

Т. В. Митрошкина

ПОЛНЫЙ КУРС ПОДГОТОВКИ

К ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОМУ
ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ
И ЭКЗАМЕНУ



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



ТетраСистемс

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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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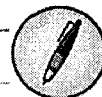
Введение

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

Пособие 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, поискового, 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 диагностический тест, который дает абитуриентам возможность определить свой индивидуальный уровень владения английским языком и выявить те разделы, которые требуют наиболее тщательной отработки.

В каждом разделе упражнения 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.

В качестве приложения издание содержит шкалу оценивания тестовых заданий и таблицу неправильных глаголов.

► Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Fortunately the ... as bad as we expected.
a. news weren't c. new weren't
b. new wasn't d. news wasn't
2. ... cars were broken.
a. Jack and Ted's c. Jack's and Ted's
b. Jack's and Ted d. Jack and Ted
3. Nancy has got ... leave.
a. a 2-month's c. 2-months
b. a 2 month's d. 2 months'
4. ... president is elected every 4 years.
a. The c. An
b. A d. —
5. ... two missing explorers were found safe and sound.
a. The c. An
b. A d. —
6. ... Venezuela is in ... South America.
a. —, the c. —, —
b. The, the d. The, —
7. Susie worked ... and managed to complete the task on time.
a. herself c. on herself
b. by herself d. by her own
8. "Have you got much work?" "Quite"
a. a lot c. few
b. a lot of d. much
9. There is nobody for ... we feel greater respect than for Mr. Mills.
a. who c. which
b. whom d. that

10. My brother is 2 years ... than me.
 - a. older
 - b. elder
 - c. oldest
 - d. old
11. I feel much ... now, thank you.
 - a. more better
 - b. good
 - c. more good
 - d. better
12. Everyone seemed very ... because of the strike.
 - 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. We are open every day ... Sunday.
 - a. except
 - b. beside
 - c. besides
 - d. but
17. I should prepare my home task'... the time the lesson begins.
 - a. on
 - b. at
 - c. by
 - d. in
18. When you come to another town you have to stay ... a hotel.
 - a. in
 - b. on
 - c. by
 - d. at
19. This shop is ... the post-office and the school.
 - a. behind
 - b. in front of
 - c. among
 - d. between
20. ... my surprise, he became an important politician years later.
 - a. At
 - b. To
 - c. In
 - d. By
21. I suggested that we should go on holiday and she agreed ... it at once.
 - a. to
 - b. on
 - c. with
 - d. about

22. I'll never forgive you ... what you said to me last night.
 - a. of
 - b. -
 - c. because
 - d. for
23. Ben started renovating the flat two weeks ago. ~ Yes, and he ... it.
 - a. is still renovating
 - b. still renovates
 - c. has yet renovated
 - d. 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. Jane left her job at the bank. She ... her boss.
 - a. doesn't like
 - b. didn't like
 - c. hadn't liked
 - d. hasn't liked
27. Mr. Harris ... in the same place for 30 years and he is not planning to retire yet.
 - a. is working
 - b. worked
 - c. has worked
 - d. works
28. I can't see you on Thursday afternoon. I ... our Birmingham branch.
 - a. visit
 - b. am visiting
 - c. will visit
 - d. is going to visit
29. If you ... there first, keep a seat for me.
 - a. will get
 - b. got
 - c. are getting
 - d. get
30. Alice ... a prize for her essay.
 - a. has awarded
 - b. has been awarded
 - c. is awarded
 - d. awarded
31. Tony asked me if ... to play golf with him that afternoon.
 - a. I wanted
 - b. I want
 - c. did I want
 - d. do I want
32. If you had listened more attentively, you ... everything at yesterday's lecture.
 - a. would have understood
 - b. understood
 - c. would understand
 - d. had understood

► **Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:**

50. Are you doing anything this weekend?

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

► **Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:**

51. Nor have I.

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

► **Прочитайте вопрос. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

52. What part is called the 'City of London'?

- a. The industrial
- b. The richest
- c. The financial
- d. The central

► **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.

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

► **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

58. argumentative (§1)
- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| a. noisy | b. disputatious | c. helpful |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
59. dash (§2)
- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| a. rush | b. creep | c. throw |
|---------|----------|----------|

► **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

60. I turned to see the boy standing behind me. (§4)
- Я повернула, чтобы увидеть мальчика, стоящего за мной.
 - Я обернулась и увидела мальчика, стоящего позади меня.
 - Я повернулась, глядя на мальчика, который стоял сзади.

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

Google Inc. is an American public corporation, earning revenue from advertising related to its Internet search, e-mail, online mapping, office productivity, social networking, and video sharing services as well as selling advertising-free versions of the same technologies. (61) _____. As of March 31, 2009, the company had 20,164 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. (62) _____. They formally founded their company, Google, Inc., on September 7, 1998 at a friend's garage in Menlo Park, California.

(63) _____. 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, is "Don't be evil".

Since Google became a publicly traded company on August 19, 2004, its stock market capitalization has risen greatly. (64) _____.

At its peak in early 2004, Google handled upwards of 80 percent of all search requests on the World Wide Web through its own web site and clients like Yahoo!, AOL and CNN. (65) _____. Nevertheless, Google maintains its leadership position in the search industry by continually innovating its search capabilities.

(66) _____. As further evidence of Google's popularity, the word 'Google' has entered North American slang as a verb meaning, 'to perform a web search (using Google's search engine)'.

► **Заполните пропуски 61 – 63 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a – d). 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, former CEO of Novell, took over as Google CEO when co-founder Larry Page stepped down.

► **Заполните пропуски 64 – 66 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a – d). Один фрагмент является лишним.**

- a. The company has been identified multiple times as Fortune Magazine's #1 Best Place to Work, and as the most powerful brand in the world.
- b. On June 7, 2005, Google was valued at \$80 billion, making it the world's biggest media company by stock market value.
- c. Criticism of Google includes concerns regarding the privacy of personal information, copyright, and censorship.
- d. Google's share fell in February 2004 when Yahoo! dropped Google's search technology in order to deliver independent results.

► **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов:**

Since ancient (67) ... , people have practiced the art of physiognomy, reading character (68) ... physical features. The ancient Greeks compared the human face to various animals and (69) ... , such (70) ... the eagle and the horse. They believed people shared certain character traits with the animals they resembled. A person with a horse-like face was thought to be loyal, brave and stern. A person with an eagle-like (71) ... was believed to be bold and courageous.

Прочитайте текст, переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

Physiognomists (72) (*изучают*) ... such features as the shape of the head, the (73) (*длина*) ... and thickness of the nose, mouth, eyes, and chin. They believe that round-faced people are (74) (*уверенный в себе*) Prominent cheekbones show strength of character while a pointed nose reveals (75) (*любопытность*)

Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:

DECIDE, REST, ART, DREAM, PRIDE

Heavy, arched eyebrows belong to a (76) ... individual while thin, arched eyebrows signal a (77) ... and active personality. Almond shaped eyes reveal an (78) ... nature. Round, soft eyes belong to (79) Down-turned lips reveal a (80) ... character while a long, pointed chin indicates someone who likes to give orders.



1. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Имена существительные делятся на:

- ✓ собственные (*Minsk, Adam Smith*) и нарицательные (*a cause, a model*);
- ✓ конкретные (*a product*) и абстрактные (*decision*);
- ✓ одушевленные (*a person*) и неодушевленные (*a purpose*);
- ✓ исчисляемые (*a society*) и неисчисляемые (*education*). Исчисляемые существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное (*service – services*);
- ✓ простые (*a problem*), производные (*employment*) и составные (*workforce*).

● ЧИСЛО ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Имена существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное.

При образовании множественного числа существительных соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *dream – dreams, month – months*;
2. *income – incomes, people – peoples* (народы);
3. *-s, -ss, -z, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch + es: tax – taxes, quiz – quizzes*

Особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных

существительные, заканчивающиеся на -y	<i>day – days, party – parties</i> но: <i>Kennedy – Kennedys, February – Februarys, stand-bys, lay-bys</i>
существительные, заканчивающиеся на -o	<i>radio – radios, hero – heroes</i> но: <i>memos, logos, kilos, photos, discos, pianos, solos, sopranos</i>

существительные, заканчивающиеся на -f (-fe)	<i>half – halves, life – lives</i> но: <i>roofs, safes, handkerchiefs, chiefs, cliffs, beliefs</i>
составные существительные	<i>TV-sets, women-managers, mothers-in-law, merry-go-rounds, passers-by, break-ins, go-betweens, VIPs</i>
изменение корня слова или всего слова	<i>man – men, woman – women, goose – geese, tooth – teeth, foot – feet, child – children, ox – oxen, louse – lice, mouse – mice, person – people, penny – pence, pennies</i>
латинские и греческие слова	<i>on → a</i> <i>criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena</i>
	<i>um → a</i> <i>datum – data, medium – media</i>
	<i>us → i</i> <i>radius – radii, stimulus – stimuli</i>
	<i>is → es</i> <i>analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises</i>

■ Примечания:

1. Следующие существительные, а также все неисчисляемые и абстрактные существительные, употребляются только в единственном числе: *accommodation, advice, applause, baggage, billiards, cash, chaos, chess, clothing, employment, equipment, evidence, fun, furniture, gossip, hair, hardware, information, insurance, jewellery, knowledge, legislation, lightning, linen, luck, luggage, machinery, measles, merchandise, money, mumps, news, permission, poetry, pollution, progress, publicity, research, rubbish, scenery, software, thunder, traffic, travel, 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*.
2. Некоторые существительные употребляются только во множественном числе: *belongings, cattle, clothes, congratulations, contents, earnings, expenses, goods, greens, groceries, odds, outskirts, particulars, people, police, poultry, premises, proceeds, regards, remains, riches, savings, scales, scissors, spectacles, surroundings, thanks, tropics, trousers, valuables, wages*.
3. Существительные *aircraft, barracks, corps, crossroads, deer, dice, fish, grouse, headquarters, means, offspring, salmon, series, sheep, spacecraft, species, swine, trout, works* имеют одинаковые формы в единственном и во множественном числе.

4. Некоторые исчисляемые существительные, которые в исходном значении имеют и форму единственного числа, и форму множественного числа, могут менять свое значение и употребляться только во множественном числе:

- *Everything was done in a well-organized **manner*** (способ, метод). *Sometimes people are forgetful of good **manners*** (манеры, поведение).
- ***Custom** is second nature* (привычка). *This shop draws plenty of **custom*** (клиентура). *Our bags were thoroughly searched at **customs*** (таможня).
- *It gave me a **feeling** of satisfaction* (чувство). *I began to reassess my own **feelings** about being a school-leaver* (мнение, взгляды).
- *We greeted our partners with open **arms*** (руки). *Around one thousand men in this city carry **arms*** (оружие).
- *The manager had a long **talk** with his subordinate about his performance at work* (беседа). *The **talks** are still in progress* (переговоры).
- *This **fund** provides capital for new companies to support their development* (фонд). *The dean allocated the **funds** to several students* (денежные выплаты).
- *Sobriety is a **saving** of time and money* (экономия). *I'll have to break into my **savings** to pay for the holiday* (сбережения).

5. 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: *Have you got any lined **paper** I could use* (бумага)? *He showed his **papers** to the traffic regulation officer* (документы).
- существительное, обозначающее материал, может также обозначать определенное количество данного материала, порцию: *Brazil exports a lot of **coffee*** (кофе). *We stopped for a **coffee** at a small café* (чашка кофе).
- 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).

- ***business*** (предпринимательская деятельность) – *a business* (предприятие);
hair (волосы) – *a hair* (волос, волосок);
gossip (сплетни) – *a gossip* (сплетник);
help (помощь) – *a help* (помощник; порция);
toast (гренек, тост) – *a toast* (тост).
- 6. Некоторые неисчисляемые существительные могут употребляться в форме множественного числа, но при этом они меняют свое значение:
 - ***Hard work** is fundamental to success* (работа). *Shakespeare's **works** are copyright* (произведения). *The construction **works** were accomplished at last* (работы).
 - *The fire caused a lot of **damage*** (ущерб, вред). *He paid her the **damages** of \$1500* (возмещение убытков).
 - *He has a great life **experience*** (опыт). *He has lots of fascinating **experiences*** (впечатления).
 - *I wished the **ground** would swallow me up* (земля). *What **grounds** do you have for divorce* (основания)?
 - *The organization is engaged in the **export and import** of electrical equipment* (процесс вывоза и ввоза). *Belarusian **exports** to China have greatly increased* (количество или стоимость вывезенных товаров).
 - *He has delegated **authority** to sign the contract to one of his deputies* (власть, полномочия). *The **authorities** have finally disclosed the facts to the press* (власти, начальство, администрация).

Согласование существительного в функции подлежащего с глаголом-сказуемым:

- 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 государств и организаций, представляющие собой формы множественного числа, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *The United States is a leader in antitrust legislation, enforcement and research. The United Nations has maintained a presence in the region for some time.*
- 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.
- Существительные, заканчивающиеся на *-ics* (*mathematics, physics, aerobics, gymnastics, economics, electronics, mechanics* и др.), могут употребляться с глаголом в единственном и множественном числе, в зависимости от значения: *Statistics is a branch of mathematics* (статистика как наука). *There are no reliable statistics for birth rate in this period* (статистические данные). *Politics is a complicated science* (политика как наука). *What are his politics* (политические взгляды, убеждения)?
- Существительные, обозначающие группу людей (*army, audience, bank, board, choir, committee, community, company, council, crew, crowd, family, firm, government, group, jury, management, mankind, media, military, orchestra, party, population, press, public, staff, team, union*), обычно употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе: *The bank has sent me my new credit card. This company was founded in the 19th century.* Однако, когда речь идет о членах группы, а не о группе в целом, возможно употребление глагола во множественном числе: *The team are full of enthusiasm. My family have decided to move to Glasgow. The BBC are planning to use the new satellite next month.*
- Выражения со словами *every, each* согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Each person has contributed to the development of the company. Every day is not Sunday.*
- С *neither, none* допустимо использовать сказуемое как в единственном, так и множественном числе: *Neither of my friends*

has / have ever been to that exhibition. None of them was / were any better than they should be.

- Обратите внимание на согласование следующих словосочетаний с глаголом-сказуемым:
 - *Either the Chief Executive or his Deputy is going to preside over the meeting* (или ... или). *Neither the President nor his representatives are going to attend the National Assembly* (ни ... ни).
 - *The Prime Minister, as well as several Cabinet Ministers, believes in a tough financial policy. Jeremy, together with some of his friends, is buying a racehorse.*
 - *Two thirds of the report was devoted to the recent innovations* (две трети). *Three quarters of the workers are to upgrade their professional qualifications* (три четверти).
 - *50 per cent (= Most) of the machinery has to be replaced. 20 per cent (= Most) of classmates are going to enter the University.*
 - *Half of his students don't understand a word he says. Half of my salary is taken up by rent.*
 - *A majority is voting in favour of the plan* (большинство). *The majority of his opponents agree that his project is the best one* (большинство).
 - *The number of problems to be solved is constantly increasing* (количество). *A number of well-qualified specialists have recently left the company* (много).
 - *Every year a lot of pollution is created and a lot of trees are cut down* (много).
 - *The rest of the Board members were absent* (остальные). *In the afternoon, the mist cleared off and the rest of the day was fine* (оставшаяся часть).
 - *A large amount of paperwork is performed at our enterprise* (количество). *Large amounts of money were spent on the advertising campaign* (суммы).
 - *A great deal of money was spent on improving public transport* (много, большое количество).
 - *A vast quantity of champagne / Christmas-tree decorations was sold in pre-Christmas period* (количество).
 - *A couple (= a group) of my friends are going to open a travel agency* (пара, группа).

- *More than one house in our street has been broken into recently* (очень много, уйма).
- *One of my friends is going to Tokyo next week* (один из). *One of the things that really make me angry is people who don't answer letters.*

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

- ✓ одушевленные существительные в единственном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *he, she, you, 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 go on living, it is often very difficult to help him or her (= them).*
- ✓ неодушевленные существительные в единственном числе заменяются личным местоимением *it*: *How many people saw the BBC when it started broadcasting in 1937?*
- ✓ существительные во множественном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *they, them*: *Newspapers reach me on the day after they are published.*

● ПАДЕЖ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Имя существительное в английском языке имеет два падежа: «*общий*», не имеющий специальных окончаний, и «*притяжательный*», имеющий окончание *-s*. Существительное в притяжательном падеже служит определением к другому существительному и отвечает на вопрос «чей?», обозначая принадлежность предмета.

Существительное может служить определением к другому существительному, когда оно стоит перед ним и в общем падеже, т.е. без изменения своей формы: *milk chocolate, ticket office, health*

resort, world recession. Однако в некоторых случаях первое существительное в составе сложного слова может стоять в форме множественного числа. Это имеет место, если соответствующее существительное не имеет формы единственного числа или такая форма имеет иное значение: *clothes shop, sports car, sales manager, customs officer*.

Образование притяжательного падежа

При образовании притяжательного падежа соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

- the girl's dress, a policeman's uniform;*
- my parents' house, a women's magazine;*
- Mr. and Mrs. White's children, Mr. Black's and Mrs. White's children;*
- mother-in-law's car, Prime Minister's (PM's) secretary*

В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются:

- ✓ **одушевленные** существительные и местоимения: *my neighbour's flat, my younger sister Ida's daughter, nobody's business, somebody else's mistake, each other's partners;*
- ✓ **имена собственные**: *Moscow's museums, the Smiths' car, the Prince of Wales's family, Henry the Eighth's six wives, Archimedes' Law, Pythagoras' Theorem, Socrates' ideas, Mr. Jones's = Mr. Jones' house, Marx's = Marx' doctrines;*
- ✓ существительные, обозначающие **время и расстояние**: *a week's rest, tomorrow's weather, two miles' walk = a two-mile walk, ten minutes' break = a ten-minute break;*
- ✓ существительные, обозначающие **вес и стоимость**: *a kilo's weight, five pounds' worth;*
- ✓ названия **времен года и месяцев**: *winter('s) holidays, a summer('s) night, April's days*, но: *spring flowers, autumn weather;*
- ✓ существительные **the world, the sun, the moon, the earth, country, city, town, bank, ship, nature, the sea, the ocean**: *the country's economy, the bank's loans;*
- ✓ **собираательные** существительные (*company, party, army, government, family* и др.): *government's proposals, family's property;*

- Yesterday I met the daughter of the Australian couple who live next door. (редко: Yesterday I met the Australian couple who live next door's daughter.);
- устойчивые словосочетания: at a stone's throw, journey's end, the water's edge, for order's sake, for heaven's sake, for goodness' sake.

В остальных случаях используется предлог **of**: the cost of a product.

■ Примечания:

- Сравните: the picture of your son – портрет с изображением сына; the picture of your son's – картина, которую нарисовал сын (она ему принадлежит);
- Сравните: She is the friend of Nigel's. She is the friend of Nigel who studies in our group.

Иногда существительное в притяжательном падеже может употребляться самостоятельно, без определяемого слова:

- ✓ когда определяемое слово опускается, чтобы избежать повтора: My room is bigger than Tessa's (= than Tessa's room).
- ✓ для описания чьего-либо дома или места работы: the travel agent's (office), the hairdresser's (parlour), the dentist's (surgery), the baker's (shop), the chemist's (shop), Claridge's (но: Foyles, Harrods), at my aunt's (house), at Mr. Jackson's (place).

Другие значения русских падежей в английском языке передаются сочетанием существительного с предлогами:

- Pass me a glass **of** water. This fax is **for** your boss. – родительный падеж;
- Give the documents **to** the personnel department. – дательный падеж;
- The contract was signed **by** my deputy. I can't write **with** this pen. – творительный падеж.

■ I. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

echo	boy-friend	buzz	workman	stepmother
time	activity	employee	phenomenon	winter day

roof	view	runner-up	holiday	company
oasis	knife	photo	sister-in-law	mouth
wish	diagnosis	method	curriculum	person
video	approach	society	loss	shoe shop

II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Too much mathematics (*is / are*) taught in schools.
- They say that money (*is / are*) the soul of business.
- Have you a copy of the complete (*work / works*) of Dante?
- There (*is / are*) gentlemen waiting for you in reception.
- One of the most serious problems that some pupils have (*is / are*) lack of motivation.
- Our new consultant was very helpful. He gave us some very useful (*advice / advices*).
- The news (*was / were*) quickly spread around the town.
- Please, bring us two (*tea / teas*) and a coffee.
- Our son thinks there (*is / are*) a number of good reasons for staying up late.
- Hamburger and chips (*is / are*) not a very healthy lunch.
- Two (*is / are*) the company, but three (*is / are*) a crowd.
- A group of teenagers (*have / has*) organized a scheme to help old people with their shopping.
- The biggest timewaster (*is / are*) meetings.
- The police (*want / wants*) to interview two men about the robbery last week.
- Three days (*isn't / aren't*) long enough for a good holiday.
- The proof of the pudding (*is / are*) in the eating.
- The rich usually (*pay / pays*) more taxes.
- Mr. Hicks is a millionaire and owns a lot of (*business / businesses*).
- A couple of dangerous-looking men (*is / are*) waiting for you outside.
- The committee usually (*raise / raises*) their hands to vote "Yes".

■ 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 / crossroads*) (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:

- 1 He needed money, but had no idea how to earn ...
a. them b. it c. its
- 2 More than 60 per cent of our school teachers ... in their fifties.
a. is ✓ b. are c. has been
- 3 Headquarters of many international organizations ... visited by our team last year.
a. were b. was c. are
- 4 The chairman's speech lasted ...
a. one and a half hour
b. one and a half hours
c. one and half hour
- 5 The United States ... anxious to improve its image in Latin America.
a. are b. have been c. is
- 6 Three thousand dollars ... spent on his daughter's wedding.
a. was b. were c. been
- 7 The talks ... fruitful, but much remained to be done.
a. was b. is ✓ c. were
- 8 The unemployment statistics ... disturbing.
a. are b. is c. was
- 9 A chemical works of this region ... dangerous for the environment.
a. are b. has ✓ c. is
- 10 Neither the principal nor his assistants ... in favour of the proposal.
a. is b. aren't c. are
- 11 Some extra ... from work ... just what the doctor ordered.
a. day-offs; was ✓ b. days off; were c. days off; was
- 12 ... of the money ... spent on office equipment.
a. Two-thirds; was b. Two-thirds; were c. Two-third; is

13. Patience ... one of the requirements that ... a good leader.
a. is; makes /b. is; make c. are; make
14. If things don't get better, more than one person ... going to have to find a new
a. is; work b. is; job c. are; job
15. One of the ... main goals is to decrease operating costs by 5%.
a. company's b. company c. companies'
16. The Personnel Manager is to check each ... qualifications and references before the job interview.
a. applicant's b. applicants' c. applicant
17. The Eiffel Tower is ... most famous landmark.
a. Paris b. Paris' c. Paris's
18. It's not fair to make a profit out of ... work.
a. anybody's else's b. anybody else's c. anybody's else
19. Many people are registered to vote in ... election.
a. next's month's b. next month's c. next months'
20. Belarus and Russia ... signed a ... trade agreement.
a. have; five-years' b. has; five year c. have; five-year

■ VII. Расставьте апострофы там, где это необходимо:

1. My son-in-law's flat is on the fifth floor.
2. I met another boyfriend of Angie's some days ago.
3. An accountant's salary leaves much to be desired.
4. Mrs. Luis should know that it is Mr. Clarkson's decision, not hers.
5. My father wants me to buy a yesterday's newspaper at the book-sellers.
6. Toyota's deal on its company cars is better than ours.
7. What is the Wilsons' phone number?
8. Kathy's friend's name is Joel. He is one of Samsung's top analysts.
9. My boss's personal assistant reads all the customers' letters.
10. Look at those two Mercedes. One is our director's and the other is a visitor's.

■ VIII. Дополните фразу, не меняя смысл первого предложения:

1. What is your teacher called? What ... name?
2. You need some experience of working before we employ you.
Some ...

3. The government is passing new laws. New laws ...
4. This graph shows the figures for sales for last year. This graph ...
5. I just sent an e-mail to one of the clients of our bank. I sent an e-mail to ...
6. You are not allowed to park here. Parking ...
7. That building is owned by my grandparents. That building is my ...
8. The man found the advice very useful. The advice ...
9. I'll see you in the room we use for meetings in ten minutes. I'll see you ...
10. The cars that are being served now belong to Mrs. Jones and Mr. Brown. The cars are ...

■ IX. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. The contents of the box was thrown away.
2. "Is there a cheese in this soup?" "Yes, a little."
3. I just want to go into this shoes shop.
4. This is the Green's house.
5. The police is questioning two men.
6. "Are you a pacifist?" "Well, I don't believe in a war, so I suppose I am."
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. "Did you hear noise in the middle of the night?" "No, I don't think so."
13. Cattle was driven hundreds of miles by the cowboys.
14. What would it be like to travel at the speed of the light?
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.

Tessa is talking about her shopping trip.

I spent some time looking round the shops in Oxford Street yesterday. I spent far too (1) ... money, of course. I bought some (2) ... three dresses, a sweater, a blouse, two (3) ... of trousers and a skirt. I enjoyed myself – it was great (4) The skirt is really nice. A hundred pounds (5) ... quite expensive, but I couldn't resist it. Anyway, it was reduced from a hundred and twenty pounds, so I made a saving of twenty pounds. One of the dresses (6) ... not fit, I've discovered, but I can take it back next time I go. I had a wonderful time and bought all these lovely things. But it was very crowded. Everyone (7) ... rushing about. And the traffic (8) ... terrible. I usually have (9) ... coffee and a (10) ... of cake, but the cafes were all full, so I didn't bother.

1.2. АРТИКЛИ

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – A / AN

Неопределенный артикль употребляется перед нарицательными исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе (*an hour, an MP, a university, a European law, a one-way street*).

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.*
3. с числительными: *a million dollars; 1/3 = a third; 5p a (per) kilo, 4 times a (per) 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 описательным определением: *We've bought a very nice house. They lived a quiet life.*
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.*
8. перед вещественными существительными, если они указывают на сорт, разновидность чего-либо или обозначают определенное количество, порцию: *a very good cheese, a tea.*
9. со словами, обозначающими эмоции и умственную деятельность (*understanding, distrust, education, relief, pity, shame, wonder, knowledge, help*), 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 (a rather) interesting article.*

11. в сочетаниях с глаголами **to have, to take, to give** (но: *to have fun, to have lunch* и др.):

to have a cold to have a good time to take a shower to give a call
to have a smoke to have a headache to take a seat to give a hand

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

a lot of	in a hurry	as a rule	to do a favour
a number of	it's a pity / pleasure	as a result	to make a mistake
a few / a little	in a low / loud voice	at / from a distance	to tell a lie
at a loss	at a profit	at a glance	to go for a walk

● ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – THE

Определенный артикль употребляется с существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда и говорящему, и слушающему понятно, о чем идет речь, а также:

1. когда перед существительным стоит:

- **порядковое числительное**: *We live in the 21st century.* Но: *He speaks French as a first language. He took a second sandwich* (еще один, другой).
- **прилагательное в превосходной степени**: *Minsk is the largest city in Belarus.*
- **прилагательное same, left, right, wrong, only, very, next, last, present, previous, following, upper, lower, main, central, necessary, whole**: *English is the main language in the world.* Но: *_last year, _next week, _next door, on a lower floor, an only child in the family. We must have taken a wrong turning and got lost.*
- **one of, some of, many of, most of, each of**: *I've read some of the messages.*

2. при наличии **конкретизирующего определения**: *This is the man I told you about. Did you see the contracts we signed yesterday?*

3. при **повторном упоминании**: *There is a bedroom and a living room. The bedroom is quite large.*

4. в **приложении**, если подчеркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится: *Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, was born in 1812.*

5. перед существительными в функции **обстоятельства места**, если не подчеркивается значение “один из”: *It was dark in the forest.*

6. перед существительными в единственном числе, обозначающими **класс предметов** (изобретения, музыкальные инструменты, литературные жанры, животные, растения, группы людей – *the public, the police, the army, the clergy, the aristocracy*, но: *_man / _woman*): *The dog is a friend of _man. Conan Doyle is a master of the detective story.*

7. перед **субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями**, которые обозначают:

- 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.*
- абстрактные понятия (*the mysterious, the unexplained, the absurd, the ordinary, the old, the new*): *Sometimes it's difficult to tell the wrong from the right. The new drives out the old.*

8. перед названиями **национальностей**: *the Belarusians, the English, the French, the Swiss, the Chinese*, но: *a Russian, a Dutchman.*

9. перед существительными, обозначающими **части тела и предметы одежды**: *I patted him on the shoulder.*

10. перед существительными, обозначающими **предметы, единственные в своем роде**: *the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the capital, the centre, the Queen, the President* (но: *President Bush*), *the Prime Minister, the Marketing Director*.
11. перед существительными, обозначающими **предметы и явления, типичные для окружения любого человека** и, соответственно, считающимися общеизвестными: *the country, the mountains, the seaside, the sky, the ground, the environment, the weather, the weekend, the cinema, the theatre, the radio* (но: *television*), *the press, the media, the government* (но: *Parliament*), *the bank, the post office*.

Определенный артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

in the morning	by the way	at the top / bottom
in the evening	on the whole	on the left / right
in the afternoon	in the original	in the middle
in the past / future	in the sun / shade / rain	to lay the table
the other day	on the one / other hand	to tell the truth / the time
at the moment	under the impression	to do the cleaning / washing

● **Артикль не употребляется:**

- перед существительными во множественном числе: *Women are expected to like babies. I usually reply to e-mails within 24 hours.*
- перед абстрактными и вещественными существительными в общем смысле: *Business is going well at the moment. If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it. We are having terrible weather.*
- перед количественными числительными: *We met in 1995. Open the book on page 5.* Но: *The plant was built in the 1980s. The two gentlemen in the room are our main trading partners. The teacher gave me a five.*
- перед названиями наук и учебных предметов: *I study history.* Но: *I study the history of World War II.*
- перед названиями языков: *She knows French well.* Но: *the French language*

6. перед названиями видов спорта: *He plays golf twice a week.*
7. перед названиями пор года, месяцев, дней недели и частей суток:

I like winter. Late / early spring is always nice. Но: *It was a beautiful autumn.*

May is a spring month. Но: *It was a cold May. We remember the May of 1945.*

Your test paper must be handed in by Friday. Но: *This happened on a Saturday in July.*

It was evening when he phoned. It's been raining since early / late morning. Но: *We first met on a cold winter afternoon. In / through / during the morning*

8. перед существительными **breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper**: *have breakfast, for dinner, be invited to dinner.* Но: *The lunch she gave us last night was delicious. After a light (late / early) breakfast we started the negotiations.*

9. перед обращениями: *Ladies and gentlemen!*

10. в выражениях *to go, to be, to start, to enter, to finish, to leave school, college, university, class, court, prison, church, hospital, bed* в зависимости от цели: *I go to university every day.* Но: *The university was founded in 1933.*

Артикль не употребляется в следующих выражениях и сочетаниях:

at present	in detail	at sunrise / sunset
for ages	at night	by chance
on second thoughts	at down	by bus / sea
in charge	by mistake	on board the ship
at first sight / glance	from memory	to take / win first place
out of doors	on average	to tell lies
by heart	from beginning to end	to take place
on foot	for example / instance	to pay attention
at home / work	first baby	to give way
in / on time	in cash / by cheque	to shake hands
in (outer) space	at first	to be on fire

● АРТИКЛИ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ

Название	—	THE	Исключения
планеты	<i>Venus, Mars, (the) Earth</i>	<i>the Sun, the Moon, the earth, the Universe, 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, Europe</i>	<i>the South Pole, the North Pole, the Arctic, the Antarctic, the Orient, the Occident</i>	<i>the Middle / the Far East, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Riviera, the Ruhr, 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>Sicily, Alaska</i>	группа островов: <i>the British Isles</i>	<i>the Alaska Peninsula</i>
океаны, моря, озера, реки, проливы	<i>Lake Baikal, Loch / Lough Ness</i>	<i>the Baikal, the (River) Nile, the Atlantic (Ocean), the Suez Canal</i>	<i>the Lake District</i>
бухты, водопады	<i>Hudson Bay, Niagara Falls</i>	<i>the Bay of Hudson</i>	
страны		<i>the Republic, the Union, the Kingdom, the States, the Federation, the Emirates: the USA, the UK, the Republic of Belarus</i>	<i>the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Argentine, the Congo, the Gambia, the Vatican</i>
	<i>England, Argentina</i>	<i>the England of the 18th century</i>	
	<i>western Spain</i>	<i>the west of Spain</i>	

города	<i>Minsk</i>	<i>the Minsk of 1945</i>	<i>the Hague</i>
улицы, площади, парки	<i>Fifth Avenue, Red Square, Hyde Park</i>	<i>the M6 (автострада) the Bronx, the City, the West / the East End (район города), the Botanic Gardens</i>	<i>the High Street, the Main Street, the Mall, the Strand, the Great West Road</i>
мосты	<i>Tower Bridge</i>		<i>the Golden Gate Bridge the Severn Bridge, the Forth Bridge, the Humber Bridge</i>
аэропорты, вокзалы	<i>Gatwick Airport</i>		
компаний, авиалинии	<i>Sony, British Airways</i>		
театры, музеи, галереи, достопримечательности, морские суда, газеты	<i>Buckingham Palace, London Zoo, Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, St. Paul's Cathedral, (название места, имя в притяжательном падеже)</i>	<i>the British Museum, the White House, the National library, the Royal Opera House, the Kremlin, the Titanic, the Times</i>	<i>the London Underground, the Eiffel Tower, the Albert Hall, the Tretjakov Gallery, the Taj Mahal, the Pulkov Observatory, Stonehenge</i>
магазины, рестораны, гостиницы	<i>Harrods, Foyles, Selfridges, Claridge's, MacDonald's</i>	<i>the grocer's, the White Tower, the Studio Café, the Hilton</i>	
банки	<i>Barclays, Lloyd's Bank</i>	<i>the Bank of England</i>	<i>the World Bank, the IMF</i>
университеты	<i>Minsk State Linguistic University, Cambridge</i>	<i>the Belarusian State University, the University of London</i>	<i>the Open University</i>
организации, партии		<i>the United Nations, the Democratic Party</i>	<i>(the British) Parliament, Congress</i>
музыкальные группы, хор, оркестр		<i>the Beatles, the Bach Choir</i>	

праздники	New Year's Day		
исторические события и периоды		the French Revolution, the Ice Age	
имена, фамилии	Mr. Brown, Aunt Jane, Lord Byron, Doctor / Professor / Captain Lee	the Browns, the writer Dickens, the Tom I told you about	a Mr. Brown (какой-то), a Picasso (произведение)

I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. It costs (a / -) thousand euros.
2. (- / The) President will arrive in (a / -) couple of minutes.
3. There are six points on (- / the) agenda.
4. I've run out of (- / the) money.
5. Do you accept (- / the) credit cards?
6. He was elected (- / the) chairman two months ago.
7. I am reading (an / -) Agatha Christie at the moment.
8. Don't you think that you want (- / the) impossible?
9. It was rather (a / the) delicate question. I didn't dare to ask it.
10. Our office is in (a / the) centre of (a / the) city.
11. We rang for (the / an) ambulance.
12. This enabled him to take (- / the) first place in the race.
13. Joseph Conrad, (a / the) famous English novelist, couldn't speak English until he was 47.
14. He has just given me (a / -) very helpful advice.
15. Simon learned to play (- / the) violin when he was at (- / the) university.
16. He works somewhere in (- / the) Southern Africa.
17. (The / -) English of America differs from (the / -) English of Great Britain.
18. (The / -) people who live in (the / -) Netherlands are called (the / -) Dutch.
19. (- / The) Pennines is a chain of mountains which is known as (a / the) backbone of England.
20. (A / The) longest river in (- / the) United States is (- / the) Mississippi.

II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. He is still exploring (the / -) limits of (the / -) possible.
2. Is that (a / the) present Debbie gave you for (- / the) Christmas?
3. Ken works as (an / the) engineer in (a / the) large garage in Brighton.
4. There was (an / the) interesting article about our school in (a / the) local newspaper.
5. If (- / the) earth were (a / -) human being, it would be in (- / the) hospital.
6. I need (- / the) time to think about (an / the) offer you made me.
7. I have (an / the) appointment at (a / the) bank.
8. I'd like to clear out (a / -) few items in (a / the) contract.
9. (The / -) most philosophers seem to think that (the / -) life is (a / -) mystery.
10. I want (a / the) secretary with (a / -) knowledge of (the / -) French and (an / -) experience of (the / -) office routine.
11. (A / The) presentation was (a / the) great success.
12. (A / The) businessman will catch at any chance of making (a / the) profit.
13. "Is there (a / the) café near here?" "Yes. There's one next to (a / the) supermarket round (a / the) corner."
14. (A / The) recipe for (the / -) success is (a / -) hard work.
15. (The / -) Government should do more to help (the poor / the poor people).
16. "(The / -) Independent" is one of (the / -) UK's most popular newspapers.
17. (The / -) Hermitage is one of (a / the) richest art museums in (a / the) world.
18. (- / The) Luigi's restaurant is between (- / the) Albany Hotel and (- / the) Jimmy's Wine Bar in (- / the) Cambridge Road.
19. When we were in (- / the) Rome we visited (- / the) St. Peter's Church, (- / the) Castle of St. Angelo and (- / the) National Roman Museum.
20. "I left (the / -) school at 17, went to (the / -) Belarusian State Economic University and got (a / the) degree in (- / the) economics." "What did you say (a / the) name of (a / the) university was?"

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

1. I'll send you ... e-mail. It's best not to talk about such things on ... phone.
2. He is having ... financial difficulties now.
3. Mr. Crosby is ... expert on ... European architecture.
4. I've invited five people to ... business lunch. Out of ... five people, only Mr. Lee and Ms Kerry could come, ... others couldn't.
5. What do you think of ... discussion that followed ... meeting?
6. You'll find ... information you need at ... top of ... page 15. For ... further information phone ... number below.
7. George has ... part-time job. He works three mornings ... week.
8. "Do you take ... sugar in ... coffee?" "I used to, but now I'm on ... diet. I'm trying to lose ... weight."
9. In its early years, ... novel wasn't thought to be good reading for ... young ladies.
10. As ... captain of ... ship, I have ... complete authority.
11. You must contact ... manager and tell him about ... telegram. It is ... urgent telegram.
12. Professor Walter, ... man who discovered ... new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give ... press conference.
13. ... unemployment is very high at the moment and it's very difficult for ... people to find ... work.
14. Is ... happiness of ... majority more important than ... rights of ... individual?
15. "I hope you have ... lovely time and ... good weather." "I'm not going for ... holiday; I'm going on ... business."
16. ... cost of ... living in ... Sweden is higher than in ... other countries of ... Europe.
17. Dave works for ... IBM now. He used to work for ... British Telecom at ... start of his career.
18. We landed at ... Charles de Gaulle airport in ... Paris and were met by ... ambassador in ... person.

19. "He was sent to ... prison for ... six months for ... shop-lifting. When ... six months are over he'll be released." "Do you go to ... prison to visit him?"
20. ... 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. 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?"

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

(1) ... man from (2) ... California was spending (3) ... month in Britain. One day he booked into (4) ... hotel in Cheltenham, (5) ... nice old town in (6) ... West of England. 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 Cheltenham. 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 Scotland before returning to pick up (20) ... case he had left behind.

■ VI. 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.

■ VII. 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.

■ VIII. 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) ... 1979, 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) ... New Year's 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) ... next 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 fun we've had for (25) ... long time.'

■ IX. 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 (сплетни).
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).

■ X. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. I posted a letter on the Thursday of the previous week.
2. The whole thing has been complete fiasco from start to finish.
3. Nobody knows who invented a wheel.
4. The guilty men were sent to high-security prison.
5. Nicola and Anita enjoyed a delicious lunch at the Mario's.
6. The speed limit on the motorways is ninety kilometres an hour.
7. I wonder what the new tax will mean for a small businessman.
8. The new timetable comes into the effect on Monday.
9. As he approached Cleopatra's Needle he saw a man leaning over parapet.
10. The human race has a great thirst for unknown.

1.3. МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

● ЛИЧНЫЕ, ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные
именительный падеж кто? что?	объектный падеж кого? кому?	зависимая форма чей?	независимая форма чей?	
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 **him** / **he** is.*

*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.*

■ Примечания:

- ✓ Местоимение **she** иногда используется при обозначении стран, кораблей, автомобилей: *Britain needs new leadership if she is to help shape Europe's future.*
- ✓ Возвратные местоимения не употребляются:
 - после глаголов **afford, behave, complain, concentrate, feel, fight, hide, hurry, kiss, meet, relax, rest, wonder, worry, get up, sit down, stand up, wake up** и др.: *How do you feel? She can't afford to buy a new jacket. He behaved badly. No: Behave yourself at school!*
 - после глаголов **shave, dress, wash, bathe**: *She washed and dressed very quickly. No: Lizzy is only two years old, but she can wash and dress herself* (подчеркивается самостоятельность выполнения действия).
 - если в предложении есть прямое дополнение: *We saw a group of people behind us. He wants to take this book with him. They put the dictionary between them on the desk.*

► Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений **IT** и **THERE**:

1. **It** заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет: *The postman brought the letter. It is on the table. There is a rosebush near the fence and it is now blooming.*
2. **It** употребляется в телефонных разговорах и для обозначения пока неизвестного собеседнику человека: *Hello. It is Mary Stuart speaking. "Who is that over there?" "It is John Cook."*
3. **It** употребляется по отношению к животным и маленьким детям, когда их пол неизвестен или безразличен: *Look at that bird. It always comes to my window. Her new baby is tiny. It only weighs 2 kilos.*
4. **It** употребляется, когда речь идет о только что описанной ситуации: *The day will be fine; no one doubts it. Ella returned late. It irritated her mother.*
5. **It** употребляется в сообщениях о явлениях природы, с глаголами обозначающими состояние погоды (**rain, snow, freeze** и

др.), для обозначения времени и расстояния: *It is winter. It is cold. It is getting dark. It often rains in autumn. It is the 20th of January. It is high time to start. It is 3 years since I saw him. It takes me 15 minutes to get there. It is one mile from our house to the river. How far is it to the station?*

6. **It** употребляется в неопределенно-личных предложениях: *It is said that Nelly and Fred are getting married. It seems that they have never quarrelled.*

7. Для того, чтобы сделать логическое ударение на каком-нибудь члене предложения, его помещают в начале предложения между **It is (was)** и **that (who, whom)**: *It was Tom who broke the news to me. It is they who are losing the game. It was his sister whom I met in the park. It was from Helen that we first heard about the accident.*

8. **It** употребляется в сочетании с прилагательным, инфинитивом или союзом **that**: *It is no good going there now. It is difficult to translate this article. It is better to be early. It is odd that he hasn't phoned. It's a pity that you can't come with us.*

9. **There** употребляется для выражения наличия или существования в определенном месте или отрезке времени лица или предмета, еще неизвестного собеседнику: *There is a letter on the table. There were no other jobs available. Is there anything wrong with your car? 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 прилагательное 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** может также употребляться как слово-заместитель:

- во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого конкретного 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 личных и притяжательных местоимений, а также после местоимений **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 Dicken's (= than those of Dickens).*
- в значении 'человек': *We are the only **ones** who know. No. Let's go and ask the old man for advice.*

Местоимение **they** может иметь неопределенно-личное значение и указывать на неопределенную группу лиц, например соседей, власти, окружающих людей: *They say she has a husband but no one has ever seen him. 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 большому количеству: *Tom and Kate have known **each other** for two years. My friends often see **one another**. He reads books **one after another**. It's quite easy to know **one from 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** или **that** могут указывать на что-либо уже известное говорящему: *He said he had missed his flight. He was very upset about **that**.*
- ✓ **That** или **those** могут заменять существительное (с определенным артиклем) во избежание его повторения. В этом случае после местоимения может стоять ограничительное определение: *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

SOME	ANY	NO
<i>Some people are workaholics. Some man is waiting for you. ? Would you like some tea? May I have some time to think it over?</i> (предложение или просьба, особенно если подразумевается ответ 'да')	<i>– There isn't any money left. ? Do you have any other ideas? + Choose any book you like. (любой)</i>	<i>– We have no wish to discuss your proposal. = We have not any time to discuss your proposal. There's no more bread. I no longer support this party.</i>
some – body – кто-то thing – что-то where – где-то	any – body – кто-то thing – что-то where – где-то	no – body – никто thing – ничто where – нигде

■ Примечания:

- ✓ В предложениях с **barely, except, hardly, little, never, no longer, no sooner, rarely, scarcely, seldom, unfortunately, without, avoid, deny, fail, forbid, object, prevent, prohibit, refuse, reject** вместо местоимения **some** употребляется местоимение **any**: *He left without **any** money.*
- ✓ Неопределенные местоимения, начинающиеся с **any-** употребляются в предложениях, начинающихся с **If**, и не используются в качестве подлежащего в отрицательных предложениях: *If **anybody** (= **any of you**) would like to attend the presentation, it can be arranged. If **anything** unusual happens, call me on this number. Somebody was in the room at the time, and that **somebody** isn't here now.*
- ✓ Несмотря на то, что производные от неопределенных местоимений употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе, заменяющие их местоимения – местоимения множественного числа **they, them, their** или **themselves**: *Someone has forgotten their umbrella, haven't they?*

МНОГО

-- MANY ? с исчисл. сущ.	-- MUCH ? с неисчисл. сущ.	+ A LOT OF (plenty of, lots of)
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------

- *Did you meet **many** people at the conference?*
- *Tim introduced us to one of his **many** girl-friends.*
- *We haven't made (very) **much** progress recently.*
- *We've spent a lot of (= too **much**) time on this project.*
- *There are quite a lot of tourists here.*

НЕМНОГО

МАЛО

A FEW

с исчисл.

A LITTLE

с неисчисл.

FEW

с исчисл.

LITTLE

с неисчисл.

Only a few came at the farewell party.

Few tourists visit this country because of the terrorism there.

Very few families have ever been able to afford hired help.

I've got a little cash on me, but not much.

There is (so) little we can do about it, we'll just have to wait and see.

He seems to have made (very) little effort to win the competition.

both (of) (+)	оба	<i>Both e-mails / both the e-mails / both of the e-mails / both of them are important.</i>
both ... and	как ... так и	<i>Both Peter and Mary were there.</i>
either (of)	любой из двух	<i>Either of the two examples (= either example) is correct.</i>
either ... or	или ... или	<i>Either of us could help you.</i> <i>He is either in Kiev or in Odessa now.</i>
neither (of) (+)	ни тот, ни другой (из двух)	<i>Neither of the two hotels (= neither hotel) is good for us to stay at.</i> <i>Neither of them knows the way, do they?</i>
neither ... nor	ни ... ни	<i>Neither Mike nor Irene like(s) this story.</i>
none of	никто, ничто, ни один из	<i>None of the children like milk.</i> <i>None of us have come to the party.</i>

● ОБОБЩАЮЩИЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

ВСЕ / ВСЕ

EVERYTHING

EVERYBODY

WHOLE

+ исчисл. в ед. ч

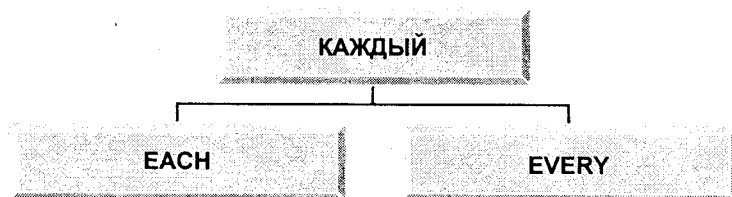
ALL + исчисл. в

мн.ч. / неисчисл.

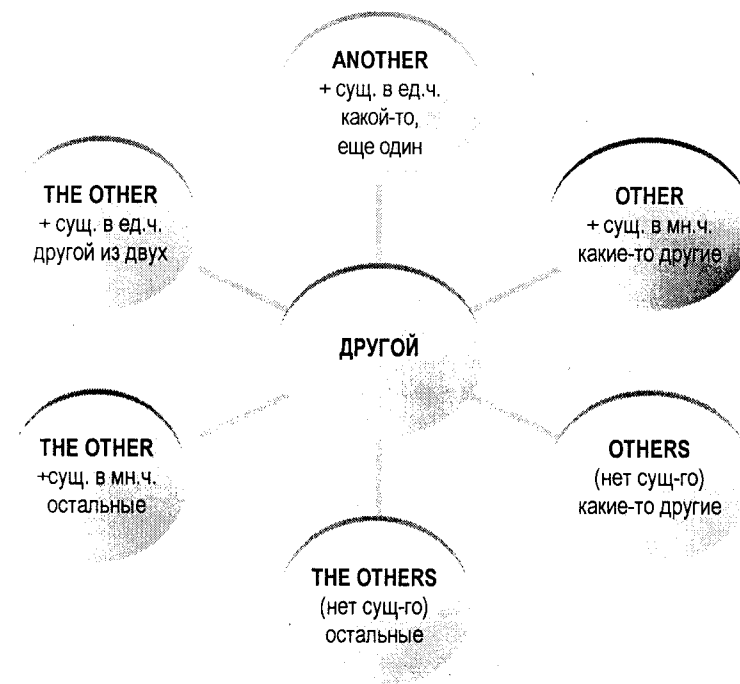
*We did **everything** that was possible to avoid bankruptcy.*

***Everybody** has already arrived, haven't they?*

- *The whole house was empty.*
- *All meetings are a waste of time in his opinion. We all (=all of us) know you well.*
- *All (= the only thing) we need is the boss's signature.*
- *I was busy all day (= the whole day). I spent all my life (= my whole life) in this town.*
- *The whole of Venice (= All of Venice) was under water. I've just read the whole of / all of 'War and Peace'.*



- ✓ **each** предпочтительно в контекстах, когда речь идет о соответствующих лицах или предметах по отдельности; **every** более естественно в случае, если все такие лица или предметы присутствуют в одном месте: *I visited each my customer. I visited every house in the village.*
- ✓ **each** чаще используется для обозначения небольшого количества, для двух предметов; **every** характерно для больших чисел: *Each student in our group is fond of sports. I asked every eyewitness about that event.*
- ✓ **each of**, но **every one of**: *Each of you must do his (her, their) own task. Every one of them is given an individual assignment.*
- ✓ **every other day**; **every now and then**; **every possible measure**; *almost / nearly / practically every person.*



*She went to the coffee-machine and returned with **another** cup of coffee.*

*Give me **another** 20 minutes (еще).*

*My opponents were at **the other** side of the table. Where is **the other** glove?*

*Why are you sitting here alone? Where are **the other** students (= **the others**)?*

*Some people like winter; **other** people (= **others**) prefer summer.*

*Let's try some **other** way out. Have you any **other** questions?*

*There is no **other** way out.*

● ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

who	относится к одушевленному существительному (который, кто)	<i>The man who / that is sitting there is my teacher.</i>
whom	относится к одушевленному существительному (которого, которому, с которым)	<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	чей	<i>Do you know whose idea it was?</i>
which	относится к неодушевленному существительному (который)	<i>The books which / that are on the table are ours. The car (which / that) I hired is a Ford.</i>
	относится ко всему предшествующему предложению (что)	<i>I said nothing, which made him furious.</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 help you.</i>
	после местоимений <i>all, any, only, everything, little, much, no, none</i>	<i>I've typed all the letters (that) you gave me.</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 (то, что)	<i>This is not what I want. I don't like what you say.</i>

■ Примечания:

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

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

- I had the matches a minute ago and now I can't find ...
- You should return the purse to ... owner immediately.

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

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

- ... is half past eleven already.
- The road is closed. ... has been an accident.
- I find astrology fascinating. I'm really interested in ...
- ... was much warmer yesterday.
- ... is a phone box round the corner.
- Take a taxi. ... is a long way to the station.
- ... was my secretary that sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday.
- ... is an important meeting at work that I have to go to.
- ... is your sister who plays the piano, isn't ... ?
- ... a good programme on TV this evening. ... is about the history of pop music.
- "... is a woman waiting outside." "Oh, ... is Aunt Polly."
- ... is a new one-way traffic system in the city centre. ... is very confusing.
- ... 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. Jess is on a diet. (*That / This*) is why she doesn't want to eat out with us.
8. One should always give (*oneself / himself*) plenty of time to pack.
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*)?" "Some brown (*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. There were ... letters for you this morning, I'm afraid.
7. Do you have ... else to ask me while I'm here?
8. We have exported ... twenty thousand tons of precious metals this year.
9. I stayed in all evening waiting, but ... came.
10. If there are ... cars parked in this road, they'll be towed away.
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. "Let's go ... nice for dinner." "I don't want to go ... too expensive."

■ 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. I'm afraid Miss Maple's work leaves ... room for improvement.
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. ... decisions are made without ... thought.
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. ... of these two cars is very economical to run.
3. If you're ambidexterous, you can write with ... hand.
4. The situation is uncertain and the decision could go ... way.
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 books have you read?" "... ."
13. It is regrettable that ... of the two candidates really impressed me.
14. They arrived at the solution that was to the mutual satisfaction of ... sides.
15. ... of the workers want to go on strike, but they are no longer prepared to risk their lives at work.

■ 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. ... I like is illegal, immoral or fattening.
12. The ... of Europe will be shocked by what happened.
13. The shop has a cleanup day ... three or four weeks.

- 11 Higher educational establishments in Belarus are provided with ... modern facilities.
- 15 ... person in turn went to see the doctor. He gave ... patient the same medicine.

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

- 1 Can I have ... piece of bread?
- 2 We visit my mother every ... weekend.
- 3 Mr. Newton has agreed to lend me ... \$2,000.
- 4 Even the leaves of the same tree differ from one
- 5 How will the company finance its expansion in ... markets?
- 6 I saw an absolutely fabulous new film ... night.
- 7 Shirley has left her husband for ... man.
- 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 our company is going to pay its 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*) my business collapsed.
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 / felt myself*) quite nervous at the beginning of the exam, but after (*a few / few*) minutes I (*relaxed / relaxed myself*).
5. Your two colleagues introduced (*themselves / each other*) to me yesterday. First I met Mr. Black, and then I met Mr. Smith.
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 / 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. I don't want to spend my life doing (*some / any*) boring little office job.
14. (*There / It*) is (*something / nothing*) in the envelope. It is empty.
15. If (*anybody / somebody*) wants a ticket for the concert, they can get it from my office.
16. (*No one / Someone*) likes to be responsible for crucial decisions, (*do they / don't 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 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. Every one knows the town hall. Any passer-by will be able to direct you.
6. This sweater is losing its colour.
7. The burglars took some money. They didn't leave no fingerprints.
8. When I was on holiday, it rained whole week.
9. One is going to build a new motorway through here.
10. The two friends still see themselves occasionally.
11. There are only few nightclubs in the city.
12. The temperature of a snake is the same as of the surrounding air.
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 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 nor 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) ..., 6-1, 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 форме (*round*), 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 имеют 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 (*wooden*), место действия (*rural*), область знания (*mathematical*), эпоху (*modern*) и т.д. Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречиями *very* и *rather*.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
односложные и двусложные на -у, -er, -ow, -le	<i>cold</i> <i>busy</i> <i>simple</i>	прилагательное + -er	прилагательное + -est
		<i>colder</i> <i>busier</i> <i>simpler</i>	<i>the coldest</i> <i>the busiest</i> <i>the simplest</i>
дву- и трехсложные	<i>beautiful</i>	more + прилагательное	the most + прилагательное
		<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad, ill</i> <i>many, much</i> <i>little</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the most</i> <i>the least</i>

не формы	<i>old</i>	<i>older</i> <i>elder</i>	<i>the oldest</i> <i>the eldest</i>
	<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>
	<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i>	<i>the nearest</i> <i>the next</i>
	<i>late</i>	<i>later</i> <i>latter</i>	<i>the latest</i> <i>the last</i>

My elder brother is 3 years older than me. – Мой старший брат (в семье) на 3 года старше, чем я (по возрасту).

Mr. Nickleton is the oldest of the teachers. – Мистер Никлтон самый старший из учителей (по возрасту).

His office is farther / further away than mine. – Его офис находится дальше, чем мой (по расстоянию).

For further information contact Mr. Snowdon. – За дополнительной информацией обращайтесь к мистеру Сноудону.

Where's the nearest post-office? – Где ближайшая почта (по расстоянию)?

The next train arrives in 5 minutes. – Следующий поезд прибывает через 5 минут (по порядку).

Could you come a bit later? – Не могли бы вы зайти позднее (по времени)?

Mr. Samuel and Mr. Pierson entered the room; the former was the sales representative and the latter was his assistant. – Мистер Самуэль и мистер Пирсон вошли в комнату; первый (из упомянутых) – торговый представитель, а второй (из упомянутых) – его помощник.

It is the lesser of two evils. – Это наименьшее из двух зол.

Have you heard the latest news? – Вы слышали последние новости (по времени)?

He was the last to come. – Он пришел последним (по порядку).

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

1. *large – larger – the largest*
2. *big – bigger – the biggest*
3. *happy – happier – the happiest*
4. *gay – gayer – the gayest*

Порядок следования прилагательных перед существительным

оцен-ка	раз-мер	каче-ство	воз-раст	форма	цвет	при-час-ные	пронс-хожде-ние	мате-риал	тип	цель	сущ-е	сущ-
			old	square			Victo-rian	hand-made			oak	table
	a tall	angry	young									man
a cheap	small	soft			black			paper				bag
a beau-tiful								wooden		pic-ture		frame
a nice			new						elec-tric			kettle
						missin-g	Rus-sian					tour-ists

● НАРЕЧИЯ

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, slyly*
4. *terrible – terribly*
5. *careful – carefully, full – fully*

Степени сравнения наречий

Наречия	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
относительные, early	<i>fast</i> <i>early</i>	<i>faster</i> <i>earlier</i>	<i>fastest</i> <i>earliest</i>
производные	<i>clearly</i>	<i>more clearly</i>	<i>most clearly</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>

■ Примечания:

- После прилагательных и наречий в сравнительной степени употребляется союз **than**; после прилагательных и наречий в превосходной степени часто употребляются предлоги **of**, **in**, относительное местоимение **that**, наречие **ever** или инфинитив: *Family and friends are more important than money. She is the most beautiful girl in the world. The next to speak was Mrs. Fenshaw. I like Linda less than Tom, but I like Fred least of all. Of all children she runs the fastest.*
- Синтетическая форма сравнительной степени не используется, если сравниваются две возможные характеристики одного и того же предмета: *She is more nice than wise.*
- 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?*

Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными и наречиями

Конструкция	Перевод	Примеры
as ... as	такой же ... как	<i>No other secretary is as efficient as mine.</i>
the same ... as	такой же ... как	<i>Belarus occupies approximately the same area as Britain.</i>
not so / as ... as	не такой ... как	<i>My marks are not as high as yours.</i>

as ... as possible	как можно ...	<i>The letter must be as short as possible.</i>
twice as ... as three times as ... as	в два / три раза ...	<i>This car is twice as expensive as that.</i> <i>This box is three times as heavy.</i>
twice as many / much ... as 3 times as many / much ... as	в два / три раза больше	<i>We have twice as many people working for us now as we had two years ago.</i>
half as much / many ... as 3 times as little / few ... as	в два / три раза меньше	<i>Here I earn half as much money as at my previous job.</i>
less / the least	менее / наименее	<i>Money is less important than family and friends.</i>
much, a lot, far, even, somewhat, rather, substan- tially, considera- bly, significantly	намного, гораздо	<i>This novel is much more interesting.</i> <i>She is a lot younger than her husband.</i>
a little, a bit, slightly	немного	<i>Could you speak a little faster?</i>
all the, any the, none the	еще, еще сколько- нибудь, ничуть не	<i>I feel all the better for that swim.</i> <i>I like him none the less.</i>
by far, nearly, almost, practi- cally	явно, общепри- знанно, почти, практически	<i>This tree is by far the tallest in Belarus.</i> <i>I'm nearly the oldest in the class.</i>
the ... the ...	чем ... тем ...	<i>The warmer the weather, the better I feel.</i>

■ **Примечания:**

- ✓ Значение подобия *такой же, как, так же, как* передается при помощи союза **as** и предлога **like**. **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 draw like a real artist*.

As – союз, вводящий придаточное предложение, не употребляется для сравнения двух существительных: *She enjoys music just as I do*. В сочетании с существительными, **as** обозначает род занятий и выступает в значении *в качестве*: *He satisfies me as a secretary*.

- ✓ Некоторые прилагательные, например **asleep, alone, alive, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, fine, pleased, glad, content, 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*, *contented* вместо *content*: *he is asleep, a sleeping child*.
- ✓ Ряд прилагательных имеет различное значение при употреблении перед и после существительного:
 - *persons involved* – участвующие лица, *an involved problem* – запутанная проблема;
 - *economics proper* – экономика как таковая, *proper conduct* – надлежащее поведение;
 - *concerned* – озабоченный (перед сущ.), затронутый (после сущ.);
 - *opposite* – противоположный (перед сущ.), напротив (после сущ.);
 - *present* – теперешний (перед сущ.), присутствующий (после сущ.)
- ✓ Обратите внимание на различия в значении следующих прилагательных:
 - *silky hair* (like silk), *a silk scarf* (made of silk);
 - *a stony expression* (cold expression), *a stone cottage* (made of stone);
 - *golden hair* (like gold), *a gold ring* (made of gold);
 - *feathery leaves* (which look like feathers), *a feather duster* (made of feathers);
 - *metallic colour* (that looks like metal), *a metal chair* (made of metal);
 - *leathery skin* (looking like leather), *a leather wallet* (made of leather);

- a **leaden** feeling (an unpleasant feeling), **lead** pipes (made of lead);
 - a **steely** look (a strong, determined look), **steel** framework (made of steel)
 - ✓ Следующие наречия не отличаются по форме от прилагательных: **fast, long, far, hard, late, little, much, kindly, early, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, leisurely, straight, hot** и др. *It's a **hard** decision. He's working very **hard** at the moment. The magazine comes out **weekly**. Our **weekly** production has greatly increased.*
 - ✓ Следующие слова являются прилагательными: **costly, cowardly, deadly, elderly, friendly, likely, lively, lovely, lonely, manly, silly, ugly**. Для образования соответствующих наречий используются конструкции: *in a friendly way, in a silly manner.*
 - ✓ После глаголов **be, become, get** (становиться), **grow** (становиться), **turn** (становиться), **feel** (чувствовать себя), **look** (выглядеть), **appear** (выглядеть), **seem, sound, taste** (иметь вкус), **smell** (пахнуть) используются только прилагательные: *The **were angry** to hear about the breakdown. He is terribly **busy** at the moment. The new furniture looks very **nice**. Сп.: to be / feel **well** (быть здоровым). He looked **carefully** at the signature* (посмотрел).
 - ✓ После наречия **so** употребляется прилагательное или наречие **such** требует после себя существительного в сочетании с прилагательным: *This equipment is **so expensive**. He speaks **so loudly**. It was **such** an interesting meeting.*
So + many, much, few, little: *There were **so many** participants at the conference.*
Such + a lot of: *There were **such a lot of** people on the train!*
 - ✓ Следующие наречия имеют две формы и разное значение:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| close – близко | closely – внимательно |
| deep – глубоко (прям.) | deeply – глубоко (перен. о чувствах) |
| direct – прямо | directly – немедленно, вскоре |
| easy – легко, спокойно | easily – свободно, без труда |

<i>fair</i> – честно	<i>fairly</i> – довольно
<i>fine</i> – отлично	<i>finely</i> – тонко
<i>free</i> – бесплатно	<i>freely</i> – свободно, легко
<i>hard</i> – усердно	<i>hardly</i> – едва
<i>high</i> – высоко	<i>highly</i> – весьма, высоко (о цене)
<i>just</i> – как раз	<i>justly</i> – справедливо
<i>late</i> – поздно	<i>lately</i> – недавно
<i>low</i> – низко	<i>lowly</i> – скромно
<i>most</i> – очень, весьма	<i>mostly</i> – главным образом
<i>near</i> – близко	<i>nearly</i> – почти
<i>pretty</i> – довольно, достаточно	<i>prettily</i> – красиво; привлекательно
<i>right</i> – правильно, прямо	<i>rightly</i> – справедливо, должным образом
<i>sharp</i> – ровно, точно	<i>sharply</i> – резко, зло
<i>short</i> – резко, внезапно (stop)	<i>shortly</i> (after, before) – кратко, вскоре
<i>wide</i> – широко	<i>widely</i> – повсеместно
<i>wrong</i> – неверно, неправильно	<i>wrongly</i> – незаслуженно

■ 1. 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 He had (*so / such*) a lot of luggage that we couldn't get it all into the car.
- 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 twice (*as lovely / lovelier*) as her sister.
- 10 He explained it all carefully, but it was still none (*the clearer / the clearest*).
- 11 They lived (*as / like*) all other people did.
- 12 Mr. Smith refused to accept the proposal of Mr. Jones, and the (*latter / later*) had to find another supplier.

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 easy*) 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 this form in (*right / rightly*)?
5. She invested (*most / mostly*) of her money in shares.
6. He gave him a (*stone / stony*) look when she criticised his daughter.
7. We could walk (*free / freely*) around the aircraft during the flight.
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. When writing a letter, make sure the envelope is (*correctly / correctly*) addressed.
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. (*So / Such*) a room as she could find was far (*more expensive / more expensively*) than she could afford.

■ III. 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.

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

1. The conference was a little disappointing. It was (*interesting*) than I expected.
2. He thinks he's the world's (*strong*) man.
3. The children are behaving a bit (*badly*) than they normally do.
4. Birmingham is the second (*large*) city in Great Britain.
5. A computer will do it much (*efficiently*), I think.
6. Korea is one of (*fast*) developing countries in the world.
7. Can't you think of anything (*intelligent*) to say?
8. The programme will be shown at a (*late*) date.
9. We can't do crosswords as (*quickly*) as you do.
10. I'll be even (*annoyed*) if you do that again.
11. I really think that apologizing is (*little*) you can do.
12. There's (*many and many*) investment in China every year.
13. He is practically (*clever*) man I have ever met.

14. (*Much*) money he makes (*many*) useless things he buys.
15. Are you sleeping any (*good*) since you've been taking the pills?
16. I'm sorry, the journey took (*long*) than we expected.
17. Prices go up and up. Everything gets (*expensive and expensive*).
18. This device uses much (*little*) electric energy than the previous one. It is far (*economical*).
19. "Are you looking for a cheap holiday?" "Yes, (*cheap*) (*good*)."
20. Pollution is a great disaster of the modern world. Everything full of dangerous wastes nowadays. Air and soil are as (*pollute*) as water in seas, rivers and lakes.

■ V. Расставьте прилагательные в нужном порядке:

1. They have a (*leather, navy-blue, modern*) sofa.
2. 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.

■ VI. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. Could you talk a little clearer?
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. Jim has eaten three times as more hamburgers as Jim.
7. This theory is high controversial.
8. There was a look concerned in his eyes.
9. The meeting wasn't very useful. It was much little useful than last week's.
10. It's becoming more difficult and more difficult to find a job.

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

1. Today is (*гораздо холоднее*) than usually.
2. Can you be there at six o'clock (*точно*)?
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. Though this room is (*в два раза меньше*) I like it (*больше*).

1.5. Имя числительное

По своему значению числительные делятся на:

- ✓ **количественные** – указывают на количество предметов употребляются как прилагательные перед существительным 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*.

● КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Простые	Производные		Сложные	
1 – one	11 – eleven		21 – twenty-one	100 – a (one) hundred
2 – two	12 – twelve	20 – twenty	22 – twenty-two	
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 – thirty	33 – thirty-three	2000 – two thousand
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty	44 – forty-four	5,000,000 – five million
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty	55 – fifty-five	
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty	66 – sixty-six	
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy	77 – seventy-seven	
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty	88 – eighty-eight	
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety	99 – ninety-nine	
10 – ten				

- 0° C = *zero degrees Celsius*
- 713 words = *seven hundred and thirteen words*
- 1,201 books = *one thousand, two hundred and one books*
- 4,040 pounds = *four thousand and forty pounds*
- 100,000 = *one hundred thousand*
- 560,127 = *five hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven*
- 2,035,349 = *two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine*
- 303,000,000 people = *three hundred and three million people*

■ 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, ten, score, gross, 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, a couple of hundred years*. 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 После существительного используется не порядковое, а количественное числительное. Исключения составляют числительные после собственных имен царей, королей и т.п.: *Book Three* – книга третья; но: *Elizabeth the Second* – Елизавета Вторая.
 - 5 В английском языке в отличие от русского 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-two-two-o-one-double five)*.
- На письме количественные числительные обозначаются цифрами, стоящими после определяемого слова, определяемое существительное в этом случае употребляется без артикля: *World War II (World War Two = the Second World War)*. Но: *She is a size 12 in clothes*.

Обратите внимание! Употребление числительных в английском языке при обозначении хронологических дат отличается от их употребления в русском языке:

1. Годы обозначаются количественными числительными и читаются следующим образом:

1500 BC (*Before Christ*) – *fifteen hundred BC; one thousand five hundred BC*

1500 AD (*Anno Domini*) – *fifteen hundred AD; one thousand five hundred AD*

1900 – *nineteen hundred*

1907 – *nineteen oh seven; nineteen hundred and seven*

1983 – *nineteen eighty-three; nineteen hundred and eighty-three*

2000 – *the year two thousand; twenty hundred*

2005 – *two thousand and five; twenty oh five, twenty hundred and five*

- Слово *year* после обозначения года не употребляется, но иногда ставится перед ним в сочетании с предлогом *in*: *Queen Victoria died in the year 1901.*

- Числительные *thirties, fifties, nineties* и т.д. употребляются для обозначения десятка: *80s = eighties* – числа от восьмидесяти до восьмидесяти девяти; девятый десяток (возраст от восьмидесяти до восьмидесяти девяти лет): *He was in his fifties.* Но: *He is over (under) fifty.* В сочетании с артиклем *the* обозначают десятилетия: *the 1960s = the (nineteen) sixties* – шестидесятые годы.

2. Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными: *16th January, 2008 (Br.); January 16th, 2008 (Am.) = the sixteenth of January, twenty oh eight; January the sixteenth, twenty oh eight.*

● ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Производные			Сложные	
1 st – first	11 th – eleventh	10 th – tenth	21 st – twenty-first	100 th – one hundredth
2 nd – second	12 th – twelfth	20 th – twentieth	22 nd – twenty-second	2000 th – two thousandth
3 rd – third	13 th – thirteenth	30 th – thirtieth	33 rd – thirty-third	three millionth
4 th – fourth	14 th – fourteenth	40 th – fortieth	44 th – forty-fourth	
5 th – fifth	15 th – fifteenth	50 th – fiftieth	55 th – fifty-fifth	
6 th – sixth	16 th – sixteenth	60 th – sixtieth	66 th – sixty-sixth	
7 th – seventh	17 th – seventeenth	70 th – seventieth	77 th – seventy-seventh	
8 th – eighth	18 th – eighteenth	80 th – eightieth	88 th – eighty-eighth	
9 th – ninth	19 th – nineteenth	90 th – ninetieth	89 th – ninety-ninth	

101st – *one hundred and first*

1242nd – *three thousand, two hundred and forty-second*

● ДРОБНЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Простые дроби	
ton	a (one) half of a ton
mile	a (one) third of a mile
students	two thirds of the students
year	a (one) quarter of a year
hour	three quarters / fourths of an hour
months	one and a half months; one (a) month and a half
tons	two and a fifth tons; two tons and a fifth
miles	three and a quarter miles; three miles and a quarter
	eleven sixteenths
	two hundred and sixty-five over four hundred and forty-four
Десятичные дроби	
0.1 dollar	nought (zero, oh) point one of a dollar
0.01 litre	nought point nought one of a litre
1.35 kilometres	two point three five kilometres
31.306 tons	thirty-two point three nought six tons

Примечание:

Обратите внимание на согласование дробных числительных с существительным-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; nought point two of one per cent*

½ % = ½ per cent = ½ 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

4^2 = four squared

7^3 = seven cubed

8^4 = eight to the power of four

$6 + 4 = 10$ = six plus / and four equals / is ten

$6 - 4 = 2$ = six minus four equals / is two

$6 \times 4 = 24$ = six times / multiplied by four equals / is twenty-four

$4 \div 2 = 2$ = four divided by two equals / is two

$2x + 3y - z = 3z \div 4x$ = two x plus three y minus z equals three z divided by four x или three z over four x

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

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- 1 Half of my earnings (go / goes) in public utilities payment.
- 2 The company is going to employ a few (dozen / dozens of) people.
- 3 She is leaving by (- / the) 2.25 train.
- 4 Mr. Hubert retired when he was over (seventy / seventies).
- 5 We had a friendly talk between (the two / two) of us.
- 6 All flights to Rome depart from (the Terminal Four / Terminal Four).
- 7 I just need to borrow some (hundred / hundreds) of pounds.
- 8 (The Fifth / Five) Amendment to the Constitution was under steady reactionary fire.
- 9 The document should also be signed by (the third / a third) person.
- 10 He graduated from the University in (the year / year) 2007.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- 1 I've told you ... not to do that.
 - a. thousand times
 - b. a thousand times
 - c. a thousand time
 - d. thousands times
- 2 A drop of water consists of ... atoms.
 - a. millions of
 - b. millions
 - c. million of
 - d. million
- 3 ... passengers were injured.
 - a. The fourth of
 - b. The four
 - c. Four of
 - d. Four of the
- 4 ... runners were well ahead of the others.
 - a. The first three
 - b. First three
 - c. The three first
 - d. Three first
- 5 The students' meeting is supposed be held in ...
 - a. the office 15
 - b. the office 15th
 - c. office 15
 - d. an office 15
- 6 The total population of Minsk is over two ...
 - a. hundreds millions people
 - b. hundred million people
 - c. hundred million of people
 - d. hundred millions of people
- 7 He began to feel more financially secure in his late ...
 - a. fifty
 - b. fifties
 - c. fiftieth
 - d. fiftieth's

8. Newspaper headlines ... high announced that the head of the corporation was at death's door.
 - a. three inches
 - b. three inch
 - c. the third inch
 - d. the three inches
9. IBM and Sun Microsystems spearheaded an alliance among ... the world's largest software companies for a coordinated attack on Microsoft.
 - a. sixth
 - b. six
 - c. six of
 - d. the sixth of
10. ... of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand.
 - a. Henry Eight
 - b. The Eighth Henry
 - c. Henry Eighth
 - d. Henry the Eighth
11. Unemployment presently stands at ...
 - a. one million four hundred thousands
 - b. one million four hundreds thousands
 - c. one million four hundred thousand
 - d. one million four hundred of thousand
12. We have been waiting for the delivery for about ...
 - a. a month and a half
 - b. one and a half month
 - c. a month and half
 - d. one and half months
13. ... a kilo ... too much for me.
 - a. Three quarters; are
 - b. Three quarters of; is
 - c. Three quarter of; is
 - d. Three quarter; are
14. 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
15. ... annual international conference was held on ...
 - a. The fourth; the 2nd of February
 - b. Fourth; 2 February
 - c. A fourth; February the 2nd
 - d. The fourth's; February 2

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

1. This shirt doesn't fit me. I need a size 14.
2. Belarus fought successfully in the World War Second.
3. There are three hundreds kinds of spaghetti in Italy.
4. It was a hot day with the temperature in the high thirtieth.

5. He lives at the corner of the 42nd Street and Broadway.
6. John Kennedy was the youngest president of the United States and a fourth murdered.
7. We are expecting a lot of guests to celebrate the company's two hundreds anniversary.
8. They are going to start the third expedition to the North Pole next month.
9. London's population reached its peak of eihtg million people in 1939s.
10. My son has fallen in love with a 20-years-old girl and they are getting married on the ninth of June.

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

1. Every (*четвертый*) year of 366 days is called a leap year.
2. We have sent them (*второе*) letter of complaint.
3. Rumour has it that (*трое из*) the supervisors will resign next week.
4. The President's wife is called (*Первая Леди*).
5. Belarus declared its independence at the end of (*двадцатого века*).
6. The number of Ministers has been reduced to (*две трети*).
7. (*Сотни*) people greeted the Queen heartily.
8. In the middle of (*шестидесятых годов*) many European countries experienced an economic boom.
9. The continents occupy (*тридцать процентов*) of the earth's surface.
10. There was an order that lunch breaks were to be (*полчаса*) and no longer.

1.6. СОЮЗЫ

● СОЧИНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ

and и	<i>The door opened and somebody came in.</i>
both ... and как ... так и	<i>He speaks both English and French.</i>
as well as так же, как и	<i>We have received your telegram as well as your letter.</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>
not only ... but also не только ... но и	<i>Lessons are taught not only through an academic method, but also through games.</i>
either ... or или ... или	<i>The manager is either at the office or at a meeting.</i>
neither ... nor ни ... ни	<i>Neither crocodiles nor snakes are mammals.</i>

Для соединения независимых предложений 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>It was an easy task for an expert, while it is difficult for a novice.</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>The working conditions here are quite good. Still, the job itself is too boring.</i>
on the one / other hand с одной / другой стороны	<i>He is very intelligent but on the other hand he is very lazy and is always late for classes.</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 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 кроме того	<i>Besides being one of the oldest cities, Lisbon is also one of the most beautiful.</i>
except за исключением того, что	<i>The exercises are quite similar, except that the first one is easier than the second.</i>

● ПОДЧИНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ

Союзы времени

when когда	<i>It was the day when the world's first artificial satellite of the Earth was launched.</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 you insist on these terms, we will not come to an agreement with you.</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 have 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 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 half-way towards 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

lest чтобы ... не	<i>They wrapped the instruments lest they should be damaged by sea water.</i>
so that / in order that чтобы; 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 чтобы; для того, чтобы	<i>He did some of the translation so as to make the work easier for her.</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 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 prepare the report tomorrow 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 do the work?</i>
as if / as though как если бы, как будто	<i>Why is she looking at me as if she knew me?</i>

1. 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, in my opinion 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. (*Since / Until*) this business is safe in my son's hands I see no object in continuing it.
13. I'm not happy with your work. (*Nevertheless / Despite*), I'm going to give you one last chance.
14. I avoided mentioning the subject (*lest / so that*) he should be offended.
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. lest
 - d. in addition to
2. She applied for the job ... didn't get it.
 - a. or
 - b. but
 - c. when
 - d. so
3. ... the company's growth has been slower than expected, the workforce is to be reduced.
 - a. Therefore
 - b. Despite
 - c. Since
 - d. Owing to

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. ... he had inherited a fortune from his dad, he now spent every penny of it.
 - a. As
 - b. In spite of
 - c. Still
 - d. Whereas
7. Two of the three factories in our small town have closed; ... unemployment is high.
 - a. moreover
 - b. for
 - c. therefore
 - d. because
8. ... two hours we were still discussing the first item of the agenda.
 - a. Before
 - b. After
 - c. Since
 - d. While
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

3. Some people provide goods, some people provide services. Other people provide ... goods and services.
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'm sorry I'm late but my mother rang just ... I was about to leave.
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	at 10 o'clock, at lunchtime at noon, at night, at midnight at sunrise, at sunset, at dawn at the beginning / middle / end of the day at present at the moment at once, at short notice at this time, at the same time at times – <i>временами, иногда</i> at the weekend, at weekends at Christmas, at Easter at the age of 25, at 25	BEFORE – <i>до, раньше</i> AFTER – <i>после, за</i> FROM ... TILL / TO – <i>с ... по</i> BETWEEN – <i>между</i> BY, UNTIL – <i>к, не позже чем в</i> SINCE – <i>с, начиная с</i> FOR (for an hour, for the time being) – <i>в течение</i> DURING (the meeting) – <i>в течение, во время</i> WITHIN (a week) – <i>не позднее, в течение</i> OVER (over the last three years) – <i>в течение</i>
ON	on Monday, on the following Monday on Monday morning(s) on a spring morning, on a cold evening on that day, on that evening on the morning of the 6 th on weekdays on 26 June 2007 on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve on my birthday on the wedding / anniversary day on vacation, on holiday(s)	Следующие фразы не требуют предлога: the day before yesterday the day after tomorrow last / next / this / every week yesterday / tomorrow evening this time next week all day / night long once / twice a day three times a week the other day, every other day

IN	in the morning / afternoon / evening in the early / late morning in May / in the month of May in winter / spring / summer / autumn in 2008 in the 1990s, in one's fifties in the 17 th century in the Middle Ages in (ancient) times in those days in the past in (the) future, in the near future in a few minutes, in a moment in two weeks, in no time, in such a short time (= during)	at 10 a.m. (sharp) at 5 minutes past 10 = 10.05 at a quarter past 10 = 10.15 at half past 10 = 10.30 at 20 minutes to 11 = 10.40 at a quarter to 11 = 10.45 after / before 10 o'clock
		on time – <i>вовремя, к должному сроку</i> in time, in good time – <i>вовремя, заранее, заблаговременно</i> at the end of – <i>в конце ч-л.</i> in the end = at last – <i>в конце концов</i> at the beginning of – <i>в начале ч-л.</i> in the beginning = at first – <i>сначала</i>

I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The lessons are usually over (*at / in / on*) three o'clock.
- The day (*in / on / at*) which the President of the United States is inaugurated is March 4 every leap year.
- We got to the airport (*at / in / on*) time to have a coffee before checking in.
- The new product line must be launched (*until / at / by*) 1 June.
- Mr. Frederick is busy (*in / at / on*) the moment. You can leave him a message and he will call you back as soon as he is free.
- I've been waiting for Tom (*since / for / from*) 6 p.m.; I wonder if he's lost his way.
- My daughter did so well in her studies that she graduated from high school (*in / on / at*) the age of 16.
- I tried to persuade him but (*in / at / from*) the end I gave up.
- If we ever go camping again, it's going to be (*at / in / on*) summer, not autumn.
- Jill started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that she was out of work (*during / in / for*) three months.

- She has every intention of completing this project (*for / within / since*) a week.
- Mr. Hutchinson is 63. He'll be retiring from his job (*over / in / at*) two years' time.
- Why don't you come for a drink (*at / in / on*) Saturday evening?
- I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away (*by / until / to*) Monday.
- She felt a certain obligation towards him because of everything he had done for her (*in / on / at*) the past.
- She has been sitting and waiting for the mail to arrive (*- / since / on*) all day long.
- Prices in the shops have hit the roof (*at / since / over*) the last few weeks.
- Did she send you a card (*for / on / at*) your birthday?
- A notice on the door reads "Opening hours: (*since / from / at*) 9 a.m. (*till / by / at*) 5.30 p.m."
- This practice of changing the clocks twice (*- / in / within*) a year is a real pain. Many of us take the best part of a week to recover, especially (*during / in / until*) spring when we 'lose an hour'.

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

Mark is arranging a business meeting.

- Mark:** I'm sorry I was out when you called (1) ... yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (2) ... the fifteenth of March. Can we meet then?
- Alice:** I'm pretty busy (3) ... next week, I'm afraid. I can't see you (4) ... Friday.
- Mark:** I'd like to have a meeting (5) ... this month if possible. I'll be very busy (6) ... April.
- Alice:** I'm going away (7) ... Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (8) ... the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.
- Mark:** I've got an appointment (9) ... the morning but nothing (10) ... the afternoon. Let's meet (11) ... Wednesday afternoon (12) ... half past two.

● ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА

AT	<p>at the bus stop / traffic lights / crossroads at school / university / work at the party / meeting / concert / match at the station / airport at home / smb.'s place at the doctor's / chemist's / baker's at the supermarket at reception at the door, at the window, at the table at the beginning / end of the street at the top / bottom (head / foot) at the side – <i>сбоку</i> at 4 Fleet Street at the distance of</p>	<p>ABOVE (above zero, above the average, see above / below) – <i>над, выше</i> (в пространстве; по количеству, размеру) OVER (over the sea, all over the world, to be over smb.) – <i>над, выше</i> (движение или нахождение над чем-л. или поперек чего-л.) BELOW (below zero, below the average) – <i>ниже, под</i> UNDER (under the table, to be under smb.) – <i>под, ниже</i> BY (by the window, close by, to sit by smb.) – <i>у, около, возле</i> NEAR (near the station) – <i>возле</i> BESIDE (beside smb., beside oneself) – <i>рядом с; за пределами</i> OPPOSITE (opposite each other) – <i>напротив</i> IN FRONT OF (in front of the house) – <i>перед</i> BEHIND (behind the building) – <i>за, позади</i> WITHIN (within the city) – <i>в рамках, внутри</i> INSIDE (inside the office) – <i>внутри</i> OUTSIDE (outside the door) – <i>вне, за пределами</i> BETWEEN (between you and me) – <i>между (двумя предметами)</i> AMONG (among one's colleagues) – <i>между, среди (трех и больше)</i> AROUND (around the table, around the world) – <i>вокруг</i></p>
ON	<p>on the table, on the wall, on the floor on a map, on the notice board on a page, on the menu, on a list on the chair on the beach / coast / bank on the island, on a river on a road, on the way (home, to work) on the border with / between on a farm on the outskirts on the left / right a look on the face on the side – <i>на стороне</i> on smb. – <i>с собой, при себе</i></p>	

IN	<p>in the office, in the building, in the box in the town / city / country in the suburbs in Minsk in the North / East in the garden, in a field in the mountains in the sun / rain / shade / dark / sky in the pool / river / sea in the hand / mouth in a newspaper / magazine / catalogue in an armchair in a line / row / queue in a street / avenue / square in a picture / photograph in the shop window in hospital, in prison in the middle / center in the distance in Fleet Street 4</p>	<p>in the corner of the room at / on the corner of the street on the corner of the table</p> <p>in the front / back of a car at the front / back of a building / group of people on the front / back of a paper</p> <p>in / at the market – <i>на рынке</i> on the market – <i>в продаже</i> in the marketplace</p>
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■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- My cat has so fluffy whiskers (*in / on / at*) its face.
- The driver saw the hitchhiker (*at / on / in*) the side of the road.
- If you stay (*at / in / on*) a hotel you can take a single room, a double room or a suite.
- The USA is one of the largest industrial nations (*at / in / on*) the world.
- I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name (*in / on / at*) the door.
- Good communication (*at / in / on*) work helps any organization to function efficiently and to achieve its objectives.
- More than two thousand years ago the Romans founded a small settlement (*at / on / in*) the River Thames. They called it Londinium.
- David was sitting (*beside / opposite / in front of*) me at lunch so I couldn't help looking at him.

9. Our company values hard work (*behind / above / over*) good ideas.
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 Harbour Street when the car (*before / opposite / in front of*) us stopped suddenly and we crashed into it.
12. Miss Brown, our Managing Director, has three assistants (*below / under / over*) her.
13. Pompeii is quite (*near / beside / by*) Sorrento. It's only a short train ride.
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. Some of us reached their 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.

● ПРЕДЛОГИ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

GO	to work
	from work
	home, to my home
	for a walk, for a swim, for a run
	by train, by car, но: on a train, in my car
	on the (large) boat, in the (small) boat, on board a boat
	on a trip, on a tour, on a cruise
	on holiday, on vacation, on business
	to smwh. for a holiday, for our holidays to smwh.

COME	to smb.'s place, to a decision from London – <i>приехать из Лондона, быть родом из Лондона</i> home, to my home back to / from some place, back home in / into the room
GET	to the station, home to my home there, back on / onto – off a bus, a horse, a bicycle into – out of a car, a taxi, the house
RETURN	to Minsk from Moscow home, to their parents' home back
ARRIVE	in a city, in a country at the station, at the office home, at my home
LEAVE	Moscow – <i>уезжать из Москвы</i> for Minsk – <i>уезжать в Минск</i> home, my home
DEPART	from London – <i>уезжать из Лондона</i> for London – <i>уезжать в Лондон</i>
ENTER	the room, the university into (negotiations, a contract) – <i>вступать, входить</i>
REACH APPROACH	the town
TURN	left / right at the traffic lights, to the left / right round the corner
MOVE	from somewhere to some place

UP the street – *вверх по улице*, DOWN the street – *вниз по улице*
 ALONG the road – *вдоль*
 ACROSS the road – *через*
 THROUGH / THROUGHOUT the forest – *через*
 TO / TOWARD(S) the building – *по направлению к*
 PAST – *мимо*
 INTO the room – *внутри*
 OUT OF the bag – *изнутри*
 FROM the table – *с поверхности*
 AWAY FROM the place – *прочь, от*
 FROM BEHIND the trees – *из-за*

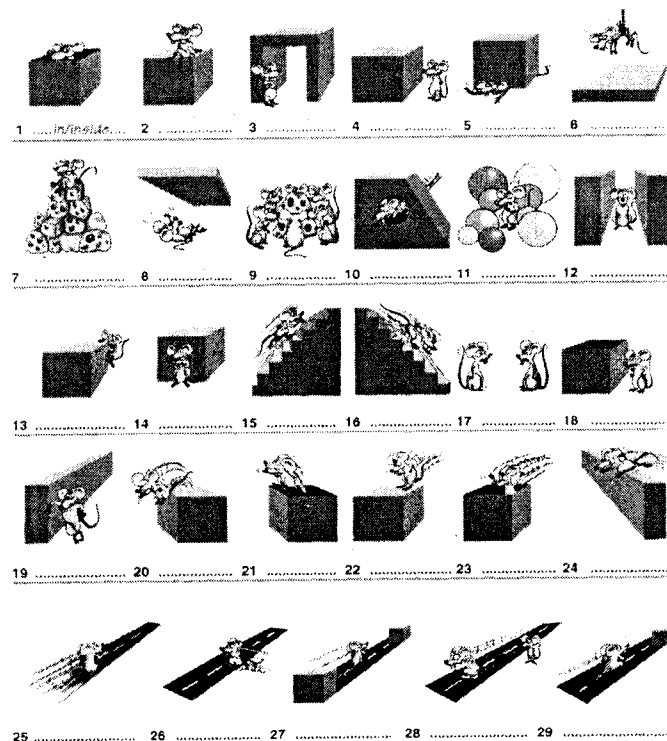
■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I dislike this job because I am often (*in / on / for*) a business trip and must live out of my suitcase.
2. She entered (*to / at / -*) the Belarusian State University last year.
3. They rolled out the red carpet when the President of France came (*on / for / to*) a visit.
4. The e-mail sent on Monday didn't reach (*to / at / -*) them. There's something wrong with their server.
5. Mr. Sheldon got (*into / off / out of*) the car and I strolled up to meet him.
6. I could see nothing (*through / out / across*) the window.
7. The furniture should be moved (*from / to / out of*) the room into the corridor.
8. It will take a number of years for us to come (*in / at / to*) an agreement.
9. Don hurt himself. He fell (*of / out of / off*) his bike yesterday.
10. I got (*out of / off / from*) the water and dried myself off with the towel.
11. The system will allow people to send information safely (*across / towards / into*) the Internet without it being intercepted.
12. She was homesick at first but then she got used to living (*from behind / away from / from*) home.
13. We arrived (*at / in / to*) England (*at / in / to*) Gatwick Airport.
14. Travelling (*by / in / on*) your own car is better than going (*by / on / in*) foot.
15. Peter came running (*into / to / towards*) the room and threw his books (*at / onto / down*) the floor.
16. He walked right (*up / past / across*) me yesterday as I was coming (*along / down / from*) the stairs, but he didn't say hello.
17. We wanted to go away (*for / on / to*) a holiday but because of the move to a new building we are too busy to go (*to / - / for*) anywhere.
18. Mrs. Woods got (*out of / from / off*) the bus and walked (*through / along / away from*) the street (*into / for / towards*) the post office.

19. When I arrived (*at / in / to*) the airport I went directly (*for / to / in*) the hotel (*in / on / by*) taxi. When I came (*at / to / towards*) the hotel room I started to take my clothes (*out of / from / outside*) my suitcase.
20. 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 / at / for*) platform 2.

■ II. 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*



● ПРЕДЛОГИ ОБРАЗА ДЕЙСТВИЯ

AT	at ... km per / an hour, at full speed at a glance / glimpse at a loss at a price of, at cost at a profit at breakfast / lunch at ease at first, at first hand, at first sight at hand at heart at last	at least, in the least at most at one's best at one's request at peace / war at risk at the age of at the disposal of at the expense of, at smb.'s expense at the latest at the temperature, at ... degrees C
BY	by all means, by means of by and large by birth / nature by chance, by accident by cheque, by credit card by post by hand by heart, from memory by invitation	by means of by mistake / error by name by phone by profession by sight by surprise by the way little by little
FOR	for a change for a visit / holiday for a while for breakfast / dinner / supper for certain, for sure for ever, for good, for life for example, for instance for fear of for fun / amusement	for granted for nothing, for free for one's sake, for the sake of for sale for short for the benefit of for the better, for the best for the first / last time for the rest of

IN	in (good / bad) health / condition in a good / bad temper in a hurry in a low / loud voice in a mess in accordance with in advance in any case in bad weather in block / capital letters in brief in bulk in cash in charge of in common in comparison with in danger in debt in demand, in need of in detail in difficulty in English in exchange for in fact in favour of in general	in honour of in ink, in pencil in love (with) in one's opinion, to one's mind, from one's point of view in other words in particular in person in place of, instead of in practice in progress in public, in private in reality in return in short in stock in the direction of in the end, in conclusion (to) in the name of in theory in touch in turn in vain in view of in words, in figures in written form, in writing
ON	on a basis on a diet on a large scale on arrival on average on behalf of on board on business on condition on credit on duty on earth on fire on foot on holiday, for a holiday, on leave	on impulse on one's own initiative / responsibility on purpose on sale on second thoughts on strike on the agenda on the air on the border on the contrary on the one / on the other hand on the phone on the radio / TV on the spot on the whole

OUT OF	out of breath out of character out of cash / money out of control out of danger out of date, out of fashion out of doors	out of hand out of luck out of order out of place out of sight out of the question out of work
UNDER	under age under arrest under control under discussion	under pressure under repair under the impression under the terms of

I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The secretary signed the letter (*in / on / at*) behalf of her boss.
- You must study this paragraph (*by / in / at*) detail.
- Why can't you look at the problem (*in / to / from*) my point of view.
- We need sales people who can work (*on / at / by*) their own initiative.
- Harry managed to sell his house (*on / in / at*) a very high price.
- (*On / In / By*) the whole it's a good idea, but there are one or two problems.
- We can afford this car if we buy it (*at / in / on*) credit.
- Jim managed to climb into the house (*under / for / by*) means of a ladder he found.
- The company wants us to pay for the goods (*on / in / at*) advance.
- (*Under / In / At*) the terms of the agreement you have to pay a monthly rent.
- Personally, I am (*in / on / at*) favour of banning cigarette smoking completely!
- This factory needs modernizing. Everything here is (*under / on / out of*) date.
- We decided to take a holiday in Wales (*out of / for / on*) a change.
- Police officers have to wear uniform when they are (*on / in / out of*) duty.
- I was lucky. I found the solution (*in / by / on*) accident.
- We can't go by train. The train-drivers are (*in / by / on*) strike.

- They've promised me more money, but I haven't got it (*in / by / on*) writing.
- I was (*under / by / out of*) the impression that you enjoyed working here.
- You can contact me (*at / on / by*) the phone or (*at / on / by*) e-mail.
- Sometimes in a shop they ask you: "How do you want to pay?" You can answer: "(*In / On / By*) cash. (*In / On / By*) cheque. (*In / On / By*) credit card."

II. ПРЕДЛОГИ ПОСЛЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

FOR	admiration / passion / love / pity for smb. appetite for application for basis for cause for (alarm) cheque for consideration for cure / medicine / pills for demand for / need for / desire for excuse for order for preference for	reason for (absence, delay) reputation for respect for responsibility for room for search for / in search of substitute for talent for taste for tendency of smb. / smth. for time for wish for
FROM	departure from protection from	quotation from
IN	ability in belief in confidence in decrease / fall / reduction in delay in difficulty in doing smth. / with smth. failure in (an exam)	improvement in / on increase / rise in interest in pride in specialist in success in taste in

OF	advantage / disadvantage of (there's an advantage in , have an advantage over smb) cause of (accident) choice of / between (in) consideration of cost of example of experience of definition of description of difference of / between hope of idea of / about	intention of invasion of knowledge / understanding of lack of love / hatred / contempt of smth. method of need of / for neglect of picture / photograph of price of purpose of result of smell of way of
ON	advice on attack on discussion on / about effect on emphasis on expert on impression on	influence / impact on information on / about lecture on opinion on / of report on research on / into tax on
TO	access to alternative to answer / reply to, in answer to attitude to / towards cruelty to / towards damage to engagement to exception to heir to	invitation to key to monument to objection to opposite to / of reaction to (in / with) reference to solution to (the problem) transition to
WITH	(in) relationship / comparison / connection / contact / contrast with / between	matter with trouble with

I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The increase (*of / in / on*) oil prices is sending up the cost of all other goods.
- I thought her attitude (*for / to / on*) you was rather unpleasant.
- She apologized for the delay (*with / to / in*) answering my letter.
- The government want to improve the relationship (*to / with / between*) the police and the general public.

- Sam didn't know the answers (*to / on / for*) the questions contained in the test paper so he cribbed them off Mark.
- Money isn't the solution (*of / for / to*) every problem.
- I'm trying to think of the best way (*for / to / of*) getting this piano upstairs.
- The government has introduced a new tax (*to / for / on*) luxury goods.
- Most people express their preference (*for / to / of*) Belarusian products.
- The television won't come on. What's the matter (*to / with / for*) it.
- The Prime Minister has a great desire (*of / for / to*) progress.
- There are many advantages (*over / of / in*) being able to speak a foreign language.
- I can't see the difference (*with / between / in*) these two colours.
- Industry is the basis (*of / for / in*) the country's productive potential.
- Unfortunately there was some difficulty (*of / for / with*) the arrangements.
- There are strong reasons (*to / for / of*) a social distance among people in organizations.
- The fact that Lorraine was offered a job has no connection (*between / with / to*) the fact that her cousin is the managing director.
- I've had an invitation (*on / for / to*) two people (*to / for / on*) Laura's barbecue.
- The accident caused some damage (*to / of / for*) the car. The cause (*of / for / to*) the accident is still unknown.
- He told me about his interest (*in / for / of*) poetry and his need (*in / for / of*) creative activities.

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 knowledge (2) ... foreign languages will be good enough. I'm having no success at all (3) ... my attempts to get a job.
- Daniel:** What about your interest (4) ... computers? And your skill (5) ... typing? That's the sort of thing employers are looking for.

■ III. Дополните рекламное объявление, употребив необходимые предлоги:

Why not shop at Greenway Supermarket? It has some definite advantages (1) ... other supermarkets. First, you'll find the cost (2) ... your weekly shopping is much lower. There's quite a contrast (3) ... other stores. Here's one example (4) ... this: from today many of our products have a price reduction (5) ... five per cent! But this is not the only reason (6) ... Greenway'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 Greenway. That's the difference (10) ... Greenway and ordinary stores.

● ПРЕДЛОГИ ПОСЛЕ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

about to do smth.	envious of	obvious to
absent from	equal to	patient with
absorbed in	equivalent to	peculiar to
acceptable to	excited about	pleasant to
accompanied by	experienced in	pleased with
accused of	exposed to	polite to
accustomed to	faithful to	popular with
addicted to	familiar to smb. / with smth.	prepared for
afraid of	famous for	prone to
amazed at / by	fed up with	proud of
amused by	fond of	puzzled about / by
angry with smb. about / for smth., angry at	fortunate in	qualified for
annoyed with / at smth.	friendly with / to	ready for
anxious about smth.	frightened of	related to
anxious for smth. to happen	full of	relevant to
ashamed of	furious with smb. about / at smth.	respected for
astonished by / at	good / bad at	responsible to smb. for smth
attached to	grateful to smb. for smth.	resulting from
available to smb./ for smth.	guilty of, feel guilty about	rich in
aware of, unaware of		rude to
		safe from
		same as
		satisfied with

based on	happy about smth. / with smb.	obedient to
bored by smb. / with smth.	harmful to	obliged to smb. for smth.
busy with	hopeless at	scared of
capable of	identical to	sensible of
careful of, careless about	ignorant of / about	sensitive to
certain of	ill with	serious about
characteristic of	impressed by / with	shocked by / at
clever at smth.	incapable of	short of
clever of smb. to do smth.	independent of	shy of
close to	indifferent to	sick of
combined with	informed about	similar to
concerned with / about	innocent of	skillful / skilled at
confident of	intent on	slow at doing smth.
conscious of	interested in	sorry about smth.
consistent with	involved in	sorry for smb. / for doing smth.
content with	irritated by	subject to
contrary to	jealous of	sufficient for
crazy about	keen on smth.	superior to
crowded with	keen to do smth.	sure of / about
cruel to	kind to smb.	surprised at / by
curious about	known for	surrounded by
delighted with	late for	suspicious of
dependent on	liable to	sympathetic to
different from	made of / from	terrible at
disappointed with / about	married to	terrified of
discouraged from	mean to	thankful for
disgusted by / at	necessary for	tired of / from
disqualified from	nervous of / about	typical of smb.
dissatisfied with	new to	uncertain of
doubtful about	nice of smb. to do smth.	uneasy about
dressed in	notorious for	upset about / over
eager for		used / get used to*
efficient in		worthy of
engaged to smb. / in smth.		wrong about
enthusiastic about		

* *Their office used to be in the centre of the town.* – Их офис раньше находился в центре города.

Did it take much time to get used to driving on the left? – Ты быстро привык к левостороннему движению?

■ I. 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. My hands were blue (*with / from / of*) cold when I got home.
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. I was delighted (*about / with / on*) the present you gave me.
12. Applicants must score at least 50 points to be eligible (*for / of / by*) the position.
13. We will sign the agreement only if the terms are acceptable (*for / with / to*) us.
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. I'm sorry (*of / about / for*) what I said. I hope you're not angry (*about / with / on*) me.
18. I'm tired (*of / about / for*) talking to myself. You never listen. I get annoyed (*of / at / by*) the way you behave.
19. Why are you always so rude (*with / to / on*) your parents? Can't you be nice (*to / with / of*) them?
20. 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 письмо, которое Эмма получила от своего брата, используя прилагательные *aware, different, famous, full, interested, late, ready, responsible, similar, used* и соответствующие им предлоги:

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is (1) ... any I've had before. But I've got (2) ... it now, and I'm really enjoying it. I'm mainly (3) ... controlling the costs of the project. The work is quite hard, and I must say I feel (4) ... a holiday. The company expects people to do overtime. I wasn't (5) ... that before I arrived because they hadn't told me at the interview, but I don't mind.

I've got a nice flat, which is very (6) ... the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is (7) ... horrible old furniture. I keep falling over it!

I live right by the harbour. It's a pity I've never been (8) ... boats, because this is a good place for sailing. The noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I'm never (9) ... work. The area is (10) ... its seafood, which is great, because I love eating fish, as you know.

ПРЕДЛОГИ ПОСЛЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ

account for	die of / from	order from
accuse smb. of smth.	differ from	part with
advertise for	disagree with	pay attention to
agree on / about smth.	discuss smth. with smb.	pay by cheque
agree to smth. (a proposal) / with smb.	dismiss smb. from	pay in cash
aim at	distinguish between	pay for smth.
apologize to smb. for smth.	divide between / among	pay with smth.
appeal to / against	divide by / into	pay the bill
apply to smb. for smth.	do smth. about	persist in
appoint to	doubt about	place an order for smth.
argue with smb. about smth.	dream about / of	with smb.
arrest smb. for smth.	drive into	point at / to
ask smb. for smth.	enclose with (a letter)	praise smb. for
ask smth. / about smth.	escape from / to	pray for smth. / smb.
assure smb. of smth.	exchange smth. for smth.	prepare for
base on	excuse smb. for smth.	present smb. with
be of importance	expel from	protect from / against
beg for	experiment on / with	protest about / at
begin with	face up to	provide smb. with
believe in smth.	fail in an attempt	provide an opportunity
benefit from	fail to do smth.	punish smb. for
	depend on / upon	
	despair of	

bet on blame smb. for smth. blame smth. on smb. boast of / about borrow smth. from smb. bump into campaign for / against care about care for smth. / smb. care what / when / how cater for change smth. for smth. charge for charge smb. with climb smth. / over smth. collaborate with collide with combine with communicate with compare with / to complain to smb. about smth. complain of a pain compliment smb. on comply with conceal smth. from smb. concentrate on conclude from congratulate smb. on smth. connect to / with consider smb. for smth. consider smth. consist of / in contrast with	fall in love with fight with smb. for / against fill smth. with smth. fine for finish with fire at forget about forgive smb. for get acquainted with get rid of glance at guess at happen to hear about / from / of hint at smth. hint to smb. about smth. hope for, hope to do smth. include in increase by insist on insure against interfere with / in invest in involve in join in (a dispute, conversation) joke about judge by keep a record of knock at / on know about / of lack in laugh at lean on / against live on	purchase smth. from quarrel with smb. about smth. react to rebel against receive from recover from refer to rely on remind smb. of smb. / about smth. remove from report to smb., on smth. resign from result in / from retire from run out of save on smth. save smb. from send for sentence smb. to separate from shelter from shoot at shout at / to speak to / smb. about smth. specialize in spend money on split into spy on stare at subscribe to succeed in suffer from suspect smb. of sympathize with	contribute to convert to / into convince of cooperate with coordinate with smb. on cope with correspond to / with count on / against cover in / with crash into cross smth. cut in / into date back to date from deal with decide on / against decrease by demand from	develop into long for meet smb. / with smb. merge with mistake smb. for multiply by name after negotiate with nominate smb. for / as smth. notify smb. of smth. object to smb. / smth. obtain smth. from smb. occur to operate on talk to smb. about smth.	thank smb. for smth. throw smth. at / to smb. trade in smth. with smb. translate from / into tremble with (cold) turn to value smth. at vote against / for warn against / of / about waste on withdraw from wonder at / about work at / for worry about write to smb. about smth.
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■ Примечания:

1 глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются без предлога, а в русском – с предлогом:

<i>affect smth.</i>	-	<i>influence smb. / smth.</i>
<i>answer smth.</i>	-	<i>join smb. / smth.</i>
<i>approach smth. / smb.</i>	-	<i>leave (a place)</i>
<i>climb smth.</i>	-	<i>marry smb.</i>
<i>consult smb.</i>	-	<i>need smth.</i>
<i>contact smb.</i>	-	<i>play smth.</i>
<i>enter smth.</i>	-	<i>reach smth.</i>
<i>follow smb. / smth.</i>	-	<i>watch smb. / smth.</i>

2 глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются с предлогом, а в русском – без предлога:

<i>approve of</i>	-	<i>dedicate to</i>	-	<i>prefer smth. to smth.</i>	-	<i>smile at</i>
<i>ask for</i>	-	<i>delegate to</i>	-	<i>prevent from</i>	-	<i>stand for</i>
<i>belong to</i>	-	<i>describe to</i>	-	<i>prohibit from</i>	-	<i>subject to</i>
<i>beware of</i>	-	<i>disapprove of</i>	-	<i>put an end to</i>	-	<i>submit to</i>
<i>call on (at)</i>	-	<i>explain to</i>	-	<i>replace with</i>	-	<i>supply with</i>
<i>comment on</i>	-	<i>introduce to</i>	-	<i>search for</i>	-	<i>surrender to</i>
<i>compensate for</i>	-	<i>lend to</i>	-	<i>seek for</i>	-	<i>take pride in</i>
<i>cut with</i>	-	<i>listen to</i>	-	<i>seem to</i>	-	<i>threaten with</i>
<i>decide on</i>	-	<i>look for</i>	-	<i>show to</i>	-	<i>wait for</i>

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. When he gets angry he always starts shouting (to / at / on) every one.
2. I borrowed (from / – / to) him a little money some days ago.
3. The car went out of control and crashed (on / into / with) the back of a bus.
4. The woman over there reminds me (on / of / about) someone I know.
5. He delegated the work (for / at / to) his assistant.
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. You should insure your camera (on / against / for) theft. It might be stolen.
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. I tried to explain (to / – / for) the teacher that I did my best to prepare (to / with / for) the test.
17. The manager wasn't in so I wrote (to / – / for) him to complain (on / of / about) the service.
18. The universities have to appeal (at / to / on) the government (for / with / into) more money.
19. I've written (for / to / –) the company and applied (of / to / for) the job.

20. Have you heard (of / from / about) Jimmy? He broke his leg in a skiing accident. I can't think (of / on / about) any reason why that accident happened.

■ II. Дополните письмо, используя глаголы agree, applied, ask, care, caring, concentrate, decided, pay, suffering и соответствующие им предлоги:

This is part of a letter that Melanie has received from an old friend.

I'm working in a hospital now. I (1) ... a nurse's job last July and started in August. I don't earn much money, and I even had to (2) ... my uniform out of my own money. Perhaps I should (3) ... a pay rise. But I don't really (4) ... the money. The work is the important thing. Of course it's very hard work (5) ... the patients, and at the moment I'm (6) ... backache. But I knew it would be like this when I (7) ... a career in nursing. I just try to forget all the problems and (8) ... the job. I think it's a worthwhile thing to do, and I'm sure you (9) ... me.

■ III. Дополните репортаж, употребив подходящие по смыслу предлоги:

This is a sports commentary at the Olympic Games.

So Australia's Steve Brearley wins the gold medal ahead of Germany's Klaus Schliemann and Ivan Podorosky of Bulgaria. They're just congratulating Brearley (1) ... his victory. His speed over the first kilometre split the runners (2) ... two groups, and in the end it was a race between the three leaders. Brearley prevented Schliemann (3) ... overtaking him in a sprint finish. I've always regarded Brearley as a great athlete, and look how well he's done today. I would even compare him (4) ... the great Emil Kristo himself. There's no doubt now that Brearley will be invited (5) ... Oslo for the next World Championships. So the Australian runner adds another medal (6) ... his collection. And Australia are doing really well in the medals table. In fact, they share second place (7) ... the United States.

● ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

break down – сломаться; потерпеть неудачу	keep up with – быть наравне, успевать
break in – приучать (к чему-л.), дисциплинировать	knock down – сломать, разрушить, сбить
break into – вторгаться, завоевывать (рынок); начинать тратить (деньги)	leave out – пропускать
break off – прекращать (переговоры), разрывать (отношения)	let in – впускать; допускать
break out – разразиться, внезапно начать делать	level off – выравнивать
break through – прорваться, добиться успеха	look / have a look at – смотреть на
bring about – осуществлять, вызывать	look after – присматривать, ухаживать за
bring around – убедить кого-л. изменить мнение	look back – вспоминать, оглядываться в прошлое
bring down – снижать (цену)	look down on – смотреть свысока
bring forward – выдвигать (предложение); перенести на более ранний срок	look for – искать
bring in – вносить (на рассмотрение)	look forward to – ждать с нетерпением
bring up – воспитывать; поднимать (вопрос)	look in / into – заглянуть, заходить; изучать
buy out – выкупать	look out – оглянуться, осмотреться, наблюдать
call at – заходить куда-л.	look out of – выглядывать, смотреть из (окна)
call away – вызывать (по делу)	look over – тщательно изучать
call back – отзываться, возвращать	look through – просматривать
call for – требовать; заходить за к-л.	look up – смотреть вверх; искать в справочнике
call in – приглашать (домой)	look up to – смотреть почтительно
call off – отменить	make at – атаковать, наброситься
call on – навещать, посещать кого-л.	make for – направляться; способствовать, содействовать
carry forward – переносить (что-л. на другую дату)	make out – понять, разобраться, объяснить
carry on – продолжать	make up – составлять; мириться; гримироваться
carry out – выполнять	make up one's mind – принять решение
catch on – войти в моду; завоевать популярность	pay back – отплатить, отомстить
catch out – завалить (на экзамене)	pick up – поднимать; заезжать, заходить (за кем-л.)
catch up with – догонять, приближаться к какому-л. уровню	point out – указывать, обращать внимание

check in – регистрироваться	pull out – выходить из предприятия, отказываться от участия
check out – освободить номер в гостинице; расплатиться на кассе	put aside – откладывать (в сторону)
clear up – выяснять, узнавать	put away – убирать
climb up – взлезать, взбираться	put back – ставить на место
close down – закрывать	put down – поставить; записывать
come across – случайно встретить	put forward – выдвигать (гипотезу)
come back – возвращаться	put in – подавать (заявление, жалобу)
come by – заходить, заглядывать; проходить мимо	put off – откладывать
come down – снижаться; успокаиваться	put on – надевать
come for – заходить за кем-л.	put out – тушить; устранять
come into – получить, унаследовать	put through – соединять (по телефону)
come off – состояться; удаваться; проходить с успехом	put together – соединить, сложить
come over to – переходить (на чью-л. сторону), менять мнение	put up – вкладывать; повышать цену
come round / around – заходить ненадолго	put up with – терпеть, мириться с ч-л.
come together – объединиться	ring back – перезвонить
come up (to) – подниматься; приближаться	ring up – позвонить
cut down (on) – сокращать	run away (from) – убежать (от)
cut out – вырезать; вычеркнуть, исключить	run off – истекать (о сроке)
do away with – избавиться от чего-л., отменить что-л.	run out (of) – кончаться
do smth. about smth. – делать, подготавливать	run up – быстро расти, увеличиваться
do up – упаковывать	save up (for) – откладывать, копить (деньги), делать сбережения
do without – обходиться без	see ahead – предвидеть, заглядывать в будущее
draw back (from) – выходить (из иг-р. дела, предприятия)	see off – провожать
draw in – уменьшать (расходы), экономить	see to – проследить
draw up – составлять (контракт)	sell out – распродавать
drive off – уехать	send out – рассылать
drop in (on smb.) – заходить (в гости)	set about – приниматься
fall down – упасть, потерпеть неудачу	set aside – отменять, откладывать
	set off – намереваться, отправляться (в путь)
	set up – основывать, учреждать
	slow down – замедлять; сокращать
	sort out – классифицировать; решать (проблему)
	spell out – разъяснять

fall off – уменьшаться, ухудшаться	squeeze through – с трудом про-
fall out – ссориться	леть
fall over – споткнуться, упасть	stand out – выделяться, выступать
fill in / out – заполнять (анкету)	step in – вмешиваться
find out – выяснить, узнать	sum up – суммировать, обобщать
fix up – привести в порядок; органи-	подводить итог
зовать	take after / to look like – быть похо-
get (a)round – распространяться, жим	
становиться известным	take apart – разбирать на части
get across – четко изложить	take away – убирать; уносить
get ahead – преуспевать, продви-	take back – извиняться; брать об-
гаться	ратно
get at – добраться, достать	take down – записать под диктовку,
get away – выходить; удирать	сносить, разрушать
get away with – удирать с чем-л.;	take for – принимать за кого-л.
отделаться	take in – принимать гостя; обманыв-
get back – возмещать; вернуться	ать; пропускать
get by – сводить концы с концами;	take off – снимать, вычитать; взле-
проходить, проезжать	тать
get down – записывать; нервировать	take on – принимать на службу
get down to – приняться за ч-л. / к-л.	take out – вынимать, удалять
get into – войти; попасть в какое-л.	take over – принимать (должность,
положение, состояние	полномочия, обязанности от другого
get off – сойти, слезть	лица); вступать во владение
get on with – ладить	take up – взяться за что-л., заняться
get over – выздороветь	чем-л.; обсуждать
get round to – находить время, при-	talk over – обсудить
ступить к чему-л.	think over – обдумывать, размыш-
get through – справиться с чем-л.;	лять
дозвониться	think up – придумывать
get up – вставать	throw away – выбрасывать; тра-
give away – выдавать, разоблачать	тить, растрачивать
give back – возвращать, отдавать	try on – примерять (платье)
give in – уступать; подавать (от-	turn away – отворачиваться
чет)	turn down – отвергать (предложе-
give over to – отдаваться, посвя-	ние); отказывать (кому-л.)
щать себя целиком (чему-л.)	turn on / off – включать / выключать
give up – отказываться, бросить	turn out – оказываться
go away – уходить, исчезать, прохо-	turn over – перевернуть (страницу)
дить	turn round – обернуться
go off – выстреливать, взрываться	turn up – появиться, оказаться
go on – продолжать	wash up – мыть посуду

go out – выходить, бывать в обществе	watch out – остерегаться, быть ос-
hand in – подавать; возвращать	тороженным
hand out – выдавать, раздавать	weigh up – взвесить и решить
hold on – ждать (у телефона)	wind up – заканчивать
hold up – останавливать, задерживать	work out – разработать, составить
hurry up – торопиться	write down – записывать
keep down – задерживать рост, ме-	write off – списывать, аннулировать
шать развитие	
keep up – продолжать, поддерживать	

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 someone back, pay someone back for an insult, ring / phone you back later

down = вниз, на землю

break down the barrier, climb down, cut down / blow down a tree, fall down, knock down / pull down the old building, let somebody down, sit down

down = уменьшаться(ся)

a fire is dying down, bring down, come down, cut down on drinking, go down, grow down, let down the tyres, 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 the number

off = движение от, в сторону, удаление

a plane is taking off, drive off, get off, see someone off, sell goods off cheaply, start off / set off on a journey

- **off** = прекращение, окончание действия
break off, clear off the rest of the work, come off, finish off, pay off, put off till tomorrow, run off, the game was called off, write off a bad debt
- **off** = выключать
cut off the electricity supply, ring off, put off / turn off / switch off the lights
- **on** = носить, надевать
have a sweater on, put my shoes on, try on a coat
- **on** = продолжать
go on / carry on a bit longer, hang on / hold on (the receiver), keep on doing something, work on late, write on,
- **on** = включать
put / turn / switch the cooker on
- **out** = движение наружу, за пределы
go out, let out a dress, reach out one's hands, stick one's tongue out, 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, rub out pencil marks, run out of money, the contract runs out, turn out the light, wear out the motor, wipe out a disease
- **out** = достигать результата
carry out the task, clean out a blackboard, fill out a form, it turned out all right in the end, sort out / iron out the difficulties, work out / think out / find out the answer, write out in full
- **out** = распределять между разными людьми
give out / hand out copies of the worksheet, share out the food between people
- **out** = вслух, громко
call out for more pay, cry out, read out the rules for everyone to hear, shout out, speak out
- **out** = хорошо видеть, показывать
bring out the hidden, can't make out the words, look out, pick out the best, 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, read over / check over what I've written, the lesson is over, think over / talk over a problem

up = движение вверх

pick up mushrooms, stand up

up = увеличивать(ся)

blow up the fire, go up in price, pump up a tyre, turn up the volume, step up production, bring up children

up = завершенность, доведение действия до конца

break up the fight, clear up / tidy up the mess, cut up into little pieces, eat / drink everything up, give up the idea, hang up (the receiver), lock up before leaving, pack up my things, put up / set up a tent, sum up, use up all the sugar

■ 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, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на видовременные формы фразовых глаголов:

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*) 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*) it 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).

■ 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*) £500.
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. *past*
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 / over / 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*) 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 couldn't 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*) northeast 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 (4) ... out 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 (12) ... up (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.**

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

I usually take the bus to work. – Я обычно езжу на работу на автобусе.

When she gets to the office, she always checks her e-mail first. – Когда она приезжает в офис, она всегда сначала проверяет электронную почту.

I'm getting fed up with those dogs. They do make such a noise. – Мне надоели те собаки. Они очень шумят.

► Present Indefinite также используется:

- для обозначения действий, не зависящих от людей, которые отражают объективные процессы в природе и обществе, общеизвестные факты: *The Earth goes round the Sun.* – Земля вращается вокруг солнца. *Water boils at 100° Celsius.* – Вода кипит при температуре 100°.
- 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* – Смит подает мяч, но Лэйтон его пропускает.

3. в инструкциях, а также в вопросах, требующих в качестве ответа инструкцию или указания: *How do I get to the cinema* – Как мне добраться до кинотеатра? *Why don't you go for 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: wash |
| 2. live – lives | washes |
| | 4. play – plays, cry – cries |

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее длительное

Действие происходит *в момент речи*
или *в настоящий период времени.*

Обстоятельства времени: *now, just now, 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>	Am I <i>working?</i>
He <i>is working</i>	He <i>is not working</i>	Is he <i>working?</i>
She <i>is working</i>	She <i>is not working</i>	Is she <i>working?</i>
It <i>is working</i>	It <i>is not working</i>	Is it <i>working?</i>
We <i>are working</i>	We <i>are not working</i>	Are we <i>working?</i>
You <i>are working</i>	You <i>are not working</i>	Are you <i>working?</i>
They <i>are working</i>	They <i>are not working</i>	Are they <i>working?</i>

- *Please, stop talking. John is studying.* – Пожалуйста, прекрати 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.

для выражения изменяющегося или развивающегося действия и ситуации: *The population is rising very fast.* – Население очень быстро растет. *Is your English getting better?* – Твой английский улучшается?

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.

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! *I am constantly losing things.* – Вечно я теряю вещи.

► Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в *Continuous*:

чувственного восприятия: *feel*, look*, notice, observe, (over)hear, see*, smell*, sound, taste** (кроме *listen, watch*);

умственной деятельности: *advise, believe, consider*, doubt, forget, guess, hope, imagine, insist, know, mean, not mind, promise, realize, recognize, recommend, regret, remember, require, seem, suggest, suppose, suspect, think*, understand, wonder*;

чувств: *admire, adore, astonish, concern, despise, detest, dislike, envy, hate, impress, like, love*, pity, surprise* (кроме *enjoy*).

желания: *desire, need, please, prefer, satisfy, want, wish*;

принадлежности: *be*, belong, consist, contain, depend, have*, include, involve, keep, owe, own, possess*;

некоторые другие: *agree, apologize, appear*, cost, deny, deserve, equal, exist, fit, forgive, impress, intend, lack, last, look like, matter, reach, refuse, remain, resemble, stop, suit, survive.*

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).
- * *You look nice* (выглядеть). *What are you looking for?* (искать).
- * *I see a mistake in your report* (видеть). *I am seeing the CE tomorrow* (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). *He is being honest with you now* (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).

► Правила написания окончания -ing

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. speak – speaking | 5. plan – planning, но: fix – fixing |
| 2. live – living | 6. travel – travelling, quarrel – quarrelling |
| 3. play – playing, cry – crying | 7. worship – worshipping, handicap – handicapping |
| 4. lie – lying, die – dying, tie – tying | |

PRESENT PERFECT

Настоящее совершенное

Действие завершилось *до какого-то момента времени*

в настоящем.

(Обстоятельства времени: **ever, never, always, already, yet, just, still, of late, lately, recently, before, so far, up to now, today, this week, once (twice, three times), in 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.

► *Present Perfect* также используется:

- при описании события, произошедшего в прошлом и являющегося актуальным, существенным, значимым для момента речи (результат в настоящем): *I have washed my hands so I can help you with the cooking.* – Я помыл руки и могу помочь тебе с готовкой. *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."
- 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.

- 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 прочитал 'Войну и мир'.
- 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).
- 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 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, но: fix – fixed |
| 2. live – lived | |
| 3. play – played, cry – cried | 5. travel – travelled, tunnel – tunnelled |
| | 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, 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 we 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 she 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 строили 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 результат: *Jane's clothes are covered in paint. She has been painting the house.* – Одежда Джейн в краске. Она красила дом (важен процесс покраски дома). *Jane has painted the house and now it is green.* – Джейн покрасила дом, и теперь он зеленый (важен результат: дом теперь покрашен). *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. Look, I (*am / am being*) sincere with you. Your chances to get the job are low.
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 (*am come / 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 c. am being
b. have been d. be

1. "What are you listening to?" "It seems to me I ... a strange noise outside."
a. hear c. have been hearing
b. am hearing d. has heard
6. It ... years since I felt satisfied with my job as much as I did last week.
a. have been c. are
b. is d. has been
7. Jill came to our company three years ago and ... here ever since.
a. works c. has worked
b. work d. is working
8. No matter how long the holiday is, I always ... I want a few days more.
a. feel c. has felt
b. am feeling d. feels
9. Jeff ... to his former classmate on the phone for half an hour now.
a. is talking c. has talked
b. talks d. has been talking
10. Linda is very disappointed. She ... her test.
a. has failed c. fails
b. is failing d. failed
11. Mrs. Hastings's secretary ... on the phone! No wonder it's practically impossible to get through.
a. is constantly talking c. constantly talks
b. has constantly been talking d. is constantly talk
12. How long ... on this project so far?
a. do you work c. are you working
b. have you work d. have you been working
13. "Has he agreed to your offer?" "No, he still ... it over."
a. has thought c. has been thinking
b. thinks d. is thinking
14. Who ... your office lately?
a. has cleaned c. cleaned
b. has been cleaning d. is cleaning

15. She is very tired and her eyes are red. ... on the computer?
 a. Is she working c. Has she been working
 b. Has she worked 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. I (*not see*) you for ages. What you (*do*)?
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.

"You (*recognise*) this man?" "I (*think*) that I (*meet*) him before but I (*not remember*) his name."

■ IV. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в форме Present Indefinite или Present Continuous:

It 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) (*cost*) a lot here, and I already (16) (*save*) enough to buy a winter coat. It (17) (*get*) 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 (11) ... to him and how he's (12) ... talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that he (13) ... forgotten all about work. So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem (14) ... that it's (15) ... 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, that, in May, in summer, in 2006, at school, in childhood, on holidays, in France.**

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма		
I		I		I		
He		He		he		
She	<i>worked</i>	She	<i>did not work</i>	<i>Did</i>	she	<i>work?</i>
It	<i>knew</i>	It	<i>did not know</i>	<i>Did</i>	it	<i>know?</i>
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			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.

► **Past Indefinite** также используется:

1. для обозначения повторяющихся или последовательных действий: *I got up at 7 o'clock, washed myself and had breakfast.* – Я встал в 7 часов, умылся и позавтракал.
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. 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.

► **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 shaven 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: *"Look! Somebody has spilt milk on the carpet."* *"It wasn't me. I didn't do it."* – "Посмотри! Кто-то пролил молоко на ковер." "Это был не я. Я этого не делал." *The famous artist John Cramp has died of cancer. He was 50 and had two children.* – Умер от рака знаменитый художник Джон Кремп. Ему было 50 лет, и у него было двое детей.

USED TO

бывало, раньше, когда-то

1. данный оборот обозначает действие, которое регулярно совершалось в прошлом, но больше не совершается в настоящем: *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 события или состояния, модальный глагол *would* обозначает только повторяющиеся действия: *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, сколько раз происходило описываемое событие или как долго это событие длилось: *I met him five times during the 1960s.* – Я встречался с ним пять раз в шестидесятые годы.

5. сравните:
used to do smth.: I used to live alone. – Я раньше жил один.
be / get / become used to smth. или be / get / become used to doing smth.: I am used to living alone. – Я привык жить один.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Прошедшее длительное

Действие происходило (длилось) *в точное время* в прошлом.

Обстоятельства времени: *at 5 o'clock, from 3 to 4, at midnight, the whole day, at that time yesterday, while, when he came, when the phone rang.*

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

- *I was reading a book at 5 o'clock.* – Я читал книгу в 5 часов.
- *He was working on the report all day long yesterday.* – Он работал над докладом 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.* – Когда я приехал, шел дождь.
While Sally was cooking, Mary was laying the table. – Пока Сэлли готовила, Мэри накрывала на стол.

2. для обозначения слишком часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывало недовольство, раздражение (с такими наречиями как *always, constantly, continually, persistently, forever*): *She was persistently 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.*

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 <i>Had</i> she <i>worked?</i> <i>Had</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.

► *Past Perfect* также используется:

1. 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, то после *after* употребляется **Past Indefinite**: *After she heard the news she phoned me at once.* –

После того, как она услышала новости, она сразу мне позволила.

2. в конструкциях **hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than**: *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.

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 <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 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.

■ Примечание:

- ✓ **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 работа-

ла (важна продолжительность деятельности). *His speech in public showed he had done his homework well.* — Его публичное выступление продемонстрировало, что он хорошо подготовился (важна завершенность деятельности).

I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. When (*did she choose / had she chosen*) to take a course in computing?
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:

1. They ... a lot of useful contacts during their business trip to India.
 - a. made
 - b. have made
 - c. was making
 - d. had made
2. What ... the Headmaster ... you when you were in his office?
 - a. did; tell
 - b. has; told
 - c. had; told
 - d. was; telling

3. Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours ... again.
 - a. argued
 - b. have argued
 - c. were arguing
 - d. 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 typed; 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
 - a. was thinking; was deciding
 - b. had thought; had decided
 - c. thought; had decided
 - d. had been thinking; decided
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. quoted
 - 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. At 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 looked rather ashamed.
24. The walkers finally arrived 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 deposit 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 lunch-time. (14) ... I finally got there, it (15) ... just after half past twelve.

● СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ БУДУЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

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, in a year, in summer, in 2016.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They	I he she it we you they
<i>will work</i>	<i>will not work</i>	<i>Will it work?</i>

I will arrive at about 6 o'clock, leave my things at the hotel and then take a walk. – Я приеду около шести часов, оставлю свои вещи в гостинице и затем пойду на прогулку.

► *Future Indefinite* также используется:

- 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.
- 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: *I don't know if I can fulfil the task but I will do my best.* — Я не знаю, смогу ли я выполнить задачу, но я сделаю все возможное. *I won't tell anybody what has happened.* — Я никому не расскажу о том, что случилось.
4. в сочетании с выражениями предположения, сомнения, вероятности после **think, expect, wonder, believe, doubt, be sure, be afraid, probably, certainly, perhaps**: *I expect he will want to stay in the best hotel.* — Я думаю, что он захочет остановиться в самой лучшей гостинице. *Tom won't pass the exam; he hasn't worked hard for it.* — Том не сдаст экзамен; он недостаточно усердно готовился к нему.

■ **Примечания:**

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 as soon as I arrive.* — Я позвоню вам, как только приеду. *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.

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. *Our next planning meeting is on Wednesday.* — Наша следующая планерка состоится в среду.

Present Continuous в значении будущего обозначает действие запланированное, по договоренности (чаще с глаголами *движения*, а также с глаголами *meet, see, have, take, give, get, study, do, work*): *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.

4. Конструкция **to be going to + Infinitive** *собираться, намереваться* означает, что решение о выполнении действия принято заранее: *How much money are you going to borrow from the bank?* — Сколько денег вы собираетесь взять в банке?

Сравните: *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"I know. I am going to phone him back."* — "Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было". "Я знаю. Я перезвоню ему" (решение принято заранее). *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"OK, I will phone him back."* — "Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было." "Хорошо. Я перезвоню ему" (решение принято в момент речи).

5. Конструкция **to be going to + Infinitive** 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. При согласовании времен вместо Future Indefinite используется **Future-in-the-Past**: *They said that they would buy a new house soon.* — Они сказали, что скоро купят новый дом. *She told us that she would probably arrive late owing to heavy traffic.* — Она сказала, что вероятно она придет поздно из-за интенсивного движения транспорта.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Будущее длительное

Действие будет происходить (длиться)
в *точное время* в будущем.

Обстоятельства времени: **at 5 o'clock, from 5 to 6 o'clock, at midnight, at that moment, this time next week, the whole day, while, when he returns.**

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 it <i>be working?</i> we you they

- *The children will be doing their homework when I come back.* – Дети будут делать уроки, когда я вернусь.
- *I will be buttering the bread while you are slicing the tomatoes.* – Я буду намазывать хлеб маслом, пока ты нарежешь помидоры.

► *Future Continuous* также используется:

1. в вопросах о планах собеседника, если спрашивающий хочет, чтобы отвечающий для него что-то сделал: *Will you be passing the post office when you are out?* – Ты будешь проходить мимо почты, когда освободишься?
 2. для обозначения запланированного действия в будущем может употребляться как **Future Continuous**, так и **Present Continuous**. Однако **Future Continuous** не выражает специальное намерение и употребляется для обозначения обычного хода событий в будущем:
- *My friends are arriving tomorrow.* – Мои друзья приедут завтра (действие совершится в соответствии с планом).
 - *Will you be driving to Glasgow, as usual?* – Ты поедешь в Глазго, как обычно (обычное длительное действие, повторяющееся каждый день)?

FUTURE PERFECT

Будущее совершенное

Действие завершится *до определенного момента времени* в будущем.

Обстоятельства времени: **by 5 o'clock, when, before, after.**

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>have worked?</i> we you they

Many natural resources will have disappeared by the end of the century. – Многие природные ресурсы исчезнут к концу этого века.

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 начнется *до определенного момента времени* в будущем и будет длиться *в течение определенного периода времени*.

Обстоятельства времени: **for 2 hours, all day long, during.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I He She It <i>will have been working</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not have been working</i> We You They	I he she it <i>have been working?</i> we 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.

■ 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 interview / 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 (*am seeing / will see*) my pen pal on Sunday. It was arranged last week." "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	c. will have been going
b. will go	d. will have gone
5. I ... smoking after Christmas, I promise.

a. am stopping	c. will stop
b. am going to stop	d. stop
6. As soon as you ... Mrs. Minks tomorrow, could you ask her to ring me up?

a. will see	c. saw
b. see	d. would see
7. The other mats can be stowed away until we ... to a bigger house.

a. move	c. don't move
b. will 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	c. will get; reach
b. get; will reach	d. get; won't reach
9. The staff didn't know if the timetable for the following week ... changed.

a. has been	c. would be
b. will have been	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 do	c. are you going to do
b. will you be doing	d. do you do
11. Do you know what time ... ?

a. does the conference finish	c. the conference will finish
b. the conference finishes	d. is the conference finishing
12. I can see you ... a baby. When is it due?

a. will have	c. are going to have
b. are having	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. have already started
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) Nick tomorrow, so I can give him your message.
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.
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) another 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 (get) back, I'd say.
19. I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone (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 They He, she, it	<i>ask</i> <i>asks</i>	<i>usually always</i> <i>generally seldom</i> <i>every day sometimes</i> <i>often never</i>
	Past	I, we You They He, she, it	<i>asked (II)</i>	<i>yesterday</i> <i>last year</i> <i>5 days ago</i> <i>in summer</i>
	Future	I, we You They He, she, it	<i>will ask</i>	<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	I He, she, it We, you, they	<i>am</i> <i>is asking</i> <i>are</i>	<i>now</i> <i>at present</i> <i>still</i>
	Past	I He, she, it We, you, they	<i>was</i> <i>asking</i> <i>were</i>	<i>1. at 5 o'clock,</i> <i>from 3 to 4, while,</i> <i>the whole day</i>
	Future	I He, she, it We, you, they	<i>will be asking</i>	<i>2. прыжое действе</i>
P E R F E C T	Present	I, we You, they He, she, it	<i>have</i> <i>asked (III)</i> <i>has</i>	<i>ever, never, just,</i> <i>already, yet, lately,</i> <i>before, today, this</i> <i>week, all, for, since</i>
	Past	I He, she, it We, you, they	<i>had asked (III)</i>	<i>1. by 5 o'clock, after,</i> <i>before</i>
	Future	I He, she, it We, you, they	<i>will have asked</i> <i>(III)</i>	<i>2. прыжое действе</i>

C O N T I N U O U S	Present	to have been + -ing	I, we <i>have</i> You, they <i>been asking</i> He, she, it <i>has</i>	<i>for, since, all, during</i>
	Past		I He, she, it <i>had been asking</i> We, you, they	<i>for, all, during</i>
	Future		I He, she, it <i>will have been</i> We, you, they <i>asking</i>	

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- I am studying management at the Belarusian State Economic University, and so ... my friend.
a. is c. was
b. does d. were
- My parents usually ... five days a week, and this week they ... six days.
a. work; work c. are working; are working
b. are working; work d. work; are working
- When Mr. Lyndon arrived, the Managing Director ... lunch, but stopped in order to talk to him.
a. was having c. were having
b. had d. had been having
- The company ... for office managers now.
a. advertised c. was advertised
b. has advertised d. is advertising
- Don't worry ... late tonight.
a. if I'll be c. when I'll be
b. if I am d. if I be
- What time ... the accident ...?
a. did; happen c. had; happened
b. has; happened d. was; happening
- I ... a very hard day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.
a. will have c. have
b. am having d. would have

8. We had many difficulties but we ... them.
 a. have overcome c. had overcome
 b. overcame d. will overcome
9. At 9 a.m. on Tuesday the Public Relations Manager ... the delegation in the office.
 a. will receive c. will be receiving
 b. is receiving d. would receive
10. I ... always ... if the service is bad in restaurants.
 a. —; complain
 b. will; be complaining
 c. am; complaining
 d. will; complain
11. At first I thought I ... the right thing, but I soon realized that I ... a serious mistake.
 a. did; made c. have done; have made
 b. had done; had made d. did; had made
12. This ... the third time I ... you one and the same question.
 a. has been; asked c. is; am asking
 b. is; have asked d. has been; had asked
13. Next week Barbara ... to the USA on business.
 a. is going c. goes
 b. is going to go d. will go
14. "How long ... here?" "Since I ... from the university."
 a. have you been working; graduated
 b. had you worked; had graduated
 c. did you work; have graduated
 d. do you work; graduate
15. I ... chemistry classes a lot, but I don't any more.
 a. was used to attend c. was used to attending
 b. used to attending d. used to attend
16. ... the bank when you go out? I need to top up my mobile account.
 a. Will you have passed c. Will you be passing
 b. Do you pass d. Are you passing

17. His state of health is already very bad and it ... worse.
 a. is getting c. got
 b. gets d. would be getting
18. ... before? Eric, this is Amanda.
 a. Did you two meet c. Had you two met
 b. Have you two met d. Were you two meeting
19. I think summer ... a difficult time for all school-leavers.
 a. is going to be c. have been
 b. will be d. had been
20. Everything is going well. We ... any problems so far, fortunately.
 a. didn't have c. haven't had
 b. weren't having d. don't have
21. Sorry, could you say that again? I ... to you.
 a. haven't been listening c. didn't listen
 b. don't listen d. haven't listened
22. Next July they ... married for twenty years.
 a. will be c. will have been
 b. are d. will have being
23. It ... an invention which ... the foundations of modern information technology.
 a. was; laid c. had been; lied
 b. has been; lies d. is; has been lying
24. I ... the Chief Executive himself today, but I ... to his deputy.
 a. didn't see; spoke c. don't see; speak
 b. haven't seen; have spoken d. didn't see; have spoken
25. I ... ill since I ... up this morning.
 a. am feeling; got c. feel; have got
 b. had felt; have got d. have been feeling; got
26. She ... promoted because she ... a lot of good work.
 a. has got; is doing c. had got; has done
 b. got; had done d. got; was doing
27. By next summer you ... English for two years.
 a. will study c. will have been studying
 b. have studied d. are studying

28. She ... at the parcel long enough, before she ... that it was for her neighbour.
- had been looking; had understood
 - had been looking; understood
 - was looking; understood
 - was looking; had understood
29. He ... through morning newspapers when I ... the room yesterday.
- had been browsing; entered
 - browsed; had entered
 - was browsing; entered
 - was browsing; was entering
30. He ... staring at her wondering where he ... her before.
- kept; had seen
 - had kept; saw
 - have kept; saw
 - was keeping; had seen

■ II. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в подходящей видовойременной форме:

- I'm tired of working in an office. I (*think*) of changing my job.
- What time you (*arrive*) at work this morning?
- Inflation (*run*) at the rate of 7% at the moment.
- When you get to the station, I (*wait*) for you outside.
- She (*come*) out of hospital next week.
- The chairman (*make*) some introductory remarks and then (*give*) the talk.
- He usually (*speak*) so quickly that I (*not understand*) him.
- What you (*buy*) with the money you won in the lottery?
- We (*present*) the new company structure at next month's meeting.
- Our old car was very unreliable. It constantly (*break down*).
- The builders say they (*finish*) the roof by Tuesday.
- Consumers in the industrialized world (*become*) increasingly concerned with healthy living.
- When I (*study*) at business school, we often (*work*) on case studies.
- In the year 2500 a lot of people (*live*) on the Moon.
- He (*lose*) his job last month and since then he (*be*) out of work.

- I think, by 2030 Chinese (*become*) the language of international scientific communication.
- "You won't believe this, but I've got some tickets for the concert." "Oh, well done. How you (*get*) them?"
- Could you lend me \$50? I (*pay*) you back tomorrow.
- I assure you that this (*be*) the first time we (*receive*) a complaint.
- The legislation (*come*) into force on 1 January 2005.
- I won't make a decision until I (*speak*) to the director.
- We (*go*) to look for cheaper producers in the Far East.
- Prior to becoming a production manager he (*study*) economics and management.
- I'll have much more time next week because I (*do*) all my exams then.
- "Your new trousers (*look*) nice." "Thank you. The trouble is they (*not fit*) properly. I (*not know*) why I bought them, really."
- If they (*shut*) down the plant, a lot of people (*lose*) their jobs.
- I'm sorry about not coming last week. I (*have*) a cold and so I (*stay*) at home.
- I think England (*not win*) the next football World Cup.
- The laboratory (*test*) the device for months before it came onto the market.
- "How long you (*be*) out of work?" "I (*not be*) out of work now. I just (*start*) a new job."
- Laura (*miss*) the party because no one (*tell*) her about it.
- I (*call*) you last night but you (*not answer*). What you (*do*)?
- If we (*not get*) there by 6.00, Robert (*leave*).
- Daniel (*earn*) some money last week. But I'm afraid he already (*spend*) it all.
- 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.
- The police (*get*) to Michael's house as fast as they could, but the burglars (*disappear*).
- This time tomorrow everyone (*get*) to know about your success, and people (*ring*) up to congratulate you.
- 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.
- 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 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 | c. just got |
| b. are just getting | 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 windscreen. 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. fell | d. fall |
| 8. a. will be | c. used to be |
| b. are | d. are being |
| 9. a. do not drive | c. will not drive |
| b. am not driving | d. would not drive |

10. a. have
b. will have
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 | c. has entered |
| b. entered | d. had entered |
| 2. a. was applying | c. applied |
| b. has applied | d. had been applying |
| 3. a. had begun | c. used to begin |
| b. begun | d. has begun |
| 4. a. will ever succeed | c. is ever succeeding |
| b. ever succeeds | d. would ever succeed |
| 5. a. is studying | c. had been studying |
| b. has studied | d. studies |
| 6. a. had started | c. started |
| b. have started | d. was starting |
| 7. a. is not making | c. does not make |
| b. has not made | d. did not make |
| 8. a. uses to feel | c. feel |
| b. felt | d. is feeling |
| 9. a. would be | c. is being |
| b. be | d. will be |
| 10. a. is going to start | c. is starting |
| b. will start | 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

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

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. Has Neil got up already?
- The Bible say love of money is the root of all evil.

- How many kilometres have you been walking so far?
- I always pay for you when we go out. Why don't you pay sometimes?
- She lost her job as a real estate agent and was working as a waitress.
- We left the restaurant when 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.
- When the doorbell rung I got up and answered it.
- Mr. Olivier hasn't been feeling well since over a month.
- Sally is on holidays this week. She stays with her mother's relatives in Bath.
- The door won't open unless you won't push it hard.
- We've got plenty of time. Our plane won't take off until 9 o'clock.
- I've lost my wallet but I've got it back again now.
- When I had found my wallet I discovered that somebody had taken the credit cards out of it.
- Will you use your camera at the weekend? I wonder if I could borrow it.
- "I'm really sorry I was late last night." "That's OK. We were not waiting long."
- 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

● TO BE + V3

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 told when the time comes.</i> – Вам скажут, когда придет время.
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	<i>am is asking are</i>	<i>am is being asked are</i>	<i>The roof is being repaired now.</i> – Крышу сейчас ремонтируют.
	Past	<i>was asking were</i>	<i>was being asked were</i>	<i>I felt as if I was being watched.</i> – Я чувствовал себя так, как будто за мной следили.
	Future	will be asking	—	

P E R F E C T	Present	<i>have has asked</i>	<i>have been asked has</i>	<i>The reservation has been confirmed by fax.</i> – Предварительный заказ был подтвержден по факсу.
	Past	<i>had asked</i>	<i>had been asked</i>	<i>The goods had been delivered by Friday.</i> – Товары были доставлены к пятнице.
	Future	<i>will have asked</i>	<i>will have been asked</i>	<i>Everything will have been done by Monday.</i> – Все будет сделано к понедельнику.
M O D A L S		<i>can may must ask have to need to be going to</i>	<i>can may must be asked have to need to be going to</i>	<i>The report must be prepared in time.</i> – Отчет должен быть подготовлен вовремя.

► При образовании страдательного залога необходимо учитывать:

- ✓ **переходность / непереходность глагола** – непереходные глаголы (*go, arrive, sleep, run, die, (dis)appear, happen, rise* и др.), а также некоторые переходные глаголы, обозначающие постоянное состояние или отношение (*be, have, belong, exist, get, let, fit, suit, seem, lack, resemble* и др.) не образуют пассивную конструкцию.
- ✓ **деятельность подлежащего**: *Tom received the letter.* – Том получил письмо. *The letter was received yesterday.* – Письмо было получено вчера.

- ✓ **наличие дополнения** (прямого, косвенного): *They sent for the doctor.* – Они послали за доктором. *They were sent for.* – За ними послали. *She is interviewing some celebrity now.* – Сейчас она берет интервью у какой-то знаменитости. *She is being interviewed now.* – Сейчас у нее берут интервью.

■ **Примечания:**

1. Субъект действия может быть выражен дополнением с предлогом **by**. Указание на предмет, используемый субъектом для выполнения действия, осуществляется с помощью предлога **with**. **With** также употребляется, когда речь идет о веществе или составных частях. *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. *The tin was opened with the knife.* – Консервная банка была открыта ножом. *The room was filled with smoke.* – Комната была наполнена дымом.
2. В разговорной речи вместо вспомогательного глагола *to be* возможно употребление глагола *to get*, часто для обозначения незапланированного, неожиданного, случайного действия: *The vase got broken when he pushed the table.* – Ваза разбилась, когда он толкнул стол. *I don't get paid much but the perks are good.* – Мне платят немного, но зато есть дополнительный заработок. *How often do these offices get cleaned?* – Как часто убирают эти кабинеты?

Кроме того, эта конструкция может иметь возвратное значение и использоваться в некоторых идиоматических выражениях: *to get washed, to get shaved, to get cleaned, to get (un)dressed, to get changed, to get damaged, to get engaged, to get married, to get divorced, to get started, to get lost*: *There wasn't enough time to get washed and changed.* – Было недостаточно времени, чтобы умыться и переодеться.

3. С глаголами *to explain, to describe, to dictate, to declare, to deliver, to mention, to prove, to present, to point out, to repeat, to recommend* в качестве подлежащего пассивной конструкции (при наличии в активной конструкции прямого и косвенного дополнений) употребляется только прямое дополнение, в отличие от русского языка, где любое из этих дополнений мо-

жет употребляться в функции подлежащего пассивной конструкции: *The rule was explained to them twice.* – Это правило было объяснено им дважды. / Им объяснили это правило дважды.

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

1. The cartoon character Mickey Mouse (*has been 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. New software (*was installed / has been installed*) on my PC yesterday.
5. You won't (*get elected / elect*) unless you decide to run a very active election campaign.
6. At present our company (*is being reorganized / is reorganizing*).
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 (*assassinated / was assassinated*) in Memphis, Tennessee.
10. Teachers (*have given / have been given*) a new pay rise (*by / with*) the government. 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 rent 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. My overdraft is being extended ... the bank tomorrow.
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. I don't think that you ... to show your passport.
 - 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 mail ... 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. She (*inform*) about the results of the research as soon as it (*finish*) next month.
10. William the Conqueror (*build*) the castle in the 11th century.
11. Excuse the mess, the house (*paint*) 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 match (*cancel*).
21. The exact time of the match (*not decide*) yet.
22. It (*announce*) yesterday that the government (*decide*) not to raise income tax.
23. They (*search*) his 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) ... if the damage is to (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 |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. harmed | c. are harming |
| b. are harmed | d. harm |
| 1. 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 examining | c. are examined |
| b. are being examined | d. are being examining |
| 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

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 | c. will employ |
| b. will be employed | 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*), то в придаточном предложении:

а. действует правило согласования времен:

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>
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>
Future Indefinite → Future-in-the-Past	<i>I will do → I would do</i>

б. меняются указательные местоимения и наречия места и времени:

here → there

yesterday → the day before yesterday, the previous day

this → that, the

last night → the night before, the previous night

these → those

two days ago → two days before, two days earlier

now → then, right away, immediately

tomorrow → the next day, the following day

today → that day

next week → the next week, the following week

tonight → that night

in a month → a month later

- *Jane said, "I am tired and want to go home now." → Jane said that she was tired and wanted to go home right away.*

► **Повелительное наклонение в косвенной речи:**

Команда, просьба в косвенной речи обычно выражается инфинитивным оборотом:

- *He said to me, "Remember to back up the file!" → He told me to back up the file.*
- *The policeman ordered, "Don't park here." → The policeman ordered not to park there.*
- *She said, "Let's go shopping." → She suggested going shopping.*

► **Повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи:**

Повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи обычно преобразуется в придаточное предложение, введенное союзом *that*:

- *The secretary said, "I reserved the room at the hotel yesterday." → The secretary said that she had reserved the room at the hotel the day before yesterday.*

► **Вопросительные предложения в косвенной речи:**

Обратите внимание, что в косвенном вопросе, в отличие от прямого вопроса, не происходит инверсии, то есть порядок слов такой же, как в обычном повествовательном предложении (сказуемое следует за подлежащим):

- *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* и *whether*:

- *The tourist enquired, "Is service included or not?" → The tourist enquired whether service was included or not.*
- *The bellboy asked, "Shall I carry your bag upstairs?" → The bellboy wanted to know if he should carry my bag upstairs.*

Специальный вопрос вводится тем же вопросительным словом, что и соответствующий прямой вопрос:

- *He asked, "Where do they keep the money, Paul?" → He asked Paul where they kept the money.*
- *"How should I make a white sauce?" she asked me. → She asked me how to make a white sauce.*

■ **Примечание:**

Обратите внимание на перевод в косвенную речь отрицательных вопросов, обозначающих удивление и восторг:

- *"Don't the children like ice cream?" she asked. → She was surprised that the children didn't like ice cream.*
- *"Isn't she lovely?" I said. → I remarked how lovely she was.*

► **Правило согласования времен не соблюдается:**

1. Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в форме настоящего или будущего времени: *They say that we will receive the confirmation next week. Could you tell me where their office is situated?*
2. Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено модальными глаголами **must, should, ought** и инфинитивом: *He told us that he should leave immediately.*
3. Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает общеизвестный факт: *The teacher explained that the earth goes round the sun. We learnt that Minsk was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1067.*
4. В придаточном предложении времени, если оно употреблено в одной из форм прошедшего времени: *He said the car had broken down while he was driving to work.*
5. В определительном придаточном предложении, а также в придаточных причинных и сравнительных: *The statement that our rivals went bankrupt proved to be true. It was a great relief that everyone got back safely. He was not able to translate the article because he does not know English well enough. I made mistakes because I was tired. He was once stronger than he is now. Jessica behaved as she always does.*

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

1. Phil promised (to pay / paying) back his debt as soon as possible.
2. The teacher explained to us that the Sun (was / is) a big star.
3. The shop assistant told us (do not touch / not to touch) any of the items on display.

4. Mr. Ferrow suggested (*talking / that he would talk*) to the manager in person.
5. My parents asked me what time I (*got / had got*) home the night before.
6. Brenda says she (*is arriving / was arriving*) at about 6.00.
7. He wondered what (*he should do / should he do*) to set the situation right.
8. My bank manager wanted to know if (*I was taking / was I taking*) much money with me to France.
9. Martin denied that he (*had borrowed / borrowed*) any books from the library.
10. The secretary asked her boss what time (*would he leave / he was leaving*) for the airport.

II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Katherine's told me she ... for a better job at the moment.
 - a. was looking
 - b. looks
 - c. looked
 - d. is looking
2. The teacher told the pupils that the steam engine ... in England in the 19th century.
 - a. invented
 - b. was invented
 - c. has been invented
 - d. had been invented
3. The financial adviser convinced the Board that the new project ... a success.
 - a. will be
 - b. is going to be
 - c. would be
 - d. was
4. He told us he had met his future wife when he ... in Italy on business.
 - a. has been
 - b. was
 - c. had been
 - d. was being
5. He warned me ... my flat yet.
 - a. do not sell
 - b. about selling
 - c. to sell
 - d. not to sell
6. The correspondent asked the elected candidate ... on the election results.
 - a. to comment
 - b. don't comment
 - c. commented
 - d. would comment

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:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| - admitted | - allowed | - confessed | - told |
| - advised | - apologized | - invited | - reminded |
| - agreed | - asked | - offered | |
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. "It doesn't look as if I'll be arriving until after eight, I'm afraid," said Miss Lucas.
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
	<p>- <i>Unless you work more efficiently, you will be fired.</i> – Если вы не будете работать более эффективно, вас уволят.</p> <p>- <i>If you heat ice, it turns to water.</i> – Если подогреть лед, он превращается в воду.</p> <p>- <i>If you have a headache, take an aspirin.</i> – Если у вас болит голова, примите аспирин.</p>		
	Нереальное действие, относящееся к настоящему или к будущему	Past Indefinite / Continuous	Future-in-the-Past (would / could / might + V)
II	<p>- <i>If I were you, I would not trust him.</i> – Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы ему не доверял.</p> <p>- <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.</p>		
	Нереальное действие, относящееся к прошлому	Past Perfect / Perfect Continuous	Future-Perfect-in-the-Past (would / could / might + have + V3)
III	<p>- <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.</p> <p>- <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.</p>		

Смешанный тип	Past Perfect	Future-in- the-Past
	Past Indefinite	Future-Perfect-in-the-Past
<p>- <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.</p> <p>- <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.</p>		

► 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 займа 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 обещаешь 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 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. = Жаль, что я ему позвонил. *I wish I could have helped you.* – Если бы только я 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 придут 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.

Однако 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 прилагательные, имеющие значение просьбы, побуждения, пожелания (**It is necessary / important / essential / desirable / better / recommended** и др.), то в придаточном предложении используется глагол с **should** или **инфинитив без частицы to**: *It is necessary that the goods (should) be delivered on time.* – Необходимо, чтобы товары были доставлены в срок.
4. Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголами, выражающими приказание, предложение, решимость, договоренность (**advise, agree, arrange, ask, command, decide, demand, determine, insist, order, recommend, request, require, suggest, propose** и др.), то в придаточном предложении используется глагол с **should** или **инфинитив без частицы to**: *He suggested that I (should) take a leave.* – Он предложил, чтобы я взяла отпуск.

■ I. 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 ring 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. 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	c. won't leave
b. will leave	d. don't leave
4. But for the life jacket, he ...

a. would drown	c. had drowned
b. would have drowned	d. will drown
5. If he ... in time, he would have taken all necessary measures.

a. were warned	c. was warned
b. had warned	d. had been warned
6. They wish they ... the job to Mr. Crosby. Now they regret about it.

a. wouldn't give	c. hadn't given
b. didn't give	d. haven't given

7. I'm so annoyed about my car accident. If only I ... more careful!

a. were	c. have been
b. would be	d. had been
8. If the quality of the product hadn't been so bad, we ...

a. hadn't complained	c. wouldn't have complained
b. wouldn't complain	d. didn't complain
9. If I ... you, I'd ask a lawyer for some advice.

a. were	c. would be
b. had been	d. was
10. His face did not express anything as though he ... at all at hearing the news.

a. didn't be surprised	c. were not surprised
b. wouldn't be surprised	d. had not been surprised
11. If you ... goods on the Internet, they always ... you an e-mail confirmation.

a. order; will send	c. had ordered; would have sent
b. order; send	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	c. won't lend; have
b. wouldn't lend; didn't 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	c. would leave; arrived
b. left; would arrive	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. It was recommended that the market research ... by the end of the year.

a. should have been done	c. would have been done
b. would be done	d. should be done

■ III. 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. He suggested that the meeting (*postpone*).
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. It's very important for getting a good job.
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. Feminists insist that women (*be*) absolute equals with men.
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.
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.

I can't understand what he sees in her! If anyone (*treat*) me like that, I (*be*) extremely angry!

■ IV. 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.

■ V. 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.

■ VI. 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 some 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 и наречия. 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. после **too** и **enough**:
 - *too* + прилагательное / наречие + инфинитив: *My assistant works too slowly to be of much help to me.*
 - прилагательное / наречие + *enough* + инфинитив: *She is old enough to travel by herself.*
 - *enough* + существительное + инфинитив: *He doesn't have enough (money) to live on.*
2. 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** we should stay inside.*
3. после **first, second**, и т.д., **last, only**: *He is always the first to come and the last to leave.*

4. в устойчивых выражениях **to tell the truth, to cut a long story short, to be honest / frank / fair**: *To tell the truth, I've never trusted him.*

► Частица **to** перед инфинитивом не употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (кроме **have to, be to, ought to**): *He can _ speak English.* Но: *She has to solve problems every day.*
2. после глаголов **dare** (? , --) *сметь*, **need** (? , --) *нужно*, если они являются модальными глаголами: *I daren't _ tell her that I've lost her keys. How dare they _accuse you of cheating? You needn't _worry. Need I _pay now?* Но: *I didn't dare to tell them the truth. She dares to dress differently from the others. You don't need to worry. I need to speak to the manager immediately.*
3. после глаголов **make, have** *заставлять*, **let** *позволять*, **help** (Am.): *My boss made me _stay overtime.* 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** *предпочитаю*: *You had better _do the job at once. I would rather _go home.*
6. после выражений с **but** или **except** *кроме* (**cannot but, do nothing / anything but**): *Did you do anything but _ask questions? There's nothing to do except _turn back.*
7. после союза **than** в сравнениях: *He prefers to pay the fine rather than _go to prison.*
8. в вопросительных предложениях, которые начинаются с **Why not** *Почему бы не*: *Why not _help him?*

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.

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 «Инфинитив с предлогом for»

Конструкция «Инфинитив с предлогом *for*» состоит из сочетания предлога *for* с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже и инфинитива. *He opened the door for me to enter.* — Он открыл дверь для того, чтобы я вошел. *It isn't necessary for him to report about it to the police.* — Ему не обязательно сообщать об этом полиции.

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 и обозначает, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, выполняет дополнение. Употребляется после глаголов:

1. чувственного восприятия: **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel** (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*): *I never saw him be late for school.* — Я никогда не видела, чтобы он опаздывал в школу.
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.: *They want Helen to come on Friday.* – Они хотят, чтобы Лена пришла в пятницу.
5. побуждения: **make, have, let** (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*); **order, ask, say, tell, request** и др.: *The teacher told the pupils to hand in the papers.* – Учитель сказал, чтобы ученики сдали работы. *Let them rewrite this exercise.* – Разрешите им переписать это упражнение.

Оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»

Конструкция «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом (сложное подлежащее)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива и употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено:

1. глаголами **say, report, think, believe, consider, suppose, expect, know, see, hear** и др. в страдательном залоге: *He is expected to go on a business trip soon.* – Ожидается, что он скоро поедет в командировку.
2. глаголами **seem, appear, turn out, prove, happen, chance** в действительном залоге: *He proved to be a real friend.* – Он оказался настоящим другом. *She seems to be sleeping now.* – Кажется, что она сейчас спит. *I happened to attend that exhibition when I was in Berlin.* – Случилось так, что я посетил эту выставку, когда был в Берлине.
3. сочетанием глагола **be** с прилагательным **likely, sure, certain** и др.: *He is sure to resign soon.* – Он, наверное (несомненно), скоро подаст в отставку. *They are unlikely to come to the meeting.* – Вряд ли они придут на собрание.

■ I. Вставьте частицу *to* перед инфинитивом, где необходимо:

1. What is in the letter? Why won't you let me ... read it?
2. Craig couldn't persuade Nina ... go out with him.
3. It will cost you a lot to go by plane, why not ... go by bus?
4. He didn't dare ... argue with his boss.
5. That programme was funny. It made me ... laugh.
6. I didn't mean my suggestion ... be taken seriously.
7. It's cold. You'd better ... wear a coat.

8. ... be a highly qualified specialist you need many skills.
9. There is nothing for you ... do but ... consult with the tax lawyer.
10. 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 c. be gone
b. to be going d. go
2. There is no even a chance for him ...
a. to promote c. to be promoting
b. to be promoted d. to have been promoted
3. Adam seems ... even harder these days.
a. to study c. to have been studied
b. to be studying d. to be studied
4. I am proud ... an opportunity of working on your staff.
a. to have given c. to have been given
b. to give d. to be giving
5. Rita saw Michael ... down the steps.
a. fall c. to fall
b. to be falling d. to be fallen
6. The computer program appears ... a bug in it.
a. to have c. have
b. to had had d. to having
7. Although Marcia hopes ... to Mark's birthday party, it is unlikely that she will be.
a. to invite c. to be invited
b. to have invited d. to have been invited
8. It's difficult to know how much luggage ... with you.
a. to take c. to be taken
b. to be taking d. take
9. The shop provides baskets for the customers ... their purchases in.
a. to put c. to be putting
b. to have put d. put
10. The Board of Directors seem ... the proposal for more than an hour.
a. to negotiate c. to have negotiated
b. to be negotiating d. to have been negotiating

11. 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
12. The object of the game is ... the most points.
 - a. score
 - b. be scoring
 - c. to be scored
 - d. to score
13. I found my keys only ... them again.
 - a. to have lost
 - b. to lose
 - c. to be lost
 - d. to be losing
14. It's a pity I missed that programme. I'd like ... it.
 - a. to see
 - b. see
 - c. to have seen
 - d. to be seeing
15. Annabelle got the porter ... up her luggage and wasn't sure how much ... him.
 - a. bring; tip
 - b. to bring; to tip
 - c. to be brought; to be tipping
 - d. be bringing; be tipped

■ III. Дополните диалог, вставив 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. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. It is hard to be treated in such a manner.
2. The instructions on this package are simple to follow.
3. I want you to pay more attention to the new rules of enrollment.
4. It isn't safe for children to play on ladders.
5. The school-leaver is too poorly prepared to consider admitting him to the university.
6. Finding Harriet's house turned out to be more difficult than we had expected.
7. She doesn't seem to get on very well with her classmates.
8. We expect the passing marks to increase by at least 20 points.
9. Tina will be here at six p.m. Her boss let her leave work earlier.
10. The person I spoke to didn't appear to know anything about the company's products.

■ VI. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. The piano is too heavy for one person to be moved.
2. Would it be seemed rude to turn down the invitation?
3. It's important of you to finish the course and get a qualification.

4. A ride on a London double-decker is the best way to be seeing the city.
5. I'd rather not venture out in pouring rain if I don't have!
6. Let's not waste an opportunity gain work experience.
7. It was rude of your husband to not shake hands with me.
8. Karen told me how to turn on the heating. I didn't know how to be doing it.
9. The peace talks likely to last several weeks.
10. It was a marvellous experience to have visited the Grand Canyon.

● 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>writing</i>	<i>being written</i>
Perfect	<i>having written</i>	<i>having been written</i>

Причастие I в форме **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: *Working an advisor in a bank, he has to make quick decisions.* – Работая консультантом в банке, он должен быстро принимать решения. *He was trusted entirely, being taken for an honest man.* – Ему полностью доверяли, принимая его за честного человека.

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 (=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** от глаголов **see, hear, look, seize, turn, leave, arrive, come, enter, pass, open, close** и др. может обозначать действие последовательное или предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *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, I rang up the director.* – Получив телеграмму, я позвонил директору.
- ✓ Причастие I в форме **Indefinite** от глагола **be** не используется в функции обстоятельства времени: *When a child, I liked to sleep a lot.* – Когда я был ребенком, я любил много спать. Сравните: *Being tired (as he was tired), he went home.* – Будучи уставшим, он пошел домой.
- ✓ 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 и обозначает, что действие, выраженное причастием, выполняет дополнение. Употребляется после глаголов чувственного восприятия: **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel, smell**: *I heard him talking to the manager.* – Я слышал, как он разговаривал с менеджером. Сравните: *I heard him talk to the manager.* – Я слышал, что он поговорил с менеджером.

Причастие II соответствует третьей основной форме глагола, имеет одну неизменяемую форму со страдательным значением и обозначает действие, которое испытывает на себе лицо или предмет, причем время действия определяется временем действия глагола-сказуемого: *The letter written by William was on the*

table. – Письмо, написанное Вильямом, лежало на столе. *They offered me a good salary, so of course I was interested.* – Они предложили мне хорошую зарплату, поэтому я, безусловно, был заинтересован.

■ **Примечания:**

- ✓ **Причастие II** обычно употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося в прошлом, в то время как **причастие I Indefinite в страдательном залоге** употребляется для выражения 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.
- ✓ Сравните употребление **причастия I** и **причастия II**: *Jane says her job is boring.* – Джейн говорит, что ее работа скучная. *Jane says she is bored.* – Джейн говорит, что ей скучно. *Don't tell children frightening stories.* – Не рассказывай детям пугающие истории. *She looks frightened.* – Она выглядит испуганной.

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 и означает, что действие совершается не подлежащим, а другим лицом, часто для или вместо подлежащего. Употребляется после глаголов:

1. чувственного восприятия: **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel, smell**: *I heard his name mentioned.* – Я слышал, как называли его имя.
2. желания и чувств: **want, wish, like, love, would like** и др.: *He wants the work done immediately.* – Он хочет, чтобы работу выполнили немедленно.
3. побуждения: **make, have, get**: *I had my hair cut yesterday.* – Я вчера постригся (меня постригли). *I want to have my photo taken.* – Я хочу сфотографироваться.

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.

самостоятельным предложением с одним из сочинительных союзов *причем, в то время как* и др.: *A car roared past with smoke pouring from the exhaust.* – Машина с ревом пронеслась мимо, а из выхлопной трубы валил дым.

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

1. I love the noise of (*falling / fallen*) rain.
2. Most of the people (*invited / inviting*) to the party didn't turn up.
3. (*Rejected / Rejecting*) by all his friends, he decided to become a monk.
4. There is a (*growing / grown*) number of women in the government.
5. You looked really (*annoying / annoyed*) when you had to stand in a long queue.
6. I watched the match because I knew some of the people (*played / playing*).
7. I always find it (*fascinated / fascinating*) to see what people looked like as children.
8. Being involved in her work she didn't pay any attention to the (*ringing / rung*) telephone.
9. Although (*allowing / allowed*), it was preferred that workers should not smoke inside.
10. She is an (*interesting / interested*) writer, and I'm very (*interesting / interested*) in the subjects that she writes about.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Sadie: That was an (*exciting / excited*) film, wasn't it?
 Rachel: Oh, do you think so? I'm (*surprising / surprised*) you liked it. I thought it was rather (*disappointing / disappointed*).
 Sadie: Well, I was (*puzzling / puzzled*) once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (*confusing / confused*) in places. But the end was good.
 Rachel: I was (*boring / bored*) most of the time. I didn't find it very (*amusing / amused*).

■ III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The people ... in the street gave very different opinions.
 a. questioning c. being questioned
 b. questioned d. having questioned
2. My sister ... the key, we could not enter the house.
 a. having lost c. losing
 b. lost d. being lost
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 c. having reading
 b. being read d. reading
7. The experiment must be carried out under ... conditions.
 a. control c. controlled
 b. controlling d. being controlled
8. I saw them ... the tree down. It didn't take long.
 a. cut c. having cut
 b. cutting d. being cut

9. ... a note from her purse, she slammed it down on the counter.
 a. Taken c. Having taking
 b. Being taken d. Taking
10. ... for an hour, the concert started at eight o'clock.
 a. Having delayed c. Being delayed
 b. Having been delayed d. Delaying
11. He hesitated, ... what to do.
 a. not knowing c. not having known
 b. to not knowing d. not known
12. ... at 3 o'clock, the financial report then was sent to the director.
 a. Completed c. Having completed
 b. Completing d. Having been completing
13. ... hard all day she felt ...
 a. Working; exhausting c. Being worked; exhausting
 b. Worked; exhausted d. Having worked; exhausted
14. With Peter ... in Glasgow, and Lucy ... most of the week, the house seems pretty empty.
 a. working; traveling c. being worked; being travelled
 b. worked; travelled d. having worked; having travelled
15. ... the news she was so ... that she didn't know what to do.
 a. Learning; shocking c. Learnt; shocked
 b. Having learnt; shocked d. Having been learnt; shocking

■ IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to), причастия I или причастия II:

1. The house looked (*abandon*).
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 can (*make*) myself (*understand*) rather well in English.
6. I saw a woman (*cry*). She was in a terrible state.
7. The guide didn't tell the tourists when (*be*) back at the bus.
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. It was a large room, with bookshelves (*cover*) most of the walls.
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 (*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. A little girl walked past, her doll (*drag*) behind her on the pavement.
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.

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

1. We saw a policeman to be chasing someone.
2. The debate turned out being very interesting.
3. They caught a student having cheating in the exam.
4. I don't want to stay out here being biting by insects.
5. No action has been taken regarded your complaint.
6. The company wasted millions of pounds being invested in out-of-date technology.
7. I'd like to have these pages been photocopied.
8. They left the restaurant, having been spent two hours over lunch.
9. The mobile phone enables me keeping in touch with the office.
10. Although having covered by insurance, Martin was annoyed about the accident.

● **ГЕРУНДИЙ**

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 глаголов с предлогами, а также после следующих глаголов:**

acknowledge – подтверждать	involve – включать в себя
admit – признавать	look forward to – ждать с нетерпением
anticipate – ожидать	look like – быть похожим
appreciate – ценить	mention – упоминать
avoid – избегать	mind – возражать
cannot help – не мочь не	miss – пропускать
cannot stand – не мочь терпеть	postpone – откладывать
delay – откладывать	practise – практиковать(ся)
deny – отрицать	prevent – препятствовать
detest – ненавидеть	propose – предлагать
enjoy – наслаждаться	quit – прекращать
excuse – извинять(ся)	resent – возмущаться
fancy – хотеть, любить	resist – сопротивляться
feel like – хотеть	resume – продолжать
finish – заканчивать	risk – рисковать
forgive – прощать	spend / waste time – проводить время
imagine – представлять себе	suggest – предлагать

► **Герундий употребляется после абстрактных существительных с предлогами:**

advantage of / in	interest in	possibility of	success in
chance of	matter of	problem of / in	surprise at
difficulty (in)	objection to	purpose of / in	way of
effect of	opportunity of	question about / of	it's no use
experience in	pleasure of / in	reason for	it's no good
idea of	point of / in	satisfaction with	it's worth

Формы герундия:

Герундий	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Герундий в форме **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: *He is looking forward to our coming*. – Он с нетерпением ждет нашего приезда. *She dislikes being looked at*. – Она не любит, 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**: *Thank you for helping me*. – Спасибо, что помогли мне.
 - после предлогов **on, after, before, without**: *After arriving in the city we decided to go sightseeing*. – После того, как мы приехали в город, мы решили осмотреть достопримечательности.
- ✓ 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.

Герундиальный оборот

Герундиальный оборот состоит из существительного или местоимения в 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 opening the window?* – Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?

После следующих глаголов может использоваться как инфинитив, так и герундий:

1. **Remember, remind, forget, regret, be sorry / ashamed** + инфинитив = действие одновременное с глаголом-сказуемым: *Remember to post the letter*. – Не забудьте отправить письмо. *I won't forget to pick you up from school*. – Я не забуду забрать тебя из школы. *I was sorry to hear that Sarah lost her job*. – Мне было жаль узнать, что Сара потеряла работу.
Remember, remind, forget, regret, be sorry / ashamed + герундий = предшествующее действие: *Do you remember seeing this man before?* – Вы помните, что встречали этого человека раньше? *They now regret dealing with that company*. – Сейчас они сожалеют, что имели дело с той компанией. *He was sorry for hurting her feelings*. – Он сожалел, что ранил ее чувства.
2. **Prefer** + инфинитив = хотеть, желать: *Do you prefer to wait a little?* – Не хотите ли немного подождать?
Prefer + герундий *to / or* герундий = сравнение: *Do you prefer working on your own or in a team?* – Вы предпочитаете работать самостоятельно или в команде?
 Но: *I prefer to drive rather than travel by train*. – Я предпочитаю вести машину, чем ехать на поезде. *I would prefer to see you in private*. – Я бы предпочел встретиться с вами лично.
3. **Stop** + инфинитив = остановиться, чтобы выполнить действие: *He stopped to greet his colleague*. – Он остановился, чтобы поздороваться с коллегой.
Stop + герундий = прекратить выполнять действие: *He stopped smoking*. – Он бросил курить.
4. **Like, dislike, love, hate** + инфинитив = считать что-то правильным: *She likes people to be on time*. – Ей нравится, когда люди приходят вовремя.
Like, dislike, love, hate + герундий = получать удовольствие от выполнения действия: *I like meeting new people*. – Мне нравится встречаться с новыми людьми.
 Но: *I would like to help you*. – Я бы хотел вам помочь.
5. **Need, want, require, deserve** + инфинитив = активное значение: *He needs to work harder if he wants to make progress*. –

Ему нужно работать усерднее, если он хочет достичь успеха.

Need, want, require, deserve + герундий = пассивное значение: *My jacket needs cleaning*. – Мою куртку нужно почистить.

6. **Try** + инфинитив = сделать попытку, приложить усилия (часто безуспешно): *Try to climb in the flat through the window*. – Попробуй влезть в квартиру через окно.

Try + герундий = пробовать, экспериментировать: *Try ringing the doorbell*. – Попробуй позвонить в дверь.

7. **Mean** + инфинитив = собираться, намереваться: *I mean to see her later this week*. – Я собираюсь встретиться с ней позже на этой неделе.

Mean + герундий = означать (с неодушевленным подлежащим): *I could get a better job but it would mean moving*. – Я мог бы получить лучшую работу, но это означало бы переезд в другое место.

8. **Advise, allow, consider, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend** + дополнение + инфинитив: *He doesn't allow anyone to smoke in his office*. – Он никому не разрешает курить в его офисе.

Advise, allow, consider, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend + герундий: *He doesn't allow smoking in his office*. – Он не разрешает курить в его офисе.

Глаголы в страдательном залоге + инфинитив: *It isn't allowed to smoke in the office*. – Курение в офисе запрещено.

9. **Used to** + инфинитив = бывало, раньше: *I used to swim a lot in my childhood*. – В детстве я, бывало, много плавал.

Be / become / get used to (be / become / get accustomed to) + герундий = привыкать: *I got used to getting up early*. – Я привык рано вставать.

10. **Go on / carry on / keep (on)** + инфинитив = начать выполнять новое действие: *After discussing the state of the economy, the minister then went on to talk about foreign policy*. – Обсудив сначала состояние экономики, министр затем продолжил говорить о внешней политике.

Go on / carry on / keep (on) + герундий = продолжать выполнение одного и того же действия: *The minister went on talking for two hours*. – Министр продолжал выступать в течение двух часов.

11. **Be busy** + инфинитив = быть занятым для чего-нибудь: *She says she's too busy to talk to you*. – Она говорит, что слишком

занята, чтобы поговорить с вами.

Be busy + герундий = быть занятым чем-нибудь: *He is too busy watching TV news*. – Он слишком занят просмотром теленовостей.

12. **Be interested** + инфинитив = высказывать интерес: *I was interested to hear that Elaine had got a new job*. – Мне было интересно узнать, что Илейн получила новую работу.

Be interested in + герундий = быть заинтересованным, намереваться выполнить действие: *I'm interested in buying this car*. – Я собираюсь купить эту машину.

13. **Be afraid** + инфинитив = быть слишком напуганным, чтобы выполнять действие: *A lot of people are afraid to travel by air so they go by land*. – Многие люди боятся летать самолетом, поэтому они путешествуют по суше.

Be afraid of + герундий = существует опасность, что произойдет нежелательное действие: *I didn't go near the dog because I was afraid of being bitten*. – Я не пошел мимо собаки, потому что боялся быть укушенным.

14. После глаголов **begin, start, commence, continue, cease, intend, can't bear, bother** используется как инфинитив, так и герундий: *It has started raining / to rain*. – Начался дождь. *John intends selling / to sell a house*. – Джон собирается продать дом.

Но: *I'm beginning to understand why he acted as he did*. – Я начинаю понимать, почему он повел себя таким образом (*understand* не употребляется в *Continuous*). *It was starting to get dark*. – Начинало темнеть (нельзя употреблять два глагола с окончанием *-ing*).

■ 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 dislikes (*interrupting / being interrupted*) when he's in 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.

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. First I'll speak about the background of the company, then I'll go on (*to describe* / *describing*) our new range of products.
7. "I'm sorry (*to spoil* / *for spoiling*) your plans last weekend." "That's OK. I was sorry (*to hear* / *hearing*) you weren't feeling very well."
8. Could you take this file to Mrs. Murray? I meant (*to let* / *letting*) her have it this morning, but I forgot (*to give* / *giving*) it to her.
9. I like my staff (*to make* / *making*) decisions for themselves, but they seem afraid (*to show* / *of showing*) any initiative.
10. He found it very difficult (*to get* / *getting*) work because he was unemployed, and soon regretted (*to resign* / *resigning*) from his previous job.

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 turning 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.

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 каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:

1. We anticipate to spending two weeks here.
2. He is a new person now that he has quit to smoke and to drink.
3. Would anyone care to being responded to the last question?
4. The guided tour might be worth being taken.
5. We rely our neighbours watering the plants while we're away.
6. I soon began understanding what the problems were.
7. The picture was hung upside down without anyone having noticed it.
8. It's no use for his apologising – I will never forgive him.
9. I'm interested to work in the Netherlands. Do you know anybody who could help me?
10. The new drug was put on the market after approving by the government.

● НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

■ I. 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. studying
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', употребив 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.

Tick: 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, лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом.

CAN

Present	Past	Future
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	
<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i>	<i>was</i> <i>were</i>	<i>will be able to</i>
<i>able to</i>	<i>able to</i>	

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
физическая способность, умение	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>I can write shorthand.</i> – Я умею стенографировать. <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".
отсутствие возможности (по обстоятельствам)	-	Indefinite	<i>You can't see him as he is at a meeting.</i> – Вы не можете встретиться с ним, так как он на собрании.
возможность	+	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> – "Думаешь, самолет прилетит вовремя?" "Возможно, он задержится." <i>You could have got a job last year.</i> – Ты мог бы найти работу в прошлом году.

сомнение, удивление		Indefinite	<i>She can't be talking seriously!</i> – Не может быть, чтобы она говорила серьезно!
	+	Continuous	<i>He can't have arrived yet.</i> – Не может быть, чтобы он уже приехал.
	-	Perfect	
	?	Perfect Continuous	<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 и в *Present 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: *After a few months on the training course, I could speak Japanese quite well.* – После нескольких месяцев учебных курсов я мог говорить по-японски довольно хорошо. *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?</i> " "Yes, you <i>may</i> . (No, I'm afraid you <i>can't</i> .)" – "Могу ли я войти?" "Да, входите. (Нет, не можете.)"
запрет (письменный)	-	Indefinite	<i>Guests may not smoke in their rooms.</i> – Гостям запрещено курить в ком- натах.
предположе- ние, неуверенность	+ -	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Con- tinuous	<i>We may go climbing in the Alps next summer.</i> – Возможно, мы пойдем в Альпы следующим летом. <i>He may not have arrived yet.</i> – Воз- можно, 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	Past	Future
<i>must</i>	<i>had to</i>	<i>will have to</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
долженствование, приказ	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>All participants must follow the rules.</i> – Все участники должны следовать правилам.
запрет (<i>no правилам</i>)	-	Indefinite	<i>You must not smoke here.</i> – Здесь запрещено курить.

личное убеждение, настойчивый совет	+	Indefinite	<i>I must consult the lawyer right now.</i> – Я должен проконсультироваться с юристом прямо сейчас. <i>You really must come and see us soon.</i> – Вы обязательно должны приехать к нам в гости в ближайшее время.
предположение, вероятность	+	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Con- tinuous	<i>You must be very tired after such a long flight.</i> – Должно быть, вы очень устали после такого долгого перелета. <i>They must have made the payment yesterday.</i> – Вероятно, они произве- ли платеж вчера.

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	Past	Future
<i>have to / has to</i>	<i>had to</i>	<i>will have to</i>

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
необходимость в силу обстоя- тельств	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>Alice had to go to the dentist yesterday.</i> – Алисе пришлось пойти к дантисту вчера. <i>If your income is very small you don't have to pay tax.</i> – Если ваш доход очень маленький, вам не нужно платить налоги.

BE TO

Present	Past
<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>to</i> <i>are</i>	<i>was</i> <i>were</i> <i>to</i>

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
действие запланированное, по договоренности	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>The conference is to start at 10 a.m.</i> – Конференция должна начаться в 10. <i>You are to do your homework before you watch TV.</i> – Ты должен сделать домашнее задание, прежде чем будешь смотреть телевизор.
неизбежность	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>What is to happen to our company?</i> – И что же станет с нашей компанией?
запланированное, но несостоявшееся действие	+	Perfect	<i>He was to have spoken at the meeting, but he changed his mind.</i> – Он должен был выступать на собрании, но передумал.

SHOULD / OUGHT TO

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
совет	+ -	Indefinite	<i>You should try to make more of an effort.</i> – Тебе следует еще постараться. <i>We ought to give more money to charity.</i> – Нам следует тратить больше денег на благотворительность.
порицание прошлого действия	+	Perfect	<i>You should have helped him.</i> – Вам следовало ему помочь.
эмоциональная окраска	?	Indefinite	<i>How should I know?</i> – С какой стати я должен это знать?

■ Примечание:

- ✓ **should** – общий совет, **had better** – совет в конкретной ситуации, причем если не последовать этому совету, может возникнуть проблема или опасность: *People should not break their promises.* – Люди не должны нарушать свои обещания. *"My passport expires next month."* *"You had better get it renewed."* – "Срок действия моего паспорта истекает в следующем месяце." "Тебе следует его заменить."

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 go there so soon?</i> – Вам скоро нужно уходить? <i>You needn't have written to him.</i> – Тебе не нужно было писать ему (зря ты ему написал).

■ Примечания:

- ✓ *We needn't hurry.* = *We don't need to hurry.* = *We don't have to hurry.* – Мы можем не спешить.
- ✓ *You need to pay for that telephone call. You needn't pay for that telephone call.* – Вам нужно / не нужно платить за тот телефонный звонок.
- ✓ 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
необходимость узнать что-то мнение, получить совет, указание	?	Indefinite	<i>What shall we do in this situation?</i> – Что нам делать в этой ситуации? <i>How long shall I cook this spaghetti?</i> – Как долго мне готовить эти спагетти?
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, указание, угроза	+ -	Indefinite	<i>He shall regret if he comes here again.</i> — Он пожалеет, если снова придет сюда. <i>"You'll make a lot of money."</i> <i>"I shall one day."</i> — "Ты заработаешь много денег." "Когда-нибудь, обязательно."
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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> — Хотите ли присесть?
обещание (<i>will</i>)	+ -	Indefinite	<i>We will do everything in our power to satisfy your needs.</i> — Мы обязательно сделаем все, что в наших силах, чтобы удовлетворить ваши потребности.
регулярно повторяю- щееся дей- ствие в прошлом (<i>would</i>)	+ -	Indefinite	<i>He would spend hours studying the documents.</i> — Он, бывало, часами изучал документы.
отказ вы- полнять действие	-	Indefinite	<i>I've changed the battery but my mobile phone still won't work.</i> — Я заменил батарею, но мой мобильный телефон все еще не работает. <i>The key went in the lock, but it wouldn't turn.</i> — Ключ вошел в замок, но ни за что не хотел поворачиваться.

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- "(May / Can) I record our interview on tape?" "Yes, of course you (may / can)."
- People heard warnings about the flood, and they (could / were able to) move out in time.

- Pete (can / may) phone in the evening. If he does, ask him to ring later.
- Let's have lunch together. We (can / may) go to that new restaurant.
- As soon as I opened the door, I (could / might) smell gas.
- Confidential documents (may not / cannot) be photocopied without prior approval.
- She (could / might) have gone to Oxford but she went to Cambridge instead.
- I thought I was going to miss the plane but I (could / managed to) get to the airport on time.
- They didn't meet yesterday, so they could not (make / have made) the decision then.
- The computer system has just crashed. I think we might (lose / have lost) a lot of data.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The supplier ... deliver the goods by the date stated in the contract.
a. must b. have to c. needn't d. should
- 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
- The President ... to visit Venezuela next month.
a. ought b. is c. may d. has
- You ... lock the door when you go out. There have been several break-ins recently.
a. may b. must c. need d. ought
- The neighbours are complaining. We ... turn the music down.
a. should b. had better c. must d. ought
- I ... have phoned the sales engineer at 11 sharp but it totally slipped my mind.
a. could b. might c. should d. was to
- ... 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. Because he was 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. should 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 to 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 doing.
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 out 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. (*настойчивый 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 to 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:

- Alice wasn't be allowed to take photos.
- What jobs should I to apply for?
- I can't be able to come to tomorrow's meeting.
- Will you like to be in the team?
- We didn't have watered the garden because it's raining.
- Shall you fill in this form, please?
- Had people to bring their own sleeping bags?
- Mrs. Dudley may know St. Petersburg very well. She has lived there all her life.
- Could I do the washing-up?
- 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
We	will receive		the telegram				soon
The sellers	send	the buyers	the documents				
They	have told		the news	to him			
I	met		him		by chance	at the theatre	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. She can be still sleeping. Lucy always has to hurry in the morning. How long have you already been reading the book?*
- ✓ Наречия **yet, before, lately, recently, either, too** (также) ставятся в конце предложения: *I have read the letter, too. Have you finished your work yet?*
- ✓ 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. Here she comes. Here you are.*
- ✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с **never, hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than, not only ... but also, 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 предложениях типа **So do I, Neither do I**: *"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>that he was busy?</i>	<i>in the box?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>say</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	asked	if (whether)	he	had bought	a new car	the day before yesterday.
He	wonders	when	she	gets up.		

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 противоположной 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?*
- ✓ 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? You have to go home, don't 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**: *That's nice, isn't it?*
- ✓ Если подлежащим является **These / Those**, то в вопросе используется **they**: *Those flowers are beautiful, aren't they?*

- ✓ Если подлежащим является **no one, someone, anyone, everyone**, то в вопросе используется **they**: *Everyone is coming tonight, aren't they?*
- ✓ В предложениях, содержащих **nothing, neither, no one, any-one, never, seldom, little, hardly, barely, scarcely, no sooner, without, unfortunately, 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. Заполните пропуски, задав разделительный вопрос или вопрос-переспрос:

1. I'm too late, ... ?
2. You'd like to have something to eat, ... ?
3. "There's plenty of time." "... ?"
4. Switch on the light for me, ... ?
5. "Lynne speaks French and German rather fluently." "... ?"
6. You don't know where Sarah is, ... ?
7. Let's have a cup of tea, ... ?
8. "Nobody saw or heard anything of him for ages." "... ?"
9. Don't forget to lock the door, ... ?
10. "I think nothing terrible has happened." "... ?"
- 11.

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, ... ?

12.

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.

13.

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, ... ?

14.

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, ... ?

15.

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, ... ?

■ III. 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 always has 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.

■ IV. 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, passage	-ty: society, certainty	dis-: disagreement
-al: arrival, proposal	-ity: ability, equality	il-: illiteracy
-cy: vacancy, fluency	-ing: building	im-: impossibility
-ance: importance	-ism: heroism, journalism	in-: inability
-ence: silence	-ist: scientist, tourist	un-: unemployment
-ant (-ent): assistant, student	-ment: advertisement	mis-: misfortune
-ee: employee, trainee	-ness: sickness, awareness	re-: reconstruction
-er (-or, -ar): driver, liar	-ship: friendship, ownership	pre-: precaution
-ess: actress, manageress	-dom: freedom, wisdom	co-: coexistence
-ian: politician, librarian	-hood: childhood	non-: nonsense
-ion: suggestion, election	-th: truth, warmth	inter-: interaction
-sion: decision, confusion	-ure: pressure, 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: *con'flict*, *con'test*, *con'trast*, *de'crease*, *dis'count*, *ex'port*, *im'port*, *in'crease*, *in'sult*, *per'mit*, *pro'duce*, *pro'gress*, *pro'test*, *rebel*, *re'cord*, *re'fund*, *sus'pect*, *tran'sfer*, *tran'sport* и др.

■ 1. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск существительным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:

- The cost of the ... to the show is quite reasonable. (*admit*)
- This candidate does not meet all the ... for the job. (*require*)
- ... is a hard-to-treat social malady. (*poor*)
- What does ... on the part of the driver lead to? (*care*)
- I was completely won over by the ... of the villagers. (*simple*)
- If you want a good room you should make a ... in advance. (*re-serve*)
- Your ... and mine are not very different. (*complain*)
- We give ... to those who have worked with us for a long time. (*prefer*)
- There was long debate, but no ... at any agreement. (*arrive*)
- From each according to his ... , to each according to his needs. (*able*)
- The ... of high productivity affects the quality of service. (*pursue*)
- Children have a natural ... about the world around them. (*curious*)
- The teacher asked the students to write a ... of the text. (*summa-rize*)
- After long ... he agreed to their requests. (*consider*)
- Many young people become addicted to drugs through (*ig-nore*)
- To achieve something in your life you need great (*determine*)
- The doctor gave me a ... for some medicine. (*prescribe*)
- By his ... in that work he may lose the reputation which he has gained. (*fail*)
- After five years in Paris he speaks French with great (*fluent*)
- 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, economical	ir-: irregular
-(i)an: Mexican, Russian	-ish: foolish, selfish	un-: unhappy
-esque: picturesque	-ive: attractive, sensitive	inter-: international
-ar: similar, popular	-ory: contradictory	extra-: extraordinary
-ary: ordinary, imaginary	-ous: famous, poisonous	ultra-: ultramodern
-ate: passionate, literate	-ious: spacious, glorious	pre-: prehistoric
-ed: talented	-ly: friendly, daily	post-: postwar
-ing: interesting	-y: rainy, dirty, healthy	out-: outdoor

■ I. 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	re-: redo, remake, rewrite	dis-: disobey, disagree
-ise = -ize: modernise(-ize)	co-: cooperate	de-: deform, decentralise(-ize)
-ate: originate, differentiate	fore-: foresee, forecast	under-: underestimate
-ish: accomplish	un-: undo, unpack, unfasten	over-: overcome, overcrowd

■ I. 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. (*believe*)
4. The board has so ... the affairs of the company that it is deep in debt. (*conduct*)
5. The friends never ... anyone that they are in competition with. (*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*)

■ 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 hardly 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 he 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, privacy, 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 – проницательный взгляд, настойчивый и враждебный взгляд: *feverish 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, всё 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))

16. 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*
17. 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, военнослужащим): *to receive a stipend*
 allowance – денежное пособие, содержание: *monthly allowance, to grant an allowance*
 fee – вознаграждение, гонорар; плата за услуги: *tuition fee*
18. 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*
 pretext – предлог, отговорка (не истинная причина): *on / under the pretext of being ill*
 motive – мотив, побуждение, повод: *altruistic motives*
40. work – работа, труд, любая деятельность тела и ума: *hard work, homework, at work, to be out of work*
 labour – производственный или принудительный труд: *forced labour, division of labour*
 toil – тяжелый, однообразный труд: *physical toil*
 job – оплачиваемое занятие, должность; задание, конкретная часть работы: *full-time job, a job of work, to get / take a job, to look for a job, to do a job*
 occupation – род занятий, профессия: *profitable / rewarding occupation, by occupation*
 profession – профессия, требующая специальной подготовки: *medical profession, by profession, to practise a profession*
 career – карьера, работа, которой хочется заниматься всю жизнь: *promising career, professional career, to make a career in smth.*
 post, position – пост, должность: *senior post / position, responsible position*
 trade – ремесло, ручная работа, требующая определенных умений: *jeweller by trade, to learn a trade*
 craft – ремесло, технические навыки

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. They handed our team its first (lose / loss) of the season.
2. One gives nothing so freely as (advice / advise).

1. He used to live in the (shadow / shade) of his famous father.
1. It was her (practise / practice) to drink a glass of wine every evening.
5. If you want to speak the English (language / tongue) fluently, you should take up additional classes.
6. I need Mr. Brea's (signature / sign) on this paper. Could you pass it on to him right now?
1. The government has launched a (company / campaign) against drunken drivers.
8. The picnic was spoiled by bad (whether / weather).
9. The information conies through secret (canals / channels).
10. Do you believe in the (principle / principal) that all men are equal?

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Put the chicken in the ... for thirty minutes.

a. cooker	c. oven
b. cook	d. gas stove
2. We drove out of the village along a winding ...

a. lane	c. street
b. path	d. way
3. We've bought a new three-room flat on the first ... of this building.

a. floor	c. story
b. storey	d. store
4. Everyone agrees that the ... must be protected.

a. world	c. nature
b. environment	d. earth
5. The train was in a/an ... with a lorry on a level crossing.

a. incident	c. collision
b. accident	d. occasion
6. The building workers were paid their ... every Friday.

a. fees	c. wages
b. salary	d. payment
7. That small village was ... to them for years.

a. home	c. dwelling
b. house	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. portion
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. outfit

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 c. works
b. jobs d. careers
32. We had to stop for petrol at a filling ...
a. garage c. pump
b. service d. station
33. Emily looked up the fastest train to Glasgow in the ...
a. catalogue c. dictionary
b. timetable d. programme
34. Can you give me the ... for this cocktail? It's delicious.
a. prescription c. ingredients
b. instructions d. recipe
35. We don't have the DVD, I'm afraid. It's out of ...
a. order c. shelf
b. stock d. sale
36. The street market was full of ... selling fruit and vegetables.
a. counters c. tables
b. boutiques d. stalls
37. At the end of the story, the hero manages to arrest the ...
a. offenders c. wrongs
b. villains d. evils
38. There was field after field of golden ... waving in the wind.
a. corn c. grass
b. bushes d. herbs
39. There's a ... of blackbirds at the bottom of the garden.
a. house c. cage
b. home d. nest
40. You can't judge people by their ...
a. characters c. personalities
b. appearances d. looks
41. Rosie had a terrible ... with her parents last night.
a. row c. argue
b. discussion d. dispute
42. If your camera is faulty, you should return it to the ...
a. creator c. inventor
b. manufacturer d. builder

43. It's difficult to repair a car unless you have the right ...
a. gadgets c. appliances
b. instruments d. tools
44. I bought these shoes in the sale. They were a real ...
a. benefit c. bargain
b. advantage d. purchase
45. If you put your money in the bank, it will earn up to 15 per cent ... a year.
a. interest c. deposit
b. profit d. investment
46. I gave the shop-assistant fifty euros and she gave me ten euros ...
a. rest c. remains
b. money d. change
47. Too much sugar may cause tooth ...
a. decay c. destroy
b. damage d. break
48. All ... for the race should make their way to the track.
a. competitors c. contents
b. rivals d. opponents
49. There were some people waiting in the doctor's ...
a. office c. surgery
b. waiting room d. ward
50. Growing public ... about the cost, quality and accessibility of health care has become an important political issue.
a. care c. regard
b. concern d. interest
51. She called long-distance from New York, but the ... was so bad that I could hardly hear her.
a. link c. join
b. connection d. fraction
52. That is of course a ... of taste which as you know is different for everyone.
a. matter c. affair
b. business d. concern
53. I bought these jeans very cheaply in the ...
a. bargains c. sales
b. reductions d. discounts

54. As there was no evidence, the judge dismissed the ...
 a. trial c. court
 b. witness 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. We provide our ... with products made from the highest quality ingredients the market has to offer.
 a. consumers c. customers
 b. clients d. buyers
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
30. apart – в отдельности, по частям
 at part – частично, отчасти
31. alternately – поочередно, попеременно
 alternatively – альтернативно, в качестве альтернативы

32. all together – все вместе: *Once more all together!*
altogether – вполне, всецело; в общем; всего: *My new house isn't altogether finished. That's \$5 altogether.*
33. along – вдоль
across – через (дорогу)
around – вокруг
34. beside – рядом
besides = apart from – кроме того, сверх того
except = apart from – кроме, за исключением
35. long / far – долго / далеко (в отриц. и вопрос. предложениях):
Have you been waiting long? She seldom stays long. The hostel is not far from here. It's ready as far as I know.
a long time / a long way – долго / далеко (в утвердит. предложениях): *It takes a long time to get to her house. We walked a long way.*

■ I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The house was surrounded by a (*high / tall*) fence.
- It's far more (*economic / economical*) to buy large size packets.
- They must have (*at least / at last*) one child.
- We've completely run out of (*cooked / cooking*) oil.
- (*Altogether / All together*), she decided marriage was a bit of mistake.
- Maureen goes jogging every morning to keep (*fit / trained*).
- A (*careful / careless*) driver is a danger to the public.
- Everything is arranged (*except / besides*) for the tickets to the theatre.
- Mr. Fry hates spending money. He's rather (*greedy / mean*).
- I'm (*alternately / alternatively*) happy and depressed.

■ II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- I've got a headache, and I don't feel very ...
a. good c. sane
b. healthy d. well
- He lived ... in the time prior to his marriage.
a. alone c. lone
b. lonely d. one

- You have put too much lemon juice in here. It tastes too ...
a. sweet c. salty
b. bitter d. sour
- Thanks for bringing us a present. It was very ... of you.
a. attentive c. thoughtful
b. grateful d. thankful
- I'd like to eat more of this cake, but it's very ...
a. fat c. fattened
b. fatty d. fattening
- Mother will be angry if I stay out ...
a. late c. of late
b. lately d. latter
- I've never been very ... on chemistry.
a. successful c. keen
b. fond d. good
- My brother and I are physically ... but our personalities are completely different.
a. same c. like
b. alike d. equal
- The trousers are too ... I'll have to get a bigger pair.
a. compact c. tight
b. narrow d. close
- If you want to pass the examination, you must study ...
a. hard c. thoroughly
b. enough d. perfectly
- I think the exams were dead ...
a. simple c. slight
b. easy d. light
- There was a wonderful smell of ... bread in the kitchen.
a. cooking c. baking
b. roasting d. grilling
- The policemen following the robbers were in ... clothes.
a. plain c. normal
b. ordinary d. simple
- I can't pay you anything for this old coin. It's ...
a. costless c. worthless
b. priceless d. gratuitous

15. We decided not to go camping because of the ... rain.
 - a. great c. heavy
 - b. hard d. strong
16. I would never cheat; I would be ... of being caught.
 - a. anxious c. frightened
 - b. worried d. afraid
17. I'm sorry, but the dress you want is not ... in red.
 - a. possible c. appropriate
 - b. economical d. available
18. You can walk miles in these ... shoes.
 - a. cosy c. comfortable
 - b. convenient d. suitable
19. Adults have to pay \$3 to get in; but children under fourteen get in ...
 - a. free c. penniless
 - b. with nothing d. without money
20. For over 300 million people English is the ... language.
 - a. home c. native
 - b. mother d. natural
21. Is Brenda married or ...? I don't like to ask her.
 - a. spinster c. bachelor
 - b. alone d. single
22. They arrived ... at six o'clock.
 - a. timely c. accurately
 - b. punctually d. sharp
23. He expected people to be ... because his mother had died.
 - a. bearable c. pleasant
 - b. sympathetic d. tolerant
24. It is hard to get ... parts for this car if something goes wrong.
 - a. extra c. additional
 - b. spare d. supplementary
25. ... exercise will help to promote physical and mental health.
 - a. Regular c. General
 - b. Common d. Physic
26. Most schools in my country no longer have ... punishment.
 - a. physical c. bodily
 - b. capital d. corporal

27. What is your ... address?
 - a. constant c. regular
 - b. permanent d. steady
28. If your dog damages your neighbour's property, you could be ...
 - a. guilty c. payable
 - b. liable d. faulty
29. People who are afraid of black cats crossing their way are called ...
 - a. supernatural c. superlative
 - b. superficial d. superstitious
30. He was a very ... employee. He always completed any work he took up.
 - a. deliberate c. conscientious
 - b. conscience d. conscious

● ГЛАГОЛЫ

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 – одалживать к-л., давать займы
borrow (from) – одалживать 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

15. 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: *advance in rank*

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

10. Spinoza did not ... the existence of God.
a. refuse c. deny
b. object d. alter
11. Her husband ... me of a fox, with his thin unpleasant face.
a. thinks c. remembers
b. reminds d. recollects
12. The inexperienced driver couldn't ... the accident.
a. protect c. provide
b. control d. prevent
13. Julie ... birth to a baby girl yesterday afternoon.
a. gave c. had
b. made d. took
14. That was a bad fall! Have you ... yourself?
a. harmed c. wounded
b. damaged d. hurt
15. Just a minute! You've forgotten to ... your cheque!
a. mark c. write
b. sign d. type
16. This jacket is the kind of thing I want. Can I ... ?
a. wear it c. take it off
b. dress it d. try it on
17. Is the pizza for you to eat here, or to ... ?
a. go out c. carry off
b. take away d. get out
18. Look at that young man behind me. I don't ... with hairstyles like that.
a. like c. agree
b. favour d. approve
19. He was born in Belarus but he ... in Norway.
a. grew up c. brought up
b. raised d. rose
20. The plane developed engine trouble soon after
a. flying c. departing
b. starting d. taking off
21. My sister is short-sighted and she can't ... a person a few meters away.
a. learn c. recognize
b. find out d. identify

22. My dream to be famous never ... true.
a. became c. turned
b. came d. went
23. After failing his driving test eight times, Leo at last ... it.
a. took c. did
b. made d. passed
24. The judge concluded that the witness had ... the truth.
a. said c. told
b. talked d. spoken
25. None of the keys ... the lock.
a. approach c. suit
b. fit d. match
26. What do you think of the food? Val has ... it well, I think.
a. placed c. put
b. arranged d. fixed
27. The fans climbed over the fence to ... paying.
a. avoid c. abandon
b. prevent d. refuse
28. Lilly and Frank got married a year after they got
a. divorced c. engaged
b. proposed d. separated
29. The cruise ship hit a rock and
a. sank c. flooded
b. drowned d. crashed
30. The runner turned the last corner and ... for the finishing line.
a. approached c. went
b. arrived d. headed
31. After police found drugs at the disco, it was
a. closed down c. ignored
b. banned d. abolished
32. The village was completely ... in an earthquake.
a. collapsed c. ruined
b. destroyed 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 c. established
 b. installed d. settled
46. The bank was ... two days ago.
 a. stolen c. robbed
 b. thieved d. burgled
47. The Home-Loan Company ... the right to cancel this agreement.
 a. reserves c. serves
 b. conserves 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 c. appraise
 b. value 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 c. isolated
 b. divided d. shared
50. A good speaker always ... eye contact with the audience.
 a. preserves c. maintains
 b. holds d. retains
51. After the war of 1847, the United States ... New Mexico and California.
 a. purchased c. probed
 b. avoided d. seized
52. Here is what has ... of our house.
 a. remained c. left
 b. stayed d. reminded
53. Will you ... me to your parents when you next see them?
 a. resemble c. remember
 b. remind d. recall
54. It was difficult to ... her because she always kept everyone at a distance.
 a. acquaint c. meet with
 b. familiarize d. get to know

55. If I am not ... within the next two years I am going to change jobs.
- a. raised c. forwarded
b. promoted d. elevated
56. It is possible to ... between a hobby and an interest?
- a. differ c. vary
b. distinguish 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. Denis was trying to ... another cyclist when he crashed.
- 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

СЛОВООПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ. ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

A health 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. made | 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 teetotalers. 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. take 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 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. belief | 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

■ I. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

1. I used to think that Santa Claus comes down the chimney.
A B C D
2. Tomorrow weather is promising to be fine.
A B C D
3. A number of people was severely injured in the explosion.
A B C D
4. I'm not sure he'll get this job because he doesn't have quite experience.
A B C D
5. Have you got transport? If no, I can give you a lift.
A B C D
6. Make sure you put out your savings on a high rate of interest.
A B C D
7. Brian is an impossible person. He is rudeness himself.
A B C D
8. You look much more better than you pretend to be.
A B C D
9. The deeper into the park I drive, the visibler is the human impact.
A B C D
10. All the money paid by investors is now at the risk.
A B C D
11. The audience are in its seats, and the performance is about to start.
A B C D
12. Despite of being nervous, I managed to pass the interview.
A B C D
13. A story written by a young girl warned the competition.
A B C D
14. How dare you talk to me as that?
A B C D
15. Jeffrey speaks English rather fluent although he makes a lot of mistakes.
A B C D
16. Scientists are said that in the beginning there was no life on the Earth.
A B C D
17. As a head of the family, he treated us cheerfully and friendly.
A B C D
18. In addition to his salary, he earns much from royalties.
A B C D
19. I'm afraid there is not shop anywhere where one can buy friendship and happiness.
A B C D

20. I didn't intend to take your suitcase. I took it on mistake.
A B C D
21. The police have found the money hiding in a disused garage.
A B C D
22. The Burtons are going to have to leave soon, and so do we.
A B C D
23. Daniel stopped to read his e-mail because he had to leave for the hospital.
A B C D
24. Sam left without even saying good-bye to you, didn't he?
A B C D
25. This tennis court is about twice as bigger as that one.
A B C D
26. Why not to cook pizza for yourself instead of buying one?
A B C D
27. Mr. Parker was chosen for the job, although she didn't expect to.
A B C D
28. I have once heard Sadie play all the Beethoven concertos.
A B C D
29. A large amount of cash were collected to meet the orphans' living expenses.
A B C D
30. The Queen, along with her grandchildren, are planning to attend the festivities.
A B C D
31. Which of the two articles was the more difficult to you to read?
A B C D
32. Let's get something to eat at the fast food around the corner, will we?
A B C D
33. She must retype the report before she hands in it to her boss.
A B C D
34. Jill is finally used to cook on an electric stove after having a gas one for so long.
A B C D
35. Michelangelo was one of the greatest figures of Renaissance.
A B C D
36. Bob hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the chess tournaments.
A B C D
37. A lunch of soup and sandwiches do not appeal to all of the schoolchildren.
A B C D
38. Dreams don't often come true, do they? Wouldn't it be nice if they would?
A B C D

39. I caught the taxi in order that I could get to work on time.
A B C D
40. I don't know whether we made the right thing. Anyway, it doesn't matter now.
A B C D
41. Do all the students really share this modern ideas about life?
A B C D
42. The United States are too large: the people and their lifestyles are too different.
A B C D
43. Brian wrote the home task down in his dairy.
A B C D
44. Unless he is not here by ten, we will leave without him.
A B C D
45. Taking regular breaks often help a person work more efficiently.
A B C D
46. Don't let your husband be alarmed with rumours, do you?
A B C D
47. Harold was smoking his pipe while he considered that decision to make.
A B C D
48. There's a pity that your colleague refuses to help you.
A B C D
49. When the waiter brought the bill I found out that I had lost my wallet anywhere.
A B C D
50. Read the article as slow as you can to understand what it says.
A B C D
51. Everything was ready for the picnic and we had only to wait favourable weather conditions.
A B C D
52. I was able to see that Mr. Derby was rather annoyed at being constantly interrupted.
A B C D
53. The need for a well-rounded education was an idea espoused by the Greeks in time of Socrates.
A B C D
54. Violet and her sister just bought two new winters coats at the sale.
A B C D
55. This took me half an hour to start the car this morning.
A B C D

56. Trucks are usually larger and more heavy than automobiles and differ in basic construction.
A B C D
57. I don't know why I'm laughing. I've never been so frightened in whole my life.
A B C D
58. This dish is so easy to cook that anybody else can do it.
A B C D
59. Every people say you should run down a hill if you're chased by a bear.
A B C D
60. She promised to ring him up as soon as she arrived to the hotel.
A B C D
61. He was finally given the job for what he had been training half a year.
A B C D
62. Do you remember how the crowd was given packets of food as if they were beggars?
A B C D
63. He offered to show me the ruins if I would pay him well for his services.
A B C D
64. Have you found the book of which we were speaking another day?
A B C D
65. Tell that friend of yours that he had better to get out of here if he doesn't want to be hurt.
A B C D
66. I wonder what did he decide to do with his car when it broke.
A B C D
67. If you want to know if it will rain today, turn on the radio or TV and listen the weather forecast.
A B C D
68. Some of us have to study their lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this exam.
A B C D
69. At first I objected strongly but at the end I agreed to fulfil the task.
A B C D
70. I'll have to leave that question until I have seen everyone who was present on the party.
A B C D

71. The first Olympic Games were held at the Mount Olympus to
A B C
 honour the Greeks' God, Zeus.
D
72. Her children tried to dissuade her from the long and tiring journey,
A B C
 but for vain.
D
73. I used to look forward to the time when my children will marry
A B C
 and leave home.
D
74. No sooner had he closed his umbrella when it began to rain heavily.
A B C D
75. I told them I was sure that it had happened between seven and
A B C
 eight o'clock yesterday.
D
76. Found in 1621, the botanic garden is the oldest garden in Britain
A B C
 and third oldest in the world.
D
77. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing many problems in
A B C D
 industrial cities today.
78. Astronomers believe and point out that stars, like our sun, made up of
A B C D
 gases.
79. Naomi hadn't brought an umbrella. She was pleased to see that
A B C
 Lorna did.
D
80. Once he became the president, he was content to rest on his oars.
A B C D
81. The two leaders are to meet for talks in a number of issues.
A B C D
82. What more books by A.A. Milne besides "Winnie-the-Pooh" did you
A B C D
read in your childhood?
83. They saw their mother coming out of the drawing room with a
A B C
 visitor followed her.
D
84. Over a period of two months there was a dozen sightings of UFOs.
A B C D

85. My car was off the road. I travelled to work by bus that week.
A B C D
86. Nobody of us knows exactly how many species of birds and animals
A B C
 exist on Earth.
D
87. Each of the students in the accounting class has to type their own
A B C D
 research paper this semester.
88. Tom as well as I don't object to giving you a helping hand in .
A B C D
 making travel arrangements.
89. Humming-birds are the only birds capable to fly backward as well as
A B C
forward, up and down.
D
90. There are serious deficiencies in the number of suitable aircrafts.
A B C D
91. Jim was worrying about racing against the best runners from other
A B C D
 countries.
92. Although she often complains that she is short of money, she has
A B C
 a good-paid job.
D
93. This fund is created to award prizes to people who had made
A B C
 valuable contributions to mankind.
D
94. He's dependent on his parent's aid though he tried his best to become
A B C
independent of them.
D
95. Arriving at Brogdale we parked our car and went to Holiday Hotel
A B C
for the night.
D
96. I couldn't get through the gate because your car was on the way.
A B C D
97. I don't think Rex can afford paying us back, but I expect he's
A B
ashamed to admit it.
C D
98. During the last five years Duncan was promoted at least three times.
A B C D

99. If you hadn't woken ^A me up ^B in the middle of the night, I wouldn't
be feeling ^C such tired ^D now.
100. People anxious for news ^A about the plane wreck kept to ring ^B the ^C emergency ^D number.

■ II. Найдите и исправьте ошибку в каждом предложении:

1. Babies need a comfort of their mother's arms.
2. My watch has stopped and I must take it to the watchmaker.
3. I'm reading a novel of Steinbeck.
4. What came first, the chicken or the egg?
5. Never put off till tomorrow that you can do today.
6. Why amn't I getting paid for the job?
7. Columbus had crossed the Atlantic in seventy days.
8. Of all Saturn's moons, Titan is largest.
9. The thieves broke the door down with a hammer.
10. From six in the morning its constant traffic noise.
11. All the students made mistakes, but Kay made the more.
12. The National Bank has taken farther steps to retain control over the value of the rubble.
13. Sorry, I must cut our conversation shortly as I must be off.
14. I need small change. Can you change a five-dollar's banknote?
15. Bush preceded Obama like President of the USA.
16. He talks as an expert, but really he knows nothing.
17. I did post the letter. I'm absolute certain.
18. In the England of 1900 little was made to help the poor.
19. Mr. McPherson is in the charge of the menswear department.
20. Never try to adjust the machine while it is switched.
21. Changing the name and not the product is just a sale gimmick.
22. The President will be arriving in ten minute time.
23. It's the house of a wealthy businessman from the Saudi Arabia.
24. There will be a prize for the person who score the most points.
25. I don't want much for lunch. A sandwich will go.
26. He made up his mind to receive the fortune on any cost.
27. Despite Molly never claimed to be religious she attended church every Sunday.

28. Many infants do not cut their first tooth until they are not a year old.
29. Robin Hood has lived in Sherwood Forest and robbed the rich to give to the poor.
30. There are well over fifty thousands of people in the stadium.
31. On behalf of everyone here, I'd like to say a thank you.
32. This book must be returned to the library by the date over.
33. Vegetables are delivered to prison twice a week.
34. What's the last time we can leave and still catch the train?
35. You've switched the washing machine off. I told you not to, did I?
36. I would be very glad if you can answer my letter as soon as possible.
37. I've got an incentive to starting a new business.
38. Are your eyes good enough for you to driving without glasses?
39. She has been saving money for a nasty day since she was 18.
40. They are sitting up for their History exam, but they have not done much progress yet.
41. The article accuses the government of concealing an important information.
42. After two days, a bouquet of orchids was delivered for his girlfriend.
43. I have to make several trips abroad during the next a few weeks.
44. Not many people work between Christmas and New Year Day.
45. We regret to inform passengers that 11.20 train is one hour late.
46. We're used to live in the country now. But at first it was quite a shock, after Moscow.
47. An informative large street plan of the city is inset into a corner of the area map.
48. You might consult me before making these arrangements: I do resent to be taken for granted.
49. If Leon had been a little more ambitious, he would have found himself a much better job years ago.
50. G. Washington was the first President of a nation that was to become the richest and most powerful on the earth.

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 ~~THE~~ 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 ~~THAT~~ you say about her, I still like her.*
 - *He complains about everything ~~WHAT~~ 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 ~~WILL~~ 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 ~~SHE~~ 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 ~~THEM~~.
12. Ошибки, связанные с употреблением глаголов *say, tell, ask* и др.
- Diana once said ~~ME~~ 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.
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, how are you?	- Fine, thanks.
- How are you doing?	- OK, thanks.
- How are you getting on?	- Good, thank you.
- How are you keeping?	- Very well, thank you.
- How are things with you?	- Quite well, thank you.
- How's life?	- Not bad, thanks.
- How's business?	- Things don't look too bad.
	- Can't complain.
	- Nothing special.
	- Much the same.
	- So-so.
	- I'd rather not say.
	- Fair to middling.
	- Could be better.

Знакомство	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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? - Haven't we met before? - Could I have seen you somewhere? - Your face seems (so) familiar (to me). - How do you do? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm pleased to meet you. - Nice to meet you. - Glad to see you. - I've been looking forward to meeting you. - We've already been introduced. - We've met before. - How do you do?
Прощание	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good-bye. - Bye. - Cheerio. - Bye for now. - See you. - See you later. - See you soon. - I'm not saying goodbye. - I'm afraid it's time I was saying goodbye. - I must be off, I'm afraid. - Must be going, I'm afraid. - I'm afraid I can't stay any longer. - Good-bye. All the best. - Goodbye and good luck! - Come and see us soon. - Keep in touch! - We'll be delighted to see you again. - Please give my best regards to ...! - Kiss ... for me! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good-bye. - Bye. - See you tomorrow. - So long. - Good-bye and keep in touch. - The same to you! - The same goes to you, too! - And you, too.

Пожелания	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I wish you every success! With all my heart I wish you ... I wish you the best of everything. Please, accept my best wishes! Happy birthday to you and many happy returns of the day! - May you live to be a hundred! - I do hope things go well with you. - May (all) your dreams come true! - Take care of yourself! - Good luck! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thank you. - Thank you ever so much. - Thank you for your kind wishes. - Let's hope your wishes come true. - I hope so. - If wishes were horses... - It would be fine. - I couldn't wish for anything better. - If only it were as you say! - Wouldn't be a bad idea! - The same to you!
Благодарность	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thank you. - Thanks. - Many thanks. - Thanks a lot. - Thank you ever so much. - Thank you very much indeed. - Much obliged to you. - I'm very grateful to you. - How kind of you. - It's really kind of you. - You've done me a great favour. - My most heartfelt thanks to you for ... - I would like to express my gratitude (to you) for ... - My gratitude cannot be expressed in words. - Thank you in advance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not at all. - That's all right. - That's OK. - It's nothing. - That's really nothing! - Don't mention it. - You are welcome. - It's a pleasure. - My pleasure. - The pleasure is all mine. - I was happy to oblige you. - It's no trouble whatever. - It was no trouble at all. - It is I who should thank you.

Извинение	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm (so, very, terribly, awfully) sorry. - Sorry, it was wrong of me. - Sorry, to have kept you waiting. - My fault. - Excuse me. - Excuse my disturbing you. - I beg your pardon. - Please, forgive me. - Do forgive me for ... - I apologize. - I do apologise. - Please accept my apologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That's all right. - It's all right. - All right. - It's OK. - Never mind. - No harm done. - No need to be sorry. - Forget it. - Please don't apologise. - That's no excuse.
Просьба	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will you ...? - Would you ... ? - Would you be so kind as to ... ? - Would you please give me ... ? - Would you mind doing ... ? - Could you do me a favour? - Could you tell me about ... ? - Could you possibly give me ..., please? - I should be much obliged if ... - I would appreciate it very much if you ... - Would it be all right if I asked you to do something? - Is it all right if ... ? - May I trouble you for the salt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certainly. - Most certainly. - Of course. - Sure. - With pleasure! - Willingly! - You can count on me. - You can rely on me. - All right. - It looks as if I must. - It must be done, whether I feel like it or not. - I'm sorry, but - Here you are.

Разрешение	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can I help you? - May I stay here longer? - Shall I read? - Do you mind if I open the window? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are welcome. - Yes, of course. - Yes, please. - Do, please. - By all means. - Sure. - Certainly. - It goes without saying. - No, I don't mind it at all.
Отказ	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you lend me \$20? - I want you to go to the supermarket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With pleasure, but ... - No, I can't. - Unfortunately ... - I'm sorry but I can't. - I hate to say 'no' but ... - I'd like to, but ... - I wish I could, but ...
Запрещение	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can I take this book? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, you can't. - Of course not. - I'm afraid it's impossible. - That's not a very good idea. - You shouldn't do that. - Sorry, it can't be done. - By no means. - Absolutely not. - On no account. - Never! - Under no circumstances! - In no case. - It's out of the question! - What for?

Согласие	
- We can't do anything about it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You're right. - Right you are! - That's right (true). - I think so. - I'm afraid so. - I suppose so. - I fully agree with you. - That's just what I was going to say. - Sure. - Certainly. - No doubt whatever. - Beyond all doubt. - Looks like that.
Несогласие	
- I think English is very easy, don't you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of course not. - Certainly not. - I don't agree with you. - Nothing of the kind. - Not at all. - Not in the least. - I don't think so. - You're mistaken. - I'm afraid you are wrong. - That's where you're wrong, I'm afraid. - It's out of the question. - It's just the other way round. - Not that I know anything about it. - You're the first to tell me about it. - That won't do. - That can't be true.

Приглашение, предложение	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Come and see me. - I invite you to ... - I'd very much like to see you at ... - I'd like to welcome you (as my guests) at ... - Let's go ... - Let's decide about ... , shall we? - I'll be happy to see you any time you can make it. - Be sure to look me up next time you're here. - It would be a good thing if ... - It would be a good idea to go to ... - What would be really great is if we... - What / How about going to ... ? - Do you mind if we ... ? - Shall we ... ? - Would you like ... ? - Would you care to ... ? - Do you want ... ? - Why don't we ... ? - Why not go ... ? - Do you think we should ... ? - How do you feel about ... ? - Would you like a cup of coffee? - Would you like tea or coffee? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'd like to very much. - I'd love to. Thank you. - I'm all for it. - That's fine. - That's all right. - Willingly! - That's a good idea. - That's settled. - Agreed. - I don't mind. - I have nothing against it. - Well, I wouldn't say no. - No objections. - Why not? - I'll do my best. - Looks like I'll be coming. - I don't know. - Not sure. - Can't say. - I wish I knew. - I can't promise you anything definite. - Personally, I'm not that keen on ... - No, I'm afraid I can't. - Sorry, I can't. - I wish I could but ... - Yes, please. Very much so. - With pleasure. - No, thanks. - Neither, thank you. - Either (will do).

Совет	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why don't you ... ? - Why not do ... ? - You'd better ... - You should ... - I (strongly) advise you to ... - Be sure to ... - You really ought to ... - You really must ... - See you do not ... - Be sure not to ... - Let me give you a word of advice. - I would recommend you ... - Perhaps you should ... - I think you should ... - I'd like to suggest, if I may, that you ... - If I were you, I would ... - Would you agree to ... ? - It wouldn't be such a bad thing ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks for your advice. - Thank you for advising me. - I'll think it over. - I'll give it a think. - I'll try. - I'll try to fit it in somehow. - I'll do my best.
Сочувствие	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Things are bad with him. - He's had a bad accident. - He has to go to hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm sorry (to hear that). - I'm so sorry for you! - How well I understand you! - Everything will be all right. - Take it easy. - Cheer up! - Forget it. - Never mind! - Let's hope for the best. - Things will come right. - Don't worry. - Don't let it get you down. - Don't get upset. - Don't take it to heart. - Don't lose heart.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Don't let yourself go. - Don't take it too close to heart. - It could be a lot worse. - Better luck next time. - It's not the end of the world. - Crying won't help. - Pull yourself together. - Never say die. - Pay no attention. - Put this out of your head / mind. - You had nothing to do with it. - It's not your fault.
Удивление, переспрос		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's really strange. - The aunt is bringing the dogs with her. - They'll get married in the spring. - It can't be helped. - You don't look quite yourself today. - He insists that we should do it right away. - I feel uneasy about the whole thing. - So I've done it. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it? - Is she? - Will they? - Can't it? - Don't I? - Does he? - Do you? - Have you?
Комплимент		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You look wonderful. - You don't look your age at all. - You never change. - You haven't changed the least bit. - What an intelligent person you are! - You're an excellent ... - You do a wonderful job as ... - You are a person of good taste. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thank you. - Thank you for the compliment. - You flatter me. - You're being too kind. - It's your imagination. - It's just a compliment. - If only it were not a mere compliment. - If only it were true.

- A smile becomes you.	- I wish it were as you say.
- Just the right colour for you.	- Nice to hear that.
- A smile becomes you more than anything.	- I'm glad you like it.
- The shoes look very nice on you.	- The same goes for you.
- You should always wear your hair short.	- The same can be said about you.
- It's a pleasure to talk to you.	
- You have a way with people.	
- Well done!	

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

- How do you do?
a. How do you do? c. I'm doing well.
b. Hello. My name is Mandy. d. Very well.
- Who are you?
a. I'd rather not say. c. I'm an applicant.
b. Fine, thanks. d. My name is Lisa Valentine.
- 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.
- 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.
- Thank you very much indeed!
a. Nothing. c. Don't mention it.
b. Please. d. It is you who should thank me!
- 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.
- Could you pass me the pepper, please?
a. Yes, I will. c. Here you are.
b. Yes, I could. d. Here is it.
- 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.

- I've got to go.
a. Have you really? c. That's it.
b. So am I. d. You don't.
- 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!
- There's a car coming!
a. Attention! c. Watch!
b. Look out! d. Take guard!
- 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?
- I've won in a lottery.
a. My best wishes. c. Congratulations.
b. Take my warmest greetings. d. It's your imagination.
- Forgive me for what I've done.
a. It serves you right. c. That's a good idea.
b. That's all right. d. By all means.
- You're looking depressed, Michaela! Is there anything the matter?
a. Don't take it to heart. c. Don't mention it.
b. It doesn't make sense. d. Everything seems to go wrong.
- When can I take holiday this year?
a. It's for you. c. How you like.
b. It's up to you. d. On your wish.
- You won't be long, will you?
a. There's no need to worry. c. I'm afraid not.
b. Yes, I won't. d. I hope I will.
- I'm sorry I'm rather late.
a. Not in the least. c. Pay no attention.
b. Not at all. d. Aren't you?
- You've done me a great favour.
a. You are welcome. c. It goes without saying.
b. Very good, thanks. d. I think so.
- Could you tell me the way to the nearest hospital?
a. It's just the other way round. c. Here you are.
b. It's just to the left. 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!
 - b. Good luck!
 - c. Best wishes!
 - 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.
 - b. It's nothing.
 - c. That does not matter.
 - d. Nothing of the kind.

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

1. Good, thanks.
 - a. How are you?
 - b. Have a nice time.
 - c. How did you get here?
 - d. How are things with you?

2. You too.
 - a. Go ahead.
 - b. See you soon.
 - c. Have a good time.
 - d. I am so glad you enjoyed it.
3. She is pretty and clever.
 - a. What's your sister like?
 - b. What does your sister like?
 - c. How is your sister?
 - d. What does your sister look like?
4. Same to you.
 - a. Merry Christmas!
 - b. Help yourself to the fruit.
 - c. Bless you.
 - d. You look wonderful.
5. Don't mention it.
 - a. I'm afraid you were not right.
 - b. He refused to cooperate.
 - c. Much obliged to you.
 - 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?
 - b. Shall I open the window?
 - c. Do accept my apology.
 - 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?
13. That won't do.
 - a. I've made tea instead of coffee.
 - b. You don't like coffee.
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?
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?
- You have no right to complain.
 - Did you do well at your entrance exams?
 - Give him my best regards next time you see him.
 - Believe what I say just on my say so.
28. Good for you!
- I can pick you up at college on my way home.
 - I've made up my mind to accept his proposal.
 - I am Mr. Smithson.
 - I am having problems at present.
29. Not in the least.
- Do you regret moving to the city?
 - It will take you at least 20 minutes to get there.
 - It is the least possible course of events.
 - You can at least pretend you like it here.
30. Yes, it's been very long, indeed.
- How long did it take you to get here?
 - Don't you think the dress is too long?
 - It happened a long time ago.
 - Hi, nice to see you again after such a long time!

2.2. МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ

● СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

- 1066 — William the Conqueror / the Battle of Hastings / the Great Fire of London
- 1492 — Columbus discovered America
- Abraham Lincoln — gave freedom to the slaves
- Albion — Britain
- Anglican Church — the Official Church in England
- Australia — Canberra
- Ben Nevis — the highest mountain of the UK
- Big Ben — the bell in Clock Tower
- Birmingham — 'the heart of England'
- Bloody Mary — Mary Tudor, Henry VIII's daughter
- Britannia — the symbol of the United Kingdom
- British Parliament — The House of Lords, the House of Commons
- Buckingham Palace — the Official London Royal residence
- Canary Wharf Tower — the tallest building in Britain
- Canterbury — a religious capital of England
- Cockney — a dialect / East Ender
- Congress — The Senate, the House of Representatives
- Death Valley — the lowest point in Western Hemisphere
- Dwight D. Eisenhower — World War Two
- England — London / rose / St. George
- Eton — the top public school for boys
- Fleet Street — Britain's national newspapers
- George Washington — the first president of the USA
- Greenwich — the meridian line
- Guy Fawkes's Night — conspirator / bonfire
- Hadrian's Wall — the Romans
- Harrods — a famous department store
- Heathrow — the most important airport
- 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 / wool-sack
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. Wedgwood — a famous make of pottery
98. Westminster Abbey — Poets' Corner / ceremony of crowning a monarch
99. Westminster Palace — the Houses of Parliament
100. 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"

■ I. 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
 - b. Prince Henry
 - c. Prince Charles
 - d. Prince Andrew
15. Who rules the country in practice?
 - a. the Sovereign
 - b. the Prime Minister
 - c. the Parliament
 - d. the Government
16. The British Constitution was written in
 - a. 1689
 - b. 1786
 - c. 1801
 - d. there is no written constitution
17. Parliament is the supreme ... body.
 - a. legislative
 - b. executive
 - c. judicial
 - d. governing
18. Who composes the Cabinet?
 - a. the Queen
 - b. the Speaker
 - c. the Prime Minister
 - d. the Lord Chancellor
19. The most important departments of civil service and ministries are situated in
 - a. Whitehall
 - b. Downing Street
 - c. Westminster
 - 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
 - b. J. Major and M. Thatcher
 - c. J. Major and G. Brown
 - d. G. Brown and A. Blair
22. The British Prime Minister Gordon Brown belongs to the ... Party.
 - a. Conservative
 - b. Labour
 - c. Liberal Democratic
 - d. Communist

23. London is about ... years old.
 - a. 1000
 - b. 1500
 - c. 2000
 - d. 2500
24. The wealth and luxury of London is ...
 - a. the West End
 - b. the City
 - c. the East End
 - d. the Westminster
25. Where is the Bank of England situated?
 - a. in the West End
 - b. in the East End
 - c. in the City
 - d. in Westminster
26. Which of these cannot be found in the West End?
 - a. theatres
 - b. hotels
 - c. supermarkets
 - 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
 - b. a small plane
 - c. a hotel room for two people
 - d. a bus
55. Smog is ...
 - a. a man's suit
 - b. a thick fog
 - c. a heavy rain
 - d. a man's hat

56. In Britain people's weight is measured in ...
 - a. tons
 - b. kilos
 - c. stones and pounds
 - d. pints
57. The British go to pubs ...
 - a. to drink beer
 - b. to drink tea
 - c. to have lunch
 - d. to drink wine
58. A brunch is ...
 - a. breakfast
 - b. late breakfast
 - c. dinner
 - d. a tea party
59. Englishmen eat dinner at ...
 - a. 11 a.m.
 - b. 2 p.m.
 - c. 6 p.m.
 - d. 9 p.m.
60. When it is 12 o'clock in Minsk in London it is ...
 - a. 7 o'clock
 - b. 8 o'clock
 - c. 9 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
 - b. 55 districts
 - c. 50 states
 - d. 49 districts
2. The United States of America covers the territory of ...
 - a. 6.5 mln. km²
 - b. 7.5 mln. km²
 - c. 8.5 mln. km²
 - d. 9.5 mln. km²
3. The population of the USA is about ...
 - a. 250 mln. people
 - b. 200 mln. people
 - c. 300 mln. people
 - d. 350 mln. people
4. The United states of America is ...
 - a. a constitutional republic
 - b. a monarchy
 - c. a federal republic
 - d. a commonwealth
5. The USA flag has ...
 - a. 13 stripes and 50 stars
 - b. 15 stripes and 48 stars
 - c. 50 stripes and 13 stars
 - d. 13 stripes and 13 stars

6. The coat of arms of the US represents ...
 - a. a bear
 - b. an eagle
 - c. a lion
 - 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 is ... 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
 b. in the centre
 c. in a suburb
 d. a small town
45. What is soccer?
 a. American football
 b. hockey
 c. squash
 d. boat-racing
46. British people call them 'chips'. What do Americans call them?
 a. English fries
 b. German fries
 c. French fries
 d. Japanese fries

47. Which American astronaut first stepped on the surface of the Moon?
 - a. Edwin Aldrin
 - b. Neil Armstrong
 - c. Michael Collins
 - d. Samuel Curtis
48. Hollywood, California, became the symbol of American ...
 - a. prosperity
 - b. dream
 - c. independence
 - d. culture
49. Disneyland was created in 1955 in ...
 - a. California
 - b. Louisiana
 - c. Florida
 - 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
 - b. the second
 - c. the third
 - d. the fourth
2. The Republic of Ireland is separated from Great Britain by ...
 - a. the Atlantic Ocean
 - b. the North Sea
 - c. the Irish Sea
 - d. the English Channel
3. The Republic of Ireland is ...
 - a. a federal republic
 - b. a constitutional monarchy
 - c. a parliamentary monarchy
 - d. a parliamentary democracy
4. The capital the Republic of Ireland is ...
 - a. Dublin
 - b. Belfast
 - c. Tara
 - 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. Vancouver
 - 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 c. the President
 - b. the British monarch 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 c. polluted water
 - b. fresh water d. holy water
20. ... is a waterfall in Canada about twice as high as Niagara Falls.
 - a. Virginia Falls c. Victoria Falls
 - b. Angel Falls d. Takakkaw Falls
21. The last continent to be discovered was ...
 - a. Australia c. Antarctica
 - b. Asia d. America
22. The capital of Australia is ...
 - a. Melbourne c. Canberra
 - b. Sidney d. Ottawa
23. Australia is the world's ... island.
 - a. largest c. third largest
 - b. second largest d. fourth largest
24. How does Australia compare with other continents in terms of territory?
 - a. it is the largest c. it is the smallest
 - b. the second largest d. the third largest
25. Australia is not ...
 - a. the commonwealth c. a constitutional monarchy
 - b. a parliamentary democracy 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 c. US dollar
 - b. British pound d. euro
28. The first Europeans to land in Australia were ...
 - a. the English c. the French
 - b. the Dutch 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
30. The animal that you'll find nowhere else but in Australia is ...
 - a. crocodile c. kangaroo
 - b. camel d. elephant
31. New Zealand is an island country in the south-western ...
 - a. Atlantic Ocean c. Indian Ocean
 - b. Pacific Ocean d. Arctic Ocean
32. What is the capital of New Zealand?
 - a. Wellington c. Cardiff
 - b. Portsmouth d. Plymouth
33. The largest city of New Zealand is ...
 - a. Auckland c. Wellington
 - b. Christchurch d. Gisborne
34. The territory of New Zealand, consisting of two main islands and a number of smaller ones, was explored by ...
 - a. Christopher Columbus c. Vasco da Gama
 - b. Captain James Cook d. Hernan Cortes
35. The Queen is represented by ... and the Cabinet.
 - a. a President c. a Prime Minister
 - b. a State Secretary d. a Governor-General
36. New Zealand Parliament has only one chamber ...
 - a. the House of Representatives c. the House of Commons
 - b. the House of Lords d. the Senate

37. Along with English the official language in New Zealand is ...
 a. Samoan c. French
 b. Hindi d. Māori
38. This bird you can find in New Zealand only. It has been put on the national emblem of New Zealand.
 a. emu c. kiwi
 b. ostrich d. humming-bird
39. The ... is the currency of New Zealand.
 a. New Zealand dollar c. US dollar
 b. British pound d. euro
40. Which of the following countries is not a member of the British Commonwealth?
 a. Canada c. Australia
 b. New Zealand d. the Republic of Ireland



3. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. ПРОСМОТРОВОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

**I. Установите соответствие тем А – Г текстам 1 – 6. В зада-
 нию 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

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 slinky 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 rehearsal 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 £1.3 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 – ф 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

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 interest 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 а – 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 scratching 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 £3.99, compared to £15 for the hardback, so there's no excuse for not getting to know this lovable character.

Часть 2.

■ I. 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 priceless 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 customers 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, определив, 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 developed. 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 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) ____.

(6) ____.

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 traveling 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 использующих 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 harder 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)
- И у детей ушло немного времени на то, чтобы почувствовать это.
 - И детям не потребовалось много времени, чтобы рассказать об этом.
 - И дети быстро поняли это.
10. from early childhood, the kids are in charge (§ 3)
- с раннего детства дети несут ответственность
 - с ранних лет дети являются главными
 - 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:

Nike is (1) ... American manufacturer of sports clothes and shoes, which is (2) ... great demand among young people. Nike is (3) ... goddess of victory in (4) ... Greek mythology and is usually represented as a winged figure.

Caroline Davidson, (5) ... graphic designer student (6) ... Portland State University, was commissioned to design the Nike – logo (7) ... which she was paid only 35 dollars. Nowadays the brand name Nike clothes and trainers are popular (8) ... both athletes and kids.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. – |
| 2. a. in | b. by | c. at | d. on |
| 3. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. – |
| 4. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. – |
| 5. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. – |
| 6. a. at | b. in | c. off | d. out of |
| 7. a. at | b. by | c. for | d. to |
| 8. a. between | b. to | c. for | d. with |

■ Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

9. Three-fifths of her salary ... invested in ...
a. was, security c. was, securities
b. were, security d. were, securities
10. ... offices are being refurnished now.
a. Mr. Brown and Miss Green
b. Mr. Brown's and Miss Green
c. Mr. Brown and Miss Green's
d. Mr. Brown's and Miss Green's

11. How many ... do you get?
 - a. week holiday
 - b. weeks' holiday
 - c. week's holiday
 - d. weeks holiday
12. The casino owners have the right to refuse admission to ... under eighteen years of age.
 - a. any
 - b. no one
 - c. anyone
 - d. someone
13. Are you happy in the job or do you feel it is time for a fresh challenge in ... company?
 - a. other
 - b. the other
 - c. others
 - d. another
14. The trams run here ... five minutes.
 - a. each
 - b. every
 - c. all
 - d. everything
15. Riding a motorbike is ... dangerous than driving a car.
 - a. far most
 - b. far more
 - c. the most
 - d. most
16. Our business partners said they had never seen ... interesting sights.
 - a. such
 - b. so
 - c. such an
 - d. a so
17. His salary didn't amount to more than ... dollars a month.
 - a. a few hundreds
 - b. a few hundreds of
 - c. a few hundred
 - d. a few hundred of
18. ... I drive badly, I've never had an accident.
 - a. Although
 - b. Because
 - c. As
 - d. Despite

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Since the extreme sports craze (19) ... more than ten years ago, most risk addicts (20) ... a jump off the top of a building and a parachute jump, and now (21) ... to new, more dangerous sports. The list of life-endangering activities (22) ... longer if it (23) ... on the screen and in newspapers. Next week millions of people around the world (24) ... the sportspeople climbing up a mounting without the ropes and then rolling it down.

At last year's Christmas Games the sky-surfer Mike Frost who (25) ... to spend his free time risking his life jumped out of the plane with a surfboard which (26) ... to his feet. No sooner (27) ... the plane than he began to spin at an amazing speed of 80 km/h. Crowds of people (28) ... his 'free-flying' breathless.

19. a. had begun
20. a. have completed
21. a. are turned
22. a. has got
23. a. has encouraged
24. a. are being watched
25. a. was choosing
26. a. attached
27. a. he had left
28. a. have been watching
- b. has begun
- b. are completing
- b. are turning
- b. will get
- b. will be encouraged
- b. will have watched
- b. chose
- b. had attached
- b. had he left
- b. had been watched
- c. was begun
- c. complete
- c. were turning
- c. get
- c. is encouraging
- c. will be watching
- c. was chosen
- c. has been attached
- c. was he leaving
- c. were watching
- d. began
- d. completed
- d. had turned
- d. are getting
- d. is encouraged
- d. will be watched
- d. has chosen
- d. was attached
- d. left he
- d. had watched

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

29. He ... the roof himself if he ... a long ladder.
 - a. can repair, would have
 - b. could be repairing, had had
 - c. could have repaired, would have had
 - d. could repair, had
30. I wish you ... so rude.
 - a. hadn't been
 - b. aren't
 - c. wouldn't be
 - d. were not
31. Engineers hope that a new night vision system will let drivers ... better in the dark.
 - a. see
 - b. seeing
 - c. to see
 - d. to be seen
32. It is up to you ... your son out of trouble.
 - a. keeping
 - b. keep
 - c. to keep
 - d. to keeping

33. You ... your seats beforehand if you want to go to Paris on a through train.

- a. had better book c. would rather book
- b. had better to book d. would rather to book

■ В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:

34. There is now clear evidences that these chemicals are damaging the environment.

A B C D

35. Sports medicine experts agree that ice should have applied imme diately when an athlete suffers an injury to his leg.

A B C D

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Lotteries are popular in many countries and people enjoy taking (36) ... in them every week. Some people, however, think they can (37) ... more harm than good. In my opinion, lotteries can be fun. Winning even a small prize can be very satisfying. On the other hand, buying lottery tickets may have some potential dangers. For example, people could be tempted to spend much more money than they can (38) Finally winning as well as losing can (39) ... unhappiness. Some people who have won large (40) ... of money have lost their friends.

- 36. a. place b. role c. part d. steps
- 37. a. make b. do c. give d. create
- 38. a. allow b. afford c. permit d. let
- 39. a. bring b. take c. carry d. do
- 40. a. lots b. amounts c. deals d. numbers

■ Из предложенных вариантов выберите слово, относящееся к заданному ряду слов:

- 41. shoes, boots, trainers, sandals
- a. slippers b. pants c. overalls

■ Определите ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к теме "Sports and Games":

42.

- a. rowing, hockey, soccer, cricket
- b. fencing, boxing, wrestling, pull-up
- c. draughts, dominoes, snooker, squash

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

43. I don't like cornflakes with milk.

- a. And I also don't. c. Nor do I.
- b. Me too. d. Do you?

■ Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую к предложенной ответной реплике:

44. If it's not much trouble.

- a. Could you lend me a few pounds till Friday?
- b. Would you mind waiting a moment?
- c. Will you give me a ring tomorrow morning?
- d. Would you like a cup of coffee?

■ Прочитайте вопрос. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

45. What is Stonehenge?

- a. a theatre c. a modern ruin in England
- b. a town d. a place for religious rituals

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

§ 1. The habits of those who constantly play video games are of great interest to people working in the video-game industry. If video games are going to be one of the most attractive features of future interactive television systems, it is important for manufacturers to know what types of games to produce, how best to present such games on interactive video, and how to ensure that such games maintain their

fascination for people. Above all, it is essential to build up detailed profiles of people who are addicted to video games.

§ 2. Until recently, the chief market for video games has been boys aged eight to fifteen. The fascination for interactive video games is seen in its purest form in this group. Video games appeal to some deep instinct in boys, who find it impossible to tear themselves away from them. Schoolwork is neglected, health is damaged, and even eating habits are affected. Girls of the same age, however, are entirely different, demonstrating far greater freedom from the hold of video games. Quite simply, they can take video games in their stride, being able to play them when they want and then leave them alone.

§ 3. A few psychologists feel that video games may serve chiefly as a refuge for boys, who develop at a far slower rate than girls do in their early teens. As a result, young teenage boys often feel embarrassed and anxious in their dealing with girls of their age and tend to withdraw into sports, clubs, hobbies – and above all video gaming.

§ 4. Aware of the reliance on boys of such a relatively narrow age group, some video-game manufacturers have tried to attract young boys while others have concentrated on providing an older audience with an excuse to extend its game-playing habits into adulthood. These attempts have certainly had some success, though, it must be admitted, of a fairly limited nature in comparison with the huge success of the eight to fifteen age group.

§ 5. No one has yet succeeded, however, in making video games attractive to the largest market of all young adult women. These women buy more novels and watch more films and television dramas than any other single section of the population – but few show interest in video games. Since Hollywood has undoubtedly the best experience and expertise in bringing stories to life on the screen, several large video-game companies now feel it is time to join forces with the film industry. They feel that video games made by top-rate film directors and film stars must **inevitably** succeed in attracting women. Already well-known actors are being recruited to serve as models for the behaviour and actions of the cartoon characters in video game: namely, that it is such fun to play that it is irresistible.

46. Producers of video games are keen on
 - a. developing computer techniques in making such games.
 - b. finding the best ways of continuing to attract people.
 - c. devising ways to change their video games into television programmes.
47. The people who are most addicted to video games are
 - a. girls between eight and fifteen years old.
 - b. boys aged from eight to fifteen.
 - c. young adult women.
48. The addiction to video games can be so powerful that it can
 - a. make people physically ill.
 - b. destroy people's instincts.
 - c. make people seek protection.
49. Young teenage boys are embarrassed when they talk to girls of the same age because
 - a. the girls are not interested in video games.
 - b. boys are interested only in video games.
 - c. boys are slower in their development than girls.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

50. fascination (§ 1)
 - a. attractiveness
 - b. mystery
 - c. simplicity
51. inevitably (§ 5)
 - a. unavoidably
 - b. unexpectedly
 - c. uncommonly

■ **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

52. and then leave them alone. (§ 2)
 - a. и затем оставлять их самих.
 - b. а затем оставаться самим наедине.
 - c. а затем прекращать играть.
53. A few psychologists feel that video games may serve chiefly as a refuge for boys (§ 3)
 - a. Некоторые психологи полагают, что видео игры могут, прежде всего, быть своего рода защитой для мальчиков

- b. Мало кто их психологов считает видео игры главным средством уединения для мальчиков
- c. Кое-кто из психологов догадывается, что видео игры могут лучше всего скрывать секреты мальчиков

■ **Прочитайте текст. Восполните пробелы (54 – 58) текстовыми фрагментами (a – e):**

If you look from a helicopter at any English town, you will see that the residential areas consist almost entirely of rows of small boxes, each with its own little patch of green. (54) ____ The principle, however, will be clear: the English all want to live in their own private houses with their own private gardens.

What you cannot see from your helicopter, you will learn as soon as you try to visit an English home. (55) ____ Some humorists claim this is the result of “a conspiracy to mislead foreigners”, pointing out that our streets are never straight, every time a street bends, it is given a different name, there are at least 60 confusing synonyms for ‘street’, and the numbering of the houses is hopelessly illogical.

The house numbers are at least as well camouflaged as the street names. (56) ____ One taxi-driver explained: “An Englishman’s home is his castle, right? We can’t actually have massive walls around it, but we can make it difficult to get to.”

The Englishman’s home is much more than just his castle; it is also his identity and his prime obsession. (57) ____ The mania for home improvements is widespread. Research shows that only 2% of English males and 12% of females have never done any Do-It-Yourself.

Working on home improvements is an opportunity to exercise our creative talents. (58) ____ Although it may sometimes be an economic necessity, we see the arrangement, furnishing and decorating of our homes as an expression of our unique personal taste.

- a. You may have its address and a map, but you will have great difficulty in finding the house you are looking for.
- b. Or at least that’s how we like to think of it.
- c. They are either hidden, or even not there at all.

- d. In better-off areas, these boxes will be further apart, and the green patches attached to them will be larger.
- e. This is why a house is not something you just passively ‘have’, it is something you constantly ‘work on’.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:**

THOUGHT, PRESS, PRODUCTION, USE

It’s quite unusual for me to get annoyed, but I was very angry with my boss. He’d asked me to finish the report by the next week and then he told me he wanted it by the next day. He knows that I am absolutely (59) ... at working under (60) ... like that. My old boss was more (61) ... at organizing people and it always (62) ... the desired results.

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

- 63. The old job gave him (мало) opportunities to travel.
- 64. There was nobody at that moment who you could address, (не так ли)?
- 65. She (произвела) a very good impression on the interviewee yesterday.
- 66. I had to do all the sewing (вручную).

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.**

If you want to see the world, visit exotic places, (67) ... friends and (68) ... hard as part of a team, this could be just the opportunity you’ve been looking (69) Operation Sea Wolf sets sail on November 15th and currently needs enthusiastic crew members; previous sailing (70) ... is necessary.

ТЕСТ 2

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. The management ... refused to agree to our request for a ... pay rise.
 a. has, six percent c. have, six-percents
 b. is, six percents d. are, six-percents'
2. ... bedroom was spacious and comfortably furnished.
 a. Paul and Helen c. Paul's and Helen
 b. Paul and Helen's d. Paul's and Helen's
3. Let's go by taxi to the station. ... much too far to walk.
 a. It's c. There
 b. Its d. There's
4. You can't afford to let ... job go by when you've been out of work for ... long.
 a. no, so c. either, such
 b. some, such d. any, so
5. I don't support ... doing ... I've done. Everybody should do ... own thing.
 a. anybody's else's, which, its c. anybody else's, what, their
 b. anybody else, that, his d. anybody's else, as, theirs
6. Travelling by ferry is ... than by train.
 a. a lot more pleasant c. a lot most pleasant
 b. a lot pleasanter d. a lot pleasantest
7. When he was promoted to the head of the department his job became ...
 a. more challenging c. the most challenging
 b. more challenged d. the most challenged
8. ... is not only the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland but the Head of the Commonwealth.
 a. Elizabeth Two c. Elizabeth Second
 b. The Second Elizabeth d. Elizabeth the Second
9. ... who want the job are unsuitable, so you can count them out.
 a. Two man c. The two of men
 b. Two of the men d. The two man

10. The local theatre will close ... some extra money is found.
 a. because c. so as
 b. unless d. despite
11. It's a difficult problem. I never know ... in situations ... this.
 a. which, do, as c. that, doing, like
 b. what, to do, like d. which, done, as

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

London, like many big cities, has traffic problems that seem to get worse every year, especially in (12) ... Central London. Tom Jenkins, (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 I'd build a lot of new, cheap car parks near the railway stations (16) ... the outskirts of London. I'd fix a standard fare for all bus or tube journeys in (17) ... centre and make it possible for people to buy a dozen tickets (18) ... one time (19) ... a reduced price, so life will become more comfortable for everyone."

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 12. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. — |
| 13. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. — |
| 14. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. — |
| 15. a. for | b. to | c. in | d. on |
| 16. a. on | b. in | c. by | d. at |
| 17. a. a | b. the | c. an | d. — |
| 18. a. at | b. for | c. to | d. on |
| 19. a. on | b. to | c. for | d. at |

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the first time I (20) ... this tour, so I am a bit nervous. Anyway, welcome to London's Millennium. Before we (21) ... the tour, I (22) ... you a little about its history. The Dome (23) ... in 1999 and it (24) ... £758 million to build.

In fact it's one of London's most famous buildings and the biggest that (25) Today we (26) ... four zones. The zones explore

different aspects of today's society and are really interesting. There are lots of gift shops, bars and cafes in the Dome. In an hour after some of you (27) ... the shopping, food and drinks (28) ... in the Central Arena. If anyone (29) ..., wait for me in the Tourist Information Centre.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. am doing | b. will have done | c. do | d. did |
| 2. a. begin | b. will begin | c. were beginning | d. began |
| 3. a. am telling | b. have told | c. will tell | d. tell |
| 4. a. had built | b. was building | c. was built | d. had been built |
| 5. a. was cost | b. costed | c. was costing | d. cost |
| 6. a. has ever been built | b. was ever built | c. was ever building | d. has ever built |
| 7. a. will be visited | b. will be visiting | c. are visited | d. had visited |
| 8. a. have done | b. will be done | c. are doing | d. will do |
| 9. a. will have been served | b. have been served | c. are serving | d. will be served |
| 10. a. has lost | b. will lose | c. is lost | d. will be lost |

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

30. Christopher Columbus requested the Spanish monarch ... his expedition to the Caribbean.
a. finance c. to be financed
b. to finance d. financing
31. He concentrated his efforts ... his biography.
a. to write c. writing
b. on writing d. for writing
32. If I ... more free time, I ... either karate or judo.
a. had, would learn c. had had, would learn
b. have, have learnt d. had, would have learned
33. We wish our suppliers ... the delivery of the goods. But unfortunately they did.
a. had not postponed c. would not postpone
b. did not postpone d. have not postponed
34. ... you start the deliveries two months after we sign the agreement?
a. Should c. Would
b. May d. Could

■ **В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчеркнутых фрагментах:**

35. Dinosaurs are classified as reptiles, although some of them appears to have been warm-blooded.
A B C D
36. The stairs leading to the exit were dangerous for the elderly people to climbing.
A B C D
37. I'm going to China for a year to work with 20-years-old students learning English.
A B C D

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Cooking is fun once you know how to do it. The easiest way to (38) ... is to (39) ... some basic cooking books from the local library or from a friend and start experimenting. Spend a (40) ... of hours reading through the (41) ... until you find one that you think sounds tasty. Make a list of the necessary ingredients and (42) ... the fridge and cupboards to make sure you have all you need.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 38. a. teach | b. train | c. learn | d. get |
| 39. a. hire | b. lend | c. borrow | d. rent |
| 40. a. plenty | b. couple | c. deal | d. pair |
| 41. a. prescriptions | b. receipts | c. restrictions | d. recipes |
| 42. a. study | b. check | c. control | d. find out |

■ **Определите ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к теме "Mass Media":**

43.
a. article, advertisement, interview, celebration
b. news, headline, review, editorial
c. publisher, editor, journalist, critic

■ **Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу:**

44. He hasn't spoken to Ann.

- a. Has he? c. Why shouldn't he?
- b. I thought he had. d. And I haven't too.

■ **Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую к предложенной ответной реплике:**

45. See you soon.

- a. Well, I must be off. c. Shall we meet again?
- b. When shall I see you again? d. Oh, there you are, Johnny.

■ **Прочитайте вопрос. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

46. Which city has these three parts: the City, the West End, the East End?

- a. New York c. Liverpool
- b. London d. Washington

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

§ 1. A visitor from Barcelona arrives at a Madrid government office in mid-afternoon, and is surprised to find only the cleaning lady there. "Don't they work in the afternoons?" he asks. "No," she replies, "they don't work in the mornings. In the afternoons they don't come."

§ 2. Lazy Madrid, busy Barcelona: it is just one of many stereotypes about Spain's great rivals. Mostly, the stereotypes are born of Barcelona's bitterness at its second-class status. Barcelona is the capital of Catalonia, a proudly autonomous region, but Madrid is the capital of Spain. This causes resentment. It makes Barcelona the largest city in Western Europe not to be a national capital. Worse, Barcelona (Catalonia's capital since the 9th century) regards Madrid (a creation of Philip II in the 16th century) as an upstart.

§ 3. And, after being bossed about for so long, who can blame it? Over the years governments in Madrid did their best to strip Barcelona of political power. They tried to squash the Catalan language. They even decided what the modern city should look like: in 1860 an order from Madrid overruled Barcelona's choice of plan for its big expansion.

§ 4. "We are more liberal, and that explains almost everything," says Miquel Roes who, as parliamentary leader of the Catalan Nationalists, spends much of his time shuttling between the two cities. Barcelona has the liberalism that often characterizes port cities. As Catalans see it, while Madrid bathes in bureaucracy, Barcelona gets on with business. An old-fashioned seriousness in Madrid, isolated high up on Spain's central plateau, contrasts with the light-heartedness of Barcelona, open to Europe and aggressively avant-garde.

§ 5. Up to a point, these old caricatures still hold true. No visitors to government buildings in the two cities can fail to be struck by the contrast between them. In Madrid, there are creaky, ancient wooden floors, antique furniture and walls covered with paintings by Spanish old masters. In Barcelona, the city of Gaudi and Miro, designer chairs and tables are evidence of the place's **obsession** with modernism. Meetings of the Catalan cabinet are held in a room with a large, modern painting by Antoni Tapies.

§ 6. And yet, these days, the similarities between the two cities are at least as striking as the contrasts. Madrid is hardly lazy any more. Visitors find it hard to keep up with the **pace** of the place. Nor is it old-fashioned. Indeed, it has become almost outrageously modern. To judge by the local cuisine, you would think the place was a port: although far from the sea, seafood is a miraculous Madrid speciality. In recent years once-isolationist Madrid has become every bit as fanatical about 'Europe' as Barcelona.

§ 7. As banks and businesses have been drawn to Madrid, it has become as much a commercial and industrial centre as an administrative one. Barcelona, meanwhile, in Spain's traditional industrial heartland has been experiencing a rise in bureaucracy.

47. According to the old Catalan joke, Madrid people are lazy

- a. in the afternoon. b. at home. c. in government offices.

48. In the past Madrid made decisions that
 a. didn't affect Barcelona.
 b. took power away from Barcelona.
 c. helped Barcelona expand.
49. Government buildings in the two cities today look
 a. similar. b. different. c. modern.
50. Madrid is now much more important as a
 a. business centre. b. tourist centre. c. government centre.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

51. obsession (§5)
 a. fondness b. dislike c. disappointment
52. pace (§6)
 a. style b. cost c. rhythm

■ **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

53. Up to a point, these old caricatures still hold true. (§5)
 a. До мелочи, эти старые карикатуры все еще придерживаются правды.
 b. До определенной степени, эти старые шутки все еще верны.
 c. Вплоть до самого верха, эти старые преувеличения все еще верны себе.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Восполните пробелы (54 – 58) текстовыми фрагментами (а – е):**

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. Just jump into one of the city's 22,000 distinctively shaped cars and tell the driver your destination. No matter how small and difficult to find the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble.

(54) ____ During this period, which can take from two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To

achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes, practising how to move to and from different points of the city.

Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. (55) ____ The training period can cost quite a lot because learners have to pay for their own expenses (getting around London using private transport), the tests they take and a medical exam.

Once a new taxi driver has a licence, the next thing he or she has to cope with is the public. Drivers agree that most passengers are very pleasant, although occasionally they can be nasty. But, as Brian Turner, 53, a taxi driver for thirty years, explains: "Your job is to take them where they want to go in a polite and pleasant manner, whatever they are like. After all, if you're unpleasant to your passenger, you won't get a tip."

(56) ____ Colin Sinclair was once attacked by a passenger who did not want to pay the fare: "He grabbed my hand and said, "I am going to beat you up", and then he started pushing me towards the window. Luckily, I managed to reach the emergency radio and within five minutes twenty drivers had come to my aid."

(57) ____ The big advantage of this system is that drivers then know the name and the destination of their passengers in advance, which is very useful if something nasty happens.

However, not all unexpected meetings are nasty ones. Celebrities and politicians often use taxis and this can add a bit of excitement to the lives of the drivers. Brian Turner once carried two princesses in his taxi – without even realising it! He recalled: "They stopped me in front of the gates of Kensington Palace. I knew I had seen them in photographs but it was only after they left that I realised who they were!"

Talking and driving at the same time is not easy. (58) ____ They and their taxis are a landmark of the capital and are recognised throughout the world, along with the Queen and Big Ben, as a great British tradition.

- a. But sometimes it is not only the tip that is at risk; a taxi driver's job can also be dangerous.
- b. To avoid situations like this, more and more drivers are joining radio taxi companies, which only deal with customers who have telephoned for a taxi and who often have an account with them.

- c. Therefore, many of them keep their previous jobs until they get their taxi-driving licence.
- d. But this is the art that London's taxi drivers have brought to perfection.
- e. The reason London taxi drivers are so professional is that they have all gone through a very difficult training period known as 'the knowledge' to get the special licence needed to drive taxis.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:**

PERSON, CHOOSE, REALITY, EMPLOYMENT

A few people decide early in life what to do. There is probably no single 'right' job for anybody and the only one that you could do well. Although circumstances limit one's (59) ..., there are still more possibilities than most people (60) ... (61) ... interests, such as love of travel or computers may point the way to a job. But all people are afraid of becoming (62) ... one day.

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

63. Do teachers earn (меньше) money than doctors do?
64. Small businesses have been collapsing one after (другим) lately.
65. (Не было) no other way of escaping the accident.
66. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, (не так ли)?

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.**

My favourite sporting activity is swimming and I try to go to my local swimming pool at (67) ... twice a week and swim for half an (68) ... or so. I like to go there very early in the morning. Other people who go at that time are serious swimmers just (69) ... me and (70) ... isn't much noise there.

ТЕСТ 3

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. The majority of doctors ... that smoking is extremely harmful to health.

a. agrees	c. don't agree
b. agree	d. doesn't agree
2. Megan likes her ... and often spends her holidays with them.

a. sister-in-laws	c. sisters-in-laws
b. sisters-in-law	d. sister-in-law's
3. They only paid eleven ... for the whole holiday.

a. hundred pounds	c. hundreds of pounds
b. hundreds pound	d. hundreds pounds
4. He'll have to work for ... two years with no prospects for promotion.

a. else	c. other
b. more	d. another
5. Have you read Steinway's ... novel? It's much better than his ... one.

a. last, last	c. latest, last
b. last, latest	d. latest, latest
6. Sophie can help you. ... she's very busy, she's always willing to help.

a. Although	c. Because
b. As	d. Despite

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Dr Mitchell was watching (7) ... rain. It had been falling since (8) ... early morning and was beginning to get (9) ... his nerves. It was not like the rain he was used (10) ... in England that drops gently on (11) ... ground: it was unmerciful and somewhat terrible. It didn't pour, but it flowed. It rattled on (12) ... roof (13) ... a steady persistence and monotony that was maddening. And (14) ... times you felt that you would scream if it didn't stop.

(35) ... ends. For the lucky few with enough (36) ... , a professional event may start from being spotted by a professional (37)

31. a. take up b. start in c. take on d. set up
32. a. play b. hobby c. activity d. event
33. a. tens b. eighteens c. teens d. eighteen
34. a. fun b. trick c. joke d. play
35. a. carrier b. work c. joy d. career
36. a. gift b. talent c. genius d. resource
37. a. coach b. tutor c. teacher d. player

■ Из предложенных вариантов выберите слово, относящееся к заданному ряду слов:

38. ham, cheese, butter, bacon, eggs
a. stove b. pickles c. saucepan

■ Определите ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к теме "Plants":

39.
a. pine, fur, larch, cedar
b. oak, birch, chestnut, alder
c. weed, greenery, grass, herb

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

40. I love playing tennis.
a. Nor do I. c. So do I.
b. Neither I do. d. Too do I.

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

41. But I have!
a. You haven't done the homework again.
b. I have other things to do.
c. John doesn't have breakfast at home.
d. No one knows the rule.

■ Прочитайте вопрос. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

42. The Union Jack is a(n)
a. mountain b. street c. flag d. island

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

§ 1. Perhaps it needed the Queen's visit to Switzerland last week to remind British holidaymakers that it's still there. Prices have put it out of reach for so long. Is it, though, still beyond our means?

§ 2. Of course means are relative, but I think the suggestions that no one can afford it are slightly **exaggerated**.

§ 3. It isn't just that the Swiss prices have not changed while British prices have rushed up. People also seem to overlook the country's superb public transport system which, combined with special Fly-Rail air tickets, makes getting there and getting around a bargain for the family man.

§ 4. True, hotel prices are high and the package-tour operators don't seem able to work in Switzerland the cost-cutting miracles that are the common thing elsewhere. Camping doesn't appeal to everybody. We found self-catering, in a flat, an acceptable compromise and managed two weeks in August (four in family) on about 700 pounds. Not cheap, but comparable with package-tours to other European destinations.

§ 5. To achieve this, we had to do a bit of advanced planning. Having chosen our resort – Samedan in Upper Engadine – we wrote to the local tourist office asking for some addresses. Armed with this, we soon found a 2-room flat (belonging to a coppersmith) in the centre of the village for 75 pounds p. w. (An agency would save you time but the same sort of accommodation might cost more.)

§ 6. Next move was to book a Fly-Rail ticket. With this ticket you can leave your car at home and enjoy a remarkable travel deal: a scheduled flight to Switzerland and back, plus unlimited use of Swiss railways and buses (generous reductions on cable cars, too).

§ 7. One reason we chose to stay in Samedan was its good railway connections. Another was the accommodation is cheaper than in its

glamorous neighbours, Pontresina and St. Moritz. At 5,600 feet the mountain scenery is glorious and it doesn't get too hot in August.

§ 8. Among the wealth of (free) excursions I would specially recommend a trip on the Bernina rail line (the highest pass line open all year round in Europe) from Samedan down to Tirano in Italy. Your ticket is also valid on the post bus linking St. Moritz with Lugano via Lake Como.

§ 9. Delightful walks include one along the mountainside from Punt Muragl to the centre of Pontresina, marvellous on a fine day, and of course a guided ramble in the Swiss National Park (1,25 pound); our children were **thrilled** to see mountain goats and an eagle for the first time.

43. In the first sentence it is implied that the British have
- discovered the attractions of Switzerland through the Queen's visit.
 - shown little interest in Queen's visit.
 - not considered Switzerland as a country for a holiday.
44. What is it that people also 'seem to overlook'?
- The fact that Switzerland can be reached quickly.
 - The fact that going to Switzerland by public transport is much cheaper than going by car.
 - The fact that the price of travelling to and around Switzerland is reasonable.
45. What was the solution made by the writer's family?
- A cheaper resort and accommodation in Switzerland.
 - A simple package tour to another European destination.
 - A considerably shorter holiday in Switzerland.
46. How did the writer's family manage to find a 2-room flat?
- By asking the Samedan tourist office to book it for them.
 - By contacting the owner.
 - By making use of the services in their own town.
47. The writer's family had chosen Samedan because
- it has luxurious neighbours.
 - because it is just as good as its neighbours.
 - because of more than one reason.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

48. exaggerated (§2)
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. enlarged | b. improved | c. spoilt |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
49. thrilled (§9)
- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| a. upset | b. excited | c. scared |
|----------|------------|-----------|

■ **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

50. Prices have put it out of reach for so long. (§1)
- Цены поставили ее так далеко от пределов досягаемости.
 - Из-за цен она так долго была недоступной.
 - Благодаря ценам она была вне доступа очень долго.

■ **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. (51) ____ 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. (52) ____

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. (53) ____

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. (54) ____

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

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. (55) _____

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. (56) _____ 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 51 – 53 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 54 – 56 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. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:**

REPUTED, MEDICAL, DISTANT, CONVENIENT, ATTRACT

I wanted to come to Edinburgh both because the town is (57) ... and because the university has a good (58) ... , especially for those who are going to study (59) The only (60) ... is the (61) ... from the student house to the university – it takes me about 35 minutes to walk between the two.

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

- 62. (Меньше) people attend church regularly now than twenty years ago.
- 63. The ice was thin and (была) a danger of the skaters' falling through.
- 64. (Как только) had we sat down than we found it was time to go.
- 65. Today's weather isn't so cold as it was yesterday, (не так ли)?

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов:**

News (66) ... just come in that (67) ... was an air crash somewhere off the south coast of England. There are 120 passengers and crew on (68) ... the plane and (69) ... is understood that no survivors have been found (70)

TEST 4

■ Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Only 10% of money we need ... borrowed from the bank.
 - a. is
 - b. are
 - c. has
 - d. were
2. The college drama society are going to perform one of ...
 - a. Sophocles's play
 - b. Sophocles' plays
 - c. Sophocles' play
 - d. Sophocle's plays
3. Of all my friends, James earns ... amount of money.
 - a. least
 - b. less
 - c. the least
 - d. lesser
4. She tasted the soup ...
 - a. suspicious
 - b. on suspicion
 - c. in suspect
 - d. suspiciously
5. I was told that the shortest way to get there was by ...
 - a. bus four
 - b. the bus four
 - c. fourth bus
 - d. the bus fourth
6. Brian continued to work long hours, ... his doctor told him not to get overworked.
 - a. in spite of
 - b. although
 - c. even if
 - d. despite

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Several days ago we were invited to the party. Of course, we accepted (7) ... invitation. "There is nothing like a party for reviving the low spirits," I said (8) ... my wife when she told me about it.

To be quite frank, I even looked forward to the event. Mrs. Brown is a wonderful hostess, capable (9) ... making any party interesting. My wife was, as usual, making (10) ... great fuss over every single article of clothing we were to have (11) ... (12) ... whole day she had

been running (13) ... the town looking for some sort of jewelry to match her new blue dress. And naturally she had no time to make dinner. But I wasn't much upset anticipating a substantial meal at (14) ... Browns.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 7. a. — | b. an | c. a | d. the |
| 8. a. — | b. to | c. for | d. before |
| 9. a. in | b. at | c. of | d. with |
| 10. a. the | b. a | c. — | d. an |
| 11. a. in | b. on | c. — | d. with |
| 12. a. A | b. — | c. The | d. an |
| 13. a. through | b. along | c. over | d. about |
| 14. a. — | b. the | c. a | d. an |

■ Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Recently, NASA officials (15) ... a great deal of concern over the descent of Skylab satellite which (16) ... its way back to earth and (17) ... to re-enter our atmosphere within the next two months. The aluminium Skylab (18) ... to break on re-entry. In fact, it (19) ... that some pieces of lab equipment, weighing up to one thousand pounds, (20) ... the re-entry. The scientists say, these pieces (21) ... in one area, but they (22) ... over hundreds of miles causing a great deal of damage to property and endangering human lives. "At this point", as one of the officials told the press, "if it (23) ... down in urban areas, much damage (24)"

- much damage (27) ...
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15. a. had been expressed | c. had expressed |
| b. have expressed | d. were expressed |
| 16. a. has now been making | c. has now made |
| b. is now making | d. was now being made |
| 17. a. expects | c. is expected |
| b. is expecting | d. has expected |
| 18. a. will not suppose | c. is not supposing |
| b. is not supposed | d. does not suppose |
| 19. a. is feared | c. has feared |
| b. fears | d. is fearing |
| 20. a. will have been survived | c. will be surviving |
| b. will survive | d. will be survived |

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

40. Why should I?

- a. You had no right to complain.
- b. What do you mean by coming so late?
- c. Why did you tell them all that?
- d. Will you warn him about it?

■ Прочитайте вопрос. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

41. Which is the industrial part of London?

- a. The West End
- b. The City
- c. Westminster
- d. The East End

■ Прочитайте текст и 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 –

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.

§ 5. There is, however, no doubt that some improvement is possible for most people. The major determinants of such improvement are motivation and hard work.

42. 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.

43. What is the best way to check whether the promises in the advertisements are to be trusted?

- a. To pay some contribution to the advertiser.
- b. To rely on scientific knowledge.
- c. To watch the movie *The 39 Steps* by A. Hitchcock.

44. Did the villains manage to smuggle state secrets with the help of Mr. Memory?

- a. No, as Mr. Memory failed to escape customs officials.
- b. We don't know whether they succeeded in achieving their aim.
- c. Yes, as Mr. Memory managed to cross the English Channel and gave them the information.

45. What was the result of A. Luria's investigation?

- a. He discovered the mystery of S's never forgetting anything.
- b. He revealed some of the specific properties of S's memory.
- c. He proved that sounds and colours are identical things.

46. 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:**

47. modest (§1)
 a. generous b. moderate c. shy
48. remarkable (§3)
 a. mentioned b. extraordinary c. unforgettable

■ **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

49. Can anyone train himself or herself (§4)
- Можно ли научиться
 - Может ли кто-нибудь обучить вас
 - Может ли любой натренировать его, или ее

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

This season, I shall be wearing mainly Oasis. Or perhaps Max-Mara 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. (50) _____

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.” (51) _____

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. (52) _____

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. (53) _____

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. (54) _____

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. (55) _____ Trust me. They do not.

■ **Заполните пропуски 50 – 52 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a – d), Один фрагмент является лишним.**

- 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 53 – 55 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. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:**

PLEASE, EUROPE, APPOINT, OWN, LIVE

When I consider the small details of my (56) ... I feel a kind of (57) ... about some small things. Firstly it's lack of travel. I haven't

been even to most (58) ... countries. Another thing is car (59) ... , I've never experienced the (60) ... of driving in a really good car.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.**

"When I was your (61) ... , I had to walk to school three miles." Have you ever heard anyone say something (62) ... this? Much has changed in education over the years, and even though people may exaggerate (63) ... hard things used to be, it's true (64) ... most pupils of today are fortunate when compared to those of (65) ... ago.

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

- 66. My friend doesn't enjoy science fiction books and (я тоже).
- 67. I saw (мало) of the game because there was a very tall man in front of me.
- 68. He has (сделал) a fortune selling property in Spain.
- 69. Everyone felt embarrassed, (не так ли)?
- 70. They walked (рука об руку) in silence up the path.

ТЕСТ 5

■ **Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. One and a half ... not enough to find a well-paid job.
a. months are c. months is
b. month are d. month is
2. I bought some lamb at ...
a. the butcher's c. the butcher shop
b. the butcher d. the butchery
3. For ... fortnight each summer we used to rent ... same house near ... sea.
a. the, -, the c. the, the, -
b. a, the, the d. -, the, a
4. For ... job advertised in the newspaper you need ... experience with ... computers
a. a, an, the c. the, -, -
b. -, -, - d. -, -, the
5. His knowledge of ... Himalayas made him ... valuable guide for ... mountain climbers.
a. -, a, the c. -, a, -
b. the, the, the d. the, a, -
6. What do you want to gain by telling ... lie?
a. a c. an
b. - d. the
7. I'm writing to enquire ... the possibility of hiring a conference room ... the hotel ... 2nd September.
a. of, at in c. at, in, for
b. about, at, on d. about, in, at
8. I suppose it's too late to apply ... that job now.
a. for c. on
b. to d. of
9. You must be very proud ... her ... doing so well ... the examinations.
a. on, for, at c. of, of, at
b. on, in, in d. of, for, in

10. They finally turned ... at the party at 12 o'clock just as everybody else was leaving.
a. up c. off
b. on d. by
11. The centralized entrance test was quite easy - ... we expected.
a. more easy that c. easier than
b. more easy than d. easier as
12. I haven't seen her for ... I've forgotten what she looks like.
a. so long c. a such long time
b. a so long time d. such long time
13. There are 16 students in the class and ... of them passed the exam.
a. everyone c. every
b. every one d. any
14. Next week we have to write ... word essay.
a. a five-hundred c. the fifth hundred
b. a five-hundred's d. the five-hundreds
15. When she sees ... you have done she'll be furious.
a. which c. that
b. whom d. what
16. ... the rain, some two thousand people turned up for the open-air concert
a. In spite c. Despite
b. Although d. Because

■ **Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Dear Julia,

Well, I arrived safely but my luggage didn't! After many enquiries I found out that it (17) ... to Finland instead of England! Anyway it finally (18) ... three days ago and other than that, I (19) ... a great time ever since I (20) ...

The people I (21) ... with are very nice and they (22) ... me all the local tourist sites. I (23) ... here exactly like one of the family. I (24) ... a room with Penny, the hosts' daughter, who is my age. Every morning we (25) ... by her mother with a cup of tea! Fantastic! Yesterday

17. a. has sent
b. has sent
c. was being sending
d. had been sent

18. a. was coming
b. came
c. has come
d. was come

19. a. have had
b. am having
c. have
d. had had

20. a. was arrived
b. had arrived
c. arrived
d. was arriving

21. a. am stayed
b. stayed
c. am staying
d. had stayed

22. a. were already showing
b. have already shown
c. had already shown;
d. have already been shown

23. a. am treated
b. am treating
c. have treated
d. was treating

24. a. am shared
b. am sharing
c. am being shared
d. have been shared

25. a. are being waken
b. wake
c. are woken
d. are waking

26. a. served
b. had served
c. were serving
d. were being served

27. The weather was nice and the fresh air made ... good.
a. we to feel c. us feeling
b. us to feel d. us feel

28. Chris apologized for taking his book without permission and promised never ... this again.
a. to be done c. doing
b. to do d. do

29. If Luis ... a sense of humour, he ... offence at the party last weekend.
a. had, wouldn't take c. had, wouldn't have taken
b. had had, wouldn't take d. has had, won't have taken

31. Now they were driving by the houses what Andy had described.
A B C D

British teenagers are so keen to become celebrities that almost one in ten would (32) ... their education if they had the opportunity to (33) ... on television. Nine per cent of British teenagers believed that becoming famous was a great way to (34) ... wealthy without skills or qualifications and a further 11 per cent said that they were “waiting to be discovered”. Daryll Rose, who is 16, is (35) ... of becoming rich and famous ideally as a footballer but if not then as a model or an actor. Daryll said he would happily (36) ... of school if he was offered the (37) ... to go on a television show. “I would love to be rich,” he said. “Everything seems easy when you are famous. I think I am going to be famous. I have got a lot of ambition and I work hard.” Daryll accepts the importance of education and a steady career will ever (38) ... him with the lifestyle that he (39) ... of.

32. a. abandon	b. depart	c. refuse	d. get of
33. a. appear	b. show	c. become	d. broadcast
34. a. reach	b. become	c. receive	d. obtain
35. a. steady	b. confident	c. positive	d. willing
36. a. run out	b. give up	c. drop out	d. turn down
37. a. chance	b. opening	c. probability	d. occasion
38. a. prepare	b. offer	c. provide	d. give
39. a. hopes	b. wishes	c. longs	d. dreams

40. I'd like to say how grateful I am.

a. Yes, please. c. You're right.

b. That's true. d. Please, don't mention it.

■ **Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике:**

41. Thanks. That's very kind of you.
- a. Would you like tea or coffee?
 - b. How do you do?
 - c. Shall I take these books to your room?
 - d. How are things?

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

42. Who was the first president of the United States of America?
- a. G. Washington
 - c. J. F. Kennedy
 - b. A. Lincoln
 - d. G. Franklin

■ **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.

43. Personality testing

- a. costs companies a lot of money.
- b. is the only way of selecting the right people.
- c. has a long history.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. Nowadays employers use personality tests because
- testing applicants is more convenient than interviewing.
 - testing helps to reduce the number of people applying for the job.
 - there is a lot of evidence that personality tests are efficient in choosing the right people.

■ **Определите значение указанного слова в тексте:**

47. currently (§1)
- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| a. sometimes | b. at the present time | c. shortly |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|
48. assume (§4).
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| a. prefer | b. imply | c. require |
|-----------|----------|------------|

■ **Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

49. And since your next job or promotion could depend: on your answers you had better take this test very seriously. (§1)
- И пока ваша работа или повышение по службе зависят от ваших ответов, следует сдавать этот тест серьезнее.
 - И с тех пор, как ваша новая работа или повышение по службе стали зависеть от ваших ответов, необходимо отнестись к заполнению этого теста серьезно.
 - И постольку ваша новая работа или повышение по службе могут зависеть от ваших ответов, следует отнестись к выполнению этого теста серьезно.

■ **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. (50) _____

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. (51) _____

On one occasion when Mr. Graham-Jones ordered that the heating in the animal houses should be switched off, the keepers went on strike. (52) _____

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." (53) _____

"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. (54) _____

Things have certainly changed. When Mr. Graham-Jones first joined the zoo he actually lived in the zoo grounds. (55) _____ Later on he moved to live off site and eventually in 1966 he left the zoo altogether and became a college lecturer.

■ **Заполните пропуски 50 – 52 одним из предложенных текстовых фрагментов (a – d). Один фрагмент является лишним.**

- "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."
- 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 53 – 55 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. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении. Помните, что каждое слово может быть использовано только один раз и что заданную форму слова необходимо изменить:**

INVESTIGATE, APPROPRIATELY, COMMON,
COMPLETE, AMERICA, HEALTH

Over a lifetime you'll take in more than a hundred million breaths. And, like every other living creature, you will have taken them (56) ... instinctively. Our lives are dependent on breathing, but, even so, most of us do it (57) To see the best, really (58) ... breathing, watch how a baby's stomach rises and falls. It's extremely (59) ... to see poor breathing among children. According to (60) ... researchers, poor breathing plays a role in seventy-five per cent of health problems. Their (61) ... show that correct breathing increases your

your oxygen intake. This makes energy levels rise and stress levels fall.

■ **Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу. Слово должно содержать не более 15 символов.**

A 90 years (62) ... man went to the doctor to get a physical examination. A (63) ... days later the doctor saw the man walking down the street with a gorgeous young lady (64) ... his arm. At his follow up visit the doctor talked to the man and said, "You're really doing great, (65) ... you?" The man replied, "Just doing what you said, Doctor, 'Get a hot mamma and be cheerful'." The Doctor said, "I didn't say that. I said you got a heart murmur. Be careful."

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

66. You shouldn't really (*принимать*) what he says to heart.
67. The last drop (*делает*) the cup run over.
68. (*Есть*) very little chance that they will arrive at a final decision.
69. Oh, here you are! And where are (*другие*) boys?
70. There were (*мало*) rains last summer and most ponds got dry.



ОТВЕТЫ

Диагностический тест

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. d | 21. a | 41. c | 61. c |
| 2. c | 22. d | 42. c | 62. b |
| 3. d | 23. a | 43. a | 63. a |
| 4. a | 24. d | 44. d | 64. b |
| 5. a | 25. a | 45. c | 65. d |
| 6. c | 26. b | 46. a | 66. a |
| 7. b | 27. c | 47. b | 67. times |
| 8. a | 28. b | 48. b | 68. from |
| 9. b | 29. d | 49. c | 69. birds |
| 10. a | 30. b | 50. a | 70. as |
| 11. d | 31. a | 51. b | 71. nose |
| 12. c | 32. a | 52. c | 72. study |
| 13. c | 33. c | 53. c | 73. length |
| 14. a | 34. a | 54. a | 74. self-confident |
| 15. b | 35. b | 55. d | 75. curiosity |
| 16. a | 36. c | 56. b | 76. decisive |
| 17. c | 37. d | 57. d | 77. restless |
| 18. d | 38. a | 58. b | 78. artistic |
| 19. d | 39. a | 59. a | 79. dreamers |
| 20. b | 40. d | 60. b | 80. proud |

1. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Имя существительное

I.

echoes	boy-friends	buzzes	workmen	stepmothers
times	activities	employees	phenomena	winter days
roofs	views	runners-up	holidays	companies
oases	knives	photos	sisters-in-law	mouths
wishes	diagnoses	methods	curricula	people
videos	approaches	societies	losses	shoe shops

II.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. is | 6. advice | 11. is, is | 16. is |
| 2. is | 7. wasn't | 12. have | 17. pay |
| 3. works | 8. teas | 13. is | 18. businesses |
| 4. are | 9. are | 14. want | 19. are |
| 5. is | 10. is | 15. isn't | 20. raise |

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. a | 11. b | 16. a |
| 2. b | 7. c | 12. a | 17. c |
| 3. a | 8. a | 13. b | 18. b |
| 4. b | 9. c | 14. b | 19. b |
| 5. c | 10. c | 15. a | 20. c |

VII.

- My son-in-law's flat is on the fifth floor.
- I met another boyfriend of Angie's some days ago.
- An accountant's salary leaves much to be desired.
- Mrs. Luis should know that it is Mr. Clarkson's decision, not hers.

5. My father wants me to buy a yesterday's newspaper at the book-seller's.
6. Toyota's deal on its company cars is better than ours.
7. What is the Wilsons' phone number?
8. Kathy's friend's name is Joel. He is one of Samsung's top analysts.
9. My boss's personal assistant reads all the customers' letters.
10. Look at those two Mercedes. One is our director's and the other is a visitor's.

VIII.

1. What is your teacher's name?
2. Some working experience is needed before we employ you.
3. New laws are being passed by the government.
4. This graph shows sales figures for last year. (= This graph shows last year's sales figures.)
5. I sent an e-mail to our bank's client.
6. Parking is not allowed here.
7. That building is my grandparents'.
8. The advice was found very useful.
9. I'll see you in the meeting room in ten minutes.
10. The cars are Mrs. Jones's and Mr. Brown's.

IX.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. were | 6. war | 11. is | 16. sports club |
| 2. cheese | 7. coffees | 12. a noise | 17. isn't |
| 3. shoe shop | 8. children's | 13. were | 18. a chemist's |
| 4. the Greens' | teacher | 14. light | 19. woods |
| 5. are | 9. one piece of advice | 15. means | 20. look |
| | 10. five minutes' | | |

X.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. much | 6. does |
| 2. clothes | 7. was |
| 3. pairs | 8. was |
| 4. fun | 9. a / some |
| 5. is / was | 10. piece / slice |

1.2. Артикли

I.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. a | 6. — | 11. the | 16. — |
| 2. the, a | 7. an | 12. — | 17. —, — |
| 3. the | 8. the | 13. the | 18. the, the, the |
| 4. — | 9. a | 14. — | 19. the, the |
| 5. — | 10. the, the | 15. the, — | 20. the, the, the |

II.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. the, the | 6. —, the | 11. the, a | 16. the, the |
| 2. the, — | 7. an, the | 12. a, a | 17. the, the, the |
| 3. an, a | 8. a, the | 13. a, the, the | 18. —, the, —, — |
| 4. an, the | 9. —, —, a | 14. the, —, — | 19. —, —, the, the |
| 5. the, a, — | 10. a, a, —, —, — | 15. the, the poor | 20. —, the, a, —, the, the |

III.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. an, the | 6. the, the, —, —, the | 11. the, the, an | 16. the, —, —, the, — |
| 2. — | the | 12. the, the, a | 17. —, —, the |
| 3. an, — | 7. a, a | 13. —, —, — | 18. —, —, the, — |
| 4. —, the, the | 8. —, —, a, — | 14. the, the, the, the | 19. —, —, —, the, the |
| 5. the, the | 9. the, — | 15. a, —, a, — | 20. a, the, the, the, the |
| | 10. the, the, — | | |

IV.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. the | 4. the | 7. the | 10. the |
| 2. the | 5. a | 8. a | 11. the |
| 3. an | 6. the | 9. a | 12. the |

V.

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. A | 6. the | 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 |

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| 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. — |

VII.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 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. — |

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 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 |

IX.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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 | |

X.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. the letter | 6. on motorways |
| 2. a complete fiasco | 7. the small businessman |
| 3. the wheel | 8. into effect |
| 4. a high-security prison | 9. the parapet |
| 5. at Mario's | 10. the unknown |

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. That | 12. that of a parent |
| 3. this | 8. oneself | 13. this, these |
| 4. ones | 9. — | 14. each other |
| 5. those | 10. that | 15. ones, ones |

IV.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. some | 6. no | 11. No one / Nobody |
| 2. any | 7. anything | 12. somebody / someone |
| 3. no | 8. some | 13. Nowhere |
| 4. anyone / anybody | 9. no one / nobody | 14. no, any |
| 5. Any | 10. any | 15. somewhere, anywhere |

V.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. much | 6. a lot of | 11. much |
| 2. a lot of | 7. much | 12. few |
| 3. little | 8. a little | 13. Many, much |
| 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. Neither | 7. both | 12. None |
| 3. either | 8. none | 13. neither |
| 4. either | 9. Either | 14. both |
| 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. Each, every |

VIII.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. another | 6. the other | 11. other |
| 2. other | 7. another | 12. another |
| 3. another | 8. other | 13. the other |
| 4. another | 9. another | 14. others |
| 5. 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. some | 23. none |
| 4. felt, a few, relaxed | 14. There, nothing | 24. all, none |
| 5. themselves | 15. anybody | 25. every |
| 6. each other | 16. No one, 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 | 5. its | 10. a few | 15. him |
| 1. all of you / each of you | 6. any finger-prints | 11. as that | 16. yourself |
| 2. this | 7. the whole | 12. Each | 17. either |
| 3. some | 8. They are many | 13. too | 18. None |
| 4. Everyone | 9. each other | 14. another | 19. themselves |

XII.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. nobody's | 5. Every, its |
| 1. all | 6. all |
| 2. neither, nor | 7. himself |
| 3. another | 8. both |
| 4. anything | 9. 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. her |

1.4. Имя прилагательное. Наречие**I.**

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. better | 6. such | 11. as |
| 2. worst | 7. the nicer | 12. latter |
| 3. latest | 8. hardest | 13. the most prestigious |
| 4. further | 9. as lovely | 14. The smaller, the easier |
| 5. more lazy | 10. the clearer | 15. as much as, as well-qualified |

II.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. earlier | 6. stony | 11. dark, terribly |
| 2. hard | 7. freely | 12. pretty |
| 3. straight | 8. highly | 13. golden, golden |
| 4. right | 9. woollen, leather | 14. thoughtfully |
| 5. most | 10. correctly | 15. Such, more expensive |

III.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. late | 6. hardly |
| 2. badly | 7. nearly |
| 3. good | 8. hard |
| 4. fast | 9. lately |
| 5. long | 10. likely |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. less interesting | 11. the least |
| 2. strongest | 12. more and more |
| 3. worse | 13. the cleverest |
| 4. largest | 14. The more, the more |
| 5. more efficiently | 15. better |
| 6. the fastest | 16. longer |
| 7. more intelligent | 17. more and more expensive |
| 8. later | 18. less, more economical |
| 9. quickly | 19. the cheaper, the better |
| 10. more annoyed | 20. polluted |

V.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 |

VI.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. more clearly | 6. as many |
| 2. such a risky project | 7. highly |
| 3. the most intelligent | 8. a concerned look |
| 4. as her sister | 9. less useful |
| 5. much worse | 10. more and more difficult |

VII.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. much / a lot / far colder | 6. further |
| 2. sharp | 7. very badly |
| 3. in a friendly way | 8. so unhappy |
| 4. as warm | 9. the youngest |
| 5. carefully | 10. twice as small, more |

1.5. Имя числительное

I.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. go | 6. Terminal Four |
| 2. dozen | 7. hundreds |
| 3. the | 8. The Fifth |
| 4. seventy | 9. a third |
| 5. the two | 10. the year |

II.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. b | 11. c |
| 2. a | 7. b | 12. a |
| 3. d | 8. a | 13. b |
| 4. a | 9. c | 14. d |
| 5. c | 10. d | 15. a |

III.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. size 14 | 6. the fourth |
| 2. the Second World War | 7. two hundredth |
| 3. three hundred | 8. a third |
| 4. thirties | 9. eight, 1939 |
| 5. 42 nd Street | 10. 20-year-old, ninth |

IV.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. fourth | 6. two thirds |
| 2. a second | 7. Hundreds of |
| 3. three of | 8. the sixties |
| 4. the First Lady | 9. thirty per cent |
| 5. the twentieth century | 10. half an hour |

1.6. Союзы

I.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. If | 6. unless | 11. Even if |
| 2. so that | 7. When | 12. Since |
| 3. that's why | 8. so as | 13. Nevertheless |
| 4. In spite | 9. Owing to | 14. lest |
| 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. since | 6. No sooner |
| 2. until | 7. because |
| 3. both | 8. not only |
| 4. After | 9. as |
| 5. In spite | 10. as soon |

1.7. Предлоги

Предлоги времени

I.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. at | 6. since | 11. within | 16. — |
| 2. on | 7. at | 12. in | 17. over |
| 3. in | 8. in | 13. on | 18. on |
| 4. by | 9. in | 14. until | 19. from, till |
| 5. at | 10. for | 15. in | 20. —, in |

II.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. — | 4. on | 7. at | 10. in |
| 2. on | 5. — | 8. on | 11. on |
| 3. — | 6. in | 9. in | 12. at |

Предлоги места

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. on | 6. at | 11. in front of | 16. among |
| 2. at | 7. on | 12. under | 17. over |
| 3. at | 8. opposite | 13. near | 18. on, on |
| 4. in | 9. above | 14. outside | 19. in, at |
| 5. on | 10. in, between | 15. below | 20. in, at, between |

Предлоги направления

I.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. on | 6. through | 11. across | 16. past, down |
| 2. — | 7. from | 12. away from | 17. for, — |
| 3. for | 8. to | 13. in, at | 18. off, along, towards |
| 4. — | 9. off | 14. in, on | 19. at, to, by, to, out of |
| 5. out of | 10. out of | 15. into, onto | 20. for, on, from |

II.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. in | 6. above | 11. among |
| 2. on | 7. on top of | 12. between |
| 3. at | 8. below | 13. behind |
| 4. next to | 9. round | 14. in front of |
| 5. under | 10. through | 15. up |

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 16. down | 21. out of | 26. across |
| 17. opposite | 22. onto | 27. from...to |
| 18. near | 23. into | 28. past |
| 19. against | 24. over | 29. to |
| 20. outside | 25. along | |

Предлоги образа действия

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. on | 6. On | 11. in | 16. on |
| 2. in | 7. on | 12. out of | 17. in |
| 3. from | 8. by | 13. for | 18. under |
| 4. on | 9. in | 14. on | 19. on, by |
| 5. at | 10. Under | 15. by | 20. In, By, By |

Предлоги после существительных

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| I. | | | |
| 1. in | 6. to | 11. for | 16. for |
| 2. to | 7. of | 12. in | 17. with |
| 3. in | 8. on | 13. between | 18. for, to |
| 4. between | 9. for | 14. for | 19. to, of |
| 5. to | 10. with | 15. with | 20. in, for |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| II. | |
| 1. of | 4. in |
| 2. of | 5. at / in |
| 3. in | |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 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 | 6. of | 11. with | 16. of |
| 2. to | 7. with | 12. for | 17. for, with |
| 3. with | 8. in | 13. to | 18. of, at |
| 4. for | 9. of | 14. of | 19. to, to |
| 5. of | 10. at | 15. with | 20. with, for |

II.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. different from | 6. similar to |
| 2. used to | 7. full of |
| 3. responsible for | 8. interested in |
| 4. ready for | 9. late for |
| 5. aware of | 10. famous for |

Предлоги после глаголов

I.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. at | 6. of | 11. — | 16. to, for |
| 2. from | 7. about | 12. for | 17. to, about |
| 3. into | 8. on | 13. against | 18. to, for |
| 4. of | 9. in | 14. of | 19. to, for |
| 5. to | 10. of | 15. on | 20. about, of |

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. applied for | 4. care about | 7. decided on |
| 2. pay for | 5. caring for | 8. concentrate on |
| 3. ask for | 6. suffering from | 9. agree with |

III.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1. on | 3. from | 5. to | 7. with |
| 2. into | 4. with / to | 6. 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 on | 10. try on | 15. let me in |

Предлоги: обобщение

I.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. on | 21. to, – | 41. with, at |
| 2. for | 22. in, in | 42. in, – |
| 3. in | 23. by, under | 43. of, on |
| 4. for | 24. in, by | 44. on, in |
| 5. under | 25. for, on | 45. on, by |
| 6. on | 26. to, for | 46. –, with |
| 7. on | 27. to, to | 47. between, opposite |
| 8. for | 28. at, to | 48. to, – |
| 9. In | 29. with, – | 49. for, by |
| 10. out | 30. for, for | 50. of, up with |
| 11. for | 31. on, through | 51. from, behind |
| 12. up | 32. in, on | 52. at, of, – |
| 13. in | 33. at, in | 53. about, for, to |
| 14. up | 34. for, for | 54. at, to, in |
| 15. in | 35. in, in | 55. in, for, during |
| 16. from | 36. on, – | 56. about, down, out |
| 17. with | 37. to, with | 57. at, for, at, – |
| 18. between | 38. for, on | 58. up, by, in, until |
| 19. in for | 39. above, at | 59. with, of, in, on |
| 20. at, in | 40. in, down | 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. woke |
| 3. about / of | 8. at | 13. in |
| 4. look / watch | 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. am 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 | 16. have been trying |
| 2. do we do | 17. have put |
| 3. have studied / have been studying | 18. are you looking, Am I wear-
ing |
| 4. drives | 19. do not like, is bothering |
| 5. has made | 20. have been installing |
| 6. does not believe | 21. have not seen, have you
been doing |
| 7. have been typing | 22. have, is getting |
| 8. does it say, warns | 23. have been writhing, are writ-
ing |
| 9. has been | 24. has been killing, have made |
| 10. have you been doing | 25. do you recognise, think,
have met, do not remember |
| 11. am searching, do not see | |
| 12. have you invited | |
| 13. are using | |
| 14. has come | |
| 15. holds | |

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 | 6. does | 11. means |
| 2. is | 7. go | 12. always |
| 3. do | 8. being | 13. has |
| 4. sitting | 9. get | 14. is |
| 5. do | 10. gets | 15. costing |

Способы выражения прошедшего времени

I.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. did she choose | 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. b |
| 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 / had not managed | 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 | 24. had been walking, had walked |
| 11. sent, were going | 25. was lying, had bought, had been reading |
| 12. was, had been studying | |
| 13. woke, was pouring | |
| 14. paid, had phoned | |

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 | |
| 3. were waiting | 8. rang | 13. met | 17. got |
| 4. realized | 9. were | 14. had | 18. were sitting |
| 5. had forgotten | working | 15. had said | 19. saw |
| | 10. heard | | 20. started |

VI.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. decided | 7. had been searching | 13. had been living / had lived |
| 2. had been saving | 8. were looking for | |
| 3. had put by | 9. asked | 14. had made |
| 4. were living / lived | 10. were | 15. liked |
| 5. insisted | 11. looked | 16. managed |
| 6. wanted | 12. saw | 17. was |

VII.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. arranged | 6. was | 11. noticed | 16. went |
| 2. had been looking | 7. was shining | 12. was making | 17. was |
| 3. arrived | 8. was blowing | 13. was driving | 18. had been loading |
| 4. loaded | 9. was not | 14. stopped | |
| 5. set off | 10. were travelling | 15. got out | 19. had not closed |
| | | | 20. had fallen out |

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 | 16. will have been working |
| 2. am seeing | 17. will not be, do not have |
| 3. will have spent | 18. will have walked, get |
| 4. gets | 19. rings, am, will be |
| 5. will be staying | 20. is going to take part |
| 6. will do | 21. take / have taken, will feel |
| 7. is going to tell | 22. return, will have been travelling |
| 8. will be | 23. am going to change, will help |
| 9. will be doing | 24. continue, will have lost |
| 10. are having | 25. would crash, would cause |
| 11. will replace | |
| 12. will be working | |
| 13. opens, finishes | |
| 14. learn, will get | |
| 15. will be preparing | |

IV.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. will begin | 6. will have replied |
| 2. will be | 7. will be |
| 3. will answer / will be answering | 8. will have earned |
| 4. will be answering | 9. will return / will be returning |
| 5. will be giving | 10. will have got |

V.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. will have | 5. will be |
| 2. am going | 6. starts |
| 3. am leaving / leave | 7. get |
| 4. am visiting / am going to visit | 8. will send |

VI.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. will have taken | 8. will have increased |
| 2. will have used | 9. will be able |
| 3. will rely / will be relying | 10. will have replaced |
| 4. will find / will have found | 11. will stay |
| 5. will live / will be living | 12. will see / will have seen |
| 6. will discover / will have discovered | 13. will be |
| 7. will exist | 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 |

Видоременные 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 | 26. shut, will lose / will be losing |
| 2. did you arrive | 27. had, stayed |
| 3. is running | 28. will not win |
| 4. will be waiting | 29. had been testing |
| 5. is coming | 30. have been, am not, have started |
| 6. made, gave | 31. missed, had told |
| 7. speaks, do not understand | 32. called, didn't answer, were you doing |
| 8. are you going to buy | 33. don't get, will have left |
| 9. are presenting | 34. earned, has spent |
| 10. was breaking | 35. am writing, promise, will give |
| 11. will have finished | 36. got, had disappeared |
| 12. are becoming | 37. will have got, will be ringing |
| 13. studied, worked | 38. had been, took, had been waiting |
| 14. will be living / will live | 39. was walking, felt, didn't know |
| 15. lost, has been | 40. am reading, will finish |
| 16. will have become | 41. am dealing / will be dealing, is |
| 17. did you get | 42. will not make, consult / have consulted |
| 18. will pay | 43. came, seemed, enjoyed |
| 19. is, have received | 44. admitted, had hit, hadn't damaged |
| 20. came | 45. have you seen, has not been, bought |
| 21. speak / have spoken | 46. broke, ran |
| 22. are going | 47. is, repaired, stopped |
| 23. had studied / had been studying | 48. am phoning, saw, Have you sold |
| 24. will have done | 49. come, will introduce |
| 25. look, do not fit, do not know | 50. was, had been crying, looked, had had |

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. c |
| 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. yet | 12. for over a month |
| 3. says | 13. is staying |
| 4. have you walked | 14. unless you push |
| 5. I'm always paying | 15. doesn't take 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. is being reorganized |
| 2. is used | 7. will have been received |
| 3. had been sent | 8. be solved |
| 4. was installed | 9. won, was assassinated |
| 5. get elected | 10. have been given, by, 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 | 16. is considered |
| 2. is located | 17. have been made |
| 3. does ... export | 18. was not discovered |
| 4. was reported | 19. had vanished |
| 5. are ... accepted | 20. will be cancelled |
| 6. will have been given | 21. hasn't been decided |
| 7. is paid | 22. was announced, had decided |
| 8. was told | 23. searched, found |
| 9. will be informed, is finished | 24. was reported, had reached |
| 10. built | 25. was dismissed, had been stealing, was appointed |
| 11. is being painted | |
| 12. was believed | |
| 13. have spent | |
| 14. are required | |
| 15. has been delayed / was delayed | |

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. a | 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. Miss Lucas said she probably wouldn't arrive until after eight.
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. 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 |

III.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. don't employ, are | 15. had been, would have succeeded |
| 2. should be postponed / be postponed | 16. take, will lose |
| 3. did, would play | 17. had saved, wouldn't be |
| 4. would not have | 18. hadn't drunk |
| 5. knew | 19. will stop, is |
| 6. were, wouldn't waste | 20. would do |
| 7. had told | 21. were, would persist |
| 8. hadn't lost, wouldn't have missed | 22. took, would have been advanced |
| 9. should be / be | 23. hadn't stolen, wouldn't be |
| 10. saw | 24. had come, would have noticed |
| 11. will be, is | 25. treated, would be |
| 12. hadn't gone, would have signed | |
| 13. obtain, will improve | |
| 14. wouldn't make | |

IV.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 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 |

V.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. will be | 7. would be | 13. had known |
| 2. had not held up | 8. don't build | 14. would have |
| 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 |

VI.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 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. to |
| 2. to | 7. — |
| 3. — | 8. To |
| 4. to | 9. to, — |
| 5. — | 10. -, to, to |

II.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. a | 11. a |
| 2. b | 7. c | 12. d |
| 3. b | 8. a | 13. b |
| 4. c | 9. a | 14. c |
| 5. a | 10. d | 15. 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. Тяжело, когда к тебе относятся таким образом.
2. Инструкциям на этой упаковке легко следовать.
3. Я хочу, чтобы вы обратили больше внимания на новые правила поступления.
4. Детям небезопасно играть на лестнице.
5. Этот выпускник слишком плохо подготовлен для того, чтобы принять его в университет.
6. Найти дом Харриет оказалось сложнее, чем мы ожидали.
7. Кажется, что она не очень хорошо ладит со своими одноклассниками.
8. Мы ожидаем, что проходной балл увеличится как минимум на 20 баллов.
9. Тина будет здесь в 18.00. Её начальник разрешил ей уйти с работы пораньше.
10. Оказалось, что человек, с которым я говорил, не знает ничего о продукции компании.

VI.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. to move | 6. to gain |
| 2. seem | 7. not to shake |
| 3. for you | 8. to do |
| 4. to see | 9. are likely |
| 5. don't have to | 10. to visit |

Причастия

I.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. falling | 6. playing |
| 2. invited | 7. fascinating |
| 3. Rejected | 8. ringing |
| 4. growing | 9. allowed |
| 5. annoyed | 10. interesting, interested |

II.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. exciting | 4. puzzled | 7. amusing |
| 2. surprised | 5. confusing | |
| 3. disappointing | 6. bored | |

III.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. d | 11. a |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. a |
| 3. b | 8. a | 13. d |
| 4. a | 9. d | 14. a |
| 5. c | 10. b | 15. b |

IV.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. abandoned | 6. crying | 11. left | 16. to get, repaired |
| 2. singing | 7. to be | 12. covering | 17. hear, ringing |
| 3. to let | 8. shouting | 13. Taken, im- | 18. dragging |
| 4. Knowing | 9. knock | prove | 19. sitting, covered |
| 5. make, un- | 10. Being | 14. hoping, arrive | 20. to stand, wait- |
| derstood | | 15. opened, be | ing, to open |
| | | consumed | |

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.

VI.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. chasing | 6. investing |
| 2. to be | 7. pages photocopied |
| 3. cheating | 8. having spent |
| 4. being bitten | 9. to keep |
| 5. regarding | 10. Although covered |

Герундий

I.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. discussing | 6. coming |
| 2. being signed | 7. being asked |
| 3. giving | 8. correcting |
| 4. being interrupted | 9. concluding |
| 5. reading | 10. having been invited |

II.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to get | 6. to describe |
| 2. talking | 7. for spoiling, to hear |
| 3. giving | 8. to let, to give |
| 4. to think | 9. to make, to show |
| 5. to disturb | 10. to get, resigning |

III.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. working | 6. losing | 11. talking, to tell |
| 2. taking | 7. postponing | 12. avoiding, answering |
| 3. to run | 8. to comprehend | 13. to turn, turning |
| 4. to miss | 9. to turn | 14. to light, pouring |
| 5. having | 10. of having | 15. receiving, to thank |

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. anticipate spending | 6. to understand |
| 2. smoking and drinking | 7. noticing |
| 3. to respond | 8. no use his |
| 4. taking | 9. in working |
| 5. rely on | 10. being approved |

Неличные формы глагола: обобщение

I.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to working | 31. to impress |
| 2. to make | 32. embarrassing |
| 3. running | 33. stuck |
| 4. to get | 34. to test |
| 5. discussing | 35. to perform, leave |
| 6. to come | 36. to drive, crashing |
| 7. sent | 37. going, to buy |
| 8. travelling | 38. cross, disappear |
| 9. empty | 39. finished, working |
| 10. to be offered | 40. to impress, sparkling |
| 11. to do | 41. to pass, studying |
| 12. disappointed | 42. to put |
| 13. making | 43. complaining |
| 14. to solve | 44. encourage, to smoke |
| 15. hurry | 45. meeting, remember |
| 16. to enter | 46. to persuade, to listen |
| 17. to think, making | 47. seeing, discussing |
| 18. to enter | 48. to sign, admitting |
| 19. to be delivered | 49. to fall |
| 20. confusing | 50. to create, meeting |
| 21. wait | 51. to inform, to supply |
| 22. to interpret | 52. Being, to have |
| 23. to see | 53. to change, to do |
| 24. holding | 54. not risk, being caught |
| 25. being employed | 55. to practise, throwing |
| 26. to be installed | 56. spend, paying |
| 27. Having analyzed | 57. to decide, to work, graduating |
| 28. waiting | 58. to avoid, driving |
| 29. to have been misplaced | 59. to make, show, to use |
| 30. to do | 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. b |
| 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 / |
| 2. shouldn't | 7. must | 12. had to | needn't |
| 3. may | 8. is to | 13. must | 17. can't / couldn't |
| 4. can / shall | 9. can | 14. could | 18. mustn't, must |
| 5. might | 10. might | 15. must | 19. had to |
| | | | 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. aren't I | 6. do you | 11. did you, won't it |
| 2. wouldn't you | 7. shall we | 12. could you, isn't it |
| 3. Is there | 8. did they | 13. Are they, wouldn't you |
| 4. will you / won't | 9. will you | 14. hasn't it, have we, |
| you / could you | 10. Hasn't it | won't it |
| 5. Does she | | 15. shall we, is there, shall we |

III.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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. has always to hurry |
| 4. There are no | 9. Yes, I would. |
| 5. doesn't it | 10. why I had |

IV.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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. determina- |
| 2. require- | 7. complaints | 12. curiosity | tion |
| ments | 8. preference | 13. summary | 17. prescription |
| 3. Poverty | 9. arrival | 14. considera- | 18. failure |
| 4. carelessness | 10. abilities | tion | 19. fluency |
| 5. simplicity | | 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. unpractical |
| 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. strength- | 12. broaden | 17. lighten |
| 3. clarify | ened | 13. undergone | 18. modernise |
| 4. enlighten | 8. beautify | 14. sympathise | 19. endanger |
| 5. succeeded | 9. widening | 15. stimulate | 20. underesti- |
| | 10. threatened | | mated |

II.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. disobeys | 6. unloaded |
| 2. unlocked | 7. defrost |
| 3. disbelieves | 8. misinterpreted |
| 4. misconducted | 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.

- high
- economical
- at least
- cooking
- Altogether

- fit
- careless
- except
- mean
- 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.

- delayed
- earn
- book
- fell
- landed

- help
- made
- lend
- afford
- 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
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. d

VII.

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. d

VIII.

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. b

IX.

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. b

X.

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. d

6. b
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. a

6. b
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d

6. c
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. d

6. c
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. c

6. a
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d

1.17. Нахождение ошибки

I.

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. d

11. c
12. a
13. d
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. d
18. c
19. b
20. d

21. c
22. d
23. a
24. d
25. c
26. b
27. d
28. a
29. b
30. c

31. d
32. d
33. c
34. b
35. d
36. a
37. c
38. d
39. a
40. b

41. c
42. b
43. d
44. a
45. c
46. d
47. c
48. a
49. d
50. b

51. c
52. a
53. d
54. c
55. a
56. b
57. d
58. c
59. a
60. d

61. b
62. c
63. b
64. d
65. c
66. a
67. d
68. b
69. c
70. d

71. c
72. d
73. c
74. b
75. d
76. a
77. b
78. c
79. d
80. b

81. c
82. a
83. d
84. c
85. b
86. a
87. c
88. b
89. b
90. d

91. a
92. d
93. c
94. b
95. c
96. d
97. b
98. c
99. d
100. c

II.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the comfort | 26. at any cost |
| 2. watchmaker's | 27. Although Molly |
| 3. Steinbeck's | 28. they are a year |
| 4. Which | 29. Robin Hood lived |
| 5. what you can | 30. fifty thousand people |
| 6. aren't I | 31. say thank you |
| 7. Columbus crossed | 32. date above |
| 8. the largest | 33. to the prison |
| 9. thieves | 34. the latest time |
| 10. there's | 35. didn't I |
| 11. the most | 36. if you could |
| 12. further steps | 37. to start |
| 13. short | 38. to drive |
| 14. a five-dollar | 39. for a rainy day |
| 15. as President | 40. made much progress |
| 16. like an expert | 41. important information |
| 17. absolutely | 42. to his girlfriend |
| 18. was done | 43. next few |
| 19. in charge of | 44. New Year's Day |
| 20. switched on | 45. the 11.20 train |
| 21. sales | 46. used to living |
| 22. ten-minute / ten minutes' | 47. A large informative |
| 23. from Saudi Arabia | 48. being taken |
| 24. scores | 49. Leon were |
| 25. will do | 50. on earth |

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, who, in |
| 5. more, as, a, which | 10. who, it, of, one | 15. so, than, of, had |

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 |

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. c	16. a	31. a	46. b	59. useless
2. a	17. c	32. c	47. b	60. pressure
3. b	18. a	33. a	48. a	61. thoughtful
4. d	19. d	34. b	49. c	62. produced
5. a	20. a	35. b	50. a	63. few
6. a	21. b	36. c	51. a	64. was there
7. c	22. b	37. b	52. c	65. made
8. d	23. d	38. b	53. a	66. by hand
9. c	24. c	39. a	54. d	67. make
10. d	25. b	40. b	55. a	68. work
11. b	26. d	41. a	56. c	69. for
12. c	27. b	42. c	57. e	70. experience
13. d	28. c	43. c	58. b	
14. b	29. d	44. d		
15. b	30. b	45. d		

Тест 2

1. a	16. a	31. b	46. b	59. choice
2. b	17. b	32. a	47. a	60. realize
3. a	18. a	33. a	48. b	61. personal
4. d	19. d	34. d	49. b	62. unemployed
5. c	20. a	35. c	50. a	63. less
6. a	21. a	36. d	51. a	64. another
7. a	22. c	37. c	52. c	65. There was
8. d	23. c	38. c	53. b	66. have they
9. b	24. d	39. c	54. e	67. least
10. b	25. a	40. b	55. c	68. hour
11. b	26. b	41. d	56. a	69. like
12. d	27. a	42. b	57. b	70. there
13. a	28. d	43. a	58. d	
14. b	29. c	44. b		
15. c	30. b	45. a		

Тест 3

1. b	16. b	31. b	46. a	57. attractive
2. b	17. b	32. a	47. c	58. reputation
3. a	18. a	33. a	48. a	59. medicine
4. d	19. c	34. b	49. b	60. inconvenience
5. c	20. b	35. c	50. b	61. distance
6. a	21. d	36. a	51. a	62. Fewer
7. d	22. b	37. d	52. b	63. there was
8. a	23. b	38. b	53. d	64. no sooner
9. b	24. d	39. a	54. d	65. is it
10. c	25. d	40. c	55. c	66. has
11. a	26. b	41. a	56. b	67. there
12. d	27. d	42. c		68. board
13. b	28. c	43. c		69. it
14. c	29. a	44. c		70. yet
15. b	30. b	45. a		

Тест 4

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. a | 16. a | 31. c | 46. a | 56. life |
| 2. b | 17. c | 32. c | 47. b | 57. disappointment |
| 3. c | 18. b | 33. a | 48. b | 58. European |
| 4. d | 19. a | 34. d | 49. a | 59. ownership |
| 5. a | 20. b | 35. b | 50. d | 60. pleasure |
| 6. b | 21. a | 36. a | 51. c | 61. age |
| 7. d | 22. d | 37. c | 52. a | 62. like |
| 8. b | 23. c | 38. c | 53. b | 63. how |
| 9. c | 24. a | 39. b | 54. a | 64. that |
| 10. b | 25. b | 40. d | 55. d | 65. long |
| 11. b | 26. c | 41. d | | 66. neither do I |
| 12. c | 27. a | 42. a | | 67. little |
| 13. d | 28. a | 43. b | | 68. made |
| 14. b | 29. a | 44. b | | 69. didn't they |
| 15. b | 30. b | 45. b | | 70. hand in hand |

Тест 5

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. c | 16. c | 31. c | 46. b | 56. completely |
| 2. a | 17. d | 32. a | 47. b | 57. inappropriately |
| 3. b | 18. b | 33. a | 48. b | 58. healthy |
| 4. c | 19. a | 34. b | 49. c | 59. uncommon |
| 5. d | 20. c | 35. b | 50. c | 60. American |
| 6. a | 21. c | 36. c | 51. d | 61. investigations |
| 7. b | 22. b | 37. a | 52. a | 62. old |
| 8. a | 23. a | 38. c | 53. c | 63. few |
| 9. d | 24. b | 39. d | 54. b | 64. on |
| 10. a | 25. c | 40. d | 55. a | 65. aren't |
| 11. c | 26. d | 41. c | | 66. take |
| 12. a | 27. d | 42. a | | 67. makes |
| 13. b | 28. b | 43. c | | 68. There is |
| 14. a | 29. c | 44. b | | 69. the other |
| 15. d | 30. b | 45. c | | 70. few |

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

V1	V2	V3	Значение
1. abide	abode	abided	вытерпеть; действовать в соответствии
2. arise	arose	arisen	возникать; подниматься
3. awake	awoke / awaked	awoken / awaked	будить, пробуждать
4. be	was, were	been	быть
5. bear	bore	born	нести; переносить; ска- зываться
6. beat	beat	beaten	бить; побеждать
7. become	became	become	становиться; происхо- дить
8. begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
9. bend	bent	bent	сгибать, поворачивать; приложить усилия
10. bet	bet	bet	держат пари, быть уверенным в чём-л.
11. bid	bid / bade	bid / bidden	предлагать цену; при- нимать участие в торгах
12. bind	bound	bound	связывать (договором), подтверждать (сделку)
13. bite	bit	bit	кусать(ся)
14. bleed	bled	bled	истекать кровью
15. blow	blew	blown	дуть
16. break	broke	broken	ломать(ся); нарушать; разорять(ся)
17. breed	bred	bred	воспитывать; разводить
18. bring	brought	brought	приносить
19. broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	транслировать по радио
20. build	built	built	строить
21. burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, жечь
22. burst	burst	burst	разрываться
23. buy	bought	bought	покупать
24. cast	cast	cast	бросать; подсчитывать
25. catch	caught	caught	ловить, схватывать
26. choose	chose	chosen	выбирать

27. cling	clung	clung	держаться, цепляться
28. come	came	come	приходить
29. cost	cost	cost	стоить
30. creep	crept	crept	ползать, красться
31. cut	cut	cut	резать; сокращать, сни- жать
32. deal	dealt	dealt	заниматься чем-л., тор- говать
33. dig	dug	dug	рыть, копать
34. do	did	done	делать
35. draw	drew	drawn	рисовать; перевозить; получать (деньги); оформлять (документы)
36. dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	мечтать; видеть сон
37. drink	drank	drank	пить
38. drive	drove	driven	ездить, везти; вести дело
39. dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	жить; подробно оста- навливаться
40. eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
41. fall	fell	fallen	падать, понижаться
42. feed	fed	fed	кормить
43. feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
44. fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
45. find	found	found	находить
46. flee	fled	fled	убегать, спасаться
47. fling	flung	flung	бросать(ся)
48. fly	flew	flown	летать
49. forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
50. forecast	forecast	forecast	предвидеть, предска- зывать
51. foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть, предска- зывать
52. forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
53. forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
54. forgo	forwent	forgone	отказываться, воздер- живаться
55. forsake	forsook	forsaken	бросать, отказываться

56. freeze	froze	frozen	морозить; замораживать
57. get	got	got	получать; становиться
58. give	gave	given	давать
59. go	went	gone	идти, ехать
60. grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
61. grow	grew	grown	расти; становиться
62. hang	hung	hung	висеть
63. have	had	had	иметь
64. hear	heard	heard	слышать
65. hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
66. hit	hit	hit	ударять
67. hold	held	held	держать; владеть
68. hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль, вред
69. keep	kept	kept	хранить; продолжать; обеспечивать, содержать
70. kneel	knelt	knelt	преклонять колени
71. knit	knit / knitted	knit / knitted	вязать; соединять(ся)
72. know	knew	known	знать
73. lay	laid	laid	класть; возлагать; накладывать (штраф)
74. lead	led	led	вести; руководить
75. lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	прислонять(ся)
76. leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	прыгать; подскакивать, резко меняться
77. learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	учить(ся); узнавать
78. leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
79. lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы
80. let	let	let	позволять
81. lie	lay	lain	лежать
82. lie	lied	lied	лгать
83. light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	зажигать
84. lose	lost	lost	терять; проигрывать
85. make	made	made	делать
86. mean	meant	meant	намереваться; означать; иметь в виду
87. meet	met	met	встречать; отвечать (требованиям)
88. mishear	misheard	misheard	ослышаться

89. mislay	mislaid	mislaid	положить не на место, затерять
90. mislead	misled	misled	сбивать с пути, вводить в заблуждение
91. mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
92. mow	mowed	mowed / mown	косить; жать
93. overcome	overcame	overcome	преодолеть
94. overdo	overdid	overdone	перестараться
95. overhear	overheard	overheard	подслушивать
96. overtake	overtook	overtaken	догонять, обгонять
97. pay	paid	paid	платить
98. put	put	put	класть; назначать (цену), определять (стоимость)
99. raise	raised	raised	поднимать, повышать
100. read	read	read	читать
101. ride	rode	ridden	ездить (верхом)
102. ring	rang	rung	звонить
103. rise	rose	risen	подниматься
104. run	ran	run	бежать; руководить (фирмой), вести (дело)
105. saw	sawed	sawn	пилить
106. say	said	said	говорить, сказать
107. see	saw	seen	видеть
108. seek	sought	sought	искать; стремиться, прилагать усилия
109. sell	sold	sold	продавать
110. send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
111. set	set	set	помещать; приводить (в состояние); устанавливать (цену)
112. sew	sewed	sewn	шить
113. shake	shook	shaken	трясти(сь); потрясать
114. shave	shaved	shaven	брить(ся); урезать (расходы, цену)
115. shed	shed	shed	сбрасывать; понижаться
116. shine	shone	shone	сиять, блестеть
117. shoot	shot	shot	стрелять; бросать; быстро понижаться
118. show	showed	shown / showed	показывать

119.shrink	shrank	shrunk	сокращать(ся)
120.shut	shut	shut	закрывать(ся)
121.sing	sang	sung	петь
122.sink	sank	sunk	снижаться, погружать-ся; вкладывать (капи-тал); погашать (долг)
123.sit	sat	sat	сидеть
124.slay	slew	slain	убивать, уничтожать
125.sleep	slept	slept	спать
126.slide	slid	slid	скользить; понизиться (о ценах)
127.sling	slung	slung	подвешивать (что-л.)
128.smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	нюхать, пахнуть
129.sow	sowed	sown	сеять
130.speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
131.speed	sped	sped	спешить
132.spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	писать или произносить (слово) по буквам
133.spend	spent	spent	тратить; проводить (время)
134.spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	проливать
135.spin	span	spun	прясть
136.spit	spat	spat	плевать(ся)
137.split	split	split	раскалывать(ся)
138.spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	портить(ся)
139.spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся); отсрочить (платеж)
140.spring	sprang	sprung	возникать, происхо-дить; прыгать
141.stand	stood	stood	стоять; выдерживать
142.steal	stole	stolen	красть
143.stick	stuck	stuck	приклеивать(ся)
144.sting	stung	stung	жалить; побуждать
145.stink	stank	stunk	смердеть, вонять
146.stride	strode	stridden	шагать
147.strike	struck	struck	ударять(ся); бастовать; производить впечатле-ние; приходить в голову
148.string	strung	strung	завязывать, связывать, натягивать
149.strive	strove	striven	стремиться; бороться
150.swear	swore	sworn	клясться; ругаться

151.sweep	swept	swept	мести
152.swell	swelled	swollen	раздуваться, набухать; увеличивать(ся)
153.swim	swam	swum	плавать
154.swing	swung	swung	колебаться, менять на-правление
155.take	took	taken	брать
156.teach	taught	taught	обучать
157.tear	tore	torn	разрывать; изнашивать(ся)
158.tell	told	told	сказать
159.think	thought	thought	думать
160.thrive	thrived / throve	thrived / thriven	процветать, преуспе-вать
161.throw	threw	thrown	бросать
162.thrust	thrust	thrust	пронзать; толкать
163.tread	trod	trodden	ступать
164.undergo	underwent	undergone	подвергаться; испыты-вать
165.understand	understood	understood	понимать
166.undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринимать; брать на себя (ответственность)
167.undo	undid	undone	открывать; расстёги-вать; уничтожать (сде-ланное)
168.uphold	upheld	upheld	поддерживать, одобрять
169.upset	upset	upset	огорчать, расстраивать (планы, здоровье)
170.wake	woke	woken	будить, просыпаться
171.wear	wore	worn	носить; изнашивать(ся)
172.weep	wept	wept	плакать
173.wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	смачивать, увлажнять
174.win	won	won	выигрывать, побеждать
175.wind	wound	wound	вертеть(ся); ликви-дировать (фирму)
176.withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	отменять; прекращать; отказываться
177.withhold	withheld	withheld	отказывать; удерживать
178.withstand	withstood	withstood	противостоять, выдер-живать
179.wring	wrung	wrung	крутить, скручивать
180.write	wrote	written	писать