, staff, team, union), обычно употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Every family has its own history. The committee was presided over by its chairman.* Глагол употребляется в форме множественного числа, если собирательные существительные обозначают отдельных представителей группы, которые действуют самостоятельно и независимо, а не как единое целое. Сравните: *When I came in, the family were having lunch. The teaching staff are all women.*

• Обратите внимание на согласование следующих слов и словосочетаний с глаголом-сказуемым:

there is / there are

There is a woman and some men in the room.

There are some men and a woman in the room.

There are a number of courses available for beginners.

There were over a dozen guests at the party.

each / every

Every person likes New Year.

Each pupil (Each of the pupils) has to take the test.

The bus crashed but every man, woman and child was saved.

a (great, large, small, limited) number / the number

The number of problems is constantly increasing.

A large number of scientists are now studying climate change.

majority / minority

The majority is always right.

The majority of credit card users are able to make their payments online.

more than one

More than one question was asked at the press-conference.

More than one hundred students enter the college every year.

a lot of / lots of / plenty of / a great deal of

Every year a lot of pollution is created and plenty of trees are cut down.

A great deal of money was spent on improving public transport.

some / half / most / all / rest

Most of my salary is spent on food.

Most of his students don't understand a word he says.

The rest of the day was sunny.

The rest of the participants were absent.

дробь / проценты

Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

Three-quarters of the workers were dissatisfied with their wages.

80 per cent of the press was controlled by the state.

60 per cent of my classmates are going to enter the university.

► **Согласование существительного с местоимением** используется для того, чтобы избежать повторения ранее упомянутого существительного:

✓ одушевленные существительные в единственном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *he, she, him, her*: “*Could I speak to Sue, please?*” “*I’m sorry, she doesn’t work here now.*”

✓ в случае невозможности или при отсутствии необходимости указывать пол упомянутого ранее человека, употребляются личные местоимения *they, them* или словосочетания *he or she, him or her*: *If a person doesn’t want to learn, it is very difficult to make him or her (= them).*

✓ неодушевленные существительные в единственном числе заменяются личным местоимением *it*: *My new phone is very expensive. It cost me \$ 1500.*

✓ существительные во множественном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *they, them*: *I’ve just had the matches but now I can’t find them.*

● Падеж имен существительных

В английском языке имя существительное имеет два падежа: *общий* и *притяжательный*.

Существительное в общем падеже не имеет специальных окончаний и представляет собой словарную форму существительного в единственном или множественном числе.

Существительное в притяжательном падеже обозначает принадлежность предмета какому-либо лицу или другому предмету (отвечает на вопрос *чей?*) либо является описанием предмета (отвечает на вопрос *какой?*). Существительное в притяжательном падеже, как правило, стоит перед определяемым словом, его внешним признаком является апостроф и окончание *-s (-’s)*: *my friend’s computer, cow’s milk.*

Образование притяжательного падежа

Единственное число	Множественное число	
-’s	-’	-’s
<i>my mother’s bag</i> <i>a waitress’s job</i> <i>father-in-law’s garage</i>	<i>a parents’ meeting</i> <i>the girls’ room</i> <i>housewives’ duties</i> <i>the Browns’ car</i>	<i>women’s magazine</i> <i>men’s hobbies</i> <i>children’s pool</i> <i>people’s problems</i> <i>passers-by’s reaction</i>
<i>Denis’s dog = Denis’ dog</i> <i>Dickens’s novels = Dickens’ novels</i>		

Особые случаи образования притяжательного падежа

- Окончание притяжательного падежа (-'s или -s') всегда прибавляется к последнему элементу сложных существительных, независимо от того, пишутся ли они слитно либо через дефис: *his father-in-law's job, my boyfriend's gift*.

- В притяжательном падеже может стоять группа слов (обычно это словосочетание, обозначающее одно смысловое целое). При этом окончание притяжательного падежа -'s присоединяется к последнему слову группы: *the Prince of Wales's family, Henry the Eighth's six wives, my younger sister Ida's son*.

- Если какой-либо объект находится в совместном владении или использовании, то окончание притяжательного падежа прибавляется только к последнему существительному, обозначающему владельца: *my brother and sister's room* (общая комната, одна на двоих). Если же объект принадлежит каждому в отдельности, то окончание притяжательного падежа добавляется ко всем существительным, обозначающим владельцев: *my brother's and sister's rooms* (у каждого своя комната), *Leon's and Victor's behaviour* (поведение у каждого свое).

- Иногда два существительных в притяжательном падеже могут следовать одно за другим. Это происходит, если они выражают родственные отношения: *my wife's cousin's husband, his mother's best friend's daughter*.

В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются:

- Одушевленные существительные, а также местоимения, их заменяющие (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, one, each other, one another): *my neighbour's flat, horse's back, nobody's business, someone else's mistake, each other's phones*.

- Имена собственные: *Moscow's museums, the Beckhams' mansion, Prime Minister's (PM's) secretary*. Но: *the Pushkin Monument* (посвящение), *the State Tretyakov Gallery* (название галереи).

- Существительные, обозначающие группы людей (company, family, government, nation, party и др.): *government's proposals, family's property, nation's wealth*. Субстантивированные прилагательные (*the old, the rich, the unemployed* и др.) не употребляются в притяжательном падеже. Вместо *the poor's problems*, следует сказать *the problems of the poor* или *poor people's problems*.

- Существительные, обозначающие период времени, части суток, дни недели, времена года, а также существительные *today, yesterday, tomorrow, tonight*, за исключением конкретных дат:

a week's rest, the evening's performance, last Tuesday's meeting, tomorrow's weather.

– Существительные, обозначающие расстояние и вес: *twenty kilometres' drive, a kilo's weight.*

■ *Примечание:*

В английском языке для обозначения меры времени или длины обычно используется конструкция, которая состоит из количественного числительного и существительного в притяжательном падеже: *ten minutes' break, two miles' walk.*

Также может использоваться конструкция, в которой числительное и существительное пишутся через дефис. В этом случае существительное должно быть употреблено в общем падеже и в единственном числе: *a ten-minute break, a two-mile walk.*

– Существительные, обозначающие стоимость (pound, dollar, cent, euro и др.), употребляются в сочетании с существительным worth (стоимость): *five pounds' worth of chocolate.*

– Существительные world, sun, moon, earth, continent, country, city, town, bank, nature, ocean, sea, river: *the country's economy, the bank's loans.*

– Устойчивые словосочетания: *a bird's eye view, a needle's eye, at a stone's throw, at arm's length, at one's fingers' end, for heaven's (goodness') sake, to one's heart's content, out of harm's way, one's life's ambition.*

В остальных случаях значение принадлежности передается при помощи сочетания of + существительное в общем падеже, которое ставится после определяемого слова и отвечает на вопрос «чего?»: *the end of the story, the roof of the house, a page of the book.*

В функции определения может употребляться существительное в общем падеже, которое стоит перед определяемым существительным в форме единственного числа и отвечает на вопрос «какой?». Этот способ наиболее распространен для неодушевленных существительных, сочетание которых рассматривается как единое, целостное понятие: *milk chocolate, winter weather, a ticket office, a mountain bike, a shoe factory.*

Иногда первое существительное может стоять в форме множественного числа. Это происходит, если это существительное не имеет формы единственного числа или такая форма имеет иное значение: *a clothes shop, a sports car, a news agency, a sales manager, a customs officer, a congratulations card.*

■ *Примечание:*

Если речь идет о животных, структура «существительное + существительное» употребляется, если описывается какой-либо продукт переработки убитого животного: *chicken soup, lamb chop*. Если речь идет о продуктах животноводства, получаемых от живых животных, употребляется притяжательный падеж: *a hen's egg, lamb's wool*.

Особенности употребления существительных в притяжательном падеже

• Существительное в притяжательном падеже не всегда стоит впереди определяемого слова. Иногда оно может стоять после определяемого слова с предлогом *of*, образуя так называемый *двойной притяжательный падеж*. Двойной притяжательный падеж используется в следующих случаях:

– Если определяемому слову предшествует неопределенный артикль. В этом случае, внимание акцентируется на том, что объект является одним из многих или нескольких, а не единственным: *a cousin of my mother's* (одна из кузин). Сравните: *my mother's cousin* (определенная кузина).

– Если определяемому слову предшествует местоимение или числительное: *a few ideas of Paul's, two guests of my father's*.

– Иногда употребление двойного притяжательного падежа уточняет значение выражения. Сравните: *the picture of my son* – портрет с изображением моего сына, *the picture of my son's* – картина, которая принадлежит моему сыну.

Двойной притяжательный падеж не используется с неодушевленными существительными: *the problems of the company, the head of the department, the city of New York*.

Если за существительным следует развернутое определение, причастный оборот или придаточное определительное предложение, то вместо двойного притяжательного падежа обычно употребляется конструкция с предлогом *of*: *the name of the singer representing Belarus, the parents of John who studies in our group*.

• Если существительное в притяжательном падеже выражает принадлежность и отвечает на вопрос *чей?*, то употребление артикля зависит от существительного в притяжательном падеже: *a neighbour's daughter* (дочь одного из соседей), *the chief's remarks, _Bob's wife*. Если существительное в притяжательном падеже служит целям описания предмета и отвечает на вопрос *какой?* или *для кого?*, то употребление артикля зависит от определяемого (второго) сущес-

твительного: *a girls' school* (школа для девочек), *a parents' meeting*, *a children's pool*.

• Существительное в притяжательном падеже может употребляться самостоятельно, без определяемого слова:

– когда определяемое слово опускается, чтобы избежать повтора: *My room is bigger than Tessa's (room)*.

– когда определяемое слово обозначает: название учреждения или магазина: *the travel agent's*, *the baker's*, *the chemist's*; общеизвестное учреждение, названное по фамилии его основателя: *McDonald's*, *Madam Tussaud's*; жилой дом, где живут родственники или знакомые: *my aunt's (house)*, *at Mr Jackson's (place)*.

■ I. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

echo	boy-friend	toothpaste	workman	stepmother
time	activity	employee	phenomenon	winter day
roof	view	runner-up	holiday	company
foot	knife	photo	sister-in-law	month
wish	diagnosis	taxi	umbrella	1990
video	approach	society	loss	shoe shop

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Too much mathematics (*is / are*) taught in schools.
2. They say that money (*is / are*) the soul of business.
3. Have you a copy of the complete (*work / works*) of Dante?
4. There (*is / are*) gentlemen waiting for you in reception.
5. One of the most serious problems that some pupils have (*is / are*) lack of motivation.
6. Our new consultant was very helpful. He gave us some very useful (*advice / advices*).
7. The news (*was / were*) greeted with shock and grief throughout the world.
8. Please, bring us two (*tea / teas*) and a coffee.
9. Our son thinks there (*is / are*) a number of good reasons for staying up late.
10. A burger and chips (*is / are*) not a very healthy meal.
11. Two (*is / are*) the company, but three (*is / are*) a crowd.
12. A group of teenagers (*have / has*) organized a scheme to help old people with their shopping.
13. The biggest timewaster (*is / are*) computer games.

14. The police (*think / thinks*) that more than one person (*was / were*) in the stolen car.
15. Three days (*isn't / aren't*) long enough for a good holiday.
16. The Netherlands (*is / are*) a member of the European Union.
17. The rich usually (*pay / pays*) more taxes.
18. The number of visitors to our website (*has / have*) recently decreased.
19. More than 60 per cent of our school teachers (*is / are*) in their fifties.
20. The committee usually (*raise / raises*) their hands to vote "Yes".
21. The French (*is / are*) noted for their food and fashion.
22. Three thousand dollars (*was / were*) spent on his daughter's wedding.
23. A significant number of elderly people (*has / have*) difficulty in taking care of themselves.
24. The unemployment statistics (*is / are*) disturbing.
25. This chemical works (*is / are*) dangerous for the environment.
26. How much (*do / does*) this pair of trousers cost?
27. The majority of e-mail users (*is / are*) upset about the increase in spam.
28. Each of the cars (*was / were*) tested for safety, fuel economy and reliability.
29. My family (*is / are*) living in different parts of the country.
30. Exams (*is / are*) a necessary evil of higher education study so being prepared (*is / are*) the key to success.

■ III. Дополните открытку, которую Нелли отправила своему другу. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

The island is very peaceful. (1) *Life / A life* is good here. Everybody moves at a nice slow pace. People have (2) *time / a time* to stop and talk. It's (3) *experience / an experience* I won't forget for a long time. There aren't many shops, so I can't spend all my money, although I did buy (4) *painting / a painting* yesterday. Now I'm sitting on the beach reading (5) *paper / a paper*. The hotel breakfast is so enormous that I don't need to have lunch. I've just brought (6) *orange juice / an orange juice* with me to drink later. I've been trying all the different (7) *fruit / fruits* grown in this part of the world, and they're all delicious.

■ IV. Дополните телевизионный репортаж, выбрав одну из форм глагола в скобках:

Newscom company (1) *have / has* just announced that it made a loss of \$ 35 million last year. The management (2) *is / are* well aware that

they have made mistakes. The press (3) *have / has* all been printing stories and articles critical of the company. The Newscom board (4) *knows / know* that they now have some difficult decisions to take. Naturally, the staff (5) *is / are* worried about their jobs and (6) *wants / want* a meeting with management as soon as possible. But Chief Executive Barry Douglas says things aren't really so bad. He has said that the company still (7) *has / have* a great future ahead of it.

■ V. Дополните письмо, которое Мистер Рейли получил от своей сестры. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

(1) (*Thank / Thanks*) for your letter. Your (2) (*new / news*) (3) (*was / were*) interesting. We must talk soon.

What about us? Well, we are living on the (4) (*outskirt / outskirts*) of town now. The (5) (*headquarter / headquarters*) of the company where my husband works (6) (*is / are*) not far from our house. You know, we've spent nearly all our (7) (*saving / savings*) on (8) (*it / them*). That wouldn't matter so much if I hadn't crashed the car last week and done some (9) (*damage / damages*) to the front of it. More bills! But at least I wasn't hurt. The house is nice actually, but the (10) (*surrounding / surroundings*) (11) (*isn't / aren't*) very pleasant. A very busy (12) (*crossroad / cross-roads*) (13) (*is / are*) quite near.

I'm doing the course I told you about. Statistics (14) (*is / are*) an easy subject, I find, but economics (15) (*give / gives*) me problems!

■ VI. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Where's Kenya? Can you find ... for me on the map?
 - its
 - it
 - her
 - them
- Your car has lost one of ... windscreen wipers.
 - her
 - its
 - your
 - my
- He needed money, but had no idea how to earn
 - it
 - them
 - its
 - one
- The staff ... going to buy a leaving present for ... boss.
 - is; their
 - are; their
 - are; its
 - is; its
- My jeans ... not faded much even though I keep washing
 - have; it
 - has; them
 - have; them
 - has; it

6. When ... the daily news on? ~ ... on every hour on the First National Channel.

a. are; They are	c. is; They are
b. are; It is	d. is; It is

7. Look, her clothes ... brand new. Where did she get the money to buy ...?

a. are; it	c. is; it
b. are; them	d. is; them

8. The goods ... being packed now and ... will be delivered first thing tomorrow morning.

a. are; they	c. are; it
b. is; it	d. is; they

9. I made the ... especially for you — did you like ...?

a. spaghetti; them	c. spaghetti; it
b. spaghetti; them	d. spaghetti; it

10. Have you thought about doing ... ? I think ...very good for you.

a. gymnastic; it is	c. gymnastics; it is
b. gymnastic; they are	d. gymnastics; they are

■ VII. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The car accident was filmed on a ... mobile phone.

a. passer-by's	b. passer's-by	c. passer's-by's

2. Could you tell me where the ... toilet is?

a. lady's	b. ladies's	c. ladies'

3. We were invited to ... wedding ceremony next Saturday.

a. Boris's and Liz	b. Boris's and Liz's	c. Boris and Liz's

4. It's not fair to make a profit out of ... work.

a. anybody else's	b. anybody's else's	c. anybody's else

5. Mr Grant is an old friend of my

a. father	b. father's	c. fathers'

6. Belarus and Russia have signed a ... trade agreement.

a. five-years'	b. five years	c. five-year

7. That isn't my handwriting. It's

a. Celina	b. Celinas'	c. Celina's

8. It is the law that the driver should be fastened with the

a. seat belt	b. seats' belt	c. seat's belt

9. My ... cooking is unbelievably tasty.

a. mother's-in-law's	b. mother's-in-law	c. mother-in-law's

10. I'll see you in the meeting room in ... time.

a. 10 minutes'	b. 10-minute's	c. 10-minutes

11. Sheila's shop has a wide choice of hand-made ... wear.

a. children	b. children's	c. childrens'

12. The Personnel Manager is to check each ... qualifications and references before the job interview.
 - a. applicant's
 - b. applicants'
 - c. applicant
13. If you would like to offer an article to our magazine, please contact the ... office.
 - a. Editor's-in-Chief
 - b. Editor-in-Chief's
 - c. Editor's-in-Chief's
14. You can buy a bus ticket at the ... or on the bus.
 - a. news agent's
 - b. news' agent
 - c. new's agent's
15. Each sports season, I organize a ... meeting before we step on the field.
 - a. parent'
 - b. parents'
 - c. parent's
16. Many people are registered to vote in ... election.
 - a. next's month's
 - b. next month's
 - c. next months'
17. There's a beautiful old mansion for sale at the local
 - a. estate agent's
 - b. estate's agent's
 - c. estate's agent
18. I'm sick and tired of my ... endless complaints about noise.
 - a. landlord's wife
 - b. landlord wife's
 - c. landlord's wife's
19. ... problems are ... opportunities.
 - a. Today's; tomorrow's
 - b. Today; tomorrow
 - c. Today; tomorrow's
20. Unfortunately, ... exemplary behaviour did not last long.
 - a. Harry's and Donald
 - b. Harry's and Donald's
 - c. Harry and Donald's

■ VIII. Поставьте притяжательный падеж ('или -'s) там, где это необходимо:

1. The bus driver has the right to check passengers tickets.
2. The editor-in-chief office is on the second floor.
3. A man hands are stronger than a woman.
4. Do you know the Moles new address?
5. Mr. Weird specializes in illustrating children books.
6. Let me introduce to you my sister husband father.
7. Every year I spend my summer holidays at my aunt Lorene.
8. The flat is in 20 minutes walk from the city centre.
9. My boss personal assistant reads all the customers letters.
10. She can't think of anyone else problems but her own.
11. Our parents advice and support is extremely valuable in all areas of our lives.
12. Look at those two off-road cars. One is our director and the other is his deputy.
13. He likes attracting other people attention to himself.
14. My father asked me to buy a yesterday newspaper at the book-seller.

15. Linda boyfriend name is Mark. He is my granny next door neighbour.

■ IX. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. The contents of the box was thrown away.
2. After the party Thomas put on someone's else coat by mistake.
3. I just want to go into this shoes shop.
4. The majority of e-mail users is upset about the increase in spam.
5. The police thinks that he was one of the robbers.
6. Billiards are usually played by two players, using a set of three balls.
7. Can we have two coffee, please?
8. She is talking to her childrens' teacher.
9. Let me give you one advice.
10. I just want five-minutes' rest.
11. Three hours are long enough to look round the museum.
12. A number of people finds it hard to live on the money they earn.
13. Cattle was driven hundreds of miles by the cowboys.
14. My parents'-in-law house is only a stone's throw from ours.
15. E-mail is a relatively new mean of communication.
16. Is there a sport club near here?
17. The news aren't very good, I'm afraid.
18. I need to get some medicine. Is there a chemist near here?
19. We make furniture out of many different wood.
20. The jeans looks good on you.

■ X. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Donald had a problem of getting up late in the (1) ... and was always late for (2) His boss was angry with him and threatened to fire him if he didn't do something about it. So Donald went to his (3) ... who gave him a pill and told him to take it before he went to (4) Donald slept well and in fact beat the alarm (5) ... by almost two hours. He had a leisurely (6) ... and drove cheerfully to (7)

"Boss," he said, "The pill actually worked!"

"That's all fine," said the boss, "But where (8) ... you yesterday?"

■ XI. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

1. The violent storm caused severe (ущерб) throughout the north of the region.

2. Like many women, she loves tea parties and (*слетни*).
3. The *Moonlight Sonata* is (*произведение*) by Ludwig van Beethoven.
4. Your room is on the left at the top of the (*лестница*).
5. Look out! This (*перекресток*) is rather dangerous.
6. I need to get some medicine. Is there a (*аптека*) near here?
7. That little boy of our (*соседский*) is looking for trouble.
8. There will be a (*двухдневная*) sale as they are going to display a new collection of overcoats.
9. The sentiment in most (*женские*) magazines is so cloying that men find them unreadable.
10. In the (*цветочный магазин*) there is an advertisement 'Say it with flowers'.

1.2. АРТИКЛИ

● НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – A / AN

Неопределенный артикль имеет две формы, как в написании, так и в произношении:

A [ə] – ставится перед согласными звуками: *a lamp, a computer.*

An [ən] – ставится перед гласными звуками: *an answer, an idea.*

Выбор той или иной формы артикля определяется произношением слова, а не его орфографией:

– артикль *a* употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с согласного звука в речи, даже если они начинаются с гласной буквы в написании: *a year* [jiə], *a European* [juərə'pi:ən], *a one-way* [wʌn'weɪ] *street.*

– артикль *an* употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с гласного звука в речи, даже если они начинаются с согласной буквы в написании: *an MP* [em'pi:], *an SOS* [esəu'es], *an X-ray* ['eks reɪ].

■ *Примечания:*

– Перед словами, начинающимися с буквы *u*, употребляется артикль *a*, когда *u* читается как [ju:], поскольку первый звук в таких словах является согласным, например: *a user, a university.* Артикль *an* употребляется, когда *u* читается как [ʌ], например: *an umbrella, an uncle.*

Перед словами, начинающимися с буквы *h*, употребляется артикль *an*, когда *h* не читается, поскольку первый звук в таких словах является гласным, например: *an hour, an honest man.* Артикль *a* употребляется, когда *h* читается, например: *a hotel, a house.*

Неопределенный артикль употребляется перед нарицательными исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в следующих случаях:

1. в значении «один из», «какой-то», «любой»: *There is a letter on the table. Shall we choose a book from this catalogue?*

2. в значении «один», «еще один»: *Wait a minute, please. He took a second sandwich.*

3. вместо числительного «один»: *a million dollars; 1/3 = a third; 5p a kilo, 4 times a day; 1.5 hours = one and a half hours, an hour and a half; 0.5 hour = half an hour.*

4. если предмет упоминается впервые: *I sent you an e-mail yesterday.*

5. перед существительным, имеющим при себе описательное определение: *We have bought a very nice house. A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read.*

■ Примечания:

— Сочетание «of + существительное» может иметь разные значения и выполнять функции как описательного, так и конкретизирующего определения. Сочетание «of + существительное» является описательным определением, когда допускается существование нескольких предметов такого вида: *a box of matches, a crowd of people, a cup of tea, a game of tennis, a sense of humour* и т. д. Сочетание «of + существительное» является конкретизирующим определением, если указывает на единичность предмета: *the foot of the mountain, the city of New York, the head of the department.*

— С абстрактными существительными *depth, distance, height, increase, period, population, speed, temperature* и т. п. употребляется неопределенный артикль, если за ними следуют *предлог of + числительное + существительное*: *a depth of two metres, a fine of 3 dollars, a period of ten days.*

6. в приложении. если не подчеркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится: *Mary Thomson, a student of the University, spoke at the meeting.*

7. перед словами, обозначающими профессию, род занятий: *My brother is a taxi driver.* Но: *He was appointed / elected / chosen _ director. He has taken up the position / post of _ supervisor.*

8. перед вещественными существительными, если они указывают на сорт, разновидность чего-либо или обозначают определенное количество, порцию: *Bring us a tea and an orange juice. Collier's Cheese is a very good cheese.*

9. со словами, обозначающими эмоции и умственную деятельность (*understanding, distrust, education, relief, pity, shame, wonder, knowledge, help* и т. п.), если значение этих слов каким-либо образом ограничивается и уточняется: *What a relief! What a pity! What a shame! My parents wanted me to have a good education. She has a love of music. He has a first-class knowledge of British law.*

10. после слов *what, such, quite, rather*: *She is quite an inexperienced secretary. This is rather an unusual request (= a rather unusual request).*

11. в сочетаниях с глаголами *to have, to take, to give*:

<i>to have a cold</i>	<i>to have a good time</i>	<i>to take a shower</i>	<i>to give a call</i>
<i>to have a try</i>	<i>to have a headache</i>	<i>to take a seat</i>	<i>to give a hand</i>
<i>to have a look</i>	<i>to have a reputation</i>	<i>to take a risk</i>	<i>to give a lift</i>

Ho: to have (great) fun, to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper), to have success, to have trouble, to take care, to take part, to take place, to give permission, to give way.

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

<i>all of a sudden</i>	<i>in a fury</i>	<i>to fit like a glove</i>
<i>as a matter of fact</i>	<i>in a good mood</i>	<i>to go for a walk / a swim</i>
<i>as a result</i>	<i>in a hurry</i>	<i>to make a date</i>
<i>as a rule</i>	<i>in a low / loud voice</i>	<i>to make a mistake</i>
<i>at / from a distance</i>	<i>in a whisper</i>	<i>to make a speech</i>
<i>at a glance</i>	<i>it is a pity</i>	<i>to make a start</i>
<i>at a loss</i>	<i>on a large scale</i>	<i>to make an appointment</i>
<i>at a profit</i>	<i>to a certain degree</i>	<i>to make an impression</i>
<i>at a time</i>	<i>to be a success</i>	<i>to play a trick</i>
<i>for a long time</i>	<i>to catch a glimpse</i>	<i>to tell a joke</i>
<i>for a while</i>	<i>to do a favour</i>	<i>to tell a lie</i>

● ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – THE

Определенный артикль the употребляется с существительными в единственном и множественном числе в следующих случаях:

1. когда из ситуации или контекста понятно, о чем идет речь, какое именно лицо или предмет имеется в виду: *Where is the key? Did you like the play? Let's discuss the news.*

2. когда перед существительным стоит:

а. порядковое числительное: *We live on the fifth floor.* Ho: *The phone rang a third time* (еще один).

б. прилагательное в превосходной степени: *Minsk is the largest city in Belarus.*

в. one (some, any, each, all, none, many, most, the last, the rest) + of: *I've read some of the messages. Most of the shops were closed. How did you spend the rest of the day?*

г. прилагательное central, following, last, left, main, necessary, next, only, opposite, present, right, same, very, whole, wrong: *English is the main language in the world. No one gave the right answer to the question. We study at the same school.*

Ho: *_next door, a whole hour* (целый час), *an only child in the family.*

Примечание:

Словосочетания *last week, last month, last year* и т. д. употребляются без артикля, если указывают на предшествующий период времени. Словосочетания *the last week, the last month, the last year* и т. д. употребляются с артиклем *the*, если указывают на период времени, который продолжается до настоящего момента. Предположим, сегодня вторник, 14 мая 2019 года. Сравните:

I was ill _last week. — Я болел на прошлой неделе (т. е. я болел с понедельника 6 мая по воскресенье 12 мая).

I have been ill for the last week. — Я болел всю прошлую неделю (на протяжении 7 дней до сегодняшнего дня, т. е. со вторника 7 мая по понедельник 13 мая).

It was cold _last month. — Было холодно в прошлом месяце (т. е. в апреле).

It has been cold over the last month. — Было холодно в прошлом месяце (в течение 30 дней до сегодняшнего дня, т. е. с 13 апреля по 13 мая).

_Last year was difficult. — Прошлый год был трудным (2018 год).

The last year has been difficult. — Прошлый год был трудным (12 месяцев вплоть до настоящего момента, т. е. с мая 2018 года по май 2019 года).

Словосочетания *next week, next month, next year* и т. д. употребляются без артикля, если указывают на период времени, следующий за текущим. Словосочетания *the next week, the next month, the next year* и т. д. употребляются с артиклем *the*, если указывают на период времени, который начинается с данного момента. Предположим, сегодня вторник, 14 мая 2019 года. Сравните:

She will be back _next week. — Она вернется на следующей неделе (в какой-либо из дней с понедельника по воскресенье, т. е. с 20 по 26 мая).

I will be very busy for the next week. — Я буду очень занят на следующей неделе (в течение семи дней, начиная с сегодняшнего дня, т. е. с 14 по 20 мая).

_Next year will be difficult. — Следующий год будет трудным (год, начинающийся со следующего января, т. е. 2020 год).

The next year will be very difficult. — Следующий год будет трудным (ближайшие 12 месяцев, т. е. с мая 2019 по май 2020 года).

3. при наличии конкретизирующего определения: *This is the man I told you about. Did you see the contracts we signed yesterday? The house at the end of the street is for sale.*

4. при повторном упоминании лица, предмета или явления: *There was a cat on the porch. The animal was enjoying the sunshine.*

5. в приложении. если подчеркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится: *Katie Holmes married Tom Cruise, the actor.*

■ Примечание:

Если в приложении речь идет о должности, которую в данной ситуации может занимать только один человек, артикль не употребляется: *Barack Obama, _President of the USA, has just made a statement.* (Президент США – должность, которая может быть занята только одним человеком.)

6. перед существительными в функции обстоятельства места, если не подчеркивается значение «один из»: *Mum spends a lot of time in the kitchen.* Сравните: *She works in a large hospital in Moscow* (в одной из больниц).

■ Примечание:

С определенным артиклем *the* всегда употребляются фразы с существительным в притяжательном падеже, которые обозначают магазин или учреждение: *the butcher's, the chemist's, the cleaner's, the hairdresser's, the travel agent's, the dentist's* и др.

7. перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, обозначающими класс предметов:

– животные и растения: *The dog is a friend of man. The pine grows in northern countries.*

– социальные группы: *He is a hero in the eyes of the public.*

– музыкальные инструменты: *I am learning to play the piano.*

– изобретения: *When was the telephone invented?* Но: *_Dynamite was invented by A. Nobel* (динамит – неисчисляемое существительное).

– литературные жанры: *Conan Doyle is a master of the detective story.* Но: *I like _poetry* (поэзия – неисчисляемое существительное).

Существительные *man* (мужчина, человек), *woman* (женщина) в родовом значении употребляются без артикля: *_Man and _woman are created equal.*

8. перед субстантивированными прилагательными (прилагательными, которые утратили свое значение признака предмета и перешли в разряд существительных), которые обозначают:

а. определенные группы людей, объединенные каким-либо общим физическим состоянием или общественным положением: *The old don't always understand the young. The government is providing care for the sick, the aged, the unemployed and the poor.*

Но: *Unemployment compensation is usually paid to unemployed people. The unemployed people of our country receive welfare payments from the government.*

б. людей одной национальности: *the English, the French, the Swiss, the Chinese, (the) Americans, (the) Belarusians*, но: *a Russian, a Dutchman* (представитель национальности).

в. абстрактные понятия (*the beautiful, the impossible, the unknown, the supernatural* и др.): *Sometimes it's difficult to tell the wrong from the right. The new drives out the old.*

9. перед существительными, обозначающими части тела, при условии, что такие существительные употреблены в сочетании с предлогами и описывают (физический) контакт либо болевые ощущения: *He took me by the hand and looked me straight in the eyes.*

10. перед существительными, обозначающими предметы, единственные в своем роде или в данной обстановке: *the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the capital, the centre, the Queen, the President, the Prime Minister, the Marketing Director* и т. п.

11. перед существительными, обозначающими предметы и явления, типичные для окружения любого человека и, соответственно, считающимися общеизвестными: *the country, the sky, the ground, the environment* (но: *nature*), *the weather, the weekend, the cinema, the theatre, the radio* (но: *television*), *the press, the media, the government, the bank, the post office* и т. п.

12. со словами, обозначающими тип географического ландшафта: *the countryside, the forest, the mountains, the seaside, the jungle* и т. п.

Определенный артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

<i>at the bottom</i>	<i>in the sun</i>	<i>to do the cleaning</i>
<i>at the moment</i>	<i>on the left / the right</i>	<i>to keep the house</i>
<i>at the top</i>	<i>on the one hand</i>	<i>to lay the table</i>
<i>by the way</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>	<i>to make the bed</i>
<i>in the distance</i>	<i>on the safe side</i>	<i>to pass the time</i>
<i>in the past</i>	<i>on the whole</i>	<i>to run the risk</i>
<i>in the future</i>	<i>out of the ordinary</i>	<i>to take the trouble</i>
<i>in the middle</i>	<i>out of the question</i>	<i>to tell the difference</i>
<i>in the morning</i>	<i>the day after tomorrow</i>	<i>to tell the time</i>
<i>in the original</i>	<i>the day before yesterday</i>	<i>to tell the truth</i>
<i>in the rain</i>	<i>the other day</i>	<i>under the impression</i>
<i>in the shade</i>	<i>to change for the better</i>	<i>under the influence</i>

Артикль не употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. перед существительными во множественном числе в значении «все», «любые», «всякие»: *_Women are expected to like _babies. I usually reply to _e-mails within 24 hours.*

2. перед абстрактными и вещественными существительными в общем смысле, а также при наличии перед такими существительными описательного определения: *_Water is necessary for life. I will do it with _pleasure. We are having _terrible weather.*

3. перед **количественными числительными**: *She's been away for _two weeks. _Three of his colleagues were present at the meeting.*

■ **Примечания:**

– При наличии конкретизирующего определения количественное числительное употребляется с определенным артиклем the: *What are the two most important days in your life?*

– Артикль не употребляется перед существительным, за которым следует количественное числительное: *Open your books at _page 5. Passengers should proceed to _Gate Four.*

Обратите внимание, что при наличии порядкового числительного употребляется определенный артикль the. Сравните: *The answers are on the fifth page. My son is in the fourth grade.*

– В английском языке годы обозначаются количественными числительными и употребляются без артикля: *We met in _2018.* Сравните: *We met in the year 2018.*

– Числительные *thirties, forties, seventies* и т. п. в сочетании с определенным артиклем the обозначают десятилетия: *The factory was built in the nineties.*

4. после словосочетаний *kind of, sort of, type of, number of, amount of, group of*: *What kind of _man is he? The number of _unemployed is rising.*

5. перед названиями наук и учебных предметов: *I study _history.* Но: *I study the history of World War II.*

6. перед названиями видов спорта: *He plays _golf twice a week.*

7. перед названиями времен года, если они употреблены в абстрактном значении: *I like _winter.*

■ **Примечания:**

– При наличии описательного определения (кроме слов *early* и *late*) употребляется неопределенный артикль *a/an*: *It was a rainy summer.* Но: *_Early autumn is always nice.*

— Конкретизирующее определение предполагает наличие определенного артикля *the*: *It happened in the winter of 2010.*

8. перед названиями приемов пищи (*breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper* и др.): *to have _breakfast, to have smth for _supper, to be invited to _dinner.*

Но: *After a light breakfast we got down to work* (описательное определение).

The lunch she gave us last night was delicious (имеется в виду еда, а не прием пищи).

9. перед названиями частей суток (*sunrise, dawn, morning, noon, day, daytime, afternoon, dusk, sunset, evening, night, midnight*). если они обозначают время суток в общем смысле: *It was _evening when he phoned.*

■ Примечания:

— При наличии описательного определения (кроме слов *yesterday* и *tomorrow*) употребляется неопределенный артикль *a/an*: *I spent a sleepless night. I'll contact you _tomorrow morning.*

— В сочетании с предлогами *in, during, through* употребляется определенный артикль *the*: *Owls sleep during the day and hunt in the night.*

— В выражениях с предлогами *at, by, about, before, after, till* артикль отсутствует: *at _sunset, since _morning, till _midnight.*

— Определенный артикль *the* употребляется, когда из контекста понятно, о чем идет речь, а также при наличии конкретизации: *The night was warm. It happened in the winter of 2010.*

10. перед существительными *school, college, university, class, prison, church, hospital, bed*, если подразумевается их использование по прямому назначению (*bed* — сон, *school* — учеба, *hospital* — лечение, *prison* — лишение свободы и т. д.): *I went to _school at the age of 7. She is in _hospital. It's time to go to _bed.*

Если данные существительные обозначают здание, учреждение или предмет, то они употребляются с неопределенным либо определенным артиклем согласно общим правилам: *This is a very old church. She is a teacher at a secondary school. I went to the hospital to visit my friend. The university was founded in 1933.*

Артикль не употребляется в ряде сочетаний
и выражений:

<i>at first</i>	<i>in (outer) space</i>	<i>on foot</i>
<i>at first sight / glance</i>	<i>in addition</i>	<i>on purpose</i>
<i>at home</i>	<i>in advance</i>	<i>on second thoughts</i>
<i>at last / least</i>	<i>in cash</i>	<i>out of date</i>
<i>at night / dawn</i>	<i>in charge of</i>	<i>out of doors</i>
<i>at peace / war</i>	<i>in comparison with</i>	<i>out of sight</i>
<i>at present</i>	<i>in conclusion</i>	<i>to ask for permission</i>
<i>at risk</i>	<i>in contrast to</i>	<i>to be in demand</i>
<i>at sunrise / sunset</i>	<i>in danger</i>	<i>to be in trouble</i>
<i>at work</i>	<i>in debt</i>	<i>to catch cold</i>
<i>by bus</i>	<i>in detail</i>	<i>to do research</i>
<i>by chance</i>	<i>in fact</i>	<i>to keep house</i>
<i>by cheque</i>	<i>in favour of</i>	<i>to lose control</i>
<i>by heart</i>	<i>in honour</i>	<i>to lose heart</i>
<i>by mistake</i>	<i>in person</i>	<i>to make fun of</i>
<i>by name</i>	<i>in reality</i>	<i>to make money</i>
<i>by plane</i>	<i>in search of</i>	<i>to make progress</i>
<i>by word of mouth</i>	<i>in secret</i>	<i>to pay attention</i>
<i>day after day</i>	<i>in sight</i>	<i>to shake hands</i>
<i>face to face</i>	<i>in time, on time</i>	<i>to take advantage</i>
<i>for ages / hours</i>	<i>on / for sale</i>	<i>to take care</i>
<i>for example / instance</i>	<i>on average</i>	<i>to take first place</i>
<i>from memory</i>	<i>on board the ship</i>	<i>to take part / place</i>
<i>from side to side</i>	<i>on earth</i>	<i>to take to heart</i>
<i>from top to bottom</i>	<i>on fire</i>	<i>to tell lies</i>

Название	—	THE	Исключения
планеты	<i>Venus, Mars, (the) Earth</i>	<i>the Sun, the Moon, the earth, the Galaxy, the Milky Way</i>	<i>the planet (of) Venus</i>
стороны света		<i>the North, the Southeast</i>	<i>from East to West</i>
континенты, регионы	<i>Africa, (Latin) America, (Central) Asia, (Medieval) Europe, Antarctica</i>	полюса и полушария: <i>the South Pole, the North Pole, the Arctic, the Antarctic, the Orient, the Occident, the Equator</i>	регионы: <i>the Lake District, the Lowlands, the Midlands, the Highlands, the North American continent</i>
пустыни		<i>the Sahara (Desert)</i>	
горы	вершины: <i>(Mount) Elbrus</i>	горные цепи: <i>the Alps</i>	
острова, полуострова	<i>Sicity, Alaska</i>	группа островов: <i>the British Isles</i>	<i>the Isle of Man, the Alaska Peninsula</i>
океаны, моря, реки		<i>the (River) Nile, the Atlantic (Ocean)</i>	
озера	<i>Lake Baikal, Loch / Lough Ness</i>	<i>the Baikal</i>	<i>the Great Salt Lake, the Great Lakes</i>
бухты, заливы	<i>Hudson Bay</i>	<i>the Bay of Hudson</i>	<i>the (Persian) Gulf</i>
страны		<i>the Republic, the Union, the Kingdom, the States, the Federation, the Emirates: the United Kingdom, the Republic of Belarus, the USA</i>	<i>the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Vatican</i>
	<i>England, China</i>	<i>the England of the 18th century</i>	
	<i>western Spain</i>	<i>the west of Spain</i>	

Название	—	THE	Исключения
города	<i>Minsk, New York City</i>	<i>the city of Minsk the Minsk of 1945</i>	<i>the Hague</i>
улицы, площади, парки	<i>Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Red Square, Hyde Park, Disneyland</i>		<i>the High Street, the Main Street, the Mall, the Strand, the Arbat</i>
районы города	<i>Westminster, Brooklyn, Lefortovo (District)</i>		<i>the Bronx, the City, the West End, the East End</i>
дороги		<i>the MKAD, the Garden Ring, the M6 (автострада), the Silk Road</i>	
мосты	<i>Tower Bridge</i>	<i>the Bridge of Sighs</i>	<i>the Golden Gate Bridge, the Severn Bridge, the Forth Bridge</i>
аэропорты, вокзалы, станции	<i>Gatwick Airport, Nemiga metro station</i>	<i>the London Underground</i>	
морские суда, поезда		<i>the Titanic, the Orient Express</i>	
городские объекты (театры, концертные залы, дворцы и т. п.)	<i>Buckingham Palace, London Zoo, Covent Garden, Madame Tussaud's, St. Paul's Cathedral</i> (название мес- та, имя в при- тяжательном падеже)	<i>the Hermitage, the British Museum, the White House, the Tretyakov Gallery, the National library, the Royal Opera House, the Winter Palace</i>	<i>the London Eye</i>
достоприме- чательности, памятники		<i>the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, the Taj Mahal, the Egyptian Pyramids, the Lincoln Memorial</i>	<i>Stonehenge</i>

Название	—	THE	Исключения
магазины, рестораны, гостиницы	<i>Harrods, Foyles, Selfridges, Claridge's, MacDonald's</i>	<i>the White Tower, the Studio Café, the Hilton Hotel</i>	
университеты	<i>Minsk State Linguistic University, Cambridge University</i>	<i>the Belarusian State University, the University of London</i>	
банки	<i>Barclays, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>the Bank of England</i>	<i>the World Bank, the IMF</i>
компании, авиакомпании	<i>Sony, Coca Cola, British Airways</i>	<i>the Coca Cola company</i>	<i>a Ford (марка, продукт компаний)</i>
международ- ные органи- зации	<i>NATO, UNESCO</i>	<i>the United Nations (the UN)</i>	
государст- венные учреждения		<i>the Government, the Senate, the Kremlin, the Supreme Court, the Pentagon</i>	<i>Congress, Parliament</i>
политические партии		<i>the Democratic Party</i>	
периодичес- кие издания	журналы (брит. и амер.): <i>Cosmopolitan, Forbes, Punch</i>	газеты (брит. и амер.): <i>The Times, The Washington Post</i>	<i>Komsomolskaya Pravda, Belarus Today, Vokrug Sveta</i>
известные книги и документы		<i>the Bible, the Constitution</i>	<i>a Webster (словарь по фа- млии автора)</i>
произведения искусства		<i>the Mona Lisa, the Moonlight Sonata</i>	<i>a Repin (картина)</i>
музыкальные коллективы	<i>ABBA, A-HA, Metallica</i>	<i>the Scorpions, the Beatles</i>	
спортивные команды	<i>Manchester United</i>	<i>the Chicago Bulls</i>	

Название	—	THE	Исключения
дни недели, месяцы, праздники	<i>Monday, August, Christmas, New Year's Day</i>	<i>the Fourth of July, the Eighth of March</i>	<i>a Tuesday</i> (один из вторников), <i>a cold May, the May of 1945</i>
обществен- ные мероприя- тия		<i>the Olympic Games, the Eurovision Song Contest, the Cannes Film Festival, the Moscow Summit</i>	
исторические события и периоды		<i>the French Revolution, the Ice Age</i>	
языки	<i>French</i>	<i>the French language</i>	
имена, фамилии	<i>Betsy, Mr. Brown, Aunt Jane</i>	<i>the great Beethoven, the genius Shakespeare, the Tom I told you about, the Browns</i> (семья)	<i>a Mr. Well</i> (какой-то), dear, honest, lazy, little, poor, old, young: <i>dear Emily, little Johnny</i>
титул, должность	<i>Doctor Heil, Admiral Nelson, Lord Byron, Senator Smith, President Trump</i>	<i>Peter the Great, Elizabeth the Second, the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon</i>	профессия: <i>the writer Dickens, the engineer Brown</i>

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The new camera cost me (a / —) thousand euros.
2. The plane was (a / an) hour late.
3. I've run out of (— / the) money.
4. There are six points on (— / the) agenda.
5. Do you know how to become (a / an) FBI agent?
6. He has just given me (a / —) very helpful advice.
7. We rang for (the / an) ambulance.
8. Do you accept (— / the) credit cards?
9. He was appointed (— / the) managing director two months ago.
10. Don't you think that you want (— / the) impossible?
11. It was rather (a / the) delicate question. I didn't dare to ask it.
12. This enabled him to take (— / the) first place in the race.
13. Let me buy you (— / a) beer to congratulate you on the news!

14. He is having (*the / —*) financial difficulties now.
15. (*An / —*) antique furniture is expensive, but you can find it cheaply in England.
16. Dick looks like (*the / a*) man of great heart.
17. No one knows exactly when (*a / the*) wheel was invented.
18. It was (*a / —*) spring and the air was pleasant.
19. My son suffers from (*— / a*) strange dislike of mathematics.
20. This sentence is not (*a / the*) last one in this exercise.
21. When a boy goes in for (*— / the*) athletics, he wants to excel in it.
22. Mrs Terrance went to (*the / —*) school to a parents' meeting.
23. (*A / An*) Euro bank account can also be useful to businesses that operate in Euroland.
24. (*A / The*) number of people have tried to find the treasure, but they all have failed.
25. Planning (*a / an*) unit of instruction can, at times, be (*a / an*) overwhelming task.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Our office is in (*a / the*) centre of (*a / the*) city.
2. (*A / The*) young moon appeared in (*the / a*) sky.
3. I have (*an / the*) appointment at (*a / the*) bank.
4. (*The / —*) Japanese have (*a / —*) long and interesting history.
5. You never get (*a / the*) second chance to make (*a / the*) first impression.
6. (*— / The*) President will arrive in (*a / —*) couple of minutes.
7. Mozart, (*a / the*) music genius, is (*— / the*) best medicine for me.
8. (*The / —*) last September (*the / —*) Internet turned 40.
9. I dislike (*— / the*) people who never say (*— / a*) thank you.
10. They brought (*a / —*) new equipment to (*the / —*) hospital.
11. (*A / The*) presentation was (*a / the*) great success.
12. Simon learned to play (*— / the*) violin when he was at (*— / the*) university.
13. (*A / The*) question was on (*a / the*) tip of her tongue.
14. Ken works as (*an / the*) engineer in (*a / the*) large garage in Brighton.
15. I need (*— / the*) time to think about (*an / the*) offer you made me.
16. Mr. Crosby is (*an / the*) expert on (*— / the*) European architecture.
17. I'd like to clear out (*a / —*) few items in (*a / the*) contract.
18. (*The / —*) Government should do more to help (*the / —*) poor.
19. Miranda has (*— / a*) quick wit and (*— / a*) good sense of humour.
20. (*A / The*) businessman will catch at any chance of making (*a / the*) profit.

21. In its early years, (*a / the*) novel wasn't thought to be good reading for (*— / the*) young ladies.

22. There was (*an / the*) interesting article about our school in (*— / a*) local newspaper.

23. I'll send you (*an / the*) e-mail. It's best not to talk about such things on (*a / the*) phone.

24. George has (*a / the*) part-time job. He works three days (*a / the*) week.

25. Of all (*— / the*) seven wonders of (*the / —*) ancient world only one is still standing today.

■ **III. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо:**

1. We are planning to go to ... Maldives this summer.

2. ... United Arab Emirates is the world's eighth largest oil producer.

3. I am reading ... Agatha Christie at the moment.

4. ... Edward you're looking for no longer lives here.

5. ... Vatican is the smallest state in the world. It is situated in ... city of Rome.

6. I've bought ... Kodak a few weeks ago, but I still don't know how it works.

7. ... painter Aivazovsky is said to be one of the best painters that could draw sea.

8. ... Queen Mary was the flagship of the world's most famous luxury ocean liners.

9. A total of 43 countries confirmed their participation for ... 2018 Eurovision Song Contest.

10. There are twenty-four bridges over ... Thames in ... London.

11. ... Bentons are a nice couple who just moved into a brand new house in ... Leicester.

12. People who live in ... Netherlands are called ... Dutch.

13. ... English of America differs from ... English of Great Britain.

14. "... Independent" is one of ... UK's most popular newspapers.

15. ... Saturn is one of the most beautiful sites in ... Solar System due to its spectacular ring system.

16. The worst environmental disaster in ... Gulf of Mexico was the oil spilling in 2010.

17. ... London Eye is a huge Ferris wheel near ... Westminster Bridge.

18. ... Mount Aconcagua, the highest peak of ... Andes, is in ... South America.

19. Eight Presidents of ... United States graduated from ... Harvard University, among them was ... President Obama.

20. ... Luigi's restaurant is between ... Albany Hotel and ... Jimmy's Wine Bar in ... Cambridge Road.

21. ... British Isles include two big islands (... Great Britain and ... Ireland) and nearly 6000 small islands.

22. ... North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth, which is located in the middle of ... Arctic Ocean.

23. When we were in ... Rome we visited ... St. Peter's Church, ... Castle of St. Angelo and ... National Roman Museum.

24. ... Lake Michigan is the only one of ... five Great Lakes that is entirely sheltered by ... United States.

25. A recent survey showed that ... Portuguese are very good negotiators, ... French admire hard work, ... Germans are competitive and ambitious, and ... British prefer to work in the security of a group.

■ *IV. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо:*

1. ... recipe for ... success is ... hard work.

2. ... jungle is the home of ... tiger and ... elephant.

3. Is that ... present Debbie gave you for ... Christmas?

4. ... most philosophers think that ... life is ... mystery.

5. She doesn't like having ... big audience of listeners.

6. I have ... suspicion that you are not telling me ... truth.

7. As ... captain of ... ship, I have ... complete authority.

8. If ... earth were ... human being, it would be in ... hospital.

9. ... Hermitage is one of ... richest art museums in ... world.

10. We landed at ... Charles de Gaulle airport in ... Paris and were met by ... ambassador in ... person.

11. ... unemployment is very high at ... moment and it's very difficult for ... people to find ... work.

12. ... performance was ... success and was followed by ... brilliant reviews in ... press.

13. This year I entered ... Belarusian State Economic University to get ... degree in ... economics.

14. Is there ... café near here? ~ Yes. There's one next to ... supermarket round ... corner.

15. Do you take ... sugar in ... tea? ~ No, I'm on ... diet. I'm trying to lose ... weight.

16. Peter works for ... EPAM Systems now. He used to work for ... Beltelecom at ... start of his career.

17. I'm looking for ... secretary with ... knowledge of ... Chinese and ... experience of ... office routine.

18. ... cost of ... living in ... Sweden is higher than in the other countries of ... Europe.

19. She took ... taxi from ... airport to her hotel in ... centre of ... Cannes.

20. I have ... cat who likes ... milk. He always comes running into ... kitchen when he hears me open ... refrigerator.

21. My mom works at a school, but when I'm at ... school I never see her. This is because ... school that she works at is not ... school I attend.

22. You'll find ... information you need at ... top of ... page 15. For ... further information phone ... number below.

23. ... Professor Walter, ... man who discovered ... new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give ... press conference.

24. I hope you will have ... lovely time and ... good weather in ... Spain. ~ I'm not going for ... holiday; I'm going on ... business.

25. He was sent to ... prison for ... three months for ... fraud. When ... three months are over he'll be released. ~ Do you go to ... prison to visit him?

■ *V. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли a / an или the там, где это необходимо:*

'Do you see (1) ... man standing near (2) ... door? He works as (3) ... assistant in (4) ... same shop as I do. Well, I saw him the other day and he was driving (5) ... big red Porsche. And do you see (6) ... expensive clothes he's wearing? Where does he get (7) ... money to pay for it all? (8) ... month ago he hadn't got (9) ... penny. I told you about (10) ... burglary that we had at (11) ... shop, didn't I? Do you think I should go to (12) ... police?'

■ *VI. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли a / an или the там, где это необходимо:*

(1) ... man from (2) ... Texas was spending (3) ... month in Britain. One day he booked into (4) ... hotel in Ballater, (5) ... nice old town in (6) ... North East Scotland. Then he went out to look around (7) ... place. But (8) ... man didn't return to (9) ... hotel. He disappeared, leaving (10) ... suitcase full of clothes behind. (11) ... police were called in, but they were unable to find out what had happened to (12) ... missing tourist. It was (13) ... mystery. But two weeks later (14) ... man walked into (15) ... police station in Ballater. He explained that he was very sorry, but while walking around (16) ... town, he had got lost. He had also forgotten (17) ... name of (18) ... hotel he had booked into. So he had decided to continue with his tour of the country and had gone to visit (19) ... friend in England before returning to pick up (20) ... case he had left behind.

■ VII. Дополните диалог, используя артикли *a / an* или *the* там, где это необходимо:

- Sarah:* We've just been to (1) ... States — to (2) ... New York.
Claire: Oh, really? I was there at (3) ... Christmas. Were you on (4) ... holiday?
Sarah: Yes, and we really needed (5) ... break. It was wonderful. We saw (6) ... Statue of Liberty, and we walked in (7) ... Central Park. We did all (8) ... sights. We spent (9) ... day in (10) ... Metropolitan Museum of (11) ... Art. And we walked along (12) ... Broadway and around (13) ... Macy's department store.
Claire: Where did you stay?
Sarah: In (14) ... small hotel near (15) ... Washington Square, not far from (16) ... New York University
Claire: (17) ... last time I was there I stayed at (18) ... Paramount. It's (19) ... nice hotel close to (20) ... Broadway.

■ VIII. Дополните диалог, используя артикли *a / an* или *the* там, где это необходимо:

- Martin:* I think we ought to book (1) ... holiday. Where shall we go?
Anna: What about (2) ... Scotland? I think (3) ... Edinburgh is (4) ... beautiful city. I love going there.
Martin: (5) ... weather might not be very good. We went there at (6) ... Easter, and it was freezing, remember.
Anna: We could have (7) ... walk along (8) ... Princes Street and up to (9) ... castle. And I wanted to go to (10) ... Royal Scottish Museum, but we never found (11) ... time.
Martin: Can't we go somewhere different?
Anna: We could spend some time in (12) ... Highlands, I suppose.
Martin: When I go on (13) ... holiday, I want to do something more relaxing than climbing (14) ... mountains. And I find it pretty boring.
Anna: How can you say such (15) ... thing?
Martin: Actually, I'd prefer somewhere warmer and by (16) ... sea. I think (17) ... Corfu would be nice. We might get (18) ... sunshine there. I just want to lie on (19) ... beach.
Anna: Martin, you know I'm not at all keen on (20) ... beach holidays.

■ IX. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли a / an или the там, где это необходимо:

This is (1) ... true story. It shows how (2) ... plans can sometimes go wrong and how (3) ... people can make (4) ... silly mistakes. This happened quite (5) ... long time ago – in (6) ... 1999, in fact. The scene was (7) ... old people's home in (8) ... small town in (9) ... north of England called (10) ... Otley. (11) ... owners of the home wanted to put (12) ... fence around it to make it more private. (13) ... work began soon after (14) ... Thanksgiving Day when some workmen arrived in (15) ... lorry with planks of wood which they put up around the building. 'It was (16) ... very nice fence,' said one of (17) ... old people. But there was (18) ... problem. (19) ... workmen forgot to leave (20) ... gap for the lorry to drive out through. They had to come back (21) ... following day to knock down part of (22) ... fence. 'What (23) ... silly mistake!' said another resident. 'It was so funny that we had to laugh. In fact it was (24) ... most funny incident we've had for (25) ... long time.'

■ X. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. Here is (*тысяча долларов*) I owe you.
2. Associated Industries can supply you with (*оборудование*) you need.
3. (*Компьютер*) has already changed our lives dramatically.
4. That shop sells ready-made clothes at (*полцены*).
5. When he was charged with murder he said he had (*алиби*).
6. The company promised (*хорошая зарплата*) for the right person.
7. Of (*Семь*) Wonders of the World, I've only visited the Pyramids.
8. He gave me (*ценный совет*) on how to invest my money.
9. Like many women, she loves tea parties and (*слетни*).
10. The aim to do some physical activity (*три раза в неделю*) is to keep good health.
11. I managed to sell the old painting at (*прибыль*).
12. Martin recovered from the accident and is now (*вне опасности*).
13. The company's sales representative says that their hardware is in (*большой спрос*) all over the world.
14. (*Резиденция Премьер-министра*) is in Downing Street 10, close to the Whitehall.
15. (*Банк Ллойда*) is one of the oldest banks in (*Великобритания*).

1.3. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

● Личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные
именительный падеж <i>кто? что?</i>	объектный падеж <i>кого? кому?</i>	зависимая форма <i>чей?</i>	независимая форма <i>чей?</i>	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- *He works every day. I met them at the business meeting.*
- *It's me. She is as clever as he is/as him.*
- *This is my office. = This office is mine. A friend of ours (= our friend) is coming to see us. This is my own room. = This is a room of my own.*
- *Ms Harrison introduced herself to me. Don't hurt yourself, Mike! Don't burn yourselves, children!*
- *The doctor himself was rather ugly, but his wife was a real beauty. The film itself wasn't very good, but I liked the music. He was courtesy itself.*
- *I prepared the report by myself (= on my own)* (действие выполняется либо в одиночестве, либо без посторонней помощи).
- *Enjoy yourself! Help yourself to salad, please. Make yourself at home. Behave yourself!*

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Подлежащим английского предложения может быть местоимение только в именительном падеже, поэтому предложения типа «*Нам сказали ...*», «*Их видели ...*» употребляются в страдательном залоге: *We were told ... , They were seen ...* .

✓ В случае невозможности или при отсутствии необходимости указывать пол упомянутого ранее человека, употребляются личные местоимения *they, them* или словосочетания *he or she, him or her*: *Any person likes when they are praised (= when he or she is praised).*

✓ Личное местоимение в именительном падеже не может дублировать уже имеющееся в предложении подлежащее. Например, нельзя сказать: *These letters they are for you. The man who has just come in he is my uncle. What I need at the moment it is a cup of strong coffee.*

✓ Личное местоимение в объектном падеже не употребляется в конце определительного придаточного предложения: *Do you remember the girl that I told you about her* (местоимение *her* дублирует существительное *girl*)? *You are the only person we can rely on you* (местоимение *you* дублирует существительное *person*).

✓ Местоимение в объектном падеже не употребляется после инфинитива в том случае, если подлежащее предложения на самом деле является логическим дополнением инфинитива: *She is nice to look at her* (местоимение *her* дублирует подлежащее *she*). *He is hard to please him. My number is easy to remember it.* Сравните: *It is nice to look at her. It is hard to please him. It is easy to remember it.*

✓ В английском языке притяжательные местоимения употребляются даже тогда, когда в русском языке местоимение «свой» отсутствует (но при этом подразумевается), например, при существительных, обозначающих части тела, предметы одежды, личные принадлежности и родственные отношения: *I put on my coat and left. The man put his hand into his pocket and took out his wallet. She always helps her mother with household duties.*

В сочетании с предлогами существительные, обозначающие части тела, употребляются с определенным артиклем *the*, особенно когда описываются болевые ощущения, травмы, физический контакт: *She patted him on the shoulder. Nancy slapped me across the face.*

✓ Возвратные местоимения не употребляются после глаголов: *afford, apologise, begin, behave, complain, concentrate, feel, get up, greet, hurry, join, kiss, lie down, marry, meet, relax, sit down, sell, wake up, wonder, worry* и др.: *How do you feel? He behaved badly. I am trying to concentrate. She can't afford to buy these shoes.*

Возвратные местоимения обычно опускаются после глаголов *dress, wash, shave, hide*. Однако употребление возвратных местоимений возможно, если нужно подчеркнуть самостоятельность выполнения действия либо указать, что для совершения действия необходимо приложить некоторые усилия. Сравните: *She dressed very quickly. She is only three years old, but she can dress herself. She had her arm broken, but she managed to dress herself.*

✓ Когда местоимение с предлогом выполняет в предложении функцию обстоятельства места, употребляется не возвратное местоимение, а личное местоимение в объектном падеже: *Have you got*

any money on you? He closed the door behind him. They put the dictionary between them. I'd like to take you with me.

Особенности употребления местоимений IT и THERE

Местоимение IT

1. Личное местоимение *it* заменяет упомянутое ранее неодушевленное существительное. *It* также употребляется по отношению к животным, когда их пол неизвестен или безразличен, иногда подобным образом говорят и о маленьких детях: *The postman brought the letter. It is on the table. Look at that cat. It is basking in the sun. Her new baby is tiny. It only weights 2 kilos.*

Особо любимых домашних питомцев, которые как бы являются членами семьи, как правило, называют в соответствии с их полом (*he* или *she*): *I have a dog called Rex. He is in the yard.*

2. Усилительное местоимение *it*. Для того чтобы сделать логическое ударение на каком-либо члене предложения (подлежащем, дополнении или обстоятельстве), его помещают в начале предложения между *it is* и *that* (*which, who, when*). *It was Tom who brought the news to me. It was his sister whom I met in the park. It was from Helen that we first heard about the accident. It was not until late at night that he came home.*

3. Указательное местоимение *it* употребляется в телефонных разговорах, для обозначения пока неизвестного собеседнику человека, либо если речь идет о только что описанной ситуации: *Hello. It is Mary speaking. Who is there? ~ It is John. Ella returned late. It irritated her parents.*

4. В безличных предложениях местоимение *it* употребляется в качестве формального подлежащего в следующих случаях:

— В предложениях, описывающих явления природы, а также состояние погоды (в сочетании с глаголами *to rain, to snow, to freeze* и др.): *It is winter. It is hot. It is raining.*

— В предложениях, обозначающих время или расстояние: *It is the 25th of July today. It is time to start. It takes me 15 minutes to get there. How far is it to the airport?*

— С некоторыми глаголами в страдательном залоге. Такие страдательные обороты соответствуют в русском языке неопределенно-личным оборотам: *It is said ...* — Говорят ..., *It is known ...* — Известно ..., *It is expected ...* — Ожидается ...

— В предложениях, в которых логическое (истинное) подлежащее, выраженное инфинитивом, герундием или придаточным предложением, стоит после сказуемого: *It was stupid of you to do*

everything yourself. It is no use going there now. It's a pity that you can't come with us.

■ **Примечания:**

• После глаголов *consider, feel, find, make, think* и некоторых других часто употребляется местоимение *it*, за которым обычно стоит существительное или прилагательное с оценочным значением (*clear, difficult, easy, hard, necessary, possible, reasonable* и др.). В таких предложениях местоимение *it* на русский язык не переводится, поскольку является *формальным дополнением*, за которым следует логическое (истинное) дополнение, выраженное инфинитивом или придаточным предложением с союзом *that*: *I don't think it necessary to come. I find it hard to believe you. We consider it a problem to pay in cash.*

• Формальное дополнение *it* также может употребляться в следующих конструкциях:

– *to love / to like / to hate + it + when*: *I hate it when people don't say thank you.*

– *to leave + it + to somebody + инфинитив*: *I will leave it to you to make a decision.*

Местоимение *THERE*

В английском языке предложения, в которых говорится о существовании в определенном месте чего-то, еще неизвестного собеседнику, начинаются с местоимения *there*: *There is a table in the room. There were a lot of students there. There will be a storm tonight. There are some books for you to read. Is there anything wrong with your car?*

В официальной письменной речи вместо глагола *to be* в конструкции с *there* могут употребляться и другие глаголы: *There lived an old man in that house. There follows a list of words and phrases. There seems / appears to be many things in this world to be improved.*

● **Обобщенно-личные и неопределенно-личные местоимения**

Слова *one* и *you* могут выступать в качестве обобщенно-личных местоимений, относясь к любому лицу. Местоимение *one* является более официальным, чем *you*; ему соответствуют притяжательное местоимение *one's* и возвратное местоимение *oneself*: *One must do one's best. One can cut oneself with a knife. One cannot always be right, can one? You should obey your parents.*

Местоимение *one (ones)* может также употребляться как слово-заместитель:

– в значении «человек» (в сочетании с артиклем *the*): *This is my class photo. I'm the one on the left. We are the only ones who know the way out.*

– во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого исчисляемого существительного: *They are selling their house to move to a smaller one. Green apples often taste better than red ones.*

Однако *one* не употребляется сразу после притяжательных местоимений, а также после местоимений *these, those, some, any, both*, числительных и существительных в притяжательном падеже: *I need some matches. Have you got any? She needed five chairs but she bought six. Twain's novels are more entertaining than Dickens'.*

Местоимение *they* также может иметь неопределенно-личное значение и указывать на неопределенную группу лиц, например соседей, власти, окружающих людей: *They say she has got married. They are going to put up taxes next year.*

● ВЗАИМНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

К взаимным местоимениям относятся местоимения *each other* и *one another* друг друга, один другого. *Each other* обычно относится к двум лицам или предметам, а *one another* к большему количеству: *Tom and Kate have known each other for two years. My friends often see one another. He reads books one after another. We have no secrets from one another.*

Взаимные местоимения могут употребляться в форме притяжательного падежа: *They looked in each other's eyes.*

● УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

ед. ч.	мн. ч.
this – это, эта, этот	these – эти
that – то, та, тот	those – те

■ Примечания:

✓ Местоимения *this, these* указывают на предметы, находящиеся в непосредственной близости к собеседнику, в то время как

that, those указывают на более отдаленные предметы: *This young man is my brother. Do you know that man over there? Did you understand those figures? I really can't see how she got these results.*

✓ Местоимение *this* употребляется, если речь идет о событиях, которые происходят в данный момент или должны вскоре случиться, а *that* используется при упоминании уже закончившихся событий: *I am busy at this moment. Do you remember that film we saw yesterday?*

✓ *This* вводит новую информацию, еще не известную собеседнику, *that* указывает на что-то известное, ранее упомянутое: *Listen to this! It's really funny. She lost her job. ~ That is awful!*

✓ *That* или *those* могут заменять существительное (с определенным артиклем) во избежание его повторения. В этом случае после местоимения обычно стоит ограничительное определение с предлогом: *The white bear of America is as large as that of Europe. They think that the unemployed can change not only their lives, but those of others.*

● НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Местоимение		Примеры	Производные
SOME какой-то, некоторые; немного, несколько	+	<i>Some man is waiting for you. Some people are workaholics. It happened some years (some time) ago. Somebody was following me.</i>	some-body – кто-то -one – кто-то -thing – что-то -where – где-то
	?	<i>Would you like something to drink? (предложение) May I have some time to think it over? (просьба) Could you give me some examples? (ожидается ответ «да»)</i>	
	—	<i>Some children don't go to school. She couldn't answer some of my questions. (в значении «некоторые», «часть»)</i>	

Местоимение		Примеры	Производные
ANY никакой; какой- нибудь; любой	—	<i>There isn't any money left. I'm not expecting anyone.</i>	any-body — кто-то -one — кто-то -thing — что-то -where — где-то
	?	<i>Are there any problems? Is there anybody here?</i>	
	+	<i>Choose any scarf you like. I'm so hungry that I'll eat any- thing.</i>	
NO никакой	—	<i>No news is good news. I have no (= not any) wish for conversation. Nobody knew about the meeting.</i>	no-body — никто -one — никто -thing — ничто -where — нигде

■ Примечания:

✓ Местоимение **any** употребляется вместо **some** в предложениях, содержащих слова с отрицательным значением:

— наречия: *barely, except, hardly, little, never, no longer, rarely, scarcely, seldom, unfortunately, unless, without*;

— глаголы: *deny, fail, forbid, object, prevent, prohibit, refuse, reject*;
— прилагательные: *impossible, unable, unlikely*.

He left without any money. This will prevent any further damage. It was impossible to see anything in the dark.

✓ Местоимение **no** не употребляется вместо упомянутого ранее существительного. В этом случае употребляется местоимение **none**: *An old car is better than none. I'd like some more tea. ~ I'm sorry there's none left.*

✓ Местоимения **some, any** и **none** употребляются в сочетании с предлогом **of** перед существительными с определенным артиклем **the**, притяжательным или указательным местоимением, а также перед личными местоимениями в объектном падеже: *some of the passengers, none of my friends, any of them*.

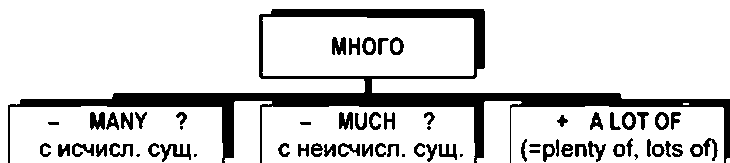
✓ Местоимения **someone (-body), anyone (-body), no one, nobody** не сочетаются с предлогом **of**. Вместо них используются местоимения **some, any, none**: *some of us* — кто-то из нас, *any of you* — любой из вас, *none of them* — никто из них.

✓ Местоимения, образованные с помощью **-one** и **-body**, могут обозначать принадлежность и употребляются в притяжательном падеже: *I'd like to change someone's life for the better. Your health is nobody's responsibility but your own.*

✓ Производные местоимения могут сочетаться с наречием **else** (еще), а также употребляются в форме притяжательного падежа:

She couldn't think of anything else. This umbrella isn't mine; it is someone else's.

✓ Местоимения *somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody*, по одному сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе, при этом заменяющие их местоимения — местоимения множественного числа — *they, them, their, themselves*: *Someone has forgotten their umbrella, haven't they?* Производные местоимения *something, anything, nothing* соотносятся с местоимением *it*: *Nothing is being done to solve the problem, is it?*



- *How many children do you have?*
- *We haven't made much progress.*
- *A lot of trees are cut down every year.*
- *Lots of time is needed to learn a foreign language.*

■ **Примечания:**

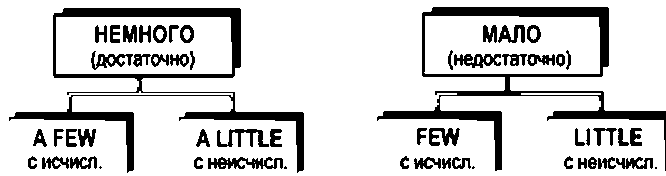
✓ Местоимения *many* и *much* употребляются в утвердительных предложениях:

— в сочетании с наречиями *so, as, too, very, how*: *You've made too many mistakes. You've lost so much weight recently!* Однако в сочетании с наречием *quite* употребляется *a lot (of)*: *There are quite a lot of people here.*

— в значении «многие», «многое», «значительная часть»: *Many (people) think that red wine is healthy. Much depends on your reputation.*

— при обозначении количества, времени и расстояния (только *many*): *Every year many thousands of children visit Disneyland. After many hours of waiting, I was able to talk to him.*

✓ *Much* и *a lot* могут употребляться в роли наречия: *Thank you very much for your help. We paid a lot for their services.*



- *Few tourists visit this country in winter.*
- *There is little space for kids to play.*
- *Could you spare me a few minutes?*
- *I've got a little cash on me, but not much.*

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Местоимения *few* и *little* могут использоваться в сочетании с наречиями *so, as, too, very, how*: *Very few families can afford to spend their holidays abroad. There was too little rain in summer.*

✓ Местоимения *a few* и *a little* сочетаются с наречиями *only* и *just*: *Only a few of the guests arrived on time.*

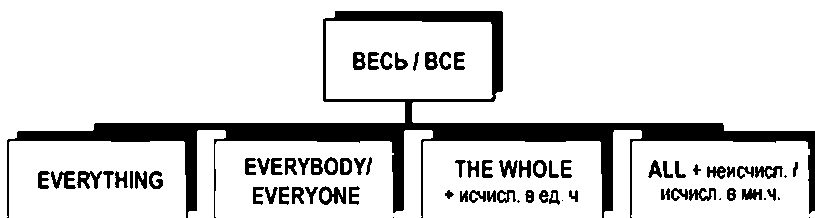
✓ Местоимение *a few* в сочетании с наречием *quite* имеет значение «довольно много»: *Quite a few spectators came to the concert.*

✓ *Little* и *a little* могут употребляться в роли наречия: *I slept very little last night. Some of the traditions changed a little.*

✓ *Few* и *little* могут образовывать сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения (*few – fewer – fewest, little – less – least*): *We've had fewer problems than we expected. It is the least you could do.*

✓ Местоимения *many, much, most, (a) few* и *(a) little* употребляются в сочетании с предлогом *of* перед существительными с определенным артиклем *the*, притяжательным или указательным местоимением, а также перед личными местоимениями в объектном падеже: *little of the rain, most of his relatives, many of us.*

both (of) (+) both ... and	оба как ... так и	<i>Both of my parents are at work now.</i> <i>both twins / both (of) the twins / both of them</i> <i>Both Peter and Mary were there.</i>
either (of) either ... or	любой из двух, один из двух или ... или	<i>Either of the two answers (= either answer) is correct.</i> <i>Either of us could help you.</i> <i>He is either in Kiev or in Odessa now.</i>
neither (of) (+) neither ... nor	ни тот, ни другой (из двух) ни ... ни	<i>Neither of the two hotels (= neither hotel) is good enough.</i> <i>Neither of them know(s) the way, do they?</i> <i>Neither Mike nor Irene likes this story.</i>
none of	никто, ничто, ни один из	<i>None of my friends phone(s) me any more.</i> <i>None of the work was done.</i>



- *Everything possible has been done.*
- *Everybody was shocked, weren't they?*
- *The whole house was empty. Have you watched the whole of the film?*
- *All meetings are a waste of time in his opinion. Not all money has been spent. We all (= all of us) know it.*
- *I was busy all day (= the whole day). I spent all my life (= my whole life) in this town. Но: a whole hour, the whole century.*
- *The whole of Venice (= All of Venice) was under water. I've just read the whole of (= all of) 'War and Peace'.*

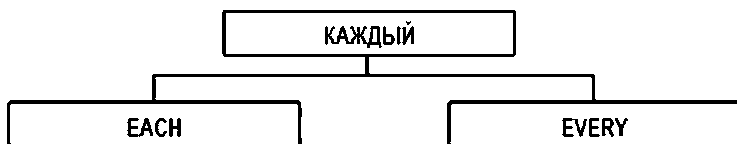
■ **Примечания:**

✓ Местоимение **all** может использоваться наравне с местоимениями **everything**, **everyone**, **everybody**, только когда за ним следует придаточное предложение. *All (= everything) that he promised was done. She was admired by all (= everyone) who knew her.*

✓ В значении «единственное» употребляется только местоимение **all** (не **everything**): *This is all that I wanted to say. All we need is your signature.*

✓ Местоимение **everything** соотносится с местоимением **it** (its), местоимения **everyone** и **everybody** – с местоимением **they** (them, their): *Everything is good in its time, isn't it? Everybody has already arrived, haven't they?*

✓ Местоимения **everybody** и **everyone** не сочетаются с предлогом **of**. Вместо них используется местоимение **each** либо **all**: *Each of us (= We all) enjoyed the film.*



Местоимение *each* употребляется по отношению к ограниченному числу предметов и означает «каждый в отдельности», «один за другим». Местоимение *every* имеет более общее значение, приближающееся к значению «все», и употребляется для указания на неограниченное число предметов, которые рассматриваются как единая, целая группа: *We presented each child with a gift. Every child likes presents.*

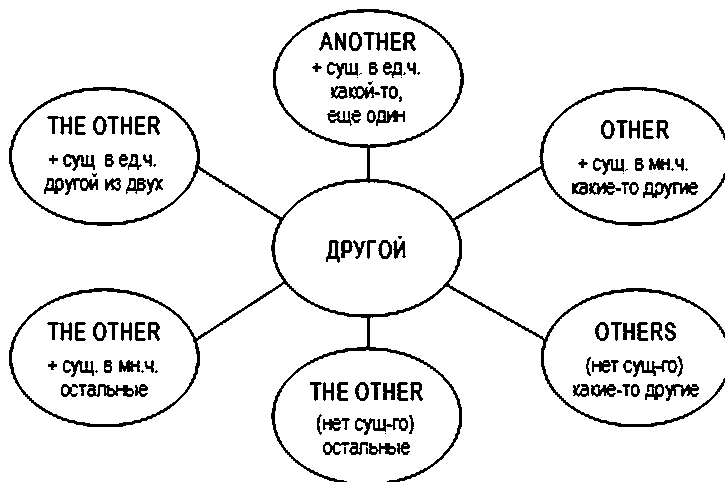
Местоимение *each* преимущественно используется для обозначения небольшого количества, для двух предметов; *every* характерно для больших чисел: *She is holding an ice-cream in each hand. The police searched through every part of the house.*

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Местоимение *every* не употребляется в сочетании с предлогом, за исключением комбинации *every + one*. В сочетании с предлогом вместо *every* употребляется *each*: *I greeted each of the guests. I greeted every one of the guests.* Сравните: *I greeted everyone.*

✓ Местоимение *every* может сочетаться со словами *not, almost, nearly, practically, without exception*: *Not every secret remains a secret. We have invited every person without exception.*

✓ Количественные числительные в сочетании с существительными во множественном числе употребляются только с *every*: *He phones her every ten minutes.*



- *Can I have another cup of coffee? She is looking for another job.*
- *Give me another 20 minutes (еще).*
- *Where is the other glove? He shifted from one foot to the other.*
- *Where are the other students (= the others)?*
- *Some people like winter; other people (= others) prefer summer.*
- *Let's try some other option. Have you got any other questions? There is no other way out.*

■ Примечание:

Местоимения *another* и *(the) other* встречаются в некоторых устойчивых выражениях: *every other day, in other words, it's another thing, on the other hand, the other way round, one way or another, the other day, and others.*

● **ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ**

who	относится к одушевленному существительному (<i>который, кто</i>)	<i>The man who / that is sitting there is my teacher.</i>
whom	относится к одушевленному существительному (<i>которого, которому, с которым</i>)	<i>The person (whom / who / that)* you are looking for is not here. This is the man to whom I spoke at yesterday's meeting.</i>
whose	относится к одушевленному или неодушевленному существительному (<i>чей, которого</i>)	<i>You are the only person whose opinion I value. I have a dog whose name is Lord. Will you trust a company whose website has spelling errors?</i>
which	относится к неодушевленному предмету или животному (<i>который</i>)	<i>The car (which / that) I hired broke down. The horse which / that won the race is called Gerry.</i>
	относится ко всему предшествующему предложению (<i>что</i>)	<i>I said nothing, which made him furious. The man said he was a police officer, which was not true.</i>
that	после прилагательного в превосходной степени	<i>This is the best answer (that) I've ever heard.</i>
	после порядкового числительного	<i>This is the first time (that) I have helped you.</i>

that	после местоимений <i>all, every(thing), some(thing), any(thing), no(thing), none, little, few, much, only</i>	<i>I've typed all the letters (that) you gave me. The only thing that matters is your family.</i>
	после слов, обозначающих отрезок времени	<i>The day (that / on which / when) we first met was Sunday. It is tomorrow that we have to hand in the assignment.</i>
what	не зависит от существительного (<i>то, что</i>)	<i>This is not what I want. I don't like what you say.</i>

■ **Примечание:**

* Относительное местоимение *that, which, whom* и *who* может опускаться, если оно не является подлежащим в придаточном предложении.

■ **1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу личными, притяжательными или возвратными местоимениями там, где это необходимо:**

1. I had the matches a minute ago and now I can't find
2. You should return the purse to ... owner immediately.
3. We've got a bit of a problem. Could ... help ... , please?
4. The fans were all shouting at the top of ... voices.
5. It was rather useful to exchange views; for us to hear theirs and for ... to hear
6. Just between you and ..., I think Tom is going to fail ... exams.
7. He went out slamming the door behind
8. Will you give ... best regards to Mr. Bradley and tell ... I hope to see ... next month?
9. Anna has got ... own calculator. She needn't borrow mine.
10. "This is a good photo, isn't ...?" "Is Megan in it?" "Yes, that's is next to Bernard."
11. Mr. Lewis has only ... to blame for the mistake he made.
12. Doctors advise us that we should exercise regularly in order to keep ... healthy.
13. Dear friends, please, help ... to drinks and toasts.
14. "Have you two met ... before?" "Yes, we have. Janice and ... are old friends."
15. You worry ... too much about the exams. Try to relax ... and enjoy ... at the party.

■ II. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *it* или *there*:

1. ... is half past eleven already.
2. The road is closed. ... has been an accident.
3. I find astrology fascinating. I'm really interested in
4. ... was much warmer yesterday.
5. ... is a phone box round the corner.
6. Take a taxi. ... is a long way to the station.
7. ... was my secretary that sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday.
8. ... is an important meeting at work that I have to go to.
9. ... is your sister who plays the piano, isn't ... ?
10. ... a good programme on TV this evening. ... is about the history of pop music.
11. "... is a woman waiting outside." "Oh, ... is Aunt Polly."
12. ... is a new one-way traffic system in the city centre. ... is very confusing.
13. ... is sure to be a flight to Cairo this evening.
14. "Will ... be any delays because of the strike?" "Well, ... would be a good idea to ring the airline and check."
15. ... was wet, and ... was a cold east wind. ... was after midnight, and ... were few people in the streets.

■ III. Выберите один из вариантов ответа:

1. "Which is your boyfriend?" "The (*one / ones*) in the blue coat."
2. Take your umbrella and pass me (*mine / my one*).
3. There's a wonderful view from (*this / that*) room. Just come to the window.
4. "Has the cat had her kittens?" "Yes, she had four white (*— / ones*)."
5. "What kind of planes are (*these / those*)?" "I don't know. They're too far away to see properly."
6. The two boxers did their best to knock (*each other / one another*) out.
7. You don't appreciate the importance of good health until (*one is / you are*) ill.
8. They used to discuss various things with (*one another / themselves*).
9. If you haven't got fresh cream, I'll take tinned (*— / one*).
10. Do you remember (*that / this*) autumn we all went to France?
11. (*They / Ones*) are going to widen the road soon.
12. A grandparent's job is easier than (*a parent's one / that of a parent*).
13. I'm working as a tourist guide (*this / that*) summer. I'm pretty busy (*these / those*) days.

14. Luckily we managed to get two seats next to (*each other / one another*).

15. "I'd like to try on those shoes." "Which (*ones / one*)?" "Those (*ones / —*) at the front of the window."

■ **IV. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some / any / no или их производными:**

1. Can you put ... blankets in the back of the car in case the children get cold?

2. There's little point in doing ... more work now.

3. I have absolutely ... idea what he wants.

4. There was hardly ... in the office when I arrived.

5. ... pupil will be able to tell you where the school canteen is.

6. "Were there ... letters for me?" "... , I'm afraid."

7. Do you have ... else to ask me while I'm here?

8. Can I offer you ... to drink?

9. I stayed in all evening waiting, but ... came.

10. I won't close my eyes to this mess ... longer.

11. ... has ever had any trouble with this equipment.

12. "There's ... at the door." "Tell them I'm busy."

13. "Where can I find a good job with plenty of money and no work?"
"... "

14. I think there is ... point in wasting ... more time on this issue.

15. To my disappointment, ... of my relatives came to my wedding.

■ **V. Заполните пропуски местоимениями many / much / a lot of / little / few / a little / a few:**

1. His work is well-paid but doesn't give him ... satisfaction.

2. ... social problems are caused by unemployment.

3. William has very ... initiative and always waits to be told what to do.

4. Only ... pupils knew it was our class teacher's anniversary.

5. I've read dozens of books, but I don't remember ... of them.

6. Traditional muffins contain ... sugar and fat.

7. The salary is negotiable, so how ... do you think I should ask for?

8. I've got ... time to spare so we can continue our talk.

9. He quickly put ... things into the bag.

10. He worked hard but achieved

11. You'll have to work at this project as ... as possible.

12. As she has very ... colleagues, she works mostly on her own.

13. She has so ... clothes. She wears something different every day.

14. It is an extremely poor country: it has ... natural resources and ... good agricultural land.

15. I didn't enjoy the party on Saturday very There were far too ... people there, and there wasn't ... food and drink, so everybody was hungry and thirsty.

■ VI. Заполните пропуски местоимениями both / either / neither / none:

1. The police set up barriers at ... ends of the street.
2. We tried to book a hotel but ... of them had any vacant rooms.
3. If you're ambidexterous, you can write with ... hand.
4. In this situation he makes himself look ... like a fool or a liar.
5. Some of the questions in the exam were very difficult. ... of the students knew the answers.
6. Our main need is ... food nor money. It's education.
7. He's studying ... economics and management at the University.
8. They put forward various proposals but ... of them was accepted.
9. "Would you like tea or coffee?" "I don't mind. ... will do."
10. The store has two lifts and ... are out of order.
11. Come on Tuesday or on Thursday. ... day is OK.
12. "How many of the exercises have you done?" "... ."
13. It is regrettable that ... of the two candidates really impressed me.
14. I was invited to two birthday parties, but I won't go to ... of them.
15. I wish I could offer you some ice-cream but there's ... left.

■ VII. Заполните пропуски местоимениями each / every / everything / everybody / all / whole:

1. ... had a good time at the party.
2. There were cars parked along ... side of the street.
3. They spent the ... day packing for their business trip.
4. She's lost nearly ... friend she had.
5. As soon as ... arrived, the chairman began the meeting.
6. ... I want is a place to sit down.
7. I agree with ... that was said in the meeting.
8. I write to ... of my relatives once a month.
9. ... item of the agenda needs to be carefully discussed.
10. The pupils were ... given copies of the final test.
11. Nothing has changed. ... is the same as it was.
12. The ... of Europe will be shocked by what happened.
13. The shop has a cleanup day ... three or four weeks.
14. Higher educational establishments in Belarus are provided with ... modern facilities.
15. He decided to leave the city where he lived his ... life.

■ VIII. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *another / other / others / the other / the others*:

1. Can I have ... piece of bread?
2. We visit my granny every ... weekend.
3. Mr. Newton has agreed to lend me ... \$ 2,000.
4. Even the leaves of the same tree differ from one
5. I've got two nephews. One of them is three and ... is six years old.
6. I saw an absolutely fabulous new film ... night.
7. Selfish people seldom notice the pain and suffering of
8. Have you got any ... copy-books, or are these the only ones?
9. There has been ... directive from the headmaster about absenteeism.
10. Some of my classmates were doing sums, while ... were studying the basic rules.
11. Nissan, Toyota and ... Japanese car manufacturers may be made to lower their prices.
12. Graham has the flexibility needed to move from one department to
13. Only six of my colleagues turned up at the farewell party. All ... guests had to go somewhere else.
14. Some people are lazy, ... are energetic. Most people are a mixture of both.
15. In ... four years Bob will have qualified as an accountant.

■ IX. Выберите один из вариантов ответа:

1. The teacher asked me a question to (*which / what*) I had no reply.
2. I phoned all his friends, none of (*whom / which*) could tell me where he was.
3. Few of the people (*who / which*) applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
4. The company for (*which / that*) he works has gone bankrupt.
5. (*Which / What*) worries me is how he is going to pay his debts.
6. The secretary asked to (*whom / who*) the letter should be addressed.
7. Our partners ignored their commitments, (*which / what*) was thoughtless of them.
8. The documents (*what / that*) I left on the table seem to have disappeared.
9. I don't really approve of (*which / what*) he is proposing.
10. Monica was the only person (*whom / whose*) advice I asked for.
11. I will never forget the day on (*which / that*) I got married.
12. It was an awful experience. It was the worst thing (*which / that*) has ever happened to me.

13. The strike at the car factory, (*which / what*) lasted ten days, is now over.

14. We tried to find out (*who / whom*) was responsible for the damage.

15. A business meeting isn't the place at (*which / what*) to talk about one's private life.

■ X. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. I'm sorry, but the director is busy. Would you mind waiting for (*him / his*)?

2. Could you help me to sort out these letters? I cannot tell which are (*your / yours*) and which are (*our / ours*).

3. Here is the money, you can go and buy (*you / yourself*) a dress.

4. I felt (*myself / —*) nervous at the start of the exam, but after (*few / a few*) minutes I relaxed (*myself / —*).

5. "Help (*yourselves / each other*) to tea and cakes." "Thank you. We will."

6. We talk to (*each other / one another*) in Spanish as it's the only language we both know.

7. (*It is / There are*) ten kilometres to the nearest petrol station.

8. "Could I make myself an omelette?" "Of course. (*There are / It is*) some eggs in the fridge."

9. We think that (*many / much*) of the candidates have not really read the job requirements.

10. He had only (*a few / few*) problems in his test even though he had done only (*little / a little*) work for it.

11. (*Some / Any*) museums are worth visiting, but others are not.

12. I can't see (*some / any*) solution to the problem, I'm afraid.

13. He never takes into consideration (*anyone else's / someone's*) feelings.

14. (*There / It*) is (*something / nothing*) in the envelope. It is empty.

15. "Could you give me (*some / any*) advice?" "Sure. Is there (*something / anything*) worrying you?"

16. (*None / Nobody*) of his colleagues support his decision to resign, (*does it / do they*)?

17. Everyone (*has / have*) to meet in the hall at nine o'clock to collect (*his / their*) registration forms.

18. I see that (*all / everybody*) has a copy of the agenda, so let's begin the meeting.

19. Will you cancel (*all / whole*) my engagements for the rest of the week, please?

20. You'd better read through the (*all / whole*) contract before signing it.
21. In view of (*all / everything*) this, we must delay a final decision.
22. The flight and hotel are booked. (*All / Everything*) is organized.
23. I haven't got (*any/some*) money at the moment, (*none / no*) at all.
24. We sent invitation letters to (*all / each*) our relatives, but (*neither / none*) replied!
25. It has rained practically (*every / each*) day.
26. (*Each / Every*) candidate will be interviewed individually.
27. There aren't any cakes left — they've eaten (*everyone / every one*).
28. We have to pay our telephone bill (*each / every*) three months.
29. (*Each / Every*) of the applicants was given a questionnaire before the interview.
30. We're not close to our destination yet — we have (*another / other*) six miles to go.

■ **XI. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. Don't listen to what Sophie is saying. It's just a silly idea of her.
2. I hope everybody of you enjoy one another's company.
3. Are you going on holiday that year?
4. The flight was delayed for any reason.
5. As kids become more tech-savvy these days, with each year less children believe in Santa Claus.
6. This sweater is losing it's colour.
7. The burglars took some money. They didn't leave no fingerprints.
8. When I was on holiday, it rained whole week.
9. "Which shirt will you put on?" "Any. I like them both."
10. The two friends still see themselves occasionally.
11. There are only few nightclubs in the city.
12. All men must leave their coats here, but women may take their with them.
13. Every child was given a medal with his or her name engraved on it.
14. The store was very crowded. There were too much people to look round properly.
15. We were enjoying ourselves so much that we decided to stay on for the other three days.
16. The young man looked rather like Matthew, but it wasn't his.
17. If you're going to succeed in life, you must believe in oneself.
18. The analysts are unable to predict accurately neither booms or depressions.
19. There are several routes up the mountain. Neither of them are easy.

20. Giving yourselves a pay rise wasn't very diplomatic of the directors.

■ XII. Прочитайте следующие пословицы, затем переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

1. Everybody's business is (*ничей*) business.
2. Good clothes open (*все*) doors.
3. Believe (*ни*) all that you see (*ни*) half what you hear.
4. One law for the rich, and (*другой*) for the poor.
5. Never take (*ничего*) for granted.
6. (*Каждая*) country has (*свои*) customs.
7. Practice is the best of (*все*) instructions.
8. He that is ill to (*сам себе*) will be good to nobody.
9. One man's word is no man's word; we should hear (*обе*) sides.
10. Wealth is (*ничто*) without health.

■ XIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

(1) ... was on 20 September 1973 that Bobby Riggs met Billie Jean King on the tennis court. Of (2) ... the tennis matches until then, this was probably the (3) ... that attracted the most attention. Riggs had once been a champion, but at 55 he was getting rather old for top-class tennis. But he considered (4) ... a better player than (5) ... woman. In fact, he thought women should go home and find (6) ... useful to do in the kitchen.

Billie Jean King, on the other hand, was a 29-year-old star of women's tennis and a feminist. Riggs thought that (7) ... would be a good idea to play King. He was sure he could beat (8) King agreed to play. (9) ... was a lot of interest in the match, and more or less (10) ... in the country was looking forward to (11) On the night of the match, (12) ... were over 30.000 people in the Houston Astrodome. When Riggs and King came face to face with (13) ... other, they had 50 million people watching (14) ... on TV. The match didn't work out for Riggs, because Billie Jean King defeated (15) ..., 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

1.4. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ. НАРЕЧИЕ

● Имя прилагательное

По своему значению прилагательные делятся на:

✓ **качественные** — обозначают признаки предмета, которые отличают один предмет от другого по размеру (*large*), по свойству (*soft*), по цвету (*black*), по вкусу (*sweet*), по весу (*heavy*) и т.д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предмету в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные могут образовывать формы степеней сравнения.

✓ **относительные** — передают такие признаки, которые не могут быть в предмете в большей или меньшей степени. Обычно они обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет (*gold* — золотой), сферу деятельности (*medical* — медицинский), а также пространственные (*rural* — сельский) и временные (*daily* — ежедневный) признаки предмета. Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием *very* (очень).

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
односложные	<i>cold</i> <i>big</i>	прилагательное + -er	прилагательное + -est
		<i>colder</i> <i>bigger</i>	<i>coldest</i> <i>biggest</i>
дву- и трехсложные	<i>famous</i> <i>sensible</i>	more + прилагательное	most + прилагательное
		<i>more famous</i> <i>more sensible</i>	<i>most famous</i> <i>most sensible</i>
исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>many / much</i> <i>little</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>most</i> <i>least</i>

- *What is the largest city in your country?*
- *His illness was more serious than we thought.*
- *He's got more problems these days than ever.*

При образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных посредством суффиксов -er и -est соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *long – longer – longest*
2. *large – larger – largest*
3. *hot – hotter – hottest*

4. *gay – gayer – gayest*
5. *happy – happier – happiest,*
но: *shy – shyer – shyest*

**Особые случаи образования степеней сравнения
некоторых прилагательных**

	Степени сравнения	Значение	Примеры
old	<i>older – oldest</i>	старший (по возрасту)	<i>Mr Nickleton is the oldest of the teachers.</i>
	<i>elder – eldest</i>	старший (в семье)	<i>My elder brother is 3 years older than me.</i>
far	<i>farther – farthest</i>	более далекий (по расстоянию)	<i>His office is farther / further away than mine.</i>
	<i>further – furthest</i>	дополнительный, дальнейший	<i>For further information contact Mr Showdon.</i>
near	<i>nearer – nearest</i>	ближайший (по расстоянию)	<i>Where's the nearest post-office?</i>
	<i>nearer – next</i>	следующий (по порядку)	<i>The next train arrives in 5 minutes.</i>
late	<i>later – latest</i>	более поздний – последний (по времени)	<i>I prefer her later works. Have you heard the latest news?</i>
	<i>latter – last</i>	второй (из упомянутых) – последний (по порядку)	<i>We visited Spain and Portugal, staying longer in the former than in the latter. He was the last to come.</i>

■ Примечания:

✓ Односложные прилагательные *real, right, wrong*, а также те, которые заканчиваются на *-ed* (или соответствуют третьей форме неправильных глаголов), например, *bored, tired, worn*, образуют степени сравнения с помощью *more / most*: *real – more real – most real, tired – more tired – most tired*.

✓ В современном английском языке многие двусложные прилагательные могут образовывать степени сравнения как при помощи слов *more / most*, так и посредством суффиксов *-er / -est*:

angry – angrier / more angry – angriest / most angry
clever – cleverer / more clever – cleverest / most clever
polite – politer / more polite – politest / most polite
simple – simpler / more simple – simplest / most simple

✓ Сложные прилагательные, имеющие в своем составе слова *good, well, bad* образуют степени сравнения двумя способами:

good-looking — better-looking / more good-looking — best-looking / most good-looking

well-paid — better-paid / more well-paid — best-paid / most well-paid

bad-tempered — worse-tempered / more bad-tempered — worst-tempered / most bad-tempered

✓ Если речь идет только о двух сравниваемых лицах или предметах, предпочтительно использовать сравнительную степень с артиклем *the*: *Which of these two athletes is the stronger? Can I take the bigger of these two pieces?*

✓ Если сравниваются две возможные характеристики одного и того же лица или предмета (в этом случае одна из характеристик более точно описывает объект), сравнительная степень образуется при помощи *more*: *She is more nice than wise. I'd say this colour is more black than brown.* В подобных случаях также используются конструкции с прилагательными в положительной степени: *not so much ... as* и *rather than*: *She is not so much wise as nice. I'd say this colour is black rather than brown.*

✓ Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени может стоять определенный артикль *the*, притяжательное местоимение, существительное в притяжательном падеже или порядковое числительное: *We found the shortest way. She is my best friend. The A59 is Britain's most dangerous road. Tea is the second most popular drink in the world.*

✓ Прилагательное в превосходной степени употребляется без артикля, если сравнивается степень проявления какой-либо характеристики одного и того же лица или предмета в различных ситуациях: *She looks best when she smiles.*

Порядок следования прилагательных перед существительным

оцен-ка	раз-мер	ка-чест-во	воз-раст	фор-ма	цвет	при-час-тие	проис-хождение	мате-риал	тип	цель	сущ-е
			<i>old</i>	<i>square</i>		<i>hand-made</i>	<i>Victorian</i>	<i>oak</i>		<i>dinner</i>	<i>table</i>
	<i>a tall</i>	<i>angry</i>	<i>young</i>								<i>man</i>
<i>a cheap</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>soft</i>			<i>black</i>			<i>paper</i>			<i>bag</i>
<i>a beautiful</i>								<i>wood-en</i>		<i>picture</i>	<i>frame</i>
<i>a nice</i>			<i>new</i>						<i>elec-tric</i>		<i>kettle</i>
						<i>missing</i>	<i>Russian</i>				<i>tourists</i>

По своему значению наречия делятся на:

- ✓ наречия места: *inside, here, below, where* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия времени: *today, then, when, never, lately, yet* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия образа действия: *well, fast, loudly, nicely* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия меры и степени: *very, much, enough, too, so, almost* и т.д.

Наречие может определять глагол, прилагательное или другое наречие: *They inspected the car thoroughly. You are getting really impatient. They were going very slowly.*

При образовании наречий посредством суффикса *-ly* соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *quiet – quietly*
2. *rare – rarely, true – truly*
3. *day – daily, happy – happily*,
но: *shyly*
4. *terrible – terribly*
5. *careful – carefully, full – fully*
6. *basic – basically*, но: *publicly*

Степени сравнения наречий

Наречия	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
односложные, early	<i>fast</i> <i>early</i>	<i>faster</i> <i>earlier</i>	<i>fastest</i> <i>earliest</i>
двусложные и производные	<i>seldom</i> <i>clearly</i>	<i>more seldom</i> <i>more clearly</i>	<i>most seldom</i> <i>most clearly</i>
две формы	<i>often</i>	<i>oftener / more often</i>	<i>oftenest / most often</i>
исключения	<i>well</i> <i>badly</i> <i>little</i> <i>much</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>less</i> <i>more</i> <i>farther / further</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>least</i> <i>most</i> <i>farthest / furthest</i>

- *I work fastest when I'm under pressure.*
- *He took the news more quietly than we expected.*
- *I like Linda less than Tom, but I like Fred least of all.*

■ Примечания:

✓ Наречие в превосходной степени обычно употребляется с определенным артиклем *the*. В разговорной речи артикль *the* перед

наречием в превосходной степени часто опускается: *Of all children she runs (the) fastest. He plays football (the) worst of all.*

Однако если сравнивается степень проявления какого-либо качества в различных ситуациях, наречие в превосходной степени употребляется без артикля: *I work most effectively in the mornings. People sleep best when the bedroom is dark and cool.*

✓ В сочетании с существительным наречие *most* имеет значение «большинство», «большая часть»: *Most birds can fly. Most young people go online every day.*

Сравнительные конструкции

Конструкция	Перевод	Примеры
с прилагательными и наречиями в положительной степени		
as ... as	такой же ... как	<i>Exercise 1 is as easy as exercise 2. He came as quickly as he could.</i>
as ... as possible	как можно ...	<i>The message must be as short as possible. Reply to this letter as soon as possible.</i>
not so / as ... as	не такой ... как	<i>My marks are not so high as yours. You don't sing as beautifully as me.</i>
twice as ... as three times as ... as	в два / три раза ...	<i>Todd is twice as old as Alan. He earns three times as much as I do.</i>
half as ... as	в два раза менее ... чем	<i>My little sister is half as tall as me. She is paid half as much as her husband.</i>
less / the least	менее / наименее	<i>This is the least effective method. You should take it less seriously.</i>
с прилагательными и наречиями в сравнительной степени		
than	чем	<i>He is stronger than I am. His business is more successful than mine. Women live longer than men.</i>
much, a lot, far	намного, гораздо	<i>This novel is much more interesting. She is a lot younger than her husband.</i>
a little, a bit	немного	<i>It's a little warmer today. Try to speak a bit more quietly.</i>

Конструкция	Перевод	Примеры
more and more	более и более	<i>It is getting colder and colder. It rained more and more heavily.</i>
less and less	меньше и меньше	<i>The rainbow grew less and less bright. I think of him less and less often.</i>
the ... the ...	чем ... тем ...	<i>The warmer the weather, the better I feel.</i>
с прилагательными и наречиями в превосходной степени		
one of, some of	один из, некоторые из	<i>The wheel is one of the most useful inventions.</i>
by far	безусловно, несомненно	<i>He is by far the best singer in the world.</i>

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Если сравнивается количество объектов, используются следующие конструкции с существительными:

– twice as many / much + существительное + as – в два раза больше ... чем

– three times as many / much + существительное + as – в три раза больше ... чем

– half as many / much + существительное + as – в два раза меньше ... чем

– a third as many / much + существительное + as – в три раза меньше ... чем

There are twice as many girls as boys in our class. Bill has saved five times as much money (as John). I drink half as much coffee (as you). These days shops sell a third as many books.

✓ Когда речь идет о количестве, сочетание «гораздо больше» переводится на английский язык сочетанием much (a lot, far) more перед неисчисляемыми существительными и many (a lot, far) more перед исчисляемыми существительными: *I have much more free time now. You made many more mistakes.*

Сочетание «гораздо меньше» переводится на английский язык сочетанием much (far) less перед неисчисляемыми существительными и far fewer перед исчисляемыми существительными: *He needs far less rest than the others. Far fewer teachers retired this year.*

Сочетание «еще немного (несколько)» переводится на английский язык сочетанием a little more перед неисчисляемыми существительными и a few more перед исчисляемыми существительными:

ми: *Add a little more sugar if necessary. You will have to wait a few more minutes.*

✓ Значение подобия *такой же, как, так же, как* передается при помощи предлога *like* и союза *as*. *Like* — предлог, образующий предложную группу с последующим существительным или местоимением: *He needs a holiday like all other people*. Предлог *like* особенно часто используется, когда сравниваемый объект или процесс не является тем, с чем он сравнивается: *to swim like a fish, to behave like a child, to work like a slave*. *Like* также употребляется в сочетании с глаголами *feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste*: *She looks like an angel. What does this perfume smell like?*

As — союз, за которым следует придаточное предложение: *She enjoys music just as I do*. В сочетании с существительным *as* является предлогом, который указывает на род занятий или предназначение и имеет значение «в качестве», «в роли»: *He works as a waiter. I use one of the bedrooms as a study*. *As* также употребляется в сочетании с глаголами *choose, class, describe, know, refer to, regard, see, use, view*: *His full name is Robert, but he is commonly known as Bob. I regard him as my best friend*. *As* употребляется в следующих устойчивых выражениях: *as always, as usual, such as, as if, as though*.

✓ Наречие *so* употребляется перед прилагательным или другим наречием для усиления его значения: *This equipment is so expensive. He speaks so loudly*.

Such употребляется как усилитель прилагательного в конструкции «прилагательное + существительное»: *It was such an interesting programme. I'm proud to have such clever children*.

So сочетается с местоимениями *many, much, few, little*; *such* — с местоимением *a lot of*: *There were so many participants at the conference. There was so little hope in her eyes. There were such a lot of people on the train!*

Особенности употребления некоторых прилагательных и наречий

1. Некоторые прилагательные, например *asleep, alone, alive, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, pleased, glad, ready, sorry, upset, ill, (un)well*, могут следовать после глагола, но не перед существительным. Перед существительными употребляются другие прилагательные, например, *sleeping* вместо *asleep*, *living* вместо *alive*, *frightened* вместо *afraid*, *satisfied* вместо *pleased*, *sick* вместо *ill*, *healthy* вместо *well*: *he is asleep, a sleeping child*.

2. Следующие наречия не отличаются по форме от прилагательных: *fast, long, far, hard, late, little, much, early, daily, weekly*,

monthly, yearly, straight, well и др.: *It's a hard decision. He's working very hard. This magazine comes out weekly. Our weekly production has greatly increased.*

3. Следующие слова являются прилагательными, хотя по внешним признакам напоминают наречия: *cowardly, friendly, likely, lively, lovely, lonely, silly, ugly*. Для образования соответствующих им наречий используются конструкции: *in a friendly way, in a silly manner*.

4. В английском языке многие существительные, которые обозначают вещество, состав или назначение чего-либо, могут использоваться в качестве прилагательных перед другими существительными: *milk chocolate, rain water, news agency, sun glasses*.

Обратите внимание на различия в значении следующих прилагательных, образованных от вещественных существительных. Прилагательные, совпадающие по форме с вещественными существительными, используются в прямом значении; прилагательные, образованные от этих же существительных при помощи суффиксов -y, -en, употребляются в переносном смысле:

— *feather duster* — метелка из перьев, *feathery clouds* — перистые облака

— *gold ring* — золотое кольцо, *golden rule* — золотое правило

— *lead pipe* — свинцовая труба, *leaden sky* — свинцовое небо

— *leather coat* — кожаная куртка, *leathery skin* — шершавая кожа

— *metal chair* — металлический стул, *metallic voice* — металлический голос

— *silk scarf* — шелковый шарф, *silky hair* — шелковистые волосы

— *silver coin* — серебряная монета, *silvery moon* — серебристая луна

— *steel rod* — стальной прут, *steely nerves* — стальные нервы

— *stone wall* — каменная стена, *stony face* — каменное лицо

Исключением являются прилагательные *wooden* и *woollen*, которые имеют прямое, а не переносное значение: *wooden table, woollen clothes*.

5. Некоторые английские наречия имеют две формы: одну, совпадающую с прилагательным (без суффикса -ly), и другую, оканчивающуюся на суффикс -ly. При этом наречие с суффиксом -ly обычно отличается по значению от наречия без суффикса. Сравните:

close — близко

deep — глубоко (прям.)

free — бесплатно

hard — усердно

closely — внимательно, тесно

deeply — глубоко (перен. о чувствах)

freely — свободно

hardly — едва

high — высоко (прям.)
late — поздно
most — очень, весьма
near — близко
pretty — вполне
sharp — ровно, точно
wide — широко

highly — весьма, высоко (перен.)
lately — недавно
mostly — главным образом
nearly — почти
prettily — красиво
sharply — резко, зло
widely — везде, значительно

I could hardly believe my eyes. You work too hard! What have you been doing lately? He got up late and missed his breakfast.

6. В английском языке после глаголов-связок употребляются только прилагательные. В качестве глагола-связки могут употребляться следующие глаголы состояния и чувственного восприятия: appear (выглядеть), be (быть), become (становиться), feel (чувствовать себя), get (становиться), look (выглядеть), seem (казаться), smell (пахнуть), sound (звучать), stay (оставаться), taste (иметь вкус), turn (становиться): *The weather is fine. I feel bad. You look great! It is getting late. His voice sounded strange.*

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Некоторые из вышеперечисленных глаголов могут являться смысловыми глаголами, а не глаголами-связками. При этом они имеют другое значение и сочетаются с наречиями, а не с прилагательными. К таким глаголам относятся: appear (появляться), look (смотреть), smell (нюхать), taste (пробовать), turn (поворачивать). Сравните: *He looked nervous. He looked around nervously. The meat smelled suspicious. She smelled the meat suspiciously.*

✓ В выражениях *to be well* и *to look well* слово *well* является прилагательным «здоровый», а не наречием «хорошо»: *I am well.* — Я здоров. Сравните: *You cook well.*

✓ Между глаголом-связкой и прилагательным может стоять наречие, которое относится к прилагательному. Сравните: *I feel terrible. I feel terribly tired. The bottle is empty. The bottle is completely empty.*

■ **I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. He plays (*best / better*) than everybody else in the team.
2. We all have terrible voices, but I sing (*worse / worst*) of all.
3. Please, send me your (*last / latest*) catalogue and price list.
4. They realized their plan without (*farther / further*) difficulties.
5. He is (*lazier / more lazy*) than stupid.
6. A growing proportion of Americans are (*elder / older*) than 65 years of age.

7. I like Betty and Maud, but I think Maud is (*the nicer / the nicest*) of the two.

8. He works (*hardest / the hardest*) when he's doing something for his family.

9. She is (*as lovely / lovelier*) as her sister.

10. He who laughs last laughs (*longest / longer*).

11. I'm glad that English isn't my first language because otherwise I would have missed the opportunity to learn the (*most fine / finest*) language in the world.

12. We lost all the matches! We were (*less / the least*) successful team in the competition.

13. The Belarusian State Economic University is by far (*the most prestigious / more prestigious*) university training economists in Belarus.

14. (*The smaller / The more small*) a car is, (*the easier / the more easier*) it is to park.

15. She earns twice (*as much as / more than*) me although she's only half (*as well qualified / better qualified*).

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. You left work slightly (*more early / earlier*) than usual this afternoon.

2. She is in hospital because she has been working too (*hard / hardly*) lately.

3. A van came round the corner and was coming (*straight / straightly*) at us. I don't know how we missed it.

4. Have I filled in this form (*correct / correctly*)?

5. She invested (*most / mostly*) of her money in shares.

6. He gave him a (*stone / stony*) look when she criticised his daughter.

7. Children under five years old can travel (*free / freely*).

8. Jack is a (*high / highly*) qualified specialist like most of our employees.

9. He wears (*woolly / woollen*) suits and expensive (*leather / leathery*) shoes.

10. Oh, what are you cooking? It smells so (*delicious / deliciously*)!

11. It was getting (*dark / darkly*), and it was (*terrible / terribly*) cold.

12. At the end of the day we all were (*pretty / prettily*) worn-out.

13. Bernard Shaw wrote a perfect epigram: "The (*gold / golden*) rule is that there is no (*gold / golden*) rule."

14. The man looked (*thoughtful / thoughtfully*) around the room.

15. Simon told everyone he would pass the centralized test (*easy / easily*), so he was (*deep / deeply*) embarrassed when he came (*last / lastly*) in the class, with 30 %.

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Adam: What are you going to do upon graduating, Kevin?

Kevin: I'd like to work (1) (*as / like*) a chef in some big hotel.

Adam: You know, I've worked in a kitchen before. It's (2) (*as / like*) working in an oven.

Kevin: At least, this job sounds (3) (*as / like*) fun and it wouldn't be (4) (*as / like*) boring (5) (*as / like*) working in a food store.

Adam: Don't you want to try something different, such (6) (*as / like*) a waiter, or a barman?

Kevin: No, I'd prefer to do something creative (7) (*as / like*) cooking. I could never see myself (8) (*as / like*) a waiter or a barman.

Adam: You're just (9) (*as / like*) my sister. She's always saying things (10) (*as / like*) that.

■ IV. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The Clarksons are (*so / such*) nice people.

2. It's (*so / such*) a long way from here.

3. The deal seems (*so / such*) attractive. It would be ridiculous to say no.

4. There was (*so / such*) much money that the robber couldn't carry it all.

5. Everything happened (*so / such*) quickly that I had no time to think.

6. We are (*so / such*) different characters that I don't know how we'll manage to get on.

7. The earthquake was (*so / such*) powerful that the town was completely destroyed.

8. There's (*so / such*) a lot of crime in our town that the police can't cope with it.

9. He was in (*so / such*) a hurry that he almost pushed me over on the stairs.

10. I was shocked to find out that there are (*so / such*) few female composers.

■ V. Дополните диалог, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Daniel: Is it true you saw a ghost last night?

Sandra: Yes, I did. I went to bed (1) (*late / lately*), and I was sleeping (2) (*bad / badly*). I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.

- Daniel:* Was it a man or a woman?
- Sandra:* A woman in a white dress. I had a (3) (*good / well*) view from the window, but she walked very (4) (*fast / fastly*). She wasn't there very (5) (*long / longly*). I'd (6) (*hard / hardly*) caught sight of her before she'd gone. I (7) (*near / nearly*) missed her.
- Daniel:* You don't think you've been working too (8) (*hard / hardly*)! You've been looking a bit pale (9) (*late / lately*).
- Sandra:* I saw her. I tell you.
- Daniel:* It isn't very (10) (*like / likely*) that ghosts actually exist, you know. I expect you were imagining it.

■ VI. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное или наречие в соответствующей степени сравнения. Обратите внимание на употребление артикля *the*:

- The film was a little disappointing. It was (*interesting*) than I expected.
- He thinks he's the world's (*strong*) man.
- The children are behaving a bit (*badly*) than they normally do.
- Birmingham is the second (*large*) city in Great Britain.
- Berta tries to keep her life as (*simple*) as possible.
- Korea is one of (*fast*) developing countries in the world.
- Riding a motorbike is far (*dangerous*) than driving a car.
- The programme will be shown at a (*late*) date.
- I wish I could learn as (*quickly*) as you do.
- People say that education should be given a much (*high*) priority.
- I really think that apologizing is (*little*) you can do.
- There's (*many and many*) investment in China every year.
- I've been feeling a little (*good*) since I started taking vitamins.
- (*Much*) money he makes, (*many*) useless things he buys.
- Gas can be compressed a lot (*easily*) than a liquid or solid.
- I'm sorry, the journey took a bit (*long*) than we expected.
- Prices go up and up. Everything gets (*expensive and expensive*).
- This device uses much (*little*) electric energy than the previous one. It is far (*economical*).
- "Are you looking for a cheap holiday?" "Yes, (*cheap*) (*good*)."
- They say that indoor air can be from two to five times as (*polluted*) as outdoor air.

■ VII. Расставьте прилагательные в нужном порядке:

- They have a (*leather, navy-blue, modern*) sofa.
- She has a (*lovely, singing, pure*) voice.

3. I bought a (*silk, white, long, costly*) dress.
4. Tom found a (*gold, round, tiny, Russian*) coin.
5. I'd like to try on (*smart, those, snake-skin, brown*) shoes.
6. My parents live in a/an (*old, brick, ugly, urban*) house.
7. What a (*wooden, nice, little, blue*) spoon!
8. This is a/an (*English, walnut, 18-century, fine*) chest of drawers.
9. He was given a/an (*new, red, expensive, mountain*) bike for his birthday.
10. He's just sold that suit to a (*slim, beautiful, tall, French, young*) woman.

■ VIII. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. Could you talk a little clearlier?
2. It was so a risky project that we decided to cancel it.
3. Einstein is one of intelligent scientists who ever lived.
4. She is not as easy to get on with than her sister.
5. The weather is much more worse today.
6. Why do teachers earn fewer money than doctors do?
7. Mr Rogers is a high respected and experienced employee.
8. The Boeing 777 is regarded like one of the safest jets in the world.
9. Serena has given up trying to keep up with the last fashions.
10. It's becoming more difficult and more difficult to find a job.

■ IX. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

1. Today is (*гораздо холоднее*) than usually.
2. Helen is a real chatter-box. She talks (*как*) a parrot.
3. In spite of being in bad mood he behaved (*дружелюбно*).
4. My coat is (*такое же теплое*) as yours.
5. I tasted the soup (*осторожно*).
6. Let's wait for (*дальнейшие*) instructions.
7. This steak is (*очень плохо*) cooked.
8. When I met him for the first time he seemed (*таким несчастным*).
9. He is (*самый молодой*) person ever to swim across the Channel.
10. Our outstanding pizzas are delivered right to your door (*бесплатно*) of charge.

1.5. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

По своему значению числительные делятся на:

✓ количественные — указывают на количество предметов и употребляются как прилагательные перед существительными без артикля или притяжательного или указательного местоимения: *forty-seven participants, five thousand dollars*;

✓ порядковые — указывают на порядок предметов при счете, как правило, употребляются с определенным артиклем *the*: *the third sentence*, но: *a second time, a third party*.

Числительные	Количественные сколько?	Порядковые какой? какой?
0	nought, zero, oh	
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
30	thirty	thirtieth
33	thirty-three	thirty-third

40	forty	fortieth
44	forty-four	forty-fourth
50	fifty	fiftieth
55	fifty-five	fifty-fifth
60	sixty	sixtieth
66	sixty-six	sixty-sixth
70	seventy	seventieth
77	seventy-seven	seventy-seventh
80	eighty	eightieth
88	eighty-eight	eighty-eighth
90	ninety	ninetieth
99	ninety-nine	ninety-ninth
100	a (one) hundred	one hundredth
2,000	two thousand	two thousandth
3,000,000	three million	three millionth

Правила чтения сложных числительных

В составных числительных в пределах каждого трех разрядов перед десятками (а если их нет, то перед единицами) ставится союз *and*:

- 713 words – *seven hundred and thirteen words*
- 1201 books – *one thousand, two hundred and one books*
- 1600 tons – *one thousand six hundred tons; sixteen hundred tons*
- 44,040 euros – *forty-four thousand and forty euros*
- 100,000 kilometres – *one hundred thousand kilometres*
- 560,127 miles – *five hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven miles*
- 2,035,349 dollars – *two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine dollars*
- 303,000,000 people – *three hundred and three million people*
- 101st day – *one hundred and first day*
- 3242nd visitor – *three thousand, two hundred and forty-second visitor*

Примечания:

1. Перед существительными с артиклем, притяжательным или указательным местоимением, а также перед личными местоимениями и существительными в притяжательном падеже количественные числительные употребляются с предлогом *of*: *three of his colleagues, two of Mark's friends, one of us*.

2. Числительные в качестве определения при существительном могут употребляться после артиклей, притяжательных и указательных местоимений: *his three books, the four of them*.

3. Числительные *dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion* в составе сложного числительного употребляются в единственном числе: *three hundred metres, twenty-five billion dollars, a few thousand cars, several dozen people*. Форма множественного числа этих числительных встречается в выражениях, указывающих на неопределенное количество, в этом случае после числительного употребляется предлог *of*: *dozens of books, millions of people, some hundreds of acres, many thousands of miles*.

4. В английском языке количественные числительные используются для обозначения:

- номеров домов, квартир, комнат: *Oxford Street 62*;
- номеров трамваев, троллейбусов, автобусов, маршрутов самолетов: *Bus 7, Flight Number 59*;
- размеров обуви и предметов одежды: *size forty shoes*;
- номеров упражнений, страниц, параграфов, глав, томов книг: *lesson 2, page 30*;
- номеров телефонов: *222-01-55 (two-double-two-oh-one-double five)*.

В указанных случаях количественное числительное ставится после существительного, которое при этом должно употребляться без артикля: *Open your books at page 5. Passengers should proceed to Gate Four*.

При обозначении упражнений, частей, страниц, глав, параграфов возможно употребление порядкового числительного, которое ставится перед существительным и употребляется с определенным артиклем *the*: *the second sentence, the third part*.

5. Обратите внимание на употребление следующих числительных: *Elizabeth II (Elizabeth the Second); Peter I (Peter the First); World War II (World War Two / the Second World War)*.

6. Сочетание количественного числительного и существительного в притяжательном падеже используется для обозначения меры времени или длины: *ten minutes' break, two miles' walk*.

Для обозначения единицы измерения также может использоваться конструкция, в которой числительное и существительное пишутся через дефис. В этом случае существительное должно быть употреблено в общем падеже и в единственном числе: *a ten-minute break, a two-mile walk, a three-part book, a seven-year-old girl*.

**Употребление числительных
для обозначения хронологических дат**

Даты	16(th) January, 2008 (British) = January 16(th), 2008 (American) – <i>the sixteenth of January, twenty oh eight; January the sixteenth, twenty oh eight</i>
Годы	1500 BC (<i>Before Christ</i>) – <i>fifteen hundred BC; one thousand five hundred BC</i> 1500 AD (<i>Anno Domini</i>) – <i>fifteen hundred AD; one thousand five hundred AD</i> 1900 – <i>nineteen hundred</i> 1906 – <i>nineteen oh six; nineteen hundred and six</i> 1983 – <i>nineteen eighty-three</i> 2000 – <i>the year two thousand; twenty hundred</i> 2007 – <i>two thousand (and) seven; twenty oh seven</i> 2010 – <i>two thousand (and) ten; twenty ten</i> 2019 – <i>twenty nineteen</i>
Десятилетия	the 1960s – <i>the (nineteen) sixties</i> the 2000s – <i>the noughties</i> the 2010s – <i>the twenty tens</i>

 Примечания:

✓ Слово *year* не употребляется после обозначения года, но может стоять перед ним в сочетании с артиклем *the*: *The presidential election took place in (the year) 2017.*

✓ Числительные *thirties, forties, nineties* и т. п. обозначают десяток: *thirties* (= *30s*) – числа от 30 до 39; *nineties* (= *90s*) – числа от 90 до 99. Такие числительные могут употребляться для обозначения:

– возраста: *He was in his (early, mid, late) sixties.* Сравните: *He was over (under) sixty.* Возраст от 13 до 19 лет обозначается существительным *teens*: *She is in her teens.*

– температуры: *The temperature is in the (low, mid, high) twenties.*

– десятилетия: *They met in the 1980s (the nineteen eighties).*

● ДРОБНЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Простые дроби

$\frac{1}{2}$ ton – <i>half (of) a ton</i>
$\frac{1}{3}$ mile – <i>a third of a mile</i>
$\frac{2}{3}$ students – <i>two thirds of the students</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ year – <i>a quarter of a year</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$ hour – <i>three quarters / fourths of an hour</i>
$1\frac{1}{2}$ months – <i>one and a half months; a month and a half</i>
$2\frac{1}{5}$ tons – <i>two and a fifth tons; two tons and a fifth</i>
$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles – <i>three and a quarter miles; three miles and a quarter</i>
$\frac{11}{16}$ – <i>eleven sixteenths</i>

Десятичные дроби

0.1 dollar – <i>nought (zero, oh) point one of a dollar</i>
0.01 litre – <i>nought point nought one of a litre</i>
2.35 kilometres – <i>two point three five kilometres</i>
32.306 tons – <i>thirty-two point three nought six tons</i>

■ Примечание:

Обратите внимание на согласование дробных числительных с глаголом-сказуемым:

- *Four-fifths of the report was devoted to the recent innovations.*
- *Three-quarters of the workers are to upgrade their professional qualifications.*
- *One in three new cars break / breaks down in the first year.*

● ПРОЦЕНТЫ

- 0.2 % = 0.2 per cent = 0.2 p.c. – *nought point two per cent*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ % = $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent = $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. – *a half per cent; a half of one per cent*
 2 % = 2 per cent = 2 p.c. – *two per cent*
 * *50 per cent of the machinery has to be replaced.*
 * *20 per cent of our employees have a Bachelor's degree.*
 * *The percentage of profitability is rather low.*

Арифметика

$6 + 4 = 10$	<i>six and four is ten six plus four equals ten</i>
$6 - 4 = 2$	<i>six minus four is / equals two</i>

$6 \times 4 = 24$	<i>six fours is twenty-four six times four is twenty-four six multiplied by four equals twenty-four</i>
$4 \div 2 = 2$	<i>four divided by two is / equals two</i>
$2x + 3y - z = 3z \div 4x$	<i>two x plus three y minus z equals three z divided by four x</i>
4^2	<i>four squared</i>
7^3	<i>seven cubed</i>
8^4	<i>eight to the power of four</i>
$\sqrt{9}$	<i>the (square) root of nine</i>

Меры веса, длины и объема

Вес
1 ounce (oz) = 28.35 grams (g) 16 ounces = 1 pound (lb) = 0.45 kilogram (kg) 2.2 pounds = 1 kilogram 14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.350 kilograms 1 tonne (metric ton) = 2,204.6 pounds = 1000 kilograms 1 ton (UK) = 2240 pounds = 1016 kilograms 1 ton (US) = 2000 pounds = 907 kilograms
Длина
1 inch (in) = 25.4 millimetres (mm) 12 inches = 1 foot (ft) = 0.3 metre (m) 3 feet = 1 yard (yd) = 0.9 metre 1.76 yards = 1 mile (m) = 1.6 kilometres (km) 5 miles = 8 kilometres
Объем
1 pint (pt) = 0.568 litre (lt) (UK) = 0.473 litre (US) 8 pints = 1 gallon (gal) = 4.546 litres (UK) = 3.785 litres (US)
Площадь
1 acre (ac) = 4.84 square yards = 4047 square metres = 0.4 hectares (ha) 1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I make seven (*hundred / hundreds*) dollars a month.
2. See (— / *the*) page sixty-five for more details.
3. Today is (*twenty-two / the twenty-second*) of April.
4. The book contains interesting facts about Katherine Parr, Henry the Eighth's (*six / sixth*) wife.

5. He wrote a (*five-thousand / five-thousands*) words report.
6. She is leaving by (— / *the*) 6.25 train.
7. I live on the (*twelveth / twelfth*) floor of a block of flats.
8. The British Library has around 25 (*million / millions*) books, more than any other library.
9. Mr. Hubert retired when he was over (*seventies / seventy*).
10. We are going for a (*two-week / two-weeks*) holiday to Spain.
11. I just need to borrow some (*hundred / hundreds*) of pounds.
12. Letter 'C' is (*a / the*) third letter of the English alphabet.
13. Prince Harry had to wait until his (*thirties / thirtieth*) birthday before he could take control of his money.
14. (*Three quarters of / Three quarter*) a kilo is too much for me.
15. All flights to Rome depart from (*the Terminal Four / Terminal Four*).
16. She graduated from the University in (*the year 2011 / 2011 year*).
17. The company is going to employ a few (*dozen / dozens of*) people.
18. He's been in New Zealand for (*one year and a half / one and half years*).
19. More than (*80 per cent / 80 per cents*) of the teachers in our school (*is / are*) are young or middle-aged.
20. Although she was in her (*fiftieth / fifties*), she looked and acted like a very old woman.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The London Eye attracts an average of more than fifteen ... visitors per day.
 - a. thousands
 - b. thousand of
 - c. thousand
 - d. thousands of
2. The meeting is supposed be held in
 - a. the office 15
 - b. office 15
 - c. 15th office
 - d. the office 15th
3. During the ... trip, we were wandering here and there.
 - a. six hour's
 - b. six-hours'
 - c. six hours
 - d. six-hour
4. Over ... restaurants serve delicious French and Italian cuisine.
 - a. a hundred
 - b. hundreds
 - c. hundred
 - d. a hundred of
5. Go to ... to collect your documents.
 - a. fifth window
 - b. window five
 - c. the window fifth
 - d. the window five
6. ... passengers were injured.
 - a. The fourth of
 - b. The four
 - c. Four of
 - d. Four of the

7. A drop of water consists of ... atoms.
 - a. millions of
 - b. millions
 - c. million of
 - d. million
8. He began to feel more financially secure in his late
 - a. fifty
 - b. fifties
 - c. fiftieth
 - d. fiftieth's
9. The letter was returned because he put only a ... stamp on it.
 - a. thirty-cents
 - b. thirtieth-cent
 - c. thirty cent
 - d. thirty-cent
10. The teaspoon is equal to ... a tablespoon.
 - a. the third
 - b. a thirds of
 - c. a third of
 - d. the thirds
11. I've told you ... not to do that.
 - a. hundred times
 - b. a hundred time
 - c. a hundred times
 - d. hundreds times
12. ... runners were well ahead of the others.
 - a. The first three
 - b. First three
 - c. The three first
 - d. Three first
13. There are up to ... different species of animals and plants in tropical rainforest.
 - a. thirty millions
 - b. thirty million of
 - c. thirty million
 - d. thirty millions of
14. Next week, we are going to study
 - a. Eleventh Lesson
 - b. Lesson Eleven
 - c. the Lesson Eleven
 - d. Lesson the Eleventh
15. We have been waiting for the reply for about
 - a. a month and half
 - b. one and a half months
 - c. one and a half of months
 - d. one and half months
16. The total population of the USA is about three
 - a. hundreds millions people
 - b. hundred million people
 - c. hundred million of people
 - d. hundreds millions of people
17. The survey showed that up to ... of UK employers ... part-time and temporary workers.
 - a. 90 per cents; use
 - b. 90 of per cents; uses
 - c. 90 of per cent; uses
 - d. 90 per cent; use
18. About ... the workers ... young people.
 - a. three fifths of; are
 - b. third fifth; are
 - c. three fifth; is
 - d. three five of; is
19. ... annual international conference was held on
 - a. The fourth's; February 2
 - b. Fourth; 2 February
 - c. The fourth; the 2nd of February
 - d. A fourth; February the 2nd

20. These houses were built in ... of ... century.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. the nineties; the nineteenth | c. the nineteenth; the ninetieth |
| b. ninety; nineteen | d. the ninety; the nineteenths |

■ III. В некоторых предложениях содержатся ошибки. Найдите и исправьте их:

1. One fourth is twenty-five per cents.
2. This shirt doesn't fit me. I need a size 14.
3. To call a fire brigade, dial one oh one.
4. An inch is two and a half centimetres.
5. Dozens people were sitting quietly in the hall.
6. Complete the sentence three so that it has a similar meaning to the second sentence.
7. It is the third time he has taken his father's car without permission.
8. It was a hot day with the temperature in the high thirtieth.
9. I pay four hundreds dollars a month rent for a two-bedroomed apartment.
10. The population of my native town is about six thousands people.
11. Belarus fought successfully in the World War Second.
12. London's population reached its peak of eiht million people in 1939s.
13. The twenty-tens is a decade beginning on 1 January 2010 and ending on 31 December 2019.
14. We are expecting a lot of guests to celebrate the company's two hundreds anniversary.
15. The 93-year-old Queen Elizabeth the Second has been on the throne since the middle of the twentieth century.

■ IV. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Все цифры напишите словами:

1. (Сотни) people greeted the Queen heartily.
2. We have sent them (второе) letter of complaint.
3. The President's wife is called (Первая Леди).
4. The eggs were rather cheap. I bought (две дюжины).
5. Now my brother is in his (сорок лет). It's high time for him to stand on his own feet.
6. Rumour has it that (трое из) the supervisors will resign next week.
7. King's College in Cambridge was founded at the times of (Генри Восьмого).
8. Nobody knows for sure why dinosaurs became extinct (миллионы лет) ago.

9. Belarus declared its independence at the end of (*двадцатого века*).
10. The number of Ministers has been reduced to (*две трети*).
11. There was an order that lunch breaks were to be (*полчаса*) and no longer.
12. The continents occupy (*тридцать процентов*) of the earth's surface.
13. In the middle of (*шестидесятых годов*) many European countries experienced an economic boom.
14. The Great Pyramid of Giza is about (*146,5 метра*) high.
15. All relevant material on European law is in (*второй главе третьего тома*).
16. The experiment will last for (*250 дней*). Today is the (*249-й*) day.
17. Every (*четвертый*) year of (*366 дней*) is called a leap year.
18. About (*две тысячи*) people from all over the world attended the congress in Vienna on (*11 августа*).
19. My son has fallen in love with a (*двадцатилетняя*) girl and they are getting married on (*восьмого*) June.
20. There are rainforests on only (*6 процентов*) of the surface of the earth, but those rainforests have more than (*половина*) the different kinds of plants and animals that exist.

1.6. СОЮЗЫ

● СОЧИНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ

and и	<i>The door opened and somebody came in.</i>
or или	<i>We can go swimming, or we could stay here.</i>
but но	<i>He's a hardworking but not very intelligent worker.</i>
either ... or или ... или	<i>The manager is either at the office or in a meeting.</i>
neither ... nor ни ... ни	<i>Neither crocodiles nor snakes are mammals.</i>

Для связи предложений в составе сложносочиненного предложения и для связи однородных членов предложения служат также следующие союзы, наречия и предлоги:

Результат

so так что, итак	<i>There was no answer to my knock, so I went away.</i>
therefore поэтому	<i>It was raining hard, therefore we didn't go out.</i>
that is why поэтому	<i>I'm of age today, that's why I am giving this party tonight.</i>
thus таким образом	<i>We have failed. Thus we have to take the consequences.</i>
consequently следовательно	<i>The hole in the ozone layer is getting bigger. Consequently, the climate is changing.</i>
otherwise / or else иначе	<i>Hurry up otherwise / or you will miss the train. Go away or else I won't finish my work today.</i>

Противопоставление

although / though / even though хотя	<i>Although the car was cheap, it was in good condition. Even though I asked her, she didn't come.</i>
while / whereas тогда как; несмотря на	<i>My brother eats a lot of meat while I am a vegetarian.</i>

in spite of / despite несмотря на	<i>We understood him in spite of his accent. Despite having a headache I enjoyed the film.</i>
however однако	<i>Our environment is in danger. However, environmental disasters can be prevented.</i>
nevertheless тем не менее	<i>Her parents gave her some good advice. Nevertheless, she didn't follow it.</i>
still / yet тем не менее; все же	<i>I ran fast, yet I finished last.</i>
on the one hand; on the other hand с одной стороны; с другой стороны	<i>On the one hand the job wasn't interesting, but on the other hand it was well paid.</i>

Дополнение

also / too / as well / either тоже; также	<i>She is also a qualified worker. She is a qualified worker, too. She is a qualified worker as well. She is not a qualified worker either.</i>
in addition (to) вдобавок	<i>The meeting was boring in addition to being long.</i>
furthermore / what is more / moreover более того	<i>You haven't prepared your report. And what is more you've left the office in a terrible mess.</i>
besides / apart from кроме того	<i>I've got a lot of other things to do besides talking to you.</i>
except / apart from за исключением того, что	<i>She had nothing to say except that she was so sorry.</i>
as well as так же, как и	<i>As well as losing his job, he lost most of his friends.</i>
both ... and как ... так и	<i>He speaks both English and French.</i>
not only ... but also не только ... но и	<i>She is not only a good wife, but also a good mother.</i>

● Подчинительные союзы

Союзы времени

when когда	<i>She got married when she was 19.</i>
as / just as в то время как	<i>I saw him as I was getting off the bus.</i>
while пока; в то время как	<i>I fell asleep while (I was) watching TV.</i>
as long as до тех пор пока	<i>As long as I live, I will not smoke any more cigarettes.</i>
till / until до тех пор, пока (не)	<i>I'll keep practicing until I'm better than he is.</i>
before до того как	<i>Hear twice before you speak once.</i>
after после того как	<i>After I read the magazine, I'll give it to you.</i>
then затем	<i>Study the rule and then do the exercise below.</i>
since с тех пор как	<i>What have you been doing since I last saw you?</i>
as soon as / once как только	<i>He'll do the job as soon as he returns back home.</i>
no sooner ... than как только ... то	<i>No sooner said than done.</i>
hardly ... when как только ... то	<i>Hardly had I walked to the door when father called me back.</i>
scarcely ... when как только ... то	<i>We had scarcely shaken our hands when my phone rang.</i>

Союзы цели

so that / in order that для того, чтобы	<i>I gave him the reference book so that he might study the subject at home.</i>
so as to / in order to для того, чтобы	<i>He took a taxi so as not to be late.</i>

Союзы причины

as так как	<i>As he wasn't ready, we had to wait for him.</i>
since так как; поскольку	<i>Since it was late, we decided to go home.</i>
for так как	<i>He walked quickly, for he was in a great hurry.</i>
because потому что; так как	<i>I didn't come to the party, because I was feeling unwell.</i>
because of из-за	<i>All passengers were asked to leave the bus because of the fire.</i>
due to / owing to из-за; благодаря	<i>Sue succeeded owing to her hard work.</i>

Союзы условия

if если; в случае если	<i>He will get the letter tomorrow if you send it now.</i>
in case (of) на случай, если	<i>I'll give you my mobile number in case you want to contact me.</i>
unless / if not если ... не	<i>I'll help you with the report unless I'm too busy.</i>
even if даже если	<i>Even if I could afford my own house, I wouldn't buy one.</i>
on condition (that) при условии если	<i>I'll lend you some money on condition (that) you return it as soon as possible.</i>
provided / providing (that) при условии если	<i>We'll deliver the goods provided (that) you pay in time.</i>
as long as / so long as при условии если	<i>You can use my car as long as you drive carefully.</i>
suppose / supposing (that) предположим; допустим	<i>Supposing (that) he doesn't come, who will help me?</i>
as if / as though как если бы; как будто	<i>Why is she looking at me as if she knew me? He sounds as though he has got a cold.</i>

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. (*In case / If*) a country has no natural resources it has to rely on imports.
2. The police locked the door (*so as / so that*) no one could get in.
3. Nicola has got a new job, (*because / that's why*) he's so pleased with himself.
4. (*In spite / Because*) of all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
5. The banks were closed and (*since / as a result*) we couldn't get any money.
6. You won't learn to use a computer (*if / unless*) you practise.
7. (*When / While*) Jenny graduates from the university, she intends to work in her father's company.
8. The staff are working at weekends (*so as / so that*) not to delay the project any further.
9. (*Owing to / Since*) the increased demand for parking spaces, the company has decided to enlarge the car park.
10. (*As / Although*) this building project seems attractive, it would be a mistake to spend so much money on it.
11. (*Even if / As if*) you read French easily it's another cup of tea to make conversation in French.
12. (*For / Because*) we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.
13. I'm not happy with your work. (*Nevertheless / Despite*), I'm going to give you one last chance.
14. Jim is in love with Gracie; (*however / moreover*) he's not sure if she loves him.
15. (*Supposing / On condition*) somebody asks me where you are, what shall I say?

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. They put video cameras in shops ... stop people stealing things.
 - a. due to
 - b. in order to
 - c. in order that
 - d. in addition to
2. She applied for the job ... didn't get it.
 - a. or
 - b. but
 - c. when
 - d. so
3. My boyfriend knows he is damaging his health, ... he continues to smoke.
 - a. since
 - b. that's why
 - c. yet
 - d. despite

4. There's always a night watchman ... anything happens in the office at night.
 - a. if
 - b. as long as
 - c. in case
 - d. unless
5. ... she has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
 - a. Even though
 - b. If only
 - c. Even if
 - d. As though
6. She didn't get to the meeting on time, ... she was held up in a traffic jam.
 - a. because of
 - b. due to
 - c. therefore
 - d. for
7. Two of the three factories in our small town have closed; ... unemployment is high.
 - a. moreover
 - b. for
 - c. therefore
 - d. because
8. We made friends right away with my new roommate, ... I was a little anxious about meeting her at first.
 - a. in spite of
 - b. though
 - c. as
 - d. so
9. Most criminals realize that they may be caught. ... they are prepared to take risks.
 - a. So as
 - b. Otherwise
 - c. So that
 - d. Nevertheless
10. He insisted that he was right ... the fact that everyone disagreed with him.
 - a. while
 - b. though
 - c. in spite of
 - d. because of
11. I'm going to look for another job ... the company offers me a pay rise.
 - a. so long as
 - b. unless
 - c. as soon as
 - d. if
12. We must begin planning right now, ... the future may bring unexpected changes.
 - a. however
 - b. so that
 - c. so as
 - d. for
13. I think my answers are right, but can I just check them with yours ... I've made a mistake.
 - a. provided
 - b. supposing
 - c. unless
 - d. in case
14. I was advised to arrange insurance ... I needed medical treatment ... I was abroad.
 - a. if; as
 - b. so; when
 - c. on condition; till
 - d. in case; while

15. Phil continued working long hours, ... his doctor recommended him not to get overloaded.

a. even though	c. as if
b. even if	d. despite

■ III. Дополните следующий диалог, заполнив пропуски соответствующими союзами:

Vick: What are you going to do (1) (*after / since*) you graduate from the university, Rachel?

Rachel: Vicky and I will be off to the States (2) (*as soon as / as long as*) this term is over. We are going to travel around, and may go to Canada (3) (*so that / so as*) to see some friends of Vicky's. We've been thinking about nothing else (4) (*since / until*) we bought our plane tickets.

Vick: It sounds great. How are you getting around in the States?

Rachel: By Greyhound bus. I know it takes longer than flying, (5) (*but / despite*) it'll be more interesting. We fly to Los Angeles and (6) (*then / after*) we're taking the bus to New York. We're going to buy a special ticket (7) (*in order / so that*) we can go anywhere we like on the way.

Vick: Yes, it's better by bus (8) (*as / that's why*) you can stop off at interesting places.

Rachel: Of course, the bus will probably be tiring.

Vick: Maybe you should take plenty of money (9) (*even if / in case*) you decide to fly instead.

Rachel: I'll have to be careful with my money. I hope to stay out there (10) (*unless / until*) I have to come back and start my job in September. I'm really looking forward to the trip, (11) (*though / as though*) I'll be sad to leave here. And what about you? What are you doing this summer?

Vick: I'll go away somewhere (12) (*if / as if*) I could afford to. But I'm working. I've got no money, (13) (*for / so*) I'll have to earn some.

Rachel: Have you really got no money (14) (*in addition to / in spite of*) the fact that you've had a part-time job this term?

Vick: You know me, Rachel. (15) (*If / In case*) I've got money, I spend it.

■ IV. Дополните рассказ, заполнив пропуски соответствующими союзами:

Owning a car has several advantages. First of all you can go wherever you want, whenever you want. You don't have to depend on public trans-

port and (1) ... you feel more independent. (2) ... this you are able to give lifts to friends, or carry heavy loads of shopping.

(3) ... , there can be problems, especially (4) ... you live in a city. Running a car can be expensive, and you have to spend money on items such as petrol, servicing the car, and repairs. You might (5) ... have problems with parking, as everywhere is becoming more and more crowded with cars. (6) ... , most people feel that the advantages of owning a car outweigh the disadvantages. (7) ... , most young people of my age start driving (8) ... they can.

Personally, I think that cars nowadays have become essential, but I also feel that they cause a lot of problems (9) ... they are noisy and dirty. (10) ... , the large numbers of cars on the road means that most towns and cities are organized for the convenience of cars, and the needs of pedestrians are ignored.

1. a. however	b. yet	c. as a result	d. because
2. a. Except	b. Besides	c. Moreover	d. In addition
3. a. Despite	b. Furthermore	c. Thus	d. On the other hand
4. a. in case	b. unless	c. if	d. even if
5. a. also	b. either	c. too	d. as well
6. a. As	b. Although	c. Nevertheless	d. Since
7. a. For	b. Consequently	c. So that	d. Otherwise
8. a. while	b. as long as	c. just as	d. as soon as
9. a. since	b. because of	c. still	d. due to
10. a. Yet	b. Moreover	c. Therefore	d. That's why

■ *V. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибки:*

1. Mark put on his glasses so as he could see the blackboard better.
2. Hardly had the plane taken off than it began to develop engine trouble.
3. He has a lot of good qualities beside being hardworking and intelligent.
4. The driver stopped to let on more passengers as though the bus was already full.
5. The first applicant for the post was both fast and efficient; still we hired her immediately.
6. You must always have a good breakfast every morning how late you are.
7. Trees are being planted by the roadside so that to reduce traffic noise.
8. You should always keep a well-stocked first aid kit in the house if minor accidents.

9. You shouldn't try to make a living as an artist until you have both talent and good connections.

10. Owing to increase sales, the company is starting a new advertising campaign next week.

11. Neither Jane Austen not Emily Bronte ever got married, although they both wrote well-known love stories.

12. Some scientists predict that the world economy will suffer another crisis because the shortage of drinking water.

13. Her 14-year old son has startling intelligence, despite he wastes plenty of time playing computer games.

14. Reading is a good way to learn new words; nevertheless, you can learn how to spell words correctly.

15. Some people think Bella succeeded in business in spite of her charming personality rather than her business skills.

■ VI. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу союзами, наречиями или предложениями:

1. I've been feeling better ... I started to take this new medication.

2. I'm not going to stop working now. I'll keep doing it ... I finish.

3. As a rule, we go for long walks at weekends ... to get some fresh air.

4. ... I had quarrelled with my husband I went shopping in town and lost all my money – it wasn't my day yesterday.

5. ... of certain economic difficulties faced by the country, it has great potential to overcome them.

6. ... had I entered the office than the telephone started ringing.

7. She accepted the job just ... of the salary, which was very high.

8. We should try to set up a business that will last ... for a year but forever.

9. I'll keep you company ... the train comes.

10. This letter is rather urgent. Could you pass it to Miss Kelly ... as she returns to the office?

1.7. ПРЕДЛОГИ

● ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ

AT

обозначает точное время

<i>at 10 o'clock</i>	в 10 утра
<i>at noon, at midnight</i>	в полдень, в полночь
<i>at dinner time</i>	во время обеда
<i>at sunrise, at dawn</i>	на рассвете
<i>at sunset</i>	на закате
<i>at the beginning (end) of the day</i>	в начале (конце) дня
<i>at present</i>	в настоящее время
<i>at the moment</i>	в данный момент
<i>at this (that) time</i>	в это (то) время
<i>at the same time</i>	в это же время

Запомните выражения с предлогом at:

<i>at night</i>	ночью
<i>at times</i>	временами, иногда
<i>at Christmas</i>	на Рождество (праздник)
<i>at (the age of) 25</i>	в (возрасте) 25 лет
<i>at the weekend, at weekends</i>	в выходные дни

ON

обозначает день, дату

<i>on (the following) Monday</i>	в (следующий) понедельник
<i>on that day (evening)</i>	в тот день (вечер)
<i>on 26 May 2019</i>	26 мая 2019 года
<i>on the morning of the 9th</i>	утром 9-го числа
<i>on my birthday</i>	в день рождения
<i>on the wedding day</i>	в день свадьбы
<i>on the anniversary</i>	в годовщину
<i>on Christmas Day</i>	в день Рождества
<i>on New Year's Eve</i>	в канун Нового года
<i>on Easter Sunday</i>	в Пасхальное воскресенье

Запомните выражения с предлогом on:

<i>on Friday morning</i>	в пятницу утром
<i>on a cold evening</i>	холодным вечером
<i>on a summer night</i>	летней ночью
<i>on weekdays</i>	в будние дни
<i>on vacation, on holiday</i>	в отпуске, на каникулах

IN

обозначает часть суток, период времени

<i>in the morning (afternoon, evening)</i>	утром (днем, вечером)
<i>in the early (late) morning</i>	ранним (поздним) утром
<i>in the daytime</i>	в дневное время
<i>in the middle of the day</i>	в середине дня
<i>in the night</i>	ночью
<i>in May</i>	в мае
<i>in winter (spring, summer, autumn)</i>	зимой (весной, летом, осенью)
<i>in (the year) 2013</i>	в 2013 (году)
<i>in the (early, late) 90s</i>	в (начале, конце) 90-х годов
<i>in one's fifties</i>	за 50 (в возрасте 50-59 лет)
<i>in the 19th century</i>	в XIX-м веке
<i>in the Middle Ages</i>	в Средние века
<i>in those days</i>	в те дни
<i>in the past</i>	в прошлом
<i>in (the) future</i>	в будущем
<i>in the last six months</i>	за последние 6 месяцев
<i>in the next two days</i>	в течение следующих 2 дней
<i>in one's free time</i>	в свое свободное время
<i>in no time</i>	очень быстро
<i>in a few minutes</i>	через несколько минут
<i>in three weeks, in three weeks' time</i>	через 3 недели

Примечания:

✓ Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов *on*, *in*, *at* в следующих словосочетаниях:

– *The 11 o'clock train left on time.* – 11-часовой поезд отправился вовремя (точно по времени).

I arrived at the theatre in time. – Я приехала в театр вовремя (заблаговременно).

– *The palace was built at the end of the 17th century.* – Дворец был построен в конце XVII века.

Everything will turn out well in the end. – В конце концов все закончится благополучно.

– *We always write an essay at the beginning of the school year.* – В начале учебного года мы всегда пишем сочинение.

In the beginning God made heaven and earth. – Вначале бог создал небо и землю.

✓ Следующие фразы не требуют предлога:

<i>the day before yesterday</i>	позавчера
<i>the day after tomorrow</i>	послезавтра
<i>yesterday (tomorrow) evening</i>	вчера (завтра) вечером
<i>last (next) week</i>	на прошлой (следующей) неделе
<i>this month</i>	в этом месяце
<i>this time next week</i>	в это время на следующей неделе
<i>all day long</i>	весь день
<i>once (twice, three times) a day</i>	один (два, три) раза в день
<i>one day</i>	однажды
<i>some day</i>	когда-нибудь
<i>the other day</i>	на днях
<i>every other day</i>	через день

К предлогам времени также относятся следующие предлоги:

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
BEFORE	до, раньше	<i>before breakfast</i> <i>before the end of the year</i>
AFTER	после, за	<i>after dinner</i> <i>the day after tomorrow</i>
FROM ... TILL (TO)	с ... по	<i>from morning till night</i> <i>a week from today</i>
BETWEEN	между	<i>between 9 and 11 a.m.</i>
BY	к, не позже чем в	<i>by 5 o'clock</i> <i>by the end of the week</i>
UNTIL (TILL)	до	<i>until midnight</i> <i>till tomorrow</i>
SINCE	с, начиная с	<i>since childhood</i> <i>since early morning</i>
FOR	в течение	<i>for a week</i> <i>for a long time, for ages</i>
DURING	в течение, во время	<i>during the holidays</i> <i>during the film</i>
WITHIN	не позднее, в течение	<i>within a week</i> <i>within 24 hours</i>
OVER	за, в, в течение	<i>over the last few years</i> <i>over the past three days</i>

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The classes usually start (*at / in / on*) 9 a.m.
2. The day (*in / on / at*) which the President of the United States is inaugurated is March 4 every leap year.
3. We got to the airport (*at / in / on*) time to have a coffee before checking in.
4. The service we received at the hotel was excellent (*on / since / from*) the very beginning.
5. Mr. Frederick is busy (*in / at / on*) the moment.
6. I've been waiting for Tom (*since / for / from*) 6 p.m.; I wonder if he's lost his way.
7. My daughter graduated from high school (*in / on / at*) the age of 16.
8. I tried to persuade him but (*in / at / from*) the end I gave up.
9. If we ever go camping again, it's going to be (*at / in / on*) summer, not autumn.
10. Smartphone usage has doubled (*over / since / from*) the past three years.
11. She has every intention of completing this project (*for / within / since*) a week.
12. Mr. Hutchinson is 63. He'll be retiring from his job (*over / in / at*) two years' time.
13. Why don't you come for a drink (*at / in / on*) Saturday evening?
14. I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away (*by / until / to*) Monday.
15. She felt a certain obligation towards him because of everything he had done for her (*in / on / at*) the past.
16. We set off (*on / at / in*) dawn and reached the peak of the mountain (*by / for / to*) noon.
17. Prices in the shops have hit the roof (*at / since / over*) the last few weeks.
18. Did she send you a card (*for / on / at*) your birthday?
19. A notice on the door reads "Opening hours: (*since / from / at*) 9 a.m. (*till / by / at*) 10.00 p.m."
20. (*On / At / In*) 2011, Belarus stopped the practice of changing the clocks twice (*— / in / within*) a year.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. ... two weeks' time, the school year will be over!
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. After | c. For |
| b. In | d. Till |

2. Our son was born ... the evening of 8th October.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. since
 - d. at
3. She has been sitting and waiting for the mail to arrive ... all day long.
 - a. —
 - b. since
 - c. on
 - d. for
4. Who knows what the world will be like ... the year 2050?
 - a. until
 - b. at
 - c. on
 - d. in
5. Take some warm clothes, because the temperature drops ... night.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. during
 - d. at
6. ... present we are working at a new management strategy.
 - a. On
 - b. Until
 - c. At
 - d. In
7. Try not to not plug into your social media first thing ... tomorrow morning.
 - a. in
 - b. —
 - c. on
 - d. at
8. Peter managed to break his leg ... the first day of his skiing holiday.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. at
 - d. from
9. This information may prove to be very useful ... the near future.
 - a. by
 - b. on
 - c. at
 - d. in
10. Today, ... the 21st century, people write as never before — in print and online.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. at
 - d. for
11. Unemployment can start decreasing ... the end of next year.
 - a. in
 - b. after
 - c. by
 - d. within
12. ... three years' absence Frank returned to his home.
 - a. After
 - b. Before
 - c. Over
 - d. Since
13. The police office is open ... every day except Sundays.
 - a. at
 - b. in
 - c. —
 - d. on
14. My classmates prepared a surprise for me ... my birthday.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. at
 - d. during

15. They say that finding a spider web ... Christmas morning brings good luck.

a. at	c. in
b. from	d. on

16. Don't forget that your final assignment must be handed to your tutor ... next Monday.

a. on	c. in
b. —	d. at

17. I've been making my payments on time ... the last 10 years.

a. within	c. for
b. since	d. during

18. I've decided to do without a car ... the time being.

a. on	c. in
b. at	d. for

19. Skiing ... New Year is extremely popular and the best resorts sell out ... no time.

a. at; in	c. on; on
b. in; at	d. for; for

20. We set off ... dawn and reached the peak of the mountain ... noon.

a. on; on	c. at; at
b. on; at	d. at; on

■ III. Дополните диалог, употребив предлоги in, on, at там, где необходимо:

Regina: Hi, Terry. I'm sorry I didn't answer your call (1) ... yesterday afternoon. How're you?

Terry: All right, thanks. I was calling to ask you out to dinner. Can we meet (2) ... March 30? It's (3) ... next Friday.

Regina: I'm afraid I will be very busy (4) ... next week. I can't see you (5) ... Friday.

Terry: Well, I'm going away (6) ... Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (7) ... the twelfth? That's a Thursday.

Regina: Oh, no. I'll be very busy (8) ... April. Look, I've got an appointment (9) ... Wednesday morning but nothing (10) ... the afternoon. Let's meet (11) ... half past two.

Terry: That's fine. See you (12) ... the day after tomorrow, then.

AT

обозначает место, где происходит действие

(учреждение, организация, мероприятие, событие)

<i>at school (university)</i>	в школе (университете)
<i>at the lesson (lecture)</i>	на уроке (лекции)
<i>at work (meeting)</i>	на работе (собрании)
<i>at the party (concert)</i>	на вечеринке (концерте)
<i>at the wedding (funeral)</i>	на свадьбе (похоронах)
<i>at the station (airport)</i>	на вокзале (в аэропорту)
<i>at the bus stop</i>	на остановке
<i>at the doctor's (chemist's)</i>	у врача (в аптеке)
<i>at the supermarket (baker's)</i>	в супермаркете (булочной)
<i>at home</i>	дома
<i>at somebody's place</i>	у кого-нибудь дома

обозначает нахождение вблизи какого-либо места

<i>at the door (window)</i>	у двери (окна)
<i>at the table</i>	за столом
<i>at the crossroads</i>	на перекрестке
<i>at the traffic lights</i>	у светофора
<i>at reception, at the reception desk</i>	на стойке регистрации
<i>at the beginning (end) of the street</i>	в начале (конце) улицы
<i>at the side of the road</i>	на обочине дороги
<i>at the seaside</i>	на морском побережье
<i>at the top (head)</i>	вверху
<i>at the bottom (foot)</i>	внизу

ON

имеет значение «на поверхности», «на линии»

<i>on the table (wall, floor)</i>	на столе (стене, полу)
<i>on (the) screen</i>	на экране
<i>on a map</i>	на карте
<i>on a page</i>	на странице
<i>on the menu</i>	в меню
<i>on a list</i>	в списке
<i>on the chair</i>	на стуле
<i>on board the ship</i>	на борту корабля
<i>on the island</i>	на острове
<i>on the beach (coast, bank)</i>	на пляже (побережье, берегу)
<i>on a river</i>	на реке

<i>on the road (pavement)</i>	на дороге (тротуаре)
<i>on the way (home, to work)</i>	по пути (домой, на работу)
<i>on (at) the border</i>	на границе

Запомните выражения с предлогом **on**:

<i>on TV (the radio)</i>	по телевидению (радио)
<i>on the Internet</i>	в Интернете
<i>on the air</i>	в эфире
<i>on the news</i>	в передаче новостей
<i>on the outskirts</i>	на окраине
<i>on a farm</i>	на ферме
<i>on holiday (leave)</i>	на каникулах (в отпуске)
<i>on business</i>	в командировке
<i>on an excursion</i>	на экскурсии
<i>on a cruise (trip, tour)</i>	в путешествии
<i>on the left (right)</i>	слева (справа)
<i>a look on the face</i>	выражение лица
<i>a kiss on the cheek</i>	поцелуй в щеку
<i>on me (=with me)</i>	с собой, при себе

IN

внутри, в помещении, в ограниченном пространстве

<i>in the box (pocket)</i>	в коробке (кармане)
<i>in the hand</i>	в руке
<i>in an armchair</i>	в кресле
<i>in a safe place</i>	в безопасном месте
<i>in one's place</i>	на чьем-то месте
<i>in the workplace</i>	на рабочем месте
<i>in the book (newspaper, magazine)</i>	в книге (газете, журнале)
<i>in the office (classroom)</i>	в офисе (классе)
<i>in the shop window</i>	в витрине
<i>in the building</i>	в здании
<i>in hospital (prison)</i>	в больнице (тюрьме)
<i>in the city (country)</i>	в городе (стране)
<i>in Minsk</i>	в Минске
<i>in the center (middle)</i>	в центре
<i>in a street (avenue, square)</i>	на улице (проспекте, площади)
<i>in the suburbs</i>	в пригороде
<i>in the garden (field, mountains)</i>	в саду (поле, горах)
<i>in the river (sea, pool)</i>	в реке (море, пруду)
<i>in the sky</i>	в небе
<i>in the North</i>	на севере

Запомните выражения с предлогом *in*:

<i>in the sun</i>	на солнце
<i>in the rain</i>	под дождем
<i>in the (open) air</i>	на (открытом) воздухе
<i>in the shade (darkness)</i>	в тени (темноте)
<i>in a picture (photograph)</i>	на картине (фотографии)
<i>in a row (line, queue)</i>	в ряду (линии, очереди)
<i>in the way (road)</i>	на пути (дороге) (о преграде)
<i>in the distance</i>	вдали

■ Примечания:

✓ Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов *on*, *in*, *at* в следующих словосочетаниях:

- *at the door (blackboard, platform)* – у двери (доски, платформы)
- on the door (blackboard, platform)* – на двери (доске, платформе) (на поверхности)
- *in the mirror (picture)* – в зеркале (на картине) (об изображении)
- on the mirror (picture)* – на зеркале (картине) (на поверхности)
- *at (on) the corner of the street* – на углу улицы
- on the corner of the table* – на углу стола
- in the corner of the room* – в углу комнаты
- *at the front (back) of the queue* – в начале (конце) очереди
- on the front (back) of the envelope* – на лицевой (обратной) стороне конверта
- in the front (back) of the car* – на переднем (заднем) сиденье машины
- *at the market* – на рынке
- on the market* – в продаже
- in the marketplace* – на рынке
- to be in the market for sth* – хотеть купить что-л.
- *at sea* – в море (на корабле, в лодке)
- on the sea* – на море
- in the sea* – в море

✓ Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов для обозначения адреса:

- at the above address* – по вышеуказанному адресу
- a house in Oxford Street (Br.)* – дом на Оксфорд Стрит
- a hotel on Park Avenue (Am.)* – отель на Парк Авеню
- in Fleet Street 4* – на улице Флит Стрит 4 (название улицы перед номером дома)
- at 4 Fleet Street* – в доме № 4 по Флит Стрит (номер дома перед названием улицы)

К предложениям места также относятся следующие предлоги:

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
ABOVE (англ. <i>below</i>)	над, выше	<i>the temperature above 10°C</i> <i>a mirror above the washbasin</i>
OVER (англ. <i>under</i>)	над, выше	<i>a lamp over the table</i> <i>a bridge over the river</i>
BELOW	под, ниже	<i>below sea level</i> <i>8°C below zero</i>
UNDER	под, ниже	<i>under the sofa</i> <i>under water</i>
OPPOSITE	напротив	<i>the shop opposite the house</i> <i>opposite each other</i>
IN FRONT OF	перед	<i>to sit in front of the TV</i> <i>a car in front of us</i>
BEFORE	впереди, перед	<i>to be before sb in the queue</i>
AFTER	после, за	<i>to be after sb on the list</i> <i>one after another</i>
BEHIND	за, позади	<i>to stand behind sb</i> <i>to close the door behind sb</i>
WITHIN	в рамках, в пределах	<i>within the city</i> <i>within the law</i>
INSIDE	внутри	<i>a letter inside the envelope</i> <i>inside the safe</i>
OUTSIDE	вне, за пределами	<i>outside the house</i> <i>outside the town</i>
(A)ROUND	вокруг	<i>to gather (a)round the table</i> <i>to travel (a)round the country</i>
BETWEEN	между	<i>between you and me</i> <i>the distance between two towns</i>
AMONG	между, среди	<i>to be among friends</i> <i>panic among the visitors</i>
AGAINST	о, к, на фоне	<i>to lean against the wall</i> <i>against the dark wall</i>
BY / NEXT TO / BESIDE	у, около, рядом	<i>by (beside) the river</i> <i>to sit beside (next to, by) sb</i>
NEAR	возле	<i>near the entrance</i> <i>the hotel near the station</i>

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. My cat has so fluffy whiskers (*in / on / at*) its face.
2. You can find the answers to any questions (*in / on / at*) the Internet.
3. If you stay (*at / inside / on*) a hotel you can take a single room, a double room or a suite.
4. The USA is one of the largest industrial nations (*at / in / on*) the world.
5. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name (*in / on / at*) the door.
6. On average, we spend about a third of our lives (*at / in / on*) work.
7. More than two thousand years ago the Romans founded a small settlement (*at / on / in*) the River Thames. They called it Londinium.
8. David was sitting (*beside / opposite / in front of*) me at lunch so I couldn't help looking at him.
9. The cottage is located (*at / in / on*) the outskirts of the town (*on / in / at*) the district of Coimbra.
10. Tom lives somewhere (*in / on / at*) that area (*around / among / between*) the hospital, the university and the by-pass.
11. We were driving along the street when the car (*before / opposite / in front of*) us stopped suddenly and we crashed into it.
12. There's nothing better than telling stories (*among / against / around*) the campfire (*at / inside / on*) a summer camp.
13. Two people got lost (*in / at / by*) sea five months ago after their boat lost power (*on / in / at*) the Pacific Ocean.
14. There was a big crowd (*in / outside / inside*) the shop waiting for it to open.
15. She is wearing a long black coat that comes down well (*below / under / over*) her knees.
16. There are so many people here. You won't find your friend (*between / among / within*) them.
17. We reached our arms (*above / under / over*) the table to clink our glasses.
18. My office is (*at / in / on*) the first floor. It's (*to / on / in*) the left as you come out of the lift.
19. Write your name and address (*at / on / in*) the left-hand corner and put your signature (*at / on / in*) the bottom of the page.
20. Belarus is located (*in / on / at*) the centre of Europe, (*on / in / at*) the crossroads of trade (*among / between / in*) East and West, North and South.

13. This article was posted ... the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- a. inside
- b. at
- c. on
- d. in

14. January temperatures here often fall ... the average minimum.

- a. below
- b. above
- c. under
- d. over

15. It was hard to watch the match because there were several tall people standing ... me.

- a. opposite
- b. near
- c. in front of
- d. beside

16. If ladder is leaned ... a building, it will form a right triangle with the ground.

- a. against
- b. by
- c. near
- d. beside

17. China is ... the way to becoming one of the world's strongest economies.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at
- d. to

18. She was standing ... the queue ... the bus stop with her back to me.

- a. in; on
- b. at; on
- c. in; at
- d. at; at

19. I spent two weeks with my family relaxing ... the sun ... the seaside.

- a. on; on
- b. in; on
- c. at; in
- d. in; at

20. The coffee's ... the table and there's some sugar ... the sugar bowl if you want some.

- a. on; in
- b. at; inside
- c. at; at
- d. on; within

● Предлоги направления движения

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
TO	в	<i>to go to school</i> <i>a road to the shop</i>
TOWARD(S)	по направлению к	<i>to walk toward(s) the lake</i> <i>to lean toward(s) smb</i>
ONTO	на, в	<i>to put the box onto the table</i> <i>to toss smth onto the bed</i>

Предлог	Значение	Примеры
INTO	внутри	<i>to come into the room</i> <i>to put into the box</i>
OUT OF	изнутри	<i>to run out of the room</i> <i>to look out of the window</i>
FROM	с, из, от	<i>to return from work</i> <i>far from the city</i>
OFF	с, от (поверхности)	<i>to fall off the bike</i> <i>to slip off the tongue</i>
UP	вверх	<i>to go up the stairs</i>
DOWN	вниз	<i>to walk down the street</i>
ACROSS	через	<i>to swim across the river</i> <i>to run across the road</i>
THROUGH	через	<i>to walk through the forest</i> <i>to go through the door</i>
AGAINST	против	<i>to swim against the current</i>
ALONG	вдоль	<i>to cycle along the road</i>
PAST	мимо	<i>to go past smb</i>
AWAY FROM	прочь, от	<i>to run away from home</i>
FROM BEHIND	из-за	<i>from behind the clouds</i>

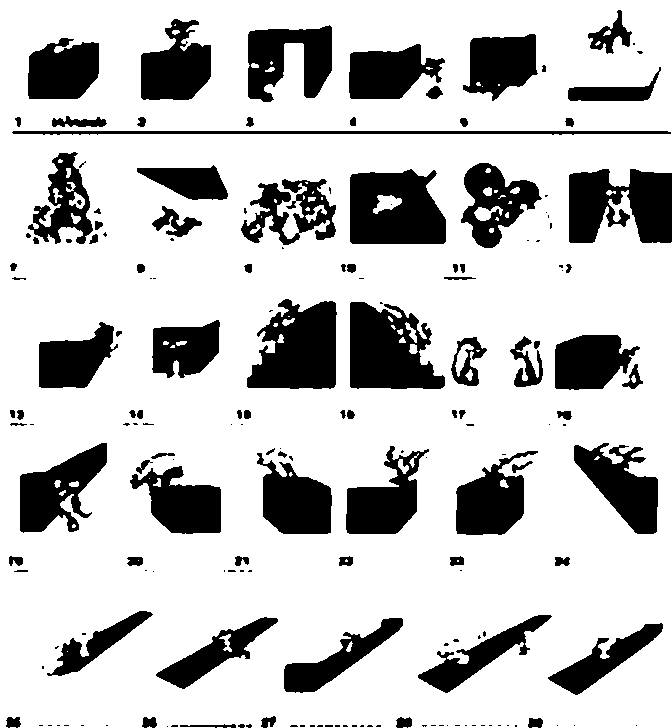
Обратите внимание на особенности употребления некоторых глаголов движения с предлогами:

GO	<i>home, to one's home</i> — идти домой, к кому-л. домой <i>to work</i> — идти на работу <i>from work</i> — идти с работы <i>for a walk (run)</i> — идти на прогулку (пробежку) <i>by car</i> , но: <i>in a (the, one's) car</i> — ехать на машине <i>by train (bus, tram)</i> , но: <i>on a (the) train (bus, tram)</i> — ехать поездом (автобусом, трамваем) <i>on the boat</i> — плыть на (большой) лодке <i>in the boat</i> — плыть в (маленькой) лодке <i>on a visit (to smb)</i> — идти в гости (к кому-либо) <i>on a trip (tour, cruise)</i> — ехать в путешествие <i>on business</i> — ехать в командировку <i>on holiday (vacation)</i> — ехать в отпуск <i>for one's holidays</i> — ехать в отпуск

COME	<i>home</i> — приходить домой <i>to one's place (home)</i> — приходить к кому-л. домой <i>back home</i> — возвращаться домой <i>back to work</i> — возвращаться на работу <i>back from Paris</i> — вернуться из Парижа <i>from London</i> — приехать из Лондона, быть родом из Лондона
GET	<i>home, to one's home</i> — приходить домой, к кому-л. домой <i>to the station</i> — добраться до вокзала <i>back from one's holiday</i> — вернуться из отпуска <i>on a bus (train, plane, bicycle, horse)</i> — садиться в автобус (поезд, самолет, велосипед, лошадь) <i>off a bus (train, plane, bicycle, horse)</i> — выходить из автобуса (поезда, самолета), слезать с велосипеда (лошади) <i>into a car</i> — садиться в машину <i>into the house</i> — входить в дом <i>out of a taxi</i> — выходить из такси <i>out of town</i> — уехать из города
ARRIVE	<i>in a city (country)</i> — прибывать в город (страну) <i>at the station (office)</i> — приезжать на вокзал (в офис) <i>home</i> — приезжать домой
LEAVE	<i>Moscow</i> — уезжать из Москвы <i>for Minsk</i> — уезжать в Минск <i>home, one's home</i> — уезжать из дома, из чьего-л. дома
DEPART	<i>for Paris</i> — уезжать в Париж <i>from London</i> — уезжать из Лондона
MOVE	<i>to a new place</i> — переезжать на новую квартиру <i>from a country house</i> — съехать с дачи <i>house</i> — переезжать
TURN	<i>left (right), to the left (right)</i> — повернуть налево (направо) <i>(round) the corner</i> — повернуть за угол <i>from the road</i> — свернуть с дороги
RETURN	<i>home, to one's home</i> — вернуться домой, к кому-л. домой <i>to Minsk</i> — вернуться в Минск <i>from Moscow</i> — вернуться из Москвы
ENTER	<i>the room</i> — входить в комнату <i>the university</i> — поступать в университет
REACH	<i>one's destination</i> — <u>добраться</u> до места назначения
APPROACH	<i>the bridge</i> — приближаться к мосту

■ I. Подберите соответствующий предлог места или направления к каждой картинке:

in / inside, between, down, on top of, over, above, next to / by / beside, in front of, past, up, among, from ... to, through, under, below, behind, round / around, along, opposite, at, near, to / towards / in the direction of, outside, on, against, onto, out of, across, into



■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. You must take the child (*to / at / for*) the doctor right away.
2. I got a letter (*off / from / out of*) my old friend the other day.
3. I dislike this job because I often go (*in / on / for*) business trips and must live out of a suitcase.
4. She entered (*to / at / —*) the Belarusian State University last year.
5. Neil Armstrong stepped (*onto / down / to*) the moon in 1969.
6. I could see nothing (*through / out / across*) the window.
7. The e-mail sent on Monday didn't reach (*to / at / —*) them.

8. Don hurt himself. He fell (*from / down / off*) the steps yesterday.
9. I got (*out of / off / from*) the water and dried myself off with the towel.
10. He walked right (*along / past / against*) me yesterday but didn't say hello.
11. She took the plates (*from behind / off / away from*) the table and put them in the sink.
12. Can you give any examples of fish that swim (*against / along / through*) the current?
13. She was homesick at first but then she got used to living (*from behind / away from / from*) home.
14. Travelling (*by / in / on*) your own car is better than going (*by / on / in*) foot.
15. You can access (*to / - / in*) the Internet (*off / out of / from*) your mobile phone.
16. All you need to do is to drive (*across / through / under*) the tunnel and around the corner (*to / - / on*) the left.
17. Mrs. Woods got (*out of / from / off*) the bus and walked (*through / along / away from*) the street (*into / for / towards*) the post office.
18. We wanted to go away (*for / on / to*) a holiday but because of the move (*in / to / onto*) a new building we are too busy to go (*to / - / for*) anywhere.
19. Tomorrow I am leaving (*to / for / in*) Italy to participate in the international exhibition. I am leaving (*by / on / in*) the 9 o'clock train. The train departs (*from / off / out of*) platform 2.
20. When I arrived (*at / in / from*) the airport I went directly (*towards / to / in*) the hotel (*in / on / by*) taxi. I went (*down / up / on*) to the eleventh floor, came (*for / back to / into*) the hotel room and took my clothes (*out of / from / outside*) my suitcase.

■ **III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. He pulled his mobile ... his pocket and made a call.

a. from	c. off
b. away from	d. out of
2. He climbed ... a tree so as to rescue the kitten.

a. down	c. up
b. into	d. onto
3. He noticed her the minute she walked ... the door.

a. across	c. out of
b. through	d. from

4. She was feeling tired and was glad to lean ... the wall.
 - a. against
 - b. towards
 - c. away from
 - d. along
5. People walked up and ... the street as if nothing had happened.
 - a. past
 - b. towards
 - c. against
 - d. down
6. I downloaded the software ... the Internet.
 - a. across
 - b. from
 - c. out of
 - d. through
7. The Loire, the longest river in France, flows ... the Atlantic Ocean.
 - a. onto
 - b. across
 - c. into
 - d. through
8. You have to stand the fridge at least 20 centimetres ... the wall.
 - a. away from
 - b. out of
 - c. off
 - d. from behind
9. You must have a T-extension on your driver's licence if you want to carry passengers ... a taxi.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. by
 - d. at
10. Sat is out of breath because he has just swum ... the strait in only 15 minutes.
 - a. over
 - b. between
 - c. across
 - d. through
11. Over two thousand people came ... the Festival ... all over the country.
 - a. on; —
 - b. for; out
 - c. at; off
 - d. to; from
12. We just followed ... the road signs and got ... the airport totally easily without looking at the map.
 - a. from; in
 - b. for; into
 - c. —; to
 - d. to; at
13. Olivia is a single woman in her mid-thirties who feels she's reached ... a crossroads in her life.
 - a. to
 - b. —
 - c. into
 - d. for
14. I can see in the tracking history that my package has already departed ... its country of origin.
 - a. off
 - b. out of
 - c. from
 - d. —

15. When Sidney was seventeen, his parents sent him ... a tour of the Continent to learn languages.

- a. on
b. for
c. to
d. at

16. Today on my way ... home ... work I saw a wedding passing by and my heart melted!

- a. to; from
b. for; out of
c. towards; off
d. —; from

17. When we got ... the top of the hill, we saw a small café so we approached ... it and asked the owner for some good pizza.

- a. —; to
b. to; to
c. to; —
d. —; —

18. I was going ... Oslo ... business when, by accident, I got ... the wrong train.

- a. for; for; in
b. at; to; by
c. towards; by; at
d. to; on; on

19. It takes me about half an hour to get ... home ... my bike and about twenty minutes ... the bus.

- a. to; on; in
b. —; by; by
c. for; by; at
d. —; on; on

20. At the first traffic lights take a left turn, go ... the bridge, turn ... left and drive 800 metres ... the E411 highway.

- a. under; —; along
b. below; to; across
c. through; on; to
d. past; for; on

● ПРЕДЛОГИ ОБРАЗА ДЕЙСТВИЯ

AT	at a glance (glimpse, sight) at a loss at a profit at a time at all costs at all at an advantage at any rate at breakfast (dinner, supper) at first at full speed at hand	at heart at last at least at once at one's best at peace (war) at random at short notice at the age of at the latest at the price of at the temperature of

BY	by accident by all means by chance by cheque by credit card by e-mail by hand by heart by means of	by mistake by name by nature by no means by phone by post by profession by the (arm) hand by the way
FOR	for a change for a long time for a while for ages for breakfast (dinner, supper) for example (instance) for free for fun	for granted for long for many reasons for nothing for short for sure (certain) for the better for the first time
FROM	from bad to worse from experience from head to foot from memory	from now on from one's point of view from start to finish from time to time
IN	in a bad (good) mood in a hurry in a low (loud) voice in a mess in a whisper in addition to in advance in any case in cash in charge of in common in conclusion in danger in detail in difficulty in exchange for in fact in fashion in favour of	in general in love with in need of in no time in one's opinion in one's place in other words in person in public in reality in search of in short in silence in spite of in the first place in the least in trouble in vain in written form (writing)

ON	on a diet on arrival on average on behalf of on business on credit on fire on foot on good terms on holiday on one's mind	on one's own on purpose on sale on second thoughts on strike on the increase on the one (other) hand on the phone on the whole on tiptoe on TV (the radio)
OUT OF	out of breath out of danger out of date	out of doors out of fashion out of money
TO	to a certain degree to one's liking to one's mind	to one's surprise to the end to the point
UNDER	under age under control under pressure	under the impression under the influence under the title
WITH	with a smile with interest	with pleasure with the purpose
WITHOUT	without delay without doubt without exception	without success without warning without saying

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The secretary signed the letter (*in / on / at*) behalf of her boss.
2. You must study this paragraph (*by / in / at*) detail.
3. Why can't you look at the problem (*in / to / from*) my point of view.
4. We need sales people who can work (*on / at / by*) their own initiative.
5. Harry managed to sell his house (*on / in / at*) a very high price.
6. (*On / In / By*) the whole it's a good idea, but there are one or two problems.
7. We can afford this car if we buy it (*at / in / on*) credit.
8. Jim managed to climb into the house (*under / for / by*) means of a ladder he found.
9. The company wants us to pay for the goods (*on / in / at*) advance.

10. (*Under / In / At*) the terms of the agreement you have to pay a monthly rent.
11. Personally, I am (*in / on / at*) favour of banning cigarette smoking completely!
12. This factory needs modernizing. Everything here is (*under / on / out of*) date.
13. We decided to take a holiday in Wales (*out of / for / on*) a change.
14. Police officers have to wear uniform when they are (*on / in / out of*) duty.
15. I was lucky. I found the solution (*in / by / on*) accident.
16. We can't go by train. The train-drivers are (*in / by / on*) strike.
17. They've promised me more money, but I haven't got it (*in / by / on*) writing.
18. I was (*under / by / out of*) the impression that you enjoyed working here.
19. You can contact me (*at / on / by*) the phone or (*at / on / by*) e-mail.
20. Sometimes in a shop they ask you: "How do you want to pay?" You can answer: "(*In / On / By*) cash. (*In / On / By*) credit card."
21. (*For / From / Out of*) now on you will report to the head of the department.
22. I'm sorry, but children (*at / under / without*) ten years old are not allowed.
23. He thought the table was made out of wood but (*by / for / to*) his surprise it was all plastic.
24. (*On / In / At*) case of difficulty, you can reach me at this number.
25. This was the first time my little sister was staying at home (*by / on / with*) his own.
26. There's a shop at the corner of the street that sells flowers (*since / in / from*) morning till night.
27. After the murder, several people were (*with / on / under*) suspicion.
28. He may seem tough and ruthless, but (*at / by / in*) heart he's a kind and gentle man.
29. He was driving in the middle of the road and seemed to be completely (*without / out of / under*) control.
30. Keith was left (*in / on / at*) charge of the office when the boss went (*to / on / in*) vacation.

● Предлоги после существительных

access to	excuse for	profit on (from)
addiction to	experience in	punishment for
advertisement for	expert in (on, at)	question about (on)
advice on (about)	fine for	reaction to
answer to	gratitude for	reason for
apology to (for)	growth in (of)	recipe for
application for	heir to	recovery from
arrangement for	hope for (of)	reduction in
attitude to	increase in	reference to
basis for (of)	independence from	reply to
belief in	influence on	report of (on, about)
book on (about)	information on (about)	reputation for (of)
candidate for	interest in	request for
care for	invitation to	research on (into)
cause of (for)	key to	respect for
chance of	lack of	response to
cheque for	lecture on (about)	responsibility to (for)
confidence in	lesson in (on)	reward for
congratulations on	limit to	rise in
contact between (with)	love of (for)	satisfaction with (from)
contribution to	market for	(take) satisfaction in
control of (over)	marriage to	search for
conversation with (about)	medicine for	(in) search of
cure for	monument to	solution to (for)
damage to	need for	specialist in
decision about (on)	(in) need of	statistics on
decrease in	news of (about)	success in
demand for	objection to	table for
dependence on	operation on (for)	tax on
desire for	opinion on (of, about)	thanks to (for)
difference between	picture of	ticket to (for)
difficulty in (with)	pity for	vacancy for
emphasis on	prayer for	vaccine against
example of	preparation for	way of
exception to	pride in	wish for

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. In the English language there is an exception (*for / to / on*) almost every rule.

2. Can you give any reasonable explanation (*for / to / about*) your actions?
3. I need some advice (*in / of / on*) how to fill in the application form.
4. The increase (*in / of / on*) oil prices is sending up the cost of all other goods.
5. Yes, it's a common mistake but that's no excuse (*about / to / for*) repeating it!
6. Do you have any objection (*of / about / to*) working extra hours, if necessary?
7. I'm trying to think of the best way (*of / for / to*) getting this wardrobe upstairs.
8. Some TV programmes can be a bad influence (*to / on / with*) children.
9. I think her attitude (*for / to / on*) you was rather unpleasant.
10. She apologized for the delay (*with / to / in*) answering my letter.
11. Did she give you any reason (*to / for / of*) her behaviour?
12. The criminal has denied any connection (*between / with / to*) the terrorist group.
13. I can't see the difference (*with / between / in*) these two colours.
14. Luke has a great desire (*of / for / to*) wealth and power.
15. The company reported a 9% fall (*of / on / in*) sales this year.
16. Most people express their preference (*for / to / of*) Belarusian products.
17. London has a reputation (*about / for / on*) being one of the most expensive cities in the world.
18. The government has introduced a new tax (*to / for / on*) luxury goods.
19. Unfortunately there was some difficulty (*in / about / with*) the arrangements.
20. Norwegian doctors are said to have invented a cure (*against / from / for*) snoring.
21. Few people realize that money isn't the solution (*of / on / to*) their problems.
22. Each and every member of our team takes great pride (*in / of / about*) their work.
23. Vick didn't know the answers (*to / on / for*) the questions so she copied them off Fred.
24. The government want to improve the relationship (*to / with / between*) the police and the general public.
25. Access (*for / to / over*) quality health care services is important for preventing diseases.

26. I've had an invitation (*on / for / to*) two people (*to / for / on*) Laura's barbecue.

27. Knowledge (*in / of / on*) information technologies may increase your chances (*on / to / of*) finding a new job.

28. He told me about his interest (*in / for / of*) poetry and his need (*in / for / of*) creative activities.

29. The accident caused some damage (*to / of / for*) the car. The cause (*of / for / to*) the accident is still unknown.

30. Congratulations (*for / on / with*) your forthcoming wedding and many thanks (*for / of / to*) the invitation!

■ II. Дополните диалог, употребив предлоги at, in, of:

Daniel: What's the job you've applied for?

Sandra: It's with a travel company. But the advert says that you need some experience (1) ... work in tourism. I haven't got that. And I don't think my competence (2) ... foreign languages will be good enough. I'm having no success (3) ... my attempts to get a job.

Daniel: What about your love (4) ... computers? And your skill (5) ... typing? That's the sort (6) ... thing employers are looking for.

■ III. Дополните рекламное объявление, употребив необходимые предлоги:

Why not shop at Globo Hypermarket? It has lots of advantages (1) ... other hypermarkets. First, the cost (2) ... your daily shopping is much lower. There's a clear contrast (3) ... other stores. Here's one example (4) ... this: many of our products have a price reduction (5) ... ten per cent! But this is not the only reason (6) ... Globo's success. We're proud of our good relationship (7) ... our customers. We believe there is simply no substitute (8) ... quality. And there is no lack (9) ... choice at Globo. That's the difference (10) ... Globo and ordinary stores.

● Предлоги после прилагательных

absent from accused of accustomed to addicted to afraid of	envious of equal to excited by (at, about) experienced in familiar to (with)	popular with prepared for proud of puzzled at (by, about) ready for

alarmed at (by)	famous for	related to
allergic to	fed up with	respected for
amazed at (by)	fond of	responsible for
amused at (by)	frightened of	rich in
angry about (for, at, with)	full of	safe for (from)
annoyed about (at, with)	furiously at (about, with)	satisfied with
anxious about (for)	good at (for)	scared of
ashamed of	grateful to (for)	sensible of
astonished by (at)	guilty of	sensitive to
available for (to)	(feel) guilty about	serious about
aware of	happy about (with)	shocked by (at)
bad at (for)	harmful to	short of
based on	hopeful of (about)	sick of (with)
bored with (by)	hopeless at	similar to
capable of	ill with	sorry about (for)
careful of (about, with)	impressed by (with)	subject to
certain of (about)	independent of	subordinate to
characteristic of	innocent of	successful in (at)
confident of (in, about)	interested in	suitable for
content with	involved in (with)	superior to
contrary to	irritated at (by, with)	sure of (about)
covered with (in)	jealous of	surprised at (by)
crazy about	keen on	suspicious of (about)
crowded with	known for	sympathetic to
curious about	late for	thankful to (for)
delighted at (by, with)	made of (from)	tired of
dependent on	married to	typical of
devoted to	nervous of (about)	upset by (about)
different from	new to	used to
disappointed at (about)	occupied with (in)	vital to (for)
disappointed in (with)	opposite to	worried about
eager for	patient with	worthy of
engaged in (to)	pleased with (about)	wrong with (about)

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. It was very kind (*about / of / to*) them to give us a lift to the station.
2. My sister has just got engaged (*to / with / on*) her boyfriend.
3. I became bored (*on / at / with*) the book and stopped reading it.
4. Sydney in Australia is famous (*for / of / about*) its Opera House.
5. We're a bit short (*in / with / of*) petrol. We'd better stop at the next petrol station.

6. It's stupid (*of / to / at*) her to go out without a coat in such cold weather.

7. The Alpine resorts are popular (*with / for / to*) skiers and mountaineers.

8. To one degree or another we are all involved (*in / with / at*) management.

9. She is a very honest person. I don't think she is capable (*of / on / for*) telling a lie.

10. Men are said to be better (*at / with / in*) math and women are believed to excel at verbal skills.

11. Our clients are always delighted (*about / with / on*) the quality of work and the service offered.

12. Applicants must score at least 250 points to be eligible (*for / of / by*) the enrollment.

13. Getting accustomed (*for / to / on*) a new place is not an easy task.

14. She is always making me conscious (*for / of / about*) my shortcomings!

15. I don't enjoy my job any more. I'm fed up (*by / to / with*) it.

16. A person's worth is quite independent (*on / from / of*) their usefulness to society.

17. The decks of the ship were crowded (*of / in / with*) waving people.

18. Life is full (*for / with / of*) ups and downs — so they say!

19. You ought to be ashamed (*about / of / by*) yourself!

20. What should I do if someone I know is addicted (*with / to / for*) drugs?

21. Keep meat, poultry, seafood, and eggs separate (*of / from / with*) all other foods in the fridge.

22. I think all of the nominees are worthy (*with / for / of*) the award.

23. I'm allergic (*on / to / with*) my Granny's dog so I sneeze whenever I come to see her.

24. Are you aware (*of / about / at*) the importance of Internet security?

25. Women are more likely to become dependent (*on / of / from*) Facebook than men, researchers say.

26. Rihanna admitted that sometimes she was jealous (*about / to / of*) Gwyneth Paltrow.

27. I'm sorry (*of / about / for*) what I did. Please, don't be angry (*about / with / on*) me.

28. I'm tired (*of / about / for*) talking to myself. You never listen. I get annoyed (*of / at / by*) the way you behave.

29. Why are you always so rude (*with / to / on*) your wife? Can't you be more polite (*to / with / of*) her?

30. Furious (*for / with / at*) his pupils (*for / – / at*) turning up late each morning, the teacher decided to have a serious talk with them.

■ II. Дополните рассказ, употребив необходимые предлоги:

My new job is different (1) ... any that I've ever had before. Now that I've already got used (2) ... it, I am really delighted (3) ... it. I'm mainly responsible (4) ... controlling the accomplishment of set objectives. As my job is linked (5) ... tight deadlines, most of the time I am exposed (6) ... stress. I must say that sometimes I am a little bit tired (7) ... this and feel ready (8) ... a holiday. The company expects the staff to work overtime. I wasn't aware (9) ... that as they hadn't told me at the interview.

I live in a nice flat, which is very similar (10) ... the one I had in my native town. The flat is full (11) ... natural air and light. It is very close (12) ... the harbour which can be seen from one of the windows. I've always been interested (13) ... sailing but the noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I'm never late (14) ... work. The area is famous (15) ... its seafood, which is great, because I love eating fish.

● Предлоги после глаголов

accuse of	differ from	persuade of
admire for	discourage from	point at (to)
advertise for	divide by (into)	praise for
advise on (about)	dream of (about)	prepare for
agree on (about, to, with)	economize on	protect from (against)
aim at	exchange for	punish for
apologize to (for)	excuse for	quarrel with (about)
appeal to (for)	face with	react to
apply to (for)	fail in	recover from
assure of	feed on (with)	refer to (for)
award for	fine for	rely on
begin with (by)	focus on	remind of (about)
believe in	forget about	reply to
benefit from	forgive for	report to (on)
blame smb for smth	happen to	respect for
blame smth on smb	head for	result from (in)
boast of (about)	hope for	retire from
borrow from	impact on	save on (for, from)
charge for (with)	increase by (in)	send for (to)
communicate with	inform of (about)	shoot at
compare with (to)	insist on	shout at (to)

compete with (for) complain of (about) concentrate on congratulate on consist of (in) contribute to convince of cope with count on criticize for cure of deal with decrease by (in) demand from depend on die of (from)	insure against interfere with (in) involve in judge by (from) knock at (on) know of (about) laugh at leave for live on manage with (without) mistake for negotiate with object to operate on (for) pay for persist in	speak to (about) specialize in spend on succeed in suffer from suspect of talk to (about) thank for think of (about) throw at (to) translate from (into) tremble with warn against (of, about) waste on wave at (to) worry about

■ Примечания:

1. глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются без предлога, а в русском — с предлогом:

address smb affect smth answer smth approach smb / smth climb smth consult smb contact smb date smb	doubt smb / smth enter smth fight smth follow smb / smth influence smb / smth join smb / smth leave smth marry smb	meet smb mind smth miss smb need smth reach smth refuse smth regret smth watch smb / smth

2. глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются с предлогом, а в русском — без предлога:

approve of ask for belong to care for comment on confess to deprive of describe to engage in explain to graduate from	introduce to lie to listen to look for mention to prefer to prevent from pride on propose to prove to provide with	result in (from) say to search for seem to smell of smile at stand for suggest to supply with sympathize with wait for

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. An invitation letter has been sent (*to* / — / *for*) you by e-mail.
2. I borrowed (*from* / — / *to*) him a little money some days ago.
3. I can't think (*of* / *about* / *on*) any reason why that accident happened.
4. The woman over there reminds me (*on* / *of* / *about*) someone I know.
5. Never take what doesn't belong (— / *for* / *to*) you.
6. She disapproved (— / *against* / *of*) Mrs. Sharon being employed as a secretary.
7. There was a poster warning young people (*about* / *on* / *for*) the dangers of drugs.
8. Over Br 100 million was spent by the government (*into* / *on* / *at*) social welfare.
9. I hope you'll succeed (*on* / *in* / *at*) getting what you want.
10. We'd like to inform our clients (*of* / *on* / *to*) some improvements in the service we offer.
11. Sometimes it is difficult to influence (*on* / — / *for*) the customer through advertising.
12. If we want to fill the post, we'll have to advertise (*for* / *on* / *at*) a qualified specialist.
13. I hate that my parents always compare me (*of* / *to* / *on*) my sister.
14. We suspected one of our managers (*of* / *in* / *on*) selling commercial secrets.
15. I felt quite cold but Mel insisted (*in* / *on* / —) having the window open.
16. You can be fined (*on* / *of* / *for*) smoking in public places.
17. It took me a lot of time to recover (*of* / *with* / *from*) the operation.
18. I'm fed up with being shouted (*at* / *to* / *on*) by my coach every time I don't play perfectly.
19. Is Mr Garold busy? OK, I don't mind (— / *against* / *about*) waiting for a few minutes.
20. The company has increased its exports (*in* / *on* / *by*) 15% in the last two years.
21. Carl searched through the pile of clothes on his bed (*for* / *on* / —) his favourite striped tie.
22. The former British Prime Minister, David Cameron, graduated (*from* / — / *at*) Oxford University.
23. He lacks (*in* / — / *of*) the courage to argue (*to* / — / *with*) his friends.

24. She boasts (*about / on / with*) her achievements (*to / – / for*) everyone she meets.

25. Dolly was not able to forgive her sister (*on / for / of*) stealing her cosmetics, and blamed her (*for / of / on*) being a petty thief.

26. The singer N. Baskov was worried (*of / about / with*) losing his voice or having it damaged, so he paid a large sum of money to insure it (*for / on / against*) these risks.

27. I tried to explain (*to / – / for*) the teacher that I did my best to prepare (*to / with / for*) the test.

28. I wrote (*to / about / for*) the manager to complain (*on / of / about*) the service.

29. The universities have to appeal (*at / to / on*) the government (*for / with / into*) more money.

30. When I deal (*on / with / at*) a complicated maths problem, I do my best to focus (*in / with / on*) the task.

■ Дополните рассказ, употребив необходимые предлоги:

This is part of a letter that Janet has received (1) ... her friend.

I'm working in a city hospital now. I applied (2) ... a nurse's job last December and started in January. I still don't earn much money. Moreover, I have to pay (3) ... my uniform out of my own money. Perhaps I should ask (4) ... a pay rise. But I don't really care (5) ... the money. For me, the work is the essential thing. Of course, it's very hard work to care (6) ... the patients, and right now I'm suffering (7) ... backache. But I expected this when I decided (8) ... a career in nursing. I just do not pay attention to all the problems and concentrate (9) ... my job. I'm sure it's a rewarding thing to do, and I think you agree (10) ... me.

■ III. Дополните репортаж, употребив подходящие по смыслу предлоги:

This is a sports commentary at the Olympic Games.

So Belarus' female biathlete Darya Domracheva wins the gold medal ahead of Swedish Hanna Öberg and Anaïs Bescond of France. They're just congratulating Darya (1) ... her victory. Her speed over the first kilometre split the runners (2) ... two groups, and in the end it was a race between the three leaders. Domracheva prevented Öberg (3) ... overtaking her in a sprint finish. I've always regarded Domracheva as a great biathlete, and look how well she's done today. I would even compare her (4) ... the great Laura Dahlmeier herself. There's no doubt now that Domracheva will be invited (5) ... Sweden for the next World Championship. Thus, the Belarusian biathlete adds another medal (6) ... her collection.

And Belarus are doing really well in the biathlon medals table. In fact, they share sixth place (7) ... the Czech Republic. Domracheva has now won four Olympic gold medals in biathlon, more than any woman in history.

● ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

break down – сломаться; <i>потерпеть неудачу</i> break into (in) – вторгаться break off – разрывать <i>(отношения)</i> break out – неожиданно начаться break through – прорваться; <i>добиться успеха</i> bring about – вызывать bring around – убедить кого-л. <i>изменить мнение</i> bring down – снижать (цену) bring forward – выдвигать <i>(предложение); перенести</i> <i>на более ранний срок</i> bring up – воспитывать; <i>поднимать (вопрос)</i> call away – вызывать (по делу) call back – перезвонить call for – требовать; <i>заходить за к-л.</i> call in – навещать call off – отменить call on – посещать кого-л. <i>(по делу)</i> carry on – продолжать carry out – выполнять catch on – войти в моду; <i>завоевать популярность</i> catch up with – догонять, <i>приблизиться к какому-л. уровню</i> check in – регистрироваться check out – освободить номер <i>в гостинице; расплатиться</i> <i>на кассе</i>	clear up – выяснять, делать уборку close down – закрывать come across – случайно встретить come back – возвращаться come down – снижаться; заболеть come into – унаследовать come off – проходить с успехом come round / around – заходить; <i>приходить в себя</i> come up (to) – подниматься; <i>приблизиться, появляться</i> cut down (on) – сокращать cut out – вырезать; вычеркнуть, <i>исключить</i> do away with – избавиться от <i>чего-л.; отменить что-л.</i> do smth. about smth. – <i>предпринимать действия</i> do without – обходиться без draw up – составлять (контракт); <i>останавливаться (о транспорте)</i> drop in (on smb.) – заходить <i>(в гости)</i> drop out – выбывать; бросить <i>(учебу, работу)</i> fall down – упасть, потерпеть <i>неудачу</i> fall out – ссориться; выпасть fall over – споткнуться и упасть fill in / out – заполнять (анкету) find out – выяснить, узнать fix up – привести в порядок; <i>организовать</i> get across – сообщать <i>(информацию)</i>

get at – <i>добраться, достать</i>	let down – <i>подводить</i>
get away – <i>сбежать</i>	let in – <i>впускать; допускать</i>
get away with – <i>легко отделаться</i>	look after – <i>присматривать за</i>
get back – <i>вернуть(ся)</i>	look at – <i>смотреть на</i>
get by – <i>сводить концы с концами</i>	look back – <i>вспоминать</i>
get down – <i>огорчать</i>	look down on – <i>смотреть свысока</i>
get down to – <i>приняться за (работу)</i>	look for – <i>искать</i>
get in (into) – <i>войти; сесть (в машину); попадать в неприятности</i>	look forward to – <i>предвкушать</i>
get off – <i>выйти (из транспорта)</i>	look in – <i>заходить (по пути)</i>
get on – <i>делать успехи; садиться (в транспорт)</i>	look into – <i>изучать</i>
get on with – <i>ладить</i>	look out – <i>остерегаться; выходить (на к.-л. сторону)</i>
get over – <i>выздороветь; преодолеть</i>	look out of – <i>выглядывать из (окна)</i>
get through – <i>справиться с чем-л.; дозвониться</i>	look over – <i>осматривать</i>
get up – <i>вставать</i>	look through – <i>просматривать</i>
give away – <i>раздавать; разоблачать</i>	look up – <i>искать в справочнике; уважать</i>
give back – <i>возвращать; отдавать</i>	make for – <i>направляться</i>
give in – <i>уступать; подавать (заявление)</i>	make out – <i>понять (с трудом)</i>
give up – <i>отказаться; бросить</i>	make up – <i>составлять; сочинять; мириться; гримировать</i>
go away – <i>уходить; прекращаться</i>	pay back – <i>вернуть деньги; отплатить</i>
go down – <i>снижаться; заболеть</i>	pick up – <i>поднимать; заезжать, заходить (за кем-л.)</i>
go in for – <i>увлекаться; участвовать (в состязании)</i>	point out – <i>указывать</i>
go off – <i>отключаться; портиться</i>	put aside – <i>откладывать (в сторону)</i>
go on – <i>продолжать; происходить; включаться</i>	put away – <i>убирать (на место)</i>
go out – <i>выходить; сходиться; развлекаться; встречаться</i>	put back – <i>ставить на место</i>
hand in – <i>подавать (заявление); сдавать</i>	put down – <i>поставить; записывать; относить на счет</i>
hand out – <i>раздавать</i>	put forward – <i>выдвигать, предлагать (идею)</i>
hold on – <i>ждать (у телефона)</i>	put off – <i>откладывать; отвлекать</i>
hold up – <i>задерживать</i>	put on – <i>надевать; включать</i>
hurry up – <i>торопить</i>	put out – <i>тушить (огонь)</i>
keep up – <i>продолжать</i>	put through – <i>соединять (по телефону)</i>
keep up with – <i>быть наравне</i>	put together – <i>соединить (вместе)</i>
knock down – <i>разрушить; сбить</i>	put up – <i>строить; повышать цену</i>
leave out – <i>пропускать; не учитывать</i>	

put up with – терпеть; мириться с ч-л.	take in – быть обманутым; ушивать (одежду)
ring back – перезвонить	take off – снимать; взлетать
ring up – позвонить	take on – принимать на работу
run away (from) – убежать (от)	take out – вынимать; удалять
run down – сбить (о машине)	take over – принимать (дела); захватывать власть
run into – столкнуться; случайно встретить	take up – взяться за что-л.; заняться чем-л.; укорачивать (одежду)
run out (of) – кончаться	talk over – обсудить
save up (for) – копить (деньги) (на)	think over – обдумать
see ahead – предвидеть	think up – придумывать
see off – провожать	throw away – выбросить; упустить
see to – проследить; позаботиться	try on – примерять (одежду)
sell out – распродавать	turn away – отворачиваться
send out – рассылать	turn down – отказывать; уменьшать (звук)
set about – приниматься	turn on / off – включать / выключать
set aside – откладывать	turn out – оказываться
set off – отправляться (в путь)	turn over – переворачивать(ся)
set up – основывать (компанию); устанавливать (программу)	turn round – обернуться
sort out – сортировать; решать (проблему)	turn up – появиться; усиливать (звук)
spell out – разъяснять	wash up – мыть посуду
stand for – означать	watch out – остерегаться
stand out – выделяться	weigh up – взвесить; оценить
step in – вмешиваться	work out – разработать; составить
sum up – суммировать	write down – записывать
take after – быть похожим	write off – списывать; аннулировать
take apart – разбирать на части	write out – выписать (рецепт)
take away – убирать; уносить	
take back – брать обратно	
take down – записывать; сносить; снимать (со стены)	
take for – принимать за кого-л.	

! Обратите внимание на значение наречий, употребляемых в составе фразовых глаголов:

- back = назад, в обратном направлении
draw back in fear, look back at the past, step back, turn the enemy back
- back = обратно, назад (к прежнему владельцу, в прежнее состояние)
get back / give back the money, play back the recording

- back = в ответ, обратно
feed back, invite smb back, ring / phone smb back later
- down = вниз, на землю
break down the barrier, cut down / blow down a tree, fall down, knock down / pull down the old building, sit down
- down = уменьшать(ся)
bring down, come down, cut down on smth, go down, slow down, turn down the volume
- down = полностью, целиком
a factory is closing down, the car broke down, the house burnt down
- down = записывать
copy down, get down, note down, put down, take down, write down
- off = движение от, в сторону, удаление
a plane is taking off, drive off, get off, see smb off, start off / set off on a journey
- off = прекращение, окончание действия
break off, come off, pay off, put off till tomorrow, write off
- off = выключать
cut off the electricity supply, put off / turn off / switch off the lights
- on = носить, надевать
have a sweater on, put one's shoes on, try on a coat
- on = продолжать
go on / carry on a bit longer, hang on / hold on the receiver, keep on doing smth
- on = включать
put / turn / switch the cooker on
- out = движение наружу, за пределы
go out, let out a dress, reach out one's hands, take out a tooth
- out = окончание, прекращение, исчезновение
blow out a candle, cross out the last two names, dinosaurs died out, fall out of love, put out a fire, run out of money, wear out the motor
- out = достигать результата
carry out the task, fill out a form, sort out the difficulties, work out / think out / find out the answer
- out = распределять между разными людьми
give out / hand out copies of the worksheet, share out the food
- out = вслух, громко
call out for more pay, cry out, read out the rules, speak out

- out = хорошо видеть, показывать
bring out the hidden, look out, point out a mistake, stand out in a crowd
- over = доведение действия до конца, тщательность его выполнения
get over an illness, go over the details, the lesson is over, think over / talk over a problem
- up = движение вверх
pick up mushrooms, stand up
- up = увеличивать(ся)
go up in price, turn up the volume, bring up children
- up = завершенность, доведение действия до конца
clear up / tidy up the mess, eat / drink everything up, give up the idea, hang up the receiver, pack up my things, put up / set up a tent, sum up

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I'll pick you (*on / up / out*) at your place at five o'clock.
2. I have really tried to think (*of / over / up*) this problem but have not come to a final conclusion.
3. He had to go into college to hand his project (*out / – / in*).
4. If you had told me we had run (*without / out off / out of*) money, I would have tried to be more economical.
5. I'm not going to put (*in / up / on*) with this nonsense.
6. The union broke (*off / out / down*) negotiations and called a strike.
7. We need to look at this proposal very carefully before we make (*up / on / off*) our mind.
8. They should do (*up / away / over*) with these useless traditions as soon as possible.
9. There was an article in the newspaper that I wanted to cut (*off / out / down*) and keep.
10. There was an accident which held (*up / on / away*) all the traffic coming into town.
11. Drop (*on / in / at*) any time you're passing and have a cup of tea.
12. She takes (*for / over / after*) her mother; she has blue eyes and fair hair too.
13. All the parents were at the station, seeing the children (*of / off / to*) to the summer camp.
14. An English husband usually helps his wife to wash (*off / up / –*) after a meal.
15. Heads of the leading companies decided to come (*together / across / back*) to resist the financial crisis.
16. Unfortunately, your request for a pay rise has been turned (*off / away / down*).

17. Our plane took (*up / off / over*) from New York at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

18. When you look (*down / back / forward*) on the past, it's easy to see the mistakes you've made.

19. Although she had very good medical care, it took her a long time to get (*through / over / away with*) her illness.

20. When Jane's grandmother died, she came (*into / off / over*) a great deal of money which she donated to charity.

■ II. Дополните диалог подходящими по смыслу предложениями:

Rachel: I've found (1) ... what the problem is with the exam.

Miranda: Oh, good. Tell me.

Rachel: When they printed the papers, they left (2) ... a page. No one noticed until the papers had all been sent (3) Now they'll have to throw (4) ... all the papers and put (5) ... the exam.

Miranda: Are you sure you haven't made (6) ... this whole story?

Rachel: It's true, I tell you. And isn't it good news?

Miranda: I don't know about that. It means we'll have to go (7) ... revising.

■ III. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, употребляя фразовые глаголы. Обратите внимание на видовременные формы глаголов в скобках:

1. I (*жду с нетерпением*) to seeing you again.
2. Fred isn't walking very fast. You'll (*догонишь*) him if you start at once.
3. The wedding (*состоялась*) in spite of Jim and Diana's last-minute quarrel.
4. The teacher (*указал*) some mistakes that the pupil hadn't corrected.
5. Could you (*подождать*) on for a moment while I turn off the iron?
6. I can't (*понять*) if it's a man or a woman over there.
7. We have (*закончился*) petrol, I'm afraid.
8. I tried to ring him up but I couldn't (*дозвониться*).
9. Before I make any decision I'll need to (*обсудить это*) with my boss.
10. Why don't you (*примерить*) that dress in the window?
11. You need to (*заполнить*) this customs declaration.
12. Did you (*выяснить*) why they hadn't paid the bill?

13. When the bomb (*взорвалась*) there were a lot of people nearby.
14. Nick and Kelly (*ссорятся*) every few weeks, but their quarrels never last.
15. I didn't have a key, but luckily someone was there to (*выпустить меня*).

● Предлоги: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. They live (*at / in / on*) the outskirts of Paris.
2. People have a need (*in / of / for*) power, status and respect.
3. Oil and gas prices went up (*in / since / on*) January.
4. Have you got any pills (*for / from / to*) a headache? It's unbearable.
5. I pushed the letter (*below / under / along*) the door.
6. We had a discussion (*of / to / on*) what we could do to overcome the difficulties.
7. The accident was blamed (*for / on / to*) the driver.
8. Unfortunately, the cure (*for / of / off*) AIDS does not exist.
9. (*At / In / For*) the night everybody heard the cough of the sick woman.
10. If the firm doesn't make a profit, the owners will probably sell it (*out / off / over*).
11. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a cheque (*for / on / of*) J500.
12. I always lose my glasses and they turn (*out / up / in*) in the most unusual places.
13. You'll receive half of the money (*on / in / at*) advance and the rest will be given when the work is completed.
14. If you don't know the number you can look it (*for / up / -*) in the phone book.
15. When the bus came I put out my hand, but it just went (*past / along / beside*) me without stopping.
16. It's for you to decide where to work after graduating (*off / - / from*) the university.
17. Harris tried to open the tin (*together / with / by*) a pocket knife, broke the knife and cut himself badly.
18. There are some differences (*among / between / under*) British and American English.
19. She goes (*up with / in for / over to*) yoga and spends ten minutes every day standing on her head.

20. The meeting was supposed to start (*on / at / by*) 8.30 but it didn't begin (*in / at / on*) due time.

21. Pass the salt (*to / - / for*) your father, Gavin, and pass (*to / - / for*) me the pepper, please.

22. It took me a long time to find a job. (*At / On / In*) the end I got a job of the office manager (*of / in / with*) a local company.

23. Melvin was rejected (*with / by / from*) the army because he was (*above / under / below*) age.

24. There's no point (*of / in / on*) going (*on / by / in*) car if we can't park near the theatre.

25. I don't want to wait (*for / of / -*) an answer. Can't you give me a decision (*on / at / in*) the spot?

26. She decided to go (*in / to / from*) England (*on / for / to*) her holidays.

27. I object (*against / - / to*) being spoken (*to / - / off*) like that.

28. The Loch Ness Monster is supposed to live (*on / in / at*) the bottom of the lake and come (*out / to / out of*) the surface from time to time.

29. My hands were blue (*from / by / with*) cold when I got (*to / at / -*) home.

30. I want two seats (*to / for / on*) 'Romeo and Juliet' (*at / for / in*) Friday night.

31. If you hold (*up / on / out*) I'll put you (*over / through / -*) to the Enquiries Department.

32. I saw him standing (*on / in / at*) the queue but I don't know whether he got (*in / to / on*) the bus or not.

33. James is brilliant (*in / at / with*) English, but weak (*in / at / with*) Maths.

34. He is not really qualified (*on / for / to*) the job he has applied (*on / for / to*).

35. Your hair is (*on / in / at*) disorder. Can't you see it (*in / on / through*) the mirror?

36. There are lots of people who live (*for / on / at*) a dollar (*- / in / on*) a day.

37. You should reply (*- / to / on*) their request as soon as possible. They are going to place an order (*with / to / at*) us.

38. I suggested we should all go out (*to / for / on*) a meal but nobody else was keen (*on / of / about*) the idea.

39. Just (*above / up / at*) my head I saw a strange thing. I realised (*at / by / in*) once that it was a UFO.

40. My grandfather is (*in / at / on*) hospital. He fell (*of / down / off*) the stairs a week ago.

41. The mission of our company is to provide you (*with / — / of*) a quality product (*on / at / by*) an affordable price.
42. After you have logged (*into / in / on*), you can then access (*— / to / by*) any Internet site you need.
43. Harry has no money (*of / on / at*) his own. He is totally dependent (*on / in / from*) his parents.
44. The doctors operated (*on / — / of*) the man just (*on / in / at*) time to save his life.
45. My brother spends all his money (*for / on / at*) collecting pictures (*after / by / of*) modern painters.
46. He left (*from / — / of*) the firm because he didn't agree (*on / with / about*) their sales policy.
47. The café is (*among / between / along*) the chemist's and the butcher's and (*across / opposite / before*) the library.
48. Contrary (*with / to / for*) his expectations, he wasn't able to enter (*to / — / for*) the university of his dream.
49. The man we interviewed (*on / about / for*) the job was intelligent but we weren't very impressed (*at / by / of*) his appearance.
50. In the field (*on / of / in*) high-technology electrical goods, the Koreans are rapidly catching (*out of / up with / forward to*) the Japanese.
51. When I was walking home (*out of / from / off*) the club I could hear someone (*in front of / behind / back*) me, but I didn't dare to turn round.
52. He was driving (*on / at / by*) a speed (*of / — / over*) seventy kilometres (*in / — / for*) an hour.
53. We set (*about / aside / up*) preparing (*to / for / on*) the move (*for / in / to*) a new flat.
54. I found my new contact lenses strange (*on / at / in*) first, but I got used (*to / on / for*) them (*by / at / in*) the end.
55. My brother worked as a tourist guide (*at / on / in*) Manchester (*for / during / since*) three months (*for / during / since*) the summer.
56. He's very excited (*about / with / on*) his new job, but he'll come (*back / down / over*) when he finds (*— / out / in*) what it's all about.
57. We've arranged to meet (*at / on / behind*) a café (*with / for / without*) a drink (*on / at / in*) 9 o'clock (*in / — / on*) this evening.
58. The coach was held (*on / over / up*) (*by / with / for*) the heavy traffic and didn't arrive (*on / at / in*) London (*by / until / before*) 8.00.
59. Newcastle is a large, commercial and industrial city (*with / of / by*) a population (*of / at / in*) about 300,000. It is the (*at / to / in*) north-east of England, (*in / at / on*) the River Tyne.
60. My grandparents live (*in / on / at*) 39 Greenline Road, (*in / on / at*) a flat (*in / on / at*) the top floor. A very nice Italian couple live (*in / on / at*) the floor (*above / below / under*) them.

■ II. Прочитайте письмо и заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями:

This is our first real holiday (1) ... ages, and I'm enjoying it tremendously. I love being (2) ... an island. We arrived (3) ... the resort almost a week ago, and I can't believe the time is going so fast. We finally completed the journey here (4) ... Friday evening (5) ... about eleven o'clock. The journey wasn't too bad, but we had to wait ages (6) ... the airport (7) ... our flight.

Our apartment here is fine. It's (8) ... the top floor. The beach isn't far away (9) ... our house – we can walk there (10) ... five minutes. The only problem is that we have to get (11) ... a busy main road, which can be difficult.

We don't do much (12) ... the day, but we go (13) ... every evening. Last night's disco went (14) ... very late, and today we slept (15) ... eleven.

■ III. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

This true story is about a policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared (1) ... very much. I don't know if you regard New York City as a dangerous place, but the hero (2) ... our story certainly did, and he warned his girlfriend (3) ... the danger of walking in the streets alone and the need to look (4) ... for muggers. But as he also believed (5) ... being prepared for the worst, he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend (6) ... muggers. It certainly seemed worth spending a few dollars (7) ... it. The idea is that you point the thing (8) ... your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him out. (9) ... the day he bought the gas, the policeman and his girlfriend had arranged to go (10) ... for the evening. So he was looking (11) ... to giving her the can later on. When he got home from work, he had a bath and then sprayed some deodorant on himself. He knew nothing more until he woke (12) ... (13) ... hospital the next day. He had picked (14) ... the wrong can and sprayed himself (15) ... the gas.

1.8. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

● СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ НАСТОЯЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

PRESENT INDEFINITE

Настоящее неопределенное

Действие происходит *постоянно, регулярно, обычно*.

Обстоятельства времени: often, always, usually, normally, generally, seldom, rarely, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, never, as a rule, every day, every other day, once a week, once in a while, from time to time, whenever.

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

— *When she gets to the office, she always checks her e-mail first.* — Когда она приезжает в офис, она всегда сначала проверяет электронную почту.

— *Do you usually take the bus to work?* — Ты обычно едешь на работу на автобусе?

— *I'm getting fed up with those dogs. They do make such a noise.* — Мне надоели те собаки. Они очень шумят (усиление значения действия).

► *Present Indefinite* также используется:

1. для констатации общеизвестных фактов и обозначения действий, которые отражают объективные процессы в природе и обществе: *The Earth goes round the Sun.* — Земля вращается вокруг солнца. *Water boils at 100° Celsius.* — Вода кипит при температуре 100°.

2. для обозначения действий, которые происходят по расписанию или по программе: *The bus leaves for Minsk at 7 o'clock sharp.* — Автобус отправляется в Минск ровно в 7 часов.

3. в рассказах, комментариях и репортажах (при описании серии событий, которые следуют одно за другим): *In Act I, Hamlet*

meets the ghost of his father. — В первом акте Гамлет встречает призрак своего отца. *Smyth serves the ball but Layton misses it.* — Смит подает мяч, но Лэйтон его пропускает.

4. в инструкциях, а также в вопросах, требующих в качестве ответа инструкцию или указания: *You turn left at the crossroads and the bank is ahead of you.* — Поверните налево на перекрестке и банк прямо перед вами. *How do I get to the cinema?* — Как мне добраться до кинотеатра? *Why don't you go for a walk?* — Почему бы тебе не пойти на прогулку?

► **Правила написания окончания —(e)s**

1. speak — speaks	3. —s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch, -o + -es:
2. live — lives	wash — washes, go — goes
	4. play — plays, cry — cries

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее длительное

Действие происходит *в момент речи*
или *в настоящий период времени*

Обстоятельства времени: now, just now, for now, for the time being, still, at this moment, at present, these days, today, currently, nowadays.

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

— *Please, stop talking. John is studying.* — Пожалуйста, прекратите разговаривать. Джон занимается.

— *“What are you doing?” “I am looking for a file.”* — «Что ты делаешь?» «Я ищу файл».

► **Present Continuous также используется:**

1. для описания действия, которое происходит в настоящий период времени, но не в момент разговора (действие в процессе — оно началось, но еще не закончилось): *My friends are building a new house.* — Мои друзья строят новый дом. *Catherine wants to work in*

Italy, so she is learning Italian. — Катерина хочет работать в Италии, поэтому она изучает итальянский язык.

2. для выражения изменяющегося или развивающегося действия: *The population is rising very fast.* — Население очень быстро растет. *It is getting colder every day.* — Становится холоднее с каждым днем.

3. для обозначения временного действия: *He is living with his friends until he finds a flat.* — Он живет у друзей, пока не найдет квартиру. (Ср.: *My parents live in London.* — Мои родители живут в Лондоне.) *Usually I read a detective story before I fall asleep but this week I am reading Shakespeare.* — Обычно я читаю перед сном детектив, но на этой неделе я читаю Шекспира.

4. для обозначения слишком часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывает недовольство, раздражение (с такими наречиями как *always, constantly, continually, persistently, forever*): *My new assistant is always complaining!* — Мой новый помощник вечно жалуется! *He always complains when service is bad at restaurants.* — Он всегда жалуется, когда в ресторанах плохое обслуживание (обычное явление).

► **Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в Continuous:**

— чувственного восприятия: *feel**, *look**, *notice, observe, (over) hear, see*, smell*, sound, taste** (кроме *listen, watch*);

— умственной деятельности: *believe, consider*, doubt, forget, guess, imagine, know, mean, mind, realize, recognize, recommend, regret, remember, require, seem, suppose, suspect, think*, understand, wonder*;

— чувств: *admire, concern, dislike, envy, hate, impress, like, love**;

— желания: *need, prefer, satisfy, want, wish*;

— принадлежности: *be*, belong, consist, contain, have*, include, involve, own, possess*;

— некоторые другие: *agree, appear*, cost, fit*, forgive, look like, matter, measure*, remain, resemble, suit, survive, weigh**.

She is listening to the latest news at the moment. I'm sorry, but I do not hear you.

* Данные глаголы могут употребляться либо не употребляться в Continuous в зависимости от их значения:

* *I feel that we are given too much work* (полагать). *He is feeling unwell now* (чувствовать себя). *The material feels soft* (быть на ощупь).

* *You look nice* (выглядеть). *What are you looking for* (искать)?

* *I see a mistake in your report* (видеть). *They are seeing each other again* (встречаться).

* *This coffee tastes bitter* (иметь вкус). *She is tasting the pudding* (пробовать).

* *The soup smells good* (иметь запах, пахнуть). *Why are you smelling the meat* (нюхать)?

* *I consider him the best candidate* (считать, полагать). *I am considering making the switch from Canon to Nikon* (размышлять, раздумывать).

* *What do you think of his proposal* (считать, иметь мнение)? *What are you thinking about* (размышлять, обдумывать)?

* *I love holidays* (обычно, всегда). *I am loving every minute of this holiday* (в данный момент).

* *Mr. Terry is always honest* (постоянное качество). *You are being stupid* (временное поведение).

* *I have a lot of things to do* (иметь, обладать). *Mr. Brown is having lunch (breakfast, dinner, supper, a rest, a lesson, a party, a shower, a smoke, a cold, a good time) now* (выполнять действие).

* *It appears to me that you are mistaken* (казаться). *The actor is appearing on the stage* (появляться).

* *Your jacket doesn't fit you properly* (быть впору, подходить). *Right now the installers are fitting the double glazed windows* (устанавливать).

* *This room measures 10 metres across* (имеет размер). *I am measuring the width of the window* (измерять).

* *This bag weighs too much* (весить). *The greengrocer is weighing some tomatoes for me* (взвешивать).

► *Правила написания окончания —ing*

1. speak — speaking

2. live — living; no: see — seeing

3. play — playing, cry — crying

4. lie — lying, die — dying,

tie — tying

5. plan — planning, no: fix — fixing

6. travel — travelling,

quarrel — quarrelling

7. worship — worshipping,

handicap — handicapping

8. panic — panicking

PRESENT PERFECT

Настоящее совершенное

Действие завершилось *до какого-то момента времени*

в настоящем и имеет видимый результат

Обстоятельства времени: ever, never, always, already, yet, just, still, of late, lately, recently, in recent years, before, so far, up to now, by now, today, this week, once (twice, three times), in (over) the last few weeks, for 2 hours, since morning, all my life, How many / much ...? Since when ...? How long ...?

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

— *She has never apologized in her life.* — Она никогда не извинялась в своей жизни.

— *Mr. Thomson has been vice-president for three years.* — Мистер Томсон был вице-президентом в течение трех лет.

— *They still haven't sold their flat.* — Они все еще не продали свою квартиру.

► *Present Perfect* также используется:

1. при описании события, произошедшего в прошлом и являющегося актуальным, существенным, значимым для момента речи (результат в настоящем): *I have just washed my hands.* — Я только что помыл руки (они чистые). *I have forgotten his name.* — Я забыл его имя (и не помню его сейчас). “*Where is your key?*” “*I am afraid I have lost it.*” — «Где твой ключ?» «Боюсь, я его потерял».

2. когда хотят сообщить о чем-то, что произошло только что или совсем недавно: *She hasn't received any letters from him lately.* — Последнее время она не получала (не получает) от него писем. *They have just come back.* — Они только что вернулись.

3. для обозначения события, которое рассматривается как факт жизни, из которого можно черпать жизненный опыт или делать умозаключения. То, когда именно произошло данное событие, неважно или неизвестно: *I have seen this man.* — Я видел этого человека. *I've read 'War and Peace'.* — Я прочитала ‘Войну и мир’.

4. если указано, сколько раз произошло некоторое событие: *They have been to London three times.* — Они были в Лондоне три раза. *It is the first time he has driven a car.* — Он вел машину первый раз (в жизни).

5. в конструкции *Present Perfect since Past Indefinite*: *They have been good friends since she finished school.* — Они были хорошими друзьями с тех пор, как она закончила школу. *He moved to a new flat and hasn't called me since.* — Он переехал в новую квартиру и не звонил мне с тех пор. *Since then I have changed my job several times.* — С тех пор я поменял работу несколько раз.

Запомните конструкцию *It is (= has been) years since ...: It is a long time since I last saw Lane.* — Прошло много времени с тех пор, как я в последний раз видела Лейн.

► **Правила написания окончания -ed**

1. wash — washed	4. plan — planned, quit — quitted, prefer — preferred,
2. live — lived	но: fix — fixed
3. play — played,	5. travel — travelled, tunnel — tunnelled
cry — cried	6. worship — worshipped, handicap — handicapped

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее совершенно-длительное

Действие началось в определенный момент времени в прошлом, длилось *в течение определенного периода* и все еще продолжается в настоящем (или только что завершилось и имеет видимый результат)

Обстоятельства времени: for a week, since morning, all day long, in (over) the last few months, How long... ? Since when... ?

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

— *We have been waiting for you for two hours.* — Мы ждем тебя уже два часа.

— *How long have they been building the house?* — Как долго они строят дом?

— *Your shoes are dirty. Have you been walking in the forest?* — У тебя грязные туфли. Ты гулял в лесу?

— *Paul is very tired. He's been working very hard lately.* — Пол очень устал. Он очень усердно работал в последнее время.

 Примечания:

✓ Present Perfect Continuous делает акцент на самом действии или его продолжительности, Present Perfect употребляется, когда существенным является завершенность действия или его резуль-

тат: *Jane has been looking for a job for over a year now, but he hasn't found one yet.* — Джейн ищет работу уже больше года (важен процесс поиска), но еще не нашла (важен результат: работы сейчас нет). *She has been learning the rules all afternoon.* — Она учила правила весь день. *She has learnt all the rules.* — Она выучила все правила.

✓ Для описания очень давно или постоянно продолжающегося действия предпочтительно употребление Present Perfect: *His parents have lived in London all their lives.* — Его родители жили в Лондоне всю жизнь. *I have been living in Sally's flat for the last month.* — Я жила в квартире Сэлли в течение прошлого месяца.

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. "Where (are you going / do you go)?" "To the disco. Would you like to join me?"
2. The company (is owning / owns) a great number of hotels and restaurants.
3. We are all here now except Mr. Thomas who still (is having / has) lunch.
4. You (are / are being) too noisy! Can you keep it down?
5. "Is Mr. Anderson in the office?" "I don't know. I (haven't seen / don't see) him all day".
6. "Do you need these papers?" "No, I (have read / have been reading) them already".
7. Have you seen my organizer? I (am searching / have been searching) for it all morning.
8. It's nice to be back here in Edinburgh. This is the second time I (am coming / have come) here.
9. Is it Mr. James? He (looks / is looking) so different in a suit.
10. (Do you need / are you needing) another blanket or (you are feeling / do you feel) warm enough?

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. What time ... your classes ...?

a. is; starting	c. does; start
b. do; start	d. has; started
2. It ... harder and harder nowadays to enter a university.

a. gets	c. has got
b. has been getting	d. is getting
3. Since when ... you ... this information?

a. have; had	c. have; been having
b. do; have	d. are; having

4. It's the second time I ... on a business trip abroad.
 - a. am
 - b. have been
 - c. am being
 - d. be
5. "What are you listening to?" "It seems to me I ... a strange noise outside."
 - a. hear
 - b. am hearing
 - c. have been hearing
 - d. has heard
6. It ... years since I felt satisfied with my job as much as I did last week.
 - a. have been
 - b. is
 - c. are
 - d. was
7. Jill came to our company three years ago and ... here ever since.
 - a. works
 - b. work
 - c. has worked
 - d. is working
8. No matter how long the holiday is, I always ... I want a few days more.
 - a. feel
 - b. am feeling
 - c. has felt
 - d. feels
9. Jeff ... to his former classmate on the phone for half an hour now.
 - a. is talking
 - b. talks
 - c. has talked
 - d. has been talking
10. Linda is very disappointed. She ... her test.
 - a. has failed
 - b. is failing
 - c. fails
 - d. failed
11. Mrs. Hastings's secretary ... on the phone! No wonder it's practically impossible to get through.
 - a. is constantly talking
 - b. has constantly been talking
 - c. constantly talks
 - d. is constantly talk
12. How long ... on this project so far?
 - a. do you work
 - b. have you work
 - c. are you working
 - d. have you been working
13. "Has he agreed to your offer?" "No, he still ... it over."
 - a. has thought
 - b. thinks
 - c. has been thinking
 - d. is thinking
14. Who ... your office lately?
 - a. has cleaned
 - b. has been cleaning
 - c. cleaned
 - d. is cleaning
15. She is very tired and her eyes are red. ... on the computer?
 - a. Is she working
 - b. Has she worked
 - c. Has she been working
 - d. Does she work

■ *III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:*

1. Don't rush me. I (*work*) as fast as I can.
2. There's nobody here, and the door's locked. What we (*do*) now?

3. I (*study*) hard of late. I've got exams next week.
4. Who (*drive*) the Mercedes that's parked outside?
5. It's only ten o'clock but the secretary already (*make*) ten business calls.
6. My father (*not believe*) in the importance of women's education.
7. I (*type*) this report since yesterday and I'm only halfway through.
8. "This notice is too high for me to read. What it (*say*)?" "It (*warn*) passengers to take care."
9. I know that since January he (*be*) in charge of the department re-organization.
10. This place is in a terrible disorder! What on earth you (*do*)?
11. I (*search*) for my car keys but I (*not see*) them anywhere.
12. How many people you (*invite*) to your party?
13. We (*use*) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.
14. It's the first time he (*come*) in due time.
15. On some occasions this hall (*hold*) up to 300 people.
16. Graham and Pauline (*try*) to find a house for ages, but they can't find the one they can afford.
17. Since I last stayed at this hotel, they (*put*) their prices up.
18. What you (*look*) at? I (*wear*) the wrong clothes?
19. I (*not like*) the new office manager, she continually (*bother*) me with silly questions.
20. Sorry about the mess! The workmen (*install*) new equipment in the office all morning.
21. My boyfriend (*be*) too tired and (*not feel*) like going out tonight.
22. I still (*have*) a pain in my leg but it (*get*) better.
23. I see you (*write*) letters of complaint all the morning. Is it the last letter you (*write*) now?
24. This tooth (*kill*) me lately! So I (*make*) an appointment with the dentist for next Tuesday.
25. "You (*recognise*) this man?" "I (*think*) that I (*meet*) him before but I (*not remember*) his name."

■ IV. Дополните диалог, употребляя глагол в форме Present Indefinite или Present Continuous:

At work Mark is talking to Alan in the corridor:

Mark: You (1) (*look*) for someone?

Alan: Yes, I (2) (*need*) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office.

Mark: He (3) (*talk*) to the boss at the moment. I (4) (*think*) they (5) (*discuss*) a new sales strategy.

- Alan:** Oh, right. And what about you? You (6) (*try*) to find someone, too?
- Mark:** Yes, Linda. You (7) (*know*) where she is?
- Alan:** Oh, she (8) (*not be*) here today. She only (9) (*work*) four days a week. She (10) (*not work*) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday.
- Mark:** Thank you. You (11) (*know*) a lot about Linda.
- Alan:** Well, most days I (12) (*give*) her a lift. She (13) (*live*) quite close to me. It (14) (*save*) her time.
- Mark:** Yes, of course. Well, I (15) (*waste*) my time here then. I'll get back to my work.

■ V. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:

- Laura:** What you (1) (*do*), Trevor? You (2) (*be*) in here for ages. You (3) (*make*) an awful mess.
- Trevor:** I (4) (*clear*) out this cupboard most of the afternoon. There (5) (*be*) a lot of old stuff in here. I (6) (*find*) these, look.
- Laura:** You (7) (*sit*) there staring at those old boots for the last five minutes. I (8) (*watch*) you. You (9) (*be*) in a dream.
- Trevor:** They're football boots. I (10) (*have*) them since I was about sixteen. They (11) (*be*) in here for years.
- Laura:** Well, throw them away. And what about that tennis racket? Is that yours?
- Trevor:** No, it must be yours. I never (12) (*have*) a tennis racket.

■ VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:

Well, I never (1) (*win*) anything like this before! I only (2) (*enter*) a few competitions in my life so this is a big surprise. Of course, I (3) (*watch*) TV quiz shows for years, but now I (4) (*think*) of taking part in more. The prize is wonderful. We (5) (*stay*) here in Hawaii for ten days now and we (6) (*have*) a great time. We already (7) (*see*) all the sights and my wife (8) (*buy*) lots of souvenirs. We (9) (*send*) postcards to all our friends to show them how we (10) (*spend*) our time here. Yes, we really (11) (*enjoy*) ourselves. In fact, we (12) (*want*) to stay forever.

■ VII. Дополните письмо, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:

Dear Aunt Annie,

I (1) (*write*) to tell you how much I (2) (*appreciate*) the money you (3) (*send*) me, and to tell you how I (4) (*get on*) in my first term at university.

I (5) (*study*) quite hard, but at the moment I (6) (*spend*) a lot of time just making friends. I still (7) (*stay*) with my friend Sue, and I (8) (*look for*) somewhere of my own to live. Only a few of the first-year students (9) (*live*) in college here, and I (10) (*seem*) to be spending a lot of time travelling backwards and forwards. I (11) (*go*) to lectures every morning, and most afternoons I (12) (*study*) in the library. In fact I (13) (*write*) this letter instead of an essay on 'Hamlet'.

I (14) (*think*) I'll buy some new clothes with the money you've sent. Everything (15) (*costs*) a lot here, and I already (16) (*save*) enough to buy a winter coat. It (17) (*gets*) really cold here in the evenings. I now (18) (*know*) some other students and generally speaking we (19) (*have*) quite a good time socially! I also (20) (*learn*) to drive.

See you soon.

Katherine

■ **VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

Dear Angela,

We are (1) ... a great time here. The weather is nice, and the sun (2) ... shining. Yesterday I went water-skiing! What (3) ... you think of that?

I'm (4) ... at a table in our hotel room and writing a few postcards. The room is fine, but we (5) ... not like the food very much. But it (6) ... not matter because we (7) ... out to a restaurant every evening.

We're both (8) ... very lazy at the moment. I (9) ... up quite late in the morning, and Nigel (10) ... up even later. You know of course how much Nigel's work means to him and how he (11) ... always talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that he (12) ... forgotten all about work. So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem is that it's costing us a lot of money. But we'll worry about that later.

● **СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ**

PAST INDEFINITE

Прошедшее неопределенное

Действие произошло в некоторый момент времени

в прошлом (время действия указывается или подразумевается)

Обстоятельства времени: yesterday, last week, long ago, the other day, not until, just now, once, earlier, then, there, in May, in summer, in 2006, at school, in childhood, on holidays, in France, When ...? Where ...? How often ...? How long ago ...?

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I He She <i>worked</i> It <i>knew</i> We You They	I He She <i>did not work</i> It <i>did not know</i> We You They	I he she <i>work?</i> <i>Did</i> it <i>know?</i> <i>Did</i> it we you they

- *He bought this car in Poland.* — Он купил эту машину в Польше.
- *Did you hear a strange noise just now?* — Ты слышал какой-то странный звук только что?
- *We did enjoy the concert. It was really good.* — Нам очень понравился концерт. Он был действительно хорошим (усиление значения действия).

► *Past Indefinite* также используется:

1. для обозначения повторяющихся, привычных или последовательных действий в прошлом: *Every morning I got up at 7 o'clock, had breakfast and then went to work.* — Каждое утро я вставал в 7 часов, завтракал и затем шел на работу.
2. когда речь идет о происхождении чего-либо, об открытиях, изобретениях: *Who gave you this advice?* — Кто дал вам этот совет? *The French invented the cinema.* — Французы изобрели кинематограф.
3. для обозначения действия, которое длилось в течение некоторого периода времени в прошлом и теперь закончено: *Yesterday I walked in the park for two hours.* — Вчера я гулял в парке два часа. *He studied hard for four years to become a lawyer.* — Он усердно учился в течение четырех лет, чтобы стать юристом.
4. если нужно подчеркнуть, что событие, которое произошло вторым, является результатом события, которое произошло первым (причинно-следственная связь): *She became famous after she wrote this novel.* — Она стала известной, после того как написала этот роман. *When I sent her an SMS message, she called me back at once.* — Когда я отправил ей сообщение, она сразу же мне перезвонила.

► *Сравните употребление Past Indefinite и Present Perfect:*

- если нужно сообщить о чем-то, что произошло в период времени, который длится вплоть до момента речи, используется *Present Perfect*. Если же рассказывается о событии, которое произошло в некоторый период времени, закончившийся до момента

речи, используется Past Indefinite: *Jack grew a beard but now he has shaved it off.* — Джек отрастил бороду, но сейчас он ее сбрил (бороды сейчас нет). *They went out after breakfast and they have just come back.* — Они ушли после завтрака и только что вернулись (они сейчас дома).

— и Past Indefinite, и Present Perfect используются при описании события, повторявшегося в прошлом. Present Perfect предпочтительнее использовать, когда нужно подчеркнуть, что данное событие может произойти еще раз. *He has written two bestsellers and we hope his next book will also do well.* — Он написал два бестселлера и мы надеемся, что его следующая книга также будет иметь успех. *He wrote several books of poems in the last years of his life.* — Он написал несколько сборников стихов в последние годы своей жизни (больше уже не напишет).

— *He had the opportunity to start his own business once, but he didn't want to.* — Однажды у него была возможность начать свой бизнес, но он не захотел. *I have done the exercise once. Isn't that enough?* — Я выполнил упражнение один раз. Разве этого не достаточно?

— новая информация обычно вводится с помощью Present Perfect. За ним следует Past Indefinite, с помощью которого даются детали описываемого события: *You have cut your finger! How did it happen?* — Ты порезал палец! Как это случилось?

USED TO

бывало, раньше, когда-то

1. оборот *used to* используется при описании событий, которые регулярно происходили в прошлом, но в настоящее время уже не происходят: *I used to play tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.* — Раньше я много играл в теннис, но сейчас играю не очень часто. *Janet used to have very long hair when she was at school.* — Когда Жанет училась в школе, у нее были длинные волосы.

2. конструкция имеет одну неизменяемую форму *used to* и не имеет формы настоящего или будущего времени: *Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?* — Ты ел много конфет, когда был ребенком? *I didn't use to (= used not to) like him.* — Раньше он мне не нравился.

3. оборот *used to* используется для описания привычного действия или состояния, модальный глагол *would* обозначает только повторяющиеся события: *He used to be more friendly.* — Раньше он был более дружелюбным. *They would phone / used to phone each other every week.* — Раньше они звонили друг другу каждую неделю.

4. ни *would*, ни *used to* не могут использоваться, если в предложении указано когда, или сколько раз происходило описываемое событие либо как долго это действие длилось: *I met him five times during the 1960s.* — Я встречался с ним пять раз в шестидесятые годы. *I lived in Moscow for 3 years.* — Я жил в Москве 3 года.

5. сравните:

– *used to do smth.* — раньше делать что-л.: *I used to live in the countryside.* — Я раньше жил в деревне.

– *be used to smth. / to doing smth.* — иметь привычку, быть привыкшим к чему-л.: *I was used to getting up at 5 a.m. every morning.* — Я привык каждый день вставать в 6 часов утра.

– *get used to smth. / to doing smth.* — привыкнуть к чему-л.: *I got used to the weather in this country.* — Я привык к погоде в этой стране.

PAST CONTINUOUS Прошедшее длительное

Действие происходило (длилось) *в конкретный момент времени* в прошлом

Обстоятельства времени: *at 5 o'clock, from 3 to 4, at midnight, the whole day, at that time yesterday*; придаточные предложения с *while, as, when*.

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

– *I was reading a book at 5 o'clock.* — Я читал книгу в 5 часов.

– *What were you doing the whole day yesterday?* — Чем ты занимался вчера весь день?

► *Past Continuous* также используется:

1. при описании действия или события, на фоне или в процессе развития которого произошло некоторое другое событие: *It was raining when I arrived.* — Шел дождь, когда я приехал. *While Sally was cooking, Mary was laying the table.* — Пока Сэлли готовила, Мэри накрывала на стол.

2. для описания временного действия в прошлом: *I was going to work by bus that week as my car broke down.* — На той неделе я ездил на работу на автобусе, так как моя машина сломалась.

3. для обозначения слишком часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывало недовольство, раздражение (с такими наречиями как *always, constantly, continually, persistently, forever*): *She was always talking about her health problems.* — Она постоянно говорила о проблемах с ее здоровьем.

PAST PERFECT

Прошедшее совершенное (предпрошедшее)

Действие завершилось до *определенного момента времени* в прошлом

Обстоятельства времени: *by 5 o'clock, before, after, just, already, in advance, beforehand.*

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

— *They had finished the work by 5 o'clock.* — Они закончили работу к 5 часам.

— *I could see from his face that he had received bad news.* — Я видел по его лицу, что он получил плохие новости.

— *I had just entered the house when it started raining.* — Я только вошел в дом, как начался дождь.

► *Past Perfect* также используется:

1. для обозначения действия, которое произошло до определенного момента времени и имело видимый результат в прошлом: *She had broken her arm and could not write for a few weeks.* — Она сломала руку и не могла писать в течение нескольких недель.

2. в конструкциях *Past Perfect before / by Past Indefinite*, *Past Indefinite after Past Perfect*: *Jim and Christine had known each other for two years before they got married.* — Джим и Кристина знали друг друга два года, прежде чем поженились. *I came to the station after the train had left.* — Я приехал на вокзал после того, как поезд ушел.

Когда нет необходимости подчеркивать предшествование одного действия другому, после *after* возможно употребление *Past Indefinite*: *After she heard the news, she phoned me at once.* — После того, как она услышала новости, она сразу мне позвонила.

3. в конструкциях *hardly ... when*, *scarcely ... when*, *no sooner ... than* (как только ... так): *Hardly had I entered the room when the phone rang.* — Как только я вошел в комнату, зазвонил телефон. *We had no sooner started than it began raining.* — Как только мы отправились, начался дождь.

► *Сравните употребление Past Indefinite и Past Perfect:*

Past Indefinite употребляется, когда действия передаются в той же последовательности, в которой они происходили. Когда последовательность событий прерывается упоминанием о ранее свершившемся действии, используется *Past Perfect*: *I arrived at the airport, took a taxi and drove to the hotel where I had booked a room in advance.* — Я прилетел в аэропорт, взял такси и поехал в гостиницу, в которой я заранее забронировал номер.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Прошедшее совершенно-длительное

Действие началось *до определенного момента времени* в прошлом и длилось *в течение определенного периода*

Обстоятельства времени: *for 2 hours, since morning, all day long, How long...?*

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

— *I thought she had been talking on the phone since early morning.* — Я подумал, что она разговаривала по телефону с самого утра.

— *I had been living here for a year before I saved enough money to bring the family out.* — Я год прожил здесь, прежде чем накопил достаточно денег, чтобы привезти сюда остальных членов семьи.

✓ Past Perfect Continuous делает акцент на самом действии или его продолжительности. Past Perfect употребляется, когда существенным является завершенность действия или его результат: *Pat was tired because she had been working very hard.* — Пат была очень уставшей, так как она усердно работала (важна продолжительность действия). *His speech in public showed he had done his homework well.* — Его публичное выступление продемонстрировало, что он хорошо подготовился (важна завершенность действия).

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. When (*did she decide / had she decided*) to take a course in chemistry?
2. G. B. Shaw (*wrote / has written*) a lot of plays.
3. The applicants were happy to hear that they (*passed / had passed*) the centralized test successfully.
4. (*Did you meet / Have you met*) anyone interesting at the reception?
5. Mr. Billboard (*had been thinking / thought*) his decision over during the lunch break.
6. Who (*was driving / drove*) the car at the time of the accident?
7. When I (*searched / was searching*) for the documents, I suddenly remembered I (*left / had left*) them in my briefcase at home.
8. Because he (*didn't check / hadn't checked*) the oil for so long, the car (*broke / had broken*) down.
9. When I (*arrived / was arriving*) at the office, Ms Flick (*waited / was waiting*) for me.
10. While I (*had / was having*) lunch, I (*looked / was looking*) through the financial newspapers and saw that the company's investments (*grew / had grown*) by 10 %.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- They ... a lot of useful contacts during their business trip to India.
 - made
 - have made
 - was making
 - had made
- What ... the Headmaster ... you when you were in his office?
 - did; tell
 - has; told
 - had; told
 - was; telling
- Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours ... again.
 - argued
 - have argued
 - were arguing
 - had been arguing

4. Mrs. Smithson was furious. She ... for her secretary for half an hour.
 - a. waited
 - b. was waiting
 - c. had waited
 - d. had been waiting
5. He ... his grammar for two hours yesterday.
 - a. has been practising
 - b. was practised
 - c. practised
 - d. had been practising
6. My boss was in despair. His documents
 - a. had disappeared
 - b. disappeared
 - c. have disappeared
 - d. were disappearing
7. This ... once a fine restaurant, but the food now is not as delicious as it
 - a. was; used to be
 - b. has been; used to being
 - c. had been; was used to be
 - d. were; uses to be
8. Mr. Wilson ... his presentation while his secretary ... a report.
 - a. prepared; was typing
 - b. has prepared; has been typing
 - c. was preparing; was typing
 - d. prepared; had been typing
9. I ... about changing my present job for some time before I finally ... up my mind.
 - a. was thinking; was making
 - b. had thought; had made
 - c. thought; had made
 - d. had been thinking; made
10. My sister ... away from home. But she ... back two days later.
 - a. ran; had come
 - b. had run; came
 - c. ran; came
 - d. has run; has come
11. Why ... me just now? I ... a very interesting conversation with Mr. Pitt.
 - a. have you interrupted; had
 - b. were you interrupting; was having
 - c. had you interrupted; had
 - d. did you interrupt; was having
12. Do you remember Mr. Adams? He always ... Shakespeare!
 - a. had been quoting
 - b. was quoting
 - c. has been quoting
 - d. had quoted
13. Mr. Johnson ... as an engineer for ten years before he ... a supervisor.
 - a. works; has become
 - b. had worked; became
 - c. worked; had become
 - d. has been working; became
14. By that time she ... any more explanation, she ... everything.
 - a. hadn't needed; understood
 - b. hadn't needed; had understood
 - c. didn't need; understood
 - d. didn't need; had understood
15. When I met him last week, it was the first time we ... each other since we ... from the university.
 - a. have seen; graduated
 - b. had seen; graduated
 - c. saw; had graduated
 - d. didn't see; had graduated

■ **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:**

1. I (*call*) the office at eleven to speak to the manager, but he isn't there today.

2. My colleague (*read*) a book in management while I (*look*) through some economic magazines.

3. "How you (*get*) that scar?" "I (*get*) it in a car accident a year ago."

4. Susie was upset as she (*not manage*) to prepare for her English exam.

5. Our company operates all over Belarus. We (*set up*) new branches in Moscow and Kiev last year.

6. He (*live*) in Glasgow for five years and then (*move*) to Manchester.

7. Fred (*not give*) any explanation why he (*be*) late for class.

8. By the time he (*find*) what he wanted he (*waste*) all his personal savings.

9. I (*share*) a flat with him when we were students. He always (*complain*) about my untidiness.

10. I already (*hear*) the latest news before he (*communicate*) it to me.

11. I (*send*) her an e-mail just to see how things (*go*).

12. By the time I (*be*) twenty-one, I (*study*) English for three years.

13. I (*wake*) up to find that water (*pour*) through the bedroom ceiling.

14. The police (*pay*) no attention to Clare's complaint because she (*phone*) them so many times before.

15. "Did you have a nice chat with Tessa?" "No, not really. After we (*drink*) our coffee, she (*hurry*) off home."

16. When we (*get*) to the airport, we (*hear*) that they (*cancel*) all the flights.

17. As soon as I (*speak*) to the customer, I (*realize*) there had been a misunderstanding.

18. When I (*return*) to the office after lunch, my secretary (*tell*) me that somebody (*phone*) when I (*be*) out.

19. The concert (*begin*) at 7 p.m. and (*last*) for two hours. Everyone (*enjoy*) it very much.

20. When the consultant finally (*arrive*), everyone was rather annoyed with him as he was late and we (*wait*) for a very long time.

21. Pollyanna (*confess*) that she (*make*) an error and (*apologize*).

22. The chairman's main fault was that he constantly (*cut*) the speakers short before they (*finish*).

23. When I (*see*) Nick last week, he said he (*stop*) smoking. But when I saw him two days later, he (*smoke*) a cigarette. He (*look*) rather ashamed.

24. The walkers finally (*arrive*) at their destination. They (*walk*) all day, and they certainly needed a rest. They (*walk*) thirty miles.

25. When Tina arrived at Steve's place, he (*lie*) on the sofa reading a detective novel. He (*buy*) it at the bookseller's, and he (*read*) it for most of the afternoon.

■ IV. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в форме Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Present Perfect:

Tom: You (1) (*hear*) the news about David?

Harriet: No. What (2) (*happen*)?

Tom: He (3) (*have*) an accident. He (4) (*walk*) down some steps when he (5) (*fall*) and (6) (*break*) his leg.

Harriet: Oh, how awful! When it (7) (*happen*)?

Tom: Yesterday afternoon. Wendy (8) (*call*) me on my mobile phone while I (9) (*be*) out last night.

Harriet: Last night! You (10) (*know*) about it last night, and you (11) (*not tell*) me!

Tom: Well, I (12) (*not see*) you last night. And I (13) (*not see*) you today, until now.

Harriet: I hope he's all right. He (14) (*have*) no accidents since he (15) (*do*) the same thing about two years ago.

■ V. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:

It (1) (*happen*) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us (2) (*decide*) to go to Greece together for a holiday.

We (3) (*wait*) in the queue at passport control when suddenly I (4) (*realize*) that I (5) (*forget*) my passport. It (6) (*be*) quite a shock. I (7) (*hurry*) to a phone and (8) (*ring*) my parents. They (9) (*work*) in the garden, but luckily my mother (10) (*hear*) the phone. They (11) (*find*) the passport and immediately (12) (*drive*) to the airport with it. I (13) (*meet*) them at the information desk. We (14) (*have*) no time to talk, but I (15) (*say*) goodbye to them earlier that morning.

I (16) (*run*) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When I (17) (*get*) there, the passengers (18) (*sit*) in their seats ready for take-off. When they (19) (*see*) me, everyone (20) (*start*) clapping.

■ VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:

Last year, Tom and Fiona (1) (*decide*) to buy a house. They (2) (*save up*) for ages, and by the end of May they (3) (*put by*) enough for the de-

posit on a house. They (4) (*live*) in a tiny flat at the time and Fiona (5) (*insist*) that she (6) (*want*) a house with a big garden. They (7) (*search*) for only a few days when they found exactly what they (8) (*look for*) – a two-bedroom house with nearly an acre of garden.

Unfortunately the owner (9) (*ask*) much more than they (10) (*be*) willing to pay, and when they (11) (*look*) more closely at the interior, they (12) (*see*) that whoever (13) (*live*) there before, (14) (*make*) an absolute mess of the walls and floors. Still, Fiona (15) (*like*) the garden and the location so much that she (16) (*manage*) to convince Tom that, despite the price, it (17) (*be*) the perfect house for them.

■ VII. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:

Last summer some friends and I (1) (*arrange*) to go camping. We (2) (*look*) forward to going for weeks when finally the date of departure (3) (*arrive*). We (4) (*load*) the car with our luggage and (5) (*set off*) early in the morning. The weather (6) (*be*) perfect, the sun (7) (*shine*) brightly and the wind (8) (*blow*) gently. There (9) (*not be*) a cloud in the sky! Shortly afterwards, while we (10) (*travel*) along the motorway, we (11) (*notice*) that the car (12) (*make*) a strange noise. Pete, who (13) (*drive*) very fast, suddenly (14) (*stop*) the car. Everyone (15) (*get out*) and (16) (*go*) round to the back of the car. To our surprise the boot (17) (*be*) wide open – whoever (18) (*load*) the luggage (19) (*not close*) it properly, and everything (20) (*fall out*)!

■ VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Lorna Bright is a long-distance walker. Look at this part of her diary describing a morning's walk along the coast.

It was a fine day (1) ... I started out on the last part of my walk around the coast of Britain. The sun was (2) ..., and a light wind (3) ... blowing from the south-west. I was pleased that it (4) ... not raining. I knew by now that I (5) ... not like rain. In fact I (6) ... it.

I (7) ... along the cliff top and then down into the lovely little fishing village of Wellburn, past a café where people (8) ... having morning coffee. Three miles past Wellburn I (9) ... down for five minutes and (10) ... a drink.

It (11) ... getting warmer, so I (12) ... off one of my sweaters. I (13) ... not stop for long because I wanted to reach Seabury by lunchtime. (14) ... I finally got there, it (15) ... just after half past twelve.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

Будущее неопределенное

Действие произойдет *в какой-то момент времени* в будущем

Обстоятельства времени: tomorrow, tonight, the day after tomorrow, two days later, next week, soon, from now on, in a year, in summer, in 2025.

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

– *You will receive the parcel in a few days.* – Ты получишь посылку через несколько дней.

– *When will the competition take place?* – Когда состоится соревнование?

► *Future Indefinite также используется:*

1. для обозначения неизбежного действия в будущем, на которое нельзя повлиять: *The temperature will fall to 3°C tomorrow.* – Завтра температура снизится до трех градусов. *Next year I will be 18.* – В следующем году мне исполнится 18.

2. для обозначения действия, решение о выполнении которого принято в момент речи: *That bag seems to be heavy. I will help you with it.* – Эта сумка кажется тяжелой. Я помогу тебе с ней. *It looks like rain. I will take my umbrella then.* – Похоже, что будет дождь. Я возьму с собой зонт.

3. для выражения согласия, обещания, просьбы, предложения, твердых намерений: *Will you help me with my homework?* – Ты поможешь мне с домашним заданием? *I won't tell anybody what has happened.* – Я никому не расскажу о том, что случилось.

4. для выражения предположения, сомнения, вероятности (часто в сочетании со следующими глаголами и наречиями: think, expect, wonder, believe, hope, doubt, be sure, be afraid, probably, definitely,

certainly, perhaps и др.): *I think he will want to stay at the best hotel.* — Я думаю, что он захочет остановиться в самой лучшей гостинице.
I will probably give up my job. — Я, вероятно, брошу свою работу.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Будущее длительное

Действие будет происходить (длиться) *в определенный момент или в течение определенного периода времени* в будущем

Обстоятельства времени: at 5 o'clock, from 5 to 6 o'clock, at midnight, at that moment, this time next week, for 2 hours, the whole day; придаточные предложения с when, while.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I He She It <i>will be working</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not be working</i> We You They	I he she <i>Will it be working?</i> we you they

– *This time next week she will be lying on the beach.* — В это время на следующей неделе она будет лежать на пляже.

– *I will be doing shopping all day tomorrow.* — Я буду ходить по магазинам завтра весь день.

► *Future Continuous также используется:*

1. при описании будущего действия, на фоне или в процессе развития которого произойдет другое событие. При этом глагол в придаточном предложении будет употреблен в форме *Present Indefinite* или *Present Continuous*: *If you come after 11 p.m., I will be sleeping.* — Если вы придете после 11 вечера, я буду спать. *I will be buttering the bread while you are slicing the tomatoes.* — Я буду намазывать хлеб маслом, пока ты нарежешь помидоры.

2. для обозначения запланированного действия, которое является элементом обычного хода событий в будущем, например, частью работы или повседневной жизни: *I can collect your glasses from the optician — I will be going past there anyway.* — Я могу забрать твои очки из оптики — я все равно буду проходить мимо.

3. в вежливых вопросах о планах собеседника, если спрашивающий хочет, чтобы отвечающий для него что-то сделал в будущем:

Will you be using the car tonight or can I have it? — Ты будешь пользоваться машиной сегодня вечером или мне можно ее взять?

► Сравните употребление *Future Continuous* и *Future Indefinite*:

✓ для обозначения намерений выполнить действие:

I can give you a lift to the station — I will be driving that way anyway. — Я могу подвезти тебя до вокзала — я все равно еду в ту сторону (поездка является частью работы или повседневной жизни).

You will be late for your train — I will drive you to the station if you like. — Ты опоздаешь на поезд — я подвезу тебя до вокзала, если хочешь (решение принято в момент речи).

✓ если указано точное время совершения действия в будущем:

He will be signing the documents at 4 o'clock. — Он будет подписывать документы в 4 часа (длительное действие).

He will sign the documents at 4 o'clock. — Он подпишет документы в 4 часа (однократное действие).

FUTURE PERFECT Будущее совершенное

Действие завершится *до определенного
момента времени* в будущем

Обстоятельства времени: *by 5 o'clock, before, (by / at) this time next week.*

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I He She It <i>will have worked</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not have worked</i> We You They	I he she it <i>Will it have worked?</i> we you they

— *I will have finished my work by 6 p.m.* — Я закончу работу к 6 часам вечера.

— *My secretary will have arranged my hotel accommodation before I arrive.* — Мой секретарь забронирует мне номер в гостинице до того, как я приеду.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Будущее совершенно-длительное

Действие будет длиться *в течение определенного периода времени* вплоть до указанного момента времени в будущем

Обстоятельства времени: for 2 hours, all day long, How long ...?

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

— *By her fiftieth birthday she will have been teaching English for 25 years.* — К тому времени, как ей исполнится 50, она будет преподавать английский в течение 25 лет.

— *He will have been waiting for me at the bar by then.* — К этому времени он уже будет ждать меня в баре.

ДРУГИЕ СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ БУДУЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ:

1. В придаточных предложениях *времени* и *условия* после союзов if, when, while, as, as soon as, till, until, unless, before, after, by the time, in case для обозначения будущего времени употребляется форма Present Indefinite: *I will phone you if I need help.* — Я позвоню тебе, если мне понадобится помощь. *When you see Nelly, you will not recognize her.* — Когда ты увидишь Нелли, ты ее не узнаешь.

В придаточных предложениях *времени* и *условия* также может употребляться форма Present Perfect, если действие в придаточном предложении завершится до того, как начнется действие в главном: *If I have finished the work by five, I'll get in touch with you.* — Если я закончу работу к пяти часам, я свяжусь с вами.

Обратите внимание, что следующие примеры содержат придаточные предложения, которые выполняют функцию *дополнения* и отвечают на вопросы «что?», «чего?», а не «когда?» или «при каком условии?», поэтому в них сохраняется форма Future Indefinite: *I don't know when she will come.* — Я не знаю, когда она придет. *I wonder if he will enter the University.* — Мне интересно, поступит ли он в университет.

2. Present Indefinite используется для описания событий, которые являются частью расписания или программы и не подлежат

изменению: *The train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow.* — Поезд отправится завтра в шесть часов. *What time does the film start?* — Во сколько начнется фильм?

3. Present Continuous употребляется для выражения личных планов на ближайшее будущее. Такое событие заранее спланировано, подготовлено и часто происходит по предварительной договоренности с кем-либо: *My dad is flying to Paris tonight.* — Мой отец улетает в Париж сегодня вечером. *I am meeting Mr. Wood next week.* — Я встречаюсь с Мистером Вудом на следующей неделе.

■ **Примечание:**

✓ Для обозначения запланированного действия в будущем может употребляться как *Present Continuous*, так и *Future Continuous*. Однако *Future Continuous* не выражает специальное намерение и употребляется для описания обычного хода событий в будущем:

I am seeing Nick at six o'clock tonight. — Я встречаюсь с Ником в 6 часов сегодня вечером (личные планы, по договоренности).

I will be seeing Nick at work today, so I can give him your message. — Я встречу Ника на работе сегодня, поэтому я могу передать ему твое сообщение (встреча будет являться частью работы).

4. Конструкция *to be going to* + инфинитив *собираться, намереваться* означает, что решение о выполнении действия принято заранее. В отличие от *Present Continuous* здесь нет договоренности или приготовлений, есть лишь желание подлежащего выполнить действие в будущем: *How much money are you going to borrow from the bank?* — Сколько денег вы собираетесь взять в банке? *My son is going to become a lawyer when he grows older.* — Мой сын собирается (хочет) стать юристом, когда вырастет.

Сравните: *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"I know. I am going to phone him back later."* — "Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было". "Я знаю. Я перезвоню ему позже." (решение принято заранее) *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"OK, I will phone him back right now."* — "Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было." "Хорошо. Я перезвоню ему прямо сейчас." (решение принято в момент речи и тут же исполняется)

5. Конструкция *to be going to* + инфинитив также используется для выражения уверенности в совершении действия, если в настоящем есть факты, подтверждающие это: *Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.* — Посмотри на эти темные тучи. Собирается дождь.

6. Если главное предложение употреблено в одной из форм прошедшего времени (*Past Indefinite, Past Continuous*), то в придаточном предложении вместо времен *Future* используется *Future-in-the-Past* (вспомогательный глагол *will* заменяется вспомогательным глаголом *would*): *They said that they would buy a new house soon.* — Они сказали, что скоро купят новый дом. *I thought that the child would still be sleeping when I returned.* — Я подумал, что ребенок все еще будет спать, когда я вернусь. *She told us that she would have passed her exams by the first of July.* — Она сказала нам, что сдаст все экзамены до первого июля.

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I (*am having / will have*) business lunch with our perspective customers.
2. I think Louise (*will get / is getting*) the job. She has a lot of experience.
3. When the contract (*is / will be*) ready, I'll let you know.
4. I don't want to go to that party alone. (*Are you coming / Will you come*) with me?
5. Tomorrow I (*will have been interviewing / will be interviewing*) candidates all morning.
6. Ann isn't free on Saturday. She (*will work / is working*).
7. They (*will have moved / will be moving*) to their new flat by January.
8. I've just checked your flight details. Your plane for Tokyo (*leaves / is leaving*) at 9 p.m. I don't think you (*are having / will have*) any problems at the airport.
9. "Remember to give her the letters when she (*comes back / will come back*)." "OK. I (*am not going to forget / won't forget*)." "I wonder if he (*will recognize / recognizes*) you. You haven't seen him for over a year."

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. My father probably ... in hospital for at least two weeks.

a. will be	c. will have been
b. will be being	d. is going to be
2. Great news! Jean and Chris ... to stay with us.

a. come	c. are coming
b. will come	d. will have come
3. Don't forget to turn off the lights before you

a. are leaving	c. will leave
b. leave	d. is going to leave

4. If you arrive late at the sale, the best things
 - a. will be going
 - b. will go
 - c. will have been going
 - d. will have gone
5. I ... smoking after Christmas, I promise.
 - a. am stopping
 - b. am going to stop
 - c. will stop
 - d. stop
6. As soon as you ... Mrs. Minks tomorrow, could you ask her to ring me up?
 - a. will see
 - b. see
 - c. saw
 - d. would see
7. The other mats can be stowed away until we ... to a bigger house.
 - a. move
 - b. will move
 - c. don't move
 - d. have moved
8. You never ... anywhere in your job unless you ... up to the highest position in the firm.
 - a. will get; don't reach
 - b. get; will reach
 - c. will get; reach
 - d. get; won't reach
9. The staff didn't know if the timetable for the following week ... changed.
 - a. has been
 - b. will have been
 - c. would be
 - d. was being
10. "I've planned my future for the next ten years." "That is very clever of you. What ... when you leave the university?"
 - a. will you have done
 - b. will you be doing
 - c. are you going to do
 - d. do you do
11. Do you know what time ... ?
 - a. does the conference finish
 - b. the conference finishes
 - c. will the conference finish
 - d. is the conference finishing
12. I can see you ... a baby. When is it due?
 - a. will have
 - b. are having
 - c. are going to have
 - d. have
13. Don't phone me tonight. I ... for my English exam.
 - a. will study
 - b. will be studying
 - c. study
 - d. will have studied
14. We're late. The film ... by the time we get to the cinema.
 - a. will already start
 - b. will be already started
 - c. will already have started
 - d. will already be starting
15. ... to the stationer's later? If so, could you buy a bundle of A4 paper for me?
 - a. Are you going
 - b. Have you gone
 - c. Will you go
 - d. Will you be going

■ III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего или будущего времени:

1. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't qualified for it. I *(be)* surprised if she *(get)* it.

2. I *(see)* Sandra at 8 p. m. tomorrow — we *(go)* to the cinema together.

3. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, he *(spend)* all his money before the end of his holiday.

4. The ferry *(get)* into Rotterdam at six o'clock tomorrow morning.

5. If you need to contact me, I *(stay)* at the Hilton Hotel until Friday.

6. "Did you post that letter for me?" "Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I *(do)* it right now."

7. Don't tell her about the accident. She *(tell)* everybody else, I'm afraid.

8. Can you tell me when Mr. Ellis *(be)* here next week?

9. Do you think you still *(do)* the same job in ten years' time?

10. We *(have)* our weekly meeting tomorrow instead of Thursday next week.

11. In the future videoconferences probably *(replace)* many international gatherings.

12. I've got loads of work. I expect I *(work)* all night. And I'm not looking forward to it.

13. The international trade fair *(open)* on 9 April and *(finish)* on 1 May.

14. If you *(learn)* a foreign language, you *(get)* a better job.

15. Don't phone me between seven and eight. I *(prepare)* the annual report then.

16. By the end of the year Mr. Crenshaw *(work)* in this company for 5 months.

17. You *(not be)* able to enter the teaching block if you *(not have)* your identity card.

18. It's quite a long way, isn't it? We *(walk)* about five miles by the time we *(reach)* our destination.

19. I'm not expecting any messages, but if anybody *(ring)* while I *(be)* out, could you say that I *(be)* back at 6 o'clock?

20. Will you ask Mr. Black if his company *(take part)* in the exhibition next month?

21. After you *(take)* the medicine, you *(feel)* better.

22. When we *(return)* to Minsk, we *(travel)* for nine days.

23. "Why are you getting out the jack?" "We have a puncture and I *(change)* the wheel." "I *(help)* you."

24. If I (*continue*) with my diet, I (*lose*) 10 kilos by the end of the month.

25. In 1999 many scientists believed that computers (*crash*) and (*cause*) chaos on the first day of the new millennium.

■ IV. Дополните репортаж с места событий, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего времени:

The Quiz Marathon (1) (*begin*) in five minutes. It (2) (*be*) a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who (3) (*answer*) questions from a group of quiz writers. Claude (4) (*answer*) their questions for a very long time. In fact, he still (5) (*give*) answers when the rest of us are in bed tonight. Claude hopes that after 24 hours he (6) (*reply*) to about seventeen thousand questions. No meal breaks are planned, so he won't eat anything.

If all goes well, his name (7) (*be*) in the next Guinness Book of Records. Claude has also got a number of sponsors, and by tomorrow he (8) (*earn*) at least \$10,000 for charity.

Well, we (9) (*return*) this afternoon for news of how Claude is getting on. We think that by then he (10) (*get*) some way past the five thousandth question.

■ V. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего или настоящего времени:

Peter: Hello. Where are you going?

Polly: To my evening class. I'm learning Swedish. And next week I (1) (*have*) a chance to speak it for real. I (2) (*go*) to Sweden for three weeks. I (3) (*leave*) on Friday. I (4) (*visit*) some friends there.

Peter: That (5) (*be*) nice.

Polly: Well, I'd better hurry. My lesson (6) (*start*) at half past seven, and it's twenty-five past now.

Peter: OK. Come and see me when you (7) (*get*) back from Sweden.

Polly: Thanks. I (8) (*send*) you a postcard.

■ VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего времени:

Technology has made such dramatic advances in the past decade that by the year 2015 who knows what changes (1) (*take*) place. It is quite likely that by 2015 we (2) (*use up*) most of the earth's natural resources and so we (3) (*rely*) on wind power and hydropower for our energy needs. As a result of this shortage of energy, it is quite probable that scientists (4) (*find*) a way for us to live outside the earth.

By the next century it's possible that people (5) (*live*) in cities on the Moon or perhaps in cities on the seabed.

It is to be hoped that scientists (6) (*discover*) cures for fatal diseases such as AIDS and, due to the advancement of genetic engineering, hereditary diseases passed down from generation to generation (7) (*exist*) no longer.

It is quite possible that by 2015 life expectancy (8) (*increase*) to 100 and that we (9) (*be able to*) enjoy a healthier existence than is now possible.

Another area likely to have been further affected by technology in the year 2015 is education. In schools, computers (10) (*replace*) teachers and many students (11) (*stay*) at home to complete their education.

We (12) (*see*) changes in the workplace too. The two main areas of employment (13) (*be*) the so-called creative and caring professions, and the disappearance of jobs in manufacturing (14) (*result*) in massive unemployment.

■ VII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

The Maxi-Shop company is going to build a huge new shopping centre on the edge of Millingham, it was announced yesterday. There (1) ... be at least three hundred shops, including some big department stores. When the project (2) ... complete, there (3) ... be hundreds of new jobs for local people. But not everyone is happy. "We're (4) ... to fight this plan," said a spokesperson for the local Environment Group. "Just think what is going (5) ... happen to our countryside. When shopping malls (6) ... covered the whole country, there (7) ... be no green fields left. So we're (8) ... a protest meeting tomorrow evening at the town hall. It (9) ... at half past seven." Owners of shops in the town centre are also unhappy. "The new centre (10) ... take our customers away," said one of them.

● ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

Видовременные формы глагола		Образование видовременных форм глагола		Обстоятельства времени	
I N D E F I N I T E	Present		I, we You ask They He, she, it asks	<i>usually</i> <i>generally</i> <i>every day</i> <i>often</i>	<i>always</i> <i>seldom</i> <i>sometimes</i> <i>never</i>
	Past		I, we You asked (II) They He, she, it	<i>yesterday</i> <i>last year</i> <i>5 days ago</i> <i>in summer</i>	
	Future		I, we You will ask They He, she, it	<i>tomorrow</i> <i>next year</i> <i>in 5 days</i> <i>in summer</i>	
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	to be + -ing	I am He, she, it is asking We, you, they are	<i>now</i> <i>at present</i> <i>still</i>	
	Past		I was He, she, it asking We, you, they were	<i>1. at 5 o'clock,</i> <i>from 3 to 4, while,</i> <i>the whole day</i> <i>2. дpyгоe вeчeмeнue</i>	
	Future		I He, she, it will be asking We, you, they		
P E R F E C T	Present	to have + -ed	I, we have You, they asked (III) He, she, it has	<i>ever, never, just, al-</i> <i>ready, yet, lately, be-</i> <i>fore, today, this week,</i> <i>all, for, since</i>	
	Past		I He, she, it had asked (III) We, you, they	<i>1. by 5 o'clock, after,</i> <i>before</i> <i>2. дpyгоe вeчeмeнue</i>	
	Future		I He, she, it will have asked We, you, they (III)		

Видовременные формы глагола		Образование видовременных форм глагола		Обстоятельства времени
C O P N E T R I F N E U C O U S	Present	-ing	I, we <i>have</i> You, they <i>been asking</i> He, she, it <i>has</i>	<i>for, since, all</i>
	Past		I He, she, it <i>had been asking</i> We, you, they	<i>for, all + by / before</i>
	Future	to have been +	I He, she, it <i>will have been asking</i> We, you, they	

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I am studying management at the Belarusian State Economic University, and so ... my friend.

- a. is
b. does
c. was
d. were

2. My parents usually ... five days a week, and this week they ... six days.

- a. work; work
b. are working; work
c. are working; are working
d. work; are working

3. When Mr. Lyndon arrived, the Managing Director ... lunch, but stopped in order to talk to him.

- a. was having
b. had
c. were having
d. had been having

4. The company ... for office managers now.

- a. advertised
b. has advertised
c. was advertised
d. is advertising

5. Don't worry ... late tonight.

- a. if I'll be
b. if I am
c. when I'll be
d. if I be

6. What time ... the accident ...?

- a. did; happen
b. has; happened
c. had; happened
d. was; happening

7. I ... a very hard day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.

- a. will have
b. am having
c. have
d. would have

8. We had many difficulties but we ... them.

- a. have overcome
b. overcame
c. had overcome
d. will overcome

9. At 9 a.m. on Tuesday the Public Relations Manager ... the delegation in the office.
- will receive
 - is receiving
 - will be receiving
 - would receive
10. I ... always ... if the service is bad in restaurants.
- ; complain
 - will; be complaining
 - am; complaining
 - will; complain
11. At first I thought I ... the right thing, but I soon realized that I ... a serious mistake.
- did; made
 - had done; had made
 - have done; have made
 - did; had made
12. This ... the third time I ... you one and the same question.
- has been; asked
 - is; have asked
 - is; am asking
 - has been; had asked
13. Next week Barbara ... to the USA on business.
- is going
 - is going to go
 - goes
 - will go
14. "How long ... here?" "Since I ... from the university."
- have you been working; graduated
 - had you worked; had graduated
 - did you work; have graduated
 - do you work; graduate
15. I ... chemistry classes a lot, but I don't any more.
- was used to attend
 - used to attending
 - was used to attending
 - used to attend
16. ... the bank when you go out? I need to top up my mobile account.
- Will you have passed
 - Do you pass
 - Will you be passing
 - Are you passing
17. His state of health is already very bad and it ... worse.
- is getting
 - gets
 - got
 - would be getting
18. ... before? Eric, this is Amanda.
- Did you two meet
 - Have you two met
 - Had you two met
 - Were you two meeting
19. I think summer ... a difficult time for all school-leavers.
- is going to be
 - will be
 - have been
 - had been
20. Everything is going well. We ... any problems so far, fortunately.
- didn't have
 - weren't having
 - haven't had
 - don't have
21. Sorry, could you say that again? I ... to you.
- haven't been listening
 - don't listen
 - didn't listen
 - haven't listened

22. Next July they ... married for twenty years.
a. will be
b. are
c. will have been
d. will have being
23. It ... an invention which ... the foundations of modern information technology.
a. was; laid
b. has been; lies
c. had been; lied
d. is; has been lying
24. I ... the Chief Executive himself today, but I ... to his deputy.
a. didn't see; spoke
b. haven't seen; have spoken
c. don't see; speak
d. didn't see; have spoken
25. I ... ill since I ... up this morning.
a. am feeling; got
b. had felt; have got
c. feel; have got
d. have been feeling; got
26. She ... promoted because she ... a lot of good work.
a. has got; is doing
b. got; had done
c. had got; has done
d. got; was doing
27. By next summer you ... English for two years.
a. will study
b. have studied
c. will have been studying
d. are studying
28. She ... at the parcel long enough, before she ... that it was for her neighbour.
a. had been looking; had understood
b. had been looking; understood
c. was looking; understood
d. was looking; had understood
29. He ... through morning newspapers when I ... the room yesterday.
a. had been browsing; entered
b. browsed; had entered
c. was browsing; entered
d. was browsing; was entering
30. He ... staring at her wondering where he ... her before.
a. kept; had seen
b. had kept; saw
c. have kept; saw
d. was keeping; had seen

■ II. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в подходящей видо-временной форме:

1. I'm tired of working in an office. I (*think*) of changing my job.
2. What time you (*arrive*) at work this morning?
3. Inflation (*run*) at the rate of 7% at the moment.
4. When you get to the station, I (*wait*) for you outside.
5. She (*come*) out of hospital next week.

6. The chairman (*make*) some introductory remarks and then (*give*) the talk.

7. He usually (*speak*) so quickly that I (*not understand*) him.

8. What you (*buy*) with the money you won in the lottery?

9. We (*present*) the new company structure at next month's meeting.

10. Our old car was very unreliable. It constantly (*break down*).

11. The builders say they (*finish*) the roof by Tuesday.

12. Consumers in the industrialized world (*become*) increasingly concerned with healthy living.

13. When I (*study*) at business school, we often (*work*) on case studies.

14. In the year 2500 a lot of people (*live*) on the Moon.

15. He (*lose*) his job last month and since then he (*be*) out of work.

16. I think, by 2030 Chinese (*become*) the language of international scientific communication.

17. "You won't believe this, but I've got some tickets for the concert."
"Oh, well done. How you (*get*) them?"

18. Could you lend me \$50? I (*pay*) you back tomorrow.

19. I assure you that this (*be*) the first time we (*receive*) a complaint.

20. The legislation (*come*) into force on 1 January 2005.

21. I won't make a decision until I (*speak*) to the director.

22. We (*go*) to look for cheaper producers in the Far East.

23. Prior to becoming a production manager he (*study*) economics and management.

24. I'll have much more time next week because I (*do*) all my exams then.

25. "Your new trousers (*look*) nice." "Thank you. The trouble is they (*not fit*) properly. I (*not know*) why I bought them, really."

26. If they (*shut*) down the plant, a lot of people (*lose*) their jobs.

27. I'm sorry about not coming last week. I (*have*) a cold and so I (*stay*) at home.

28. I think England (*not win*) the next football World Cup.

29. The laboratory (*test*) the device for months before it came onto the market.

30. "How long you (*be*) out of work?" "I (*not be*) out of work now. I just (*start*) a new job."

31. Laura (*miss*) the party because no one (*tell*) her about it.

32. I (*call*) you last night but you (*not answer*). What you (*do*)?

33. If we (*not get*) there by 6.00, Robert (*leave*).

34. Daniel (*earn*) some money last week. But I'm afraid he already (*spend*) it all.

35. I'm afraid I have no time to help you right now. I (*write*) a report. But I (*promise*) I (*give*) you some help later.

36. The police (*get*) to Michael's house as fast as they could, but the burglars (*disappear*).

37. This time tomorrow everyone (*get*) to know about your success, and people (*ring*) up to congratulate you.

38. My flight from Toronto arrived late because there (*be*) a bomb alert before the plane (*take*) off. When we finally left we (*wait*) for over five hours.

39. I (*walk*) along the street when I suddenly (*feel*) something hit me in the back. I (*not know*) what it was.

40. I still (*read*) a book on negotiating skills but I don't think I (*finish*) it in the near future.

41. I (*deal*) with enquiries at present while my workmate (*be*) away on holiday.

42. We (*not make*) a final decision until we (*consult*) everyone.

43. Your friend who (*come*) here the other day (*seem*) very nice. I (*enjoy*) meeting her.

44. Martin (*admit*) that he (*hit*) the other car, but said that he (*not damage*) it.

45. "You (*not see*) your aunt recently?" "No. She (*not be*) out of her house since we (*buy*) her colour TV."

46. The runner Amos Temila (*break*) the world record for the 1500 metres in Frankfurt. Two days later in Helsinki, Lee Williams (*run*) it in an even faster time.

47. There (*be*) still a problem with the television. Someone (*repair*) it, but then it (*stop*) working again.

48. I (*phone*) about your bicycle for sale, which I (*see*) in the local paper just now. You (*sell*) it? Or is it still available?

49. When you (*come*), I (*introduce*) you to Mrs. Houston, our Production Manager.

50. "Do you know what Anita (*be*) so upset about yesterday?" "No, I don't. But I'm sure she (*cry*). Her eyes (*look*) red." "Perhaps she (*have*) some bad news."

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Eliza and Joshua (1) ... married. They (2) ... with each other for three years before they (3) ... to get engaged. The day before the wedding, Joshua (4) ... a ring for his fiancée. At the moment, they (5) ... around Europe on a motorcycle. They both (6) ... motorcycles. When the honeymoon (7) ... over they (8) ... a house in Swansea. I (9) ... they (10) ... very happy.

1. a. have just got

b. are just getting

c. just got

d. had just got

2. a. are going out	c. had been going out
b. go out	d. have been going out
3. a. had decided	c. were deciding
b. decided	d. have decided
4. a. was bought	c. had bought
b. has bought	d. bought
5. a. are travelling	c. were travelling
b. travel	d. have been travelling
6. a. use to love	c. love
b. used to love	d. are loving
7. a. will be	c. be
b. is being	d. is
8. a. will have bought	c. will be buying
b. are going to buy	d. are buying
9. a. will think	c. have thought
b. am thinking	d. think
10. a. would be	c. are being
b. will be	d. be

■ IV. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

I (1) ... along yesterday when a stone (2) ... clean through the wind-screen. As I (3) ... another car at the time, it (4) ... lucky I (5) ... a nasty accident. "Lorries from the quarry (6) ... that road and stones often (7) ... off them. Nothing unusual – Britain's roads (8) ... notorious for that," thought I. "I (9) ... that way into town in future if I (10) ... the opportunity to avoid it."

1. a. was driving	c. drove
b. have been driving	d. had been driving
2. a. has gone	c. was going
b. had gone	d. went
3. a. had been passing	c. was passing
b. used to pass	d. have passed
4. a. was being	c. has been
b. was	d. would be
5. a. had not had	c. did not have
b. was not having	d. have not been having
6. a. are still using	c. have still used
b. are still used to	d. still uses
7. a. have fallen	c. are falling
b. failed	d. fall
8. a. will be	c. used to be
b. are	d. are being

9. a. do not drive
b. am not driving

10. a. have
b. will have

- c. will not drive
d. would not drive

- c. shall have
d. had

■ V. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Last summer Chris (1) ... the university. He (2) ... to various institutions for months and (3) ... to wonder if he (4) He (5) ... hard every day since he (6) ... and, for that reason, he still (7) ... many friends. However, he (8) ... more at home now and he thinks he (9) ... quite happy here. Next week he (10) ... revising for the end-of-term tests.

1. a. was entered
b. entered
2. a. was applying
b. has applied
3. a. had begun
b. begun

4. a. will ever succeed
b. ever succeeds

5. a. is studying
b. has studied

6. a. had started
b. have started

7. a. is not making
b. has not made

8. a. uses to feel
b. felt

9. a. would be
b. be

10. a. is going to start
b. will start

- c. has entered
d. had entered
c. applied
d. had been applying
c. used to begin
d. has begun

- c. is ever succeeding
d. would ever succeed

- c. had been studying
d. studies

- c. started
d. was starting

- c. does not make
d. did not make

- c. feel
d. is feeling

- c. is being
d. will be

- c. is starting
d. start

■ VI. Дополните радио репортаж, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Hello. This (1) ... Kitty Beamish. I (2) ... to you from Oxford, where the finals of the World Quiz Championships (3) ... held tomorrow. The favourite is Claude Jennings of Cornwall, the man who (4) ... everything. Twelve months ago no one (5) ... of Claude Jennings, although he (6) ... part in quiz competitions for years. Now suddenly he is a big star. So far this year he (7) ... every single question correctly. And he is popular, too. When he (8) ... here two days ago, hundreds of fans (9) ... at the station

to welcome him. Since his arrival Claude (10) ... encyclopaedias in his hotel bedroom. He is clearly the man to watch. And now back to the news desk.

1. a. is being	c. is
b. are	d. has been
2. a. am speaking	c. speak
b. have spoken	d. was speaking
3. a. would be	c. are being
b. be	d. will be
4. a. has known	c. is knowing
b. knew	d. knows
5. a. had heard	c. was hearing
b. heard	d. have heard
6. a. is taking	c. had been taking
b. takes	d. has taken
7. a. answered	c. used to answer
b. has answered	d. had answered
8. a. arrived	c. was arriving
b. had arrived	d. has arrived
9. a. had been waiting	c. had waited
b. waited	d. were waiting
10. a. is reading	c. has been reading
b. has read	d. reads

■ VII. Дополните сообщение о недавнем происшествии, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1) Yesterday she (2) ... to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now'. Ms Kemp, who (3) ... in Hampstead, (4) ... home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (5) ... several times the week before. Two people who (6) ... past her home at the time (7) ... her leave. But no one (8) ... her since then. At half past seven she still (9) ... at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (10) ... patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (11) ... to contact Ms Kemp, but they (12) ... no success so far. The police (13) ... the matter seriously, but they (14) ... that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all (15) ... to hear from her soon.

1. a. had disappeared	c. has disappeared
b. disappeared	d. was disappearing
2. a. was failing	c. had failed
b. failed	d. has been failing

3. a. lives	c. used to live
b. is living	d. lived
4. a. has left	c. had left
b. was leaving	d. left
5. a. was making	c. had made
b. made	d. has made
6. a. were walking	c. walked
b. had been working	d. used to walk
7. a. had seen	c. were seeing
b. have seen	d. saw
8. a. saw	c. had seen
b. was seeing	d. has seen
9. a. has not arrived	c. had not been arriving
b. did not arrive	d. was not arriving
10. a. are waiting	c. were waiting
b. used to wait	d. have been waiting
11. a. have been trying	c. had tried
b. are trying	d. tried
12. a. have	c. had had
b. had	d. have had
13. a. are taking	c. takes
b. has been taking	d. had taken
14. a. are believing	c. believe
b. would believe	d. are used to believing
15. a. had wanted	c. have been wanting
b. want	d. are wanting

■ **VIII. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

- Who do you think is going to win the football match on Sunday?
- It's nearly 10 a.m. Had Neil got up yet?
- The Bible say love of money is the root of all evil.
- How many kilometres have you walking so far?
- I'm always pay for you when we go out! Why don't you pay some-times?
- She lost her job as a real estate agent and was working as a waitress.
- We left the restaurant after we were having dinner.
- Do you know if Mrs. Miller signs the documents tomorrow?
- You are not watching TV at the moment. Why didn't you switch it off?
- I had been leaving the bike outside for a few minutes and when I came back, it wasn't there.

11. When the doorbell rung, I got up and answered it.
12. Mr. Olivier hasn't been feeling well since over a month.
13. Sally is on holidays this week. She stays with her mother's relatives in Bath.
14. The door won't open unless you won't push it hard.
15. We've got plenty of time. Our plane will take off at 9 o'clock.
16. I've lost my wallet but I've got it back again now.
17. When I had found my wallet, I discovered that somebody had taken the credit cards out of it.
18. Will you use your camera at the weekend? I wonder if I could borrow it.
19. "I'm really sorry I was late last night." "That's OK. We were not waiting long."
20. Will you never forgive me for what I had done the other day?

■ IX. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

One day a man was walking past a house in Bournemouth when he (1) ... a woman's voice shouting for help. The man (2) ... someone (3) ... probably trying to murder her. He ran to a phone box and (4) ... the police. The police came quite quickly, but by that time the shouting had (5) However, the man (6) ... quite sure that he (7) ... heard cries for help. When the police (8) ... on the door, there was no answer. So they broke down the door and went in. Inside the house was a woman who had just (9) ... out of the shower. She explained to the police that she had (10) ... singing along to the Beatles song 'Help!'.

1.9. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Страдательный (пассивный) залог употребляется, когда в центре внимания говорящего находится лицо (предмет), которое подвергается действию, а не лицо (предмет), которое совершает действие. То есть глагол в форме страдательного залога показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым. Лицо (предмет), которое выполняет действие, может быть либо выражено дополнением с предлогом *by*, либо может подразумеваться из контекста и вовсе не указываться. Таким образом, страдательный залог используется, если субъект действия неизвестен, неважен или очевиден. Сравните:

– *I received the letter yesterday.* – Я получил письмо вчера (подлежащее выполняет действие – действительный залог).

– *The letter was received yesterday.* – Письмо было получено вчера (действие направлено на подлежащее – страдательный залог).

– *The letter was received by the secretary.* – Письмо было получено секретарем (подлежащее не выполняло действие, исполнитель действия – секретарь).

В английском языке в форме страдательного залога могут употребляться только переходные глаголы, т.е. глаголы, которые могут иметь при себе прямое дополнение (отвечает на вопрос «кого?», «что?»).

Непереходные глаголы не могут употребляться в форме страдательного залога. К таким глаголам относятся: *appear, arrive, die, go, happen, rise, run, sleep* и др.

Некоторые переходные глаголы, обозначающие постоянное состояние или отношение (*be, become, belong, consist, cost, differ, doubt, exist, fit, get, have, hold, lack, let, matter, possess, resemble, seem, suit* и др.) также не образуют пассивную конструкцию и употребляются только в действительном залоге.

Видовременная форма		Действительный залог	Страдательный залог	Примеры
I N D E F I N I T E	Present	ask(s)	<i>am is asked are</i>	<i>English is always spoken here.</i> — Здесь всегда говорят на английском языке.
	Past	asked	<i>was asked were</i>	<i>This house was built in 1990.</i> — Этот дом был построен в 1990 году.
	Future	will ask	<i>will be asked</i>	<i>You will be informed about the results.</i> — Вам сообщат о результатах.
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	am asking is asking are asking	<i>am is being asked are</i>	<i>The patient is being examined now.</i> — Пациента сейчас осматривают.
	Past	was asking were asking	<i>was being asked were</i>	<i>The car was being repaired all day long.</i> — Машину чинили весь день.
	Future	will be asking	—	
P E R F E C T	Present	have asked has asked	<i>have been asked has</i>	<i>The order has been made by phone.</i> — Заказ был сделан по телефону.
	Past	had asked	<i>had been asked</i>	<i>She said that she had been invited to the party.</i> — Она сказала, что ее пригласили на вечеринку.
	Future	will have asked	<i>will have been asked</i>	<i>Everything will have been done by next Monday.</i> — Все будет сделано к следующему понедельнику.

Видовременная форма	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог	Примеры
MODALS	can/could may/might must ask should have to need to be going to	can/could may/might must be asked should have to need to be going to	<i>The report must be prepared in time.</i> — Отчет должен быть подготовлен вовремя.

■ **Примечания:**

1. При образовании страдательного залога необходимо учитывать наличие в предложении дополнения — прямого (отвечает на вопрос «кого?», «что?») и/или косвенного (отвечает на вопрос «кому», «чему?»): *I invited all my friends to the party.* — Я пригласил всех своих друзей на вечеринку. *I was not invited to the party.* — Я не был приглашен на вечеринку. *I gave him a chance but he missed it.* — Я дал ему шанс, но он упустил его. *I was given a chance but I missed it.* — Мне дали шанс, но я упустил его.

2. Ряд английских глаголов может иметь два дополнения — прямое и косвенное: *allow, ask, award, deny, find, give, leave, lend, offer, pay, promise, send, show, teach, tell* и др. Такие глаголы образуют двойные конструкции в страдательном залоге: *I was offered a very good job.* = *A very good job was offered to me.* — Мне предложили очень хорошую работу.

3. С глаголами *announce, explain, describe, dictate, mention, present, point out, propose, read, repeat, suggest* в качестве подлежащего пассивной конструкции употребляется только прямое дополнение (неодушевленное существительное): *This rule was explained to them twice.* — Это правило было объяснено им дважды. = Им объяснили это правило дважды.

4. Большое число глаголов в английском языке употребляется с дополнением, имеющим предлог. В таких случаях предлог сохраняет свое место после глагола в страдательном залоге: *The doctor has already been sent for.* — За доктором уже послали. *Why is he always laughed at?* — Почему над ним всегда смеются?

5. Лицо, выполняющее действие (субъект действия), может быть выражено дополнением с предлогом *by*. Субъектом действия может выступать и неодушевленное существительное, в этом случае выполнение действия происходит без участия человека: *I was taught to swim by my father.* — Меня научил плавать мой отец. *Our clothes have been dried by the sun.* — Наша одежда высохла на солнце.

Указание на предмет, используемый субъектом для выполнения действия, осуществляется с помощью предлога *with*. *With* также употребляется, когда речь идет о веществе или составных частях. *The bread was cut with the knife.* — Хлеб был порезан ножом. *The room was filled with smoke.* — Комната была наполнена дымом.

6. В разговорной речи вместо вспомогательного глагола *be* возможно употребление глагола *get*, часто для обозначения неожиданного или неприятного действия: *The vase got broken when I pushed the table.* — Ваза разбилась, когда я толкнул стол.

Кроме того, конструкция с глаголом *get* может иметь возвратное значение и использоваться в некоторых идиоматических выражениях: *get dressed* — одеться, *get engaged* — обручиться, *get married* — жениться, *get divorced* — развестись, *get lost* — потеряться, *get tired* — утомиться, *get accustomed* — привыкнуть и др.: *They got married in June.* — Они поженились в июне. *There was not enough time to get washed and changed.* — Было недостаточно времени, чтобы умыться и переодеться.

7. Глаголы *clean, peel, read, sell, show, wash, wear* употребляются в форме действительного залога, хотя имеют пассивное значение: *This dress wears and washes well.* — Это платье хорошо носится и стирается.

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The cartoon character Mickey Mouse (*has created / was created*) by Walt Disney.

2. This swimming pool (*is used / is being used*) by over a thousand people each week.

3. Then I realized that none of the guests (*had been sent / had sent*) an invitation.

4. A new operating system (*was installed / installed*) on my PC yesterday.

5. Breakfast (*is serving / is served*) at the hotel between 8 and 10 a.m.

6. Enormous progress (*has been made / has made*) in medical science in recent years.

7. I hope the documents (*will be received / will have been received*) by tomorrow afternoon.

8. How can the problem (*be solved / is solved*)?

9. In 1964 Martin Luther King (*won / was won*) the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1968 he (*killed / was killed*) in Memphis, Tennessee.

10. Teachers (*have given / have been given*) a new pay rise. The news (*announced / was announced*) earlier today.

■ II. Заполните пропуски предложениями by или with:

1. Who was New Zealand discovered ...?
2. The pedestrian was run down ... the car.
3. Stir the stew ... a wooden spoon, will you?
4. The English language is now spoken ... over two billion people worldwide.
5. A lot of deals have been concluded ... our company this year.
6. In Japan marriages of young people are usually arranged ... their parents.
7. The engine is powered ... electricity.
8. The tree was split in two ... the stroke of lightning.
9. The left wing of the house has been destroyed ... fire.
10. The dish was made ... eggs, onions and mayonnaise.
11. The book 'Gone With the Wind' was written ... Margaret Mitchell.
12. It was evident that the order couldn't be controlled ... authorities.
13. Are you satisfied with the level of services provided ... the bank?
14. Sanchez was beaten ... Graff in the Women's Tennis Final.
15. They were filled ... a deep shame at the actions taken ... their subordinates.

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Elaine's car ... today.
 - a. is servicing
 - b. is being serviced
 - c. have been serviced
 - d. is serviced
2. The papers ... by the Managing Director yet. He is on a business trip.
 - a. haven't been signed
 - b. aren't signed
 - c. haven't signed
 - d. weren't signed
3. A new government ... to overcome the economic crisis.
 - a. formed
 - b. has formed
 - c. was formed
 - d. have been formed
4. You ... to show your passport at the reception desk.
 - a. was asked
 - b. will be asked
 - c. are being asked
 - d. have asked
5. The address should ... on the front of the envelope.
 - a. has been written
 - b. to be written
 - c. will be written
 - d. be written
6. The suspects ... by the police.
 - a. were being followed
 - b. will being followed
 - c. has been followed
 - d. was being followed
7. Some children ... to by their parents every night.
 - a. read
 - b. were reading
 - c. have been read
 - d. are read

8. The parcel ... yet.
 - a. hasn't received
 - b. hadn't been received
 - c. wasn't received
 - d. hasn't been received
9. Sue told us her baby ... two weeks earlier than expected.
 - a. had born
 - b. was born
 - c. had been born
 - d. has been born
10. The robbers ... as soon as they left the bank.
 - a. will be arrested
 - b. had been arrested
 - c. were arrested
 - d. are arrested
11. This model is of a new design and only a few units ... so far.
 - a. have been manufactured
 - b. were manufactured
 - c. are manufactured
 - d. had manufactured
12. The talks ... from 2 till 3 p.m. yesterday.
 - a. were being held
 - b. were held
 - c. had been held
 - d. have held
13. When a person borrows money from a bank, the money must ... back by a specific date.
 - a. to pay
 - b. be paid
 - c. being paid
 - d. have been paid
14. He told me not to worry as the letter ... by 6 o'clock.
 - a. will have been sent
 - b. has been sent
 - c. will be sent
 - d. would have been sent
15. The contract was signed after the terms of payment and delivery
 - a. are discussed
 - b. have been discussed
 - c. were discussed
 - d. had been discussed

■ IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме действительного или страдательного залога:

1. When this church (*construct*)?
2. The central office of this organization (*locate*) in Minsk.
3. What Belarus (*export*)?
4. A small increase in our company's profits (*report*) last year.
5. Credit cards (*accept*) in your shop?
6. The thieves (*enter*) the gallery through a small upstairs window.
7. My wife (*pay*) more than I am.
8. Yesterday Mr. Higgins (*tell*) to arrive at the office at two o'clock sharp.
9. The results of the research (*provide*) as soon as it (*finish*) next month.
10. William the Conqueror (*build*) the castle in the 11th century.
11. Excuse the mess, the hotel (*renovate*) now.
12. For a long time the earth (*believe*) to be flat.

13. We (*spend*) a lot of money on advertising campaign.
14. Delivering the goods by air is rather costly, but they (*require*) urgently.
15. The flight (*delay*) for two hours due to the accident threat.
16. This kind of jacket (*consider*) very fashionable these days.
17. A number of attempts (*make*) to find the Loch Ness monster.
18. Most people agree that America (*not discover*) by Christopher Columbus.
19. I looked again for the old man, but he (*vanish*).
20. If there is too much snow, the ski race (*cancel*).
21. The exact date of the wedding (*not fix*) yet.
22. It (*announce*) yesterday that the government (*decide*) not to raise income tax.
23. The police (*search*) the house and (*find*) a number of stolen articles.
24. It (*report*) yesterday that the sides (*reach*) an agreement on the terms of the contract.
25. The office worker (*dismiss*) as he (*steal*) company property ever since he (*appoint*).

■ V. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Over the past ten years oil spills (1) ... the seas surrounding Britain. The tankers (2) ... oil onto the coast and many forms of wildlife (3) Environmentalists say that a lot of volunteers (4) ... as the damage must (5) The government (6) ... that in future the owners of any tankers that (7) ... the North Sea in this way (8) The government also hopes that such incidents can (9) ... if more lighthouses (10) ... along the coastline.

1. a. polluted	c. have polluted
b. were polluted	d. have been polluted
2. a. are spilling	c. are being spilt
b. are spilt	d. spill
3. a. harmed	c. are harming
b. are harmed	d. harm
4. a. have needed	c. are needed
b. are being needed	d. are needing
5. a. be minimised	c. minimise
b. be minimising	d. minimised
6. a. has promised	c. is promised
b. has been promised	d. was promising
7. a. are polluted	c. will be polluted
b. are being polluting	d. pollute

8. a. would be prosecuted	c. will be prosecuted
b. will prosecute	d. would prosecute
9. a. prevented	c. prevent
b. be prevented	d. be preventing
10. a. are built	c. will build
b. will be built	d. build

■ VI. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Millions of pounds' worth of damage (1) ... by a storm which (2) ... across the north of England last night. The River Kibble (3) ... its banks after heavy rain. Many people (4) ... from the floods by fire fighters, who (5) ... hundreds of calls for help. Wind speeds (6) ... ninety miles an hour in some places. Roads (7) ... by fallen trees, and electricity lines (8) ..., leaving thousands of homes without electricity. "Everything possible (9) ... to get things back to normal," a spokesman (10)

1. a. has caused	c. caused
b. has been caused	d. had been caused
2. a. was swept	c. swept
b. had swept	d. was being swept
3. a. was burst	c. had burst
b. burst	d. bursted
4. a. were rescued	c. had been rescued
b. rescued	d. have rescued
5. a. had been received	c. were received
b. were receiving	d. received
6. a. were being reached	c. have been reached
b. reached	d. were reached
7. a. had blocked	c. were blocked
b. blocked	d. were blocking
8. a. were bringing down	c. were brought down
b. were being brought down	d. brought down
9. a. is being done	c. is doing
b. will done	d. will be doing
10. a. said	c. was being said
b. is said	d. was said

■ VII. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Mr Owen Gibbon (1) ... a valuable oil painting in the attic of his house in Rochester. The work (2) ... by George Stubbs, the famous animal artist, in 1760. The picture (3) ... by Mr Gibbon's great-grandfather in the 1890s, but after his death the family (4) ... it away in the attic. Art

historians (5) ... the painting, and (6) ... it at £500,000. Mr Gibbon (7) ... the work to the National Gallery, where the picture (8) ... to its former beauty. They (9) ... the restoration work (10) ... by June.

1. a. has been discovered	c. is discovering
b. is discovered	d. has discovered
2. a. was painted	c. had been painted
b. painted	d. has painted
3. a. has been bought	c. bought
b. was being bought	d. was bought
4. a. has stored	c. had been stored
b. was stored	d. stored
5. a. are examined	c. have examined
b. are being examined	d. have been examined
6. a. are valued	c. have been valued
b. have valued	d. are being valued
7. a. is offering	c. has been offered
b. is offered	d. has offered
8. a. will have restored	c. will be restored
b. will restored	d. will have been restored
9. a. are being said	c. say
b. are said	d. are saying
10. a. will be finishing	c. will have finished
b. will have been finished	d. will have been finishing

■ **VIII. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Packet sugar from the supermarket (1) ... from either sugar cane or sugar beet. Sugar also (2) ... in fruit, some of which, such as dates and grapes, (3) ... very high amounts of sugar. Some scientists (4) ... that too much sugar (5) ... in sweets, cakes and biscuits. It is said to be generally bad for the health, although nothing definitely (6) ... so far. However, it (7) ... that sugar (8) ... tooth decay. As one expert said: "If other foods damaged our body as much as sugar (9) ... our teeth, they would (10) ... immediately."

1. a. is being extracted	c. extracts
b. is extracted	d. is extracting
2. a. found	c. finds
b. is finding	d. is found
3. a. contain	c. contains
b. are contained	d. is being contained
4. a. are believing	c. have been believed
b. are believed	d. believe

5. a. is eating	c. is being eaten
b. eats	d. is eaten
6. a. had been proved	c. was proved
b. has been proved	d. proved
7. a. is known	c. is being known
b. has known	d. knows
8. a. is causing	c. causes
b. is being caused	d. is caused
9. a. has been damaged	c. damages
b. is damaged	d. is damaging
10. a. to ban	c. to be banned
b. be banned	d. ban

■ IX. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Mr and Mrs Brown had a typical bad holiday experience. They arrived at the old hotel which (1) ... in the middle of nowhere. It (2) ... for years and the paint was peeling off the walls. The previous owners (3) ... the hotel which was bought by an elderly couple. They (4) ... by their children to employ staff to manage it but, unfortunately, people (5) ... at the time when Mr and Mrs Brown arrived. Food (6) ... in the restaurant and guests (7) ... to make their own arrangements. As if that wasn't enough, when they went to their rooms, they found the bed linen (8) ... after the previous occupants. As far as Mr and Mrs Brown were concerned the hotel should (9) ... until adequate staff (10)

1. a. situated	c. had situated
b. was situated	d. had been situated
2. a. has not decorated	c. was not being decorated
b. has not been decorating	d. had not been decorated
3. a. had sold	c. sold
b. had been sold	d. were sold
4. a. were being advised	c. had been advised
b. advised	d. had advised
5. a. still interviewed	c. were still interviewing
b. were still interviewed	d. were still being interviewed
6. a. was not served	c. was not serving
b. did not serve	d. had not been served
7. a. expected	c. were expecting
b. were expected	d. had been expected
8. a. was not changed	c. had not been changed
b. had not changed	d. has not changed
9. a. be closed	c. to be closed
b. close	d. to close

10. a. are employed
b. will be employed

- c. will employ
d. employs

■ X. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

During periods of terrorist activity by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), people in Britain are (1) ... warned to look out for bombs. Any bag or parcel without an owner (2) ... seen as a risk to the public. Some time ago a cardboard box was found at the entrance to Bristol Zoo. It was noticed (3) ... a visitor and reported to the director. Clearly, if it were a bomb and it went off, people might (4) ... killed. So army bomb experts (5) ... called in, and the box was safely blown up in a controlled explosion. Soon afterwards it (6) ... reported that the box had (7) ... left there by a boy wanting to find a new home for his pet rat. He (8) ... tired of the rat, he explained, but he was unwilling to have it put to sleep (9) ... a vet, so he left it in a box outside the zoo. The director of the zoo is thought (10) ... be unenthusiastic about looking after people's unwanted pets. No one knows what the rat thought about being blown up.

1.10. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную необходимо соблюдать ряд правил:

1. say to → tell

— *I say to him, "I am busy."* → *I tell him (that) I am busy.*

2. личные и притяжательные местоимения меняются соответственно смыслу:

— *Bill says, "I don't like your new car."* → *Bill says (that) he doesn't like my new car.*

3. Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в одной из форм прошедшего времени (*Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect*), то в придаточном предложении действует правило согласования времен, которое заключается в следующем:

Если сказуемое в главном предложении выражено глаголом в форме прошедшего времени, то глагол дополнительного придаточного предложения не может употребляться в форме настоящего или будущего времени и должен стоять в одном из *прошедших* времен. В этом случае выбор необходимой видовременной формы определяется с учетом того, является ли действие глагола-сказуемого в придаточном предложении одновременным, предшествующим или последующим по отношению к действию глагола-сказуемого в главном предложении.

Одновременное действие

✓ Если действие в придаточном предложении происходит одновременно с действием в главном предложении, то глагол в придаточном предложении употребляется в *Past Indefinite* или в *Past Continuous*:

Nobody understood what he wanted. — Никто не понял, чего он хочет.
I thought that they were waiting for me in the entrance hall. — Я думал, что они ждут меня в вестибюле.

✓ Если действие в придаточном предложении происходит одновременно с действием в главном предложении, но при этом указан период времени, в течение которого совершается действие, то глагол в придаточном предложении употребляется в *Past Perfect Continuous* или в *Past Perfect* (с глаголами, не имеющими форм *Continuous*):

I was told that they had been living here since 2010. — Мне сказали, что они живут здесь с 2010 года.

He said that he had known her since childhood. — Он сказал, что знает ее с детства.

Предшествующее действие

✓ Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении, то глагол в придаточном предложении употребляется в Past Perfect:

She thought that she had already seen me somewhere. — Она подумала, что уже где-то меня видела.

✓ Для выражения длительного действия, предшествующего действию глагола-сказуемого главного предложения, в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Perfect Continuous:

She said that she had been looking for a job for six months. — Она сказала, что искала работу в течение 6 месяцев.

Последующее действие

✓ Если действие в придаточном предложении является будущим по отношению к действию в главном предложении, то в придаточном предложении вместо времен Future используется Future-in-the-Past (вспомогательный глагол will заменяется вспомогательным глаголом would):

I was sure that I would find her at home. — Я был уверен, что застану ее дома.

He said that he would be working from 9 to 11 a.m. — Он сказал, что будет работать с 9 до 11 часов утра.

✓ В придаточных предложениях времени и условия вместо форм настоящего времени (Present Indefinite, Present Perfect — см. стр. 169) употребляются соответствующие формы прошедшего времени:

Mum said that we would go on a picnic if the weather stayed sunny. — Мама сказала, что мы пойдем на пикник, если погода будет солнечной.

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь	Примеры:
Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite		<i>I do → I did</i>
Present Continuous → Past Continuous		<i>I am doing → I was doing</i>
Present Perfect → Past Perfect		<i>I have done → I had done</i>
Present Perfect Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous		<i>I have been doing → I had been doing</i>
Past Indefinite → Past Perfect		<i>I did → I had done</i>
Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous		<i>I was doing → I had been doing</i>
Past Perfect → Past Perfect		<i>I had done → I had done</i>
Future Indefinite → Future-in-the-Past		<i>I will do → I would do</i>
Модальные глаголы		<i>I can do → I could do</i>
		<i>I may do → I might do</i>
		<i>I have to do → I had to do</i>

Случаи отклонения от правила согласования времен

Правило согласования времен не соблюдается в следующих случаях:

1. если глагол в главном предложении употреблен в форме настоящего времени:

He says that the weather is too hot today. — Он говорит, что сегодня очень жарко.

2. если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено модальными глаголами *could, might, must, should, ought* и инфинитивом:

He told us that he should leave immediately. — Он сказал нам, что ему следует немедленно уйти.

3. если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает общеизвестный факт:

The teacher explained that the earth goes round the sun. — Учитель объяснил, что земля вращается вокруг солнца.

We learnt that Minsk was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1067. — Мы узнали, что Минск впервые упоминался в летописях в 1067 году.

4. в придаточном предложении времени, если оно употреблено в одной из форм прошедшего времени (после союзов *since, when, while, before*):

He said the car had broken down while he was driving to work. — Он сказал, что машина сломалась, когда он ехал на работу.

5. В определительном придаточном предложении, а также в придаточных предложениях причины и сравнения:

The statement that our rivals went bankrupt proved to be true. — Утверждение, что наши конкуренты обанкротились, оказалось правдой.

He was not able to translate the article because he does not know English well enough. — Он не смог перевести статью, так как он не достаточно хорошо знает английский язык.

Jessica behaved as she always does. — Джессика вела себя так же, как и всегда.

Обратите внимание!

Кроме изменения формы глагола в придаточном предложении, при переходе прямой речи в косвенную происходит следующая замена указательных местоимений и наречий места и времени:

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
here	there
this	that, the
these	those
now	then, immediately

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
two days ago	two days before, two days earlier
a year ago	a year before, the previous year
last night	the night before, the previous night
tomorrow	the next day, the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week	the next week, the following week
in a month	a month later

Различные типы предложений в косвенной речи

Повелительное наклонение

Команда, просьба в косвенной речи обычно выражается инфинитивным оборотом:

He said to me, "Close the window." — Он сказал мне: «Закрой окно».

— *He told me to close the window.* — Он сказал мне закрыть окно.

The policeman ordered, "Don't park here." — Полицейский приказал: «Не паркуйтесь здесь».

— *The policeman ordered not to park there.* — Полицейский приказал не парковаться здесь.

She said, "Let's go shopping." — Она сказала: «Давай пойдем за покупками».

— *She suggested going shopping.* — Она предложила сходить за покупками.

Повествовательные предложения

Повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи обычно преобразуется в придаточное предложение, введенное союзом *that*. При необходимости происходит изменение формы глагола в придаточном предложении, замена наречий места и времени, а также личных, притяжательных и указательных местоимений:

The secretary said, "I reserved the room at the hotel yesterday." — Секретарь сказал: «Я забронировал комнату в гостинице вчера».

— *The secretary said that she had reserved the room at the hotel the day before.* — Секретарь сказал, что он забронировал комнату в гостинице вчера.

She said, "I will let you know as soon as I receive the results." — Она сказала мне: «Я сообщу тебе, как только получу результаты».

— *She said that she would let me know as soon as she received the results.* — Она сказала, что сообщит мне, как только получит результаты.

Вопросительные предложения

В косвенном вопросе, в отличие от вопроса в прямой речи, не происходит инверсии, то есть порядок слов такой же, как в обычном повествовательном предложении (подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым):

She asked me, "Where are you going?" (прямой вопрос)

— *She asked me where I was going* (косвенный вопрос)

Общий вопрос в косвенной речи вводится союзами *if* или *whether*.

He asked me, "Do you speak English?" — Он спросил меня: «Вы говорите по-английски?»

— *He asked me if I spoke English.* — Он спросил меня, говорю ли я по-английски.

He enquired, "Did you hear the news?" — Он поинтересовался: «Вы слышали новости?»

— *He enquired whether we had heard the news.* — Он поинтересовался, слышали ли мы новости.

Специальный вопрос вводится тем же вопросительным словом, что и соответствующий вопрос в прямой речи:

He asked, "Where do you live, Paul?" — Он спросил: «Где ты живешь, Пол?»

— *He asked Paul where he lived.* — Он спросил Пола, где он живет.

"Why are you so late?" — she asked me. — Она спросила меня: «Почему ты так опоздал?»

— *She asked me why I was so late.* — Она спросила меня, почему я так опоздал.

Примечание:

Обратите внимание на перевод в косвенную речь отрицательных вопросов, обозначающих удивление и восторг:

— *"Don't the children like ice cream?" she asked.* — «Разве дети не любят мороженое?» — спросила она.

→ *She was surprised that the children didn't like ice cream.* — Она была удивлена, что дети не любят мороженое.

— *"Isn't she lovely?" I said.* — «Разве она не прекрасна?» — сказал я.

→ *I remarked how lovely she was.* — Я отметил, как она прекрасна.

7. The flight attendant asked me if ... my flight.
 - a. I am enjoying
 - b. am I enjoying
 - c. I was enjoying
 - d. was I enjoying
8. The manager threatened ... the clerk if he didn't change his attitude to work.
 - a. that he will dismiss
 - b. dismissing
 - c. to dismiss
 - d. that he dismissed
9. Imagine – the Greeks thought that the sun ... round the earth.
 - a. goes
 - b. went
 - c. has gone
 - d. had gone
10. Could you tell me where ... ?
 - a. the nearest post office is
 - b. the nearest post office was
 - c. was the nearest post office
 - d. is the nearest post office
11. Nick exclaimed that they ... football when the bomb ... off.
 - a. had been playing; went
 - b. were playing; went
 - c. were playing; had gone
 - d. had been playing; had gone
12. She said she ... sorry about the delay and she ... with the matter right away.
 - a. was; will deal
 - b. was; would deal
 - c. is; will deal
 - d. is; would deal
13. I wonder ... new staff for the summer.
 - a. would they be employing
 - b. if they would be employing
 - c. will they be employing
 - d. if they will be employing
14. The Purchasing Director wanted to know how much
 - a. the new equipment costed
 - b. did the new equipment cost
 - c. the new equipment cost
 - d. does the new equipment cost
15. My personal assistant informed me that Ms Sullivan ... while I ... out.
 - a. phoned; was
 - b. had phoned; had been
 - c. was phoning; had been
 - d. had phoned; was

■ *III. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами. 2 глагола являются лишними:*

– <i>admitted</i>	– <i>allowed</i>	– <i>confessed</i>	– <i>told</i>
– <i>advised</i>	– <i>apologized</i>	– <i>invited</i>	– <i>reminded</i>
– <i>agreed</i>	– <i>blamed</i>	– <i>offered</i>	– <i>suggested</i>

1. "Don't forget to water the plants every day, will you?" Diana said to me. Diana ... me to water the plants every day.

2. "O.K. I'll go to the cinema with you," she said. She ... to go to the cinema with him.

3. "Would you like to come over for lunch on Sunday?" she said. She ... us over for lunch on Sunday.

4. "It was your fault, Mandy. You didn't tell us", they said. They ... Mandy for not telling them.

5. "You can go in and see her now," mother said. Mother ... me to go in and see her then.

6. "It was me who stole the money," said Jim. Jim ... to stealing the money.

7. "If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike," Stephen said. Stephen ... Bill to buy a mountain bike.

8. "Let me carry your suitcase, Celia," said Harry. Harry ... to carry Celia's suitcase.

9. "I'm sorry I messed up the arrangements," Roland said. Roland ... for messing up the arrangements.

10. "Why don't we share the cost of the apartment?" Karen said. Karen ... sharing the cost of the apartment.

■ *IV. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибки:*

1. I'd like to know where are they.
2. I wonder what does he do all day long.
3. He said penguins could swim.
4. Could you tell me why do you look so upset?
5. He asked me whether I would go back here next year.
6. I don't know why they had not kept their promise to take us with them.
7. She asked them what colour were they going to paint the living room.
8. He said Shakespeare was born in London.
9. Do you know had Jane received a letter from her American pen pal?
10. They wanted to know that if they were allowed to keep pets in the flat.

■ *V. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи:*

1. "Let's go out to the café for lunch, shall we?" Wendy said.
2. Andy said to me, "Do you think you could possibly tell me what the time is?"
3. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday," I remarked.
4. James said, "I was walking home when I saw the accident."
5. The journalists asked the President of the company, "When are you planning to set up a subsidiary?"
6. The director asked the personnel officer, "Could you tell Miss Benson that she has been made redundant?"
7. "I will let you know if my plans change," he said.

8. She said, "I met Mr. Luis while I was attending Seattle World's Fair."

9. The customs officer asked Mr. Vito, "Do you have anything to declare?"

10. They cautioned me, "Don't make a statement before you've consulted the lawyer."

■ VI. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Police have warned people (1) ... watch out for two men who have tricked their way into an old woman's home and stolen money. The men called on Mrs. Iris Raine and said (2) ... were from the water company and wanted to check (3) ... her water was OK.

They asked if (4) ... would mind letting them into her house. The woman didn't ask (5) ... see their identity cards. She said she (6) ... not know about any problem with the water. The men explained that they (7) ... just discovered the problem but that it (8) ... very simple and (9) ... not take long to check. The woman asked (10) ... the service was free, and they (11) ... yes. They (12) ... to know (13) ... the water tank was.

While one man ran water in the kitchen, the other went upstairs and took several hundred pounds from a drawer in a bedroom. The men then left saying that they (14) ... return the (15) ... day to have another look.

1.11. ТИПЫ УСЛОВНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ ДЛЯ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ НЕРЕАЛЬНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ

● Типы условных предложений

	Тип	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
I	Реальное условие и следствие	Present Indefinite / Continuous	Future Indefinite, Present Indefinite, повелительное наклонение
	– <i>If you don't work more efficiently, you will be fired.</i> – Если вы не будете работать более эффективно, вас уволят. – <i>If you heat ice, it turns to water.</i> – Если подогреть лед, он превращается в воду. – <i>If you have a headache, take an aspirin.</i> – Если у вас болит голова, примите аспирин.		
II	Нереальное действие, относящееся к настоящему или к будущему	Past Indefinite / Continuous	Future-in-the-Past (would / could / might + V)
	– <i>If I were you, I would not trust him.</i> – Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы ему не доверял. – <i>If I knew his number, I might ring him up right now.</i> – Если бы я знал его номер, я мог бы ему позвонить прямо сейчас.		
III	Нереальное действие, относящееся к прошлому	Past Perfect / Perfect Continuous	Future-Perfect-in-the-Past (would / could / might + have + V3)
	– <i>If we had found him earlier, we would have saved his life.</i> – Если бы мы нашли его раньше, мы спасли бы ему жизнь. – <i>The presentation might have been better if she had felt more confident.</i> – Презентация могла бы быть лучше, если бы она чувствовала себя более уверенно.		

	Тип	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
	Смешанный тип	Past Perfect	Future-in-the-Past
		Past Indefinite	Future-Perfect-in-the-Past
	– <i>If you had prepared everything beforehand, we wouldn't be waiting for you now.</i> – Если бы вы подготовили все заранее, нам не пришлось бы вас ждать сейчас. – <i>If John were more competent, he could have been promoted long ago.</i> – Если бы Джон был более компетентным, его могли бы уже давно повысить.		

► Условные предложения могут также вводиться следующими союзами:

– unless (=if not): *Unless you start at once you will be late.* – Если вы не отправитесь тотчас же, вы опоздаете.

– as long as: *We are going to the beach tomorrow as long as it doesn't rain.* – Мы пойдем на пляж завтра, при условии если не будет дождя.

– on condition (that): *I'll lend you the money on condition you pay me back soon.* – Я дам тебе денег взаймы при условии, что ты мне их скоро вернешь.

– providing, provided (that): *You can camp here provided you leave no mess.* – Вы можете расположиться лагерем здесь в том случае, если не оставите после себя мусор.

– only if: *I will do it only if you promise not to tell anyone.* – Я сделаю это только в том случае, если ты пообещаешь никому не рассказывать.

– even if, even though: *You must take the exam tomorrow even if you are not ready.* – Ты должен сдавать экзамен завтра, даже если ты не готов.

– in case, in the case of, in the event that, in the event of: *I take a book to bed with me just in case I can't sleep.* – Я читаю на ночь какую-нибудь книгу, на тот случай если не смогу уснуть.

– supposing, suppose: *Supposing (= What if) she asks me where you are, what shall I say?* – Допустим, что она спросит, где ты, что мне сказать?

– otherwise: *Her father pays her tuition fees; otherwise she wouldn't be here.* – Ее отец оплачивает ее учебу, иначе ее здесь не было бы.

– or else: *We must be early or (else) we won't get a seat.* – Мы должны прийти рано, иначе не будет свободных мест.

– but for: *But for the rain (if it were not for the rain), we would have gone to the country yesterday.* — Если бы не дождь, мы поехали бы за город вчера.

● УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ ДЛЯ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ
НЕРЕАЛЬНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ:

1. После глагола *wish хотелось бы*, а также после выражения *If only если бы только*, в придаточном предложении используется:

- Past Indefinite / Continuous для обозначения настоящего времени: *I wish (If only) I knew where he is.* — Я бы хотела знать, где он сейчас. = Жаль, что я не знаю, где он сейчас. *I wish I were you.*
- Хотелось бы мне быть на вашем месте = Жаль, что я не на вашем месте.
- Past Perfect для обозначения прошедшего времени: *I wish (If only) I had not phoned him yesterday.* — Я бы хотел, чтобы я ему не звонил вчера. = Жаль, что я ему позвонил вчера. *I wish I could have helped you then.* — Если бы только я тогда смог вам помочь.
- Would с глаголом для обозначения будущего времени: *I wish (If only) they would come tomorrow.* — Мне бы хотелось, чтобы они приехали завтра. = Жаль, что они не приедут завтра.

Кроме того, *wish ... would ...* используется для выражения недовольства относительно существующего положения дел с пожеланием изменить его в будущем, хотя это и маловероятно: *I wish (If only) it would stop raining.* — Если бы только дождь прекратился. *I wish you would not keep interrupting me.* — Хотелось бы, чтобы вы меня не перебивали.

Выразить сожаление о том, что некоторое действие, скорее всего, не сможет осуществиться в будущем, можно также употребив в придаточном предложении глагол *could*. *I wish we could meet more often.* — Жаль, что мы не сможем встречаться чаще.

Обратите внимание, что нельзя использовать *would*, если подлежащие главного и придаточного предложений совпадают: *I wish I did / could do it tomorrow.* — Мне бы хотелось сделать это завтра.

2. После союзов *as if, as though как будто бы*, в придаточном предложении используется:

- Past Indefinite для обозначения настоящего и будущего времени: *He has been treated as if he were a criminal.* — К нему относились так, как будто он преступник.
- Past Perfect для обозначения прошедшего времени: *He looks as though he had been working without rest.* — Он выглядит так, как будто бы он работал без передышки.

3. Если в главном предложении содержатся выражения типа *It is (about / high) time (давно) пора*, то в придаточном предложении используется Past Indefinite или Past Continuous: *It is high time I was leaving.* — Мне давно пора уходить. *It is time you went to bed.* — Тебе пора идти спать (= *It's time to go to bed.* = *It's time for you to go to bed.*)

4. Выражение *had better* + инфинитив без частицы *to* лучше бы используется, чтобы дать совет или сказать, что было бы наилучшим в определенной ситуации: *We had better hurry up or we'll miss the train.* — Лучше бы нам поспешить, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд. *You had better not drink this water.* — Тебе лучше бы не пить эту воду.

Выражение *would rather (would sooner)* + инфинитив без частицы *to* *предпочитать* означает предпочтение: *I would rather stay indoors until the rain stops.* — Пока не закончится дождь, я лучше останусь в помещении.

Выражение *I would rather (would sooner) you did / had done smth.* употребляется, когда говорящий предпочитает, чтобы кто-то другой выполнил действие: *I'd rather you came with us.* — Я бы предпочла, чтобы ты пошел с нами. *Would you rather they hadn't been told anything?* — Ты бы предпочел, чтобы им ничего не сказали?

Сравните:

I would rather cook the dinner now. — Я бы предпочла приготовить обед сейчас.

I would rather you cooked the dinner now. — Я бы предпочла, чтобы ты приготовил обед сейчас.

Инверсия в условных предложениях

В условных предложениях возможна инверсия (обратный порядок слов), если в состав сказуемого входят глаголы *were*, *had*, *should*, *could*. В таких предложениях *if* опускается, а вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

– *Were I there (= If I were there), I would help them.* — Был бы я там, я бы помог им.

– *Had I not heard (= If I had not heard) about it before, I would not have believed you.* — Слышал бы я об этом раньше, я бы не поверил тебе.

– *Should you need (= If you should need) any help, give me a call.* — Если тебе вдруг понадобится помощь, позвони мне.

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. It's a beautiful house, and I'd buy it if I (*have / had*) the money, but I can't afford it.

2. If you (*will lose / lose*) your credit card, you have to inform the bank.
3. I hope that if I (*do / will do*) my best, they will give me a permanent contract after a few months.
4. If you (*were / had been*) in his shoes, what would you do?
5. I wish you (*attended / had attended*) the meeting yesterday.
6. Let me give you some advice. If you smoked less, you (*wouldn't feel / wouldn't have felt*) so tired.
7. Unless you (*don't send / send*) us all the documents, we won't be able to deliver you the goods.
8. Why didn't you phone? If I (*knew / had known*) you were coming, I would have met you at the airport.
9. She (*wouldn't have missed / wouldn't miss*) the deadline if she weren't so disorganized.
10. We are having a lovely time in Brighton. I wish you (*were / had been*) here.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Teachers are always right (*even if / only if*) they are wrong.
2. I would prefer a window seat (*in case / if*) it is possible.
3. I will bring you a blanket (*in case / unless*) it gets cold.
4. (*But for / If not*) your encouragement, I would not be where I am today.
5. I can lend you my car (*providing / supposing*) that you buy your own petrol.
6. You won't succeed (*unless / if*) you don't take a few risks.
7. My boss will give me a day off (*on condition / in case*) that I work on Sunday morning.
8. (*Provided / Suppose*) your mobile broke down on holiday, what would you do?
9. My mum always makes up a shopping list (*unless / in case*) she forgets what to buy at the supermarket.
10. (*But for / Otherwise*) one mistake, Berta would have got all the questions correct on the test.

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. We exchange goods only if you ... a receipt.

a. will produce	c. produce
b. produced	d. would produce
2. I wish I ... a senior staff member so that I can use the car park.

a. was	c. had been
b. were	d. would be

3. Unless you ... me alone, I'll call the police.
 - a. leave
 - b. will leave
 - c. won't leave
 - d. don't leave
4. But for the life jacket, he
 - a. would drown
 - b. would have drowned
 - c. had drowned
 - d. will drown
5. If he ... in time, he would have taken all necessary measures.
 - a. were warned
 - b. had warned
 - c. was warned
 - d. had been warned
6. They wish they ... the job to Mr. Crosby. Now they regret about it.
 - a. wouldn't give
 - b. didn't give
 - c. hadn't given
 - d. haven't given
7. I'm so annoyed about my car accident. If only I ... more careful!
 - a. were
 - b. would be
 - c. have been
 - d. had been
8. If the quality of the product hadn't been so bad, we
 - a. hadn't complained
 - b. wouldn't complain
 - c. wouldn't have complained
 - d. didn't complain
9. If I ... you, I'd ask a lawyer for some advice.
 - a. were
 - b. had been
 - c. would be
 - d. was
10. His face did not express anything as though he ... at all at hearing the news.
 - a. didn't be surprised
 - b. wouldn't be surprised
 - c. were not surprised
 - d. has not been surprised
11. If you ... goods on the Internet, they always ... you an e-mail confirmation.
 - a. order; will send
 - b. order; send
 - c. had ordered; would have sent
 - d. ordered; would send
12. The bank ... you money to set up a company unless you ... some kind of business plan.
 - a. won't lend; had
 - b. wouldn't lend; didn't have
 - c. won't lend; have
 - d. will lend; don't have
13. According to the timetable, if the train ... on time, we ... at 5.30.
 - a. leaves; will arrive
 - b. left; would arrive
 - c. would leave; arrived
 - d. had left; will arrive
14. If ... about their financial problems, I ... business with them.
 - a. I'd known; wouldn't have done
 - b. I'd know; didn't do
 - c. I knew; wouldn't have done
 - d. I'd have known; hadn't done

15. If today ... Sunday, we ... to go to work.

a. was; won't have	c. had been; would not have had
b. had been; would not have	d. were; would not have

■ IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в требуемой форме:

1. As a rule we (*not employ*) people unless they (*be*) experienced and eager to work hard.

2. If the motorcyclist (*wear*) a helmet, he (*survive*) the accident.

3. I don't know how to play baseball, but I'm sure that if I (*do*), I (*play*) a lot better than anyone in this awful team!

4. But for the delay in delivery we (*not have*) to pay damages.

5. Jean thinks that everyone likes her. If only she (*know*) what people say behind her back!

6. If I (*be*) you, I (*not waste*) time. I would learn foreign languages.

7. I wish you (*tell*) me about the test. I haven't done any revision.

8. If Graham (*not lose*) his watch, he (*not miss*) the plane.

9. I'd like to buy a car but I'm too young to drive. I wish I (*be*) three years older.

10. Suppose you (*see*) a ghost. What would you do?

11. I (*be*) back tomorrow unless there (*be*) a plane strike.

12. If the Managing Director (*not go*) on a business trip, he (*sign*) the contract, I'm sure. But now you'll have to wait for him to return.

13. I think if I (*obtain*) a Master of Business Administration degree, I (*improve*) my job prospects.

14. I wish the people next door (*not make*) so much noise. I can't hear myself think!

15. If our side (*be*) better prepared, we (*succeed*) in yesterday's talks.

16. It's quite simple really. If you (*take*) these tablets every day, then you (*lose*) weight. Just try and you'll see!

17. If you (*save*) some money, you (*not be*) so hard up now.

18. I've got a terrible headache. If only I (*not drink*) that wine.

19. We (*stop*) the meeting now if there (*be*) nothing else to discuss.

20. I wish the government (*do*) something about the pollution in the city.

21. If I (*be*) in your position, I (*persist*) in having more staff in your department.

22. If he (*take*) his job more seriously, he (*advance*) long ago.

23. If Bill (*not steal*) the car, he (*not be*) in prison now.

24. I think your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it (*come*), I'm sure I (*notice*) it.

25. I can't understand what he sees in her! If anyone (*treat*) me like that, I (*be*) extremely angry!

■ V. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. They treat their dog as though it (*were / had been*) a human being.
2. Bill kept on talking as if he (*hadn't heard / didn't hear*) a word I had said.
3. He acted as though he (*knew / had known*) me for a long time and put me at ease immediately.
4. Live every day as if it (*were going / had gone*) to be your last; because one day you're sure to be right.
5. When Molly came in from the downpour, she looked as if she (*took / had taken*) a shower with her clothes on.
6. If we want to catch the last train, it's time (*to leave / left*).
7. It's almost midnight! It's about time you (*were going / had gone*) home.
8. I think it's time for us (*talked / to talk*) about our relationship.
9. Isn't it time you (*took / to take*) this suit to the drycleaner's? It's ages since you had it cleaned.
10. Clive and Hilda have been engaged for over three years already. It's high time they (*got / get*) married!

■ VI. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в требуемой форме:

1. I would rather (*have*) one true friend than a million fake ones.
2. You had better (*take*) insect repellent if you are going to camp by the river.
3. I'd rather we (*not go*) to the barbecue tomorrow. The weather leaves much to be desired.
4. Would you rather (*be*) a lawyer or an economist?
5. The party was awesome. I would rather we (*stay*) a little longer.
6. We had better (*leave*) right away if we don't want to get stuck in a traffic jam.
7. I'd rather you (*get*) a taxi than walk — it's not safe in the streets at night.
8. I would rather (*not show*) my feelings in front of other people.
9. We had better (*not ring*) Marianne now. She may be putting her baby to bed.
10. I'd rather you (*stop*) asking me every time you have a problem.

■ VII. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Today has been the worst day of my life and I wish it (1) (*were / had been*) over! What I did was completely wrong. If only I (2) (*didn't shout / hadn't shouted*) at the referee! It was a stupid thing to do, especially with all my friends and family watching. If I (3) (*had kept / kept*) my temper

on the pitch, I (4) (*wouldn't have been sent off / wouldn't be sent off*) and we (5) (*could have won / could win*) the game. I realize that I had let my fans down and I wish I (6) (*would / could*) make it up to them. People say that I've set a bad example for younger players and I'm really sorry about that. I wish I (7) (*would be / were*) a better role model. But right now I wish that the press (8) (*will leave / would leave*) me in peace.

■ VIII. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме:

Adam is a music student. He rents a room from Mr. Day.

Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet? You're making an awful noise.

Adam: Well, if I (1) (*not practise*), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If you (2) (*play*) it in the daytime, I (3) (*not hear*) you because I'd be at work. If you (4) (*tell*) me about this trumpet when you first came here, I (5) (*not let*) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a nuisance. If you (6) (*not play*) so loud, it (7) (*not be*) so bad.

Adam: I'm sorry, but you can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr. Day: If I (8) (*realize*) a year ago what you were going to do, then I (9) (*throw*) you out long ago. If you go on making this noise at night, I (10) (*have*) to complain to your college.

■ IX. Дополните репортаж, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме:

Yesterday protesters against a new road managed to hold up work on the Oldbury bypass. Protest leader Alison Compton defended the action by members of the Green World group. "If we don't protest, soon there (1) (*be*) no countryside left," she told reporters. The bypass is now well behind schedule, and if the protesters (2) (*not hold up*) the work so often, it (3) (*open*) two months ago. "If these fields (4) (*disappear*), we'll never see them again," said Ms Compton. "Why can't we use public transport? If more people (5) (*travel*) on buses and trains, we wouldn't need new roads. If the motor car never (6) (*exist*), the world (7) (*be*) a more pleasant place today."

But many people in Oldbury want their new bypass. "If they (8) (*not build*) it soon, the traffic jams in the town (9) (*get*) worse," said Asif Mohammed, whose house is beside the busy A34. "We just can't leave things as they are. If things remained the same, people's health (10) (*suffer*) even more from all the pollution here. It's terrible. If we (11) (*not get*)

the traffic out of the town. I (12) (*go*) mad. If I (13) (*know*) earlier how bad this problem would get, I (14) (*move*) out years ago. But now it has become impossible to sell this house because of the traffic. The government waited too long. If they (15) (*do*) something earlier, there (16) (*be*) less traffic today.”

And the protest is making the new road even more expensive. “If this (17) (*go*) on, there (18) (*not be*) enough money left to finish the road,” says the Transport Minister.

■ *Х. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:*

1. I wish the weather isn't so dreadful today.
2. What you would do if you lived here all the time, as we do?
3. If I had been you, I'd try to follow the advice of your parents.
4. I wouldn't leave my last job if the wages had been better.
5. This pie would taste better if you would add more sugar in it.
6. I wish you didn't slam the door when you come in. It makes me angry.
7. If I hadn't have to go, I'd be happy to stay for a chat.
8. I'll make some remarks if I were in charge of this project.
9. If only the children can participate in this competition.
10. I'd have told you the way this puzzle is being solved if I knew it, but I am afraid I don't.

1.12. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Неличные формы глагола не имеют лица, числа, времени и наклонения. К неличным формам глагола относятся: инфинитив, причастия и герундий. Каждая неличная форма обладает, помимо свойств глагола, свойствами какой-либо другой части речи. Например, инфинитив и герундий обладают свойствами глагола, а также некоторыми свойствами имени существительного, а причастия I и II – некоторыми свойствами прилагательного. Неличные формы глагола не употребляются в функции простого глагольного сказуемого.

● Инфинитив

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа, ни реального времени осуществления называемого действия. Внешним признаком инфинитива является частица *to*.

Инфинитив употребляется:

1. в структурах глагол + инфинитив. глагол + дополнение + инфинитив: *I decided to offer him a lift. Her desire was to stay alone. I expect him to arrive tomorrow.*

2. в структуре be + прилагательное + инфинитив: *This car isn't safe to drive. It is boring to do the same thing every day. He was glad to finish school.*

3. в структуре It + be + прилагательное + *of/ for* + сущ./ местоим. + инфинитив: *It was stupid of them to leave their bicycles outside. It won't be necessary for him to report to the police.*

4. после *too* и *enough*:

– *too* + прилагательное / наречие + инфинитив: *She is too young to get married.*

– прилагательное / наречие + *enough* + инфинитив: *I am old enough to travel by myself.*

– *enough* + существительное + инфинитив: *He doesn't have enough money to live on.*

5. после относительных местоимений *who, what, which, where, when, how, whether* (кроме *why*): *I found out where to buy fruit cheaper. He couldn't remember whether to turn left or right. Но: *I don't know why I am here.**

6. после местоимений *somebody, anyone, nothing, a lot* и т. п.: *I have something to tell you. There was no one to turn to.*

7. после слова *only* (только), которое помогает выразить удивление либо неудовлетворение каким-либо событием или результатом: *We arrived at the airport only to find that our flight had been cancelled.*

8. после порядковых числительных (*the first, the second* и др.), после прилагательных в превосходной степени (*the best* и др.), а также после слов *next, last, only*: *He is always the first to come and the last to leave. I was the only one to notice it.*

9. в некоторых устойчивых и идиоматических выражениях:

to be honest — честно говоря

to begin with — для начала

to cut a long story short — короче говоря

to put it another way — другими словами

to tell the truth — по правде сказать

to be able to — быть способным

to be about to — собираться

to be going to — намереваться

to be supposed to — быть обязанным

used to — бывало, раньше

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Инфинитив может употребляться в сочетании с некоторыми прилагательными (*difficult, easy, hard, nice* и др.) в особой конструкции, в которой подлежащее предложения на самом деле является логическим дополнением инфинитива: *He is hard to please. The problem is impossible to solve.*

В таких предложениях после инфинитива нельзя употреблять местоимение в объектном падеже: *She is nice to look at her* (подлежащее *she* является логическим дополнением инфинитива *to look at*). Сравните: *It is nice to look at her.*

✓ В конце предложения частица *to* иногда употребляется без инфинитива во избежание повторения одного и того же глагола в одном предложении, а также если значение инфинитива понятно из контекста: *He wanted to go but he wasn't able to. "Would you like to come with us?" "Yes, I'd love to."*

► **Частица *to* перед инфинитивом не употребляется в следующих случаях:**

1. после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (кроме *have to, be to, ought to*): *I will do it. He can speak English.* Но: *She has to solve problems every day.*

2. после глагола *need* (нужно), если он является модальным глаголом (отрицательную и вопросительную форму образует без помощи вспомогательного глагола): *You needn't worry. Need I go on?*

Если отрицательная или вопросительная форма глагола *need* образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов (*do, does, did*), после *need* всегда стоит частица *to*. В утвердительных предложениях глагол *need* также употребляется с частицей *to*: *I didn't need to pay the bill. Why do you need to eat vegetables every day? We need to have a serious talk.*

3. после глаголов *make* (заставлять), *have* (просить), *let* (позволять): *Let me use your phone. Mother made him eat the soup. I'll have someone drive you home.* Но: *I was made to stay overtime.*

4. в обороте «Сложное дополнение» после глаголов *see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel*: *I saw him leave his office at 6.* Но: *He was seen to leave his office at 6.*

5. после выражений *had better* (лучше бы), *would rather, would sooner* (предпочитать): *You had better do the job at once. I would rather go home.*

6. Если в предложении стоят рядом два инфинитива, соединенные союзами *and, or, but, except, than, rather than*, *to* частица *to* перед вторым из них обычно опускается: *She asked me to go and buy some sugar. I could not but smile. You have nothing to do except wait. He preferred to pay the fine rather than go to prison.*

7. после вопросительных слов *Why* (Зачем, С какой стати) или *Why not* (Почему бы не): *Why get upset about little things? Why not help him?*

Примечание:

После глагола *help* инфинитив может употребляться как с частицей *to*, так и без нее. В разговорной речи более распространен вариант без *to*: *Will you help me (to) find my glasses?*

Формы инфинитива:

Инфинитив	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	<i>to write</i>	<i>to be written</i>
Continuous	<i>to be writing</i>	—
Perfect	<i>to have written</i>	<i>to have been written</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been writing</i>	—

Инфинитив в форме *Indefinite* обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого, либо относится к будущему: *I was glad to study at this school.* — Я была рада учиться в этой школе. *I don't like to be asked questions.* — Я не люблю,

когда мне задают вопросы. *I hope to see you soon.* — Я надеюсь, что скоро встречу тебя.

Инфинитив в форме Continuous обозначает длительное действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого: *He must be sleeping now.* — Он, должно быть, сейчас спит.

Инфинитив в форме Perfect обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *I am glad to have helped you.* — Я рада, что помогла вам. *He is said to have been brought up by his father.* — Говорят, что его воспитывал отец.

Обратите внимание, что инфинитив в форме Perfect после глаголов expect, hope, intend, mean в Past Indefinite используется для обозначения действия, которое вопреки намерению или ожиданию, не совершилось: *I meant to have told them everything.* — Я собирался все им рассказать (но не рассказал).

Инфинитив в форме Perfect Continuous обозначает длительное действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *He is known to have been working at this problem for many years.* — Известно, что он работает над этой проблемой много лет.

Оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом (Сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива.

подлежащее +	сказуемое (в действит. залоге)	+	дополнение (сущ. / местоим.)	+	инфинитив

Конструкция «Сложное дополнение» употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами:

1. чувственного восприятия: see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*): *I saw him open the door and leave.* — Я видел, как он открыл дверь и вышел.

2. умственной деятельности: know, think, believe, expect и др.: *I know her to be an experienced teacher.* — Я знаю, что она опытный учитель.

3. чувств: like, love, hate и др.: *We like our products to be in demand.* — Нам нравится, когда наши товары пользуются спросом.

4. желания: want, wish, would like и др.: *I want the book to be returned tomorrow.* — Я хочу, чтобы книгу вернули завтра.

5. побуждения: make, have, let (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*); order, ask, say, tell, request и др.: *The doctor told the patient to stay in bed.* — Доктор велел пациенту оставаться в постели. *Let me rewrite this exercise.* — Разрешите мне переписать это упражнение.

Оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»

Конструкция «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом (Сложное подлежащее)» представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже, выполняющего в предложении функцию подлежащего, с инфинитивом, который стоит после сказуемого.

подлежащее (сущ. / местоим.)	+	сказуемое	+	инфинитив

Конструкция «Сложное подлежащее» употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено:

1. глаголами *say, report, think, believe, consider, suppose, expect, know, see, hear* и др. в страдательном залоге: *He is said to be very ill.* — Говорят, что он очень болен. *She was heard to have been crying all night.* — Было слышно, как она плакала всю ночь.

2. глаголами *seem, appear, turn out, prove, happen, chance* в действительном залоге: *She seems to be sleeping now.* — Кажется, что она сейчас спит. *He turned out to know everything.* — Оказалось, что он все знает. *I chanced to be passing by.* — Я случайно проходил мимо.

3. сочетанием глагола *be* с прилагательным *likely, sure, certain* и др.: *They are unlikely to come to the meeting.* — Вряд ли они придут на собрание. *She is sure to be asked about it.* — Ее обязательно об этом спросят.

Оборот «Инфинитив с предлогом *for*»

В состав данного инфинитивного оборота входит предлог *for*, существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже и инфинитив.

<i>for</i> + существительное / местоимение + инфинитив

Оборот «Инфинитив с предлогом *for*» употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. когда инфинитив указывает на цель действия: *He opened the door for the girl to come in.* — Он открыл дверь, чтобы девушка вошла.

2. после глаголов *wait, arrange, pay* и др.: *We are waiting for Mr Sandy to come.* — Мы ждем, когда придет мистер Сэнди.

3. после существительных *time, thing, mistake, plan, problem, suggestion* и др.: *It's high time for you to sell that old car.* — Тебе давно пора продать ту старую машину.

4. после местоимений *somebody, nobody, something, nothing*: *There's nothing else for her to add.* — Ей больше нечего добавить.

5. после прилагательных good, easy, important, necessary, impossible, useful и др.: *It's easy for you to say so.* — Вам легко это говорить.

6. после наречий too и enough: *The noise was too loud for me to sleep.* — Звук был слишком громким, чтобы я мог уснуть.

■ I. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо:

1. I would sooner ... read a timetable or a catalogue than nothing at all.
2. You don't need ... bring me any gift, you are a gift yourself!
3. We had the waiter ... bring us the dessert.
4. They were seen ... climb through the window.
5. We hurried to the railway station only ... find that the train had left.
6. What is in the letter? Why won't you let me ... read it?
7. Craig couldn't persuade Nina ... go out with him.
8. It will cost you a lot to go by plane, why not ... go by bus?
9. He didn't dare ... argue with his boss.
10. That programme was funny. It made me ... laugh.
11. I didn't mean my suggestion ... be taken seriously.
12. It's cold. You'd better ... wear a coat.
13. ... be a highly qualified specialist you need many skills.
14. There is nothing for you ... do but ... consult with the tax lawyer.
15. I will do all I can ... help you.
16. Why ... try ... persuade her? It's pointless.
17. I could never ... defeat him, even if I wanted ...
18. It's very difficult ... find a place ... park in the city center.
19. She had nothing ... do except ... hang around the house and ... watch television.
20. Before we can ... decide where ... buy the equipment, we need ... carry out market research.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Let's watch the parade ... past.
 - a. to go
 - b. to be going
 - c. be gone
 - d. go
2. There is no even a chance for him ...
 - a. to promote
 - b. to be promoted
 - c. to be promoting
 - d. to have been promoted
3. Adam seems ... even harder these days.
 - a. to study
 - b. to be studying
 - c. to have been studied
 - d. to be studied
4. I am proud ... an opportunity of working on your staff.
 - a. to have given
 - b. to give
 - c. to have been given
 - d. to be giving

5. Rita saw Michael ... down the steps.
 - a. fall
 - b. to be falling
 - c. to fall
 - d. to be fallen
6. I decided ... him a lift.
 - a. to offer
 - b. to be offering
 - c. to have offered
 - d. to be offered
7. Gen prefers ... about her personal life at all.
 - a. to not talk
 - b. do not talk
 - c. not to talk
 - d. not talk
8. All tests must ... and run under the same conditions.
 - a. standardize
 - b. to be standardized
 - c. have standardized
 - d. be standardized
9. I expected ... at the station, but I wasn't.
 - a. to be met
 - b. to have been met
 - c. to meet
 - d. to have met
10. She pretended ... me when I passed by.
 - a. to not notice
 - b. not to be noticed
 - c. to not have been noticed
 - d. not to have noticed
11. The computer program appears ... a bug in it.
 - a. to have
 - b. to had had
 - c. have
 - d. to having
12. Although Marcia hopes ... to Mark's birthday party, it is unlikely that she will be.
 - a. to invite
 - b. to have invited
 - c. to be invited
 - d. to have been invited
13. It's difficult to know how much luggage ... with you.
 - a. to take
 - b. to be taking
 - c. to be taken
 - d. take
14. The shop provides baskets for the customers ... their purchases in.
 - a. to put
 - b. to have put
 - c. to be putting
 - d. put
15. The Board of Directors seem ... the proposal for more than an hour.
 - a. to negotiate
 - b. to be negotiating
 - c. to have negotiated
 - d. to have been negotiating
16. It's a great mistake ... a holiday now and then.
 - a. not to take
 - b. to not take
 - c. not take
 - d. not to taking
17. The object of the game is ... the most points.
 - a. score
 - b. be scoring
 - c. to be scored
 - d. to score
18. I found my keys only ... them again.
 - a. to have lost
 - b. to lose
 - c. to be lost
 - d. to be losing

19. It's a pity I missed that programme. I'd like ... it.

a. to see	c. to have seen
b. see	d. to be seeing

20. Annabelle got the porter ... up her luggage and wasn't sure how much ... him.

a. bring; tip	c. to be brought; to be tipping
b. to bring; to tip	d. be bringing; be tipped

■ III. Дополните диалог, вставьте частицу *to* перед инфинитивом там, где это необходимо:

Matthew and Emma are at the railway station. Emma is going away for the weekend.

Matthew: Are you sure you'll (1) ... be all right?

Emma: Yes, of course. I'm not a child. I can manage (2) ... look after myself.

Matthew: OK, sorry.

Emma: Some friends have invited me (3) ... visit them. I'm not going to the North Pole.

Matthew: It'll be nice for you (4) ... see your old friends again. I just know you're going (5) ... have lots of fun. Let me (6) ... buy you a magazine (7) ... read on the train.

Emma: I can't (8) ... read when I'm travelling. It makes me (9) ... feel sick, even in a train. I'd rather just (10) ... look out of the window.

Matthew: OK. Well, you'd better (11) ... get in. I think it's about (12) ... leave. Oh, did I remind you (13) ... change at York?

Emma: Yes, Matthew, you did. Don't worry, I won't (14) ... forget. I know perfectly well how (15) ... get there.

■ IV. Дополните диалог, используя инфинитив в подходящей форме. Обратите внимание на употребление частицы *to*:

Sally: Hello, Max. I see you managed (1) (*find*) the way to my house?

Max: Yes, in the end. It's a bit complicated, isn't it?

Sally: Well you're here now. Do you want (2) (*hang*) your coat up?

Max: Thank you.

Sally: I'm glad you decided (3) (*come*) to our party. Everyone seems (4) (*have*) a good time. We tend (5) (*invite*) lots of people to our parties.

Max: Is Tom here?

Sally: No, he couldn't (6) (*come*). He'd already made an arrangement (7) (*take*) somebody somewhere in his taxi.

Max: And Rita?

Sally: Er, she was here, but she appears (8) (*leave*) early. I don't know where she's gone. She was with someone.

■ V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя конструкцию «Сложное дополнение»:

1. He let (*they / to go*).
2. I would like (*you / to be*) more attentive.
3. Everyone hates (*the keys / to lose*).
4. My daughter promised (*I / to arrive*) home on time.
5. Did you see (*she / to leave*) the building?
6. Nobody expected (*they / to come back*) so soon.
7. The pills the doctor prescribed made (*he / to feel*) much better.
8. The teacher wanted (*we / to learn*) that poem by heart.
9. I noticed (*she / to watch*) me from an upstairs window.
10. Kitty married a Japanese! You can't expect (*I / to believe*) that.

■ VI. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. My parents let me decide on my own.
2. Melinda got Mike to wash her car.
3. I took a taxi so as not to be late.
4. The questions to be answered are on page 17.
5. To be or not to be — that is a question.
6. He is said to have taken it for granted.
7. I returned home only to find that the kitchen was a mess.
8. She appears to be reading my mind.
9. This box is too heavy to be carried by one person.
10. It's impossible for me to do two things at the same time.
11. It is hard to be treated in such a manner.
12. The instructions on this package are simple to follow.
13. I want you to pay more attention to the new rules of enrollment.
14. It isn't safe for children to play on ladders.
15. The school-leaver is too poorly prepared to consider admitting him to the university.
16. Finding Harriet's house turned out to be more difficult than we had expected.
17. She doesn't seem to get on very well with her classmates.
18. We expect the passing marks to increase by at least 20 points.
19. Tina will be here at six p.m. Her boss let her leave work earlier.
20. The person I spoke to didn't appear to know anything about the company's products.

■ VII. В некоторых предложениях содержатся ошибки. Найдите и исправьте их:

1. Understand others first, then seek to be understanding.
2. He got me to promise to not tell anyone what I saw.

3. Would it be seemed rude to turn down the invitation?
4. How can I help my children not worry about their exams?
5. It's important of you to finish the course and get a qualification.
6. The peace talks likely to last several weeks.
7. I'd rather not venture out in pouring rain if I don't have!
8. A ride on a London double-decker is the best way to be seeing the city.
9. I had Nina to clean up her bedroom before I let her go out to play.
10. Let's not waste an opportunity to gain work experience.
11. Several people are reported to have injured in the explosion.
12. It was rude of your husband do not shake hands with me.
13. When we got there, there was no line but the door guy made us wait to go in.
14. She wanted to lend me some money but I wouldn't let her to.
15. I was never afraid of failure, for I would sooner fail than not to be among the best.
16. Snow day is a day on which heavy snow makes it impossible for children go to school.
17. Karen told me how to turn on the heating as I didn't know how to be doing it.
18. It was a marvellous experience to have visited the Grand Canyon.
19. A shop assistant noticed a woman try to leave the store having made no attempt to pay for the goods.
20. I managed to get good results in my exams, even though I went out four times a week when I was supposed to be revised.

● Причастия

Причастия — это неличные формы глагола, обладающие свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия и соответствующие формам причастия и деепричастия в русском языке. Причастия в английском языке бывают двух видов — причастие I и причастие II.

Формы причастия I:

Причастие I	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	<i>building</i>	<i>being built</i>
Perfect	<i>having built</i>	<i>having been built</i>

Причастие I в форме Indefinite обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого:

I don't want to waste time arguing with you. — Я не хочу тратить время на то, чтобы спорить с тобой. *Make sure that your post is relevant to the topic being discussed.* — Убедитесь, что ваше сообщение относится к обсуждаемой теме.

Причастие I в форме Perfect обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *Having read the book I returned it to the library.* — Прочитав книгу, я вернул ее в библиотеку. *Having been sent to the wrong address the letter did not reach him.* — Так как письмо было послано по неверному адресу, он не дошло до него.

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Причастие I в форме Indefinite, образованное от глаголов *arrive, close, come, enter, hear, leave, look, open, see, seize, turn* и др., может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого, если оба действия совершаются непосредственно одно за другим: *Coming home, I phoned my parents.* — Придя домой, я позвонил родителям. *Hearing the news, I ran to tell it to everybody.* — Услышав новости, я побежал всем их рассказывать. *Receiving the telegram, he rang up the director.* — Получив телеграмму, он позвонил директору.

✓ Причастие I в форме Indefinite от глагола *be* не используется в функции обстоятельства времени: *When (I was) a child, I liked to sleep a lot.* — Когда я был ребенком, я любил много спать. Сравните: *Being tired (as he was tired), he sat down to have a rest.* — Будучи уставшим, он присел отдохнуть.

✓ Причастие I в форме Perfect не употребляется в функции определения. Русское причастие прошедшего времени с суффиксом *-вш-* переводится на английский язык придаточным предложением: *The sportsman who had run the first won the competition.* — Спортсмен, прибежавший первым, выиграл соревнование.

Оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием I»

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием I (Сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия настоящего времени.

подлежащее +	сказуемое (в действит. залоге)	+	дополнение (сущ. / местоим.)	+	причастие I

Конструкция «Сложное дополнение с причастием I» обозначает, что дополнение выполняет действие, выраженное причастием I. Этот оборот используется в том случае, когда нужно подчеркнуть, что действие, выраженное причастием, не завершено и протекает в момент речи.

Конструкция «Сложное дополнение с причастием I» употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено:

1. глаголами чувственного восприятия: *feel, hear, notice, observe, see, smell, watch*: *I heard them talking to the manager.* — Я слышал, как они разговаривали с менеджером. *I saw the car being repaired.* — Я видел, как машину ремонтировали.

2. глаголами *find, get, have, keep, leave, set*: *I found her crying bitterly.* — Я увидел, что она горько плакала. *He often keeps his clients waiting.* — Он часто заставляет своих клиентов ждать.

■ *Примечание:*

✓ В конструкции «Сложное дополнение» с глаголами чувственного восприятия, помимо причастия I, может употребляться и инфинитив (без частицы *to*). Причастие I употребляется для указания на длительное действие, а инфинитив используется для обозначения однократного, законченного действия.

Сравните:

I saw him crossing the street. — Я видел, как он переходил улицу.

I saw him cross the street. — Я видел, как он перешел улицу.

Оборот «Именительный падеж с причастием I»

Конструкция «Именительный падеж с причастием I (Сложное подлежащее)» представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже, выполняющего в предложении функцию подлежащего, с причастием I, которое стоит после сказуемого.

подлежащее (сущ. / местоим.) + сказуемое + причастие I

Конструкция «Сложное подлежащее с причастием I» в основном употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами *catch, consider, find, hear, keep, leave, notice, observe, see* и др. в форме страдательного залога: *They were heard quarrelling in the kitchen.* — Слышали, как они ссорились на кухне. *He was caught cheating in the exam.* — Его застали за списыванием (списывающим) на экзамене.

Причастие II соответствует третьей основной форме глагола, имеет одну неизменяемую форму со страдательным значением и обозначает законченное действие, которое испытывает на себе лицо или предмет: *The letter written by William was on the table.* — Письмо, написанное Вильямом, лежало на столе. *I am disappointed at the result of the game.* — Я разочарован результатом игры.

Сравните употребление причастия I и причастия II:

✓ Причастие I (*Indefinite Active*) обозначает действие, которое выполняет лицо или предмет, а причастие II — действие, направленное на лицо или предмет: *Don't tell children frightening stories.* — Не рассказывай детям пугающие истории. *Only the owner can calm the frightened horse.* — Только хозяин может успокоить испуганную лошадь. *I have some shocking news.* — У меня шокирующие новости. *You will be shocked when you see this.* — Ты будешь шокирован, когда увидишь это.

✓ Причастие II употребляется для выражения пассивного действия, совершившегося в прошлом, в то время как причастие I в форме *Indefinite Passive* употребляется для выражения пассивного действия, совершающегося в настоящий момент или период времени: *The large structure built in our street is a new business centre.* — Большое здание, построенное на нашей улице, это новый бизнес-центр. *The large structure being built in our street is a new business centre.* — Большое здание, строящееся на нашей улице, это новый бизнес-центр.

✓ В функции обстоятельства вместо причастия II может употребляться причастие I в форме *Perfect Passive*. Так как обе формы обозначают пассивное действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого, смысловой разницы между ними нет: *Kept (= Having been kept) without water for a long time, the flowers faded.* — Так как цветы долгое время были без воды, они увяли.

Оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием II»

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием II (Сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия II.

подлежащее	+	сказуемое (в действит. залоге)	+	дополнение (сущ. / местоим.)	+	причастие II

Конструкция «Сложное дополнение с причастием II» указывает, что дополнение подвергается действию, выраженному причастием II. Употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено:

1. глаголами чувственного восприятия, желания, чувств и некоторыми другими (*consider, feel, find, hate, hear, like, leave, love, notice, prefer, see, want, watch, would like*): *I heard his name mentioned.* — Я слышал, как его имя называли. *He left the work unfinished.* — Он оставил работу незаконченной.

2. глаголами побуждения *have* и *get* в значении «сделать так, чтобы», «добиться, чтобы». Эта конструкция строится по форму-

ле: have (get) something done и означает, что действие, выраженное причастием II, совершается не лицом, обозначенным подлежащим, а кем-то другим для него или вместо него: *I want to have my photo taken.* — Я хочу сфотографироваться. *He got his hair cut yesterday.* — Он вчера постригся (его постригли).

Эта конструкция также может употребляться для обозначения неожиданного и неприятного действия: *We had all our money stolen.* — У нас украли все деньги. *I got my nose broken in a fight.* — Мне сломали нос во время драки.

Примечание:

✓ Когда нужно указать на человека, который является исполнителем действия, после глаголов have и get используется конструкция «Сложное дополнение с инфинитивом» (have somebody do something, get somebody to do something). Сравните: *She had the tailor take up her skirt.* = *She got the tailor to take up her skirt.* — Она попросила портниху укоротить юбку. *She had her skirt taken up.* — Ей укоротили юбку.

Оборот «Именительный падеж с причастием II»

Конструкция «Именительный падеж с причастием II (Сложное подлежащее)» представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже, выполняющего в предложении функцию подлежащего, с причастием II, которое стоит после сказуемого.

подлежащее (сущ. / местоим.) + сказуемое + причастие II

Конструкция «Сложное подлежащее с причастием II» в основном употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами catch, consider, find, hear, keep, leave, notice, observe, see и др. в форме страдательного залога: *The dogs were found locked in a shed.* — Собак нашли запертыми в сарае.

Независимый причастный оборот

В независимом причастном обороте причастие имеет собственное подлежащее, не связанное с подлежащим главного предложения. В зависимости от контекста, независимый причастный оборот переводится на русский язык:

— придаточным предложением с союзами *так как, поскольку, после того как* и др.: *All the money having been spent, he started looking for work.* — После того, как все деньги были потрачены, он начал

искать работу. *His work finished, he went home.* — Когда его работа была закончена, он пошел домой.

— самостоятельным предложением с одним из сочинительных союзов *причем, при этом, а* и др.: *Michael entered the house, his heart beating fast.* — Майкл вошел в дом, а его сердце сильно билось. *He was sitting still with his eyes closed.* — Он сидел неподвижно, и глаза его были закрыты.

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I like listening to the rhythm of the (*falling / fallen*) rain.
2. The (*forbidding / forbidden*) fruit is sweetest.
3. I had a (*terrifying / terrified*) nightmare last night.
4. Teachers were (*impressing / impressed*) by Clive's ability and enthusiasm.
5. I hate the food at that restaurant. It's absolutely (*disgusting / disgusted*).
6. He's such a (*bored / boring*) guy. He only ever talks about himself.
7. No one knew what would happen next. We were all (*intriguing / intrigued*).
8. Wikipedia (*launching / launched*) in 2001 is one of the great Internet successes.
9. English grammar can be very (*confusing / confused*) sometimes.
10. She gets really (*frustrating / frustrated*) when she can't solve a problem.
11. It's really (*annoying / annoyed*) when people push in front of you in a queue, isn't it?
12. I felt very (*embarrassing / embarrassed*). Everyone was looking at me and I went bright red.
13. We were all (*horrifying / horrified*) when we heard about the accident.
14. I always find it (*fascinating / fascinated*) to see what people looked like as children.
15. A specially designed dress will help you look (*amazing / amazed*) at the ceremony.
16. I was looking forward to that film, but it was a load of rubbish. I was really (*disappointing / disappointed*).
17. Mrs Blank is a wonderful teacher. She is always (*encouraging / encouraged*) in her attitude towards the pupils.
18. My job is extremely (*tiring / tired*). At the end of each day I'm absolutely (*exhausting / exhausted*).
19. She is an (*interesting / interested*) writer, and I'm very (*interesting / interested*) in the subjects that she writes about.

20. Have you heard the (*surprising / surprised*) news about Bella and Victor getting married? ~ Yes, I was absolutely (*astonishing / astonished*) when I learnt about it.

■ II. Дополните диалог, образовав причастие I или причастие II от глагола в скобках:

Tessa Hi, Laura. How's it going?

Laura Everything's fine. And how are things with you?

Tessa Up and down. I'm a little bit (1. *worry*) – my husband is going to give up his job.

Laura I'm (2. *surprise*) to hear it. I thought he had a good job. What's the problem?

Tessa He says he's (3. *bore*) with his present job. He wants something more (4. *stimulate*) and (5. *reward*).

Laura Hey, my job is not (6. *excite*) either, but that's no reason to quit.

Tessa I think he's quitting for another reason. He didn't get the promotion he wanted and I think that he's really (7. *disappoint*).

Laura That's probably the real reason. He works hard and his boss is very (8. *please*) with his work, so he deserves a promotion.

Tessa Well, I hope he'll change his mind. It's difficult to find (9. *satisfy*) work with a good salary.

Laura Cheer up. Don't feel so (10. *depress*). There are plenty of other jobs.

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The people ... in the street gave very different opinions.

a. questioning	c. being questioning
b. questioned	d. having questioned

2. They got into an argument with the man ... upstairs.

a. living	c. having lived
b. being lived	d. having been lived

3. Not ... what do to, I telephoned the police.

a. known	c. having knowing
b. knowing	d. having known

4. The state of economy is really ... at the moment.

a. worrying	c. being worried
b. worried	d. being worrying

5. ... my entrance exams, I started working.

a. Failed	c. Having failed
b. Failing	d. Having been failed

6. All afternoon Molly lay in a hammock ... a magazine.
 - a. read
 - b. being read
 - c. having reading
 - d. reading
7. ... all their money on a new car, they couldn't afford a holiday.
 - a. Spent
 - b. Spending
 - c. Having spent
 - d. Having been spent
8. ... out after his long walk, he went straight to bed.
 - a. Tired
 - b. Tiring
 - c. Being tiring
 - d. Having tired
9. ... a note from her purse, she slammed it down on the counter.
 - a. Taken
 - b. Being taken
 - c. Having taking
 - d. Taking
10. ... for an hour, the concert started at eight o'clock.
 - a. Having delayed
 - b. Having been delayed
 - c. Being delayed
 - d. Delaying
11. I watched the match because I knew some of the people
 - a. played
 - b. having played
 - c. playing
 - d. being playing
12. Most of the people ... to the party didn't turn up.
 - a. invited
 - b. having invited
 - c. inviting
 - d. being invited
13. ... his book he looked around for something else to read.
 - a. Being finished
 - b. Finishing
 - c. Finished
 - d. Having finished
14. The little girl laughed happily ... her hands with joy.
 - a. clapping
 - b. having clapping
 - c. being clapped
 - d. clapped
15. Although ..., it was preferred that workers should not smoke inside.
 - a. allowing
 - b. allowed
 - c. being allowed
 - d. having allowed
16. ... the test results yet, the doctor couldn't make a diagnosis.
 - a. Not seen
 - b. Not seeing
 - c. Not having seen
 - d. Not being seen
17. ... in his work he didn't pay any attention to the ... telephone.
 - a. Involved; rung
 - b. Involving; ring
 - c. Being involved; ringing
 - d. Having involved; rung
18. ... hard all day she felt
 - a. Working; exhausting
 - b. Worked; exhausted
 - c. Being worked; exhausting
 - d. Having worked; exhausted
19. With Peter ... in Glasgow, and Lucy ... most of the week, the house seems pretty empty.
 - a. working; travelling
 - b. worked; travelled
 - c. being worked; being travelled
 - d. having worked; having travelled

20. ... the news she was so ... that she didn't know what to do.

a. Learning; shocking	c. Learnt; shocked
b. Learning; shocked	d. Having learnt; shocking

■ IV. Раскройте скобки, употребите глагол в форме инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to), причастия I или причастия II:

1. He went to work today (*not wear*) a tie.
2. Have you ever heard a nightingale (*sing*)?
3. We asked the doorman (*let*) us in.
4. (*Know*) her pretty well, I realized something was wrong.
5. I saw the loggers (*cut*) the tree down. It didn't take long.
6. I saw a woman (*cry*). She was in a terrible state.
7. On the beach I noticed small children (*build*) sand castles.
8. There was panic. I heard some people (*shout*).
9. It was Pam who broke the plate. I saw her (*knock*) it off the table with her elbow.
10. (*Be*) unable to help in any other way I gave her some money.
11. There were two parcels (*leave*) on the doorstep.
12. (*Do*) every day this exercise will help (*strengthen*) your leg muscles.
13. (*Take*) daily, vitamin pills can (*improve*) your health.
14. Crowds of people gathered at the airport, (*hope*) to see Madonna (*arrive*).
15. Once (*open*), the contents should be (*consume*) within three days.
16. We'll have (*get*) the car (*repair*) before Sunday.
17. I could (*hear*) an alarm clock (*ring*). It went on and on.
18. (*Not know*) the language, I tried (*make*) myself (*understand*) using signs and gestures.
19. I found him (*sit*) at the table (*cover*) with papers.
20. We had (*stand*) in a queue (*wait*) for the bank (*open*).

■ V. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. We must have the copy machine repaired.
2. Although feeling tired, Adrian didn't want to go to bed.
3. The work being finished, everybody left.
4. He lived alone, forgotten by everybody.
5. The participants having nothing more to say, the meeting was closed.
6. I was annoyed by the way she spoke to me.
7. The sun having risen, they continued their way.
8. Rescuers are still working in the ruins of the collapsed hotel.

9. Having spent all his money, Daniel couldn't afford a new jacket.
10. The USA is rich in mineral resources, the main being iron, coal and oil.
11. I had my wallet stolen in the supermarket.
12. He managed to get the DVD player working again.
13. When stored in a fridge the juice will keep for several days.
14. My sister wants to have her ears pierced.
15. We noticed some man trying to open the doors of all the cars parked in the street.

■ VI. В некоторых предложениях содержатся ошибки. Найдите и исправьте их:

1. We watched a cat to be chasing a mouse.
2. It is easier said than done.
3. The boy having fallen off his bicycle broke his arm.
4. I tripped up on the pavement having hurt my knee.
5. I don't want to stay out here being biting by insects.
6. No action has been taken regarded your complaint.
7. The teacher caught a student cheating in the exam.
8. I'd like to have these pages been photocopied.
9. There is a grown number of women in the government.
10. Trees falling in the storm have already been removed.
11. The mobile phone enables me keeping in touch with the office.
12. He had his driving licence taken away by the police officer.
13. They left the restaurant, having been spent two hours over lunch.
14. All those selecting for a second interview, please follow me.
15. Closing her book with a sigh, she got up to make herself a cup of coffee.
16. The company wasted millions of pounds being invested in out-of-date technology.
17. I can't add up and I can't remember numbers. I find mathematics really confused.
18. Although having covered by insurance, Martin was annoyed about the accident.
19. If applying to the face and arms the cream will protect them from the sun.
20. The police search for the person who stole the money being collected for a woman battling cancer.

Герундий — это неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и обладающая свойствами как существительного, так и глагола. Соответствующей формы в русском языке нет.

► Герундий употребляется после следующих глаголов:

<i>to admit (to)</i> — признавать	<i>to imagine</i> — представлять себе
<i>to adore</i> — обожать	<i>to include</i> — включать в себя
<i>to anticipate</i> — ожидать	<i>to involve</i> — включать в себя
<i>to appreciate</i> — ценить	<i>to mention</i> — упоминать
<i>to avoid</i> — избегать	<i>to mind</i> — возражать
<i>to delay</i> — откладывать	<i>to miss</i> — пропускать
<i>to deny</i> — отрицать	<i>to postpone</i> — откладывать
<i>to discuss</i> — обсуждать	<i>to practise</i> — практиковать
<i>to dislike</i> — не нравиться	<i>to recollect</i> — вспоминать
<i>to enjoy</i> — наслаждаться	<i>to resist</i> — сопротивляться
<i>to fancy</i> — хотеть, любить	<i>to resume</i> — продолжать
<i>to favour</i> — предпочитать	<i>to risk</i> — рисковать
<i>to finish</i> — заканчивать	<i>to suggest</i> — предлагать

— *All cats enjoy lying in the sun.* — Все кошки любят лежать на солнце.

— *We risk losing everything.* — Мы рискуем потерять все.

— *He suggested taking a leave.* — Он предложил взять отпуск.

Герундий употребляется в тех случаях, когда предшествующее слово (глагол, прилагательное или существительное) имеет при себе предлог:

— *He apologized for coming late.* — Он извинился, что пришел поздно.

— *I am afraid of flying.* — Я боюсь летать.

— *She liked the idea of buying a new TV set.* — Ей понравилась идея купить новый телевизор.

► Герундий употребляется после следующих словосочетаний:

<i>can't help</i> — не удержаться от	<i>to be worth</i> — быть стоящим
<i>can't face</i> — не вынести	<i>to feel like</i> — хотеть
<i>it's a waste of time</i> — это пустая трата времени	<i>to have difficulty (in)</i> — испытывать трудности
<i>it's no good</i> — нет смысла	<i>to have problems</i> — иметь проблемы
<i>it's no use</i> — бесполезно	<i>to have trouble</i> — иметь неприятности
<i>it looks like</i> — похоже, что	<i>to look forward to</i> — предвкушать

- *She couldn't help smiling.* – Она не могла не улыбнуться.
- *I don't feel like going out.* – Мне не хочется никуда идти.

Формы герундия:

Герундий	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	<i>creating</i>	<i>being created</i>
Perfect	<i>having created</i>	<i>having been created</i>

Герундий в форме Indefinite обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: *I like dancing.* – Я люблю танцевать. *She hates being looked at.* – Она ненавидит, когда на нее смотрят.

Герундий в форме Perfect обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *We are proud of having invited that famous professor to our university.* – Мы гордимся тем, что пригласили того знаменитого профессора в наш университет. *He was angry about having been disturbed.* – Он злился из-за того, что его побеспокоили.

■ Примечания:

✓ Герундий в форме Indefinite может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого, если он употребляется:

– после глаголов remember, forget, thank, excuse, admit, deny, regret и др.: *Thank you for helping me.* – Спасибо, что помогли мне.

– после предлогов on, after, without: *After taking a pill, I felt better.* – После того как я принял таблетку, я почувствовал себя лучше.

✓ После глаголов want, need, require (нуждаться, требовать), deserve (заслуживать), а также после прилагательного worth (стоящий, заслуживающий) употребляется герундий только в действительном залоге: *This book is worth reading.* – Эту книгу стоит прочитать. *My shoes need cleaning.* – Мои туфли нужно почистить.

Герундиальный оборот

Герундиальный оборот состоит из существительного или местоимения в объектном или притяжательном падеже и герундия и обозначает, что действие, выраженное герундием, выполняет существительное или местоимение: *Do you mind opening the window?* – Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы открыть окно? *Do you mind my (me) opening the window?* – Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?

**Глаголы, после которых может использоваться
как инфинитив, так и герундий**

Глаголы	Случаи употребления		Примеры
remember, forget, regret	инфинитив	одновременное действие	<i>Don't forget to lock the door.</i> — Не забудь запереть дверь. <i>We regret to inform you that you are fired.</i> — С сожалением сообщаем вам, что вы уволены.
	герундий	предшествующее действие	<i>I remember locking the door.</i> — Я помню, что запер дверь. <i>He regretted not kissing her.</i> — Он сожалел, что не поцеловал ее.
stop	инфинитив	остановиться, чтобы выполнить действие	<i>He stopped to smoke.</i> — Он остановился, чтобы покурить.
	герундий	прекратить выполнять действие	<i>He stopped smoking.</i> — Он бросил курить.
prefer	инфинитив	в значении «хотеть»	<i>Do you prefer to wait a little?</i> — Не хотите ли немного подождать?
		would prefer	<i>I would prefer to see you in private.</i> — Я бы предпочел встретиться с вами лично.
		rather than	<i>I prefer to drive rather than go by train.</i> — Я предпочитаю вести машину, чем ехать на поезде.
	герундий	при сравнении	<i>He prefers working on his own (to working in a team).</i> — Он предпочитает работать один (а не в команде).
like	инфинитив	считать правильным	<i>She likes people to be on time.</i> — Ей нравится, когда люди приходят вовремя.
		would like	<i>We would like to help you.</i> — Мы бы хотели вам помочь.
	герундий	получать удовольствие	<i>I like meeting new people.</i> — Мне нравится встречаться с новыми людьми.

Глаголы	Случаи употребления		Примеры
need, want, require, deserve	инфинитив	активное значение	<i>He needs to work harder.</i> — Ему нужно работать усерднее.
	герундий	пассивное значение	<i>My watch requires repairing.</i> — Мои часы нужно починить.
try	инфинитив	попытаться (часто безуспешно)	<i>Try to climb in the flat through the window.</i> — Попробуй попасть в квартиру через окно.
	герундий	пробовать	<i>Try ringing the doorbell.</i> — Попробуй позвонить в дверь.
mean	инфинитив	собираться, намереваться	<i>I mean to see her next week.</i> — Я собираюсь встретиться с ней на следующей неделе.
	герундий	означать (с неодушевленным подлежащим)	<i>I could get a better job but it would mean moving.</i> — Я мог бы получить лучшую работу, но это означало бы переезд в другой город.
advise, allow, consider, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend	инфинитив	при наличии дополнения	<i>He doesn't allow anyone to smoke in his office.</i> — Он никому не разрешает курить в его офисе.
		в форме страдательного залога	<i>It isn't allowed to smoke in the office.</i> — Курение в офисе запрещено.
	герундий	при отсутствии дополнения	<i>He doesn't allow smoking in his office.</i> — Он не разрешает курить в его офисе.
used to	инфинитив	в значении «бывало», «раньше»	<i>I used to swim a lot in my childhood.</i> — В детстве я, бывало, много плавал.
be / become / get used to	герундий	в значении «привыкать»	<i>I am used to getting up early.</i> — Я привык рано вставать.
go on, carry on, keep (on)	инфинитив	начать выполнять новое действие	<i>After discussing the state of the economy, he went on to talk about foreign policy.</i> — Обсудив состояние экономики, он продолжил говорить о внешней политике.
	герундий	продолжать выполнение одного и того же действия	<i>He went on talking for two hours.</i> — Он продолжал выступать в течение двух часов.

Глаголы	Случаи употребления		Примеры
be sorry	инфинитив	одновременное действие	<i>I'm sorry to call so late.</i> — Извини, что звоню так поздно.
	герундий	предшествующее действие	<i>He was sorry for hurting her feelings.</i> — Он сожалел, что ранил ее чувства.
be busy	инфинитив	быть занятым для выполнения другого действия	<i>She's too busy to talk to you.</i> — Она слишком занята, чтобы поговорить с вами.
	герундий	быть занятым чем-нибудь	<i>He is busy watching TV news.</i> — Он занят просмотром теле новостей.
be interested	инфинитив	высказывать интерес	<i>I was interested to hear your opinion.</i> — Мне было интересно узнать твоё мнение.
	герундий	намереваться выполнить действие	<i>I'm interested in buying this car.</i> — Я собираюсь купить эту машину.
be afraid	инфинитив	быть слишком напуганным, чтобы выполнять действие	<i>A lot of people are afraid to travel by air.</i> — Многие люди боятся летать самолетом.
	герундий	опасение, что произойдет нежелательное действие	<i>I was afraid of getting lost in the forest.</i> — Я боялся заблудиться в лесу.
begin, start, continue, cease, intend, hate, love, can't bear, can't stand	инфинитив = герундий		<i>It has started raining / to rain.</i> — Начался дождь. <i>She loves being / to be the centre of attention.</i> — Она любит быть в центре внимания.
		с глаголами understand, know, realize	<i>I ceased to understand why he acted as he did.</i> — Я перестал понимать, почему он ведет себя таким образом.
	инфинитив	если сказуемое в форме Continuous	<i>It was beginning to get dark.</i> — Начинало темнеть.

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The problem is not worth (*discussing / being discussed*).
2. She insisted on the documents (*signing / being signed*) at once.
3. Susie denied (*giving / being given*) the office keys to anyone else.
4. You'd better come back later. Mr. Bradbury does not like (*interrupting / being interrupted*) when he's in a meeting.
5. It seems to me that this article deserves (*reading / being read*).
6. On (*coming / having come*) home I began to work at my report.
7. When I am giving a presentation, I don't mind (*asking / being asked*) questions.
8. I am sure this work needs (*correcting / being corrected*).
9. After (*concluding / having concluded*) the contract the delegation returned to their country.
10. She is angry about not (*having invited / having been invited*) to the party.
11. Don't forget to switch off the lights before (*leaving / having left*).
12. I don't object to (*being called / calling*) by my first name.
13. For lots of people (*learning / being learnt*) foreign languages is both a hobby and a necessity.
14. I feel tired in spite of (*sleeping / having slept*) nine hours.
15. She was annoyed at (*following / being followed*) by newspaper reporters.
16. Everybody congratulated him on (*winning / having won*) the elections.
17. He is suspected of (*having lied / being lied*) in order to get the job.
18. What should I tell my doctor before (*receiving / having received*) the flu vaccine?
19. Silvia was angry at (*having ignored / having been ignored*) by the reporters.
20. Hot water that is comfortable for (*washing / being washed*) hands is not hot enough to kill bacteria.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I tried (*to get / getting*) in touch with you last week but you were away.
2. It's no use (*to talk / talking*) to him — he never listens.
3. I am not accustomed to (*give / giving*) personal information about myself to strangers.
4. I am sure that if you stop (*to think / thinking*) about our offer you will agree that the price is quite reasonable.
5. Sorry (*to disturb / for disturbing*) you. Could I speak to you for a moment?

6. Sometimes I have difficulty (*to say / saying*) 'no' to other people.
7. When I came home my mum was busy (*to cook / cooking*) dinner.
8. You deserve (*to be / being*) with somebody who will make you happy.
9. I'm looking forward (*to hear / to hearing*) from you soon.
10. We regret (*to inform / informing*) you that you have not been selected for this position.
11. I generally favour (*to travel / travelling*) by night, when the roads are quiet.
12. At school we were encouraged (*to express / expressing*) our own ideas.
13. It's a waste of money (*to buy / buying*) things you don't really need.
14. When I was young I used (*to play / to playing*) with dolls, but I don't anymore.
15. Will you remind me (*to give / giving*) him a call on Monday?
16. My house is within walking distance of here. It's not worth (*to take / taking*) a taxi.
17. Belarus is considered (*to be / being*) one of the safest tourist destinations.
18. There's no point (*to wait / waiting*) for him (*to change / changing*) his mind.
19. When the file has finished (*to download / downloading*), just click on this button (*to open / opening*) it.
20. "How about (*to go / going*) out for a meal tonight?" "Why not (*go and try / going and trying*) the brand new Chinese Restaurant in Chapel Street?"

■ **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме герундия или инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to):**

1. I can't imagine him (*work*) in the office.
2. The politician has been under a cloud over the possibility of (*take*) bribes.
3. The headmistress has forbidden children (*run*) in the corridors.
4. We can't afford (*miss*) this opportunity.
5. He got to the top in business by his own efforts in spite of (*have*) little education and training.
6. If we don't make up our mind rather quickly, we risk (*lose*) the whole contract.
7. May I suggest (*postpone*) the meeting until next week?
8. He failed (*comprehend*) the seriousness of the problem.
9. We persuaded our neighbours (*turn*) the music down.

10. Many old people are afraid (*have*) an accident when they cross the road.

11. She stopped (*talk*) about her illnesses and went on (*tell*) us about all her other problems.

12. Our teacher is skillful at (*avoid*) (*answer*) awkward questions.

13. "Did you remember (*turn*) off the electricity?" "I don't know. I can't remember (*turn*) it off."

14. "I'm trying (*light*) a fire, but this wood won't burn." "Why don't you try (*pour*) some petrol on it?"

15. After (*receive*) the award, the actor kept on (*thank*) all the people who had helped him in his career.

16. First I'll speak about the background of the company, then I'll go on (*describe*) our new range of products.

17. "I'm sorry (*spoil*) your plans last weekend." "That's OK. I was sorry (*hear*) you weren't feeling very well."

18. Could you take this file to Mrs. Murray? I meant (*let*) her have it this morning, but I forgot (*give*) it to her.

19. I like my staff (*make*) decisions for themselves, but they seem afraid (*show*) any initiative.

20. He found it very difficult (*get*) work because he was unemployed, and soon regretted (*resign*) from his previous job.

■ IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме герундия или инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to):

I used to like going to our local cinema. It was old and rather uncomfortable, but it had character. Now they've stopped (1) (*show*) films there. The owner would like to go on (2) (*run*) the cinema, but he would need (3) (*make*) a lot of improvements, which would mean (4) (*spend*) tens of thousands of pounds.

I remember (5) (*watch*) the last film at the cinema. It was a murder mystery. It was five minutes from the end, and we were trying (6) (*work*) out who the murderer was when suddenly all the lights went out and the film stopped. We sat in the dark for a few minutes, and then the owner appeared with a torch. "I regret (7) (*tell*) you," he said, "that our electricity has failed. I don't mean (8) (*disappoint*) you, but I'm afraid we can't (9) (*show*) you the end of the film. We've tried (10) (*phone*) the electricity company, but they say they can't help." He went on (11) (*explain*) to the audience how the film ended. I didn't understand the story. But I don't regret (12) (*go*) to the cinema on that last evening.

■ V. Заполните пропуски следующими глаголами в форме инфинитива или герундия change, discuss, eat, get, miss, ring, try, wait, walk, have:

Some friends have had a meal together in a restaurant.

Melanie: Shall we go then?

Rachel: Daniel hasn't finished (1) ... yet.

Daniel: It's OK. It's just a piece of chocolate.

Matthew: Chocolate? After that enormous meal?

Daniel: I know. I've eaten too much. When I find something new on the menu, I just can't resist (2) ... it.

Rachel: How are we getting home?

Melanie: I don't mind (3) I feel like some fresh air.

Rachel: You're crazy. It's miles. And we've just eaten.

Matthew: I suggest (4) ... for a taxi. It'll save (5) ... around for a bus.

Emma: Good idea. I couldn't face (6) ... cold again after being in the warm all evening.

Rachel: Yes, the bus journey is too complicated. It involves (7) ... buses in the centre. We don't want to risk (8) ... a bus and (9) ... to wait half an hour.

Daniel: Or we could take a taxi to the bus station and then get a bus from there.

Matthew: Well, you can carry on (10) ... the problem, but I'm going to ring for a taxi.

■ VI. В некоторых предложениях содержатся ошибки. Найдите и исправьте их:

1. I soon began understanding what the problems were.
2. Your addiction to drinking will not serve you well.
3. If you still have any questions, don't hesitate asking me.
4. It is said that eating of snacks between meals isn't very healthy.
5. She was embarrassed at everyone's laughing at her.
6. The guided tour might be worth being taken.
7. They promised finishing the work by Friday, at the latest.
8. The picture was hung upside down without anyone having noticed it.
9. I'd be happy to pass my driving test at the first attempt.
10. It's no use for his apologising — I will never forgive him.
11. We rely on our neighbours to water the plants while we're away.
12. The new drug was put on the market after approving by the government.
13. There's not denying that this is a match made in Heaven.
14. I'm really fed up with having so much extra work to do.

15. Yesterday Denny meant making pizza but he didn't have time.
16. He is a new person now that he has quit to smoke and drink.
17. I must remember to remind the students that this grammar point needs being revised.
18. The police recommend to lock all the doors and windows before leaving the house.
19. If you dislike peeling onions, try wearing glasses and holding them under water while doing so.
20. I'm interested to work in the Netherlands. Do you know anybody who could help me?

● НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

■ 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия. Обратите внимание на употребление частицы *to*:

1. She felt tired because she wasn't used (*work*) so hard.
2. It is necessary for our company (*make*) some employees redundant.
3. Would you mind (*run*) through the details once more?
4. The manager seems (*get*) impatient with the interviewee.
5. I heard him (*discuss*) something with our manager.
6. It will take a lot of time for the two parties (*come*) to an agreement.
7. The letter (*send*) on Friday didn't reach the addressee.
8. When (*travel*) from country to country on business or leisure, people have to convert one currency to another.
9. The customs officer made me (*empty*) my suitcases.
10. James believes (*offer*) a promotion in two months.
11. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me (*do*)?
12. We felt (*disappoint*) at the results of the marketing research.
13. He admitted (*make*) a serious mistake.
14. This problem is too difficult (*solve*) without further consultations.
15. You'd better (*hurry*) up or you'll be late for the meeting.
16. They were seen (*enter*) their office at 10 p.m.
17. I want a few days (*think*) about their offer before (*make*) up my mind.
18. He managed (*enter*) the university at the first try.
19. The goods are likely (*deliver*) with a two-week delay.
20. His explanation was rather (*confuse*). We didn't understand anything.
21. There was nothing to do but (*wait*).

22. It's up to the accountant (*interpret*) various financial documents.
23. I can't wait (*see*) the photos you took.
24. They were walking down the street (*hold*) hands.
25. She disapproved of Ms Newtown (*employ*) as her personal assistant.
26. The villagers are asking for a pedestrian crossing (*install*).
27. (*Analyze*) all the data I was able to make a decision.
28. I never go in the bank if it's busy. I can't stand (*wait*) in a queue.
29. I've looked everywhere, but the file appears (*misplace*).
30. That's all very nice, but how do you propose (*do*) all this in a couple of days?
31. Everybody laughed at Gavin's attempt (*impress*) the girls.
32. Neil's sleeping during the wedding ceremony was rather (*embarrass*).
33. I'd rather be lying on the beach than (*stick*) in a traffic jam.
34. The military are planning (*test*) a new and more powerful weapon.
35. It's better (*perform*) the task now than (*leave*) it to the last minute.
36. I don't like (*drive*) fast because I'm afraid of (*crash*).
37. With prices (*go*) up so fast, he can't allow himself (*buy*) luxuries.
38. I noticed Debbie (*cross*) the road and (*disappear*) in the crowd.
39. We got the job (*finish*) by (*work*) 16 hours a day.
40. When you have completed the course, you will be able (*impress*) others with your (*sparkle*) conversation.
41. If you want (*pass*) the exam it will mean (*study*) hard.
42. When I'm pouring tea I like (*put*) the milk in first.
43. I don't think it is worth (*complain*) about the meal.
44. You shouldn't (*encourage*) anyone (*smoke*).
45. I remember (*meet*) her once, but I can't (*remember*) her name.
46. I did my best (*persuade*) him, but he refused (*listen*) to me.
47. We are looking forward to (*see*) you again and (*discuss*) our plans.
48. He was made (*sign*) a paper (*admit*) his guilt.
49. Autumn is coming. The leaves are starting (*fall*) from the trees.
50. It's important (*create*) a favourable impression when (*meet*) clients.
51. We regret (*inform*) you that we are unable (*supply*) the items you ordered, as we are completely out of stock.
52. (*Be*) rich, she can afford (*have*) an expensive holiday.
53. I tried (*change*) the wheel, but I was too inexperienced (*do*) it myself.
54. Let's (*not risk*) (*catch*) in a traffic jam.
55. We'll have (*practise*) (*throw*) the ball into the basket.
56. Would you rather (*spend*) time gardening or spend money (*pay*) somebody to do it for you?

57. It's for you (*decide*) where (*work*) after (*graduate*) from the university.

58. You should try (*avoid*) (*drive*) through the city centre at the rush hour.

59. I'd like (*make*) a copy of a letter. Could you (*show*) me how (*use*) the photocopier? I've never used it before.

60. A clerk is an employee responsible for (*carry*) out general office duties, (*fill*) in forms and (*keep*) records.

■ II. Ознакомьтесь с рекомендациями психологов о том, как лучше готовиться к экзаменам. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия:

(*Study*) for an exam is different from (2) (*try*) (3) (*remember*) someone's name. Here are some tips:

– Group information by dates, people, or places. It may help (4) (*make*) a chart.

– Color code. (5) (*Use*) colored pens helps many people (6) (*retain*) new information.

– Use different senses. Try (7) (*learn*) new information by (8) (*read*), (9) (*write*), (10) (*speak*), and (11) (*listen*). Some people need (12) (*use*) two or more senses.

– Get into the habit of (13) (*repeat*) things aloud.

– Remember (14) (*review*) frequently. It's important (15) (*go over*) information again and again.

– It's easy (16) (*forget*) what you don't want (17) (*remember*).

– Study immediately before (18) (*go*) to sleep. In this case you're likely (19) (*memorize*) a lot more.

– Never rely on someone else's memory. Learn (20) (*trust*) your own.

■ III. Дополните аннотацию к книге 'Winning in Business', употребляя глагол в форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия:

Are you fed up with (1) (*be*) a failure in your job? Wouldn't you rather (2) (*succeed*)? Do you want (3) (*earn*) more money? Are you anxious (4) (*get*) ahead? Do you believe in (5) (*make*) the most of your talents? Do you sometimes dream about (6) (*reach*) the top? If the answer is yes, read on.

Just imagine yourself (7) (*run*) a big successful company. And now you can do something about it instead of (8) (*dream*). It'll happen if you want it (9) (*happen*). Make it a reality by (10) (*order*) your copy of the best (11) (*sell*) 'Winning in Business'. It has a ten-point plan for you (12) (*follow*). Do it and you're certain (13) (*be*) a success. You'll know what

(14) (*do*) in business. You can (15) (*make*) other people (16) (*respect*) you and (17) (*persuade*) them (18) (*do*) what you want. Experts recommend (19) (*buy*) this marvellous book. You'd better (20) (*order*) your copy today.

■ IV. Дополните письмо-жалобу, употребив глаголы в скобках в соответствующей неличной форме:

Dear Audio World,

I am writing to complain about the poor service that I received when I was in your store last week. Recently you decided (1) (*remove*) listening facilities in your stores, and your sales staff encouraged customers (2) (*take*) home their choice of CDs without (3) (*hear*) them first. You invited us (4) (*return*) any CDs that we did not like, as long as we kept the receipt as proof of purchase. In my opinion this was an excellent policy as it allowed customers (5) (*risk*) (6) (*buy*) things that were a little different.

A consequence of your policy is that customers will buy more CDs, and this means (7) (*return*) more that they don't like. In fact last week I brought back eight CDs, from the fourteen I had bought on the previous visit. Your salesman refused (8) (*accept*) such a large number, and accused me of (9) (*take*) the CDs home just (10) (*copy*) them. I strongly objected to (11) (*be*) treated like this as I had remembered (12) (*bring*) the receipts with me and my actions were within the terms of your guarantee.

I can't help (13) (*think*) that you will lose a lot of business if your staff go on (14) (*behave*) in this way, and I advise you (15) (*train*) your staff (16) (*deal*) with customers in a more polite manner.

Yours sincerely,

Ian Carr

■ V. Прочитайте диалог. Найдите и исправьте в нем 10 ошибок:

Mark: Are we going to having a holiday this year?

Val: Didn't we all decide spending our holidays on a Greek island?

Mark: Lovely. I enjoy to lie on the beach. I might manage getting a suntan.

Vick: I'd love a holiday. I can't wait to leaving this place behind.

Emma: I don't fancy staying in one place all the time. I really dislike to sit on the beach all day.

Val: Well, I don't mind tour around somewhere.

Emma: Mark, you promised go to Scotland with me. We were planning to hire a car.

Mark: Scotland? Are you sure? But I couldn't face to drive all the time.

Jessica: I'm afraid I can't afford spending too much money.

Andrew: And I can't justify taking all that time off from my studies.

■ VI. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Anna: I hear you're preparing to (1) ... for Australia.

Lisa: That's right. And I'm really looking forward to it. I can't (2) ... to get there. I'm hoping (3) ... see all my friends while I'm there. I'm going to enjoy (4) ... them again after so long.

Anna: Martin and I (5) ... like to go away, but we can't manage it this year.

Lisa: There's just one problem that I (6) ... to sort out. My tickets haven't arrived. I've tried to ring the travel agency, but I can't get through. I'm beginning to regret (7) ... going there myself to pick them up.

Anna: I expect they'll be here tomorrow.

Lisa: That's really leaving it to the last minute. It's such a worry.

Anna: Well, I know you. You can't (8) ... worrying, can you?

Lisa: No, I can't. I hope this holiday isn't going to turn out (9) ... be a disaster.

Anna: Of course it isn't. Just keep (10) ... trying to get through.

1.13. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действия или состояния, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом.

CAN

Present	Past	Future
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	
<i>am</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>will be able to</i>
<i>is</i>	<i>able to</i>	
<i>are</i>	<i>were</i>	

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
физическая способность, умение	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>I can speak English.</i> – Я умею говорить по-английски. <i>From my hotel room I could see the sea.</i> – Из моего номера в гостинице я мог видеть море. <i>I will not be able to sign the documents until tomorrow.</i> – Я не смогу подписать документы до завтрашнего дня.
просьба, разрешение (неофициально)	? +	Indefinite	<i>"Can / Could I use your phone?" "Sure, you can".</i> – "Я могу воспользоваться твоим телефоном?" "Конечно, можешь".
запрет	-	Indefinite	<i>You can't see him as he is in a meeting.</i> – Вы не можете встретиться с ним, так как он на собрании.
предположение (could) (40-60 % процентов уверенности)	+	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>He could be waiting for us at the station.</i> – Возможно, он ждет нас на станции. <i>"Do you think the plane will be on time?" "It could be delayed."</i> – "Думаете, самолет прилетит вовремя?" "Возможно, он задержится." <i>You could have got a job last year.</i> – Ты мог бы найти работу в прошлом году.

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
сомнение, удивление	- ?	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>She can't be talking seriously!</i> — Не может быть, чтобы она говорила серьезно! <i>He can't have arrived yet.</i> — Не может быть, чтобы он уже приехал. <i>Can they have been negotiating the contract for two hours?</i> — Неужели они обсуждают контракт уже два часа?

■ **Примечания:**

✓ **be able to**, а не **can** употребляется в форме инфинитива, после модальных глаголов, в *Present Perfect* и в *Past Perfect*: *It's nice to be able to go to the opera.* — Хорошо, что есть возможность сходить в оперу. *Lucy must be able to help us.* — Люси, должно быть, сможет нам помочь. *I have been able to get some work done.* — Я смог сделать кое-какую работу.

✓ **could** — общая способность, умение выполнить действие; **was able to / managed to** — возможность выполнить действие в определенной ситуации: *He could swim before he could walk.* — Он умел плавать раньше, чем ходить. *He was able to / managed to swim in spite of the broken arm.* — Он смог плыть несмотря на сломанную руку. **Couldn't** можно употреблять в любом случае: *Fred played very well but he couldn't beat Jack.* — Фред играл хорошо, но не смог победить Джека.

✓ **can / could**, а не **be able to** используется с глаголами чувственного восприятия и умственной деятельности (*see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand* и др.): *I could understand everything she said.* — Я смог понять все, что она сказала.

✓ Обратите внимание на перевод следующих предложений: *She can't have failed to get in touch with him.* — Не может быть, чтобы она не смогла с ним связаться. *Can he have failed to get her on the phone?* — Неужели он не дозвонился до нее?

MAY

Present	Past	Future
<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	
<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>allowed to</i> <i>are</i>	<i>was</i> <i>were</i> <i>allowed to</i>	<i>will be allowed to</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
просьба, разрешение (официально)	? +	Indefinite	<i>"May I come in?" "Yes, you may. (No, I'm afraid you can't.)"</i> – "Могли ли я войти?" "Да, входите. (Нет, не можете.)"
запрет (письменный)	-	Indefinite	<i>Guests may not smoke in their rooms.</i> – Гостям запрещено курить в комнатах.
предположение (50 % уверенности)	+ -	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>It may rain tonight but I'm not sure.</i> – Возможно, сегодня вечером пойдет дождь, но я не уверен. <i>He may not have arrived yet.</i> – Возможно, он еще не приехал.
упрек (<i>might, could</i>)	+	Perfect	<i>You might have told me about that accident!</i> – Вы могли бы сказать мне об этом происшествии!

MUST

Present <i>must</i>	Past <i>had to</i>	Future <i>will have to</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
долженствование, приказ	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>All participants must follow the rules.</i> – Все участники должны следовать правилам.
категорический запрет	-	Indefinite	<i>You must not smoke here.</i> – Здесь запрещено курить.
личное убеждение, настоятельный совет	+ -	Indefinite	<i>You must watch this new film. It's excellent.</i> – Ты обязательно должен посмотреть этот фильм. Он превосходный. <i>We mustn't be late.</i> – Нам ни в коем случае нельзя опаздывать.

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
предположение (90% уверенности)	+	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>You must be very tired after such a long flight.</i> — Должно быть, вы очень устали после такого долгого перелета. <i>Her eyes are red. She must have been crying.</i> — У нее красные глаза. Повидимому, она плакала.

■ **Примечание:**

✓ Глагол **must**, выражающий предположение, не употребляется в отрицательных предложениях: Он, должно быть, не знает об этом. — *He probably doesn't know about it.* = *He must fail to know about it.*

HAVE TO

Present <i>have to / has to</i>	Past <i>had to</i>	Future <i>will have to</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
необходимость в силу обстоятельств	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>I have to take the pills three times a day.</i> — Я должен принимать таблетки три раза в день. <i>Alice had to go to the dentist yesterday.</i> — Алисе пришлось пойти к дантисту вчера.

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Отрицательная и вопросительная форма модального глагола **have to** в настоящем и прошедшем времени образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **do, does** и **did**: *We do not have to go to school on Saturdays.* — Нам не нужно ходить в школу по субботам.
At what time did you have to get up in the morning? — Во сколько тебе пришлось встать утром?

✓ В разговорной речи вместо **have to** часто употребляется модальный глагол **have got to (has got to)**: *She has got (She's got) to go to*

bed. — Ей нужно идти спать. *You haven't got to wait anymore.* — Тебе не нужно больше ждать.

BE TO

Present	Past
<i>am</i> <i>is to</i> <i>are</i>	<i>was</i> <i>to</i> <i>were</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
действие запланированное, по договоренности	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>I am to meet him at the airport.</i> — Я должен встретить его в аэропорту. <i>The conference was to start at 10 a.m.</i> — Конференция должна была начаться в 10.
строгий запрет	—	Indefinite	<i>You are not to leave the room without my permission.</i> — Ты не должен покидать комнату без моего разрешения.
неизбежность	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>I am to become his wife.</i> — Мне предстоит стать его женой. <i>He was not to win the election.</i> — Ему не суждено было победить на выборах.
запланированное, но несостоявшееся действие	+	Perfect	<i>He was to have spoken at the meeting, but fell ill.</i> — Он должен был выступать на собрании, но заболел.

SHOULD / OUGHT TO

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
совет	+ - ?	Indefinite Continuous	<i>You should consult the doctor.</i> — Тебе следует проконсультироваться с врачом. <i>It is midnight. You should be sleeping now.</i> — Уже полночь. Тебе следовало бы спать сейчас.

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
порицание прошлого действия	+ -	Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>You should have helped him.</i> — Вам следовало ему помочь.
удивление	?	Indefinite	<i>How should I know?</i> — С какой стати я должен это знать?

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Для выражения необходимости выполнить действие также используется модальный глагол *ought to*, который отражает общепринятые суждения, моральный долг, обязательства: *You ought to respect your parents.* — Ты должен уважать своих родителей. *We ought to protect the environment.* — Мы должны охранять окружающую среду.

✓ Эквивалентом *should* и *ought to* является модальный оборот *had better* (лучше; было бы хорошо), который выражает совет в конкретной ситуации и содержит предостережение о возможном неприятном последствии (проблеме, опасности), если этому совету не последовать: *I had better close the window. It's getting cold here.* — Я лучше закрою окно. Здесь становится холодно. *You had better not eat that meat. It looks spoiled.* — Тебе лучше не есть это мясо. Оно выглядит испорченным.

NEED

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
необходимость совершения действия	- ?	Indefinite Perfect	<i>You needn't wash these glasses. They're clean.</i> — Ты можешь не мыть эти стаканы. Они чистые. <i>Need you leave so soon?</i> — Вам нужно уходить так скоро? <i>You needn't have written to him.</i> — Тебе не нужно было писать ему (зря ты ему написал).

■ **Примечания:**

✓ Глагол *need* может употребляться в предложении либо в качестве модального, либо в качестве смыслового глагола. В качестве

модального глагола *need* имеет только форму настоящего времени. Употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. Смысловой глагол *need* используется в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Его отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола *do, does* или *did*: *She does not need to go shopping.* — Ей не нужно идти за покупками. *Why did you need to buy new jeans?* — Зачем тебе понадобилось покупать новые джинсы?

✓ *We needn't hurry.* = *We don't need to hurry.* = *We don't have to hurry.* — Мы можем не спешить.

✓ Сравните: *I needn't have watered the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.* — Мне не нужно было поливать цветы (зря я полила). Как только я закончила, начался дождь. *It started raining, so I didn't have to water the flowers.* — Начался дождь, поэтому мне не нужно было (не пришлось) поливать цветы.

SHALL

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
ожидание указаний	?	Indefinite	<i>What shall we do?</i> — Что нам делать? <i>Shall I go on reading?</i> — Мне продолжать читать?
предложение	?	Indefinite	<i>Shall I give you a lift into town?</i> — Мне подвезти тебя до города? <i>Shall we play tennis tomorrow?</i> — Сыграем завтра в теннис?
обещание, угроза	+ -	Indefinite	<i>You shall have whatever you want.</i> — У тебя будет все, что ты хочешь. <i>He shall regret if he comes here again.</i> — Он пожалеет, если снова придет сюда.

WILL / WOULD

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
просьба, предложение	?	Indefinite	<i>Will you sign here, please?</i> — Распишитесь здесь, пожалуйста. <i>Would you sit down, please?</i> — Не хотите ли присесть?

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
намерение	+ -	Indefinite	<i>I will not let him go!</i> — Я не позволю ему уйти! <i>He knew that one day he would win the championship.</i> — Он знал, что однажды он выиграет чемпионат.
повторяемость действия	+	Indefinite	<i>She will look at old photos for hours.</i> — Он может часами рассматривать старые фотографии. <i>He would spend hours studying the documents.</i> — Он, бывало, часами изучал документы.
отказ выполнять действие	-	Indefinite	<i>I won't come back here again.</i> — Я ни за что не вернусь сюда снова.

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. "(May / Can) I record our interview on tape?" "Yes, of course you (may / can)."
2. People heard warnings about the flood, and they (could / were able to) move out in time.
3. Pete (can / may) phone in the evening. If he does, ask him to ring later.
4. Let's have lunch together. We (can / may) go to that new restaurant.
5. As soon as I opened the door, I (could / might) smell gas.
6. Confidential documents (may not / cannot) be photocopied without prior approval.
7. She (could / might) have gone to Oxford but she went to Cambridge instead.
8. I thought I was going to miss the plane but I (could / managed to) get to the airport on time.
9. They didn't meet yesterday, so they could not (make / have made) the decision then.
10. The computer system has just crashed. I think we might (lose / have lost) a lot of data.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The supplier ... deliver the goods by the date stated in the contract.
a. must b. have to c. needn't d. should

2. I can work from home so I ... to go to the office very often.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. oughtn't d. don't have
3. The President ... to visit Venezuela next month.
a. ought b. is c. may d. has
4. You ... lock the door when you go out. There have been several break-ins recently.
a. may b. must c. need d. ought
5. The neighbours are complaining. We ... turn the music down.
a. should b. had better c. must d. ought
6. I ... have phoned the sales engineer at 11 sharp but it totally slipped my mind.
a. could b. might c. should d. was to
7. ... I move on to the next point on the agenda now?
a. Will b. Shall c. Can d. Would
8. You really ... make less noise. I'm trying to concentrate.
a. have to b. may c. should d. must
9. I am going to an interview tomorrow. I ... prepare all the necessary documents right now.
a. had better b. ought c. may d. have
10. Mark ... get the car repaired. There's something wrong with the breaks.
a. may b. must c. has to d. can
11. You ... pay me back the money you owe me until next week.
a. can not b. may not c. must not d. needn't
12. I ... remind the boss to get in touch with the sales manager.
a. must b. may c. need d. have to
13. As he is from the European Union, he ... get a visa to visit Britain.
a. didn't have b. needn't c. couldn't d. wasn't
14. We ... wear a uniform at work, it's not our choice.
a. have to b. must c. may d. should
15. You ... sign the document until you have read it through.
a. may not b. should not c. must not d. had better not
16. I ... have started work last week but I fell ill.
a. was to b. ought to c. must d. might
17. I'm not sure what to do. ... I apply for that job or not?
a. may b. am c. shall d. will
18. You ... to be rich to live a happy life.
a. aren't b. don't have c. shouldn't d. needn't
19. Monks ... speak too loud, under penalty of limbo, and bread and water.
a. cannot b. are not c. must not d. needn't

20. "What's wrong with the washing-machine?" "When I tried to use it earlier, the door ... open."

- a. must not b. didn't have to c. was not to d. would not

■ III. Дополните диалог, употребив модальные глаголы *must*, *can't*, *ought* или *might*:

A reporter is interviewing Mrs. Miles for a TV news programme.

Mrs. Miles: My name's Nora Miles, and I'm going to do a parachute jump.

Reporter: Mrs. Miles, you're seventy-three, and you're going to jump out of an aeroplane. You (1) ... be mad. You (2) ... be serious.

Mrs. Miles: It really (3) ... be wonderful to look down from the sky. I've always wanted to try it.

Reporter: But anything could happen. You (4) ... be injured or even killed. I wouldn't take the risk.

Mrs. Miles: Well, young man, your life (5) ... be much fun if you never take risks. You (6) ... to try it. You never know – you (7) ... enjoy it.

Reporter: Enjoy it? You (8) ... be joking!

■ IV. Дополните диалог, употребив модальные глаголы *could*, *shall*, *will* или *would*:

Daniel: Where (1) ... we have our picnic, then?

Rachel: This looks all right. (2) ... we sit here?

Emma: Oh, I've forgotten the sausages. They're in the car.

Matthew: (3) ... I get them?

Emma: Oh, thanks, Matthew.

Melanie: We (4) ... sit by those trees. It looks nicer over there.

Rachel: No, it's fine here.

Daniel: Yes, it's better here, I think.

Emma: (5) ... you like a sandwich, Melanie?

Melanie: Oh, thank you.

Emma: (6) ... you have one, Rachel?

Matthew: And here are the sausages. (7) ... anyone like one?

■ V. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами:

1. ... you park on a double yellow line on Sundays?

2. I'm sure they ... be familiar with our products as they are sold all over Europe.

3. We ... to invite Trevor and Laura. They invited us last time.
4. Don't ring tomorrow as I ... not be in. I'm not sure what I'm going to do.
5. The computer went wrong, but luckily Claire ... to put it right.
6. I'm afraid I'll be late tonight. I ... to fetch the guests from the station.
7. The director ... to have carried on the negotiations with the sales agents but he didn't.
8. ... I go through the minutes of the last meeting first?
9. You ... not have called him a fool – it really upset him.
10. He ... have been Prime Minister now if he hadn't decided to leave politics.
11. One day people ... to go on a package tour of the solar system.
12. This ... not be Emily's textbook. She doesn't do physics.
13. We ... not have cooked so much food. No one's eaten any.
14. This glass is cracked. Someone ... have dropped it.
15. I ... not have gone to the wrong house. I checked the address.
16. "I ... get a job soon." "Yes, and pigs ... fly."
17. ... you be able to baby-sit tomorrow night?
18. Everyone in the Research and Development department ... be working very long hours at the moment.
19. Mr. Brook ... to preside over the shareholders' meeting yesterday.
20. We ... not have rushed to the airport as the plane was late.
21. I'll try phoning him, but he ... have gone out by now.
22. Twenty years ago you ... not buy a computer as cheaply as you ... now.
23. Any decisions made ... be consistent with the company's overall strategy.
24. If you don't sign the new contract, we ... to move you to another post.
25. Ms Petty wasn't at the meeting – she ... have been delayed at the airport.
26. Your uncle was very kind to me. I ... to write him a letter of thanks.
27. I've got one or two things to do, so I ... have no time to come out tonight.
28. Mr. Golden is on holiday in Spain – you ... not have seen him this morning.
29. I felt nervous because I ... soon to leave home for the first time.
30. Fortunately we ... to sell our old flat before we bought the new one, so we ... to borrow any money.

■ VI. Заполните пропуски модальным глаголом, в соответствии со значением, указанным в скобках:

1. I was so unhappy that I ... think of anything else. (*отсутствие способности*)
2. You ... leave your things unattended. (*совет*)
3. Do you think the situation ... change? (*предположение, неуверенность*)
4. ... I give you a hand with the luggage? (*предложение*)
5. You ... have been more careful. (*упрек*)
6. ... you help me with these figures, please? (*вежливая просьба*)
7. All the payments ... be made before the goods are dispatched. (*долженствование*)
8. The meeting ... start at 10 sharp tomorrow. (*запланированное действие*)
9. ... he be still working on the report? (*удивление*)
10. Nothing is so bad but it ... have been worse. (*предположение, неуверенность*)
11. "... I get down to discussion right now, sir?" (*просьба*) "Sure, you" (*разрешение*)
12. As the payment wasn't made in time, they ... break the order. (*необходимость в силу обстоятельств*)
13. "How did they manage to do well last month?" "They ... have increased productivity." (*предположение, вероятность*)
14. He ... finish the project in time. (*возможность*)
15. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch the next train. (*настоятельный совет*)
16. I ... go to the bank yesterday as I had enough money on me. (*отсутствие необходимости*)
17. He ... have made such a mistake in calculations! (*сомнение*)
18. Students ... talk at the lectures, they ... listen attentively. (*запрет, долженствование*)
19. Since the new boss took us over we ... change our working methods. (*необходимость в силу обстоятельств*)
20. The consignment was sent a week ago. It ... have been received already. (*предположение, вероятность*)

■ VII. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. Alice wasn't be allowed to take photos.
2. What jobs should I to apply for?
3. I can't be able to come to tomorrow's meeting.
4. Will you like to be in the team?

5. We didn't have watered the garden because it's raining.
6. Shall you fill in this form, please?
7. Had people to bring their own sleeping bags?
8. Mrs. Dudley may know St. Petersburg very well. She has lived there all her life.
9. Could I do the washing-up?
10. I'm sorry. You are not able to park here.

■ VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Here is some information for visitors to New York City.

Before you travel to the US, you (1) ... find out what documents you need. British people do not (2) ... to get a visa, but there are different rules for different nationalities. For example, you (3) ... need to show that you have enough money with you. But there's one rule you (4) ... be sure about: everyone (5) ... to show their passport.

The roads in New York are very busy, but don't worry – you (6) ... get around cheaply and easily by subway. Remember that you are not (7) ... to smoke on public transport or in shops. And don't forget either that you (8) ... tip taxi drivers and waiters.

New York is not the most dangerous city in the US, but you really (9) ... not walk along empty streets at night. And it is safer if you are (10) ... to travel around in a group.

1.14. СТРУКТУРА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

● Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнения			Обстоятельства		
		беспредложное косвенное	прямое	предложное косвенное	образа действия	места	времени
<i>We</i>	<i>will receive</i>		<i>the telegram</i>				<i>soon</i>
<i>The sellers</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>the buyers</i>	<i>the documents</i>				
<i>They</i>	<i>have told</i>		<i>the news</i>	<i>to him</i>			
<i>I</i>	<i>met</i>		<i>him</i>		<i>by chance</i>	<i>at the theatre</i>	<i>yesterday</i>

■ *Примечание:*

Если сказуемое выражено глаголом, обозначающим движение (*go, come, arrive, leave, walk, run, fly* и др.), порядок расположения наречий следующий: наречие места → наречие образа действия → наречие времени: *He came to work on foot yesterday.*

Место наречий неопределенного времени
(*always, already, often, seldom, never, ever, usually, normally, rarely, almost, hardly, nearly, still*)

- ✓ Перед глаголом-сказуемым: *He always comes early.*
- ✓ После глагола *to be*: *They are never late. We are not always late.*
- ✓ После первого вспомогательного глагола: *He has just been asked. How long have you already been reading the book?*
- ✓ После модального глагола: *She may still be sleeping. Но: I always have to hurry in the morning. You never used to agree with me.*
- ✓ Наречие *still* ставится в середине утвердительных и вопросительных предложений: *He is still in hospital. Do you still work here?* В отрицательных предложениях *still* ставится перед вспомогательным глаголом: *I still don't know what to do. He still hasn't forgiven me.*

✓ В кратких ответах, наречия неопределенного времени ставятся перед вспомогательным глаголом: *"Does she often go to Kiev on business?" "Yes, she often does."*

Обратный порядок слов (инверсия) в повествовательных предложениях

✓ В предложениях с оборотом *there is*: *There is a table, two chairs and a sofa in the room.*

✓ В словах автора, если они стоят после прямой речи: *"I am glad to see you," said the old man. "I don't smoke," he said. "What's the matter with you?" the doctor will ask.*

✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с *here* или *there*, если подлежащее выражено существительным: *Here goes the bus. There is your book.* Но: *Here she comes. Here you are.*

✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с *never, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, not only, seldom, little, in vain, not until, neither, nor* и др.: *Never in my life have I seen such a thing. In vain did we try to make him do it. No sooner had he arrived than he fell ill.*

✓ В сочетании со словами *so, neither, nor* для выражения согласия: *"I haven't a ticket." "Neither / Nor have we." "Sally likes reading." "So does Mark."*

● Порядок слов в ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ

Общий вопрос

Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
<i>Is</i>	<i>the man</i>	<i>smoking</i>	<i>a pipe?</i>	
<i>Don't</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>our trip?</i>	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>not remember</i>	<i>our trip</i>	<i>to Brussels?</i>
<i>Was</i>	<i>anyone</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>for the meeting?</i>	
<i>Is</i>	<i>there</i>		<i>any money</i>	<i>in the box?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>that he was busy?</i>	

Ответы на общие вопросы обычно даются в краткой форме и состоят из *Yes* или *No*, подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола:

"Do you like music?" "Yes, I do." "No, I don't."
"Didn't you speak to him yesterday?" "Yes, I did." "No, I didn't."
"Will he come here tonight?" "Yes, he probably will." "No, he probably will not."
"Is he still in hospital?" "I'm afraid so." "I'm afraid he is."
"Could I speak to Tim, please?" "I'm afraid not." "I'm afraid you can't."

Альтернативный вопрос представляет собой два общих вопроса, соединенных союзом *or*: *"Do you like tea or (do you like) coffee?" "I like tea."*

Специальный вопрос

Вопросител. слово	Вспомогател. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
<i>What</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>looking at?</i>		
<i>How long</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>been living</i>	<i>with her husband?</i>	
<i>Why</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>the poor dog</i>	<i>alone?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>there</i>			<i>on the floor?</i>

Ответы на специальные вопросы обычно даются в полной форме с повторением всех членов предложения, логически необходимых для ответа: *"What did the teacher read yesterday?" "He read an interesting story."*

Вопрос к подлежащему или его определению

Who / What	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
<i>Who</i>	<i>is reading</i>	<i>a book</i>	<i>at the window?</i>
<i>Who</i>	<i>lives</i>		<i>in that old brick house?</i>
<i>What book</i>	<i>is lying</i>		<i>on the table?</i>
<i>Whose children</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>with you</i>	<i>yesterday?</i>
<i>How many students</i>	<i>work</i>		<i>in the laboratory?</i>

Ответы на вопросы к подлежащему или его определению обычно даются в краткой форме и состоят из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола: *"Who gives you English lessons?" "My friend does."*

Косвенный вопрос

Главное предложение			Придаточное предложение			
Подлежащее	Сказуемое	союз	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
<i>I</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>if (whether)</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>had bought</i>	<i>a new car</i>	<i>the day before yesterday</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>wonders</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>gets up</i>		

Разделительный вопрос

Разделительный (расчлененный) вопрос может задаваться с целью получить информацию, а также для выражения удивления, недовольства, интереса и т.д. Приблизительно соответствует по смыслу русским выражениям “не так ли?”; “не правда ли?”; “правда?”.

✓ Разделительный вопрос представляет собой повествовательное предложение, к которому присоединяется краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из вспомогательного глагола в противоположенной форме и подлежащего в виде местоимения: *Phil's coming, isn't he? I am not nervous, am I? I am too nervous, aren't I? You have lunch at noon, don't you?*

✓ Если в состав сказуемого входит модальный глагол, то в вопросе тоже используется модальный глагол: *You cannot help me, can you? James would have helped us, wouldn't he?* Но: *You have to go home, don't you? You used not to like him, did you?*

✓ Если подлежащим является *There*, то *there* используется и в вопросе: *There aren't many people here, are there?*

✓ Если подлежащим является *This / That*, то в вопросе используется *it*: *This is John's suitcase, isn't it?*

✓ Если подлежащим является *These / Those*, то в вопросе используется *they*: *Those are your papers, aren't they?*

✓ Если подлежащим является *no one, someone, anyone, everyone*, то в вопросе используется *they*: *Everyone is coming tonight, aren't they? Somebody has forgotten their umbrella, haven't they?*

✓ В предложениях, содержащих *nothing, neither, no one, anyone, never, seldom, little, hardly, barely, scarcely, no sooner, without, unfortunately, unlikely, except* вопрос будет положительным: *Nothing is wrong, is it? Nobody saw you, did they?*

✓ В сложноподчиненных предложениях вопрос задается к той части предложения, которая вызывает сомнения: *I don't think anyone's coming, are they? There wasn't a single point they disagreed on, was there?*

✓ В повелительных предложениях в вопросе обычно употребляется *will you*: *Come into the kitchen, will (won't) you? Don't do that again, will you? Pass me the book, could you? Get my pen, can you? Read aloud, would you?*

✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с *Let's* в вопросе употребляется *shall we*: *Let's go there tomorrow, shall we?* Но: *Let me go there tomorrow, will you?*

✓ В вопросах-переспросах форма вспомогательного глагола не меняется на противоположную: *"I managed to pass the exam."* *"Did you?"* *"My neighbours don't like hard rock."* *"Don't they?"*

■ I. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1. please / the / could / turn / light / you / on?
2. at / staying / Jill / home / weekend / the / at / prefers.
3. did / from / dress / where / you / this / get?
4. recently / him / have / my / number / I / given / mobile.
5. there / go / you / alone / do / to / want / still?
6. any / you / is / now / have / what / she / idea / doing?
7. left / I'd / have / to / any / like / we / if / know / time.
8. London / you / why / told / are / you / haven't / for / leaving / me?
9. moment / anyone / office / the / is / at / think / not / I / the / do / in.
10. idea / the / ask / theatre / to / way / it / a / him / good / was / to / the.

■ II. Задайте к каждому предложению разделительный вопрос:

1. Everything is OK, ...?
2. Your boyfriend doesn't smoke, ...?
3. There's little time left, ...?
4. Lora speaks Italian rather fluently, ...?
5. You don't know where Sarah is, ...?
6. Let's have a cup of tea, ...?
7. Don't forget to lock the door, ...?
8. I think nothing terrible has happened, ...?
9. You have a two-year-old sister, ...?
10. Somebody wanted to borrow Keate's bike, ...?
11. I suppose you're hungry, ...?
12. Granddad ate hardly anything, ...?
13. They got married last year, ...?
14. He never says what he means, ...?
15. There's somebody at the door, ...?
16. Such moments happen rarely in life, ...?
17. So, you think you're right and I'm wrong, ...?

18. Hardly anyone knows how sushi are made, ...?
19. I'm too late, ... ?
20. No one called when I was out, ...?

■ *III. К каждому предложению задайте вопрос-переспрос:*

1. It's time for dinner.
2. He did it on purpose.
3. Juliana doesn't like seafood.
4. I'm going out for a walk.
5. There is little we can do in this situation.
6. No one is allowed to park here.
7. She's got a headache.
8. It's not his fault.
9. I feel worried and nervous.
10. Nothing like this has happened before.
11. He's old enough to drive a car on his own.
12. Nobody else is going to come.
13. There is hardly any money left.
14. I'd been waiting long before they arrived.
15. The ending of the film was disappointing.
16. I had an e-mail from my former boss yesterday.
17. They say it's bad luck to spill salt.
18. I'd stay a bit longer if I were you.
19. She's done her best to help him.
20. I'm not going to apply for that job.

■ *IV. Заполните пропуски, задав разделительный вопрос или вопрос-переспрос:*

1.

A: I had a letter from Alan yesterday.
 B: Oh, ... ?
 A: Yes, he says he's coming to stay with us this weekend.
 B: Really? That'll be nice, ... ?
2.

A: You couldn't hold this door open for me, ... ? I can't get the pram through it.
 B: Of course. It's terrible how they design these doors, ... ? It makes it so difficult for people in wheelchairs or with young children.
3.

A: Debbie and Tony are coming round for dinner tonight.
 B: ... ? Oh, that'll be wonderful.
 A: Yes. I thought you might like to come too.

B: Well yes, but you haven't seen them for a long time. I expect you'd like to talk to them on your own, ... ?

4.

A: It's been a wonderful day, ... ?

B: Yes, fantastic. And we've had no problems with anything, ... ? Everything's been perfect.

A: That's right. It'll certainly be a lovely day to remember, ... ?

5.

A: I don't know what to do today. Just look at the rain outside.

B: Well, I don't want to stay in all day. Let's go and see a film, ... ?

A: Why not? Good idea. There's nothing much on at the local cinema though, ... ?

B: All right. We'll take the train into town then, ... ?

■ V. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. She often promises to phone me but she does never.

2. How do you get there is your problem.

3. Who you obtained this information from?

4. There are not first-class restaurants in this town.

5. You say the bus goes at ten past six, don't you?

6. "I haven't been to the seaside for ages." "So haven't I."

7. Can we get from this stop a number 35 bus?

8. Judy has always to hurry in the morning because she gets up so late.

9. "Would you like to come out with us for the day?" "Yes, I would like."

10. Nobody told me why did I have to sign the paper.

■ VI. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Judy: (1) ... we go to the party tonight?

Lisa: (2) ... is giving a party?

Judy: Susan. You know her, (3) ... you?

Lisa: I'm (4) ... sure. Has she got long dark hair?

Judy: Yes, she (5) And she's quite tall. (6) ... you spoken to her?

Lisa: No, I don't think (7) But I know who you mean. There (8) ... two sisters, Susan and Janet. They're twins, aren't (9) ... ?

Judy: Yes, that's right.

Lisa: (10) ... one is Susan?

Judy: Oh, I (11) ... not know. They both look the same. I can't always tell them apart.

Lisa: (12) ... can I. In any case, I haven't been invited to the party.

Judy: That (13) ... not matter.

Lisa: OK. (14) ... go to it then, shall (15) ... ?

1.15. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

● ИМЕНА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных имен существительных относятся:

-age: marriage	-ty: certainty	dis-: disagreement
-al: arrival	-ity: ability	il-: illiteracy
-cy: vacancy	-ing: building	im-: impossibility
-ance: importance	-ism: journalism	in-: inability
-ence: silence	-ist: scientist	un-: unemployment
-ant (-ent): assistant, student	-ment: advertisement	mis-: misfortune
-ee: employee	-ness: sickness	re-: reconstruction
-er (-or, -ar): driver, liar	-ship: friendship	pre-: precaution
-ess: actress	-dom: freedom	co-: coexistence
-ian: politician	-hood: childhood	non-: nonsense
-ion: suggestion	-th: truth, warmth	inter-: interaction
-sion: decision	-ure: departure	under-: underwear
-ation: combination	-y: difficulty	over-: overproduction

Обратите внимание на образование следующих существительных от прилагательных и глаголов:

deep – depth	to advise – advice	to live – life
free – freedom	to behave – behaviour	to lose – loss
high – height	to believe – belief	to practise – practice
hot – heat	to bleed – blood	to prove – proof
long – length	to choose – choice	to sell – sale
poor – poverty	to complain – complaint	to serve – service
proud – pride	to descend – descent	to shoot – shot
strong – strength	to die – death	to sing – song
wide – width	to feed – food	to sit – seat
wise – wisdom	to fly – flight	to speak – speech
young – youth	to grow – growth	to succeed – success
	to hate – hatred	to tell – tale
	to know – knowledge	to think – thought
	to lend – loan	to weigh – weight

Некоторые имена существительные образуются от глаголов путем изменения ударного слога. Так, ударение в глаголе обычно падает на второй слог, а в существительном – на первый:

to prog'ress — 'progress. К таким словам относятся следующие: *conflict, contest, contrast, decrease, discount, export, import, increase, insult, permit, produce, progress, protest, rebel, record, refund, suspect, transfer, transport* и др.

■ I. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск существительным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. The cost of the ... to the show is quite reasonable. (*admit*)
2. This candidate does not meet all the ... for the job. (*require*)
3. ... is a hard-to-treat social malady. (*poor*)
4. What does ... on the part of the driver lead to? (*care*)
5. I was completely won over by the ... of the villagers. (*simple*)
6. If you want a good room you should make a ... in advance. (*reserve*)
7. Your ... and mine are not very different. (*complain*)
8. We give ... to those who have worked with us for a long time. (*prefer*)
9. There was long debate, but no ... at any agreement. (*arrive*)
10. From each according to his ... , to each according to his needs. (*able*)
11. The ... of high productivity affects the quality of service. (*pursue*)
12. Children have a natural ... about the world around them. (*curious*)
13. The teacher asked the students to write a ... of the text. (*summarize*)
14. After long ... he agreed to their requests. (*consider*)
15. Many young people become addicted to drugs through (*ignore*)
16. To achieve something in your life you need great (*determine*)
17. The doctor gave me a ... for some medicine. (*prescribe*)
18. By his ... in that work he may lose the reputation which he has gained. (*fail*)
19. After five years in Paris he speaks French with great (*fluent*)
20. The Museum contains a ... of jewellery collections made of silver and gold. (*various*)

■ II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск существительным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. He got accustomed to all the ... of living in a rented flat. (*convenient*)
2. There is always some little ... between them. (*understand*)
3. As a regular customer he usually buys some goods at a (*count*)
4. She had the ... to get there at the wrong moment. (*fortunate*)

5. In early spring a lot of people suffer from vitamin (*balance*)
6. Britain and France have expressed strong ... with the proposal and refused to sign the documents. (*agree*)
7. In ... she kept looking out of the window waiting for him to arrive. (*patient*)
8. He always appeared at a ... before this girl; she must think him dull and old-fashioned. (*advantageous*)
9. The controversies are too large to be explained by the ... of the experiment. (*accurate*)
10. One way to deal with ... is to pension off the older workers at an earlier age than usual. (*employ*)

● ИМЕНА ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ

К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных имен прилагательных относятся:

-able: eatable, breakable	-ful: powerful, doubtful	dis-: dishonest
-ible: horrible, sensible	-less: endless, jobless	il-: illegal
-al: formal, professional	-like: businesslike	im-: impossible
-ant: significant	-ic: energetic, economic	in-: independent
-ent: different	-ical: historical,	ir-: irregular
-(i)an: Mexican, Russian	economical	un-: unhappy
-esque: picturesque	-ish: foolish, selfish	inter-: international
-ar: similar, popular	-ive: attractive, sensitive	extra-: extraordinary
-ary: ordinary, imaginary	-ory: contradictory	ultra-: ultramodern
-ate: passionate, literate	-ous: famous, poisonous	pre-: prehistoric
-ed: talented	-ious: spacious, glorious	post-: postwar
-ing: interesting	-ly: friendly, daily	out-: outdoor
	-y: rainy, dirty, healthy	

■ 1. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск прилагательным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. She is rather ... ; that's why people call her a chatter-box. (*talk*)
2. The founders of this college were all ... men. (*exception*)
3. I am so ... to you for your help. (*gratitude*)
4. The children were ... at the idea of going to the Zoo. (*excite*)
5. Lives of great men teach us many ... lessons. (*value*)
6. His new house is rather modern and (*space*)
7. It's more ... to go by bus than in a taxi. (*economy*)
8. The ... men denied all the charges. (*accusation*)

9. It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily ... goals. (*achievement*)
10. Most characters of Jack London's stories are brave and ... people. (*courage*)
11. I have been a ... reader of your magazine for many years. (*faith*)
12. This information should be made more ... to the public. (*access*)
13. She felt embarrassed by his ... attentions. (*persist*)
14. Buckingham Palace is a ... residence built in 1703. (*luxury*)
15. We will do whatever is ... to stop them. (*necessity*)
16. Only large blackboards are ... for a classroom. (*advice*)
17. His results at the exam seem to be really (*disaster*)
18. You can take this medicine. It is ... to one's health. (*harm*)
19. It was ... of her to postpone the business trip until later. (*sense*)
20. He was one of the ... unpromising young actors in that stock company. (*number*)

■ II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск прилагательным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. The pain from a severe toothache is almost (*bear*)
2. The plan was rejected as (*lead*)
3. I was completely ... in what he had to say. (*interest*)
4. He is rather ... about other people's problems. (*difference*)
5. Plisetskaya's brilliant dancing is (*forget*)
6. It is ... to buy a car if a person doesn't need to drive to work every day. (*practice*)
7. She gave them the wrong directions. They were (*inform*)
8. The team could not continue its work due to ... weather conditions. (*favour*)
9. It is really hard for ... people to start a good professional career. (*experience*)
10. The staff had a very ... meeting. They failed to sort out all the problems. (*produce*)

● Глаголы

К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных глаголов относятся:

-en: deepen, lengthen,
brighten

en-: encourage,
enlighten

mis-: misbehave,
mislead

-fy: satisfy, simplify, purify
 -ise = -ize: modernise(-ize)
 -ate: originate, differentiate
 -ish: accomplish

re-: redo,
 remake, rewrite
 co-: cooperate
 fore-: foresee,
 forecast
 un-: undo,
 unpack, unfasten

dis-: disobey,
 disagree
 de-: deform,
 decentralise(-ize)
 under-:
 underestimate
 over-: overcome,
 overcrowd

■ 1. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск глаголом, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. Is it possible to ... between a hobby and an interest? (*distinct*)
2. Readers are ... to write letters expressing opinions on various matters. (*courage*)
3. The partners need to ... their positions before signing the contract. (*clear*)
4. Why don't they ... us about what we went back into the house for? (*light*)
5. My brother has been trying to pass his driving test several times and he has finally (*success*)
6. You'd better ... my advice for the rest of your life. (*memory*)
7. The relations between Belarus and China have been ... over the past 2 years. (*strong*)
8. Wait a minute! Joanne just needs to ... herself a bit. (*beauty*)
9. The gap between rich and poor seems to be ... nowadays. (*wide*)
10. The city was ... by the epidemic. (*threat*)
11. They suspected that he had been ... the accounts. (*false*)
12. Ben's parents hoped that the course would ... his outlook. (*broad*)
13. The company has ... some major changes in the last five years. (*go*)
14. We all ... with the Brown family about the loss of their son. (*sympathy*)
15. I think my warning will ... her to greater efforts. (*stimulus*)
16. A good mind can be ... with the study of literature. (*rich*)
17. Paint the ceiling white to ... the room. (*light*)
18. We decided to ... our old house by putting in a bathroom. (*modern*)
19. You'll ... your health if you continue working so hard. (*dangerous*)
20. We ... the cost of the materials and ended up making a loss. (*estimate*)

■ II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск глаголом, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

1. If the son ... his parents, he will be in trouble. (*obey*)
2. She ... the door and then opened it. (*lock*)
3. Celia's mother used to be religious, but now she ... in God. (*belief*)
4. I always try not to lose my temper with the kids when they (*behaviour*)
5. Put a tick next to those activities you like and a cross next to those you (*like*)
6. Have you ... the parcels from the car? (*load*)
7. I think it's high time to ... our refrigerator. (*frost*)
8. The driver ... the policeman's signal and turned in the wrong direction. (*interpretation*)
9. They've ... our phone because we didn't pay the bill on time. (*connection*)
10. The political instability of the region has ... investments by big companies. (*courage*)

● СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

■ I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

qualify, require, attend, advertise, improve

Dear Sir or Madam,

I've read your ... in International Business magazine concerning entry ... for the course in the English language Could you tell me what language ... are required? I'd also like to know if ... at all classes is obligatory.

■ II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

locality, pleasure, friend, comfort, help

This ... hotel with its ... gardens is ideal for people who want a quiet holiday, yet it is only a short distance from the highly popular attractions of the area. There are lovely views from every room. The atmosphere is very ... , and the staff are always A holiday here is very good value for

money. You can eat your meals at the hotel, where the food tastes marvellous. Or you can of course try some of the excellent ... restaurants.

■ III. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

fortune, terrible, anxiety, shame, come

I'm ... to admit it, but airplanes ... me. I get really ... about flying. I can't stand being on a plane. I'm afraid of getting killed. And ... there are no things I can do to ... my fear.

■ IV. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

ice, door, quick, horror, care

- I'm not going to drive in this ... weather. The roads are too ...
- You don't want to take any risks, do you? But you can't be too ...
- I've just heard the weather forecast and they say there's going to be more snow. We'd better stay ... in weather like this.
- I think they ought to clear the snow off the roads more ...

■ V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

construct, agree, wide, high, response

Architects ... for the ... of many skyscrapers believe that a tall building must always have a certain minimum ... but that there is no limit to its absolute This means that the skyscrapers of the future are likely to be even taller. Engineers agree with this, but there is some ... over the best shape for very tall buildings.

■ VI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

revise, guide, press, efficiency, communicate, tend

Students are under enormous ... to learn huge amounts of vocabulary but they are rarely given any ... as to how to go about it. They have a ... to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is by far the most ... approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of ... at regular intervals. They should also take every opportunity to use the words in ...

■ VII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

differ, shy, sympathy, politics, strong, person

Roland had never wanted to be a First of all, he suffered from terrible ... and blushed violently when he had to make a speech. He also ... with people who refused to vote. After all, what ... did it make? Later he learned to ... his ties, give a big smile, and read the speech, which had been prepared by his ... speechwriter.

■ VIII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

energy, addict, science, simplify, popular, relax

There are many theories to explain the ... of chocolate. ... have found that chocolate contains endorphins, which make people more Yet, in large amounts, it can cause Chocolate also contains caffeine, which is Whatever the theories, most chocoholics would say that eating chocolate is ... comforting.

■ IX. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

recognise, commit, private, critic, create, interpret

Great composers offer us a unique ... of the world around us. Achieving this takes both inspiration and a degree of ... that few of us possess. Shut away in the ... of their studios, they strive for the perfect expression of what they know and feel. ... usually comes slowly, and being over-sensitive to ... may lead them to discouragement. On the other hand, enthusiastic praise from critics and the public can bring the composer a degree of satisfaction that only a few ... artists ever experience.

■ X. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

advice, type, major, intrude, secure, invite, prevent, watch

The ... of all burglaries occur when people go on holiday. ... guests often take advantage of an empty house. However, there are many ... measures you can take. It is ... to move valuable items away from windows where they can be seen by a potential Put all expensive items of jewellery in storage; if left, remember that thieves know all the ... places to look. Finally, for extra ... ask a neighbour to keep a ... eye on your home.

1.16. СЛОВОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ

● ИМЕНА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

1. *adventure* — приключение
advantage — преимущество
2. *clothes* — одежда
cloths — ткани
3. *company* — компания
campaign — кампания
4. *cook* — повар
cooker — кухонная плита, печь
5. *typist* — машинистка
type-writer — пишущая машинка
6. *sign* — знак; символ
signature — подпись
7. *time* — время; раз: *on time, time will show*
times — эпоха, времена, период: *Shakespeare's times, to go with the times*
8. *vocabulary* — словарный запас; список слов к определенному тексту: *rich vocabulary, vocabulary entry*
dictionary — словарь (издание): *electronic dictionary, online dictionary*
9. *food* — пища, питание, продовольствие: *tasty food, to prepare food*
meal — прием пищи: *during a meal, to have a meal*
10. *shade* — тень, тенок — место, укрытое от солнца: *in a shade of the forest, light and shade*
shadow — тень, темный силуэт на поверхности: *in the shadow of a tree, to cast a shadow*
11. *home* — место жительства; домашний очаг: *away from home, children's home*
house — здание дома: *dwelling house, fashion house, to run the house*
12. *politics* — сфера политической жизни; политическая деятельность: политические убеждения: *current politics, to go into politics*
policy — политика, линия поведения, направление действий (политической партии, правительства): *domestic policy, economic policy*
13. *play* — игра, деятельность ради развлечения; пьеса: *at play, to go to the play*
game — вид игры или спорта: *cat-and-mouse game, computer game, Olympic Games, to play a game*
14. *transport* — транспорт, виды транспорта: *air transport*
traffic — движение транспорта: *traffic jam*

15. language — язык, речь: *native language = mother tongue, foreign language, to speak a language*

tongue — язык (орган в полости рта): *to show one's tongue*

16. pair — пара однородных или одинаковых предметов, предназначенных для совместного использования и составляющие одно целое или комплект: *a pair of gloves, a pair of scissors*

couple — пара, два, двое, несколько однородных вещей: *a couple of days, an engaged couple. I found a couple of socks but they don't make a pair.*

17. change — перемена, изменение; сдача: *change for the better, to make a change, to keep the change*

exchange — обмен; биржа: *in exchange for smth., exchange rate, commodity exchange, to make an exchange*

18. centre — центр (окружности): *the centre of the circle*

middle — середина (между двумя сторонами или частями чего-либо): *middle of the road, middle of the room, middle of the night*

19. sister — сестра

nurse — медсестра, сиделка, нянька

nun — сестра, монахиня

20. mind — ум, разум, мыслительные способности: *on one's mind, to my mind*

brains — интеллект, разум: *to live with one's own brains*

brain — мозг

21. custom — обычай, обыкновение; традиция (в масштабах одного народа, культуры): *local custom, Custom / Habit is second nature.*

tradition — традиция, старый обычай: *family tradition, by tradition, in a tradition*

habit — привычка (у отдельного человека), заведенный порядок: *bad habit, to be in the habit of doing smth.*

22. brand — бренд, торговая марка (определенное название товара, данное производителем): *brand of soup, brand of tea*

make — марка, модель (название компании, производящей товар): *make of a washing machine, "What make is your car?" "A BMW."*

type — тип, род, класс (характеристики, качество товара): *"What type is your car?" "A four-door saloon."*

model — образец, разработка: *top-of-the-line model*

23. floor — пол; этаж: *first floor*

storey — этаж, ярус: *five-storey house, top storey of a building*

store — магазин; склад; запас

story — история

24. cost — стоимость, затраты, издержки: *actual cost, average cost*

price — денежное выражение стоимости: *market price, at a high price*

value — степень ценности, значимости: *to know the value of money*
face value — номинальная стоимость (сумма, обозначенная на купюре, марке и др.)

25. buyer — покупатель, приобретатель (человек, который покупает или намерен купить что-либо)

customer — покупатель, клиент (в магазине)

client — клиент (у адвоката, нотариуса, банка), обслуживаемое лицо или организация, покупатель продуктов компании

consumer — потребитель

26. marriage — брак, женитьба: *civil marriage, unhappy marriage, marriage certificate, to propose marriage*

wedding — свадьба, бракосочетание: *wedding night*

wedlock — супружество, законный брак: *born in wedlock*

matrimony — супружество, супружеские отношения

27. audience — публика, зрители (в театре, на лекции, на концерте)

viewers — зрители (кино, телевидения)

spectators — зрители, посетители (зрелищных мероприятий)

public — публика, общественность (люди в общем)

28. hour — час (60 минут)

o'clock — время по часам

clock — часы настенные, настольные

alarm clock — часы с будильником

watch — часы наручные, карманные

29. look — взгляд, выражение лица: *worried look, faraway look, to get / have / take a look at smb.*

sight — взгляд, рассматривание: *at sight, at first sight*

glance — быстрый взгляд: *at a glance, to exchange glances*

stare — пристальный взгляд: *angry stare, frozen / icy stare, stony stare*

glare — пронизательный взгляд, настойчивый и враждебный взгляд: *severish glare*

30. event — событие: *outstanding event, sporting event, current events*

case — случай, обстоятельство; заболевание; судебное дело: *in such a case, rare case, chronic case, to lose a case*

occasion — возможность, случай; важное событие: *on occasion, memorable occasion, to have an occasion*

incident — происшествие, инцидент: *humorous incident, unpleasant incident*

accident — несчастный случай, авария, катастрофа: *shocking accident, car accident, by accident*

31. world — мир, планета; сфера, область: *outside world, ancient world, business world, in the world, around the world, to see the world*

universe — мир, вселенная, космос
earth — планета; земная поверхность: *the largest city on earth, to cover with earth*

land — суша в отличие от моря: *by land, to reach land*

soil — грунт, земля, почва: *fertile soil, to cultivate the soil*

ground — земля, поверхность, по которой мы ходим: *frozen ground, to fall to the ground*

32. bank — берег реки

shore — берег моря, озера

coast — береговая линия, морское побережье (на картах)

seaside — берег моря, побережье

riverside — берег реки, прибрежная полоса

beach — пляж

33. street — улица: *busy street, high street, to cross a street*

road — дорога; путь к чему-либо, способ достижения чего-либо: *impassable road, road to one's heart, to go down the road*

path — тропинка, дорожка: *to make a path*

way — путь следования, направление; метод, способ: *a way from A to B, on the way home, one-way ticket, to show smb. the way, to lose one's way, to find a way to do smth.*

route — маршрут, путь следования: *bus route, en route, to follow a route*

itinerary — курс, маршрут: *according to an itinerary, to plan an itinerary*

34. state — государство как форма организации общества: *sovereign state, head of state, to establish a state*

nation — нация, государство: *civilized nation*

the nation — все жители страны, все население страны: *to touch the nation's heart*

country — страна, государство: *developing countries, to leave the country*

countryside, the country — деревня, местность за городом: *in the country, town and country*

village — деревня, селение, село, поселок: *small village, on the skirts of the village*

35. production — производство

product — продукт, продукция, изделие

food — продовольствие

goods — товары (продукты производства, предназначенные для продажи)

merchandise — товары (предметы торговли; все, что продается в магазине)

wares — товары (мелкие предметы продажи, торговля которыми ведется обычно не в магазине, а с рук (на улице, на рынке))

36. place — место, территория, где что-либо находится или происходит; очередность: *place for a sofa, to put smth. in its place, to take first place*

site — площадка для устройства чего-либо: *construction site, a good site for a house*

seat — место для сидения: *driver's seat, front-row seat, to take a seat*

room — (свободное) место, пространство в целом: *plenty of room*

space — пространство, свободное пространство: *air space, empty space, to save space*

area — территория, площадь; сфера деятельности: *penalty area, recreation area, area of specialization*

37. wage — заработная плата рабочих (ежедневная, еженедельная): *to earn a wage*

salary — заработная плата служащих (ежемесячная): *annual salary*

pay — оплата, выплата (сумма, выплаченная кому-либо, особенно в качестве вознаграждения за труд): *pay rise*

payment — платеж: *terms of payment, to make payment*

stipend — жалованье (выплачиваемое священникам, военно-служащим): *to receive a stipend*

allowance — денежное пособие, содержание: *monthly allowance, to grant an allowance*

fee — вознаграждение, гонорар; плата за услуги: *tuition fee*

38. travel — путешествие (как вид деятельности), переезд с места на место: *travel agency*

journey — путешествие, путь; перемещение (во времени и пространстве): *journey through*

time, to go on / make / take a journey

tour — поездка, турне, экскурсия: *sightseeing tour, to make a tour of*

voyage — морское путешествие: *to go on / make a voyage*

cruise — круиз, морское путешествие

trip — короткое путешествие; увеселительная поездка: *business trip, to make a trip*

hiking — путешествие пешком, туризм

39. cause — причина, повод, мотив (обстоятельство, вызывающее какие-либо следствия): *the cause of the accident was bad weather*

reason — уважительная причина (истинная), повод, основание (то, что объясняет или оправдывает действие): *the reason for leaving early is his being ill*

excuse — оправдание, извинение, предлог (причина, истинная или нет, приводимая, когда просят прощения за отсутствие, плохое поведение, вину и т.д.): *the excuse for absence is his being ill*

2. We drove out of the village along a winding
 - a. lane
 - b. path
 - c. street
 - d. way
3. We've bought a new three-room flat on the first ... of this building.
 - a. floor
 - b. storey
 - c. story
 - d. store
4. Everyone agrees that the ... must be protected.
 - a. world
 - b. environment
 - c. nature
 - d. earth
5. The train was in a/an ... with a lorry on a level crossing.
 - a. incident
 - b. accident
 - c. collision
 - d. occasion
6. The building workers were paid their ... every Friday.
 - a. fees
 - b. salary
 - c. wages
 - d. payment
7. That small village was ... to them for years.
 - a. home
 - b. house
 - c. dwelling
 - d. residence
8. We chose the ... for a suit and had it made up by our tailor.
 - a. cloth
 - b. closes
 - c. clothes
 - d. clothing
9. He came on a two-day official
 - a. holiday
 - b. weekend
 - c. stay
 - d. visit
10. Several angry drivers shook their ... at me as I drove away.
 - a. fists
 - b. arms
 - c. hands
 - d. elbows
11. I like your new car. What ... is it?
 - a. brand
 - b. make
 - c. type
 - d. mark
12. That was fantastic. Could I have a second ..., please?
 - a. plate
 - b. course
 - c. helping
 - d. food
13. Laura lost her case. It did not have a/an ... with her name on.
 - a. ticket
 - b. poster
 - c. label
 - d. identification
14. The yellow tie caught my ... immediately.
 - a. eye
 - b. glance
 - c. sight
 - d. glimpse
15. Jim asked his parents if they would pay off his
 - a. rents
 - b. debts
 - c. accounts
 - d. credits

16. Vincent missed his train because of the queue in the ticket
 - a. office
 - b. agency
 - c. room
 - d. lounge
17. We spent a ... of hours resting and exploring the ruins.
 - a. pair
 - b. couple
 - c. double
 - d. two
18. When we entered the hall we discovered that all the ... had been occupied.
 - a. places
 - b. seats
 - c. room
 - d. sites
19. I really like Harold's new
 - a. dress
 - b. suit
 - c. costume
 - d. clothing
20. The shop opposite my house sells a variety of
 - a. objects
 - b. purchases
 - c. goods
 - d. productions
21. Mark came first in the 100 metre
 - a. contest
 - b. play
 - c. game
 - d. race
22. If you have to travel on company business, we will pay your
 - a. costs
 - b. charges
 - c. expenses
 - d. needs
23. The local stadium isn't large enough for so many
 - a. audience
 - b. viewers
 - c. public
 - d. spectators
24. The game of chess was a ... , so they awarded two first prizes.
 - a. draw
 - b. equal
 - c. score
 - d. nothing
25. When Tom goes to a party he always wears a ... tie.
 - a. bow
 - b. butterfly
 - c. ribbon
 - d. knot
26. Have you decided what to have for your main ... ?
 - a. plate
 - b. course
 - c. food
 - d. helping
27. No democracy can exist without freedom of ... and freedom of the press.
 - a. conversation
 - b. talk
 - c. speech
 - d. chat
28. The TV programme gave viewers a very good ... of life in this country.
 - a. feeling
 - b. notion
 - c. reaction
 - d. impression

29. This room has such a nice ... over the lake!
- a. look
 - b. view
 - c. sight
 - d. appearance
30. This law has been adopted by the Parliament and will soon come into
- a. power
 - b. strength
 - c. force
 - d. system
31. The building of a new plant in this district created a lot of ... and helped to reduce unemployment.
- a. occupations
 - b. jobs
 - c. works
 - d. careers
32. We had to stop for petrol at a filling
- a. garage
 - b. service
 - c. pump
 - d. station
33. Emily looked up the fastest train to Glasgow in the
- a. catalogue
 - b. timetable
 - c. dictionary
 - d. programme
34. Can you give me the ... for this cocktail? It's delicious.
- a. prescription
 - b. instructions
 - c. ingredients
 - d. recipe
35. We don't have the DVD, I'm afraid. It's out of
- a. order
 - b. stock
 - c. shelf
 - d. sale
36. The street market was full of ... selling fruit and vegetables.
- a. counters
 - b. boutiques
 - c. tables
 - d. stalls
37. At the end of the story, the hero manages to arrest the
- a. offenders
 - b. villains
 - c. wrongs
 - d. evils
38. There was field after field of golden ... waving in the wind.
- a. corn
 - b. bushes
 - c. grass
 - d. herbs
39. There's a ... of blackbirds at the bottom of the garden.
- a. house
 - b. home
 - c. cage
 - d. nest
40. You can't judge people by their
- a. characters
 - b. appearances
 - c. personalities
 - d. looks
41. Rosie had a terrible ... with her parents last night.
- a. row
 - b. discussion
 - c. argue
 - d. dispute

42. If your camera is faulty, you should return it to the ...
 - a. creator
 - b. manufacturer
 - c. inventor
 - d. builder
43. It's difficult to repair a car unless you have the right ...
 - a. gadgets
 - b. instruments
 - c. appliances
 - d. tools
44. I bought these shoes in the sale. They were a real ...
 - a. benefit
 - b. advantage
 - c. bargain
 - d. purchase
45. If you put your money in the bank, it will earn up to 15 per cent ... a year.
 - a. interest
 - b. profit
 - c. deposit
 - d. investment
46. I gave the shop-assistant fifty euros and she gave me ten euros ...
 - a. rest
 - b. money
 - c. remains
 - d. change
47. Too much sugar may cause tooth ...
 - a. decay
 - b. damage
 - c. destroy
 - d. break
48. All ... for the race should make their way to the track.
 - a. competitors
 - b. rivals
 - c. contents
 - d. opponents
49. There were some people waiting in the doctor's ...
 - a. office
 - b. waiting room
 - c. surgery
 - d. ward
50. Growing public ... about the cost, quality and accessibility of health care has become an important political issue.
 - a. care
 - b. concern
 - c. regard
 - d. interest
51. She called long-distance from New York, but the ... was so bad that I could hardly hear her.
 - a. link
 - b. connection
 - c. join
 - d. fraction
52. That is of course a ... of taste which as you know is different for everyone.
 - a. matter
 - b. business
 - c. affair
 - d. concern
53. I bought these jeans very cheaply in the ...
 - a. bargains
 - b. reductions
 - c. sales
 - d. discounts
54. As there was no evidence, the judge dismissed the ...
 - a. trial
 - b. witness
 - c. court
 - d. case

55. Parents have to try hard to understand the younger
 a. generation c. adolescents
 b. people d. teenagers
56. If you want to have your shoes mended you should go to the
 a. cobbler c. dry-cleaner's
 b. tailor d. barber
57. I simply couldn't cope with such an enormous work
 a. load c. quantity
 b. amount d. volume
58. I was on the ... of leaving when the phone rang.
 a. moment c. point
 b. matter d. edge
59. Tomorrow I'm having a meeting with one of my
 a. consumers c. customers
 b. clients d. shoppers
60. When I left the job, I had to hand in my ... three weeks beforehand.
 a. application c. notice
 b. dismissal d. statement

● ИМЕНА ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И НАРЕЧИЯ

1. easy — легкий, несложный
 light — легкий, нетяжелый (по весу)
2. tall / short — высокий (о людях и кораблях)
 high / low — высокий (о предметах)
3. narrow — узкий, малый по ширине: *narrow street*
 tight — тесный (об одежде, обуви): *tight jeans*
4. full — полный: *full of water*
 filled — заполненный: *filled with water*
5. out of fashion — немодный
 out of time — несовременный
6. gold — золотой: *gold watch*
 golden — золотистый, золотой (*непен.*): *golden hair*
7. sensitive — чувствительный: *sensitive to cold*
 sensible — благоразумный: *It was sensible of her to postpone the trip.*
8. greedy — жадный, стремящийся к наживе: *greedy for money*
 mean — скупой, избегающий всяких трат, расходов
9. wide — широкий, не узкий: *wide road, wide skirt, wide smile, wide mouth*
 broad — широкий, обширный: *broad outlook, broad shoulders, broad back*

10. economic — экономический: *economic reform*
 economical — экономный: *economical car*
11. classic — классический; традиционный: *classic dress*
 classical — классический, относящийся к античности; серьезный: *classical art, classical music*
12. effective — действенный, результативный, эффективный: *effective cure for headache*
 efficient — эффективный, рациональный, хорошо организованный: *efficient secretary*
13. quiet — тихий, спокойный
 quite — вполне, довольно, почти
14. grateful — благодарный, признательный (за оказанную услугу): *I am grateful to you for your help.*
 thankful — благодарный (чувство облегчения от того, что все обошлось): *You ought to be thankful that you got off so lightly.*
15. same — такой же, одинаковый (полное сходство): *I have the very same problem.*
 alike — похожий, подобный: *They walk alike.*
 similar — сходный, похожий (но не во всем): *to be in a similar situation*
16. alone — один, одинокий: *I like to be alone.*
 lone — одинокий; уединенный: *a lone house*
 lonely = lonesome — одинокий, страдающий от одиночества: *lonely life, I start getting lonely / lonesome.*
17. heavy — тяжелый (о весе); сильный, интенсивный: *heavy load, heavy industry, heavy traffic*
 difficult — сложный, требующий усилий, умений: *difficult problem*
 hard — трудный (сделать, понять); упорный, твердый: *hard work, hard person*
18. comfortable — удобный, комфортный: *comfortable sofa*
 convenient — удобный, подходящий: *convenient time, convenient means of transport*
 cosy — уютный, удобный; теплый: *cosy bed, cosy scarf*
19. conscious — сознательный, осмысленный: *conscious age, conscious life*
 conscientious — сознательный, добросовестный: *conscientious attitude, conscientious worker*
 deliberate — сознательный, намеренный, обдуманый: *deliberate act, deliberate lie*
20. constant — постоянный (неизменный по величине, объему), часто повторяющийся: *constant speed, constant threats*

permanent — постоянный (не временный): *permanent resident, permanent office*

regular — постоянный (всегдашний, обычный): *regular customer*

steady — постоянный, неизменный, неуклонный: *steady pain, steady demand*

21. able — умеющий, умелый

capable — способный, одаренный

unable — не способный, не в состоянии

disable — искалеченный

22. ill — больной, нездоровый: *She is seriously ill.*

sick — чувствующий тошноту; связанный с болезнью, характерный для больного человека: *sick economy, sick leave, to feel sick*

diseased — пораженный болезнью (об органе): *mentally diseased*

sore — пораженный болезнью (о поврежденной части тела): *sore eye*

23. empty — пустой, ничего не содержащий: *empty wine-bottle*

free — свободный, неограниченный; незанятый (работой); бесплатный: *free access, free education, free of charge*

vacant — пустой, свободный, незанятый: *vacant chair, vacant evening*

spare — свободный, неиспользуемый: *spare room, spare time*

24. interesting — интересный: *interesting story*

interested — заинтересованный, интересующийся: *interested listener*

disinterested — бескорыстный, незаинтересованный (не выносит решение в пользу той или иной стороны): *disinterested help*

uninterested — не интересующийся (чем-л.), равнодушный: *uninterested in politics*

25. beautiful — красивый, привлекательный

handsome — красивый, статный (о мужчине)

good-looking — красивый, обладающий приятной внешностью

lovely — красивый, прекрасный, привлекательный

pretty — милый, прелестный

26. clean — чистый, незагрязненный: *clean hands*

clear — ясный; безоблачный; прозрачный: *clear sky, clear water*

pure — чистый, без примеси: *pure silver*

blank — пустой, чистый, без записей: *blank page, blank disc*

net — чистый, нетто (остающийся после вычетов): *net profit*

27. specially — специально

especially — особенно

28. continually — долго (повторяющийся), вечно (отриц. значение)

continuously — долго, длительно, без перерыва

29. at least — по крайней мере

at last — в конце концов, наконец

4. Thanks for bringing us a present. It was very ... of you.
 - a. attentive
 - b. grateful
 - c. thoughtful
 - d. thankful
5. I'd like to eat more of this cake, but it's very
 - a. fat
 - b. fatted
 - c. fattened
 - d. fattening
6. Mother will be angry if I stay out
 - a. late
 - b. lately
 - c. of late
 - d. latter
7. I've never been very ... on chemistry.
 - a. successful
 - b. fond
 - c. keen
 - d. good
8. My brother and I are physically ... but our personalities are completely different.
 - a. same
 - b. alike
 - c. like
 - d. equal
9. The trousers are too I'll have to get a bigger pair.
 - a. compact
 - b. narrow
 - c. tight
 - d. close
10. If you want to pass the examination, you must study
 - a. hard
 - b. enough
 - c. thoroughly
 - d. perfectly
11. I think the exams were dead
 - a. simple
 - b. easy
 - c. slight
 - d. light
12. There was a wonderful smell of ... bread in the kitchen.
 - a. cooking
 - b. roasting
 - c. baking
 - d. grilling
13. The policemen following the robbers were in ... clothes.
 - a. plain
 - b. ordinary
 - c. normal
 - d. simple
14. That collection of porcelain is really It's impossible to put a value on it.
 - a. costless
 - b. priceless
 - c. worthless
 - d. gratuitous
15. We decided not to go camping because of the ... rain.
 - a. great
 - b. hard
 - c. heavy
 - d. strong
16. I would never cheat; I would be ... of being caught.
 - a. anxious
 - b. worried
 - c. frightened
 - d. afraid

17. I'm sorry, but the dress you want is not ... in red.
 - a. possible
 - b. economical
 - c. appropriate
 - d. available
18. You can walk miles in these ... shoes.
 - a. cosy
 - b. convenient
 - c. comfortable
 - d. suitable
19. Adults have to pay \$3 to get in, but children under fourteen get in
 - a. free
 - b. with nothing
 - c. penniless
 - d. without money
20. For over 300 million people English is the ... language.
 - a. home
 - b. mother
 - c. native
 - d. natural
21. Is Brenda married or ...? I don't like to ask her.
 - a. spinster
 - b. alone
 - c. bachelor
 - d. single
22. They arrived ... at six o'clock.
 - a. timely
 - b. punctually
 - c. accurately
 - d. sharp
23. He expected people to be ... because his mother had died.
 - a. bearable
 - b. sympathetic
 - c. pleasant
 - d. tolerant
24. It is hard to get ... parts for this car if something goes wrong.
 - a. extra
 - b. spare
 - c. additional
 - d. supplementary
25. ... exercise will help to promote physical and mental health.
 - a. Regular
 - b. Common
 - c. General
 - d. Physic
26. Most schools in my country no longer have ... punishment.
 - a. physical
 - b. capital
 - c. bodily
 - d. corporal
27. What is your ... address?
 - a. constant
 - b. permanent
 - c. regular
 - d. steady
28. If your dog damages your neighbour's property, you could be
 - a. guilty
 - b. liable
 - c. payable
 - d. faulty
29. People who are afraid of black cats crossing their way are called
 - a. supernatural
 - b. superficial
 - c. superlative
 - d. superstitious
30. He was a very ... employee. He always completed any work he took up.
 - a. deliberate
 - b. conscience
 - c. conscientious
 - d. conscious

1. live — жить
leave — уезжать; оставлять
2. seat (oneself) — усаживать(ся)
sit (down) — сидеть, садиться
3. accept — принимать, соглашаться: *accept a proposal*
except — исключать: *I hope you do not except yourself?*
4. adapt — приспособлять, адаптировать
adopt — усыновлять
5. affect — воздействовать, влиять, поражать (о болезни): *affect smb. deeply*
effect — выполнять, осуществлять, производить: *effect payment*
6. die — умирать
dye — красить, окрашивать (волосы)
7. fun — шутить
fan (oneself) — обмахиваться веером
8. collaborate — сотрудничать
corroborate — подтверждать
9. immigrate — переселяться (в другую страну)
emigrate — переезжать (в пределах страны)
10. hear — слышать
listen (to) — слушать
11. order — делать заказ: *order dessert, order a book*
book = reserve — заказывать, бронировать: *book a ticket*
12. achieve — достигать, добиваться: *achieve goals*
reach — доезжать, добираться: *reach Birmingham*
13. leave — забывать, оставить (вещи), пойти, не взяв чего-л.:
to leave the keys at home
forget — не помнить, забыть что-л. сделать (принести, купить):
forget to call
14. point — указывать, показывать пальцем: *point at people, point to the south*
show — показывать, демонстрировать: *show the pictures*
15. steal — воровать, красть что-л.: *steal smth. from smb.*
rob — грабить, обкрадывать кого-л.: *rob the passengers*
16. repeat — повторять (говорить, делать еще раз то же самое):
repeat the program
revise — перечитывать, повторять (тему перед экзаменом): *revise the rules*
17. entertain — развлекать
enjoy — наслаждаться

18. join — присоединяться
- unite — объединять(ся)
19. like — нравиться, любить
- would like — хотеть, предпочитать
20. realise — представлять себе, понимать (ясно, в деталях)
- understand — понимать, истолковывать
21. put — класть, положить; приводить (в порядок, в определенное состояние)
- place — помещать, размещать
22. get off — убежать; сойти (с транспорта)
- get out — вылезать, выходить, уходить
23. take an exam — сдавать экзамен
- pass an exam — сдать экзамен, не провалиться
24. stand up — вставать
- get up — подниматься
25. run — бежать
- race — состязаться в скорости
26. lend — одолживать к-л., давать займы
- borrow (from) — одолживать у кого-л., занимать, брать займы
27. sink — опускаться, погружаться, тонуть (о корабле)
- drown — тонуть (о человеке), топить(ся), затоплять
28. consider — рассматривать, обдумывать, принимать во внимание
- discuss — обсуждать, дискутировать
29. catch — ловить, поймать, успеть
- grasp — схватывать, зажимать (в руке)
30. keep — продолжать деятельность; содержать, обеспечивать
- hold — держать; содержать в себе; владеть
31. lie (lay, lain) — лежать
- lie (lied) — лгать
- lay (laid, laid) — класть, положить
32. feel (felt) — чувствовать
- fill (filled) — наполнять, заполнять
- fall (fell, fallen) — падать
33. find (found) — находить, обнаруживать (путем поиска)
- find out — выяснить, узнать
- found (founded) — основывать
34. use — использовать
- used to — бывало (повторяющееся действие в прошлом)
- get used to — привыкать
35. take place — иметь место, происходить
- take part — принимать участие
- take aback — застать врасплох

36. stop — останавливать(ся): *stop payment, stop for a moment*
finish — заканчивать: *finish the speech, finish the book, Have you finished reading?*

end — заканчивать(ся): *end the letter, end the meeting, end the war*

37. see — видеть

look — смотреть; выглядеть

watch — наблюдать

38. study — учиться, заниматься; изучать (предмет), исследовать; готовиться к чему-л.: *study English, study hard, study for an exam*

learn — учить что-л., учиться чему-л., научиться; узнавать: *learn a poem, learn by heart, learn to drive, learn the news*

teach — учить кого-л., обучать, преподавать: *teach history, teach smb. to read*

39. wait (for) — ждать, дожидаться: *wait for me, sit and wait*

expect — ждать, ожидать, рассчитывать, надеяться: *expect smb. for dinner*

look forward to — ожидать с нетерпением; предвкушать: *children look forward to the holidays*

40. help — помогать (в трудностях, сделать что-л.): *help smb. (to) carry the bag*

assist — ассистировать, помогать, делая часть работы: *assist in the preparation of a report*

aid — помогать (офиц.): *She aided him in his work.*

41. leave — оставлять: *leave the room*

stay (in / at) — оставаться дома, не выходить; задерживаться: *stay at home, stay the night, stay to dinner*

remain (in / at) — оставаться, не покидать какого-л. места, пребывать в прежнем состоянии или месте: *remain indoors, remain in the memory, remain of the same opinion*

42. offer — предлагать что-л. (конкретные действия, предмет): *offer a cup of tea, offer a job, offer some help, offer to help.*

suggest — предлагать (советовать что-л. в качестве возможности для рассмотрения или сделать что-л.): *suggest a solution, suggested going / that I should go.*

propose — предлагать что-л. для рассмотрения (идею, мысль), предлагать сделать что-л.: *propose a plan, propose to leave, propose going / me to go / that I should go home*

43. grow up — расти, быть взрослым

raise (raised) — поднимать что-л.; растить, воспитывать

rise (rose, risen) — вставать, подниматься

arise (arose, arisen) — возникать, проявляться

44. bring — приносить, доставлять, приводить

take — доставлять куда-то, брать с собой, сопровождать

- fetch — сходить за, принести, достать
 carry — нести
45. wear — носить (одежду)
 put on — надевать что-л.
 dress — одевать(ся)
 to be dressed (in) — быть одетым (во что-л.)
46. speak (of) — сказать (о чем-л.), высказаться, выступать (с речью)
 say — говорить, сказать (что-л. кому-л.), заявлять
 talk — разговаривать, беседовать, болтать
 tell (about) — рассказывать, сказать кому-л.
47. decide = make up one's mind — принимать решение: *decided the case*
 solve — решать, разрешать задачу, вопрос, проблему: *solve a problem*
 resolve — решать, разрешать сомнения, спор, трудность: *resolve doubts, She resolved to work harder.*
 settle — разрешить (спор, конфликт); положить конец (разногласиям): *settle the matter, settle the differences*
48. win — победить, выиграть: *win a game / battle / war, win a prize, win money*
 beat — бить; побеждать кого-л.: *The team was beaten for the second time. I'll beat you!*
 defeat — одержать победу, наносить поражение: *be defeated in the election*
 gain — добиваться, выигрывать; получать выгоду: *gain the victory, gain time, he will only gain from it*
49. learn — узнавать, получать новую информацию: *learn new things, learn about / of smth.*
 recognize — узнавать, опознавать: *recognize by voice, recognized an old friend*
 find out — узнавать, выяснять: *find out the truth*
 get to know — знакомиться: *get to know one's parents*
50. remember — помнить, вспоминать: *remember everything, remember to do one's shopping, remember me to your mother.*
 remind — напоминать (по внешности), делать напоминание, заставлять вспомнить: *remind me to buy a newspaper, it reminds me of something*
 resemble — напоминать, иметь сходство, казаться похожим: *Mary resembles her mother in looks.*
 recall — вспоминать, воскрешать (в памяти): *I can't recall his name to mind*
51. give up — бросить (привычку), отказываться (отменять свои решения, действия, планы): *give up smoking, give up the struggle, give up the idea*

refuse — отказываться сделать что-л., от предложения; отказывать в чем-л. кому-л.; не соглашаться: *refuse permission, refuse a visa, refuse to listen to smb.*

reject — отказываться (принять, рассматривать, обсуждать): *reject a hypothesis, reject an offer*

deny — отрицать, опровергать; не признавать существование: *deny a charge, deny the possibility*

52. value — ценить, определять цену (в денежном эквиваленте); судить о ценности, значимости: *value smb.'s services highly, value a painting at five thousand pounds*

estimate — производить оценку, приблизительно подсчитывать: *estimate the cost of repairing the roof, estimate the size of the garden*

appraise — оценивать, определять ценность, стоимость: *appraise the performance of staff*

appreciate — (высоко) ценить, быть признательным; принимать во внимание: *appreciate the necessity, appreciate very much*

53. lift — поднимать вверх: *lift the packages onto the counter*

pick up — поднимать, брать, подбирать снизу; брать пассажира, подвозить: *pick up mushrooms*

raise — поднимать; делать более высоким; повышать качество: *raise one's hand, raise the question, raise the standard of living*

promote — повышать в звании, должности: *promote to senior manager*

54. go — ходить, идти, быть в движении, передвигаться

walk — идти пешком

come — приходить, приезжать; происходить (быть родом)

drive — ехать, везти (в автомобиле), управлять

ride — ехать (в автобусе, трамвае, поезде, на велосипеде)

55. fit — подходить по размеру, форме

match — подходить по цвету, рисунку

suit — быть к лицу, соответствовать требованиям

become — быть к лицу (цвет)

go with — подходить, соответствовать

56. cure — излечивать от болезни: *cure the eye infection, cure smb. of migraine*

heal — вылечивать, заживать (о ране, телесном повреждении); исцелять (нетрадиционными методами): *heal the cut, heal one's burns, be miraculously healed*

treat — применять лечение: *treat smb. for an illness, Which doctor is treating you?*

remedy — вылечивать, излечивать, исцелять (с помощью лекарств)

recover — выздоравливать, излечиваться: *recover from flu, he is quite recovered now*

57. trouble — беспокоить, утруждать, нарушать спокойствие: *Let me trouble you with one more question.*

bother — беспокоить, причинять неудобство, надоедать: *bother smb. with this nonsense*

disturb — беспокоить, тревожить, мешать: *Sorry to disturb you.*

worry — беспокоить(ся), волновать(ся): *worry about smb., Don't worry!*

upset — расстраивать, огорчать: *It upset me to learn of their attitude.*

58. wound — получить ранение (ножом, оружием): *wound in the leg*

injure — быть раненым, пострадать (от удара палкой, от взрыва бомбы, в аварии): *be injured in a road accident*

hurt — удариться, ушибиться; причинять (испытывать) боль (физическую или душевную); обидеться: *the bruise hurts, hurt deeply, it won't hurt you, it hurts me to cough*

damage — повреждать, портить, причинять вред или убытки: *the buildings were badly damaged*

harm — вредить, наносить ущерб, обижать

pain — болеть; причинять боль; расстраивать: *pain smb.'s feelings*

ache — болеть, испытывать длительную физическую боль (о теле, части тела, органе и т.п.): *My ear aches all the time.*

59. do — делать, выполнять, осуществлять; заниматься (какой-л. деятельностью или делом); поступать каким-л. образом

a degree

a favour

a job

a service

an exam

(an) exercise

an experiment

business

damage

everything possible

good

harm

one's best (utmost)

one's hair

one's homework

preparation

research

revision

smth. for a living

sport

the cleaning

the dishes

the housework

the shopping

the washing (up)

well

without smth.

wonders

work

60. make — делать, создавать, готовить (блюдо, напиток), изготавливать; в сочетании с существительным означает действие, соответствующее значению существительного:

a choice

a comment

a comparison

a complaint

a loss

a meal

a mess

a mistake

a trip

a wish

an appointment

an arrangement

one's bed

one's way

oneself at home

peace

5. On the first day of our holiday we just ... by the hotel swimming pool.
 - a. enjoyed
 - b. calmed
 - c. comforted
 - d. relaxed
6. I fell over while skiing and my sister had to ... a doctor.
 - a. bring
 - b. take
 - c. fetch
 - d. carry
7. Jeremy and Barbara ... to get married in St. Mark's church.
 - a. selected
 - b. picked
 - c. judged
 - d. decided
8. After supper I went to my room and ... until midnight.
 - a. learnt
 - b. studied
 - c. taught
 - d. found out
9. I don't think that blue shirt ... with your brown skirt.
 - a. suits
 - b. fits
 - c. goes
 - d. wears
10. Spinoza did not ... the existence of God.
 - a. refuse
 - b. object
 - c. deny
 - d. alter
11. Her husband ... me of a fox, with his thin unpleasant face.
 - a. thinks
 - b. reminds
 - c. remembers
 - d. recollects
12. The inexperienced driver couldn't ... the accident.
 - a. protect
 - b. control
 - c. provide
 - d. prevent
13. Julie ... birth to a baby girl yesterday afternoon.
 - a. gave
 - b. made
 - c. had
 - d. took
14. That was a bad fall! Have you ... yourself?
 - a. harmed
 - b. damaged
 - c. wounded
 - d. hurt
15. Just a minute! You've forgotten to ... your cheque!
 - a. mark
 - b. sign
 - c. write
 - d. type
16. This jacket is the kind of thing I want. Can I ... ?
 - a. wear it
 - b. dress it
 - c. take it off
 - d. try it on
17. Is the pizza for you to eat here, or to ... ?
 - a. go out
 - b. take away
 - c. carry off
 - d. get out
18. Look at that young man behind me. I don't ... with hairstyles like that.
 - a. like
 - b. favour
 - c. agree
 - d. approve

32. The village was completely ... in an earthquake.
a. collapsed c. destroyed
b. defeated d. broken
33. Doctors are now able to ... people of many diseases which in former times would have killed them.
a. cure c. treat
b. heal d. recover
34. If you want to say something, you should ... your hand.
a. arise c. raise
b. lift d. rise
35. Only a few of his friends ... to see him off.
a. went c. came
b. took d. arrived
36. He ... motionless watching her for a long time.
a. lied c. laid
b. lay d. lain
37. He looks happy. He has been ... a well-paid job.
a. offered c. nominated
b. suggested d. proposed
38. Private companies ... money from advertising.
a. earn c. do
b. yield d. collect
39. In Britain home ownership has ... rapidly since 1960s.
a. enlarged c. grown
b. raised d. heightened
40. Trafalgar Square was built early in the 19th century to ... the Battle of Trafalgar.
a. memorise c. remind
b. remember d. commemorate
41. It was always hard to ... what women would do in the hour of need.
a. predict c. suppose
b. imagine d. dictate
42. It's important to ... a cool head in business.
a. keep c. save
b. hold d. do
43. I don't like her new wallpaper. It ... the room.
a. spoils c. kills
b. destroys d. deadens
44. Some people find it more difficult to ... their feelings by telephone rather than in writing.
a. pronounce c. express
b. show d. expose

45. The principle of free medical care for everyone was ... in Britain in 1948.
- a. formed
 - b. installed
 - c. established
 - d. settled
46. The bank was ... two days ago.
- a. stolen
 - b. thieved
 - c. robbed
 - d. burgled
47. The Home-Loan Company ... the right to cancel this agreement.
- a. reserves
 - b. conserves
 - c. serves
 - d. deserves
48. It's not hard to ... a monthly rent for an apartment in this town, it will be about 300 dollars.
- a. appreciate
 - b. value
 - c. appraise
 - d. estimate
49. After World War II the world ... into two tight blocs, one dominated by the United States and one by the Soviet Union.
- a. separated
 - b. divided
 - c. isolated
 - d. shared
50. A good speaker always ... eye contact with the audience.
- a. preserves
 - b. holds
 - c. maintains
 - d. retains
51. After the war of 1847, the United States ... New Mexico and California.
- a. purchased
 - b. avoided
 - c. probed
 - d. seized
52. Here is what has ... of our house.
- a. remained
 - b. stayed
 - c. left
 - d. reminded
53. Will you ... me to your parents when you next see them?
- a. resemble
 - b. remind
 - c. remember
 - d. recall
54. It was difficult to ... her because she always kept everyone at a distance.
- a. acquaint
 - b. familiarize
 - c. meet with
 - d. get to know
55. If I am not ... within the next two years I am going to change jobs.
- a. raised
 - b. promoted
 - c. forwarded
 - d. elevated
56. It is possible to ... between a hobby and an interest?
- a. differ
 - b. distinguish
 - c. vary
 - d. make out

57. I wanted to complain about my superior, but I didn't
- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. dare | c. courage |
| b. risk | d. attempt |
58. I'm sorry to ... you, but could I make a phone call?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. bother | c. worry |
| b. upset | d. trouble |
59. It is dangerous to ... another car when approaching a pedestrian crossing.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. overpass | c. overtake |
| b. overcome | d. overcharge |
60. It is better to try to change things than to ... them.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. accept | c. complain about |
| b. continue | d. contribute to |

■ I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

A healthy lifestyle is (1) ... for those who wish to feel more certain about their health and improve their well-being. Embracing the most (2) ... information from many health-related fields, the programme of health lifestyle gives people an understanding of the impact of exercise, breathing, sunshine, sleep and much more on their health. In order for this programme to work for you, some change will be (3) And if you realize that your new health lifestyle (4) ... the making of new habits, not the (5) ... of old ones, you will feel very positive about what the future holds for you.

1. a. done	b. invented	c. prepared	d. designed
2. a. urgent	b. current	c. modern	d. new
3. a. ordered	b. commanded	c. forced	d. required
4. a. contains	b. consists	c. involves	d. encloses
5. a. breaking	b. damaging	c. ruining	d. destroying

■ II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Researchers say that the way wine lovers live, rather than the drink itself, is responsible for the reported health (1) ... of regular moderate drinking. A study of 4,500 Americans (2) ... that wine drinkers lived longer, healthier lives because they also followed a diet richer in fruit and vegetables and higher in fibre than that of teetotallers. They also smoked less and exercised more (3) ... their non-drinking counterparts. The (4) ... have shown that drinking wine, especially red wine, reduces the (5) ... of heart disease because of the presence in the wine of antioxidants, the protective chemicals that mop up such destructive chemicals as free radicals.

1. a. advantages	b. benefits	c. profits	d. favours
2. a. revealed	b. founded	c. opened	d. produced
3. a. then	b. that	c. than	d. this
4. a. research	b. examination	c. data	d. findings
5. a. role	b. opportunity	c. risk	d. death

■ III. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Why do they drive on the left in Britain and on the right in other countries? The (1) ... for this goes back to the days when people travelled

by horse. Most people are right-handed, and thus the left is the (2) ... side to ride on if you are on horseback and need your right hand to hold a sword (3) ... of trouble. So why didn't the rest of the world do the same? Because of Napoleon Bonaparte. He (4) ... that his armies should march on the right side. He (5) ... this rule wherever his armies marched in Europe. The questions suggests that only the British drive on the left, but in fact, out of 178 countries in the world, there are about 50 that drive on the left, including Japan. However, most of them are former British colonies.

1. a. reason	b. cause	c. occasion	d. case
2. a. prior	b. principal	c. natural	d. main
3. a. in case	b. in view	c. on account of	d. on purpose
4. a. persisted	b. insisted	c. convinced	d. claimed
5. a. imposed	b. supposed	c. included	d. succeeded

■ **IV. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

The valley of the Kings is a small (1) ... located four miles from modern Luxor, in Egypt, where (2) ... 1539 and 1078 BC, some of the world's most (3) ... kings were buried. Today, the tombs are under serious (4) ... caused by the weather, man and animals. For example, floods have severely damaged the tombs and have knocked down pillars and destroyed wall paintings. Also, the (5) ... winds that sweep through the valley are extremely harmful to the tombs as they make the paint fade quicker. Tourists are also to (6) They visit the tombs in large (7) ..., touching the walls and using cameras, although this is (8) Another problem is that the tombs are (9) ... to thousands of bats which cause a great (10) ... of damage to the ancient wall paintings.

1. a. area	b. part	c. setting	d. land
2. a. in	b. at	c. between	d. before
3. a. public	b. efficient	c. trustworthy	d. famous
4. a. warning	b. risk	c. threat	d. hazard
5. a. hard	b. intense	c. firm	d. strong
6. a. accuse	b. answer	c. blame	d. charge
7. a. groups	b. sets	c. teams	d. bunches
8. a. banned	b. outlawed	c. restricted	d. forbidden
9. a. nest	b. home	c. house	d. residence
10. a. share	b. number	c. deal	d. portion

■ **V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

There is usually one important (1) ... missing from most school (2) Very few students are (3) ... how to organize their learning, and how

to make the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (4) Do you know how to (5) ... up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the information the dictionary contains? Can you (6) ... notes quickly, and can you understand them (7) ... ? For some reason, many schools give learners no (8) ... with these matters. Teachers ask students to (9) ... pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain how to do it. Learning by heart can be useful, but it is important to have a genuine (10) ... of a subject. You can waste a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject!

1. a. theme	b. book	c. subject	d. mark
2. a. agendas	b. timetables	c. terms	d. organizations
3. a. taught	b. learnt	c. educated	d. graduated
4. a. sentences	b. results	c. rules	d. examples
5. a. find	b. look	c. search	d. see
6. a. do	b. type	c. make	d. get
7. a. after	b. afterwards	c. lastly	d. at last
8. a. teaching	b. ability	c. instruction	d. help
9. a. remember	b. remind	c. forget	d. memorize
10. a. information	b. success	c. understanding	d. attention

■ VI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Dear Sir,

We are writing to suggest that all cars should be (1) ... from the centre of the city as soon as possible. The amount of pollution from car exhaust fumes is now (3) ... , and we believe that the public must be (3) Apart from this, the streets are crowded with cars, and our lives are at (4) ... when we try to cross the road! There has been a huge (5) ... in the amount of traffic recently, and the government just seems to put off the problem, instead of (6) ... it. Unless we face up to the traffic problem, and seriously consider some of the (7) ... , life in our city will become impossible. Our organization, Cities for People, has been (8) ... to make the government do something! We are holding a (9) ... next week in the city centre, and hope that many people will (10) ... us.

Yours faithfully,

Mary Kingwood

1. a. stopped	b. banned	c. removed	d. altered
2. a. unbearable	b. great	c. overcrowded	d. exceeded
3. a. preserved	b. saved	c. exhausted	d. protected
4. a. risk	b. danger	c. threat	d. problem
5. a. size	b. number	c. growing	d. increase
6. a. going through	b. dealing with	c. closing down	d. keeping up with

7. a. solutions	b. errors	c. suggestions	d. matters
8. a. taken after	b. set up	c. carried out	d. found
9. a. pile-up	b. riot	c. organization	d. demonstration
10. a. join	b. connect	c. gather	d. unite

■ VII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

What do you do when something (1) ... down? Are you the kind of person who knows how things (2) ... ? Or do you prefer to have them repaired by an expert? Personally, when I use a (3) ... I always hit my finger, and I can never unscrew anything with my screwdriver because I can never find it. Despite having all the wrong (4) ... , and despite being a useless (5) ... , I recently decided to take my bike to pieces and (6) ... it. I had (7) ... out of money as usual, and as I use my bike for getting to college, I had no choice. It was making a terrible noise, and the front tyre was flat. I had a few (8) ... but I didn't have any (9) ... parts. I managed to (10) ... the wheel and take it off, but then I lost my spanner, and couldn't put the wheel back on properly. At least I am taking more exercise, as I now have to walk to college.

1. a. falls	b. repairs	c. breaks	d. runs
2. a. do	b. make	c. fix	d. work
3. a. drill	b. scissors	c. hammer	d. spade
4. a. equipment	b. contents	c. instruments	d. gadgets
5. a. technician	b. engineer	c. machine	d. mechanic
6. a. make	b. fix	c. build	d. construct
7. a. stayed	b. remained	c. run	d. fallen
8. a. chances	b. tools	c. information	d. advice
9. a. spare	b. emergency	c. renew	d. repair
10. a. remove	b. smooth	c. fill	d. undo

■ VIII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Is fast food really that bad for us? Some experts (1) ... that all food is nutritious to some degree and that it everything depends on how we (2) ... it in our diet. Chips, for example, are a fairly good source of vitamin C. What is more, the cheese on pizzas is (3) ... in protein and burgers contain protein, (4) ... and vitamins. However, all these foods are very high in fat, cholesterol and calories which can (5) ... to weight problems and heart (6) Some people believe that we can become (7) ... to fast food but scientists argue that there is little evidence to suggest this. In fact, they say that it is a psychological (8) ... and not a physical one, and

that it is all in our minds. To sum up, whether or not we (9) ... ourselves to fast food once in a while, we should keep in mind that what really (10) ... is having a healthy, balanced diet.

1. a. request	b. claim	c. ask	d. demand
2. a. enclose	b. involve	c. encircle	d. include
3. a. great	b. big	c. high	d. tall
4. a. iron	b. steel	c. gold	d. silver
5. a. cause	b. lead	c. guide	d. steer
6. a. illness	b. sickness	c. disease	d. infection
7. a. effected	b. addicted	c. depend	d. dedication
8. a. need	b. necessity	c. demand	d. want
9. a. entertain	b. please	c. enjoy	d. treat
10. a. says	b. notes	c. signifies	d. matters

■ IX. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Why does English spelling have the reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon (1) They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon (2) ... as they heard it. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to (3) ... the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English Language was put (4) ... risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French (5) ..., and many French words were (6) ... into the language.

When the printing press was (7) ... in the 15th century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. Although one of the short-term (8) ... of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. Rules were (9) ... and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could (10) ... to.

1. a. ages	b. centuries	c. times	d. years
2. a. chat	b. communication	c. discussion	d. speech
3. a. explain	b. express	c. perform	d. tell
4. a. at	b. in	c. on	d. under
5. a. guides	b. patterns	c. plans	d. types
6. a. announced	b. found	c. introduced	d. started
7. a. discovered	b. invented	c. made up	d. taken in
8. a. actions	b. conclusions	c. effects	d. meaning
9. a. drawn up	b. filled	c. got across	d. handed out
10. a. check	b. look	c. refer	d. see

■ **X. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely-held is that it is (1) ... to walk under a ladder – even if it means stepping off the (2) ... into a busy street! If you must pass under a ladder you can avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you have seen a dog. Alternatively, you must lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not (3) ... again at the shoe until the mark has dried.

Another common (4) ... is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house – it will either bring (5) ... to the person that opened it or to the household.

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month falls on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay (6)

The (7) ... misfortune can be brought upon yourself by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is (8) ... to have originated in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally (9) ... lucky in Britain, (10) ... they are associated with witchcraft – a witch's animal-familiar is usually a black cat.

1. a. unfamiliar	b. unlucky	c. unhappy	d. unusual
2. a. pavement	b. house	c. bus	d. train
3. a. look	b. see	c. watch	d. glance
4. a. opinion	b. fear	c. idea	d. superstition
5. a. mistrust	b. misbehaviour	c. mistake	d. misfortune
6. a. indoors	b. outdoors	c. in the garden	d. in the church
7. a. best	b. highest	c. worst	d. slightest
8. a. felt	b. supposed	c. announced	d. admitted
9. a. considered	b. mentioned	c. reported	d. discussed
10. a. so as	b. as if	c. so that	d. even though

1.17. НАХОЖДЕНИЕ ОШИБКИ В ПОДЧЕРКНУТЫХ ФРАГМЕНТАХ

1. Согласование подлежащего и сказуемого в числе	
a number of + глагол в мн.ч.	<i>A great number of</i> cookery books contains recipes for healthy meals. (<i>contain</i>) There was <i>a number of</i> strikes against the government's reform. (<i>were</i>)
the number of + глагол в ед.ч.	There have been several cases of measles and <i>the number</i> are rising. (<i>is</i>) <i>The number of</i> people working from home has grown considerably. (<i>have</i>)
majority / minority + глагол в мн.ч.	Only <i>a minority of</i> people supports the new tax on fuel. (<i>support</i>) <i>The majority of</i> people, who diet, doesn't do it right. (<i>don't</i>)
период времени / сумма денег / расстояние / вес / скорость + глагол в ед.ч.	<i>Three months</i> are enough to learn to swim. (<i>is</i>) <i>Two euros</i> were a good tip for the waitress. (<i>was</i>) <i>Twenty kilos</i> are quite a lot to carry around all day. (<i>is</i>)
police, clothes и т.п. + глагол в мн.ч.	The <i>police</i> thinks that more than one person was in the smashed car. (<i>think</i>) The <i>clothes</i> in this boutique is too expensive. (<i>are</i>) Rob asked if there were any other <i>news</i> about the accident. (<i>was</i>)
money, news и т.п. + глагол в ед.ч.	A lot of <i>money</i> have been spent on the renovation of the hotel. (<i>has</i>)
2. Число существительных	It took two hours to be allowed through the custom. (<i>customs</i>) Please, accept this gift as an expression of our thank. (<i>thanks</i>) At that time we were living on the outskirts of the city. (<i>outskirts</i>)
3. Притяжательный падеж	I was whistling a popular childrens' song. (<i>children's</i>) She's made a delicious pizza to her mother's-in-law recipe. (<i>mother-in-law's</i>) Bob's and Nora's honeymoon was an unforgettable experience. (<i>Bob and Nora's</i>) Try to see this from someone's else point of view. (<i>someone else's</i>)

4. Местоимения	
личные, притяжательные, возвратные	I recommended a friend of me to try massage. (<i>mine</i>) The beach was full of people enjoying them in the sunshine. (<i>themselves</i>) He felt himself very happy as though he had won a million dollars. (<i>felt</i>)
it / there	It's too much traffic on the roads. (<i>There's</i>) It's no doubt that he will win the competition. (<i>There's</i>) There's impossible to have a normal conversation with you. (<i>It's</i>) There took years to diagnose the disease. (<i>It</i>)
what, which, that	We listened to the band what was playing fantastic dance music. (<i>which, that</i>) That's the man which house was burgled last week. (<i>whose</i>) We stayed at the hotel which rooms were luxuriously furnished. (<i>whose</i>) They ran out of petrol miles from anywhere, that was a real disaster. (<i>which</i>)
5. Числительные	
__ bus 5	Turn to the page eight for more details. (<i>page eight</i>) Read the chapter two in your textbook. (<i>chapter two</i>)
dozen / hundred / thousand / million	Five hundreds of people were killed in the explosion. (<i>Five hundred people</i>) She changes her mind dozens times before making a decision. (<i>dozens of</i>)
the nineties / the twentieth	Michael was a successful businessman in the ninetieth. (<i>the nineties</i>) In my mid-thirty I became the head of a language school. (<i>mid-thirties</i>)
a ten-minute break = ten minutes' break	Kate is attending a three-month's driving course. (<i>three-month</i>) I work with 20-years-old students learning English. (<i>20-year-old</i>)

6. Союзы	Leave a note on his desk so as he will remember to phone the bank. (<i>so that</i>) He collected the documents so that to apply for a visa. (<i>so as</i>) I got the job despite of the fact that I had little experience with computers. (<i>despite</i>) Although the rain, lots of people came to the open-air concert. (<i>despite, in spite of</i>) I woke up this morning feeling happy because of it was a sunny day. (<i>because</i>)
7. Сравнительная степень	Travelling makes us much more happier than any material wealth does. (<i>much happier</i>)
8. Причастия –ing / –ed.	I felt really shocking when I learnt about people who die from starvation. (<i>shocked</i>) The news about the train crash was rather worried (<i>worrying</i>).
9. Согласование времен	The coach <i>told</i> them it was time they begin training for their next match. (<i>began</i>)
10. Инфинитив – герундий	I forgot switching off the lights when I left the house. (<i>to switch</i>) He regrets to leave school at the age of 15. (<i>leaving</i>) When I saw Linda in the street, I stopped talking to her. (<i>to talk</i>) I hope you don't mind to wait a little longer. (<i>waiting</i>)
11. Лексика	Never lose your temper with children – it'll only do things worse. (<i>make</i>) Could you borrow me some money till the end of the month? (<i>lend</i>) For this exercise, it is best to lay down or sit with both feet on the floor. (<i>lie</i>) It's impossible to say the difference between the original and the copy. (<i>tell</i>) The campaign aims to rise awareness of the dangers of passive smoking. (<i>raise</i>)

■ 1. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

1. Education is something (1) what (2) must be of great importance (3) to anyone (4).

2. Read the article two (1) as slowly as (2) you can to (3) understand what it says (4).

3. The audience (1) are in its seats (2), and the performance is about (3) to start (4).

4. I am looking forward to (1) the time (2) when my son will grow (3) more older (4).

5. Scientists say (1) that in the beginning (2) it was (3) no life on the Earth (4).

6. A (1) story written (2) by a 8-year-old girl (3) won (4) the competition.

7. I don't know whether (1) we made (2) the right thing (3). Anyway, it doesn't matter (4) now.

8. Jeffrey speaks English (1) rather fluently (2) despite (3) he makes (4) a lot of mistakes.

9. When the waiter (1) brought the bill, I found out (2) that I have lost (3) my wallet somewhere (4).

10. The United States (1) are (2) too large: the people and their lifestyles (3) are (4) too different.

11. Don't let (1) your husband be alarming (2) with (3) rumours, will you (4)?

12. Nobody (1) of the students have handed (2) in their (3) term papers yet (4).

13. There (1) is (2) a number of reasons why (3) I can't marry you (4).

14. He's dependent on (1) his parent's aid (2) though (3) he tries his best (4) to become independent of them.

15. Does (1) the majority of students share rooms (2) that (3) accommodate three to five people (4)?

16. The (1) organisers are expecting (2) thousands people (3) at the event (4).

17. Billiards (1) are (2) a game played (3) by two players with (4) cues and balls.

18. It's going (1) to be an official occasion so don't forget (2) wearing (3) a suit and tie (4).

19. Violet and her sister (1) have just bought (2) two new winters coats (3) in the sale (4).

20. He was finally given (1) the job for that (2) he had been training (3) half a year (4).

21. I caught (1) the taxi in order (2) I could get to work (3) on time (4).

22. During (1) the last six years (2) Melissa has been promoting (3) at least (4) three times.

23. The number (1) of passengers injured (2) in the road accident were (3) later found (4) to be 27.

24. If you hadn't woken (1) me up (2) in the middle of the night, I wouldn't be feeling (3) such sleepy (4) now.

25. I wish Kaila would buy (1) herself (2) an erasing rubber because she is always lending (3) mine (4).

■ II. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

1. The police officer (1) was sure (2) that the robbery has happened (3) between (4) 3 and 5 a.m.

2. Taking (1) regular breaks often help (2) a person work (3) more efficiently (4).

3. He wants you (1) to return a book of him (2) you borrowed (3) last week (4).

4. Linda's parents (1) tried to stop (2) her from the long and tired (3) journey, but in vain (4).

5. In spite of (1) she often complains (2) that she is short of (3) money, she has a well-paid (4) job.

6. Trucks are usually larger (1) and more heavier (2) than (3) automobiles and differ in (4) basic construction.

7. Luxembourg is a high-income economy (1) attracting (2) wealthy businessman (3) from across (4) the world.

8. Tell that friend of your (1) that he had better (2) get out of (3) here if he doesn't want to be hurt (4).

9. The temperature is (1) usually in the high (2) thirty's (3) at this time (4) of year.

10. The first (1) Olympic Games were held (2) at Mount Olympus (3) to honour the Greek's (4) God, Zeus.

11. Have you got transport (1)? If not (2), I can make you (3) a lift (4).

12. Found (1) in 1621, the Botanic Garden is the oldest garden (2) in Britain (3) and third oldest (4) in the world.

13. Air pollution, together with (1) littering, are (2) causing many (3) problems in industrial cities (4) today.

14. It is (1) no shop (2) where (3) one (4) can buy friendship and happiness.

15. People which (1) were anxious for news (2) about the plane wreck (3) kept ringing (4) the emergency number.

16. Many vegetable soups (1) can be cooked (2) in (3) twenty-minutes (4) time.

17. Mill regrets (1) not to go (2) to Thailand with his friends since (3) it (4) was a wonderful journey.

18. You need courage (1) and determination to turn (2) today's dreams (3) into tomorrow (4) realities.

19. I could see (1) that Mr Hugh was (2) rather annoying (3) at being constantly interrupted (4).

20. No one of us (1) knows (2) exactly how many species (3) of birds and animals exist (4) on Earth.

21. Daniel stopped reading the last news (1) on the Internet (2) because (3) he had to leave for work (4).

22. The man insisted on helping me find (1) a taxi even though (2) I said him (3) I didn't need any (4) help.

23. Five kilos (1) is (2) the total weight of the carry-on baggage what (3) a passenger (4) must not exceed.

24. They are sitting up for (1) their History exam (2), but they have not made (3) much (4) progress yet.

25. A number of (1) residents who live (2) in the area is trying (3) to stop the City's plan (4) to build a road through the park.

■ *III. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:*

1. There (1) took me (2) a quarter of an hour (3) to start the car (4) this morning.

2. The number (1) of children who (2) lives (3) with step-parents is rising (4).

3. Unless (1) he is not here by ten (2), we will have to leave (3) without him (4).

4. Have you found (1) the book about what (2) we were talking (3) the other day (4)?

5. I couldn't get (1) through the gate (2) because of (3) your car was in the way (4).

6. Granddad was smoking his (1) pipe while (2) he was considering that (3) decision to make (4).

7. I need small change (1). Could you (2) change a (3) five-dollar's (4) banknote?

8. Jim was worrying (1) about racing against (2) the best runners (3) from other (4) countries.

9. It's (1) a serious shortage (2) in (3) the number of (4) primary-school teachers.

10. Naomi hadn't brought (1) her umbrella. She was pleased (2) to see (3) that Lorna did (4).

11. Over a period of two months (1) there (2) was (3) a dozen sightings (4) of UFOs.

12. All the (1) money paid (2) by investors (3) were (4) used on running expenses and salaries.

13. Despite of (1) being nervous, I feel that (2) my interview still (3) went very well (4).

14. They saw their boss (1) coming out of (2) the drawing room with a visitor following (3) his (4).

15. I am sure (1) you understand me (2) more better (3) than you pretend to (4).

16. This dish is so easy (1) to cook that (2) you will only have (3) to spend few minutes (4) in the kitchen.

17. Humming-birds are (1) the only (2) birds which capable (3) of flying backward as well as (4) forward, up and down.

18. My watch has (1) stopped and I must take (2) them (3) to the watchmaker's (4).

19. In 1492, Columbus took (1) seventies (2) days to cross the Atlantic with 87 sailors aboard (4) three ships.

20. The police have found (1) the (2) money hiding (3) in a disused (4) garage.

21. There is no need (1) to say that I find it hard (2) to control me (3) when I am very excited (4).

22. Some of us have to (1) study their (2) lessons much more carefully (3) if we expect to pass (4) this exam.

23. The children watched as (1) the huge, brightly coloured (2) balloon began to raise (3) into the air (4).

24. The majority (1) of local residents has (2) been suffering from (3) poor mobile phone signal for two and a half weeks (4).

25. So far I have been to (1) Miami and Paris and I'm looking (2) forward to visit (3) many other exciting (4) places!

■ IV. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

1. Never put off (1) till (2) tomorrow that (3) you can do (4) today.

2. All the (1) children behaved them (2) at the meeting (3) in a very responsible way (4).

3. There's (1) a pity (2) that your colleagues (3) have refused to support (4) you.

4. The Burtons are (1) going to leave the party (2) in half an hour (3), and so do (4) we.

5. Not many (1) people work (2) between Christmas (3) and New Year Day (4).

6. Mrs Parker was appointed (1) to the post, as though (2) she didn't expect (3) it (4).

7. It (1) was the first time he felt (2) he had achieved (3) something by him (4).

8. I've never been so (1) frightening (2) in my whole life (3) except (4) when I saw a bat.

9. As (1) I live close to (2) the motorway it's (3) constant traffic noise starting (4) from six in the morning.

10. Kay made (1) many more (2) mistakes in the test then (3) the other (4) students.

11. Despite (1) Molly never claimed to be (2) religious she attended church (3) every (4) Sunday.

12. There (1) were (2) a number of confiscations by (3) custom officers (4) during the previous year.

13. I get paid (1) monthly, what (2) puts a lot of pressure (3) on me (4) financially at the end of the month.

14. The man who (1) has done up (2) his mind to win will never say (3) that it is (4) impossible.

15. Two hundreds roubles (1) is (2) too much (3) to pay for an hour's (4) consultation.

16. Susan was in her late (1) fiftieth (2) when she decided to take up (3) writing as (4) a professional.

17. I'd like to tell thank you (1) to those (2) who (3) voted for me in this election (4).

18. After doing (1) her shopping for about (2) three hours (3) Zara stopped getting (4) a cup of coffee.

19. A lunch of soup and sandwiches (1) don't appeal (2) to a majority of (3) the schoolchildren (4).

20. What's (1) the last (2) time we can leave (3) and still catch the train (4)?

21. Is your eyesight (1) good enough (2) for you to driving (3) without glasses (4)?

22. A large amount (1) of cash were (2) collected to cover (3) the orphans' (4) living expenses.

23. She said that they should put (1) traffic lights (2) there or otherwise there (3) will be (4) more accidents.

24. What others (1) books by (2) A.A. Milne besides (3) "Winnie-the-Pooh" did you read (4) in your childhood?

25. Almost half the schoolchildren (1) carries (2) bags weighing (3) more than 10 percent of (4) their body weight.

1.18. НАХОЖДЕНИЕ ЛИШНИХ СЛОВ

Типичные случаи ошибочного употребления некоторых слов в предложении:

1. Неуместное употребление определенного артикля *the* (см. раздел «Артикли»):

- *I'm very fond of the Beatles' music, especially ~~THE~~ John Lennon's songs.*
- *The lift is out of ~~THE~~ order, but they're coming to repair it in the afternoon.*
- *Her favourite subjects at ~~THE~~ school are English, geography and art.*
- *~~THE~~ most people I know don't like to drink a lot of champagne.*

2. Неуместное употребление неопределенного артикля *a / an* с неисчисляемыми существительными (см. раздел «Артикли»):

- *If I get a better job I'm going to buy ~~A~~ new furniture for the flat.*
- *He was fired from the job for causing ~~A~~ damage to equipment.*
- *You'll get into ~~A~~ trouble if you aren't more careful!*

3. Неуместное употребление возвратных местоимений после некоторых глаголов (см. раздел «Местоимения»):

- *After breakfast he took a shower, shaved ~~HIMSELF~~ in a hurry and fed his two cats.*
- *Why do my guests keep getting ~~THEMSELVES~~ lost while trying to find the exit?*
- *Margery apologized ~~HERSELF~~ for arriving an hour late as previous appointments had kept her.*

4. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением местоимений *it* и *there* (см. раздел «Местоимения»):

- *A girl whose name ~~IT~~ was Sarah sat next to me.*
- *There ~~IT~~ seems to be something wrong with the alarm system.*
- *The crime ~~THERE~~ was committed last night some time between the hours of 6:00 and 10:00 p.m.*

5. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением сравнительных конструкций, а также с образованием сравнительной степени имен прилагательных и наречий (см. раздел «Имя прилагательное. Наречие»):

- *She runs much ~~MORE~~ faster than I do.*
- *As time went by, I got ~~THE~~ more and more nervous.*
- *Talking to him was ~~AS~~ like talking to a brick wall.*
- *My daughter is not very much like ~~TO~~ me and that is fine.*
- *At the party there was another girl who had a ~~SAME~~ dress like mine, but I looked better.*

– *Don't stay too long in the sun because it is ~~MORE~~ stronger than yesterday.*

6. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением числительных (см. раздел «Имя числительное»):

- *We've got a cat and two ~~OF~~ dogs living in our house in harmony.*
- *I've told you a hundred ~~OF~~ times to pay attention to what I say.*
- *Megan lives quite near me, only half ~~OF~~ a kilometre away.*
- *The bank offers ~~THH~~ 9 per cent interest on deposits between one and three years.*

7. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением союзов и относительных местоимений (см. раздел «Союзы»):

- *They decided to get married despite ~~OF~~ the huge differences in their ages.*
- *I've put aside some money in order ~~FOR~~ to save for my old age.*
- *I brought a book with me so ~~AS~~ that I would have something to pass the time.*
- *No matter what ~~THAF~~ you say about her, I still like her.*
- *He complains about everything ~~WHAF~~ I do.*

8. Неуместное употребление предлогов после некоторых глаголов, а также ошибки, связанные с использованием предлога *to* перед косвенным дополнением (см. раздел «Предлоги после глаголов»):

- *Sunlight takes just over 8 minutes to reach ~~TO~~ the Earth.*
- *I'll be expecting ~~FOR~~ you at about half past nine.*
- *Can you lend ~~TO~~ me some cash?*
- *I wrote ~~TO~~ him a letter to explain the reasons of my odd behaviour.*
- *Why didn't you answer ~~TO~~ my call last night? I called ~~TO~~ you twice at 12 a.m.*

9. Использование несоответствующей видовременной формы глагола (неуместное употребление вспомогательного глагола) (см. разделы «Видовременные формы глагола», «Типы условных предложений»):

- *He ~~HAS~~ spent his childhood in the countryside.*
- *If I ~~WHH~~ see her tonight, I will give her your message.*
- *If I'd studied harder when I was at school I'd have ~~HAD~~ a better job today.*

10. Ошибочное употребление частицы *to* перед инфинитивом (см. раздел «Инфинитив»):

- *I can't ~~TO~~ understand this yet but I hope I will be able to before long.*
- *I know your parents won't let you ~~TO~~ come to the nightclub, but I wish you could.*
- *You should say 'bless you' when you hear someone ~~TO~~ sneeze.*

11. Повторяющееся подлежащее или дополнение (см. раздел «Структура предложения»):

- *My aunt ~~SHH~~ is a bookseller.*
- *The man who has just come in ~~HE~~ is my uncle.*
- *What I need at this moment ~~IT~~ is a cool drink.*
- *All the presents I gave her she sold ~~THH~~ M.*

12. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением глаголов *say, tell, ask* и др.

- *Diana once said ~~HE~~ that she would never marry into a German family.*
- *Ask ~~TO~~ me no questions and I'll tell ~~TO~~ you no lies.*
- *If you leave your children home alone tell them ~~THAT~~ not to answer the door to strangers.*
- *I'd like to know ~~THAT~~ what the longest match in tennis history was.*

■ I. В каждом предложении найдите одно лишнее слово:

1. I used a paper knife for to cut the pages of the newspaper.
2. Do you have any idea what time does the train leaves?
3. There it seems to be a problem with the computer hardware.
4. I'll leave a note for you so as that you will know where I'm likely to be.
5. Neither of the coach nor the players were happy with their performance in the game.
6. Would you mind if my taking a rest somewhere in your house for a while?
7. She has always wanted to visit the place where her parents were born there.
8. Take your credit card with you in case you will want to do some shopping.
9. The main problem what we have to deal with is pollution.
10. This is the most worst day of my life. What did I do to deserve this?
11. Will I really have to repeat the course next year? ~ I'm not afraid so.
12. The furniture has been taken to pieces for the buyer to put it together on himself.
13. You had better not to clean the toaster until you unplug it.
14. The reason why I asked you about her it is that I was at school with her.
15. Granny feared she would die after a supermarket pharmacist gave to her the wrong medicine.

■ II. Найдите в каждом предложении по два лишних слова:

1. I earn more than a billion dollars in a year, but I'm not as rich as is Bill Gates.

2. What 'Murphy's Law' says there is that everything that can go wrong it will go wrong.
3. My husband is fluent in the Chinese, but lacks of the time and patience to teach me.
4. Matthew looks more younger than ever, and all he did it was pay a visit to the barber.
5. She had difficulty with communicating in French despite of all her years of study.
6. I've known Dave since we were at the school together, and we have lived on the same street for several years.
7. More than three hundred of people took part in a street protest in this afternoon.
8. We are never used to have such a hot weather here; is the change related to global warming?
9. When people try to do you a harm, you should thank to them for giving you the opportunity to forgive them.
10. We saw Helen to get into her car and drive away from at top speed.
11. You should never to invest you money in anything that eats or needs being repairing.
12. The interview question "Tell To Me About Yourself" has always been the most difficult question for me to answer it.
13. The meeting was attended by a very few people, and as a result no important decisions which were made.
14. My daughter who is only three years watches cartoons almost every one day and enjoys them.
15. They have phoned me yesterday to ask me if I would like to go with them when they will go on an excursion next weekend.

■ *III. Прочитайте тексты. В каждом из них найдите по 4 лишних слова:*

1. I obeyed to my parents until the age of 17 when I left for my home town and entered in the university. After that, I respected them and their opinions, but did on my own thing.
2. More of people believe in the importance of learning the English nowadays since it's considered to be a global language and it the language of communication between nations in worldwide.
3. Two dozen of people were injured on Thursday morning after a crash was involving a bus and two of cars. Atlantic City Police are trying to figure it out how the accident happened, as well as identify the victims.
4. All the way to home, I made a great show of my new wristwatch, but, sadly, nobody asked me for the time. However, I discovered that it

had took sixteen minutes and forty five seconds for the train to travel from the Rutland Street to Oystermouth Station.

5. Exercising regularly as you get more older may keep in shape not only your body, but your brain as well as. Scientists have discovered a new evidence that aerobic exercise which can help to protect brain tissue from age-related damage and mental decline.

6. During the past decade there it has been a considerable amount of information was written about lightning and lightning safety. Everyone has heard a thunder and understands a little about it, but few know any specifics beyond of the basics.

7. What I would really like it is a job that allowed me to live abroad, or at the least travel frequently. I've taken a few of extended trips over the past years, and I am convinced so that's what I should be doing.

8. The SquareTrade Company, which sells extra warranties for mobile phones and other one devices, it looked at the failure rates of 15,000 of phones covered under its plans. The study finds that the iPhone is twice as more reliable as the Blackberry smart phone after one year of ownership.

9. If you will want to celebrate the Universe's birthday, you might need to add a few more candles to the cake. That's why because our Universe is about 20 million years more older than thought, according to the most accurate measurement was made of the Universe's age.

10. The development of the intelligence of all people who has to be the fundamental aim of our times. To guarantee it peace, democracy, and freedom throughout of the world, the development of the intelligence of each and every one citizen has to become a national goal in all countries of the world.

11. Edgar Gil bikes seven miles to work in Washington from his home in Arlington, Virginia, on every day. He says biking saves about \$100 in a month in bus fares, and, despite of the traffic and pollution, he simply likes riding. "You enjoy it, you get to work relaxed. You have a more better day," he said.

12. To apply for a driver's license, if you are over than 18, you must complete an application form, pass a vision test and a written test, and pay for application and license fees. The most drivers who also must complete an approved 220-hour classroom training course and pass a road test.

13. After visiting *The Cavern* in Liverpool in last summer to see where the Beatles got their start, it was a quite a pleasant surprise to listen to the legendary Paul McCartney along with 50,000 of other people 48 years later. I'm by no means a Beatle fan, but the performance he put it on was just dynamite.

14. About two-thirds of Americans say what they have been hurt by the downturn and that the country has slipped into a long-term economic decline. More than half worry about being able to afford themselves medical care for a sick family member, and nearly four in ten who are concerned about making house payments and heating their homes in this winter.

15. The Chile earthquake at a magnitude of 8.8 was so much stronger than the one that hit Haiti in January, but victims and damages appear to be far than less. In part, that's because of Chile sits in the 'ring of fire' earthquake zone and is accustomed to massive earthquakes, including the largest on record, which had hit in 1960 and registered 9.5.



2. КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ

2.1. КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ И РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭТИКЕТ

● ТИПИЧНЫЕ ФРАЗЫ РЕЧЕВОГО ЭТИКЕТА

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
Приветствие	
– Hello! – Hi! – Good morning (afternoon, evening)! – Welcome! – How are you? – How are you doing? – How are you keeping? – How are things (with you)? – How's it going? – How's life?	– (I'm) fine, thanks. – Good, thank you. – Very well, thank you. – Quite well, thank you. – Not bad, thanks. – All right – can't complain. – Much the same as usual. – So-so. – I'd rather not say. – Fair to middling.
Знакомство	
– Let me introduce you to ... – May I introduce ... to you? – I'd like you to meet ... – Meet ... – This is ... – I don't think you've met ... – You haven't met ..., have you? – Let me introduce myself. – May I introduce myself? – My name is ... – How do you do?	– It's a pleasure to meet you. – Pleased to meet you. – Nice to meet you. – Glad to see you. – I've been looking forward to meeting you. – I've heard a lot about you. – We've met before. – Haven't we met before? – Could I have seen you somewhere? – Just call me ... – How do you do?
Прощание	
– Good-bye. – Bye. – Bye for now. – Ciao. – So long. – See you (later, soon, on Monday). – Farewell! – I must be off. – I've got to go.	– (Good) night. – Cheerio! – Have a nice day! – All the best! – Take care. – Keep in touch. – Send my love to ... – Give my regards to ... – Give my best wishes to ...

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
Поздравления, пожелания	
– Happy New Year! – Merry Christmas! – Happy birthday (to you)! – Many happy returns (of the day)! – Congratulations (on ...)! – I wish you every success! – I wish you well with all my heart. – May all your wishes come true! – All the best! – Good luck (to you)! – Break a leg! – Bless you! – Bon appetit!	– Thank you. – Thank you ever so much. – Thank you for your kind words. – I hope so. – It wouldn't be a bad idea! – The same to you!
Благодарность	
– Thank you (for ...). – Thanks. – Many thanks. – Thanks a lot. – Thank you ever so much. – Thank you very much (indeed). – Thank you in advance. – I'm much obliged (to you). – I'm very grateful to you. – It's really kind of you. – You've done me a great favour.	– You are welcome. – That's all right. – Not at all. – No problem. – It was no bother. – It's nothing. – That's really nothing! – Think nothing of it. – Don't mention it. – (It's) my pleasure. – The pleasure was all mine.
Извинение	
– I'm (so, very, terribly, awfully) sorry. – Excuse me. – Pardon (me). – I beg your pardon. – I apologize. – Forgive me if you can. – It was wrong of me. – I didn't mean to do it. – I wasn't thinking. – It's all my fault. – Please accept my apologies.	– It's all right. – That's quite all right. – Don't worry. It's OK. – Don't blame yourself. – Never mind. – No problem. – No harm done. – Forget it. – Think nothing of it. – There's no excuse. – Shame on you!
Просьба	
– Please help me. – It would help me a lot if ... – Will you please ... ?	– OK. – All right. – Of course.

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
– Would you please ... ? – Would you be so kind as to ... ? – Would you mind doing ... ? – Can you give me a hand? – Could you do me a favour? – I would be grateful (= obliged) if ... – I would appreciate it if you ... – I wonder if you could ... ? – May I trouble you for ... ? – Have you got a light, please?	– Sure. – Certainly. – Willingly! – With pleasure! – I'm sorry, but – I'm afraid not. – I wish I could, but ... – No way. – Here you are.
Разрешение	
– Can I ask you a question? – Could I use your phone? – May I come in? – Is it OK if I ... ? – Do you mind if I ... ?	– Yes, of course. – Yes, please. – Do, please. – You are welcome. – By all means. – Sure. – Certainly. – Go ahead. – It goes without saying. – Why not? – No, I don't mind it. – Not at all. – Not in the least.
Запрет	
– Do you mind if I smoke? – Shall I do it right now? – Would it be all right if I ... ?	– Don't, please. – No, you needn't. – Of course not. – Absolutely (= Certainly) not. – I'm afraid it's impossible. – That's not a very good idea. – Sorry, it can't be done. – By no means. – On no account. – Never! – It's out of the question! – You'll do nothing of the kind.
Согласие	
– Let's go for a walk. – Why not take a few days off? – We can't do anything about it.	– Of course. – Yes, indeed. – That's right (= true). – You're right.

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
	– Right you are! – Sure. – Certainly. – Very much so. – (There's) no doubt. – I'm all for it. – I think so. – I'm afraid so. – I suppose so. – I agree with you. – I couldn't agree more. – I can't but agree.
Несогласие	
– I think English is very easy. Don't you?	– I'm sorry, but ... – Excuse me, but ... – Not really. – Not at all. – Not in the least. – Nothing of the kind. – That won't do. – I don't think so. – I don't agree with you. – You're mistaken. – I'm afraid you are wrong. – That's where you're wrong. – It's just the other way round.
Приглашение, предложение	
– Come and see me. – I'd like to invite you to the theatre. – Would you care to join us for dinner? – Why don't you come round for dinner? – Why not go to the cinema? – How do you feel about going shopping? – How about going out tonight? – Let's discuss it over lunch, shall we? – Shall we dance? – Come in. – Make yourself at home. – Help yourself to some sweets. – What about a cup of coffee? – Would you like a glass of wine?	– Thank you for the invitation. – I'd like to. – I'd love to. – I'm all for it. – Yes, please. – Willingly! – With pleasure. – That's fine. – That's a good idea. – Agreed. – That's settled. – I don't mind. – I have nothing against it. – I'll do my best. – Well, I wouldn't say no.

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
– Would you like tea or coffee?	– Why not? – No, thanks. – No, I'm afraid I can't. – I'm sorry, I can't. – I'd rather not. – I wish I could but ... – I hate to say 'no' but ... – Unfortunately ... – I don't feel like it. – No, thanks, I've had enough. – That'll do. Thank you. – Either (will do). – Neither, thank you.
Совет	
– You should ... – You'd better (not) ... – You (really) ought to ... – You (really) must ... – I (strongly) advise you to ... – I (strongly) recommend you ... – Let me give you a word of advice. – Why don't you ... ? – Why not ... ? – Make sure (that) ... – Be sure to do ... – If I were you, I would ... – If I were in your shoes, I would ...	– Thanks for your advice. – I'll think it over. – I'll try to. – I'll do my best. – I will, I promise. – I'm all for it. – I don't mind. – Why not? – I'd rather not. – Why should I?
Сочувствие	
– Things are bad with me. – I've had a bad accident. – I have to go to hospital.	– I'm so sorry for you! – I'm sorry to hear that. – I really feel for you. – Everything will be all right. – It's not your fault. – You had nothing to do with it. – It's not that bad! – Cheer up! – Forget it. – Never mind! – Never say die. – Pay no attention. – Take it easy. – Put this out of your head. – Pull yourself together.

Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
	– There's no need to worry. – Don't worry. – Don't take it (too close) to heart. – Let's hope for the best. – Better luck next time. – It's not the end of the world. – Crying won't help.
Комплимент	
– You look wonderful. – You don't look your age. – You haven't changed at all. – What a clever person you are! – You're an excellent specialist. – You do a wonderful job as a teacher. – You have very good taste. – A smile becomes you. – This suit looks very nice on you. – It's a pleasure to talk to you. – You're easy to deal with you. – My compliments (to the chef).	– Thank you. – Thank you for the compliment. – You're just flattering me! – You're too kind. – It's nice to hear that. – I'm glad you like it. – The same can be said about you.
Удивление	
– Really? – What? – It's a wonder. – Oh dear! – (My) goodness! – (Oh) my God! – You don't say! – You're joking (= kidding)! – I can't believe it! – I can't believe my ears (eyes). – That's news to me. – Words fail me. – Who would have thought? – How do you know? – Wait for it!	– It's not surprising. – I'm not surprised. – Is it any wonder? – It's little (= no, small) wonder. – I thought as much. – I might have known. – That's not saying much. – Big deal!
Переспрос	
– Sorry? – Excuse me? – Pardon (me)? – I beg your pardon? – What did you say? – Could you repeat that again, please?	

■ I. Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

1. How do you do?
a. How do you do? c. I'm doing well.
b. Hello. My name is Mandy. d. Very well.
2. Who are you?
a. I'd rather not say. c. I'm an applicant.
b. Fine, thanks. d. My name is Lisa Valentine.
3. Can I speak to Mrs. Daemon, please?
a. No, you needn't. c. Do you really want to speak to her?
b. Hold on, please. d. I have nothing against it.
4. Would you like another cup of tea?
a. I don't mind. c. Thank you.
b. Well, I wouldn't say no. d. I'll think it over.
5. Thank you very much indeed!
a. Nothing. c. Don't mention it.
b. Please. d. It is you who should thank me!
6. I'm so sorry! I've broken your glasses.
a. You are welcome. c. That's really nothing.
b. It's the same. d. Oh, never mind.
7. Could you pass me the pepper, please?
a. Yes, I will. c. Here you are.
b. Yes, I could. d. Here is it.
8. After dinner he likes to take his ease in a chaise longue.
a. Me the same. c. So do I.
b. I too. d. I also.
9. I've got to go.
a. Have you really? c. That's it.
b. So am I. d. You don't.
10. Will you help me to clear the garden of these stones?
a. It would be fine. c. What for?
b. Sorry, it can't be done. d. Willingly!
11. There's a car coming!
a. Attention! c. Watch!
b. Look out! d. Take guard!
12. Once I've settled in my favourite armchair, I don't like to get up.
a. Neither I do. c. Don't you?
b. Yes, I don't. d. Do you?
13. I've won in a lottery.
a. My best wishes. c. Congratulations.
b. Take my warmest greetings. d. It's your imagination.

14. Forgive me for what I've done.
 - a. It serves you right.
 - b. That's all right.
 - c. That's a good idea.
 - d. By all means.
15. You're looking depressed, Michaela! Is there anything the matter?
 - a. Don't take it to heart.
 - b. It doesn't make sense.
 - c. Don't mention it.
 - d. Everything seems to go wrong.
16. When can I take holiday this year?
 - a. It's for you.
 - b. It's up to you.
 - c. How you like.
 - d. On your wish.
17. You won't be long, will you?
 - a. There's no need to worry.
 - b. Yes, I won't.
 - c. I'm afraid not.
 - d. I hope I will.
18. I'm sorry I'm rather late.
 - a. Not in the least.
 - b. Not at all.
 - c. Pay no attention.
 - d. Aren't you?
19. You've done me a great favour.
 - a. You are welcome.
 - b. Very good, thanks.
 - c. It goes without saying.
 - d. I think so.
20. Could you tell me the way to the nearest hospital?
 - a. It's just the other way round.
 - b. It's just to the left.
 - c. Here you are.
 - d. That's where you are going.
21. Mummy, are you still angry with me for my misbehaviour?
 - a. That's no excuse.
 - b. It looks as if I must.
 - c. Not in the least.
 - d. Don't mention it.
22. Are these catalogues free?
 - a. Yes, help yourself.
 - b. Yes, serve yourself.
 - c. Yes, please.
 - d. Yes, take.
23. Who told you that?
 - a. What does it matter!
 - b. You never know.
 - c. Neither.
 - d. You're the first to tell me about it.
24. Thank you for bringing us home.
 - a. The same goes to you, too!
 - b. Not at all. It was a pleasure.
 - c. Never mind.
 - d. With pleasure!
25. I'm going out for a walk.
 - a. Are you?
 - b. Aren't you?
 - c. Do you really?
 - d. Have a nice trip!
26. Please give my kind regards to your family.
 - a. Sorry, I can't.
 - b. The same to you!
 - c. I will.
 - d. Nice to hear that.
27. What are you doing out of bed at this time of night?
 - a. You have nothing to do with it.
 - b. It doesn't touch you.
 - c. Look after your own affairs.
 - d. It's none of your business.

28. I'm taking my driving test today!
 a. I do hope you win! c. Best wishes!
 b. Good luck! d. Many happy returns of the day!
29. I had an e-mail from David yesterday.
 a. Had you? How is he getting on?
 b. Hadn't you? What's the matter?
 c. Did you? What's the news?
 d. Didn't you? What's up?
30. Goodbye and thanks for everything.
 a. Nothing special. c. That does not matter.
 b. It's nothing. d. Nothing of the kind.

■ II. Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:

1. Good, thanks.
 a. How are you? c. How did you get here?
 b. Have a nice time. d. How are things with you?
2. You too.
 a. Go ahead. c. Have a good time.
 b. See you soon. d. I am so glad you enjoyed it.
3. She is pretty and clever.
 a. What's your sister like? c. How is your sister?
 b. What does your sister like? d. What does your sister look like?
4. Same to you.
 a. Merry Christmas! c. Bless you.
 b. Help yourself to the fruit. d. You look wonderful.
5. Don't mention it.
 a. I'm afraid you were not right. c. Much obliged to you.
 b. He refused to cooperate. d. I beg your pardon.
6. So long.
 a. How long have you known him?
 b. It is such a long way back home.
 c. How much longer are you staying?
 d. Good-bye. See you soon.
7. Do, please.
 a. Could you do me a favour? c. Do accept my apology.
 b. Shall I open the window? d. I have not done it.
8. Is he?
 a. He's bought a new house recently.
 b. He's already had two car accidents.
 c. He's rich enough to afford it.
 d. He isn't enjoying his life there.

9. I'd rather not.
 - a. Don't mention it.
 - b. I quite agree with you.
 - c. Do you agree?
 - d. Shall we go out for a meal?
10. You are welcome.
 - a. Sorry to keep you waiting.
 - b. Thanks for the lovely party.
 - c. I like your new house.
 - d. I am ready to go.
11. Might be better.
 - a. Are you unwell?
 - b. How are you getting on?
 - c. What is your business going?
 - d. How do you do?
12. In about 10 minutes, I think.
 - a. Do you think we'll be late?
 - b. What time does the train leave?
 - c. Have you finished yet?
 - d. Do you know what time it is?
13. That won't do.
 - a. I've made tea instead of coffee.
 - b. You don't like coffee.
 - c. You do like coffee.
 - d. Don't you like tea?
14. Must you really?
 - a. I'm to be there at 5.
 - b. Excuse me, but I must be off.
 - c. I've got to make a telephone call first.
 - d. We should do our best to help them.
15. I don't feel like it.
 - a. Shall I stay longer?
 - b. How do you feel today?
 - c. What about mowing the lawn?
 - d. How do you like my new jeans?
16. Never mind.
 - a. Do you mind if I turn the light on?
 - b. What's the matter?
 - c. I do apologise for interrupting you.
 - d. Why are you late again?
17. Not at all.
 - a. Have you done all the exercises?
 - b. Are you Mr. Lee?

- c. Will you all come?
 - d. I am very grateful to you.
18. Here you are.
- a. Can I have your pen for a while?
 - b. Can I use your telephone?
 - c. Can you help me with this suitcase?
 - d. Thank you for your help.
19. Yes, let's.
- a. Let me help you.
 - b. Shall we go out?
 - c. How about going to the cinema?
 - d. Will you help me?
20. That's all right.
- a. Is she any better now?
 - b. Sorry for bothering you.
 - c. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
 - d. Could you pass me that glass?
21. Why not?
- a. I don't know his mobile number.
 - b. He doesn't promise to do it.
 - c. Shall we take a walk?
 - d. We didn't attend the seminar yesterday.
22. I am all for it.
- a. Becky is a very reliable person.
 - b. How about having a snack somewhere?
 - c. I have no idea about his plans.
 - d. I've got to leave you now.
23. Has he really?
- a. He hasn't much influence on his son.
 - b. He has recently been promoted.
 - c. He's doing very well at school.
 - d. He's so worried about his son's future.
24. Nothing of the kind.
- a. Is there anything I can do for you?
 - b. What kind of music do you like best?
 - c. English grammar is very easy, don't you think?
 - d. Do you mind if I close the window?
25. No, I'm afraid I don't.
- a. Do you want me to give you a lift?
 - b. Do you mind if I stay a little longer?
 - c. Do you know what Ben's new address is?
 - d. Do you fancy going to Spain for a week?

26. Forget it.
- a. I can't remember her name.
 - b. I really feel bad about losing my temper.
 - c. I always forget the difference between these words.
 - d. I don't feel well today.
27. Why should I?
- a. You have no right to complain.
 - b. Did you do well at your entrance exams?
 - c. Give him my best regards next time you see him.
 - d. Believe what I say just on my say so.
28. Good for you!
- a. I can pick you up at college on my way home.
 - b. I've made up my mind to accept his proposal.
 - c. I am Mr. Smithson.
 - d. I am having problems at present.
29. Not in the least.
- a. Do you regret moving to the city?
 - b. It will take you at least 20 minutes to get there.
 - c. It is the least possible course of events.
 - d. You can at least pretend you like it here.
30. Yes, it's been very long, indeed.
- a. How long did it take you to get here?
 - b. Don't you think the dress is too long?
 - c. It happened a long time ago.
 - d. Hi, nice to see you again after such a long time!

2.2. МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ

● СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

1. 1066 – William the Conqueror / the Battle of Hastings
2. 1492 – Columbus discovered America
3. 1666 – the Great Fire of London
4. Abraham Lincoln – gave freedom to the slaves
5. Anglican Church – the Official Church in England
6. Australia – Canberra
7. Ben Nevis – the highest mountain of the UK
8. Big Ben – the bell in Clock Tower
9. Birmingham – ‘the heart of England’
10. Bloody Mary – Mary Tudor, Henry VIII’s daughter
11. Britannia – the symbol of the United Kingdom
12. British Parliament – The House of Lords, the House of Commons
13. Buckingham Palace – the Official London Royal residence
14. Canary Wharf Tower – the tallest building in Britain
15. Canterbury – a religious capital of England
16. Cockney – a dialect / East Ender
17. Congress – The Senate, the House of Representatives
18. Death Valley – the lowest point in Western Hemisphere
19. Dwight D. Eisenhower – World War Two
20. England – London / rose / St. George
21. Eton – the top public school for boys
22. Fleet Street – Britain’s national newspapers
23. George Washington – the first president of the USA
24. Greenwich – the meridian line
25. Guy Fawkes’s Night – conspirator / bonfire
26. Hadrian’s Wall – the Romans
27. Harrods – a famous department store
28. Heathrow – the most important airport
29. Henry VIII – Defender of the Faith / United England and Wales under one Parliament
30. Hogmanay – New Year’s Eve in Scotland
31. Hyde Park – Speaker’s Corner
32. James Madison – ‘the Father of the US Constitution’
33. Lake Michigan – the largest lake in the USA
34. Las Vegas – Fun City
35. Loch Lomond – the largest lake in Great Britain
36. Maypole – May Day

37. McCanzy – the highest mountain of Canada
38. McKinley – the highest mountain of the USA
39. Mount Rushmore – G. Washington, Th. Jefferson, A. Lincoln, Th. Roosevelt
40. New York City – the Big Apple, the largest city in the USA
41. New Zealand – Wellington
42. Northern Ireland – Ulster / Belfast / shamrock / St. Patrick
43. Number One, London – Apsley House, the Wellington Museum
44. Oliver Cromwell – the Civil War
45. Ozzies – Australians
46. Piccadilly Circus – a shopping centre
47. Prime Minister – 10, Downing Street
48. Protestantism – the official religion in the United Kingdom
49. Remembrance Day – Poppy Day
50. San Francisco – ‘the Paris of the West’ / ‘Gateway to the Orient’ / the Golden Gate Bridge
51. Scotland – Edinburgh / thistle / St. Andrew
52. St. Paul’s Cathedral – Sir Christopher Wren / library, crypt, dome
53. Stars and Stripes / the Star-Spangled Banner / Old Glory – the national flag of the United States
54. Stonehenge – a prehistoric complex in Central England
55. The Angles and Saxons – the 5th century
56. The Cambrians – Snowdon, the highest mountain of Wales
57. The City – the commercial and business part of London
58. The Conservative Party – the Tory Party
59. The Cumbrians – north-west England
60. The Eisteddfod – a bardic festival in Wales
61. The Empire State Building – 102 floors / New York
62. The Globe – Shakespeare
63. The Grampians – south Scotland
64. The Great Lakes – the Huron, the Ontario, the Michigan, the Erie, the Superior
65. The House of Commons – the Speaker
66. The House of Lords – hereditary peers / Lord Chancellor / woolsack
67. The Kiwis – Rugby League football team of New Zealand
68. The Labour Party – Tony Blair / Gordon Brown
69. The Liberal Party – the Whig Party
70. The Mansion House – the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London

71. The Mayflower – 1620 / the first settlers / the Puritans / Pilgrim Fathers
72. The Mississippi – the longest river in the USA
73. The Monument – the Great Fire of 1666
74. The Niagara Falls – between Canada and the USA
75. The Republic of Ireland – Eire / Dublin
76. The Severn – the longest river in the UK
77. The Star-Spangled Banner – the national anthem of the USA
78. The Statue of Liberty – New York Harbour / the 19th century / a symbol of freedom
79. The Thames – the longest river in England
80. The Tower Bridge – the 19th century / can be raised
81. The Tower of London – the 11th century / William the Conqueror / a palace, a fortress, a prison, a treasury, a museum
82. The US Democratic Party – ‘donkey’
83. The US National Archives – the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution
84. The US Republican Party – ‘elephant’
85. The USA – Washington D.C. / the bald eagle
86. The Vikings – the 8th–11th centuries
87. The Welsh Dragon – the national flag of Wales
88. Thomas Jefferson – the main author of the Declaration of Independence
89. Trafalgar Square – Nelson’s Column / the geographical centre of London
90. Uncle Sam – an unofficial symbol (nickname) of the US government
91. Union Jack – the national flag of the UK
92. US Corn Belt – Iowa, Illinois and Indiana
93. US Dairy Belt – Wisconsin
94. US Oil State – Pennsylvania
95. Wales – Cymru / Cardiff / daffodil, leek / St. David
96. Walt Disney World – Orlando, Florida
97. Westminster Abbey – Poets’ Corner / ceremony of crowning a monarch
98. Westminster Palace – the Houses of Parliament
99. Windsor – a royal residence

● **ЛИТЕРАТУРА БРИТАНИИ**

1. Agatha Christie (1890–1976) – “Hercule Poirot”, “Miss Jane Marple”
2. Alan Alexander Milne (1882–1956) – “Winnie-the-Pooh”

3. Archibald Joseph Cronin (1896–1981) – “The Citadel”, “The Stars Look Down”, “The Keys of the Kingdom”, “The Green Years”
4. Charles Dickens (1812–1870) – “Oliver Twist”, “Dombey and Son”, “A Tale of Two Cities”, “Nicholas Nickleby”
5. Charlotte Brontë (1816–1855) – “Jane Eyre”
6. D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930) – “Sons and Lovers”, “The Rainbow”, “Women in Love”, “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”
7. Daniel Defoe (1660–1731) – “The Life And Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe”, “Moll Flanders”, “Roxana”
8. Emily Brontë (1818–1848) – “Wuthering Heights”
9. Ethel Lilian Voynich (1864–1960) – “The Gadfly”
10. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340–1400) – “The Canterbury Tales”
11. George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) – “Pygmalion”
12. George Gordon Byron (1788–1824) – “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage”, “Manfred”, “Don Juan”
13. Graham Green (1904–1991) – “The Quiet American”
14. H. Rider Haggard (1856–1925) – “King Solomon’s Mines”, “She”
15. Herbert G. Wells (1866–1946) – “The Time Machine”, “The Invisible Man”, “The War of the Worlds”, “The First Men in the Moon”
16. Ian Fleming (1908–1964) – the James Bond novels
17. Iris Murdoch (1919–1999) – “The Black Prince”, “The Sandcastle”
18. J. K. Rowling (Joanne Murray) (born 1965) – “Harry Potter”
19. J. R. R. Tolkien (1892–1973) – “The Hobbit”, “The Lord of the Rings”
20. James Joyce (1882–1941) – “Ulysses”, “Finnegans Wake”, “Dubliners”, “A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man”
21. Jane Austen (1775–1817) – “Sense and Sensibility”, “Pride and Prejudice”, “Mansfield Park”, “Emma”
22. Jerome K. Jerome (1859–1927) – “Three Men in a Boat”
23. John Fowles (1926–2005) – “The French Lieutenant’s Woman”
24. John Galsworthy (1867–1933) – “The Forsyte Saga”
25. John Osborne (1929–1994) – “Look Back in Anger”
26. Jonathan Swift (1667–1745) – “Tale of a Tub”, “Gulliver’s Travels”
27. Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936) – “The Jungle Book”, “Mandalay”
28. Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) (1832–1898) – “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”, “Through the Looking-Glass”

29. Oscar Wilde (1854–1900) – “The Importance of Being Earnest”, “The Happy Prince and Other Tales”, “The Picture of Dorian Grey”
30. Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816) – “The School for Scandal”
31. Robert Burns (1759–1796) – “My Heart’s in the Highlands”, “Auld Lang Syne”, “A Red, Red Rose”
32. Robert L. Stevenson (1850–1894) – “Treasure Island”, “The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde”
33. Thomas More (1478–1535) – “Utopia”
34. Virginia Woolf (1882–1941) – “Mrs. Dalloway”, “To the Lighthouse”, “Orlando”, “A Room of One’s Own”
35. Walter Scott (1771–1832) – “Rob Roy”, “Ivanhoe”, “Quentin Durward”
36. Wilkie Collins (1824–1889) – “The Moonstone”, “The Woman in White”
37. William Golding (1911–1993) – “Lord of the Flies”, “To the Ends of the Earth”
38. William M. Thackeray (1811–1863) – “The Book of Snobs”, “Vanity Fair”
39. William Shakespeare (1564–1616) – “Much Ado About Nothing”, “King Henry VI”, “Hamlet”, “King Lear”, “Macbeth”
40. William Somerset Maugham (1874–1965) – “The Moon and Sixpence”, “Cakes and Ale”, “The Magician”

● ЛИТЕРАТУРА США

1. Dan Brown (born 1964) – “The Da Vinci Code”, “Angels & Demons”
2. Danielle Steel (born 1947) – “Journey”, “The House on Hope Street”, “The Kiss”
3. Don DeLillo (born 1936) – “Underworld”, “Libra”, “White Noise”
4. Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849) – “The Murders in the Rue Morgue”
5. Elizabeth George (born 1949) – “Missing Joseph”, “A Traitor to Memory”
6. Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961) – “A Farewell to Arms”, “The Old Man and the Sea”
7. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940) – “The Great Gatsby”, “Tender is the Night”

8. Herman Melville (1819–1891) – “Moby Dick”, “The Confidence Man”
9. J. D. Salinger (born 1919) – “The Catcher in the Rye”
10. Jack London (1876–1916) – “The Call of the Wild”, “White Fang”, “Sea Wolf”, “Martin Eden”
11. James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851) – “The Last of the Mohicans”, “The Spy”, “The Pioneers”
12. John Steinbeck (1902–1968) – “The Grapes of Wrath”, “Of Mice and Men”
13. Karen Joy Fowler (born 1950) – “The Jane Austen Book Club”, “Wit’s End”
14. Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) (1835–1910) – “Tom Sawyer”, “Huckleberry Finn”
15. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804–1864) – “The Scarlet Letter”
16. O. Henry (William Sidney Porter) (1862–1910) – short stories
17. Philip Milton Roth (born 1933) – “American Pastoral”, “The Human Stain”
18. Ralph Ellison (1913–1994) – “Invisible Man”
19. Ray Bradbury (born 1920) – “Fahrenheit 451”, “The Martian Chronicles”
20. Sidney Sheldon (1917–2007) – “Master of the Game”, “The Other Side of Midnight”, “Rage of Angels”
21. Stephen King (born 1947) – “Carrie”, “The Plant”, “Just After Sunset”
22. Tennessee Williams (Thomas Lanier Williams) (1911–1983) – “Cat on a Hot Tin Roof”, “Glass Menagerie”
23. Theodore Dreiser (1871–1945) – “An American Tragedy”, “Sister Carrie”
24. Thomas Pynchon (born 1937) – “Gravity Rainbow”, “Mason and Dixon”
25. Tim O’Brien (born 1946) – “In the Lake of the Woods”
26. Toni Morrison (Chloe Anthony Wofford) (born 1931) – “Song of Solomon”, “Beloved”, “Paradise”
27. Vladimir Nabokov (1899–1977) – “Lolita”
28. Walt Whitman (1819–1892) – “Leaves of Grass”, “Drum Taps”
29. Washington Irving (1783–1859) – “The Sketch Book”, “Rip Van Winkle” (Father of American Literature)
30. William Faulkner (1897–1962) – “Light in August”, “A Fable”, “The Sound and the Fury”

■ 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

The United Kingdom

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated to ... of Europe.

- a. the north-west
- b. the south-west
- c. the north-east
- d. the south-east

2. What is the territory of the United Kingdom?

- a. 224,000 km²
- b. 244,000 km²
- c. 242,000 km²
- d. 424,000 km²

3. How many parts does the United Kingdom consist of?

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

4. Which is the nearest continental neighbour of Great Britain?

- a. France
- b. Ireland
- c. Spain
- d. Italy

5. The largest undersea tunnel in the world is under

- a. the North Channel
- b. the English Channel
- c. the Strait of Dover
- d. St. George's Channel

6. Which mountain chain is called 'the backbone of England'?

- a. the Cumbrians
- b. the Cheviot Hills
- c. the Pennines
- d. the Grampians

7. The Lake District is situated in... .

- a. Northern Ireland
- b. Wales
- c. Scotland
- d. England

8. What place in England is called a kind of Disneyland?

- a. Hampstead Heath
- b. Alton Towers
- c. Windsor Safari Park
- d. The Lake District

9. The mysterious Loch Ness monster is from

- a. Scotland
- b. Ireland
- c. Wales
- d. England

10. What is the most ancient monument in Great Britain?

- a. the Lower West Gate
- b. the Tower Gate
- c. Hadrian's Wall
- d. Stonehenge

11. New England is

- a. a separate country
- b. part of the UK
- c. part of the US
- d. an island

12. The United Kingdom is

- a. a parliamentary republic
- b. an absolute monarchy
- c. a constitutional monarchy
- d. a limited monarchy

13. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Queen of

- a. Australia
- b. Ireland
- c. The USA
- d. India

14. Who is the heir to the British throne?
a. Prince Edward c. Prince Charles
b. Prince Henry d. Prince Andrew
15. Who rules the country in practice?
a. the Sovereign c. the Parliament
b. the Prime Minister d. the Government
16. The British Constitution was written in
a. 1689 c. 1801
b. 1786 d. there is no written constitution
17. Parliament is the supreme ... body.
a. legislative c. judicial
b. executive d. governing
18. Who composes the Cabinet?
a. the Queen c. the Prime Minister
b. the Speaker d. the Lord Chancellor
19. The most important departments of civil service and ministries are situated in ...
a. Whitehall c. Westminster
b. Downing Street d. Fleet Street
20. Tories and Whigs are
a. the Conservative and the Democratic parties
b. the Labour and the Liberal parties
c. the Liberal and the Democratic parties
d. the Conservative and the Labour parties
21. Both of them belonged to the Conservative Party.
a. M. Thatcher and A. Blair c. J. Major and G. Brown
b. J. Major and M. Thatcher d. G. Brown and A. Blair
22. The British Prime Minister Gordon Brown belonged to the ... Party.
a. Conservative c. Liberal Democratic
b. Labour d. Communist
23. London is about ... years old.
a. 1000 c. 2000
b. 1500 d. 2500
24. The wealth and luxury of London is
a. the West End c. the East End
b. the City d. the Westminster
25. Where is the Bank of England situated?
a. in the West End c. in the City
b. in the East End d. in Westminster
26. Which of these cannot be found in the West End?
a. theatres c. supermarkets
b. hotels d. banks

27. Where does the coronation of the British monarchs take place?
 - a. Westminster Palace
 - b. Buckingham Palace
 - c. Westminster Abbey
 - d. the Tower of London
28. Which of them contains the largest library in Great Britain?
 - a. The Tate
 - b. Westminster Abbey
 - c. The National Gallery
 - d. The British Museum
29. The wax models of famous people are exhibited at ...
 - a. the British Museum
 - b. the National Gallery
 - c. Madame Tussaud's
 - d. the Tower of London
30. Many famous people of Great Britain are buried in Poets' Corner situated in ...
 - a. Canterbury Cathedral
 - b. The Tower of London
 - c. Westminster Abbey
 - d. Kensington Gardens
31. What London street is famous for its shops and department stores?
 - a. Oxford Street
 - b. Fleet Street
 - c. Lombard Street
 - d. Charing Cross Road
32. What is the Barbican?
 - a. a river
 - b. an art centre
 - c. a pop group
 - d. a cinema
33. What is standing in the middle of Piccadilly Circus?
 - a. the Statue of Eros
 - b. the Statue of Pan
 - c. the Statue of Cromwell
 - d. the Marble Arch
34. What building houses the Big Ben bell?
 - a. The Tower of London
 - b. St. Paul's Cathedral
 - c. Westminster Palace
 - d. St. James's Palace
35. What's the name of the London underground?
 - a. Metro
 - b. Tube
 - c. Subway
 - d. Underground
36. The Whispering Gallery is situated in ...
 - a. Westminster Abbey
 - b. Hyde Park
 - c. the Tower of London
 - d. St. Paul's Cathedral
37. The Royal Opera House in London is called ...
 - a. Covent Garden
 - b. the National Theatre
 - c. 'Old Vic' Theatre
 - d. the Barbican
38. The Crown Jewels are kept in ...
 - a. the Tower of London
 - b. Buckingham Palace
 - c. Westminster Palace
 - d. the British Museum.
39. The famous Globe Theatre where Shakespeare staged his plays is situated in ...
 - a. Stratford-upon-Avon
 - b. London
 - c. Glasgow
 - d. Liverpool

40. Eisteddfod is the international competition of
 - a. folk-dancing and music
 - b. modern drama
 - c. poetry
 - d. rock music
41. Bagpipes is the traditional musical instrument of
 - a. Wales
 - b. Scotland
 - c. Ireland
 - d. England
42. The language spoken in Scotland is
 - a. Scot
 - b. Scottish
 - c. Scotch
 - d. Scotland's
43. ... is considered to be the beginning of English literature.
 - a. "The Song of Beowulf"
 - b. "Canterbury Tales"
 - c. "Ivanhoe"
 - d. "Hamlet"
44. What is Benjamin Britten?
 - a. an architect
 - b. a politician
 - c. a writer
 - d. a composer
45. Who was the first English writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature?
 - a. Conan Doyle
 - b. G. Wells
 - c. R. Kipling
 - d. J. Galsworthy
46. Which of these authors is not a British one?
 - a. M. Twain
 - b. W.S. Maugham
 - c. W. Golding
 - d. G. Green
47. British inventors didn't give the world
 - a. telephone
 - b. bicycle
 - c. television
 - d. radio
48. Secondary education in Britain is
 - a. compulsive
 - b. compulsory
 - c. optional
 - d. voluntary
49. In England 'public school' means
 - a. state-financed school
 - b. private school
 - c. comprehensive school
 - d. religious school.
50. Which of these universities is the oldest in Great Britain?
 - a. Cambridge
 - b. Oxford
 - c. London
 - d. Sheffield
51. The famous British newspaper which is printed on pink paper is
 - a. The Times
 - b. The Guardian
 - c. The Mirror
 - d. The Financial Times
52. The British money is
 - a. franks
 - b. dollars
 - c. crones
 - d. pounds
53. Cockney is
 - a. a bird
 - b. a dish
 - c. an accent
 - d. a town

54. A double-decker is
 a. a train c. a hotel room for two people
 b. a small plane d. a bus
55. Smog is
 a. a man's suit c. a heavy rain
 b. a thick fog d. a man's hat
56. In Britain people's weight is measured in
 a. tons c. stones and pounds
 b. kilos d. pints
57. The British go to pubs
 a. to drink beer c. to have lunch
 b. to drink tea d. to drink wine
58. A brunch is
 a. breakfast c. dinner
 b. late breakfast d. a tea party
59. Englishmen eat dinner at
 a. 11 a.m. c. 6 p.m.
 b. 2 p.m. d. 9 p.m.
60. When it is 12 o'clock in Minsk in London it is
 a. 7 o'clock c. 9 o'clock
 b. 8 o'clock d. 10 o'clock

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

The United States of America

1. The United States is a federal union of
 a. 51 states c. 50 states
 b. 55 districts d. 49 districts
2. The United States of America covers the territory of
 a. 6.5 mln. km² c. 8.5 mln. km²
 b. 7.5 mln. km² d. 9.5 mln. km²
3. The population of the USA is about
 a. 250 mln. people c. 300 mln. people
 b. 200 mln. people d. 350 mln. people
4. The United states of America is
 a. a constitutional republic c. a federal republic
 b. a monarchy d. a commonwealth
5. The USA flag has
 a. 13 stripes and 50 stars c. 50 stripes and 13 stars
 b. 15 stripes and 48 stars d. 13 stripes and 13 stars
6. The coat of arms of the US represents
 a. a bear c. a lion
 b. an eagle d. an olive twig

7. How many time zones is the continental part of the USA divided into?
 - a. three
 - b. four
 - c. five
 - d. six
8. 'The rain shadow' is characteristic for ... part of the US.
 - a. northern
 - b. southern
 - c. western
 - d. eastern
9. Where are the deserts situated in the USA?
 - a. the north
 - b. the south
 - c. the west
 - d. the east
10. What is the most exciting national park in the USA?
 - a. Yellowstone National Park
 - b. Yosemite National Park
 - c. Rocky Mountain National Park
 - d. Grand Canyon National Park
11. What is the most widely known natural wonder in America?
 - a. the Colorado River
 - b. the Rocky Mountains
 - c. Niagara Falls
 - d. sequoias
12. Which is the biggest state in the USA?
 - a. Texas
 - b. Alaska
 - c. California
 - d. New York
13. Which US state is the smallest?
 - a. Rhode Island
 - b. Connecticut
 - c. Delaware
 - d. Hawaii
14. He travelled to the West Indies and South America and discovered the mouth of the Amazon. Americas are named after him. What is the name of the person?
 - a. Christopher Columbus
 - b. Vasco da Gamma
 - c. Amerigo Vespucci
 - d. Hernan Cortes
15. When did Christopher Columbus discover America?
 - a. in 1492
 - b. in 1429
 - c. 1294
 - d. 1776
16. Native Americans are ...
 - a. the Spaniards
 - b. the English
 - c. the Afro-Americans
 - d. the Indians
17. The English colonization of the American continent began in the ...
 - a. 15th century
 - b. 16th century
 - c. 17th century
 - d. 18th century
18. Which famous event happened in California in 1849?
 - a. The Gold Rush
 - b. The Great Plague
 - c. The War of Independence
 - d. The Civil War
19. The territory under the capital Washington is called ...
 - a. the District of Columbia
 - b. the District of New York
 - c. the District of Washington
 - d. the District of California

20. Which of these cities has once been the capital of the USA?
 - a. New York
 - b. Denver
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Los Angeles
21. Washington D.C. stands on the river
 - a. Mississippi
 - b. Missouri
 - c. Potomac
 - d. Ohio
22. A law limits ... in the city of Washington.
 - a. the number of streets
 - b. the height of buildings
 - c. the number of inhabitants
 - d. the height of monuments
23. The centre of Washington D.C. is
 - a. the White House
 - b. the Washington Monument
 - c. the Executive Mansion
 - d. the Capitol
24. Which of these cannot be found in Washington?
 - a. the Pentagon
 - b. the National Archives
 - c. the Department of Justice
 - d. the Statue of Liberty
25. The building of the US Department of Defense is called
 - a. the Mission Control Centre
 - b. the Pentagon
 - c. the War Ministry
 - d. the Whitehall
26. The symbol of US financial power is
 - a. Times Square
 - b. Pennsylvania Avenue
 - c. Wall Street
 - d. White House
27. Who is called 'The Father of the American Constitution'?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Andrew Jackson
28. The Bill of Rights is
 - a. the constitution
 - b. the articles of the constitution
 - c. the amendments to the constitution
 - d. the Preamble to the constitution
29. How many amendments have been made to the original text of the Constitution?
 - a. 16
 - b. 27
 - c. 20
 - d. 18
30. In the United States of America the legislative power is vested in
 - a. the Senate
 - b. the House of Representatives
 - c. the Congress
 - d. the President
31. What chambers does the American Congress consist of?
 - a. the House of Lords and the House of Commons
 - b. the Senate and the House of Commons
 - c. the House of Lords and the House of Representatives
 - d. the Senate and the House of Representatives

32. What is the symbol of the Speaker's authority?
 - a. the mace
 - b. the woolsack
 - c. the ribbon
 - d. the bell
33. Barack Hussein Obama II was ... President of the USA.
 - a. the 42nd
 - b. the 43rd
 - c. the 44th
 - d. the 45th
34. Where does the President of the United States live and work?
 - a. in the Congress
 - b. in the Pentagon
 - c. in the White House
 - d. in the House of Representatives
35. 'White House Office' is ...
 - a. the house where the President lives
 - b. the office where the President works
 - c. the President's assistants and advisors
 - d. the Cabinet secretaries
36. How often do American people choose a new President?
 - a. every four years
 - b. every five years
 - c. every three years
 - d. every six years
37. What unites the American presidents Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Grant and Franklin?
 - a. they were murdered
 - b. they resigned
 - c. they lived in the 19th century
 - d. they are pictured on a dollar bill
38. This motto is written on a dollar bill.
 - a. In God We Trust
 - b. God Save the USA
 - c. Liberty Enlightening the World
 - d. America the Beautiful
39. What are the two leading American parties?
 - a. the Labour Party and the Republican Party
 - b. the Conservative Party and the Democratic Party
 - c. the Democratic Party and the Labour Party
 - d. the Republican Party and the Democratic Party
40. The world's largest library is ...
 - a. the British Museum Library
 - b. the Beijing Library in China
 - c. the US Library of Congress
 - d. the State Public Library in Moscow
41. High school is ...
 - a. a college
 - b. a university
 - c. a very good school
 - d. upper grades of secondary school
42. ... provide free secondary education.
 - a. Comprehensive schools
 - b. Private schools
 - c. Public schools
 - d. Grammar schools
43. The oldest university in the USA is ...
 - a. Columbia University
 - b. Harvard University
 - c. Princeton University
 - d. Yale University

44. In the United States 'down town' means
 a. away from the centre c. in a suburb
 b. in the centre d. a small town
45. What is soccer?
 a. American football c. squash
 b. hockey d. boat-racing
46. British people call them 'chips'. What do Americans call them?
 a. English fries c. French fries
 b. German fries d. Japanese fries
47. Which American astronaut first stepped on the surface of the Moon?
 a. Edwin Aldrin c. Michael Collins
 b. Neil Armstrong d. Samuel Curtis
48. Hollywood, California, became the symbol of American
 a. prosperity c. independence
 b. dream d. culture
49. Disneyland was created in 1955 in
 a. California c. Florida
 b. Louisiana d. Arizona
50. Thanksgiving Day in the USA is on
 a. the first Monday in September
 b. the fourth Thursday in November
 c. the last Friday in October
 d. the second Tuesday in December

■ *III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand

1. Ireland is ... largest island in Europe.
 a. the first c. the third
 b. the second d. the fourth
2. The Republic of Ireland is separated from Great Britain by
 a. the Atlantic Ocean c. the Irish Sea
 b. the North Sea d. the English Channel
3. The Republic of Ireland is
 a. a federal republic c. a parliamentary monarchy
 b. a constitutional monarchy d. a parliamentary democracy
4. The capital the Republic of Ireland is
 a. Dublin c. Tara
 b. Belfast d. Limerick
5. The President of Ireland, who serves as head of state, is elected for a ... term and can be re-elected only once.

- a. four-year
 - b. five-year
 - c. six-year
 - d. seven-year
6. The currency in use in the Republic of Ireland is
- a. the Irish pound
 - b. the British pound
 - c. the US dollar
 - d. the euro
7. The Parliament of the Republic of Ireland consists of
- a. the Senate and the House of Lords
 - b. the Senate and the House of Representatives
 - c. the Senate and the House of Commons
 - d. House of Lords and the House of Commons
8. The majority religion in the Republic of Ireland is
- a. Roman Catholic
 - b. Judaism
 - c. Anglican
 - d. Protestant
9. The official language(s) in Ireland is (are)
- a. Irish
 - b. Irish and English
 - c. English
 - d. Irish and French
10. Irish surnames begin with
- a. O'
 - b. Mac or Mc
 - c. De
 - d. Van
11. Canada is the world's ... largest country by total area.
- a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third
 - d. fourth
12. Canada is not
- a. a federation
 - b. a parliamentary democracy
 - c. a constitutional monarchy
 - d. the commonwealth
13. The capital of Canada is
- a. Ottawa
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Toronto
 - d. Melbourne
14. The largest city of Canada is
- a. Ottawa
 - b. Vancouve
 - c. Montreal
 - d. Toronto
15. The national symbol of Canada is
- a. the oak leaf
 - b. the rowan leaf
 - c. the maple leaf
 - d. the birch leaf
16. Along with English the official language in Canada is
- a. French
 - b. Italian
 - c. Spanish
 - d. Canadian
17. Under the Constitution the head of state in Canada is
- a. the Prime Minister
 - b. the British monarch
 - c. the President
 - d. the Governor General
18. Canadian Parliament is made up of
- a. the Senate and the House of Commons
 - b. the Senate and the House of Lords

- c. the Senate and the House of Representatives
 - d. the House of Lords and the House of Commons
19. Canada has more lakes than any other country and has much of the world's
- a. mineral water
 - b. fresh water
 - c. polluted water
 - d. holy water
20. ... is a waterfall in Canada about twice as high as Niagara Falls.
- a. Virginia Falls
 - b. Angel Falls
 - c. Victoria Falls
 - d. Takakkaw Falls
21. The last continent to be discovered was
- a. Australia
 - b. Asia
 - c. Antarctica
 - d. America
22. The capital of Australia is
- a. Melbourne
 - b. Sidney
 - c. Canberra
 - d. Ottawa
23. Australia is the world's ... island.
- a. largest
 - b. second largest
 - c. third largest
 - d. fourth largest
24. How does Australia compare with other continents in terms of territory?
- a. it is the largest
 - b. the second largest
 - c. it is the smallest
 - d. the third largest
25. Australia is not
- a. the commonwealth
 - b. a parliamentary democracy
 - c. a constitutional monarchy
 - d. a federation
26. Australian Parliament consists of
- a. The House of Lords and House of Commons
 - b. the Senate and House of Commons
 - c. the Senate and House of Lords
 - d. the Senate and House of Representatives
27. The ... is the currency of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- a. Australian dollar
 - b. British pound
 - c. US dollar
 - d. euro
28. The first Europeans to land in Australia were
- a. the English
 - b. the Dutch
 - c. the French
 - d. the Spanish
29. Australia Day is celebrated as a national holiday in memory of
- a. the landing of the British in 1788
 - b. the discovery of the Australian continent by the first Europeans
 - c. the hoisting of the British flag
 - d. the arrival of captain Cook



3. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. ПРОСМОТРОВОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

■ *1. Установите соответствие тем A–G текстам 1–6. В задании одна тема лишняя.*

- A. Supporting the needy
- B. Earning money
- C. Becoming rich
- D. Going abroad
- E. Living without money
- F. Using plastic
- G. Buying property

1. Is it possible to live comfortably in today's world without money or a job? What would the world be like if we didn't have money? We would probably have to exchange different things to get what we needed. For example, imagine that you needed some bread. You would go to a baker, but you couldn't buy the bread with money. You would have to give the baker something that the baker needed. If you were a farmer, perhaps you could offer the baker some fresh vegetables. It would be very difficult to get everything we needed, wouldn't it?

2. Currency is a metal or paper medium of exchange that is in current use in a particular country. Many countries have their own currency. This means that when you travel from, say, Russia to the USA you have to exchange your roubles for dollars, as shops in America don't accept roubles. Many countries in Europe, such as France, Germany and Italy, now have the same currency, called the euro. This means that Italians travelling to Germany don't have to worry about exchanging money when they travel.

3. Credit cards have made shopping much easier for millions of people. With a credit card, you don't have to carry lots of cash with you when you go shopping. You just need to take one plastic card with you. With credit cards, you get a bill at the end of each month. If you pay the bill immediately, you don't have to pay the credit card company any money. If you delay paying some or all of the bill, however, the credit card company charges you extra.

4. Working people receive either a 'salary' or a 'wage'. They are both money that workers receive, but there are small differences between them. If you get a salary, you are paid at the end of each month. A job

with a salary of £20,000 means that you get that amount over a year, not each month. A wage is usually paid at the end of each week. A factory worker in Britain might get a weekly wage of about £300.

5. Most people do not have enough money to pay in cash if they want to buy a house or a flat. Because of this, they have to borrow money from a bank. The name for the loan that most people get when they buy property is a 'mortgage'. Features of mortgage loans such as the size of the loan, maturity of the loan, interest rate, method of paying off the loan, and other characteristics can vary considerably. When you've finished paying your mortgage, the building is yours! The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development programs (e.g. bridges, roads, schools, etc.) with the stated goal of reducing poverty. Since it was created in 1945, after the end of the Second World War, the World Bank has helped improve the lives of millions of poor people in many different countries.

■ II. Установите соответствие тем А–Г текстам 1–6. В задании одна тема лишняя.

- A. Hard work
- B. Special sizes
- C. Fashion advice
- D. Modern attitudes
- E. Powerful products
- F. Cheaper alternatives
- G. Different styles

1. Not that long ago, men were often accused of being vain when they looked in a mirror to see if their hair was tidy, or were criticised for putting moisturising creams on their face. Today, however, it's quite normal for men to care about their appearance as much as women do. Some people would even consider men who don't take pride in how they dress and look to be old-fashioned!

2. The thing about fashion is that it changes. If it didn't, it wouldn't be fashion! Things come into fashion, and then go out of fashion. Take jeans. In the 1970s, people wore jeans which were tight around the waist but became wider and wider towards the foot. This fashion of flared trousers had disappeared completely by the early 1980s and didn't reappear until the 1990s.

3. Although many teenage boys and girls dream of being models, the job isn't as glamorous or easy as it sounds. If you're on a fashion shoot, you may have to get there at five o'clock in the morning. You'll spend

several hours getting your make-up put on and being dressed in the right clothes, and then several more hours posing for photographs. It can be tiring and boring and you might not be able to have anything to eat all day. Being a model is also stressful, as you never know whether you'll be offered work the next day, and you always have to look your best.

4. Do you watch fashion models walking down the catwalk in the latest styles at fashion shows and think, "I'll never be able to afford that!"? You might be surprised to find that you can. Most high street stores these days' stock clothes that are almost identical to the ones models were wearing at fashion shows only a few months ago. The difference is the price. The sleek black dress which the model was wearing may be ten times more expensive than the copy available in the high street!

5. Most clothes shops and shoe shops stock products for the average customer. For most of us, this isn't a big problem. If we buy a pair of jeans that are too long, we can get them taken up. For some people, however, it is difficult to find clothes and shoes in the high street that fit. So what should you do if you have extremely big feet, or are particularly large or small? Thankfully, there are a number of shops, catalogues and websites that make and sell shoes and clothes specifically for people who do not have average bodies.

6. Go into any supermarket or chemist and you'll see row upon row of gels, creams and mousses for your hair. Some are for women, some are for men and some are for children. What most of them have in common nowadays is that they claim to be extremely strong. The companies that produce them say in their advertisements that they keep your hair styled in the way that you want it for hours and hours, often even if you get your hair wet.

■ III. Установите соответствие тем А-Г текстам 1-6. В задании одна тема лишняя.

- A. Unseen people
- B. Remembering words
- C. Final practice
- D. Performance problems
- E. Actors' clothes
- F. Wrong words
- G. Information booklet

1. Congratulations! The director's just called and you've got the part you wanted in the play. Now comes the difficult bit: learning your lines. If it's a main part, that's a lot of speech to memorise. So how should you learn the script? Firstly, don't panic. You don't have to be word perfect in the first re-

hearsal and, the more you actually rehearse on stage, the easier memorising your lines becomes. But there is a lot of work to do at home too.

2. Costumes are an extremely important part of any production. If you get the costumes wrong, you create the wrong atmosphere, and that can be disastrous for a play. It's also very important for an actor to feel comfortable in what they're wearing. There are practical considerations here. A costume may be lovely to look at, but if it stops an actor from moving in the way that he or she wants to, then it's getting in the way of the performance and should be changed.

3. The last rehearsal of a play before the first performance is called the 'dress rehearsal'. Dress rehearsals almost never go well. Indeed, many actors believe that if the dress rehearsal goes well, the first performance in front of the public will be a disaster! The dress rehearsal is probably the first time the whole play has been performed from start to finish in one go. It's also probably the first time all the costumes have been worn, the lighting plan has been followed, and all the props have been used.

4. One of the worst things you can do to an actor before a performance is to wish him or her "Good luck!". In the theatre, saying this is considered very bad luck, and should be avoided at all costs. If you want to express the meaning without actually using those words, you should say "Break a leg!". This doesn't mean, of course, that you want the actor to break a leg. It means you hope that their performance is a success.

5. A play cannot be put on without a number of people who the audience never get to see. The director is one such person. There's also the backstage crew, and they do an extremely important job. The director has responsibility for the play during rehearsals, but it's a member of the backstage crew, the stage manager, who's in charge during performances. Lighting technicians, costume designers and sound engineers are all also part of the backstage crew.

6. The programme is the audience's first contact with the play on the night, and it's important to make a good impression. A good programme should give background information about the play if necessary, short biographies of the playwright, the cast, and director and the full cast list, including the names of the characters they are playing. The names of all the backstage crew should be listed in the programme, too. If there are different scenes and acts in the play, these should be mentioned. If there's an interval, that should be indicated as well.

■ IV. Установите соответствие тем А–Г текстам 1–6. В задании одна тема лишняя.

- A. Abnormal dependence
- B. An office at home

- C. "No!" to computer games
- D. Computers for building up team spirit
- E. Multiple-purpose machines
- F. Saving energy
- G. Saving space

1. The first electronic computers were the size of a large room, consuming as much power as several hundred modern personal computers. Modern computers based on tiny integrated circuits are millions of times more capable than the early machines, and occupy a fraction of the space. Simple computers are small enough to fit into a wristwatch, and can be powered by a watch battery. Personal computers in their various forms are icons of the Information Age, what most people think of as a 'computer', but the embedded computers found in devices ranging from fighter aircraft to industrial robots, digital cameras, and toys are the most numerous.

2. As you know personal computers use a lot of power. In fact, with their printers and monitors, computers in the USA use each year as much electricity as the whole state of Oregon. Not to waste electricity, new 'green' computers are being developed by more than a hundred personal computer firms in the USA. When left on but unused for more than a few minutes, they go down to a standby, using 80 per cent less energy. At a command the PCs return to full power.

3. Technology has allowed more and more people to work from the place where they live. Using a modem on a telephone line connected to their computer, everyone can be linked to the company computer. In this way, they don't waste so much time, because they don't have to go to their working place every day. It also means less pollution in the atmosphere caused by transport.

4. Nowadays, people working in offices use computers, which contain hundreds of documents. Do you know how much area these documents would take up, if they were printed on paper? They'd occupy whole rooms! In many offices computers are linked in a network. This way, employees can exchange information and messages without moving from their tables.

5. PC games have long been a source of controversy, particularly related to the violence that has become commonly associated with video gaming in general. The debate surrounds the influence of disputable content on the social development of minors, with organisations such as the American Psychological Association concluding that video game violence increases children's aggression. Industry groups have responded by noting the responsibility of parents in governing their children's

activities, while attempts in the United States to control the sale of objectionable games have generally been found unconstitutional.

6. Video game addiction is another cultural aspect of gaming to draw criticism as it can have a negative influence on health and on social relations. The problem of addiction and its health risks seems to have grown with the rise of Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games. Alongside the social and health problems associated with computer game addiction have grown similar worries about the effect of computer games on education.

■ *V. Установите соответствие тем А–Г текстам 1–6. В задании одна тема лишняя.*

- A. No winners or losers
- B. The main aim of sport
- C. Influence of doping
- D. Sport as a hobby
- E. Sportsman as a model
- F. Fans are in danger
- G. Learning and enjoyment

1. In 1892 Baron Pierre de Coubertin had the idea of bringing back the long-dead Olympic Games. His plan was not only to organize sporting competitions, but to set up a pedagogic movement in society, attempting to place sport in its proper eminent position in the range of present-day activities and more especially in the education of young people. Coubertin was able to organize the first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1936 and was deeply saddened when he heard the jury did not select him. The prize would have served as justification of his long time faith that one day the Games would somehow provide world peace.

2. The greatest danger to modern sport is the use of performance enhancing drugs. The prohibition of doping was a result not only of its undesirable influences on the outcome of sports event but also and more importantly because of its threat to the athlete's health potentially leading to acute harm and fatalities. When the athlete, Ben Johnson, was disqualified from the Seoul Olympic Games for taking drugs, he lost more than his gold medal and his good name. He said goodbye to \$5 million in possible sponsorship money.

3. Sport is big business. Today's sports stars can earn as much on television as they can on the tennis court, golf course or football pitch. Most of the money comes from advertising clothes, sports equipment, drinks and other products. Ivan Lendl earned J1.3 million a year for wearing

Adidas clothes and Ray-Ban sunglasses. He was the world's richest tennis player. Sponsors want the best image for their products. They want stars who are the best on the athletics track or the motor racing circuit.

4. If you ask most people why they choose to do a particular sport, they'll probably tell you it's because it's fun and gives them pleasure. They might also say that it helps keep them fit. Another major benefit of team sports such as football, basketball, cricket and rugby is that they can teach us to work together as a group. This is particularly useful for children, who can then use the skills they have learnt while doing sports in their working and social lives as adults.

5. The main thing about the hobbies related to sport is that they remove tension from the mind, rest the soul, and help people to feel refreshed. It's very useful to have something to switch to, and manage to combine both hobby and career. No matter what one's interests are, it is easy to find information, encouragement and companionship that make a hobby fun. Some of the most popular sports and games related to physical culture are swimming, tennis, aerobics, shaping, bowling, skateboarding, hiking, hunting, fishing, bicycling, bungee jumping, etc. Individual recreational participants may attend fitness clubs and enjoy every possible form of exercise and fitness training.

6. Violence, drunkenness and vandalism have led to the English football fan being feared and despised at home and abroad. In Britain, itself, the situation is, ironically, quieter than it has been for years. It is difficult to see why the unpleasant attitude of the English hooligans is admired and imitated abroad. Young Europeans are very interested in English football culture which they see as more exciting and aggressive – spectators are nearer the pitch and even the play is more aggressive. Many English players have been adopted as role models.

3.2. ПОИСКОВОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

Часть 1

■ 1. Установите соответствие между вопросами а–е и текстами 1–4. В каждом тексте вы найдете ответ только на один вопрос. В задании один вопрос лишний.

Which tour ...

- a. is suitable for lovers of old works of art?
- b. is suitable for those interested in Norman architecture?
- c. is suitable for someone who wants to visit royal burial places?
- d. is suitable for those who want to see a region of largest lakes and highest mountains?
- e. is suitable for someone who wants to see Roman remains?

1. Leeds Castle: Leaving Trafalgar Square, we cross the River Thames and head towards Greenwich and Blackheath. We will then reach Leeds Castle, in the heart of the Kent countryside. Leeds Castle was built by a famous minister, Led, in the 9th century. The castle was first made of wood, but was then rebuilt in stone by the Normans in the 12th century. It has been described as the most beautiful castle in the world, and is set in 500 acres of beautiful gardens, parkland and lakes. It is traditionally associated with royalty, and Henry VIII built many of the fine apartments we can see today.

2. Windsor and Hampton Court: Our journey through the beautiful Thames Valley leads to Windsor Castle which was originally built by William the Conqueror in the 11th century but English kings and queens have made many changes in the last 900 years. As you walk through Henry VIII's gateway, you reach the place where eight Kings are buried. There is also an amazing variety of swords, helmets, cloaks and flags of every Knight who has been there. After leaving Windsor Castle, we head for Hampton Court. This was first built by the infamous Cardinal Wolsey, who, when he displeased Henry VIII, had it taken away from him. At Hampton Court, you can see two of the earliest English examples of a tennis court and vineyard.

3. Salisbury, Stonehenge and Bath: We'll see the graceful spire of Salisbury Cathedral long before we arrive in the city. This marvel of 13th century architecture has the tallest spire in England. Salisbury Cathedral is set in acres of beautiful green parkland. From Salisbury we head towards Stonehenge. There are several of these prehistoric sites in this part of England – Avebury, for example – but Stonehenge is by far the most famous. Built over 4,000 years ago, it is still a religious centre for Druids,

and you will hear how ancient Britons erected these huge stones. The last stop will be the city of Bath. It became famous in the 18th and 19th centuries for its healing Spa Baths. Built in Roman times, these baths are now perfectly preserved. The Royal Crescent, built at the height of 18th century elegance, is also well worth a visit.

4. Oxford and Warwick Castle: First we go to Oxford, the 'city of dreaming spires' and a centre of scholarship for 800 years. There will be time to visit many of the ancient University buildings, where you can learn about their origins, and also hear about some famous past students and the living traditions of college life. Next we drive to Warwick Castle – impressive and beautifully preserved. You can see the state rooms and the great hall. This is filled with old masterpieces by Rubens and Van Dyck. Along with beautifully laid-out gardens, there is also the famous armoury and dungeon which has a magnificent collection of swords, armour and instruments of torture.

■ II. Установите соответствие между вопросами а–е и абзацами 1–5 текста. В каждом абзаце вы найдете ответ только на один вопрос. В задании один вопрос лишний.

In which paragraph the author ...

- a. argues that medical cost of lung cancer diseases increases.
- b. gives examples of the erroneous belief that one's wishes are in accordance with reality?
- c. states that cigarette advertising does harm unseen and secretly.
- d. is of opinion that governments should conduct tough, courageous and fair anti-smoking policy.
- e. proves that the population is not ready to inform young people of the dreadful consequences of smoking.

1. If you smoke and you don't believe that there is a definite link between smoking and bronchial troubles, heart disease and lung cancer, then you are certainly deceiving yourself. Let us say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful thinking. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is raised, the governments of most countries hear no evil, see no evil and smell no evil. Admittedly, a few governments have taken timid measures. In Britain, for instance, cigarette advertising has been banned on television. The conscience of the nation is appeased, while the population continues to puff its way to a smoky, cancerous death. You don't have to look very far to find out why the official reactions to medical findings have been so lukewarm. The answer is simply money.

2. Tobacco is a wonderful commodity to tax. It's almost like a tax on our daily bread. In tax revenue alone the government of Britain collects

enough from smokers for its entire educational facilities. So while the authorities point out ever so discreetly that smoking may, conceivably, be harmful, it does not shout too loudly about it. This is surely the most short-sighted policy you could imagine. While money is eagerly collected in vast sums with one hand, it is paid out in increasingly vaster sums with the other. Enormous amounts are spent on cancer research and on efforts to cure people suffering from the disease. Countless valuable lives are lost. In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether.

3. Of course, we are not ready for such drastic actions. But if the governments of the world were honestly concerned about the welfare of their people, do you think they'd conduct aggressive anti-smoking campaigns? Far from it! The tobacco industry is allowed to spend staggering sums on advertising. Its advertising is as insidious as it is dishonest. We are never shown pictures of real smokers coughing up their lungs early in the morning. That would never do. The advertisements always depict virile clean-shaven young men. They suggest it is manly to smoke, even positively healthy. Smoking is associated with the great open-air life, beautiful girls, true love and togetherness. What utter nonsense!

4. For a start governments could begin by banning all cigarette and tobacco advertising and should then conduct anti-smoking advertising campaigns of their own. Smoking should be banned in all public places like theatres, cinemas and restaurants. Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially of the dire consequences of taking up the habit. A horrific warning – say, a picture of death's head – should be included in every packet of cigarettes that is sold. As individuals we are certainly weak, but if governments acted honestly and courageously, they could protect us from ourselves.

■ *III. Установите соответствие между вопросами а-г и абзацами 1-5 текста. В каждом абзаце вы найдете ответ только на один вопрос. В задании один вопрос лишний.*

In which paragraph the author ...

- a. outlines the procedure of purchasing a house?
- b. enumerates means of getting a home?
- c. states that estate agents will charge you for their services?
- d. says that anybody can afford to buy a house in that way?
- e. describes an agreement under which a person borrows money to buy property?
- f. claims that you'll have to pay different money for the same type of house in different parts of the UK?

1. Most British people obtain their home in one of three ways. The majority, about two-thirds, buy their own houses or flats. About 10% of the population is renters, that is, they live in flats or houses which they rent privately from another person or organisation. The majority of the remaining 25% live in accommodation that is owned by, and hired from, their local council. Council houses (or flats), as these are called, are available to everyone, but in many areas there are long waiting lists, and the homes go to the most needy people. In the past few years it has become possible for council house tenants to buy their property from the local authority at a fairly cheap price — this is determined by taking into account how much rent the person has paid to the council over the years.

2. Homes in Britain are rather expensive (an equivalent of over \$100,000 value for an average house) although prices vary from area to area. They are most expensive in the London area and cheapest in northern England, parts of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as those areas differ in many aspects. When a buyer gets a loan with which to purchase a home, tax relief is offered to an upper limit of an equivalent of approximately \$50,000 if the property is the buyer's main residence.

3. There are two types of organizations which are central to the buying of houses and flats. The first is the estate agent. An estate agency is, essentially, a shop which arranges for the sale of homes. Most people in the UK buy a house or a flat through an estate agent, who advertises properties for sale and takes a commission from the seller of between 1 and 2% of the price of the house. Buyers are advised to check if the estate agent they choose is registered with a professional organization such as the National Association of Estate Agents.

4. Building societies make their money by borrowing money from some members of the public and lending it to others. Many British people have building society savings accounts. They save their money with a building society, which pays them interest. The society then lends this money to people who want to buy a house or flat and charges them a higher interest rate on the amount borrowed. This long-term loan is called a 'mortgage'.

5. So Mr. and Mrs. Johnson go to a local building society where they will be asked a number of questions — What type of jobs do they have? How much do they earn? What are their monthly expenses? And so on. The society will also inspect the house to see if it is worth the money they are being asked to lend. All being well, it will agree to taking part in the deal offering to lend the Johnsons up to about 90% of the price of the house, to be paid back with interest over 25 years, or sometimes less. When all is agreed and the papers signed, the money is paid to the inter-

est or to their legal representative and the Johnsons can move in. Over the 25 years, the Johnsons, because of the interest on the loan, will pay far more than the original price of the house – but since they are paying it in fairly small sums once a month they are, at least, able to afford it.

■ *IV. Установите соответствие между вопросами а–е и текстами 1–6. В каждом тексте вы найдете ответ только на один вопрос. В задании один текст лишний.*

Which museum ...

- a. is called after a man who loved Asian art?
- b. gives an idea of what George Washington looked like?
- c. is more than a century old?
- d. collects things of working class people?
- e. gives its visitors a chance to travel in space?

1. This Museum is so much fun for kids and grown-ups. It tells the story of flight, from the first balloons to our current exploration of the Universe. It is the home of the first airplane. Only in this museum visitors can make a tour of the Universe and walk through a Skylab orbital workshop.

2. The attractive and unusual architecture of the Hirshhorn Museum sets it apart from the other museums on the Mall. Looking like a sculpture itself, the Hirshhorn Museum is a tall cylinder. The museum takes its name from an American collector of modern art.

3. In the Freer Gallery of Art visitors will find one of the finest collections of Chinese and Japanese art in the western world. A Detroit industrialist, Charles Lang Freer, was fond of Oriental art. During his trips to London he began collecting it. Later he gave his private collection to the museum which had been opened a century before.

4. The Renwick gallery shows American art from the 19th to the 21st centuries. The collection has works of modern American artists in glass, ceramics, metal, and wood. The building, begun in 1859, was Washington, D.C.'s first art museum. It is named after the building's architect, James Renwick.

5. This museum is filled with the sounds, sights and smells of the life of this big city in the past. The museum tells about common people who worked in industries, trades and services, looking at their work and pastimes and uses reconstructed scenes, objects and photographs to bring their story to life.

6. The Mount Vernon Museum gives an idea of America's first president's life. On display are personal things and military equipment. One can also see porcelain and silver used at Mount Vernon. A bust of

the president modeled at Mount Vernon by the French sculptor Jean Houdon, is also exhibited. The bust is thought to look like the model that is depicted as a general, the founder of the state.

■ V. Установите соответствие между вопросами a–f и текстами 1–7. В каждом тексте вы найдете ответ только на один вопрос. В задании один текст лишний.

Which book ...

- a. includes useful information for travellers?
- b. takes its title from another piece of writing?
- c. contains pictures that explain how to do things?
- d. proves that some old theories are incorrect?
- e. is written by an anchorwoman?
- f. is being published in a new form?

1. This is the perfect book for those of you who are thinking of taking up a new pastime. The author, Greg King, certainly knows his stuff, and *Fishing Essentials* tells you everything you need to know to start catching the big fish. Simple techniques are explained for beginners with the aid of detailed colour photographs.

2. For years now Karen Wilde has been recreating history on our TV screens in *Past Lives*. Finally, fans of the show can buy her book that shows exactly how our great-grandparents lived. *Past Lives: The Book* is the result of three years of research and it gives you a very accurate idea of what it was like to be a child back then.

3. As you accompany author Nick McDonald on his journey through France, you'll feel like you're really there with him. *My Trip And Other Mistakes* isn't just the usual collection of local people and landscapes. With real practical tips on where to stay and where to eat, it's a must for every tourist.

4. *Squaring the Triangle*, from Vivian Norris, is one of those rare books that gives you a new understanding of an old subject. Everyone knows that planes and ships have disappeared in the part of the Atlantic known as the Bermuda Triangle, but no one knows why. Norris discounts all previous ideas and comes up with one or two interesting assumptions of her own to solve the problem.

5. Beginners will find it too difficult, but expert photographers will love *Shooting Animals*, by Ian Clarke. Clarke shows you in great detail how to catch those moments when animals are at their best. If you want to improve your pictures of wildlife, then this is the book for you.

6. Crime writer Carol Masterton has done it again. In her latest work *Not One Before Another*, she creates a mystery that will have you scratch-

ing your head. The unusual name for the book comes from the last words of Shakespeare's well-known play *A Comedy of Errors*, and like that work, this book involves a lot of confusion over who's who.

7. After the success of the hardback version last year, it was only a matter of time before *Introducing Myself* appeared in paperback. Now everyone can enjoy Henry Bannerman's stories of his travels round London as a taxi driver. It's only J3.99, compared to J15 for the hardback, so there's no excuse for not getting to know this lovable character.

Часть 2.

■ 1. Прочитайте утверждения 1-6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста, определив, являются ли данные утверждения верными или неверными.

1. Buckingham Palace has always been the administrative headquarters of the British King or Queen.
2. Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to live there.
3. Queen Elizabeth II and her husband live in the State Rooms in the palace.
4. Members of the public are allowed to go on a tour of the State Rooms.
5. Buckingham Palace contains the Royal Collection of invaluable pieces of fine art.
6. It is one of the few working royal palaces remaining in the world today.

Buckingham Palace serves as both the office and London residence of Her Majesty The Queen. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal hospitality, and a major tourist attraction.

Originally it was a large townhouse built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. Its first royal resident was King George III who acquired it in 1762 as a private residence known as 'The Queen's House'. It was not until 1837, when Victoria became Queen, that it became the official royal palace of the British sovereign.

775 rooms comprise the castle's assets. The 'room' best known around the world is the balcony where the Royal family gathers on celebratory and solemn occasions to be seen by their subjects. The State Rooms are the official reception rooms in the palace, rather than the rooms that the Queen and her husband live in. Despite being in use for many official events and receptions held by The Queen, the State Rooms are open to visitors every year.

Although Buckingham Palace is furnished and decorated with price-less works of art that form part of the Royal Collection, one of the major art collections in the world today, it is not an art gallery and nor is it a museum.

Buckingham Palace is one of the world's most famous buildings and more than 50,000 people visit the palace each year as guests to banquets, lunches, dinners, receptions and the royal garden parties.

■ II. Прочитайте утверждения 1–6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста, определив, являются ли данные утверждения верными или неверными.

1. Eating sushi means just eating raw fish.
2. Modern-day sushi was introduced approximately two hundred years ago.
3. Sushi was designed as snack food that could be eaten in the street.
4. Rolls originated from Japanese cuisine.
5. Conveyor system occasionally takes food past the customer's table.
6. The final bill is based on the number and type of plates of the consumed sushi.

Many large towns and cities in Europe and the USA have at least one sushi restaurant, but what exactly is sushi? A widely held belief is that it is a type of Japanese cuisine that involves raw fish. Certainly, if you go to a sushi restaurant, you are likely to eat some raw fish.

In fact, however, sushi is a number of different dishes all made with a certain type of rice. The rice has a topping or filling with it which may be raw fish, but could also be cooked fish, vegetables or egg.

Food similar to sushi has been eaten in Japan for centuries, but sushi, as it is eaten today, was developed by Hanaya Yohei in Tokyo, Japan in the early 1800s. The sushi invented by Hanaya was an early form of fast food that was prepared quickly and could be eaten with one's hands roadside or in a theatre.

The growing popularity of sushi in North America, as well as around the world, has resulted in variations of sushi typically found in the West and rarely if at all in Japan. Such creations to suit the Western taste were initially fueled by the invention of the California roll. A wide variety of popular rolls has evolved ever since.

In Japan, and increasingly abroad, sushi is served in a 'sushi train' style. Color coded plates of sushi are placed on a conveyor belt that winds through the restaurant and moves past every table so that custom-

ers are able to choose what they like. After finishing, the bill is tallied by counting how many plates of each color have been taken.

■ *III. Прочитайте утверждения 1–6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста, определив, являются ли данные утверждения верными или неверными.*

1. Yellowstone is named after the man who discovered it.
2. American Indians first heard about the area in 1806.
3. Another name for Yellowstone National Park is Old Faithful.
4. Yellowstone National Park is the only place on Earth where geysers exist.
5. It is possible to stay in a tent inside the park.
6. The park is known for its wildlife and its many geothermal features.

Yellowstone National Park is located primarily in the US state of Wyoming, though it also extends into Montana and Idaho. The Park spans an area of 3,470 square miles, comprising lakes, canyons, rivers and mountain ranges. Its name comes from certain rocks that have a yellow colour because of the chemicals in them. It was explored by a man named John Colter in 1806, although Native American Indians had known about the area for thousands of years.

Half of the world's geysers are in Yellowstone. These are hot springs that explode and send water and steam into the air. They occur when underground water meets hot rock far beneath the surface of the earth. The water boils and is forced back to the surface, where it explodes upwards. The most famous is called Old Faithful and it sends thousands of litres of boiling water into the air approximately once an hour. Geysers are quite rare but can also be found in places such as the Kamchatka peninsula, Russia.

Hundreds of species of mammals, birds, fish and reptiles have been documented, including several that are either endangered or threatened. It is home to a large variety of wildlife such as grizzly bears, wolves, bison, and elk. The vast forests and grasslands also include unique species of plants.

About three million people visit the park each year, most either camping or staying in one of the park's nine hotels. Yellowstone has numerous recreational opportunities, including hiking, camping, boating, fishing and sightseeing. Paved roads provide close access to the major geothermal areas as well as some of the lakes and waterfalls. During the winter, visitors often access the park by way of guided tours that use either snow

coaches or snowmobile. The park advises visitors to be very careful and to remember that many of the larger wild animals, including bears, can be dangerous.

Since Yellowstone was made into a national park in 1872, many other national parks have been created to protect areas of natural beauty.

■ IV. *Прочитайте утверждения 1–6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста, определите, являются ли данные утверждения верными или неверными.*

1. England was a part of the Roman Empire.
2. The wall went from one side of England to the other.
3. Building the wall helped to stop the soldiers from thinking about home.
4. Hadrian's Wall is one of the greatest monuments to the power and limitations of the Roman Empire.
5. None of the wall has remained to the present day.
6. There is a large collection of Roman objects at Chesters House.

In 122 AD, the Roman Empire stretched across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. In Britain, it reached to the far north of England. However, many Scottish tribes resisted the Romans. So, in that year, Emperor Hadrian decided to build a huge wall across the island to keep them out, to improve economic stability and provide peaceful conditions in Britain, and to mark physically the frontier of the Empire. The wall ran all the way across England, from what is now Carlisle in the west to Newcastle in the east – 73 miles in total.

Many people mistakenly believe that the wall was built by slaves. But by today's standards we could say that the wall was a kind of occupational therapy for Roman legionaries; men from all over the Empire who had voluntarily joined the army probably needed such an exercise to keep them fit and busy in what was, at that time, a lonely outpost at the farthest edge of the civilised world. To stop them missing home too much, it was important to give them something to do, and building a ten-foot-thick wall certainly did that. Local people also benefited, since the soldiers and craftsmen working on the wall needed to buy supplies wherever they were. It took six years to build the wall that became a very clear symbol of the strength of the Romans.

The Romans built forts along the wall to allow traffic to pass north and south through their gates. Some of these buildings have survived. The best example is the fort at Chesters House on the River Tyne. The soldiers living here did not just come from Rome. They also came from

modern-day Germany and areas of central Europe, which at the time the wall was built were under Roman control. Visitors to the fort today can see a small number of everyday objects in the museum and get an idea of what life was like on the edge of the Roman world.

Today, a significant portion of Hadrian's Wall still exists. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Northern England, where it is often known simply as the Roman Wall.

■ *V. Прочитайте утверждения 1–6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста, определив, являются ли данные утверждения верными или неверными.*

1. In ancient times, Egyptians developed mechanical ways to measure the passing of time.
2. The first mechanical clocks had bells rather than hands.
3. The first rather exact clocks were equipped with only an hour hand.
4. The minute hand on a table clock moved every fifteen minutes.
5. Most people say that Galileo invented the pendulum clock.
6. The one and only purpose of a clock is to display the time.

The clock is one of the oldest human inventions, meeting the need to consistently measure intervals of time shorter than the natural units — the day, the lunar month, and the year.

For thousands of years, people have wanted a more accurate way of telling the time than merely looking at the position of the sun in the sky to see how close to dawn or nightfall is. The sundial, which measures the time of day by the direction of shadows cast by the sun, was widely used by the ancient Egyptians. A well-designed sundial can measure local solar time with reasonable accuracy, and sundials continued to be used to monitor the performance of clocks until the modern era.

Water clocks, along with the sundials, are possibly the oldest time-measuring instruments. Given their great antiquity, where and when they first existed is not known and perhaps unknowable. The bowl-shaped outflow is the simplest form of a water clock and is known to have existed in Babylon and in Egypt around the 16th century BC.

The first mechanical clock appeared around the 9th century. This did not have hands as modern clocks do. Early mechanical clocks 'told' the time by ringing bells, although they were not very accurate.

The major advance in clock construction occurred in Europe during the 14th century when the first reasonably accurate clocks were devel-

oped. Unlike modern clocks, they did not tell the time to the nearest minute; rather, they announced when an hour had passed.

Table clocks that had only one time-keeping hand appeared in the 1500s. The dial between the hour markers was divided into four equal parts making the clocks readable to the nearest 15 minutes.

In 1657 the pendulum clock was invented. Although Galileo came up with a similar idea first, it is Christiaan Huygens, a prominent Dutch mathematician, astronomer and physicist, who is generally considered to be the inventor. Since then, clocks have become more and more accurate. Today, clocks are not just used to tell us the time. They may also be used to control a device according to time, e.g. an alarm clock, a VCR, or a time bomb.

3.3. ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

■ 1. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:

Susan Boyle: a Dream Come True

Unknown Scottish singleton Susan Boyle became one of the most talked-about people in the world after a brief TV appearance.

Her appearance on reality show *Britain's Got Talent* lasted just a few minutes, (1) _____. From Japan to Denmark to the US, the clip of the Scottish charity worker's exciting performance of *I Dreamed a Dream* from the musical *Les Misérables* electrified viewers.

In just a week her life has been turned upside down. (2) _____, with television crews and journalists from around the globe descending on her small home town of Blackburn in West Lothian.

Standing in front of the blazing television lights and a crowd of 3,000, many of whom were simply waiting for her to fail because of the way she looked, Boyle introduced herself. To stifled laughter from the audience, she said her ambition was to be a professional singer like Elaine Paige. As she began to sing their expressions changed; cynicism was replaced by amazement, broad smiles and the wiping away of tears. (3) _____.

"I expected people to be a little bit cynical," she says. "But I decided to win them round. They didn't know what to expect. (4) _____. It's as simple as that. You just have to keep going and take one step at a time and one day you will make it. You just don't give up."

While technology has helped to spread the word, it is the message behind Boyle's performance that prompted it in the first place – the fact that (5) _____.

In the end, (6) _____. When results of the final public vote were announced, *Diversity*, a youthful 10-member dance group from Essex, had pushed her into second place, in front of a TV audience of up to 20 million.

This will be remembered as the year *Britain's Got Talent* went truly global, a success due to the astonishing international popularity of Susan Boyle.

Заполните пропуски 1–3 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. She finished to a standing ovation.
- b. but that was long enough to propel 47-year-old amateur singer Susan Boyle to instant global fame.

c. Within days, US networks were demanding interviews as were media organisations from as far abroad as Japan, Denmark, Canada and Australia.

d. She has found herself at the centre of an international media frenzy.

Заполните пропуски 4–6 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

a. Before *Britain's Got Talent*, I had never had a proper chance.

b. Susan Boyle's dream of winning *Britain's Got Talent* remained just that.

c. an ordinary woman in her late 40s without movie-star looks can still get a break and make her dreams come true.

d. Boyle's appeal is her naturalness and you won't suddenly see her given a makeover.

■ II. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:

Boy chosen by Dalai Lama turns back on Buddhist order

Imagine being torn away from your family at the tender age of just 14-months and taken to a remote Buddhist monastery in India and placed on a throne to be worshipped like a god, as the reincarnation of a spiritual Lama. (1) _____.

His 'enthroned' life began when his parents, who previously studied under the deceased Lama Yeshe, were convinced their son was the reincarnation of Yeshe. (2) _____.

Called the 'Boy Lama', Torres was not allowed to watch television, movies, socialize with girls or play sports. He never went on a date or attended a high school prom. Movies were also forbidden, (3) _____. "I never felt like that boy," he said.

"I dressed in a yellow hat, I sat on a throne, people worshipped me," Torres recalled. (4) _____, he said describing how he was taken away from obscurity in Granada to a monastery in southern India. He felt like his whole life was one big lie.

By the time Torres was 18, he still had never seen a couple share a kiss. (5) _____. "I was amazed to watch everyone dance. What were all those people doing, bouncing, stuck to one another, enclosed in a box full of smoke?"

(6) _____. Osel Hita Torres freed himself from the severe monkhood and earned a degree in filmmaking from the University of Madrid. Instead of leading a monastic life, he now sports baggy trousers and long hair, and is more likely to quote Jimi Hendrix than Buddha. He now

refers to himself as “Oz” and has completely renounced his former association with the Foundation for the Preservation of the Mahayana Tradition. That, as the Dalai Lama will probably reflect, is karma.

Заполните пропуски 1–3 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. In Tibetan Buddhism, a lama is one of a lineage of reincarnated spiritual leaders, the most famous of which is the Dalai Lama.
- b. The Dalai Lama himself, then formally recognized him as the reincarnated soul of Yeshe.
- c. except for a sanctioned screening of *The Golden Child* starring Eddie Murphy, about a kidnapped child lama with magical powers.
- d. That’s what happened to now 24-year-old Osel Hita Torres, formerly worshiped as Lama Tenzin Osel Rinpoche.

Заполните пропуски 4–6 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. His first disco experience was a shock.
- b. His childhood and teenage years were stolen from him and now he is trying to make up for lost time.
- c. “They took me away from my family and stuck me in a medieval situation in which I suffered a great deal”.
- d. Despite his rebelliousness, he is still known as Lama Tenzin Osel Rinpoche and idolized by the Buddhist community.

■ **III. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

The Taj Mahal

The crowning jewel of Indo-Islamic architecture, the Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World and its stunning architectural beauty is beyond adequate description, particularly at dawn and sunset. The Taj Mahal (meaning Crown Palace) was commissioned to be built by Shah Jahan, who reigned over India from 1628 to 1658, in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631.

(1) _____. In the tradition of the Mughals, important ladies of the royal family were given another name at their marriage or at some other significant event in their lives, and that new name was commonly used by the public.

Mumtaz Mahal was Shah Jahan’s third wife, and became his favourite. (2) _____. She was his constant companion and confidant, his best friend and most trusted political adviser and their relationship was intense. During their 19 years of marriage, Mumtaz gave birth to 14 children to ensure the future of the Mughal dynasty. (3) _____.

Shah Jahan was so affected by his wife's death that he locked himself in his rooms and refused food for eight days. (4) _____.

Mumtaz's last wish to her husband was "to build a tomb in her memory such as the world had never seen before." (5) _____. The Taj was constructed over a period of twenty-two years, employing twenty thousand workers. (6) _____. The Taj Mahal is actually a complex built entirely of white marble and consisting of a main gateway, a beautiful garden, a mosque, a guesthouse and the Taj Mahal mausoleum.

Shah Jahan's reign was cut short when his son, Aurangzeb, seized the throne in 1658 and imprisoned his father in a tower facing the Taj Mahal. During his 8 years of confinement until his death in 1666, the view of the Taj Mahal from his small cell window was Shah Jahan's only comfort.

Заполните пропуски 1–3 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. She had a very deep and loving wedlock with Shah Jahan.
- b. The name of Mumtaz Mahal means 'beloved ornament of the palace'.
- c. She died after giving birth to a healthy baby girl.
- d. The queen's real name was Arjumand Banu Begum.

Заполните пропуски 4–6 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. He isolated himself from any human contact for a week and mourned his loss for two years.
- b. Masons, sculptors and artists were summoned from all over the world to work on it.
- c. According to legend, when the emperor emerged from his seclusion, his black beard had turned completely white.
- d. Thus, six months after her death, Shah Jahan set about building this fairytale like marvel.

■ **IV. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

Stonehenge

No place has generated so much speculation and theories as the standing stones of Stonehenge. After driving for miles through the rolling hills and plains of the English countryside the sight of this unusual structure makes people gasp. (1) _____. For over 5000 years it has stood silent vigil over the earth. It has been excavated, x-rayed, measured, and surveyed. Yet despite all that has been learned about its age and construction, (2) _____.

Stonehenge is surely Britain's greatest national icon, symbolizing mystery, power and endurance. Its original purpose is unclear to us, but some have speculated that it was a temple made for the worship of ancient earth gods. It has been called an astronomical observatory for marking significant events on the prehistoric calendar. (3) _____. While we can't say with any degree of certainty what it was for, we can say that it wasn't constructed for any casual purpose. (4) _____.

This ancient monument of huge stones solitarily standing on the Salisbury Plain has captured imaginations for centuries. (5) _____. Even today the question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered. The best guess seems to be that the Stonehenge site was begun by the people of the late Neolithic period as investigations over the last 100 years have revealed that it was built in several stages from 2800 – 1800 BC.

(6) _____. Many of the original stones have fallen or been removed by previous generations for home construction or road repair. There has been serious damage to some of the smaller bluestones resulting from close visitor contact (prohibited since 1978) and the prehistoric carvings on the larger stones show signs of significant wear. All the same, Stonehenge today is an awe-inspiring sight, and no travel itinerary around Britain should omit it.

Заполните пропуски 1–3 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. its purpose still remains one of the great mysteries of the world.
- b. Speculation on the reason it was built range from human sacrifice to astronomy.
- c. Others claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens from the societies of long ago.
- d. A walk around it only provokes more strange feelings.

Заполните пропуски 4–6 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. Only something very important to the ancients would have been worth the effort and investment that it took to construct Stonehenge.
- b. The stones we see today represent Stonehenge in ruin.
- c. Theories about who built it have included the Druids, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Atlanteans.
- d. In 1986 the site and its surroundings were added to the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.

■ **V. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

Shopping Online

Love them or hate them, online shops are here to stay, and more and more are appearing on the World Wide Web every day.

(1) _____. Online stores are usually available seven days a week, 24 hours a day, and many consumers have Internet access both at work and at home. With a click of a mouse, you can buy an airline ticket, book a hotel, send flowers to a friend, or purchase your favorite fashions. But sizing up your finds on the Internet is a little different from checking out items at the mall.

Shopping on the Internet can be economical, convenient, quick and no less safe than shopping in a store or by mail. (2) _____.

Know who you're dealing with. Anyone can set up shop online under almost any name. Confirm the online seller's physical address and phone number in case you have questions or problems. If you get an email or pop-up message while you're browsing that asks for financial information, don't reply or click on the link in the message. (3) _____.

Know exactly what you're buying. Read the seller's description of the product closely, especially the fine print.

Know what it will cost. (4) _____. Factor shipping and handling into the total cost of the order. Do not send cash under any circumstances.

(5) _____. Can you return the item for a full refund if you're not satisfied? If you return it, find out who pays the shipping costs or restocking fees, and when you will receive your order.

Keep a paper trail. Print and save records of your online transactions, including the product description and price, the online receipt, and copies of every email you send or receive from the seller.

These tips should ensure that you will have a safe and easy shopping experience. (6) _____. If you don't feel comfortable buying an item over the Internet, or if you don't trust a website 100 per cent, then you may well be right. Happy shopping!

Заполните пропуски 1–3 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. Legitimate companies don't ask for this information via email.
- b. By following the advice below, you can ensure that your shopping trip in cyberspace is a successful one.
- c. Don't email your financial information.
- d. Shopping online offers lots of benefits that you won't find shopping in a store or by mail.

Заполните пропуски 4–6 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним.

- a. However, as in all areas of life, it's important to have faith in your instincts.
- b. Check out the terms of the deal, like refund policies and delivery dates.
- c. Check the privacy policy.
- d. Check out websites that offer price comparisons and then, compare 'apples to apples'.

3.4. ИЗУЧАЮЩЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

■ 1. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. Each month we ask one of our experts to tell us what wildlife book – novel, guide or textbook – has most influenced him or her. Here, Martha Holmes, a marine biologist, TV presenter and film producer, reveals all.

§ 2. I'm a very keen reader, but selecting the book with a natural-history theme which has influenced me most was some challenge until I thought back to my childhood. Then it was easy.

§ 3. Where the book came from is a mystery, and I have never met anyone who has heard of it. It is Rita Richie's *'The Golden Hawks of Genghis Khan'*. I read it when I was about 10 years old and I remember to this day the effect it had on me.

§ 4. Set in 1218, it is a story of a rich boy whose parents are dead. He is growing up in the splendid city of Samarkand and has a fascination for hawks, those magnificent hunting birds. There is a great deal of mystery surrounding his past but he is led to believe that a band of Mongols killed his father to steal a rare type of bird – the golden hawk. Determined to get these birds back, he runs away from Samarkand and joins a group of people travelling to the country of Mongolia. What follows is a grand adventure centred on the city of Karakorum, where the great Mongol chief Genghis Khan was then based.

§ 5. The book combines adventure, mystery, honour, friendship, danger, suffering – all seen through the eyes of the young hero, Jalair. I still find this fantasy a thrilling read. Jalair's great love for the birds was enviable and inspiring. But most of all it was the sense of place that stayed with me. The book gives the reader an idea of the vast open spaces of central Asia and its huge skies, without the use of the long descriptive passages that would bore a child. There are no boundaries. The emptiness of the Gobi Desert, the Tian Shan mountains and the excitement of riding through forests and over rolling hills fascinated me.

§ 6. The book gave me more than hawks, horses and a desire for wild places. It also gave me a set of values. The Mongols in the Golden Hawks were totally uninterested in possessions, a characteristic that is absolutely essential for people who spent their lives travelling from place to place. They were never mean. Generosity, goodwill and optimism were highly valued, hard work was enjoyed and the rest was pure fun. They simply loved life.

§ 7. Two years ago, I fulfilled a life-long ambition and went riding in Mongolia's mountains. I was not disappointed.

1. When first asked to choose a book, Martha Holmes
 - a. was influenced by the experts.
 - b. chose one she had read recently.
 - c. had difficulty in making a decision.
2. Martha says the book *The Golden Hawks of Genghis Khan*
 - a. was recommended by a friend.
 - b. was very popular when she was a child.
 - c. is known to very few people.
3. The main interest of the hero of the book is
 - a. what happened to his parents.
 - b. his passion for particular birds.
 - c. the desire to see different countries.
4. What impressed Martha most in the book?
 - a. the geographical setting
 - b. the range of characters
 - c. the descriptive writing

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:

5. mystery (§ 4)

a. fame	b. secret	c. hardship
6. essential (§6)

a. important	b. unusual	c. insignificant

Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:

7. without the use of the long descriptive passages that would bore a child. (§ 5)
 - a. не прибегая к длинным описаниям, которые были бы скучны для ребенка.
 - b. не описывая длинных красочных проходов, утомительных для ребенка.
 - c. не используя длинных и живописных переходов, утомляющих ребенка.

■ II. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. The human body is equipped with a system of defense against disease, and consequently has the ability to heal itself. When stimulated by disease-causing substances, the immune system is spurred to action. This is sometimes called the adaptive response.

§ 2. As soon as the system encounters a germ or a bug that it perceives as foreign, specialized cells set about fighting to get rid of it. Indeed, the

system is so sophisticated that it can actually remember the foreign organism once encountered and is able to respond much quicker in getting rid of it the next time. This is called acquired immunity.

§ 3. Vaccination is an artificial way of acquiring immunity. A small amount of treated or dead organism is injected into the body in a vaccine. As the organism is already treated or dead, there is no danger of acquiring the disease, but as soon as the body's defense force encounters it, it is put on red alert, fights it, and makes the necessary antibodies. It will also remember how to get rid of it should it encounter a similar organism in the future. So, should one become infected with an active live organism of the same kind (say of smallpox or cholera), the immune system is already aware of its response and will lose no time in preparing antibodies before the foreign organism has had a chance to cause disease.

§ 4. As with any sophisticated system, the consequences are serious when it malfunctions. It is therefore important to ensure that the system is properly maintained and not misused. Sometimes the system becomes over active due to malfunction and starts attacking harmless foreign substance. Hay fever is a good example of such malfunction. Normally pollen is a harmless substance and yet some people react violently to it. The reason for this is that the immune system is attacking the harmless pollen particles and releasing a substance called histamine, which results in the familiar pouring out of fluids from the nose and eyes as the body attempts to wash away the 'invader'.

§ 5. At other times the immune system can go horribly wrong and actually starts attacking the body's own cells. Rheumatoid arthritis is an example of such malfunction. This is called 'auto-immunity', and diseases caused by such malfunction are called 'auto-immune diseases'. A transplant can also cause problems, as the immune system rejects the 'foreign' heart or kidney and begins to attack it. In such cases drugs have to be administered to suppress the immune system.

1. Acquired immunity is
 - a. the system that can recognize foreign organism in the body.
 - b. specialized cells in the body that respond to foreign cells.
 - c. disease caused by germs.
 - d. the system that can cure human body without medicines.
2. Vaccination
 - a. helps to fight foreign bodies that may cause disease.
 - b. treats foreign bodies and there is no danger to acquire the disease.
 - c. helps to build necessary antibodies.
 - d. helps to acquire the disease.
3. The immune system works
 - a. when it is curing foreign cells.
 - b. when the same situation is repeated in coming years.

- c. only once.
- d. only when people receive medical treatment.
- 4. It is important for the system to function properly because
 - a. it can start to fight with foreign substances which do not do any harm to the human body.
 - b. it can become overactive and kill more substances than necessary to heal the human body.
 - c. it can malfunction in future.
 - d. it can start to produce foreign cells.
- 5. A transplant causes problems because
 - a. the immune system does not remember it.
 - b. the immune system meets it for the first time.
 - c. the immune system perceives it as foreign.
 - d. the immune system is killed by it.

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:

- 6. heal (§ 1)
 - a. repair b. fight c. remedy
- 7. malfunction (§ 4)
 - a. failure b. loss c. damage

Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- 8. It is therefore important to ensure that the system is properly maintained and not misused. (§ 2)
 - a. Это следовательно важно, чтобы обеспечить такую систему надежной охраной и правильным использованием.
 - b. Следовательно, важным является обеспечение такой системы надежной защитой и охраной от неверного ее использования.
 - c. Таким образом, важно добиться того, чтобы эта система поддерживалась соответствующим образом и использовалась правильно.
- 9. In such cases drugs have to be administered to suppress the immune system. (§ 5)
 - a. В подобных случаях необходимо применять лекарства, чтобы подавить иммунную систему.
 - b. В таких случаях должны быть указания на применение наркотиков, подавляющих иммунную систему.
 - c. В подобных случаях имеются медикаменты, чтобы подавить иммунную систему.

■ III. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. Few people would defend the Victorian attitude to children, but if you were a parent in those days, at least you knew where you stood: children were to be seen and not to be heard. Freud and company did away with all that and parents have been bewildered ever since.

§ 2. The child's happiness is all-important, the psychologists say, but what about the parents' happiness? Parents suffer constantly from fear and guilt while their children gaily play pulling the place apart. A good old-fashioned spanking is out of the question: no modern child-rearing manual would permit such cruelty. The trouble is you are not allowed even to shout. Certainly a child needs love ... and a lot of it. But the excessive permissiveness of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good.

§ 3. Psychologists have succeeded in undermining parents' confidence in their own authority. And it hasn't taken children long to get wind of the fact. In addition to the great modern classics on child care, there are countless articles in magazines and newspapers. With so much unrequested advice flying about, mum and dad just don't know what to do any more. In the end they do nothing at all. So, from early childhood, the kids are in charge and parents' lives are regulated according to the needs of their offspring. If the young people are going to have a party, for instance, parents are asked to leave the house. Their presence merely spoils the fun. What else the poor parents can do but obey?

§ 4. Children are hardy creatures (far hardier than the psychologists would have us believe) and most of them survive the harmful influence of extreme permissiveness which is the normal condition in the modern household. But a great many do not. The spread of juvenile delinquency in our own age is largely due to parental carelessness. Mother, believing that little Johnny can look after himself, is not at home when he returns from school, so little Johnny roams the streets. The dividing line between permissiveness and sheer negligence is very fine indeed.

§ 5. The psychologists have much to answer. They should keep their mouths shut and let parents get on with the job. And if children are knocked about a little bit in the process, it may not really matter too much. Perhaps, there's some truth in the idea that children who've had plenty of happiness in their childhood fail to make a success of life.

1. What was the attitude to children in Victorian times? Children should

- a. be heard and within reach.
- b. be quiet and within reach.

- c. be permitted to do what they want.
 - d. get a lot of love from their parents.
2. What are the modern psychological ideas about upbringing?
 - a. Parents should spank children for their misbehaviour.
 - b. The children should be shouted at when it's needed.
 - c. Excessive permissiveness is out of the question.
 - d. The lives of the parents should be regulated according to the needs of the children.
 3. Modern children have felt already that the parents are
 - a. confident of their authority.
 - b. more interested in their own lives.
 - c. eager to fulfil all the wishes of their kids.
 - d. in need of advice from magazines on upbringing.
 4. The author believes that some children become criminals as
 - a. they are neglected by their parents.
 - b. they can look after themselves.
 - c. they can't stand the atmosphere of permissiveness.
 - d. they get under a harmful influence at school.
 5. According to the text, when it comes to the problem of upbringing psychologists should
 - a. answer all the questions parents have.
 - b. avoid giving advice on upbringing.
 - c. help children to make a success of their lives.
 - d. draw a line between permissiveness and negligence.
 6. According to the author, why do some children fail to make a success of life?
 - a. They were too happy in childhood.
 - b. Their parents were too strict with them.
 - c. The parents didn't care about them.
 - d. Their parents ignored the advice of psychologists.

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:

7. spanking (§ 2)
 - a. violence b. biting c. corporal punishment
8. hardy (§ 2)
 - a. brave b. enduring c. difficult

Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:

9. And it hasn't taken children long to get wind of the fact. (§ 3)
 - a. И у детей ушло немного времени на то, чтобы почувствовать это.

b. И детям не потребовалось много времени, чтобы рассказать об этом.

c. И дети быстро поняли это.

10. from early childhood, the kids are in charge (§ 3)

a. с раннего детства дети несут ответственность

b. с ранних лет дети являются главными

c. с юного возраста дети осуществляют контроль

■ IV. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. "Congratulations, Angela! You've won the car, you've won the holiday for two in the Caribbean, and now you're through to the final for a chance to win one million pounds!"

§ 2. Angela was sure that even the screaming and clapping of the audience wouldn't be able to drown out the sound of her beating heart. She couldn't believe it – the first time she'd ever taken part in a game show and here she was in a potentially life-changing situation.

"Stay calm," she thought to herself. "Don't lose control now."

"Okay, Angela," said Bob, the presenter. "Now, your skills have got you this far but, as you know, there's always an element of chance in the final and this week is no exception." Angela nodded. She'd never missed an episode and knew what every round entailed. "So let's have a look at how you could win one million pounds!"

§ 3. A brightly coloured board descended from the ceiling of the studio. On the board were three large doors. "Angela, behind one of these doors is one million pounds. Pick the right one, and you're going home today a millionaire. Pick the wrong one and you're going home with ... "

The audience didn't hesitate to complete Bob's catchphrase for him: "... just your bus fare!" Even Angela mouthed it, she knew it so well.

"That's right! And we don't want that, do we? So pick a door, Angela, and may luck be with you!"

§ 4. Angela thought carefully before answering. "The middle door please, Bob," she said finally.

"The middle door!" repeated Bob. "Okay! But before we have a look, I'm going to open a door that you were wise not to choose." He opened the door on the far left, revealing a picture of a bus ticket. The audience cheered. Angela's heart started beating faster.

"Now, Angela," said Bob. "We're going to be nice to you. You've got another choice to make. You can either stick with your original choice – the middle door – or you can change your decision and opt for the door on the right-hand side. What's it to be?"

§5. As a mathematician, Angela had come across the very same problem at university. Now, here she was, facing it in real life. She couldn't believe her luck. She knew what not many people know, a fact that seemed to contradict all reason and common sense. She did the maths in her head one more time just to make sure she wasn't mistaken. She wasn't. When she'd picked the first door, she had a one in three chance of being right. Looking at it the other way round, she had a two in three chance of being wrong. Those were not good odds. But one of the wrong doors had now been eliminated, so if she changed her choice to the other possibility, she would double her chances of being right, of winning the million. It seemed impossible, but she knew it was true.

§ 6. "What are you going to do Angela? Stick with your original choice or switch to the other door?"

"Bob, I'd like to switch, please."

"Angela's going to switch! Let's get this right, Angela. You now believe — you now hope — the million pounds is behind the right-hand door. Is that correct?"

"The right-hand door, yes," said Angela weakly.

"Not the middle door?"

"No, not the middle door."

"What are you going to do if it is actually behind the middle door?" asked Bob.

"Cry, probably!" said Angela. The audience laughed.

"I'm going to open the door you chose, Angela — the right-hand door. Let's hope there isn't a bus ticket behind it. Here we go!"

§ 7. Time seemed to stand still as Bob outstretched his arm and began to open the door. Angela had never known a feeling like this. Surrounded by so many people, she felt like the only person in the universe. Here was the moment of truth, and she was not sure she could face the consequences, whatever they were.

1. When she got through to the final, Angela couldn't believe that
 - a. her heart was beating so loudly.
 - b. she'd never taken part in a game show before.
 - c. the audience were supporting her so much.
 - d. her life might be about to change completely.
2. The presenter tells Angela that
 - a. she will need some luck to win the money.
 - b. he won't make an exception for her.
 - c. her skill will increase the chances of her winning.
 - d. there is a small chance her skills will be useful.
3. When the presenter doesn't finish a sentence, it's clear that
 - a. the audience has already been told what to say.
 - b. the presenter is unsure exactly what to say.

- c. the presenter is well known for saying something.
- d. Angela had to complete a well-known saying.
- 4. When the presenter opens the first door,
 - a. he knows that Angela has won the money.
 - b. he doesn't know which door the money is behind.
 - c. he knows which door the money is behind.
 - d. he thinks she has made a bad choice.
- 5. Angela "couldn't believe her luck" that
 - a. her education would help her with this decision.
 - b. the presenter was giving her an extra chance.
 - c. she'd been in the same situation at university.
 - d. she knew far more facts than most people.
- 6. Angela was absolutely certain that
 - a. the money was behind the right hand door.
 - b. she could increase her chances of winning.
 - c. she had an impossible decision to make.
 - d. she had to analyse the problem in a different way.
- 7. As Bob began to open the right-hand door, Angela felt
 - a. there were too many people around her.
 - b. knowing the truth was the most important thing.
 - c. worried by what the future would bring.
 - d. annoyed by Bob being so slow.

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:

- 8. eliminated (§ 5)
 - a. removed
 - b. expelled
 - c. withdrawn
 - d. destroyed
- 9. outstretched (§ 7)
 - a. strained
 - b. extended
 - c. conveyed
 - d. gave

Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- 10. your skills have got you this far (§2)
 - a. ваши навыки были у вас давно
 - b. благодаря вашим знаниям вы в финале
 - c. ваши умения завели вас так далеко
 - d. ваши способности дали вам эту возможность

■ V. Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§ 1. 'Routine' is usually seen as a negative term nowadays largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. We live in what is fast becoming a 24-hour society, where everything is open all hours.

You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 a.m., and do business online at the crack of dawn. Before you join the 24-hour revolution, however, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you — that a round-the-clock lifestyle is not what nature intended.

§ 2. In an area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a ‘body clock’ that controls our body’s natural rhythms. It tells us when it’s the right time to eat, sleep, work and play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us tick and it controls many things including our hormones, temperature, immune functions and alertness. It synchronises all these like a conductor with an orchestra; it regulates tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than random noise. If we try to ignore our body clock, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health.

§ 3. Ignoring your body clock and changing your body’s natural rhythms can not only make you depressed, anxious and accident prone, it can lead to much more serious health problems. For example, heart disease, fatigue, muscular pain, and frequent viral infections can all result from trying to outsmart our body clocks. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system. While we sleep the body’s repair mechanisms are at work; when we are awake natural killer cells circulate around our bodies and cause more damage. Our digestive system is affected, too — levels of glucose and fat remain in our bloodstream for longer periods of time and this can lead to heart disease.

§ 4. Unfortunately we are not designed to be members of a 24-hour society. We can’t ignore millions of years of evolution and stay up all day and sleep all day. We function best with a regular pattern of sleep and wakefulness

§ 5. That is in tune with our natural environment. Nature’s cues are what keep our body clock ticking rhythmically and everything working in harmony. So, next time you think a daily routine is boring and predictable, remember it may well save your life in the long run.

1. What is the best equivalent for the phrase ‘the 24-hour revolution’? (§1)

- a. fast evolution
- b. staying up all night
- c. round-the-clock lifestyle
- d. switching off our body clock

2. In what way is our body clock like the conductor of an orchestra?
 - a. The hypothalamus controls our actions.
 - b. It makes all the body's functions work together at the right time.
 - c. The body clock is very precise.
 - d. We have a special programme.
3. According to the text, our body clock
 - a. can be changed without harm.
 - b. determines when we should do things.
 - c. helps us to fight sleep.
 - d. is a boring routine.
4. According to the text, we should
 - a. do things when our body clock tells us to.
 - b. organize our body clock according to a strict schedule.
 - c. use the natural environment to work out a regular routine.
 - d. have a boring, slow-paced lifestyle.
5. If we change our sleep patterns, we
 - a. will get an infection.
 - b. will disturb our immune system.
 - c. will get heart disease.
 - d. get high level of dangerous cells.
6. The author recommends to
 - a. go shopping at midnight.
 - b. work on the Internet at 3 a.m.
 - c. do business online at dawn
 - d. listen to your body needs
7. Why is it important to have a standard daily routine?
 - a. It helps us to live in harmony with our natural environment.
 - b. It helps to better organize our life.
 - c. It helps to have regular sleep pattern.
 - d. It will help us to return to the society of nine-to-fivers.

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:

8. round-the-clock (§ 1)
 - a. altering patterns of waking and sleeping
 - b. strict daily routine
 - c. predictable behaviour
 - d. life in accordance with body clock
9. tick (§ 2)?
 - a. check
 - b. motivate
 - c. select
 - d. function

Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:

10. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. (§ 2)

- a. Он играет важную роль в нашем физическом и психическом благополучии.
- b. Оно является важной частью нашего материального и физиологического благосостояния.
- c. Наше физическое и психологическое здоровье в значительной мере зависит от них.
- d. Она принимает активное участие в нашем хорошем физическом и физиологическом состоянии.



4. ИТОГОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

ТЕСТ 1

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

While Jessica (1) ... for a degree in psychology, she (2) ... interested in Italian cuisine. In fact, by the time she (3) ... in 2014, she already (4) ... what she (5) ... immediately after college. With the help of her parents she (6) ... an Italian restaurant in her native town. Strangely enough, it was a success. Her mother, who still (7) ... the restaurant's success, says, "It (8) ... sense if it had been an Italian restaurant in New York, but this?" Jessica, never short of an answer, says, "If I (9) ... the capital earlier, I (10) ... a restaurant in every major city in the world now."

1. a. had studied	c. has studied
b. was studying	d. had been studied
2. a. has become	c. was becoming
b. had been become	d. became
3. a. graduated	c. was graduating
b. had graduated	d. graduates
4. a. has decided	c. was deciding
b. had decided	d. decides
5. a. will do	c. would be doing
b. is going to do	d. was doing
6. a. had been opened	c. was opening
b. opened	d. opens
7. a. doubts	c. have doubted
b. is doubting	d. is doubted
8. a. makes	c. will be making
b. made	d. would have made
9. a. had been given	c. would be given
b. had given	d. was given
10. a. would have run	c. will run
b. would be running	d. run

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

I'm sure you love those casual days when you have nothing to do, nowhere to go, and can curl up and read (11) ... good book or watch your

favourite TV shows. But then (12) ... doorbell rings ... Is it your friend? No, it's (13) ... postman and you look like a crazy haired caveman! I do think everyone has the right (14) ... those days but maybe you should be more prepared (15) ... case of those surprise visits. These are a few tips to think about next time you have (16) ... casual day. First, buy a jumper that you will use for those days when you want to relax! (17) ... same is with your trousers – put (18) ... some comfy leggings. Instead (19) ... your slippers that your grandma left behind last Christmas, try a pair of sneakers. Pull your hair into a bun, plait (*коса*) or ponytail so that your hair doesn't look like a bird's nest. These little things may help (20) ... you when you get caught out next time the postman pops in.

11. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
12. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
13. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
14. a. on	b. of	c. for	d. to
15. a. in	b. for	c. with	d. on
16. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
17. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
18. a. off	b. on	c. out	d. up
19. a. —	b. of	c. off	d. to
20. a. to	b. by	c. —	d. for

■ *Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

21. My father gave me two valuable
 a. pieces of advice c. advice
 b. advices d. pieces of advices
22. For me travelling by ferry is ... than by train.
 a. more pleasanter c. much pleasant
 b. a lot more pleasant d. far most pleasant
23. I'm fed up with the telephone today. I've had more than ... calls.
 a. a dozen c. dozen of
 b. dozens d. a dozen of
24. A new mobile application will let drivers ... traffic conditions in the city.
 a. to monitor c. monitor
 b. monitoring d. to be monitored
25. ... I asked him to stop, he went on tapping his fingers on the table.
 a. In spite of c. So that
 b. Since d. Though

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:**

26. I never know (A) which (B) to say (C) when people ask what my hobbies are (D).

27. How's that friend of you (A), who (B) moved to London some five years (C) ago, getting on (D)?

28. The school requires (A) that the childrens' spare footwear (B) must be kept (C) in special lockers (D).

29. It's (A) nothing more annoying (B) than people that interrupt you (C) when you are speaking (D).

30. I wish Zack would buy himself (A) a bike because (B) he is always lending (C) mine (D).

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

There is a troubling trend among modern youth who are so (31) ... to become celebrities that almost one in ten would (32) ... up their education if they had the opportunity to (33) ... up on television. Some teens believe that becoming famous is a great way to (34) ... wealthy without skills or qualifications and others say that they are "waiting to be (35) ...". But where is the evidence that young people have an unhealthy appetite for fame and are more interested in becoming glamour models than doctors or scientists?

In fact, the majority of teenagers (36) ... that their idols have talents they can only dream of, and in most (37) ... do much more work than they would ever be willing to. So most of them take a clear (38) ... at their skills and interests and choose a more (39) ..., although less exciting, career path. A low percentage of those who have the skills and drive can possibly go on to wealth and fame, but there are countless (40) ... hearts for every star on Broadway.

31. a. fond	b. keen	c. enjoy	d. enthusiastic
32. a. leave	b. drop	c. refuse	d. give
33. a. appear	b. come	c. turn	d. present
34. a. reach	b. become	c. receive	d. obtain
35. a. founded	b. invented	c. discovered	d. explored
36. a. realize	b. accept	c. aware	d. catch
37. a. event	b. conditions	c. occasion	d. cases
38. a. vision	b. sight	c. view	d. look
39. a. sensitive	b. sensible	c. clever	d. smart
40. a. broken	b. damaged	c. ruined	d. split

■ Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

41. *Sorry to keep you waiting.*

- a. Don't mention it.
- b. That's all right.
- c. You are welcome.
- d. Not at all.

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:

42. *Has he? It's not like him.*

- a. He's acting like he's the boss.
- b. He's never been abroad.
- c. He hasn't done anything to help me.
- d. He's lied to me again!

■ Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

43. *Man: Has your sister given birth to her baby yet?*

Woman: Yes, she had a baby boy last month.

What is the baby's relationship to the woman?

- a. cousin
- b. uncle
- c. nephew
- d. grandson

■ Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами (A–E). Одна реплика (A–E) является лишней:

44. 1. Did you switch off the lights?

2. Here's another cup of tea for you.

3. You seem to be a bit nervous.

4. Do you mind if I make a phone call?

A. By all means.

B. That would be great!

C. I think so, but

I'd better make sure.

D. Not in the least.

E. Oh, it's so kind of you.

a. 1A 2B 3D 4E

b. 1D 2A 3C 4B

c. 1E 2D 3A 4C

d. 1C 2E 3D 4A

■ Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

45. A. Do you think they'll make a lovely couple?

B. What do you mean?

C. Well, couples that do everything together usually don't last very long.

- D. Guess what! Gretta and Bobby are going to marry.
E. Definitely. They have a lot in common, but not too much.
F. I know. In fact, I'm the one who made them meet.

- a. D A B E F C c. D F A E B C
b. A F E C B D d. B D A C F E

■ *Прочитайте текст. Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:*

§1. Each step we take on the Web leaves a digital footprint, or information about ourselves that the online world can see. Every time you register for an online service, send an email, download a video or upload a photo, the information can be accessed and your digital footprint can be revealed. Your digital footprints may allow others to follow your actions, such as which web sites you use, what things you search for, and who is in your social circle.

§2. Here are some tips for taking care of your digital footprint. Don't forget to log off when you leave a website, especially if you are using a shared computer. If you don't, someone can easily pretend to be you! If you want to post comments online, you don't have to use your own name. Invent a nickname to use instead. You can also use a picture instead of a real photo.

§3. Don't tell anyone your passwords and don't write them down in an obvious place. Make them more complex by using a combination of letters, numbers and punctuation marks. Tell an adult if you come across anything online that makes you upset, anxious or concerned. There are ways to report inappropriate or abusive content and in most cases web managers respond rapidly.

§4. All kinds of people are interested in your digital footprint. It's now quite common for universities and employers to check out the online profiles of possible candidates as part of their application process. There are cases of people who missed out on jobs and places in college because their digital footprint didn't impress the recruiters. So, remember: keep safe, don't put too much personal information online and always think carefully before you post something. Your digital footprints are bigger than you may have thought, and they are being used to track you, customize for you, and market to you.

46. When you go online, you ...

- a. can choose what information is recorded about you.
b. leave a trail behind you.
c. do not submit personal details to websites.

47. Someone could claim to be you if you don't log off when ...
 - a. abandoning a site.
 - b. posting a comment.
 - c. sharing a photo.
48. If a user reports improper publication, ...
 - a. service providers usually react immediately.
 - b. web managers exchange data about customer profiles.
 - c. they give up some control over their privacy.
49. Think carefully before ...
 - a. reporting the incident to a service provider.
 - b. creating your profile on the Internet.
 - c. revealing private data about yourself.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

50. *obvious* (§3)

a. noticeable	b. significant	c. invisible
51. *customize* (§4)

a. buy	b. personalize	c. network

■ **Прочитайте текст. Подберите заголовок к каждому абзацу в соответствии с его содержанием:**

(52)_____ For most people, shopping is a daily routine, something boring but necessary — like housework. For others, shopping is a pleasant and relaxing pastime, an escape from monotonous work. For a minority, however, shopping can be as dangerous as consuming too much alcohol or being addicted to drugs. For these «shopaholics», a trip to a department store can become a way of adding to the addiction. While the media sometimes use the word casually, shopaholics suffer from a real, and sometimes very frightening, lack of self-control.

(53)_____ Why does this happen? Psychologists claim that the «shopaholic» sees spending money as a way of escaping from reality and a means of achieving happiness. They go shopping when they feel depressed, and use spending as a way of coping with their low spirits. They do not shop because they enjoy it, or because they need the things they buy. They shop because they believe that buying something new will make their lives happier. Their addiction is often a sign of chronic depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem. People fill their lives with «things» because they can't face their own unhappiness. Shopping then becomes a form of therapy.

(54)_____ Without a doubt, we live in a 'spend-happy' society. Most people live beyond their means and are in debt. Many people, whatever

their level of income, think of shopping as a hobby. They take week-end-long shopping excursions, spend money they do not have, and often regret their purchases the next day. People get caught in a vicious circle (порочный круг) in which the «high» of spending money is soon replaced by disappointment, and finally depression, as the debts pile up. New things quickly lose their attraction and then the desire to shop and spend starts all over again.

(55)_____ The widespread use of credit cards has led to a marked increase in the number of shopaholics. According to experts, the banks have made credit cards too easy to obtain, with the result that more and more people are using them. Using a credit card gives one the illusion that no money is being spent. People can go on for years, spending vast sums every month on credit without realising it.

(56)_____ Unfortunately, many shopaholics are not aware that they have a problem until it is too late. They end up either with huge debts to the bank or in court. Unlike a dependency on alcohol or drugs, an addiction to shopping and spending money is less easy to detect but, as with other forms of addiction, the «shopaholic» is also in need of professional help. Unfortunately, there are no laws to prevent banks from giving out credit cards. Few governments will interfere with them as long as they are profitable.

(57)_____ It seems, then, that the solution to the problem lies with the therapists who specialise in this disorder, and with the patients themselves. Getting to the root of the shopaholic's depression and helping the shopaholic to face up to and cope with the real problems that stimulate their shopping mania is the only practical approach. Buying another new dress is not the answer.

Подберите заголовки к абзацам 52–54 из предложенных (a–d). Один заголовок является лишним:

- a. Shop your way to happiness?
- b. Shopping – the trouble for most of us.
- c. Not the same for everyone.
- d. Short-lived pleasure.

Подберите заголовки к абзацам 55–57 из предложенных (a–d). Один заголовок является лишним:

- a. The dangers of credit.
- b. The only answer.
- c. Blaming the banks.
- d. It's not so obvious.

■ Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:

Tea is an (58) ... (*extreme*) popular drink in the world next to water. It is the only beverage commonly served hot or iced, anytime, anywhere, for any occasion. Some (59) ... (*history*) believe that tea played a (60) ... (*significance*) role in the Industrial Revolution, as it increased the number of hours that labourers could work in factories because the caffeine in tea made them more (61) ... (*energy*) and able to work longer hours.

■ Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

In my opinion, the number of road accidents could be minimised if (62) ... was a better public transport system. The reason for this is simple: more people on public transport means (63) ... cars on the roads. At the rush hour, drivers get frustrated by the jams and worry (64) ... they will get to their destination on time. That's when people start to (65) ... stupid things and to run risks.

■ Прочитайте текст (66–67). В каждом абзаце найдите по два лишних слова:

66. Many people claim to be able to understand what their cat or dog is trying to tell to them. On average, a dog which can learn about 100 human words in the language of their owner. In other words, if you speak English, your dog learns English.

67. What about cats? Cats can understand about 25 to 35 words. This often leads people to believe that dogs are more smarter than cats, which it would be wrong if you only base intelligence on understanding. Some people think cats understand plenty, but choose to ignore us anyway.

■ Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.

68. (Никто) of my parents wanted me to marry Donald.

69. Is there anything (еще) I can do for you?

70. That news is hardly surprising, (не так ли)?

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Hi, Trish.

I'm really disappointed as my luggage got lost! After we (1) ... at the airport, I couldn't find my bag at the baggage claim. Later I found out that it (2) ... to Austria instead of Australia! Fortunately, it finally (3) ... two days ago and other than that, I (4) ... a great time ever since I (5) ...

My hosts are very nice and they (6) ... me all the local tourist attractions. I (7) ... here exactly like one of the family. I (8) ... a room with Berta, the hosts' daughter, who is my age. Every morning we (9) ... by her mother with a cup of fantastic tea! Just imagine! Yesterday, when you phoned me in the morning, we (10) ... breakfast in bed.

1. a. had landed	c. were landing
b. were landed	d. have landed
2. a. had sent	c. was being sending
b. has sent	d. had been sent
3. a. was coming	c. has come
b. came	d. was come
4. a. have had	c. have
b. am having	d. had had
5. a. was arrived	c. arrived
b. had arrived	d. was arriving
6. a. were already showing	c. had already shown
b. have already shown	d. have already been shown
7. a. am treated	c. have treated
b. am treating	d. was treating
8. a. am shared	c. am being shared
b. am sharing	d. have been shared
9. a. are being waken	c. are woken
b. wake	d. are waking
10. a. served	c. were serving
b. had served	d. were being served

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

London, like (11) ... most big cities, has traffic problems that seem to get worse every year, especially in (12) ... Central London. Alf Murdoch, (13) ... London bus driver, was asked what he would do to improve (14)

... situation, if he were put (15) ... charge of London Transport. This is his plan for London traffic. "I'd make a number of changes. First of all, a lot of affordable parking spaces should be made available (16) ... the outskirts of London. This will encourage commuters to take part of their journey (17) ... bus. Besides, I would replace the old broken down buses (18) ... new ones. That would mean less air pollution and ensure the safety of passengers as well. I'd fix a standard fare for all bus or tube journeys in the centre and make it possible for people to buy a dozen tickets (19) ... one time at (20) ... reduced price, so life will become more comfortable for everyone."

11. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
12. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
13. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
14. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
15. a. for	b. in	c. to	d. on
16. a. on	b. by	c. in	d. at
17. a. at	b. in	c. on	d. by
18. a. for	b. of	c. with	d. on
19. a. on	b. at	c. for	d. to
20. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —

■ Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

21. ... summer cottage was spacious and comfortably furnished.
 - a. Paul and Helen
 - b. Paul and Helen's
 - c. Paul's and Helen
 - d. Paul's and Helen's
22. The centralized entrance test was quite easy — ... than we expected.
 - a. far much easy
 - b. more easier
 - c. much easier
 - d. a lot easy
23. The starting salary in this company does not reach ... per month.
 - a. three hundreds
 - b. three hundreds of
 - c. three hundred
 - d. three hundred of
24. The weather was nice and the fresh air made ... good.
 - a. we to feel
 - b. us to feel
 - c. us feeling
 - d. us feel
25. Betrayal is the number one reason ... results in ending a relationship.
 - a. which
 - b. what
 - c. whose
 - d. who

■ Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

26. The majority of smokers (A) doesn't care (B) that tobacco is (C) really harmful to their health (D).

27. Sheila is such a selfish person (A) that (B) she cares only about hers (C) and no one else (D).

28. Although (A) feeling hungry (B) I made up my mind (C) not to stop (D) and went on working.

29. My flatmate has an irritated habit of (A) leaving the fridge door open (B) while he's fixing (C) something (D) to eat.

30. The taxi driver insisted on (A) giving me a lift (B) even though (C) I said him (D) I didn't need any help.

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

They say that the kitchen is the place where people (31) ... 60 percent of their time at home when they are not sleeping. Can you imagine what the kitchen of tomorrow will (32) ... like? The Internet-enabled refrigerator pad displays the family schedule, (33) ... news, traffic and weather, and transmits the grocery list to the Web store. The list has been up by scanning chips in the grocery items, noting their (35) ... from the refrigerator. The coffee maker checks the family schedule and starts brewing (*заваривать*) at the appropriate time. The microwave oven reads the chips in the food items inserted, (36) ... on and cooks according to the (37) The manufacturer will automatically be contacted if there's a malfunction so that the appliance can be (38) ... remotely or service personnel sent. This is an example of what life will be like in the home of the future. The next question is: when is this going to (39) ...? The obvious answer is that it is already in progress. The Internet is here today and is (40) ... millions of homes.

31. a. spend	b. waste	c. devote	d. spare
32. a. feel	b. seem	c. look	d. see
33. a. last	b. newest	c. latest	d. later
34. a. brought	b. made	c. composed	d. formed
35. a. deficiency	b. lack	c. absence	d. need
36. a. puts	b. activates	c. sets	d. turns
37. a. receipt	b. recipe	c. reception	d. prescription
38. a. repaired	b. removed	c. exchanged	d. made
39. a. come	b. exist	c. take part	d. happen
40. a. reaching	b. moving	c. arriving	d. achieving

■ Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

41. *Is it OK if I use your mobile for a while?*

a. No, none at all.	c. I'd rather not.
b. Never mind.	d. Sure, go ahead.

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую к предложенной ответной реплике:

42. *If it's not much trouble.*

- a. Could you lend me a few pounds till Friday?
- b. Would you mind waiting for a moment?
- c. Will you give me a ring tomorrow morning?
- d. Would you like a cup of coffee?

■ Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

43. *Wife: One more thing from this store and I am done.*

Husband: Don't you ever get tired of shopping?

What does the husband mean?

- a. His wife is tired.
- b. His wife is keen on shopping.
- c. Shopping with the wife is very boring.
- d. He has to buy a tire for his car.

■ Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами (A–E). Одна реплика (A–E) является лишней:

44. 1. Would you mind if I call you?

2. Sorry to keep you waiting.

3. I haven't made up my mind yet.

4. I'll give you a lift if you like.

A. What a pity!

B. It's my pleasure.

C. That's nice of you to offer.

D. That's OK.

E. Of course not.

a. 1E 2D 3A 4C

c. 1D 2B 3E 4A

b. 1C 2A 3D 4B

d. 1B 2C 3D 4E

■ Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

45. A. What shall I do, then?

B. Actually, I'm not a keen sportsman. What about social networking sites? Is it a good way to make friends?

C. I've got some trouble meeting new people. Any ideas?

D. I wouldn't recommend doing that. People seldom tell the truth in their profiles.

E. You know, it's hard. Why not go to a gym? It's a good place to get acquainted.

F. Well, let's walk my dog in the local park. I'm sure it will help us to start a conversation with somebody.

a. A E D F C B

c. F A C E B D

b. C E B D A F

d. C F E D A B

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§1. Three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water, yet the global supply of clean, fresh water is steadily decreasing due to growing demand, pollution and sanitation issues as well as climate change.

§2. Conservation is perhaps the simplest and most cost-effective solution to the water problem. Moreover, everyone can contribute, from the water companies to the end-user. The water companies can minimise waste by repairing cracked pipes and by imposing restrictions on water usage. Besides, they can limit water consumption by making people pay for the water they use, rather than for their connection to the water supply. If everyone had a water meter (*счетчик*), they would think more carefully when they turned on the tap. With metered water, the market for water-saving devices – low-flush toilets, efficient washing machines and dishwashers – will grow by itself.

§3. In many parts of the world, there is not enough fresh water but an abundance of salt water. This has encouraged the building of desalination plants. On the face of it, this seems to be a very clever solution. However, these plants are incredibly expensive to build. In addition, the process requires huge amounts of electricity. Ironically, energy use for water systems results in even higher demand for water at power plants.

§4. 'Cloud seeding' is a new 'weather modification' technology that scientists are developing to solve global climate change. In this process, the clouds are sprinkled (*опрыскивать*) with tiny crystals of silver iodide, which encourage moisture to collect and condense, causing rainfall. Some sceptics doubt that this technology will be effective, especially in countries where there is very little cloud. Others worry that no one has properly researched the possible harmful effects of a concentration of silver on human beings.

§5. The conclusion would seem to be that new technologies are a long way from solving our water problems, particularly in poorer countries. For the time being, conservation through water efficiency measures and water management practices may be the best way to help us solve our water problems.

46. Perhaps the most efficient way for water companies to reduce water consumption is:

- a. to limit how much water people are allowed to use.
 - b. to charge people according to how much water they consume.
 - c. to fix broken water pipes.
47. According to the author, people will buy water-saving devices:
- a. whether they have a meter or not.
 - b. if the devices are more efficient.
 - c. if they see there is financial benefit.
48. 'Cloud seeding' is a technology that:
- a. manipulates natural weather patterns.
 - b. encourages cloud formation.
 - c. uses the natural elements in a cloud to produce rainfall.
49. The author says that new technologies:
- a. cannot provide a solution at the moment.
 - b. will never provide a solution.
 - c. will soon be able to provide a solution.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

50. *restriction* (§2)

- a. law
- b. ruler
- c. limitation

51. *moisture* (§4)

- a. humidity
- b. liquid
- c. substance

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

When Oliver Graham-Jones first arrived at London Zoo in 1951, he came across a number of difficulties. The zoo had changed little since it was built in 1823 and the keepers who looked after the animals were used to organising things their own way. They only ever called in a vet — someone who specialised in treating sick animals — when it was absolutely necessary. However, a new law changed all that in 1948 and only qualified vets were allowed to treat animals. The keepers, used to being in charge, disliked having a clever young boss with new ideas. (52) _____

He made such a fuss in the first year that many of the keepers refused to speak to him. He quarrelled with almost everybody and after a year the zoo management decided that his job would remain on a temporary contract. (53) _____

On one occasion when Mr. Graham-Jones ordered that the heating in the animal houses should be switched off, the keepers went on strike. (54) _____

Despite all the arguing, the young vet was responsible for some major new improvements and most importantly for setting up the zoo's animal hospital.

He felt that he was at last in charge of a proper clinic where he could give the animals the quality of care he felt they deserved. The facilities included a fully equipped operating theatre in a clean and healthy environment.

Today Mr. Graham-Jones, now in his eighties, is against animals being in cages. "In an ideal world, there wouldn't be places like London Zoo. We would have only safari parks as these are the best places to keep animals." (55) _____

"However, to be fair to London Zoo, the management has done the best possible and opened up the animals areas as much as they can. But people nowadays have cars." The situation is clearly different from 1948. "They don't need London Zoo — they can go to the country and visit safari parks, which are much better for animals. (56) _____

Things have certainly changed. When Mr. Graham-Jones first joined the zoo he actually lived in the zoo grounds. (57) _____ Later on he moved to live off site and eventually in 1966 he left the zoo altogether and became a college lecturer.

Заполните пропуски 52–54 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

a. "The lion and monkey houses were shut up at 4 p.m. when the keepers went home, leaving all the heating turned on. This resulted in the overnight temperatures being too high and, not surprisingly, a number of animals became ill."

b. Many young people became qualified vets at that time.

c. "Nobody really wanted me," said Mr. Graham-Jones. "The zoo-keepers had their own ideas about nutrition, about what the animal should eat and these ideas had been handed down over the years from keeper to keeper. It took two years for me to settle in."

d. "I didn't care about it. The zoo needed me and I was determined to improve the conditions for the animals."

Заполните пропуски 55–57 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

a. To enable him to look after the zoo's 800 animals he had a flat situated between the seals and the hippos! Although very convenient the flat was decidedly noisy, especially in the early morning.

b. I'm not anti-zoo; all I'm saying is that places like this have served their purpose. Modern zoo-keeping is rather different."

c. According to Mr. Graham-Jones, the moment you start to put cages around animals you've got a man-made artificial environment which doesn't suit animals.

d. The plan was a disaster. He ran out of money, decided that he didn't want to continue working as a vet and that he would re-train as a doctor.

■ Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:

Ralph had never wanted to be a (58) ... (*politics*). He suffered from terrible modesty and blushed deeply when he had to speak in public. He also (59) ... (*sympathy*) with people who didn't support any political party. Soon he learned to (60) ... (*strong*) his ties, smile (61) ... (*breadth*) and read the speech which had been prepared by his personal speechwriter.

■ Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

Sleep is essential to life, in the (62) ... way as food and water is. Without it we will gradually fail to function properly and, if we do not sleep at all for a long time, we will eventually die. Studies of how much sleep we need show that this varies with age. Babies, of (63) ... , need more sleep (64) ... teenagers and adults. Although (65) ... is always variation between one person and another, the recommended amount of sleep for teens is 9-10 hours, and adults should be asleep on average 8 hours.

■ Прочитайте текст (66-67). В каждом абзаце найдите по два лишних слова:

66. Buying a car it is typically the third largest purchase decision that we make in our lives, behind choosing a college and buying a home. It can be so a frightening challenge, culminating with a trip to a car dealer that for many buyers is about as welcome as a trip to the dentist.

67. However, if you break down the process into a series of steps and arm yourself with information, the process is a lot more easier. The more prepared you are, the more likely it is that you will get the car that you want at a price you can afford. Information which is your best friend in the car buying process, while confusion is a tool used by sellers to make you pay more than you should for your new ride.

■ Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

68. Do teachers earn much (*меньше*) money than doctors do?

69. We need to (*принять*) action immediately!

70. There was nobody at that moment who you could address, (*не так ли*)?

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Kyra was very uneasy about her interview. She really wanted to get the job in that company, but when she (1) ... the number in the advertisement, she (2) ... that there were plenty of applicants for it.

She came to the office half an hour early. There were already several other candidates who (3) ... to be interviewed. They looked much more confident than she did. One by one they (4) ... to the interview room and each of them came out looking satisfied. Kyra was the last one. By that time she (5) ... that she had no chance of getting the job, so she (6) ... relaxed as she had nothing to lose!

The interviewers didn't seem to be impressed by her. She forgot all the answers she (7) ... and said the first things that came into her head. After the interview she was confident she (8) ... the job, but the next day she received a text message telling her she (9) ... because she was the only one who (10) ... naturally.

1. a. had phoned	c. was phoned
b. has phoned	d. phoned
2. a. had been told	c. told
b. was told	d. was telling
3. a. have been waiting	c. were being waited
b. were waiting	d. will be waiting
4. a. were invited	c. invited
b. had been invited	d. were inviting
5. a. realized	c. has realized
b. was realized	d. had realized
6. a. had felt	c. was feeling
b. had been feeling	d. was felt
7. a. has prepared	c. was preparing
b. had prepared	d. had been prepared
8. a. won't get	c. wouldn't get
b. doesn't get	d. hasn't got
9. a. had been chosen	c. had chosen
b. will be chosen	d. is chosen
10. a. was acted	c. acts
b. has acted	d. acted

■ *Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

Take advantage (11) ... those vacation days when you have nothing to do and everything to do. (12) ... best thing is to go (13) ... holiday where you can run (14) ... from your real life and enjoy pleasures that you normally would not be able to. A holiday somewhere at (15) ... seaside will put you in (16) ... right mood. Generally, holidays are (17) ... great fun! But be careful: if you stay (18) ... the sun too long, you may get burnt. Avoid staying out between midday and three o'clock. And smile! (19) ... big friendly smile is understood (20) ... every language and is the guarantee of a good rest.

11. a. from	b. on	c. with	d. of
12. a. A	b. An	c. The	d. —
13. a. on	b. for	c. to	d. at
14. a. into	b. off	c. away	d. out
15. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
16. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
17. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
18. a. at	b. in	c. on	d. by
19. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
20. a. for	b. to	c. at	d. in

■ *Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

21. Grace cooks her husband tasty meals from her ... cookery book.
a. mother's-in-law c. mother-in-law's
b. mother-in-law d. mother's-in-law's
22. Riding a motorbike is ... dangerous than driving a car.
a. far most c. the most
b. far more d. most
23. Mr Kave's negative travelling experience made him stop ... local airlines for several years.
a. fly c. to fly
b. to be flying d. flying
24. The hotel's private beach is only a ... walk from here.
a. five-minute c. five-minute's
b. five-minutes d. five minute's
25. I can't remember anything that I would regret ...
a. buy c. to buy
b. buying d. bought

■ Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

26. Mobile banking has become (A) so popular that (B) a great number (C) of people is using (D) it.

27. It's been raining (A) for days and it's (B) a real danger (C) of floods if it doesn't stop (D) soon.

28. I was told (A) that the shortest way to (B) the railway station was by (C) the bus four (D).

29. Working out at least twice a week (A) will make (B) you feel yourself (C) well (D) and healthy.

30. Can you imagine (A) a hotel which (B) rooms are not only exclusively designed (C), but also (D) scattered across different locations?

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Over the past few years, the Web has grown from a (31) ... to a utility. That means most manufacturers and trade agencies are now online. And many of their websites are (32) ... to use. Websites (33) ... so much information that you don't have to be a techie to (34) ... what you're looking for. Depending on the site, there are several ways to (35) ... for specific information: by project, product category, manufacturer, price or features. It's also easier to (36) ... characteristics you don't want. Many sites also (37) ... you to save information from visit to visit so you don't need to start over each time. In addition, they may have interactive chats and message boards. Online video chats are another option, (38) ... customers advice on various product questions. Besides, most sellers offer (39) ... shipping and customer loyalty discounts to create and expand their customer base. These features (40) ... Web companies offer truly personalized products and services.

31. a. novel	b. news	c. novella	d. novelty
32. a. friendly	b. light	c. easy	d. clear
33. a. supply	b. prove	c. maintain	d. provide
34. a. meet	b. discover	c. find	d. find out
35. a. search	b. seek	c. gain	d. research
36. a. escape	b. avoid	c. pass by	d. miss
37. a. let	b. afford	c. mean	d. allow
38. a. offering	b. proposing	c. suggesting	d. encouraging
39. a. vacant	b. free	c. available	d. open
40. a. allow	b. enable	c. let	d. permit

■ Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

41. *Did you have any trouble finding my house?*

- a. Not at all.
- b. Nothing of the kind.
- c. It's no trouble.
- d. No, I'd rather not.

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:

42. *Think nothing of it.*

- a. Do you think I should call him?
- b. Do you mind if I open the window?
- c. Shall we dance?
- d. Please, forgive me if you can.

■ Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

43. *Linda: Jack was to meet me here at 6 p.m. Where do you think he could be?*

Mark: He's had a full schedule recently.

What does Mark mean?

- a. Jack will make it to the meeting at 6 o'clock.
- b. Jack never promised to meet Linda.
- c. Jack probably forgot the meeting because he has been so busy.
- d. Jack probably got stuck in the traffic jam.

■ Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами (A–E). Одна реплика (A–E) является лишней.

44. 1. I feel anxious about my exam today.	A. Good idea. I'm all for it.
2. Have you got any ideas?	B. No problem.
3. Why don't we take a break?	C. Yes, isn't it awful?
4. Is it all right if I come ten minutes late?	D. Good luck! Break a leg!
	E. None at all.

a. 1D 2E 3A 4B	c. 1A 2B 3E 4C
b. 1C 2A 3D 4E	d. 1E 2C 3B 4A

■ Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

45. A. Wow, that's really nice of you to offer.
B. Pretty well, thanks. There's lots of information on the Internet.

C. That's cool! Listen, I can give you a lift to college tomorrow morning, if you like.

D. How is it going?

E. Some research for my biology project.

F. What are you up to, Fred?

a. D B F E C A

c. F B D C A E

b. D E F B A C

d. F E D B C A

■ Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:

§1. Do you agree with the following statements? Just answer yes or no – and do it as quickly as possible.

I looked up to my father as the ideal man.

Sometimes I feel like smashing things.

Women should not be allowed to drink alone in bars.

I prefer having a bath to a shower.

All these statements appear on a personality test currently being used by employers in Britain. And since your next job or promotion could depend on your answers you had better take this test very seriously.

§2. At a time when employing the wrong person could cost a company money, employers are understandably careful about accepting information from candidates at face value, in most cases, employers simply want to know basically what type of person you are. They need to know whether you are sociable or shy, the type that enjoys a challenge or runs away from change. If you're always out-going, you could be the perfect sales assistant – but might not be suitable for another position.

§3. Personality testing is not new. In Old Testament, Gideon, the war leader used a simple psychological test to select an army that was about to go into battle. The ancient Chinese also used personality tests to select high-ranking clerks and civil servants. In modern times, however, personality testing only dates back to World War I, when the American army tested two million men in order to place them in the most suitable jobs.

§4. Despite their popularity, not everyone thinks personality tests work. Do we know ourselves well enough to be able to give correct and honest answers? Psychologists believe that there is a huge gap between what people say about themselves and their true personalities. Applicants are usually aware of the types of people an employer wants. As a result, there is a tendency for applicants to lie or cheat by giving the answers he or she knows the employer wants to hear. Another thing these tests assume is that people, who are organized in their private lives, will be organized in the workplace. Clearly this may not be the case, but the

person whose test results say that they are hardworking and honest will appear very attractive to an employer.

§5. But nowadays, with so many applicants for each job employers are not all that interested in whether there is real evidence that personality tests work. They just want a quick, cheap method of cutting down on the number of applicants they have to interview for each job. And a refusal to complete one of these tests when you apply for a job is unlikely to be seen as a positive sign by the employer. If one applicant refuses, while all the others agree, the employer will often just throw the application away.

46. Personality testing

- a. costs companies a lot of money.
- b. is the only way of selecting the right people.
- c. has a long history.

47. Psychologists doubt that

- a. employers choose people who give honest answers.
- b. people give honest answers.
- c. people who give honest answers are suited for the job better than others.

48. The problem with personality testing is that people who apply for a job

- a. often refuse to complete the test.
- b. often make mistakes while completing the test.
- c. usually know what sort of answers will make them attractive to the employer.

49. Nowadays employers use personality tests because

- a. testing applicants is more convenient than interviewing.
- b. testing helps to reduce the number of people applying for the job.
- c. there is a lot of evidence that personality tests are efficient in choosing the right people.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

50. *currently* (§1)

- a. sometimes
- b. at the present time
- c. shortly

51. *assume* (§4)

- a. imply
- b. prefer
- c. require

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

This season, I shall be wearing mainly Oasis. Or perhaps MaxMara or Alberta Ferretti. Or maybe even a combination of the three. Whatever it is, and whether I end up looking terribly stylish – or merely terrible – the responsibility will be mine. (52) _____

Other people do, though. You see them every weekend, sailing up and down escalators, clutching their carrier bags and chatting animatedly in twos and threes. "What did you think of this?" "Perhaps I should have gone for that." "No, better wait for the sales." (53) _____

Of course, everyone's very earliest shopping expeditions are accompanied. There is no escaping those painful outings with your mum when she insists on buying you a pretty little flowery dress with huge sleeves and a lace collar, with a sweet matching bag.

In the natural order of things, you can expect to progress from shopping with mother to the mass shop so loved by teenagers. They descend like a cloud of insects on the nation's high streets each Saturday morning, filling the communal changing rooms and urging each other to buy dreadful fashion mistakes.

The key idea of true shopping philosophy is that proper shoppers do it on their own. There are good practical reasons for this. (54) _____

Your attention is taken up, not by looking for the perfect top, but by her lengthy account of what she said to her boyfriend, and whether the fact that he kissed her means it's all OK again or not.

And then, when the shirt does show up, there will only be one of it. And your friend and you will spot it at the same moment. And because she is having such difficult time with her love life, you will feel obliged to say, "No, no, you have it." Friendship is simply not built to stand up to this sort of sacrifice.

If, on the other hand, you go shopping with someone who is not a real friend, you will have nobody but yourself to blame when you return home to discover that, somehow, she has persuaded you to spend a month's salary on a bright yellow furry coat several sizes too large. (55) _____

But whether you go with a true friend or secret enemy, it makes no difference to the simple rule that shopping in company is a disaster. Your attention wanders, your instincts are blunted, your sense of self is weakened. It's a largely unrecognized fact that shopping is a thoroughly primitive activity, a combination of two of the most basic human instincts – the need to decorate one's body and the need to hunt. (56) _____

So, as you push your way through the jungle of the sales, that isn't little Miss Jones from the Accounts Department at work that you see there, determinedly searching for the delightful half-price designer dress at the bottom of the pile. No, it's a wild creature using all the instinctive hunting skills it was born with. (57) _____ Trust me. They do not.

Заполните пропуски 52–54 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

a. First of all, if your shopping companion is a real friend, you are going to find yourself distracted from the task in hand by gossip and good manners.

b. I shall not, while shopping for what I'm wearing, have listened to any opinions on the subject other than my own. It's a common enough happening, but still, I have never understood why anyone would want to go shopping for clothes with a friend.

c. "For God's sake, pay attention," I want to shout when I see them. "Concentrate on what you're doing. Shopping is a serious business, you know." You have only to look at them to see where it leads, this sort of group shop. Dressed by committee – and it shows.

d. This is perfectly normal adolescent behaviour, and a necessary stage in the formation of your personal style.

Заполните пропуски 55–57 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

a. Thus proper shoppers, when they set out to track down and carry off that little black dress which will suit them to perfection, do so with the single-minded concentration of a tiger creeping up on a deer.

b. She, meanwhile, has quietly picked up an armful of the most beautifully cut buys in pearly satin and delicate pale silk. ("Awfully boring, really. But I have to stick to the classics. I just haven't got your sense of style.")

c. Even old friends like these cannot be relied upon to know precisely what shade of cream you have in mind to go with that skirt you bought last month. Nor do they always know exactly what advice you want to hear.

d. Do such natural huntresses want the company of Miss Roberts from Marketing, who goes on about how awful the crowds are, and how her feet are hurting, and what about some lunch before you tackle the knitwear department?

■ Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:

Nowadays, the amount of traffic in the central districts of some busy cities is a huge problem. Over the years, (58) ... (*vary*) strategies of traffic management have been developed, though none of them were entirely successful. In order to (59) ... (*courage*) people to leave their cars at home or in car parks and take public transport, it is becoming (60) ... (*increase*)

common for cities to impose a fee on those drivers who choose to come into the city centre. Nevertheless, this method does not provide a total (61) ... (*solve*) to the problem of traffic congestion.

■ *Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу.*

Regular exercise (62) ... as jogging or swimming not only gives you more energy to enjoy life, but is good for your heart as (63) It also relieves stress, improves memory, helps you sleep better, and boosts overall mood. Research indicates that modest amounts of exercise can (64) ... a difference. No matter what your age or fitness level is, you can use exercise (65) ... a powerful tool to feel better.

■ *Прочитайте текст (66-67). В каждом абзаце найдите по два лишних слова:*

66. Two weeks ago my elder brother married to a beautiful girl called Azari and we all were invited to the wedding ceremony which took place in a nice old church. We have got there about half an hour early, went inside the church and waited for the bride to turn up.

67. When she did finally arrived, music started playing and she walked to the front of the church with her father. She was wearing an elegant dress and looked just like a princess. The vicar read the service and it was really such romantic.

■ *Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:*

68. (*Не было*) no other way of escaping the accident.

69. (*Меньше*) people attend church regularly now than ten years ago.

70. Nobody's got to stay up late tonight, (*не так ли*)?

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Yesterday, today, tomorrow and every day more than 3,000 people (1) ... on the roads of the world because of traffic accidents. Recent statistics show that more than 1.25 million people (2) ... each year as a result of road traffic crashes. Between 20 and 50 million more people (3) ... non-fatal injuries, with many incurring a disability as a result of their injury. They are innocent individuals who set out to do their routine things and (4) ... their lives on the roads. While we may hear, see or read news reports, most of us don't give it a second glance unless tragedy (5) ... us directly. We (6) ... immune to the slaughter (*жестокое убийство*) on our roads that has claimed more lives in the last 100 years than the two world wars combined. It (7) ... that road traffic injuries (8) ... the seventh leading cause of death globally by 2030 unless something (9) ... to stop this trend. These days, in-car technology (10) ... that could significantly impact on those road safety statistics.

1. a. killed	c. are killed
b. kill	d. were killing
2. a. die	c. are dying
b. have died	d. are died
3. a. are suffered	c. would suffer
b. suffer	d. had suffered
4. a. have lost	c. are lost
b. are losing	d. lost
5. a. will affect	c. won't affect
b. doesn't affect	d. affects
6. a. were becoming	c. have become
b. are become	d. had become
7. a. has estimated	c. has been estimating
b. has been estimated	d. estimated
8. a. will become	c. had become
b. are becoming	d. have become
9. a. isn't done	c. is done
b. will be done	d. will do
10. a. is evolving	c. was evolving
b. is evolved	d. has been evolving

■ *Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

Nike is (11) ... American manufacturer of athletic shoes, apparel and other sports equipment, which are popular (12) ... both athletes and kids. The company's founder, Phil Knight, came (13) ... with the idea of outsourcing manufacturing jobs to cut costs while attending Stanford Business School in (14) ... early 1960s. (15) ... these days, the company's manufacturing network consists (16) ... over 700 factories in 42 countries. The company's logo — a curved check mark called the "swoosh" — is said to symbolize the wing (крыло) of (17) ... famous Greek Goddess of Victory, Nike. The logo was created (18) ... Carolyn Davidson, (19) ... graphic design student at Portland State University, in 1971. (20) ... her services, the company paid her \$35.

11. a. a	b. the	c. an	d. —
12. a. between	b. to	c. for	d. with
13. a. up	b. across	c. out	d. on
14. a. an	b. a	c. —	d. the
15. a. On	b. —	c. In	d. At
16. a. with	b. of	c. from	d. in
17. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
18. a. by	b. with	c. —	d. to
19. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
20. a. To	b. For	c. About	d. On

■ *Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:*

21. Some computer users believe that the cloud is just ... computer, but in fact it's not.

a. someone's else	c. someone else
b. someone else's	d. someone's else's

22. Keep the fruits and vegetables in the fridge ... to keep them fresh.

a. so	c. so as
b. so that	d. because

23. The use of recycled paper saves ... trees from being cut down each year.

a. thousand of	c. thousands
b. thousand	d. thousands of

24. Feeling respected by others makes us ... than any material wealth does.

a. a lot happier	c. more happier
b. much more happier	d. many more happy

25. My granny often forgets ... off the lights before leaving her house.
a. switching c. to switch
b. to switching d. switch

■ Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

26. When Mr Paolo was promoted to (A) the head of the department (B), his job became (C) much more challenged (D).

27. The number of (A) workplace accidents is increasing (B) but it's (C) not clear which (D) is to blame for them.

28. The reporter asked the airline representative if there (A) were (B) any other news (C) about the plane crash (D).

29. Prom is nothing but (A) a huge party full of (B) smiling, dancing (C) people enjoying them (D).

30. If you are feeling tired (A) after a long day, it is (B) best to lay down (C) and try to relax (D).

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Having a hobby does more than passing the time when you're free from work and family obligations. A recent (31) ... showed that hobbies and other leisure time activities (32) ... in participants having lower heart rates, less stress, and more happiness. Hobbies make your life better and help you to (33) ... down after a long day of work. You learn new things and develop new skills that can help you in daily life. A hobby can be anything from collecting stamps or coins to creative pursuits (занятие) like singing or drawing.

I have an uncle who is well-known in our family as a hobby fanatic. He (34) ... up one hobby, and gets completely carried away with it, but then (35) ... it up as soon as a new interest (36) ... his eye. I remember once that he became interested in (37) ... model planes. He did all the things that hobbyists do. He photographed planes and built models and layouts. He was extremely enthusiastic about his pursuit and was willing to (38) ... that enthusiasm with everyone. He spent 24/7 perfecting his pastime. His wife and children were not (39) ... about the idea, but they knew that it probably wouldn't (40) ... long.

31. a. research b. search c. study d. investigation
32. a. led b. caused c. came d. resulted
33. a. rest b. relax c. calm d. put
34. a. takes b. gives c. finds d. sets
35. a. drops b. leaves c. refuses d. gives

36. a. attracts	b. catches	c. gets	d. takes
37. a. doing	b. making	c. manufacturing	d. producing
38. a. share	b. divide	c. split	d. maintain
39. a. fond	b. interested	c. crazy	d. keen
40. a. stay	b. keep	c. remain	d. last

■ Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

41. *I don't like pizza with mushrooms.*

- a. And I also don't. b. Me too. c. Nor do I. d. Do you?

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую к предложенной ответной реплике:

42. *She is very sociable and talkative.*

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

■ Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

43. *Man: So, how is your new job?*

Woman: I have never been luckier with my work.

What does the woman mean?

- a. She is very pleased with her new position.
b. She will never take another job.
c. She is not a lucky person.
d. She never had good luck with her employment.

■ Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами (A–E). Одна реплика (A–E) является лишней.

44. 1. How do you get on with your boss?

2. Can you tell me Mira's phone number?

3. Come on! Hurry up!

4. Was your journey tiring?

A. Not at all.

B. Why is it such a rush?

C. Not very well, actually.

D. One moment. I'll look it up.

E. Don't mention it.

a. 1E 2A 3D 4B

b. 1C 2D 3B 4A

c. 1A 2B 3E 4C

d. 1B 2E 3C 4A

■ *Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

45. A. I wish I could, but I've got to attend my Chinese course.
B. How come you've decided to start that?
C. Don't you think you'd get bored after a while?
D. I'm going away to Spain. Do you feel like joining me?
E. Well, what are you up to next weekend?
F. Well, it was because I've always wanted to live and work in China.
- a. E D A B F C c. B F C D A E
b. C A B F E D d. D F B A C E

■ *Прочитайте текст. Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста.*

§1. I use the Internet daily, both at work and in my free time. I have several favourite websites and I also write lots of emails. However, there are a number of things about it that worry me. One of them is how it has affected the way people maintain their friendships these days.

§2. I'm frequently getting invited to join this or that social networking site and I have a look at friends' profiles from time to time, but frankly speaking, the whole thing just upsets me. To begin with, there's too much information there. Why should I care which online group some distant friend has joined? Or who has become 'friends' with who? And what does 'friend' mean in cyberspace anyway? I know one guy who is scared of face-to-face conversations, yet he has over 500 online 'friends'. I should add, though, that one of them is his mum! It's not right. If you ask me, people only want you to join these sites to make them look even more popular! It's just an ego trip.

§3. Added to this is the fact that I believe in privacy. I don't want every aspect of my private life stuck on the Web for everyone to see. I've seen photos on some networking sites that would give those girls' parents heat attack if they ever came across them! Besides, I'm uneasy about the way in which all the private information these sites collect could be used in the future.

§4. Then, of course, there are sites that help you track down people you went to school with. Hasn't anyone realized that there's a reason why people lose touch? People drift apart because they don't have enough in common to make it worth staying in contact! I don't know about you, but personally I don't miss anyone from my old class. I don't see why I should get back in touch with someone I last saw twenty years ago, when I could go out and make new friends. At least they would be in the same city as me, rather than still living in the town where I grew up!

§5. Now, you might think I'm a little bit old-fashioned, but I already have the mobile numbers and email addresses of my closest friends. I don't need to go through a third-party site to contact them all or to arrange when to go out. I know this might shock you, but I actually like talking to my friends and yes, really talking, not 'chatting' or 'Instant Messaging'! I like the sound of other humans — and I'd meet people in the real world rather than in cyberspace!

46. Which sentence best describes how the author feels about the Internet.
- He can't stand it.
 - He's got mixed feelings about it.
 - He's got serious doubts about it.
47. In author's opinion, why do some people have so many online friends?
- It helps them feel more important.
 - They must be really popular.
 - Communicating online is better than talking face-to-face.
48. He doesn't want to see his former classmates again because...
- they might be different now from when they last met.
 - it's too much effort to find out where they are now.
 - he feels they wouldn't have much to talk about.
49. The author thinks he may shock some people because ...
- he's very talkative.
 - he doesn't use the Web to organize his social life.
 - he doesn't know how to send text messages.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.**

50. *affected* (§1)

- faked
- impressed
- influenced

51. *uneasy* (§3)

- anxious
- awkward
- bad-tempered

Прочитайте тексты (A–D). Укажите, в каком из текстов (A–D) можно найти ответы на вопросы (52–57).

A Grant Owades

This was my first experience of Thai cuisine and it certainly won't be my last. It was a small, welcoming restaurant where all the meals were made according to traditional recipes in the family kitchen that formed part of the house where they lived. The food was great, quite hot but not too spicy, and what I liked most about it was the way everything had its own distinctive taste. It was so good that I ate an enormous amount, and really I should have stopped after I'd eaten the Tom Yum, but I couldn't

resist having a huge dessert, too. That was a mistake because afterwards I felt a bit too full. Though any discomfort soon passed when I saw the bill, which was far lower than I'd expected.

B Justin Miller

I come from a small village and I'd never been to a fast-food restaurant before. The place looked clean and the staff were smartly dressed, and after I'd ordered and received my meal on a tray I paid the bill, which seemed quite reasonable. I can't say the French fries and chicken nuggets were particularly tasty, though, and they must have left the apple pie in the microwave too long because it burnt my tongue, but I was pleasantly surprised by the quality of the tomato juice. I thought the background music was well chosen, and I liked the fact I wasn't the only person eating by myself.

C Terrisha Whyte

I was staying in a hotel and I thought I'd try the restaurant there. There was a queue, which was a little annoying, and when I sat down I was aware I was the only person at a table for one, and the thought that people were looking at me was making me nervous. I ordered the best items on the menu, food I'd always wanted to try, and soon forgot about the other people eating there. I was running up a massive bill, which was exactly what I'd told myself I wouldn't do, but I didn't care. I insisted on having everything done just the way I liked it, asking the waitress to replace some vegetables that were overcooked and a drink that wasn't quite cool enough, but when I'd finished, I gave her one of the most generous tips she'd ever had.

D Chris Ables

The restaurant was recommended in the guide-book, and although my friends and I had booked a table beforehand, when we arrived the head waiter apologized but said he couldn't seat us immediately. That actually suited me, as it gave me time to make a couple of phone calls, and when we finally sat down, I felt quite relaxed. The soup was excellent, and when the waiters started bringing delicious-looking main courses for the others, I was really looking forward to mine. Until I saw what was on my plate. It didn't look properly cooked and I didn't feel hungry any longer. I felt like sending it back but the waiters were very busy and I didn't want to put them to any trouble. Now I think I should have done, as I didn't enjoy it at all.

Which person

52. admired the appearance of the employees?

53. enjoyed eating home cooking?

54. suddenly lost their appetite?

55. sent back part of their meal?
56. enjoyed a drink more than they had expected?
57. spent a lot more money than they had intended?

■ *Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:*

Most people feel pretty (58) ... (*nerve*) when they go to a job interview. They expect the interviewers to be objective, matching an applicant against a job (59) ... (*describe*). In reality, the interviewers make hiring (60) ... (*decide*) within a few minutes of meeting someone, often based on little more than a couple of insignificant details and the (61) ... (*person*) of the candidate.

■ *Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:*

We've all heard that laughter is the (62) ... medicine, but why? When we laugh, there are chemical reactions in our bodies that help to ease pain and release stress. (63) ... is no doubt that laughter is (64) ... of the easiest and most enjoyable ways to improve our health. Start laughing a lot more from today. You will (65) ... able to cope with challenges and feel good. As the French author Victor Hugo said, "Laughter is the sun that drives winter from the human face."

■ *Прочитайте текст (66–67). В каждом абзаце найдите по два лишних слова:*

66. There has always been much debate about how reliable the news is. There is a lot of pressure on reporters to be the first to get a story. Unfortunately, sometimes editors are so keen on to broadcast the news that they do not check all the facts enough carefully and mistakes are made.

67. For some TV channels, it is more important to get high ratings than to report serious news. In fact, new media technology is actually making it more difficult to know what there is really going on. In the digital age, it is more easier than ever to publish false information, which is quickly shared and taken to be true – as we often see in emergency situations, when news is breaking in real time.

■ *Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:*

68. We'll have to wait (*еще*) three weeks for the results.
69. I wasn't able to attend that lecture (*тоже*).
70. I don't think today's weather is as cold as it was yesterday. (*не так ли*)?

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Once upon a time, people (1) ... limited options for exchanging information with one another. Email completely (2) ... the way we communicate. Do you remember when you first (3) ... it out? Email communication (4) ... our lives as well. Your message (5) ... instantly and can live on a server or in another person's inbox forever. Digital data (6) ... and can be referenced later. Moreover, email is environmentally friendly! In 2016, they (7) ... over 5,000 trees saved by email each day. But did you know that email isn't all that new? It has been around for many years, and actually (8) ... before the Internet. In fact, we (9) ... email for about 50 years. It (10) ... in the 1970s for one simple purpose: to leave a note. These days, many people became obsessive about checking inboxes, spending hours sending and receiving messages and worrying over the undefined rules of email etiquette.

1. a. have	c. have had
b. had	d. were having
2. a. is changed	c. has been changed
b. has changed	d. had changed
3. a. had tried	c. tried
b. have been tried	d. was trying
4. a. has been improved	c. had improved
b. will be improved	d. has improved
5. a. is arrived	c. was arriving
b. arrives	d. has been arrived
6. a. is stored	c. has stored
b. is storing	d. will store
7. a. calculated	c. had calculated
b. have calculated	d. were calculated
8. a. was appeared	c. appeared
b. was appearing	d. has appeared
9. a. are using	c. used
b. have been used	d. have been using
10. a. has developed	c. has been developed
b. was developed	d. developed

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

A few days ago my wife and I were invited to a birthday celebration. Naturally, we accepted (11) ... invitation. "There is nothing like a

party for reviving the low spirits,” I said (12) ... my wife when she told me about it. Frankly speaking, I was even looking forward (13) ... the event. Mrs Leidy is (14) ... wonderful hostess, capable (15) ... making any meeting fascinating. My wife was, as always, making (16) ... great fuss over every single article of clothing we were to have on. (17) ... whole day she had been running about the town looking (18) ... some kind of jewellery to match (19) ... her new violet outfit. And of course, she had no time to cook dinner. But I didn't mind as I was anticipating a hearty meal at (20) ... Leidys.

11. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
12. a. —	b. to	c. for	d. over
13. a. after	b. for	c. at	d. to
14. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
15. a. in	b. at	c. of	d. with
16. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
17. a. a	b. an	c. the	d. —
18. a. at	b. to	c. for	d. after
19. a. to	b. —	c. with	d. for
20. a. a	b. an	c. —	d. the

■ Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

21. ... private lives often arouse interest in the press, media, and the public eye.

a. Celebrities's	c. Celebrities'
b. Celebrity's	d. Celebrity'e's

22. Miriam was dressed ... than her sister.

a. far less stylishly	c. more less stylishly
b. much less stylish	d. less stylisher

23. I used to go to the local sports centre ... there was a swimming pool and I loved swimming.

a. because of	c. so that
b. for	d. that's why

24. Since the middle of ... , Spain has become an important destination for immigrants.

a. the ninetieth	c. the nineteens
b. the ninety	d. the nineties

25. I had my ears and cheeks burning when I heard some of my colleague ... about me.

a. are whispering	c. to whisper
b. whisper	d. whispered

■ Прочитайте предложения. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

26. I find it hard (A) to control me (B) when I am (C) very excited (D).
27. The police has the power (A) to ask you (B) basic questions and you break the law (C) if you refuse to answer (D).
28. Megan adores (A) her two-years-old nephew (B) and often spends (C) her spare time (D) with him.
29. Many parents feel (A) embarrassing (B) after losing their temper (C) and acting out with their children (D).
30. He finally received the position (A) for what (B) he had been ap-
plying (C) for several months (D).

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Even if you're a frequent traveller, you've probably (31) ... that dreaded moment at baggage claim when your bag hasn't arrived with you. While this is definitely (32) ... for action, don't (33) ... up hope immediately! When you realize that your bag isn't going to show up on the carousel, go directly to your airline's lost-baggage counter and (34) ... the missing baggage before you leave the airport. Make sure to give the (35) ... a hotel or home address, as well as a phone number where you can be (36) Before you go away, get a reference number for your claim and (37) ... out how to check on your bag's status; some airlines have an online system while others will (38) ... you with a phone number to (39) ... for updates. From that moment the airline's baggage office is (40) ... for getting your bag to you.

31. a. tried	b. happened	c. suffered	d. experienced
32. a. excuse	b. occasion	c. cause	d. reason
33. a. give	b. take	c. lose	d. leave
34. a. report	b. inform	c. say	d. announce
35. a. attendant	b. waiter	c. steward	d. porter
36. a. achieved	b. founded	c. received	d. reached
37. a. find	b. learn	c. know	d. recognize
38. a. supply	b. provide	c. offer	d. give
39. a. look	b. learn	c. call	d. demand
40. a. in charge	b. obliged	c. worried	d. responsible

■ Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:

41. *I am really grateful to you for your advice.*
a. Do you? c. There's nothing to it.
b. Never mind. d. Please, don't mention it.

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую к предложенной ответной реплике:

42. *Same to you.*

- a. Have a nice weekend.
- b. Happy birthday.
- c. Bless you.
- d. Help yourself.

■ Прочитайте диалог. Ответьте на вопрос, следующий после диалога, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

43. *Man: Why did I get this notification? I have already paid the bill.*

Woman: If you have paid it, just take no notice. It must have been a mistake. I am sorry.

What does the woman mean?

- a. The man must have made a mistake in paying the bill.
- b. She does not have any notice for the man.
- c. If the man has paid his bill, he should not pay attention to the notice.
- d. She is sorry that the man has ignored their notice.

■ Установите соответствие между репликами-стимулами 1–4 и ответными репликами (A–E). Одна реплика (A–E) является лишней:

- 44. 1. Will you pass me the juice, please?
- 2. Thank you so much for feeding my cat.
- 3. What have you been up to?
- 4. Anything else, sir?
- A. No, thanks.
- B. Here you are.
- C. Never mind.
- D. It's my pleasure.
- E. Nothing much.
- This and that.

- a. 1C 2B 3E 4D
- b. 1D 2C 3A 4B
- c. 1B 2D 3E 4A
- d. 1A 2E 3D 4C

■ Расположите реплики так, чтобы получился связный диалог. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- 45. A. Well, I actually went there a couple of days ago. It's fantastic!
- B. Did you? Well, you can show me round, then.
- C. I'm just about to check out that new café in Narrow Street. How about coming with me?
- D. Sure! Nothing could please me more.
- E. Listen, Hilda, what are you doing at the moment?
- F. Right now? Nothing special. Why do you ask?

- a. C D B F A E
- b. E F C A B D
- c. F C E A B D
- d. E C D A B F

■ *Прочитайте текст. Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию прочитанного текста:*

§1. Is there anything that one could do to minimize forgetting, or to improve memory? You have undoubtedly seen advertisements in magazines that promise to tell you how you can acquire 'super-power' memory in return for a modest financial contribution to the advertiser. Should you believe such advertisement or not? One method, as always, is the empirical one: you try it out and see whether it works. Another one is to rely on general knowledge that psychologists have accumulated about memory over the years. Here are a few observations.

§2. In Alfred Hitchcock's classic movie, *The 39 Steps*, some villains plan to smuggle state secrets out of wartime England. Their idea is to store the sensitive information in the brain of Mr. Memory, a person who never forgets anything, and cross the English Channel with him. It is a faultless method of escaping detection by customs officials and other government agents. You will have to catch the movie on the late show to find out whether or not they succeed.

§3. Every now and then in real life a person appears who is capable of amazing feats of memory comparable to those of Hitchcock's Mr. Memory. One of the best known was the famous mnemonist S. who was thoroughly studied by the Russian psychologist Aleksandr Luria. S. could commit to memory large amounts of verbal material – words, letters, numbers and formulas – and faithfully reproduce it even many years later. Although it was never established exactly why his memory ability was so different from that of ordinary people, Aleksandr Luria did identify certain remarkable characteristics of S. S. perceived sounds as colours, and he could translate all spoken utterances into highly distinctive colourful images. Moreover, he encoded all verbal materials, whether seen or heard, into structured collections of graphic images. What remained mysterious was the fact that S. did not seem to forget anything he had learned, ever.

§4. Can anyone train himself or herself to have the kind of super-power memory that S. had? Probably not. S. seems to have been born with remarkable memory skills, and he spent a lot of time cultivating and improving his native talent. There is, however, no doubt that some improvement is possible for most people. The major determinants of such improvement are motivation and hard work.

46. Why are people interested in advertisements about memory?

- a. They would forget less.
- b. They want to have a simple definition of memory.
- c. They want to test their memory ability.

47. What is the best way to check whether the promises in the advertisements are to be trusted?
- To pay some contribution to the advertiser.
 - To rely on scientific knowledge.
 - To watch the movie *The 39 Steps* by A. Hitchcock.
48. What was the result of A. Luria's investigation?
- He discovered the mystery of S's never forgetting anything.
 - He proved that sounds and colours are identical things.
 - He revealed some of the specific properties of S's memory.
49. Why is it problematic that anyone can develop the kind of memory that S. had?
- You must be born with super-power skills.
 - It costs a lot of money and takes a lot of time.
 - You must have a person who will help you cultivate your natural ability.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

50. *modest* (§1)

a. generous	b. moderate	c. shy

51. *remarkable* (§3)

a. mentioned	b. unforgettable	c. extraordinary

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов:**

Few industries have changed so much in such a short time as the computer industry, and the pace of change shows no sign of slowing. The computer now has radically affected the way people work, play, study and organise their lives.

Computers are influencing ways of teaching and learning, as access to computers in schools is becoming more widespread and varied. (52) _____

In a teaching mode, computers provide a wide variety of information and practice material. They can also play a testing role in a range of subjects. (53) _____

In the fast-changing world of business, employees are being physically removed from the workplace and their colleagues, while remaining virtually connected via telephone, and the Internet. Laptop computers enable businesspeople who travel to have access to important information at the touch of a key. (54) _____

Computers are used as calculations, keeping stock records, airline reservations, and scientific and engineering computations. Computers are also important in the collection, organisation, storage, retrieval and interpretation of information. (55) _____

In the home, the computer has become a great source of entertainment with the introduction of interactive Virtual Reality programs which are available on CD-ROM or through the Internet. They enable people located in different places to come together and interact with one another in real time using speech, sound and 3-D animated graphics. (56)

Nowadays, computers come equipped not only with a mouse, but also a host of different devices. Such components are essential if you are to spend any time on-line, whether it is playing games or researching any number of topics on the Internet. (57) _____ It is possible to explore sites on anything you are interested in, or even chat with celebrities, experts and others who share your interest. Keep up with the latest news, fashions and reports.

In the future, today's technology will probably become obsolete as machines become more powerful.

Заполните пропуски 52–54 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

- a. Outside the classroom, computers provide people with greater flexibility and freedom, and also allow them to organise their time in a more productive way.
- b. Their use enables the learner to develop at his or her own pace and makes the whole learning process more flexible.
- c. Computers are machines which take over more mechanical aspects of brain.
- d. Connections through a modem allow them to transfer data, anywhere in the world.

Заполните пропуски 55–57 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a–d). Один фрагмент является лишним:

- a. Then, there may well be a microchip in each telephone receiver with more computing power than the huge machines of today.
- b. Here you can get all kinds of valuable information and the beauty of it is that you do not need to leave your house to find it
- c. Programs like these can often be downloaded free from different sites.
- d. In fact, they are essential tools in almost every field of work from constructing models of the universe to predicting tomorrow's weather reports.

■ **Прочитайте текст. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически**

и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами:

In a job interview, the applicant's particular skills, abilities, experiences and knowledge are matched against a list of (1) ... (*essence*) and desirable qualities. This list is known as the person specification, and the better the candidate matches this specification, the higher are his or her chances of getting the job. The list emphasizes the (2) ... (*necessary*) of making a positive impression on the interviewer. It also stresses the need to (3) ... (*relate*) experience, qualifications and general work background, as well as the impression that you're an (4) ... (*enthusiasm*) and motivated individual with a genuine interest in the work and the employer's organization.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

School uniforms are traditional in (5) ... public and private schools in Britain. They promote a single standard of dress and eliminate the need to argue over (6) ... to wear to school every day. With uniforms, students find ways to express (7) ... creatively, rather (8) ... through their clothes – through the arts, music, sports, personality and academic achievement.

■ **Прочитайте текст (66-67). В каждом абзаце найдите по два лишних слова.**

66. Advances in technology mean today's teens are facing issues that no previous generation has ever been seen. In fact, average teens spend more over nine hours each day using their electronic devices. Their social media habits are changing the way young people communicate, learn, sleep, and exercise.

67. They don't eat a healthy diet no any more with numerous fast food outlets being opened up. Most are sleep deprived, thanks to the low call costs and internet charges at night time. To cut a long story short, they do not maintain so a healthy lifestyle.

■ **Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках.**

68. The ice was thin and (была) a danger of the skaters' falling through it.

69. Oh, here you are! And where are (другие) participants?

70. Hardly anyone seems to care about the environment, (не так ли)?



ОТВЕТЫ

Диагностический тест

1. d	21. a	41. b	61. d	1. scientific
2. c	22. d	42. a	62. b	2. beneficial
3. d	23. a	43. a	63. d	3. directly
4. a	24. d	44. c	64. b	4. strengthen
5. a	25. a	45. c	65. c	5. treatments
6. c	26. b	46. a	66. b	6. than
7. b	27. c	47. d	67. a	7. it
8. a	28. b	48. d	68. b	8. well
9. b	29. d	49. c	69. d	9. these
10. a	30. b	50. b	70. a	10. as
11. d	31. a	51. c		11. who themselves
12. c	32. a	52. a		12. it on
13. c	33. c	53. b		13. There are
14. a	34. a	54. a		14. neither
15. b	35. b	55. d		15. do they
16. a	36. c	56. a		
17. c	37. d	57. b		
18. d	38. a	58. d		
19. d	39. a	59. c		
20. b	40. d	60. a		

1. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Имя существительное

I.

echoes	boy-friends	toothpastes	workmen	stepmothers
times	activities	employees	phenomena	winter days
roofs	views	runners-up	holidays	companies
feet	knives	photos	sisters-in-law	months
wishes	diagnoses	taxis	umbrellas	1990s
videos	approaches	societies	losses	shoe shops

II.

1. is	11. is, is	21. are
2. is	12. has	22. was
3. works	13. is	23. have
4. are	14. think, was	24. are

5. is	15. isn't	25. is
6. advice	16. is	26. does
7. was	17. pay	27. are
8. teas	18. has	28. was
9. are	19. are	29. are
10. is	20. raise	30. are

III.

1. Life	5. a paper
2. time	6. orange juice
3. an experience	7. fruits
4. a painting	

IV.

1. has	5. are
2. are	6. want
3. have	7. has
4. know	

V.

1. Thanks	6. is	11. aren't
2. news	7. savings	12. crossroads
3. was	8. it	13. is
4. outskirts	9. damage	14. is
5. headquarters	10. surroundings	15. gives

VI.

1. b	6. d
2. b	7. b
3. a	8. a
4. b	9. c
5. c	10. c

VII.

1. a	6. c	11. b	16. b
2. c	7. c	12. a	17. a
3. c	8. a	13. b	18. c
4. a	9. c	14. a	19. a
5. b	10. a	15. b	20. b

VIII.

1. The bus driver has the right to check passengers' tickets.
2. The editor-in-chief's office is on the second floor.
3. A man's hands are stronger than a woman's.
4. Do you know the Moles' new address?

5. Mr. Weird specializes in illustrating children's books.
6. Let me introduce to you my sister's husband's father.
7. Every year I spend my summer holidays at my aunt Lorene's.
8. The flat is in 20 minutes' walk from the city centre.
9. My boss's personal assistant reads all the customers' letters.
10. She can't think of anyone else's problems but her own.
11. Our parents' advice and support is extremely valuable in all areas of our lives.
12. Look at those two off-road cars. One is our director's and the other is his deputy's.
13. He likes attracting other people's attention to himself.
14. My father asked me to buy a yesterday's newspaper at the bookseller's.
15. Linda's boyfriend's name is Mark. He is my granny's next door neighbour.

IX.

1. were	6. is	10. five minutes'	15. means
2. someone else's	7. coffees	11. is	16. sports club
3. shoe shop	8. children's	12. find	17. isn't
4. are	teacher	13. were	18. a chemist's
5. think	9. one piece of advice	14. parents-in-law's	19. woods
			20. look

X.

1. morning	5. clock
2. work	6. breakfast
3. doctor	7. work
4. bed / sleep	8. were

XI

1. damage	6. chemist's
2. gossip	7. neighbour's / neighbours'
3. a work	8. two-day
4. stairs	9. women's
5. crossroads	10. flower shop / florist's

1.2. АРТИКЛИ

I.

1. a	6. —	11. a	16. a	21. —
2. an	7. an	12. —	17. the	22. the
3. —	8. —	13. a	18. —	23. A
4. the	9. —	14. —	19. a	24. A
5. an	10. the	15. —	20. the	25. a, an

II.

1. the, the	6. The, a	11. The, a	16. an, —	21. the, —
2. A, the	7. the, the	12. the, —	17. a, the	22. an, a
3. an, the	8. —, the	13. The, the	18. The, the	23. an, the
4. The, a	9. —, —	14. an, a	19. a, a	24. a, a
5. a, a	10. —, the	15. —, the	20. A, a	25. the, the

III.

1. the	10. the, —	19. the, —, —
2. The	11. The, —	20. —, the, —, —
3. an	12. The, the	21. The, —, —
4. The	13. —, —	22. The, the
5. The, the	14. The, the	23. —, —, the, the
6. a	15. —, the	24. —, the, the
7. The	16. the	25. the, the, the, the
8. The	17. The, —	
9. the	18. —, the, —	

IV.

1. The, —, —	10. —, —, the, —	19. a, the, the, —
2. The, the, the	11. —, the, —, —	20. a, —, the, the
3. the, —	12. the, a, —, the	21. a, —, the, the
4. —, —, a	13. the, a, —	22. the, the, —, —, the
5. a, —	14. a, the, the	23. —, the, the, a
6. a, the	15. —, —, a, —	24. —, —, a, —
7. the, the, —	16. —, —, the	25. —, —, —, the, the
8. the, a, —	17. a, a, —, —, —	
9. The, the, the	18. the, —, —, —	

V.

1. the	4. the	7. the	10. the
2. the	5. a	8. a	11. the
3. an	6. the	9. a	12. the

VI.

1. A	6. —	11. The	16. the
2. —	7. the	12. the	17. the
3. a	8. the	13. a	18. the
4. a	9. the	14. the	19. a
5. a	10. a	15. the	20. the

VII.

1. the	6. the	11. —	16. —
2. —	7. —	12. —	17. —
3. —	8. the	13. —	18. the
4. —	9. a	14. a	19. a
5. a	10. the	15. —	20. —

VIII.

1. a	6. —	11. —	16. the
2. —	7. a	12. the	17. —
3. —	8. —	13. —	18. —
4. a	9. the	14. —	19. a
5. The	10. the	15. a	20. —

IX.

1. a	6. —	11. The	16. a	21. the
2. —	7. an	12. a	17. the	22. the
3. —	8. a	13. The	18. a	23. a
4. —	9. the	14. —	19. The	24. the
5. a	10. —	15. a	20. a	25. a

X.

1. the thousand dollars	9. gossip
2. the machinery (the equipment)	10. three times a week
3. The computer	11. a profit
4. half price	12. out of danger
5. an alibi	13. great demand
6. a good salary	14. The Prime Minister's residence
7. the Seven	15. Lloyd's Bank, Great Britain
8. valuable advice	

1.3. МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

I.

1. them	6. me, his	11. himself
2. its	7. him	12. ourselves
3. you, us	8. my, him, him	13. yourselves
4. their	9. her	14. —, I
5. them, ours	10. it, her, She	15. —, —, yourself

II.

1. It	6. It	11. There, it
2. There	7. It	12. There, It
3. it	8. There	13. There
4. It	9. It, it	14. there, it
5. There	10. There, It	15. It, there, It, there

III.

1. one	6. each other	11. They
2. mine	7. you are	12. that of a parent
3. this	8. one another	13. this, these
4. ones	9. —	14. each other
5. those	10. that	15. ones, —

IV.

1. some	6. any, none	11. No one / Nobody
2. any	7. anything	12. somebody / someone
3. no	8. something	13. Nowhere
4. anyone / anybody	9. no one / nobody	14. no, any
5. Any	10. any	15. none

V.

1. much	6. a lot of	11. much
2. a lot of / many	7. much	12. few
3. little	8. a little	13. many
4. a few	9. a few	14. few, little
5. many	10. little	15. much, many, much

VI.

1. both	6. neither	11. Either
2. none	7. both	12. None
3. either	8. none	13. neither
4. either	9. Either	14. either
5. None	10. both	15. none

VII.

1. Everybody / Everyone	6. All	11. Everything
2. each	7. everything	12. whole
3. whole	8. each	13. every
4. every	9. Every	14. all
5. everybody / everyone	10. all	15. whole

VIII.

1. another	6. the other	11. other
2. other	7. others	12. another
3. another	8. other	13. the other
4. another	9. another	14. others
5. the other	10. the others	15. another

IX.

1. which	6. whom	11. which
2. whom	7. which	12. that
3. who	8. that	13. which
4. which	9. what	14. who
5. What	10. whose	15. which

X.

1. him	11. Some	21. all
2. yours, ours	12. any	22. Everything
3. yourself	13. anyone else's	23. any, none
4. —, a few, —	14. There, nothing	24. all, none
5. yourselves	15. some, anything	25. every
6. each other	16. None, do they	26. Each
7. It is	17. has, their	27. every one
8. There are	18. everybody	28. every
9. many	19. all	29. Each
10. a few, a little	20. whole	30. another

XI.

1. hers	6. its	11. a few	16. him
2. all of you / each of you	7. any fingerprints	12. theirs	17. yourself
3. this	8. the whole / all	13. Each	18. either
4. some	9. Either / all	14. too many	19. None
5. fewer	10. each other	15. another	20. themselves

XII.

1. nobody's	6. Every, its
2. all	7. all
3. neither, nor	8. himself
4. another	9. both
5. anything	10. nothing

XIII.

1. It	6. something	11. it
2. all	7. it	12. there
3. one	8. her	13. each
4. himself	9. There	14. them
5. any	10. everybody / everyone	15. him

1.4. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ. НАРЕЧИЕ

I.

1. better	6. older	11. finest
2. worst	7. the nicer	12. the least
3. latest	8. hardest	13. the most prestigious
4. further	9. as lovely	14. The smaller, the easier
5. more lazy	10. longest	15. as much as, as well-qualified

II.

1. earlier	6. stony	11. dark, terribly
2. hard	7. free	12. pretty
3. straight	8. highly	13. golden, golden
4. correctly	9. woollen, leather	14. thoughtfully
5. most	10. delicious	15. easily, deeply, last

III.

1. as	6. as
2. like	7. like
3. like	8. as
4. as	9. like
5. as	10. like

IV.

1. such	6. such
2. such	7. so
3. so	8. such
4. so	9. such
5. so	10. so

V.

1. late	6. hardly
2. badly	7. nearly
3. good	8. hard
4. fast	9. lately
5. long	10. likely

VI.

1. less interesting	11. the least
2. strongest	12. more and more
3. worse	13. better
4. largest	14. The more, the more
5. simple	15. more easily
6. the fastest	16. longer
7. more dangerous	17. more and more expensive

8. later	18. less, more economical
9. quickly	19. the cheaper, the better
10. higher	20. polluted

VII.

1. modern navy-blue leather	6. ugly old urban brick
2. lovely pure singing	7. nice little blue wooden
3. costly long white silk	8. fine 18-century English walnut
4. tiny round Russian gold	9. expensive new red mountain
5. those smart brown snake-skin	10. beautiful tall slim young French

VIII.

1. more clearly	6. less money
2. such a risky project	7. highly
3. the most intelligent	8. regarded as
4. as her sister/easier	9. latest fashions
5. much worse	10. more and more difficult

IX.

1. much / a lot / far colder	6. further
2. like	7. very badly
3. in a friendly way	8. so unhappy
4. as warm	9. the youngest
5. carefully	10. free

1.5. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

I.

1. hundred	8. million	15. Terminal Four
2. —	9. seventy	16. the year 2011
3. the twenty-second	10. two-week	17. dozen
4. sixth	11. hundreds	18. one year and a half
5. five-thousand	12. the	19. 80 per cent, are
6. the	13. thirtieth	20. fifties
7. twelfth	14. Three quarters of	

II.

1. c	6. d	11. c	16. b
2. b	7. a	12. a	17. d
3. d	8. b	13. c	18. a
4. a	9. d	14. b	19. c
5. b	10. c	15. b	20. a

III.

1. per cent	6. sentence three	11. the Second World War
2. need size 14	7. —	12. eight, in 1939
3. —	8. thirties	13. —
4. —	9. four hundred	14. hundredth
5. Dozens of	10. six thousand	15. —

IV.

1. Hundreds of	12. thirty per cent
2. a second	13. the sixties
3. the First Lady	14. one hundred and forty six point five metres
4. two dozen	15. Chapter Two of Volume Three
5. forties	16. two hundred and fifty, two hundred and forty-ninth
6. three of	17. fourth, three hundred and sixty six days
7. Henry the Eighth	18. two thousand, the eleventh of August
8. millions of years	19. twenty-year-old, the eighth of
9. the twentieth century	20. six percent, half of
10. two thirds	
11. half an hour	

1.6. СОЮЗЫ

I.

1. If	6. unless	11. Even if
2. so that	7. When	12. For
3. that's why	8. so as	13. Nevertheless
4. In spite	9. Owing to	14. however
5. as a result	10. Although	15. Supposing

II.

1. b	6. d	11. b
2. b	7. c	12. d
3. c	8. b	13. d
4. c	9. d	14. d
5. a	10. c	15. a

III.

1. after	6. then	11. though
2. as soon as	7. so that	12. if
3. so as	8. as	13. so
4. since	9. in case	14. in spite of
5. but	10. until	15. If

IV.

1. c	6. c
2. b	7. b
3. d	8. d
4. c	9. a
5. a	10. b

V.

1. so that he could see	9. unless you have
2. when it began	10. In order to increase sales
3. besides being	11. nor Emily Bronte
4. (even) though the bus	12. because of the shortage
5. so we hired	13. though he/despite the fact that he
6. no matter how late/ however late	14. furthermore/what is more/ moreover
7. so as to reduce	15. because of her
8. in case of minor accidents	

VI.

1. since	6. No sooner
2. until	7. because
3. so as/in order	8. not only
4. After	9. till/until
5. In spite	10. as soon

1.7. ПРЕДЛОГИ

Предлоги времени

I.

1. at	6. since	11. within	16. at, by
2. on	7. at	12. in	17. over
3. in	8. in	13. on	18. on
4. from	9. in	14. until	19. from, till
5. at	10. over	15. in	20. In, —

II.

1. b	6. c	11. c	16. b
2. b	7. b	12. a	17. c
3. a	8. a	13. c	18. d
4. d	9. d	14. a	19. a
5. d	10. a	15. d	20. c

III.

1. —	4. —	7. on	10. in
2. on	5. on	8. in	11. at
3. —	6. at	9. on	12. —

Предлоги места

I.

1. on	6. at	11. in front of	16. among
2. on	7. on	12. around, at	17. over
3. at	8. opposite	13. at, in	18. on, on
4. in	9. on, in	14. outside	19. in, at
5. on	10. in, between	15. below	20. in, at, between

II.

1. a	6. d	11. b	16. a
2. c	7. c	12. d	17. b
3. d	8. a	13. c	18. c
4. a	9. d	14. a	19. d
5. c	10. c	15. c	20. a

Предлоги направления движения

I.

1. in	11. among	21. out of
2. on	12. between	22. onto
3. at	13. behind	23. into
4. next to	14. in front of	24. over
5. under	15. up	25. along
6. above	16. down	26. across
7. on top of	17. opposite	27. from...to
8. below	18. near	28. past
9. round	19. against	29. to
10. through	20. outside	

II.

1. to	6. through	11. off	16. through, to
2. from	7. —	12. against	17. off, along, towards
3. on	8. down	13. away from	18. for, to, —
4. —	9. out of	14. in, on	19. for, on, from
5. onto	10. past	15. —, from	20. at, to, by, up, into, out of

III.

1. d	6. b	11. d	16. d
2. c	7. c	12. c	17. c
3. b	8. a	13. b	18. d
4. a	9. b	14. c	19. d
5. d	10. c	15. a	20. a

Предлоги образа действия

1. on	11. in	21. From
2. in	12. out of	22. under
3. from	13. for	23. to
4. on	14. on	24. In
5. at	15. by	25. on
6. On	16. on	26. from
7. on	17. in	27. under
8. by	18. under	28. at
9. in	19. on, by	29. out of
10. Under	20. In. By	30. in, on

Предлоги после существительных

I.

1. to	11. for	21. to
2. for	12. with	22. in
3. on	13. between	23. to
4. in	14. for	24. between
5. for	15. in	25. to
6. to	16. for	26. for, to
7. of	17. for	27. of, of
8. on	18. on	28. in, for
9. to	19. with	29. to, of
10. in	20. for	30. on, for

II.

1. of	4. of
2. in	5. at / in
3. in	6. of

III.

1. over	6. for
2. of	7. with
3. with	8. for
4. of	9. of
5. of	10. between

Предлоги после прилагательных

I.

1. of	11. with	21. from
2. to	12. for	22. of
3. with	13. to	23. to
4. for	14. of	24. of
5. of	15. with	25. on
6. of	16. of	26. of
7. with	17. with	27. for, with
8. in	18. of	28. of, at
9. of	19. of	29. to, to
10. at	20. to	30. with, for

II.

1. from	6. to	11. of
2. to	7. of	12. to
3. with	8. for	13. in
4. for	9. of	14. for
5. to	10. to	15. for

Предлоги после глаголов

I.

1. to	11. —	21. for
2. from	12. for	22. from
3. of	13. to	23. —, with
4. of	14. of	24. about, to
5. to	15. on	25. for, for
6. of	16. for	26. about, against
7. about	17. from	27. to, for
8. on	18. at	28. to, about
9. in	19. —	29. to, for
10. of	20. by	30. with, on

II.

1. from	6. for
2. for	7. from
3. for	8. on
4. for	9. on
5. about	10. with

III.

1. on	5. to
2. into	6. to
3. from	7. with
4. with / to	

Фразовые глаголы

I.

1. up	6. off	11. in	16. down
2. over	7. up	12. after	17. off
3. in	8. away	13. off	18. back
4. out of	9. out	14. up	19. over
5. up	10. up	15. together	20. into

II.

1. out	3. out	5. off	7. on
2. out	4. away	6. up	

III.

1. look forward	6. make out	11. fill in
2. catch up with	7. run out of	12. find out
3. came off	8. get through	13. went off
4. pointed out	9. talk it over	14. fall out
5. hold	10. try on	15. let me in

Предлоги: обобщение

I.

1. on	16. from	31. on, through
2. for	17. with	32. in, on
3. in	18. between	33. at, in
4. for	19. in for	34. for, for
5. under	20. at, in	35. in, in
6. on	21. to, —	36. on, —
7. on	22. in, in	37. to, with
8. for	23. by, under	38. for, on
9. In	24. in, by	39. above, at
10. out	25. for, on	40. in, down
11. for	26. to, for	41. with, at
12. up	27. to, to	42. in, —
13. in	28. at, to	43. of, on
14. up	29. with, —	44. on, in
15. in	30. for, for	45. on, by

46. —, with	51. from, behind	56. about, down, out
47. between, opposite	52. at, of, —	57. at, for, at, —
48. to, —	53. about, for, to	58. up, by, in, until
49. for, by	54. at, to, in	59. with, of, in, on
50. of, up with	55. in, for, during	60. at, in, on, on, below

II.

1. for	6. at	11. across
2. on	7. for	12. during
3. at	8. on	13. out
4. on	9. from	14. on
5. at / by	10. in	15. till / until

III.

1. for	6. from	11. forward
2. of	7. on	12. up
3. about / of	8. at	13. in
4. out	9. On	14. up
5. in	10. out	15. with

1.8. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Способы выражения настоящего времени

I.

1. are you going	6. have read
2. owns	7. have been searching
3. is having	8. have come
4. are being	9. looks
5. haven't seen	10. Do you need, do you feel

II.

1. b	6. b	11. a
2. d	7. c	12. d
3. a	8. a	13. d
4. b	9. d	14. b
5. a	10. a	15. c

III.

1. am working	7. have been typing
2. do we do	8. does it say, warns
3. have studied / have been studying	9. has been
4. drives	10. have you been doing
5. has made	11. am searching, do not see
6. does not believe	12. have you invited

13. are using	20. have been installing
14. has come	21. is, does not feel
15. holds	22. have, is getting
16. have been trying / have tried	23. have been writhing, are writing
17. have put	24. has been killing, have made
18. are you looking, Am I wearing	25. do you recognise, think, have met, do not remember
19. do not like, is bothering	

IV.

1. Are you looking	6. Are you trying	11. know
2. need	7. Do you know	12. give
3. is talking	8. is not	13. lives
4. think	9. works	14. saves
5. are discussing	10. does not work	15. am wasting

V.

1. are you doing	5. is	9. have been
2. have been	6. have found	10. have had
3. are making / have made	7. have been sitting	11. have been
4. have been clearing	8. have been watching	12. have had

VI.

1. have won	5. have been staying	9. have sent
2. have entered	6. are having	10. are spending
3. have been watching	7. have seen	11. are enjoying
4. am thinking	8. has bought	12. want

VII.

1. am writing	6. am spending	11. go	16. have saved
2. appreciate	7. am staying	12. study	17. gets
3. have sent	8. am looking for	13. am writing	18. know
4. am getting on	9. live	14. think	19. have
5. am studying	10. seem	15. costs	20. am learning

VIII.

1. having	5. do	9. get
2. is	6. does	10. gets
3. do	7. go	11. is
4. sitting	8. being	12. has

Способы выражения прошедшего времени

I.

1. did she decide	6. was driving
2. wrote	7. was searching, had left
3. had passed	8. hadn't checked, broke
4. Did you meet	9. arrived, was waiting
5. thought	10. was having, was looking, had grown

II.

1. a	6. a	11. d
2. a	7. a	12. b
3. c	8. c	13. b
4. d	9. d	14. d
5. c	10. c	15. b

III.

1. called	15. drunk, hurried
2. was reading, was looking	16. got, heard, had cancelled
3. did you get, got	17. spoke, realized
4. did not manage	18. returned, told, had phoned, was
5. set up	19. began, lasted, enjoyed
6. lived, moved	20. arrived, had been waiting
7. did not give, was	21. confessed, had made, apologized
8. found, had wasted	22. had been cutting, finished
9. shared, was complaining	23. saw, had stopped, was smoking,
10. had heard, communicated	looked
11. sent, were going	24. arrived, had been walking, had
12. was, had been studying	walked
13. woke, was pouring	25. was lying, had bought, had been
14. paid, had phoned	reading

IV.

1. Have you heard	6. broke	11. did not tell
2. has happened	7. did it happen	12. did not see
3. has had	8. called	13. have not seen
4. was walking	9. was	14. has had
5. fell	10. knew	15. did

V.

1. happened	6. was	11. found	16. ran / was running
2. had decided	7. hurried	12. drove	17. got
3. were waiting	8. rang	13. met	18. were sitting
4. realized	9. were working	14. had	19. saw
5. had forgotten	10. heard	15. had said	20. started

VI.

1. decided	7. had been searching	13. had been living / had lived
2. had been saving	8. were looking for	14. had made
3. had put by	9. asked	15. liked
4. were living / lived	10. were	16. managed
5. insisted	11. looked	17. was
6. wanted	12. saw	

VII.

1. arranged	8. was blowing	15. got out
2. had been looking	9. was not	16. went
3. arrived	10. were travelling	17. was
4. loaded	11. noticed	18. had been loading
5. set off	12. was making	19. had not closed
6. was	13. was driving	20. had fallen out
7. was shining	14. stopped	

VIII.

1. when	6. hated	11. was
2. shining	7. went / walked	12. took
3. was	8. were	13. did
4. was	9. sat	14. When
5. did	10. had	15. was

Способы выражения будущего времени

I.

1. am having	6. is working
2. will get	7. will have moved
3. is	8. leaves, will have
4. Will you come	9. comes back, won't forget
5. will be interviewing	10. am seeing, will recognise

II.

1. a	6. b	11. b
2. c	7. a	12. c
3. b	8. c	13. b
4. d	9. c	14. c
5. c	10. c	15. d

III.

1. will be, gets	5. will be staying
2. am seeing, are going	6. will do
3. will have spent	7. will tell
4. gets	8. will be

9. will be doing
10. are having
11. will replace
12. will be working
13. opens, finishes/will open, will finish
14. learn, will get
15. will be preparing
16. will have been working

17. will not be, do not have
18. will have walked, reach
19. rings, am, will be
20. is going to take part/takes
21. take / have taken, will feel
22. return, will have been travelling
23. am going to change, will help
24. continue, will have lost
25. would crash, (would) cause

IV.

1. will begin
2. will be
3. will answer / will be answering
4. will be answering
5. will be giving

6. will have replied
7. will be
8. will have earned
9. will return / will be returning
10. will have got

V.

1. will have
2. am going
3. am leaving / leave
4. am visiting / am going to visit

5. will be
6. starts
7. get
8. will send

VI.

1. will have taken
2. will have used
3. will rely / will be relying
4. will find / will have found
5. will live / will be living
6. will discover / will have discovered
7. will exist

8. will have increased
9. will be able
10. will have replaced
11. will stay
12. will see / will have seen
13. will be
14. will result / will have resulted

VII.

1. will	6. have
2. is	7. will
3. will	8. having / holding
4. going	9. starts / begins
5. to	10. will

Видовременные формы глагола. Обобщение

I.

1. a	7. b	13. a	19. b	25. d
2. d	8. b	14. a	20. c	26. b
3. a	9. c	15. d	21. a	27. c
4. d	10. a	16. c	22. c	28. b
5. b	11. b	17. a	23. a	29. c
6. a	12. b	18. b	24. b	30. a

II.

1. am thinking	30. have been, am not, have started
2. did you arrive	31. missed, had told
3. is running	32. called, didn't answer, were you doing
4. will be waiting	33. don't get, will have left
5. is coming	34. earned, has spent
6. made, gave	35. am writing, promise, will give
7. speaks, do not understand	36. got, had disappeared
8. are you going to buy	37. will have got, will be ringing
9. are presenting	38. had been, took, had been waiting
10. was breaking	39. was walking, felt, didn't know
11. will have finished	40. am reading, will finish
12. are becoming	41. am dealing / will be dealing, is
13. studied, worked	42. will not make, consult / have consulted
14. will be living / will live	43. came, seemed, enjoyed
15. lost, has been	44. admitted, had hit, hadn't damaged
16. will have become	45. have you seen, has not been, bought
17. did you get	46. broke, ran
18. will pay	47. is, repaired, stopped
19. is, have received	48. am phoning, saw, Have you sold
20. came	49. come, will introduce
21. speak / have spoken	50. was, had been crying, looked, had had
22. are going	
23. had studied / had been studying	
24. will have done	
25. look, do not fit, do not know	
26. shut, will lose / will be losing	
27. had, stayed	
28. will not win	
29. had been testing	

III.

1. a	6. c
2. c	7. d
3. b	8. b
4. d	9. d
5. a	10. b

IV.

1. a	6. a
2. d	7. d
3. c	8. a
4. b	9. c
5. c	10. a

V.

1. b	6. c
2. d	7. b
3. a	8. d
4. d	9. d
5. b	10. a

VI.

1. c	6. c
2. a	7. b
3. d	8. a
4. d	9. d
5. b	10. c

VII.

1. c	6. a	11. a
2. b	7. d	12. d
3. a	8. d	13. a
4. d	9. b	14. c
5. c	10. c	15. b

VIII.

1. will win	11. rang
2. has	12. for over a month
3. says	13. is staying
4. have you walked	14. unless you push
5. I'm always paying	15. takes off
6. had lost	16. I lost
7. we had had	17. I found
8. will sign	18. Will you be using
9. don't you switch	19. had not been waiting
10. I left	20. I did

IX.

1. heard	6. was
2. thought	7. had
3. was	8. knocked
4. called / phoned / rang	9. come / got
5. stopped	10. been

1.9. Страдательный залог

I.

1. was created	6. has been made
2. is used	7. will have been received
3. had been sent	8. be solved
4. was installed	9. won, was killed
5. is served	10. have been given, was announced

II.

1. by	6. by	11. by
2. by	7. by	12. by
3. with	8. by	13. by
4. by	9. by	14. by
5. by	10. with	15. with, by

III.

1. b	6. a	11. a
2. a	7. d	12. a
3. c	8. d	13. b
4. b	9. c	14. d
5. d	10. c	15. d

IV.

1. was constructed	14. are required
2. is located	15. has been delayed / was delayed
3. does ... export	16. is considered
4. was reported	17. have been made
5. are ... accepted	18. was not discovered
6. entered	19. had vanished
7. is paid	20. will be cancelled
8. was told	21. hasn't been fixed
9. will be provided, is finished	22. was announced, had decided
10. built	23. searched, found
11. is being renovated	24. was reported, had reached
12. was believed	25. was dismissed, had been stealing,
13. have spent	was appointed

V.

1. c	6. a
2. d	7. d
3. b	8. c
4. c	9. b
5. a	10. a

VI.

1. b	6. b
2. c	7. c
3. b	8. c
4. a	9. a
5. d	10. a

VII.

1. d	6. b
2. a	7. d
3. d	8. c
4. d	9. c
5. c	10. b

VIII.

1. b	6. b
2. d	7. a
3. a	8. c
4. d	9. c
5. d	10. b

IX.

1. b	6. a
2. d	7. b
3. a	8. c
4. c	9. a
5. d	10. a

X.

1. being	6. was
2. is	7. been
3. by	8. was
4. be	9. by
5. were	10. to

1.10. Согласование времён. Косвенная речь

I.

1. to pay	6. is arriving
2. is	7. he should do
3. not to touch	8. I was taking
4. talking	9. had borrowed
5. had got	10. he was leaving

II.

1. d	6. a	11. a
2. b	7. c	12. b
3. c	8. c	13. d
4. b	9. b	14. c
5. d	10. a	15. d

III.

1. reminded	6. confessed
2. agreed	7. advised
3. invited	8. offered
4. blamed	9. apologized
5. allowed	10. suggested

IV.

1. where they are	6. did not know / have not kept
2. what he does	7. they were going
3. can swim	8. had been born
4. you look	9. if Jane has received
5. there the next year	10. know if

V.

1. Wendy suggested going out to the café for lunch.
2. Andy asked me to tell him the time.
3. I remarked that it wasn't so foggy that day as it had been the day before yesterday / the previous day.
4. James said he had been walking home when he saw the accident.
5. We journalists asked the President of the company when he was planning to set up a subsidiary.
6. The director asked the personnel officer to tell Miss Benson that she had been made redundant.
7. He said that he would let me know if his plans changed.
8. She said she had met Mr. Luis while she was attending Seattle World's Fair.
9. The customs officer asked Mr. Vito if he had anything to declare.
10. They cautioned me not to make a statement before I had consulted the lawyer.

VI.

1. to	6. did	11. said
2. they	7. had	12. wanted / needed
3. if / whether / that	8. was	13. where
4. she	9. would / did	14. would
5. to	10. if / whether	15. next / following / same

1.11. Типы условных предложений

I.

1. had	6. wouldn't feel
2. lose	7. send
3. do	8. had known
4. were	9. wouldn't have missed
5. had attended	10. were

II.

1. even if	6. if
2. if	7. on condition
3. in case	8. Suppose
4. But for	9. in case
5. providing that	10. But for

III.

1. c	6. c	11. b
2. b	7. d	12. c
3. a	8. c	13. a
4. b	9. a	14. a
5. d	10. c	15. d

IV.

1. don't employ, are	13. obtain, will improve
2. had been wearing, would have survived	14. wouldn't make
3. did, would play	15. had been, would have succeeded
4. would not have	16. take, will lose
5. knew	17. had saved, wouldn't be
6. were, wouldn't waste	18. hadn't drunk
7. had told	19. will stop, is
8. hadn't lost, wouldn't have missed	20. would do
9. were	21. were, would persist
10. saw	22. took, would have been advanced
11. will be, is	23. hadn't stolen, wouldn't be
12. hadn't gone, would have signed	24. had come, would have noticed
	25. treated, would be

V.

1. were	6. to leave
2. hadn't heard	7. were going
3. had known	8. to talk
4. were going	9. took
5. had taken	10. got

VI.

1. have	6. leave
2. take	7. got
3. did not go	8. not show
4. be	9. not ring
5. had stayed	10. stopped

VII.

1. were	5. could have won
2. hadn't shouted	6. could
3. had kept	7. were
4. wouldn't have been sent off	8. would leave

VIII.

1. do not practise	6. did not play
2. played	7. would not be
3. would not hear	8. had realized
4. had told	9. would have thrown
5. would not have let	10. will have

IX.

1. will be	7. would be	13. had known
2. had not held up	8. don't build	14. would have moved
3. would have opened	9. will get	15. had done
4. disappear	10. would suffer	16. would be
5. travelled	11. don't get	17. goes
6. had existed	12. will go	18. will not be

X.

1. wouldn't be	6. wouldn't slam
2. would you do	7. didn't have
3. I were	8. I would make
4. wouldn't have left	9. could participate
5. you had added	10. would tell

1.12. Неличные формы глагола

Инфинитив

I.

1. —	6. —	11. to	16. —, to
2. to	7. to	12. —	17. —, to
3. —	8. —	13. To	18. to, to
4. to	9. to	14. to, —	19. to, —, —
5. to	10. —	15. to	20. —, to, to

II.

1. d	6. a	11. a	16. a
2. b	7. c	12. c	17. d
3. b	8. d	13. a	18. b
4. c	9. b	14. a	19. c
5. a	10. d	15. d	20. b

III.

1. —	6. —	11. —
2. to	7. to	12. to
3. to	8. —	13. to
4. to	9. —	14. —
5. to	10. —	15. to

IV.

1. to find	5. to invite
2. to hang	6. come
3. to come	7. to take
4. to be having	8. to have left

V.

1. them go	6. them to come back
2. you to be	7. him feel
3. the keys to be lost	8. us to learn
4. me to arrive	9. her to watch
5. her leave	10. me to believe

VI.

1. Мои родители разрешают мне принимать решения самостоятельно.
2. Мелинда попросила Майка помыть ее машину.
3. Я взял такси, чтобы не опоздать.
4. Вопросы, на которые нужно ответить, находятся на странице 17.
5. Быть или не быть, — вот в чем вопрос.
6. Говорят, что он воспринял это как должное.

7. Я вернулась домой и увидела, что на кухне беспорядок.
8. Кажется, что она читает мои мысли.
9. Это коробка слишком тяжелая, чтобы ее нес один человек.
10. Я не могу делать два дела одновременно.
11. Тяжело, когда к тебе относятся таким образом.
12. Инструкциям на этой упаковке легко следовать.
13. Я хочу, чтобы вы обратили больше внимания на новые правила поступления.
14. Детям небезопасно играть на лестнице.
15. Этот выпускник слишком плохо подготовлен для того, чтобы принять его в университет.
16. Найти дом Харриет оказалось сложнее, чем мы ожидали.
17. Кажется, что она не очень хорошо ладит со своими одноклассниками.
18. Мы ожидаем, что проходной балл увеличится как минимум на 20 баллов.
19. Тина будет здесь в 18.00. Её начальник разрешил ей уйти с работы пораньше.
20. Оказалось, что человек, с которым я говорил, не знает ничего о продукции компании.

VII.

1. to be understood	8. to see	15. than not be
2. not to tell	9. Nina clean up	16. children to go
3. seem	10. —	17. to do
4. —	11. to have been injured	18. to visit
5. for you	12. not to shake	19. —
6. are likely	13. —	20. to be revising
7. don't have to	14. wouldn't let her	

Причастия

I.

1. falling	11. annoying
2. forbidden	12. embarrassed
3. terrifying	13. horrified
4. impressed	14. fascinating
5. disgusting	15. amazing
6. boring	16. disappointed
7. intrigued	17. encouraging
8. launched	18. tiring, exhausted
9. confusing	19. interesting, interested
10. frustrated	20. surprising, astonished

II.

1. worried	6. exciting
2. surprised	7. disappointed
3. bored	8. pleased
4. stimulating	9. satisfying
5. rewarding	10. depressed

III.

1. b	6. d	11. c	16. c
2. a	7. c	12. a	17. c
3. b	8. a	13. d	18. d
4. a	9. d	14. a	19. a
5. c	10. b	15. b	20. b

IV.

1. not wearing	8. shouting	15. opened, consumed
2. singing	9. knock	16. to get, repaired
3. to let	10. Being	17. hear, ringing
4. Knowing	11. left	18. Not knowing,
5. cut	12. Done, (to) strengthen	to make, understood
6. crying	13. Taken, improve	19. sitting, covered
7. building	14. hoping, arrive	20. to stand, waiting,
		to open

V.

1. Нам нужно отремонтировать копировальный аппарат.
2. Хотя Пол чувствовал себя уставшим, он не хотел идти спать.
3. Когда работа была закончена, все ушли.
4. Он жил один, забытый всеми.
5. Так как участникам больше нечего было сказать, собрание было закрыто.
6. Меня раздражало то, как она со мной разговаривала.
7. После того, как взошло солнце, они продолжили свой путь.
8. Спасатели всё ещё работают в руинах разрушенного отеля.
9. Потратив все деньги, Даниэль не смог позволить себе новую куртку.
10. Соединённые Штаты Америки богаты минеральными ресурсами, самыми важными из которых являются железо, уголь и нефть.
11. У меня украли кошелек в супермаркете.
12. Он смог сделать так, что DVD-плеер снова заработал.
13. Если сок будет храниться в холодильнике, он не испортится в течение нескольких дней.
14. Моя сестра хочет проколоть себе уши.
15. Мы заметили, как какой-то мужчина пытался открывать двери всех машин, припаркованных на улице.

VI.

1. chasing	11. to keep
2. —	12. —
3. who fell off	13. having spent
4. hurting	14. selected
5. being bitten	15. —
6. regarding	16. investing
7. —	17. confusing
8. pages photocopied	18. Although covered
9. a growing number	19. applied
10. which fell	20. —

Герундий

I.

1. discussing	11. leaving
2. being signed	12. being called
3. giving	13. learning
4. being interrupted	14. having slept
5. reading	15. being followed
6. coming	16. winning
7. being asked	17. having lied
8. correcting	18. receiving
9. concluding	19. having been ignored
10. having been invited	20. washing

II.

1. to get	8. to be	15. to give
2. talking	9. to hearing	16. taking
3. giving	10. to inform	17. to be
4. to think	11. travelling	18. waiting, to change
5. to disturb	12. to express	19. downloading, to open
6. saying	13. buying	20. going, go and try
7. cooking	14. to play	

III.

1. working	8. to comprehend	15. receiving, to thank
2. taking	9. to turn	16. to describe
3. to run	10. of having	17. for spoiling, to hear
4. to miss	11. talking, to tell	18. to let, to give
5. having	12. avoiding, answering	19. to make, to show
6. losing	13. to turn, turning	20. to get, resigning
7. postponing	14. to light, pouring	

IV.

1. showing	7. to tell
2. running	8. to disappoint
3. to make	9. show
4. spending	10. phoning
5. watching	11. to explain
6. to work	12. going

V.

1. eating	6. getting
2. trying	7. changing
3. walking	8. missing
4. ringing	9. having
5. waiting	10. discussing

VI.

1. to understand	8. noticing	15. to make
2. —	9. —	16. smoking and drinking
3. to ask	10. no use his	17. revising
4. eating snacks	11. neighbours watering	18. locking
5. —	12. being approved	19. —
6. taking	13. no denying	20. in working
7. to finish	14. —	

Неличные формы глагола: обобщение

I.

1. to working	18. to enter
2. to make	19. to be delivered
3. running	20. confusing
4. to get	21. wait
5. discussing	22. to interpret
6. to come	23. to see
7. sent	24. holding
8. travelling	25. being employed
9. empty	26. to be installed
10. to be offered	27. Having analyzed
11. to do	28. waiting
12. disappointed	29. to have been misplaced
13. making	30. to do
14. to solve	31. to impress
15. hurry	32. embarrassing
16. to enter	33. stuck
17. to think, making	34. to test

35. to perform, leave
 36. to drive, crashing
 37. going, to buy
 38. cross, disappear
 39. finished, working
 40. to impress, sparkling
 41. to pass, studying
 42. to put
 43. complaining
 44. encourage, to smoke
 45. meeting, remember
 46. to persuade, to listen
 47. seeing, discussing

48. to sign, admitting
 49. to fall
 50. to create, meeting
 51. to inform, to supply
 52. Being, to have
 53. to change, to do
 54. not risk, being caught
 55. to practise, throwing
 56. spend, paying
 57. to decide, to work, graduating
 58. to avoid, driving
 59. to make, show, to use
 60. carrying, filling, keeping

II.

1. Studying	6. (to) retain	11. listening	16. to forget
2. trying	7. to learn	12. to use	17. to remember
3. to remember	8. reading	13. repeating	18. going
4. (to) make	9. writing	14. to review	19. to memorize
5. Using	10. speaking	15. to go over	20. to trust

III.

1. being	6. reaching	11. selling	16. respect
2. succeed	7. running	12. to follow	17. persuade
3. to earn	8. dreaming	13. to be	18. to do
4. to get	9. to happen	14. to do	19. buying
5. making	10. ordering	15. make	20. order

IV.

1. to remove	5. to risk	9. taking	13. thinking
2. to take	6. buying	10. to copy	14. behaving
3. hearing	7. returning	11. being	15. to train
4. to return	8. to accept	12. to bring	16. to deal

V.

1. going to have	6. dislike sitting
2. decide to spend	7. mind touring
3. enjoy lying	8. promised to go
4. manage to get	9. face driving
5. wait to leave	10. afford to spend

VI.

1. leave	6. have / need / ought
2. wait	7. not
3. to	8. help / stop
4. seeing / meeting	9. to
5. would	10. on

1.13. Модальные глаголы

I.

1. May, may	6. may not
2. were able to	7. could
3. may	8. managed to
4. can	9. have made
5. could	10. have lost

II.

1. a	6. d	11. d	16. a
2. d	7. b	12. a	17. c
3. b	8. d	13. b	18. b
4. b	9. a	14. a	19. c
5. b	10. c	15. d	20. d

III.

1. must	5. can't
2. can't	6. ought
3. must	7. might
4. might	8. must

IV.

1. shall	5. would
2. shall	6. will
3. shall	7. would
4. could	

V.

1. Can	11. will be able	21. may
2. must	12. can	22. could, can
3. (will) have	13. need	23. must
4. may	14. must	24. will have
5. was able	15. can	25. might
6. (will) have	16. might, might	26. ought
7. was	17. Will / Would	27. may
8. Shall / May	18. must	28. can
9. should	19. was	29. was
10. could	20. need	30. were able, didn't need / didn't have

VI.

1. couldn't	6. could	11. may, may	16. didn't have to / needn't
2. shouldn't	7. must	12. had to	17. can't / couldn't
3. may	8. is to	13. must	18. mustn't, must
4. can / shall	9. can	14. could	19. had to
5. might	10. might	15. must	20. must

VII.

1. wasn't allowed	6. Could / Will you fill
2. should I apply	7. Did people have to bring
3. won't be able	8. must
4. Would you like	9. Shall I
5. needn't have watered	10. can't park / aren't allowed to park

VIII.

1. must	6. can
2. have / need	7. allowed
3. may / might / could	8. should / must
4. can / must	9. should / must
5. has	10. able

1.14. Структура предложения

I.

1. Could you turn on the light, please?
2. Jill prefers staying at home at the weekend.
3. Where did you get this dress from?
4. I have given him my phone number recently.
5. Do you still want to go there alone?
6. Have you any idea what she is doing now?
7. I'd like to know if we have any time left.
8. Why haven't you told me you are leaving for London?
9. I do not think anyone is in the office at the moment.
10. It was a good idea to ask him the way to the theatre.

II.

1. isn't it	6. shall we	11. aren't you	16. do they
2. does he	7. will you	12. did he	17. don't you
3. is there	8. has it	13. didn't they	18. do they
4. doesn't she	9. don't you	14. does he	19. aren't I
5. do you	10. didn't they	15. isn't there	20. did they

III.

1. Is it?	6. Aren't they?	11. Is he?	16. Did you?
2. Did he?	7. Has she?	12. Aren't they?	17. Is it?
3. Doesn't she?	8. Isn't it?	13. Isn't there?	18. Would you?
4. Are you?	9. Do you?	14. Had you?	19. Has she?
5. Isn't there?	10. Hasn't it?	15. Was it?	20. Aren't you?

IV.

1. did you, won't it
2. could you, isn't it
3. Are they, wouldn't you
4. hasn't it, have we, won't it
5. shall we, is there, shall we

V.

1. she never does	6. Neither / Nor have I.
2. How you get	7. a number 35 bus from this stop
3. did you obtain	8. always has to hurry
4. There are no	9. Yes, I would.
5. doesn't it	10. why I had

VI.

1. Shall	6. Have / Haven't	11. do
2. Who	7. so	12. Neither / Nor
3. don't	8. are	13. does
4. not	9. they	14. Let's
5. has	10. Which	15. we

1.15. Словообразование

Имена существительные

I.

1. admission	6. reservation	11. pursuit	16. determination
2. requirements	7. complaints	12. curiosity	17. prescription
3. Poverty	8. preference	13. summary	18. failure
4. carelessness	9. arrival	14. consideration	19. fluency
5. simplicity	10. abilities	15. ignorance	20. variety

II.

1. inconveniences	6. disagreement
2. misunderstanding	7. impatience
3. discount	8. disadvantage
4. misfortune	9. inaccuracy
5. imbalance	10. unemployment

Имена прилагательные

I.

1. talkative	6. spacious	11. faithful	16. advisable
2. exceptional	7. economical	12. accessible	17. disastrous
3. grateful	8. accused	13. persistent	18. harmless
4. excited	9. achievable	14. luxurious	19. sensible
5. valuable	10. courageous	15. necessary	20. numerous

II.

1. unbearable	6. impractical
2. misleading	7. misinformed
3. uninterested	8. unfavourable
4. indifferent	9. inexperienced
5. unforgettable	10. unproductive

Глаголы

I.

1. distinguish	6. memorise	11. falsifying	16. enriched
2. encouraged	7. strengthened	12. broaden	17. lighten
3. clarify	8. beautify	13. undergone	18. modernise
4. enlighten	9. widening	14. sympathise	19. endanger
5. succeeded	10. threatened	15. stimulate	20. underestimated

II.

1. disobeys	6. unloaded
2. unlocked	7. defrost
3. disbelieves	8. misinterpreted
4. misbehave	9. disconnected
5. dislike	10. discouraged

Словообразование. Обобщение

I.

advertisement, requirements, improvement, qualifications, attendance

II.

comfortable, pleasant, friendly, helpful, local

III.

ashamed, terrify, anxious, unfortunately, overcome

IV.

horrible, icy, careful, indoors, quickly

V.

responsible, construction, width, height, disagreement

VI.

pressure, guidance, tendency, inefficient, revision, communication

VII.

politician, shyness, sympathized, difference, strengthen, personal

VIII.

popularity, Scientists, energetic, relaxation, addictive, simply

IX.

interpretation, commitment, privacy, Recognition, criticism, creative

X.

majority, uninvited, preventive, advisable, intruder, typical, security, watchful

1.16. Словоупотребление

Имена существительные

I.

1. loss	6. signature
2. advice	7. campaign
3. shadow	8. weather
4. practice	9. channels
5. language	10. principle

II.

1. c	11. b	21. d	31. b	41. a	51. b
2. a	12. c	22. c	32. d	42. b	52. a
3. a	13. c	23. d	33. b	43. d	53. c
4. b	14. a	24. a	34. d	44. c	54. d
5. c	15. b	25. a	35. b	45. a	55. a
6. c	16. a	26. b	36. d	46. d	56. a
7. a	17. b	27. c	37. b	47. a	57. a
8. a	18. b	28. d	38. a	48. a	58. c
9. d	19. b	29. b	39. d	49. c	59. b
10. a	20. c	30. c	40. b	50. b	60. c

Имена прилагательные и наречия

I.

1. high	6. fit
2. economical	7. careless
3. at least	8. except
4. cooking	9. mean
5. Altogether	10. alternately

II.

1. d	11. b	21. d
2. a	12. c	22. b
3. d	13. a	23. b
4. c	14. b	24. b
5. d	15. c	25. a
6. a	16. d	26. d
7. c	17. d	27. b
8. b	18. c	28. a
9. c	19. a	29. d
10. a	20. c	30. c

Глаголы

I.

1. delayed	6. help
2. earn	7. made
3. book	8. lend
4. fell	9. afford
5. landed	10. let

II.

1. b	11. b	21. c	31. a	41. a	51. d
2. a	12. d	22. b	32. c	42. a	52. a
3. d	13. a	23. d	33. a	43. a	53. c
4. a	14. d	24. c	34. c	44. c	54. d
5. d	15. b	25. b	35. c	45. c	55. b
6. c	16. d	26. b	36. b	46. c	56. b
7. d	17. b	27. a	37. a	47. a	57. a
8. b	18. c	28. c	38. a	48. d	58. d
9. c	19. a	29. a	39. c	49. b	59. c
10. c	20. d	30. d	40. d	50. c	60. c

Словоупотребление. Обобщение

I.

1-d, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a

II.

1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-c

III.

1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a

IV.

1. a	6. c
2. c	7. a
3. d	8. d
4. c	9. b
5. d	10. c

V.

1. c	6. c
2. b	7. b
3. a	8. d
4. d	9. d
5. b	10. c

VI.

1. b	6. b
2. a	7. a
3. d	8. b
4. a	9. d
5. d	10. a

VII.

1. c	6. b
2. d	7. c
3. c	8. b
4. a	9. a
5. d	10. d

VIII.

1. b	6. c
2. d	7. b
3. c	8. a
4. a	9. d
5. b	10. d

IX.

1. c	6. c
2. d	7. b
3. b	8. c
4. a	9. a
5. b	10. c

X.

1. b	6. a
2. a	7. c
3. a	8. b
4. d	9. a
5. d	10. d

1.17. Нахождение ошибки

I.

1. 2	6. 3	11. 2	16. 3	21. 2
2. 1	7. 2	12. 1	17. 2	22. 3
3. 2	8. 3	13. 2	18. 3	23. 3
4. 4	9. 3	14. 2	19. 3	24. 4
5. 3	10. 2	15. 1	20. 2	25. 3

II.

1. 3	6. 2	11. 3	16. 4	21. 1
2. 2	7. 3	12. 1	17. 2	22. 3
3. 2	8. 1	13. 2	18. 4	23. 3
4. 3	9. 3	14. 1	19. 3	24. 3
5. 1	10. 4	15. 1	20. 1	25. 3

III.

1. 1	6. 3	11. 3	16. 4	21. 3
2. 3	7. 4	12. 4	17. 3	22. 2
3. 1	8. 1	13. 1	18. 3	23. 3
4. 2	9. 1	14. 4	19. 2	24. 2
5. 3	10. 4	15. 3	20. 3	25. 3

IV.

1. 3	6. 2	11. 1	16. 2	21. 3
2. 2	7. 4	12. 4	17. 1	22. 2
3. 1	8. 2	13. 2	18. 4	23. 4
4. 4	9. 3	14. 2	19. 2	24. 1
5. 4	10. 3	15. 1	20. 2	25. 2

1.18. Нахождение лишних слов

I.

1. for	6. if	11. not
2. does	7. there	12. on
3. it	8. will	13. to
4. as	9. what	14. it
5. of	10. most	15. to

II.

1. in, is	6. the, have	11. to, being
2. there, it	7. of, in	12. To, it
3. the, of	8. are, a	13. a, which
4. more, it	9. a, to	14. years, one
5. with, of	10. to, from	15. have, will

III.

1. to, for, in, on	6. it, was, a, of	11. on, in, of, more
2. of, the, it, in	7. it, the, of, so	12. than, for, The, who
3. of, was, of, it	8. one, it, of, more	13. in, a, of, it
4. to, for, had, the	9. will, why, more, was	14. what, themselves,
5. more, as, a, which	10. who, it, of, one	who, in
		15. so, than, of, had

2. КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ

2.1. Коммуникативная компетенция и речевой этикет

I.

1. a	11. b	21. c
2. d	12. c	22. a
3. b	13. c	23. a
4. b	14. b	24. b
5. c	15. d	25. a
6. d	16. b	26. c
7. c	17. a	27. d
8. c	18. b	28. b
9. a	19. a	29. c
10. d	20. b	30. b

II.

1. d	11. b	21. c
2. c	12. b	22. b
3. a	13. a	23. b
4. a	14. b	24. c
5. c	15. c	25. c
6. d	16. c	26. b
7. b	17. d	27. d
8. c	18. a	28. b
9. d	19. b	29. a
10. b	20. b	30. d

2.2. Межкультурная компетенция

I.

1. a	11. c	21. b	31. a	41. b	51. d
2. b	12. c	22. b	32. b	42. b	52. d
3. c	13. a	23. c	33. a	43. a	53. c
4. a	14. c	24. a	34. c	44. d	54. d
5. b	15. d	25. c	35. b	45. c	55. b
6. c	16. d	26. d	36. d	46. a	56. c
7. d	17. a	27. c	37. a	47. d	57. a
8. b	18. c	28. d	38. a	48. b	58. b
9. a	19. a	29. c	39. b	49. b	59. c
10. d	20. d	30. c	40. a	50. b	60. d

II.

1. c	11. c	21. c	31. d	41. d
2. d	12. b	22. b	32. a	42. c
3. a	13. a	23. d	33. c	43. b
4. c	14. c	24. d	34. c	44. b
5. a	15. a	25. b	35. c	45. a
6. b	16. d	26. c	36. a	46. c
7. b	17. c	27. a	37. d	47. b
8. c	18. a	28. c	38. a	48. b
9. c	19. a	29. b	39. d	49. a
10. d	20. c	30. c	40. c	50. b

III.

1. c	11. b	21. a	31. b
2. c	12. d	22. c	32. a
3. d	13. a	23. a	33. a
4. a	14. d	24. c	34. b
5. d	15. c	25. d	35. d
6. d	16. a	26. d	36. a
7. b	17. b	27. a	37. d
8. a	18. a	28. b	38. c
9. b	19. b	29. a	39. a
10. a	20. a	30. c	40. d

3. ЧТЕНИЕ

Просмотровое чтение

I.

1-e, 2-d, 3-f, 4-b, 5-g, 6-a

II.

1-d, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-e

III.

1-b, 2-e, 3-c, 4-f, 5-a, 6-g

IV.

1-e, 2-f, 3-b, 4-g, 5-c, 6-a

V.

1-b, 2-c, 3-e, 4-g, 5-d, 6-f

Поисковое чтение

Часть 1

I.

1-b, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a

II.

1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

III.

1-b, 2-f, 3-c, 4-e, 5-a

IV.

1-e, 2-a, 3-c, 4-лишний, 5-d

V.

1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-f, 7-лишний

Часть 2

I.

1. false	4. true
2. false	5. true
3. false	6. true

II.

1. false	4. false
2. true	5. false
3. true	6. true

III.

1. false	4. false
2. false	5. true
3. false	6. true

IV.

1. true	4. true
2. true	5. false
3. false	6. false

V.

1. false	4. true
2. true	5. false
3. true	6. false

Ознакомительное чтение

I.

1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b

II.

1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-c, 5-a, 6-b

III.

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-c, 5-d, 6-b

IV.

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b

V.

1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-a

Изучающее чтение

I.

1-c, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-a, 7-a

II.

1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c, 6-c, 7-a, 8-c, 9-a

III.

1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-c, 10-b

IV.

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-c, 5-d, 6-b, 7-c, 8-a, 9-b, 10-b

V.

1-c, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-d, 7-a, 8-a, 9-d, 10-c

4. ИТОГОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

Тест 1

1. b	16. a	31. b	46. b	61. energetic
2. d	17. c	32. d	47. a	62. there
3. a	18. b	33. c	48. a	63. fewer
4. b	19. b	34. b	49. c	64. if
5. c	20. c	35. c	50. a	65. do
6. b	21. a	36. a	51. b	66. to, which
7. a	22. b	37. d	52. c	67. more, it
8. d	23. a	38. d	53. a	68. Neither
9. a	24. c	39. b	54. d	69. else
10. b	25. d	40. a	55. a	70. is it
11. a	26. b	41. b	56. d	
12. c	27. a	42. d	57. b	
13. a	28. b	43. c	58. extremely	
14. d	29. a	44. d	59. historians	
15. a	30. c	45. c	60. significant	

Тест 2

1. a	16. a	31. a	46. b	61. broadly
2. d	17. d	32. c	47. c	62. same
3. b	18. c	33. c	48. c	63. course
4. a	19. b	34. b	49. a	64. than
5. c	20. a	35. c	50. c	65. there
6. b	21. b	36. d	51. b	66. it, so
7. a	22. c	37. b	52. c	67. more, which
8. b	23. c	38. a	53. d	68. less
9. c	24. d	39. d	54. a	69. take
10. d	25. a	40. a	55. c	70. was there
11. d	26. b	41. d	56. b	
12. d	27. c	42. d	57. a	
13. a	28. a	43. b	58. politician	
14. c	29. a	44. a	59. sympathized	
15. b	30. d	45. b	60. strengthen	

Тест 3

1. d	16. c	31. d	46. c	61. solution
2. b	17. d	32. c	47. b	62. such
3. b	18. b	33. d	48. c	63. well
4. a	19. a	34. c	49. b	64. make
5. d	20. d	35. a	50. b	65. as
6. c	21. c	36. b	51. a	66. to, have
7. b	22. b	37. d	52. d	67. did, such
8. c	23. d	38. a	53. c	68. There was
9. a	24. a	39. b	54. a	69. Fewer
10. d	25. b	40. c	55. b	70. have they
11. d	26. c	41. a	56. a	
12. c	27. b	42. d	57. d	
13. a	28. d	43. c	58. various	
14. c	29. c	44. a	59. encourage	
15. c	30. b	45. d	60. increasingly	

Тест 4

1. c	16. b	31. c	46. c	61. personality
2. a	17. c	32. d	47. a	62. best
3. b	18. a	33. c	48. c	63. There
4. d	19. a	34. a	49. b	64. one
5. d	20. b	35. d	50. c	65. be
6. c	21. b	36. b	51. a	66. on, enough
7. b	22. c	37. b	52. b	67. there, more
8. a	23. d	38. a	53. a	68. another
9. c	24. a	39. c	54. d	69. either
10. a	25. c	40. d	55. c	70. is it
11. c	26. d	41. c	56. d	
12. d	27. d	42. b	57. c	
13. a	28. c	43. a	58. nervous	
14. d	29. d	44. b	59. description	
15. b	30. c	45. a	60. decisions	

Тест 5

1. b	16. a	31. d	46. a	61. enthusiastic
2. b	17. c	32. c	47. b	62. both
3. c	18. c	33. a	48. c	63. what
4. d	19. b	34. a	49. a	64. themselves
5. b	20. d	35. a	50. b	65. than
6. a	21. c	36. d	51. c	66. been, more
7. a	22. a	37. a	52. a	67. no, so
8. c	23. b	38. b	53. b	68. there was
9. d	24. d	39. c	54. d	69. the other
10. b	25. b	40. d	55. d	70. do they
11. c	26. b	41. d	56. c	
12. b	27. a	42. a	57. b	
13. d	28. b	43. c	58. essential	
14. a	29. b	44. c	59. necessity	
15. c	30. b	45. b	60. related	

ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Баллы	Процент правильно выполненных заданий
10	96–100 %
9	91–95 %
8	81–90 %
7	71–80 %
6	61–70 %
5	51–60 %
4	41–50 %
3	31–40 %
2	21–30 %
1	11–20 %
0	0–10 %

ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
arise	arose	arisen	возникать; подниматься
awake	awoke	awoken	будить; просыпаться
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	borne / born	нести; рождать
beat	beat	beaten	бить; побеждать
become	became	become	становиться; случаться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
bend	bent	bent	сгибать(ся)
bet	bet	bet	держат пари
bid	bid	bid	предлагать цену
bind	bound	bound	связывать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать(ся)
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать(ся)
breed	bred	bred	разводить
bring	brought	brought	приносить
broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	транслировать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	гореть; жечь
burst	burst	burst	взорваться; разра- зиться
buy	bought	bought	покупать
cast	cast	cast	бросать
catch	caught	caught	поймать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cling	clung	clung	цепляться
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
cost	costed	costed	оценивать
creep	crept	crept	ползать
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	заниматься
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	мечтать; видеть сон
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ездить; водить
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	жить; останавливаться
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
fit	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	быть впору; устанавливать
flee	fled	fled	убегать
fling	flung	flung	бросать(ся)
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forecast	forecast / forecasted	forecast / forecasted	предсказывать
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
forgo	forwent	forgone	отказываться,
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
get	got	got / gotten (AmE)	получать
give	gave	given	давать

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
go	went	gone	идти; ехать
grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти; становиться
hang	hung	hung	висеть; вешать
hang	hanged	hanged	вешать (казнить)
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударить(ся)
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
keep	kept	kept	хранить
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	стоять на коленях
knit	knit	knit	соединять(ся)
knit	knitted	knitted	вязать
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	наклонять(ся)
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	прыгать
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	учить(ся); узнать
leave	left	left	оставлять; покидать
lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lie	lied	lied	лгать
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	зажигать; освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять; проигрывать
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	значить; иметь в виду
meet	met	met	встречать
mishear	misheard	misheard	ослышаться

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	положить не на место
mislead	misled	misled	вводить в заблуждение
mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
misunder- stand	misunder- stood	misunderstood	неправильно понять
mow	mowed	mowed / mown	косить
outdo	outdid	outdone	превзойти
outrun	outran	outrun	опережать
overcome	overcame	overcome	преодолеть
overdo	overdid	overdone	перестараться
overhear	overheard	overheard	подслушивать
oversee	oversaw	overseen	наблюдать
overtake	overtook	overtaken	догонять; обгонять
pay	paid	paid	платить
prove	proved	proved, proven	доказывать
put	put	put	класть
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	покидать
raise	raised	raised	поднимать
read	read	read	читать
rid	rid	rid	избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	ехать
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
run	ran	run	бежать
saw	sawed	sawn	пилить
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewed / sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти(сь)

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
shed	shed	shed	проливать
shine	shone	shone	светить
shine	shined	shined	придавать блеск
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown / showed	показывать
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk	сжимать(ся)
shut	shut	shut	закрывать(ся)
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank / sunk	sunk	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	убивать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
sling	slung	slung	подвешивать
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	нюхать; пахнуть
sow	sowed	sowed / sown	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded	спешить
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	произносить по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	проливать(ся)
spin	spun	spun	прясть
spit	spat / spit	spat / spit	плевать(ся); прокалывать
split	split	split	раскалывать(ся)
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	портить(ся)
spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся)
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	возникать; прыгать
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
stick	stuck	stuck	приклеивать(ся)
sting	stung	stung	жалить
stink	stank / stunk	stunk	вонять
stride	strode	stridden	шагать
strike	struck	struck	ударять(ся)
string	strung	strung	завязывать
strive	strove / strived	striven / strived	стремиться
swear	swore	sworn	клясться; ругаться
sweep	swept	swept	мести
swell	swelled	swollen / swelled	раздуваться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
swing	swung	swung	колебаться
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать
tear	tore	torn	рвать(ся)
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
thrive	throve / thrived	thriven / thrived	преуспевать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкать(ся)
tread	trod	trod / trodden	шагать
undergo	underwent	undergone	подвергаться; испытывать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринимать
undo	undid	undone	расстёгивать
uphold	upheld	upheld	поддерживать
upset	upset	upset	расстраивать
wake	woke	woken	будить; просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	женить(ся)
weep	wept	wept	плакать
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	мочить

I форма	II форма	III форма	Значение
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	крутить
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	забирать
withhold	withheld	withheld	отказывать
withstand	withstood	withstood	выдерживать
wring	wrung	wrung	выкручивать
write	wrote	written	писать

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