

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования

"Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный  
университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского"  
Институт филологии и журналистики

**Е. Н. Пушкина**

**ПРОВЕРЬ СВОЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ  
ТЕСТЫ И ПОЯСНЕНИЯ**

**Практикум**

Рекомендовано методической комиссией

Института филологии и журналистики для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся  
по направлениям подготовки 02.03.01 "Математика и компьютерные  
науки", 02.03.02 «Фундаментальная информатика и информационные  
технологии», 09.03.04 "Программная инженерия"

Нижегород

2022

УДК 811.111:[621.396+004](075.8)

ББК Ш143.21:3 84я73

П 91

П-91 Пушкина Е.Н. Проверь свой английский: Тесты и пояснения / Практикум. – Нижний Новгород: Нижегородский госуниверситет, 2022. – 157 с.

Рецензент: к. п. н., доцент О. Г. Красикова

Настоящая работа состоит из двух частей (словарь, грамматика) направленных на совершенствование лексической и грамматической стороны речи студентов, изучающих английский язык по программе неязыкового вуза. Материалы пособия, к тому же, дают студентам возможность пополнить знания, относящиеся к лексикологии, страноведению и истории английского языка.

Задания представлены в виде тестов, помощь в выполнении которых можно найти в примечаниях к каждому из разделов работы.

Пособие предназначено для студентов математической специализации и может быть использовано как в аудиторной работе, так и в самостоятельном режиме обучения.

Ответственный за выпуск:

заместитель директора Института филологии и журналистики ННГУ  
по методической работе,  
к.ф.н., доцент Л. С. Макарова

УДК 811.111:[621.396+004](075.8)

ББК Ш143.21:3 84я73

Е.Н. Пушкина

© Нижегородский государственный  
университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского, 2022

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ .....	4
VOCABULARY.....	5
I. Confusable Words.....	5
II. Shortened words.....	68
III. Thematically related words.....	71
IV. Words formed from proper names .....	79
V. Miscellany.....	85
VI. Words that have changed their meanings.....	102
VII. Idioms.....	107
GRAMMAR.....	114
I. Adjectives and adverbs.....	114
II. Articles.....	119
III. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Pronouns .....	124
IV. Verbs .....	135
V. Miscellany.....	149
ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ .....	155
REFERENCE LIST .....	156

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данный практикум имеет целью совершенствование лексических и грамматических навыков, а также ознакомление студентов неязыкового вуза с данными из области лексикологии, страноведения, истории языка, предметов, традиционно изучаемых в лингвистическом университете, но не входящих в перечень дисциплин неязыкового вуза. Речь идёт, в первую очередь, о таких вопросах, как дифференциация синонимов и часто смешиваемых слов, современные модели словообразования, история слов и изменение их значений, выявление смысла идиоматических выражений. В разделе 'Грамматика' рассматриваются грамматические трудности, связанные со спецификой английского языка и использованием грамматических форм и структур, близких по значению или форме, но отличающихся друг от друга по использованию в речи.

Выбрать правильный ответ помогут примечания (*Notes*), содержащие необходимые разъяснения. Задания познавательного характера снабжены ключами. Для проверки уровня владения языком и языковой интуиции рекомендуется вначале выполнить упражнение, а затем ознакомиться с примечаниями и при необходимости внести исправления в полученные результаты.

При работе над пособием полезно использовать общие и специальные словари (синонимические, фразеологические, лингвострановедческие, толковые словари, словари словосочетаний и словоупотреблений), справочные пособия и учебники по практической грамматике английского языка.

Для эффективности проработки языкового материала целесообразно неоднократное выполнение заданий с достижением устойчивых результатов, т.е. с получением правильных ответов без необходимости повторного обращения к примечаниям и проверки по ключу.

# Vocabulary

## I. Confusable Words

*Complete the following sentences using a suitable word.*

### 1. Ability, capability (capable/incapable)

1. She has excellent language ...
2. He is ... of murder.
3. It was, in any case, beyond the ... of one man.
4. The car was ... of 110 miles per hour.
5. There are four main factors which determine mathematical ...
6. These turbines are ... of producing more economical electricity.

### Notes

*Ability* - талант, дарование, одарённость - употребляется в тех случаях, когда речь идёт о способности, особом таланте человека к чему-то, когда человек полагается на своё умение, свои знания. *He had remarkable ability as an administrator.*

*Capability* - способность, функциональные или технические возможности - означает скорее объём работы, которую человек или техническое устройство может выполнить и то, как хорошо это может быть сделано: *The director has his own ideas of the role and of the capability of the actor.*

*Incapable of smth.* часто употребляется со словами негативного значения (*theft, deceit, crime, murder* - воровство, обман, преступление, убийство и т.д.). *He is incapable of lying* - Он не способен на ложь.

Мы употребляем *capable of*, когда речь идёт о машине или технике.

### 2. Account, bill

1. A large sum of money had been transferred to his ... a few weeks before.
2. I'll want a copy of the phone ...
3. The old man was recommended to put the money into a bank ...

4. In banking, the current ... is the most widely used.
5. Clive asked the waiter for the ...
6. I didn't know she kept a(n) ... in that bank.
7. The doctor did not ... them for the visit.
8. The FBI found out that he had deposited more than \$50,000 in his checking ... a month before the accident.
9. The sum was not enough to pay the gas and water ...

### Notes

*Account* - счѐт в банке.

*Bill* - счѐт, по которому надо заплатить, например, за электричество или обед в ресторане.

### 3. Alone, lonely, lone

1. I quite like travelling ...
2. He felt ... without his family and friends.
3. Leave him ...!
4. We started it mainly with the aim of helping ... people.
5. I wonder if I will be able to do it ...
6. In an American suburban street, a ... pedestrian is more conspicuous than a ... motorist.
7. He was a ... kid.
8. Most hackers are believed to be ... wolves.
9. Suddenly, we saw a ... figure struggling out of the swamps.

### Notes

Если кто-то живѐт или делает что-то один, без помощи, мы употребляем *alone*. Перед существительным *alone* никогда не употребляется.

Если человек чувствует себя одиноким (*если у него нет никого рядом, нет друзей, он скучает, тоскует*), мы употребляем слово *lonely*.

*Lone* (*figure, star, wolf, voice, man, etc.*) - одинокий, единичный, случайный - всегда предшествует существительному.

#### 4. Another, other, the other, others, the others

1. Give me ... pen, please.
2. He saw a hut on ... bank of the river.
3. It all happened in ... family.
4. ... boys were appearing now.
5. He had two little daughters, one a baby, ... a girl of twelve.
6. Jack and ... paid no attention.
7. Some writers are greater than ...
8. I love my son like any ... mother does.
9. She ate in one place, and I ate in ...
10. The woman lived for ... ten days.
11. They raised ... \$10,000 for Miller.

#### Notes

*Another* употребляется, когда речь идёт о ещё одном человеке или вещи, одном (одной) из многих: *It was not difficult for him to find another job.* После *another* обычно следует существительное в единственном числе или местоимение *one*.

*The other* употребляется, когда вы говорите об одном из двух (человеке, вещи) и уже упоминали одного или одну из них (*one man - the other man, one side of the street - the other side of the street, one hand - the other hand, one eye - the other eye* - один из двух берегов, одна из двух сторон, etc.).

*Another* используется также с *few* или с числом, которое больше одного: *within another few minutes; raised another £10,000.*

*Another* может обозначать другую вещь или предмет, о которых не шла речь ранее: *It happened in another country.*

*Other* - другой (тип человека или вещи). После *other* употребляется исчисляемое существительное во множественном числе, e.g. *other boys*, и реже - неисчисляемое, e.g. *other evidence* (другие улики). *Others* - другие.

Когда мы говорим о нескольких людях или вещах и уже упоминали одного или одну из них, то в отношении других употребляем *the others*: *First, concentrate on the important tasks, then move on to the others.*

В случае если речь идёт о людях или вещах особого рода, то по отношению к остальным употребляется *others*: *Some people are richer than others.*

*Other* часто употребляется с определителями типа *some, any* и после числительных (*three other couples, any other man*).

### **5. Baby, infant, child (children), teenager (teenagers)**

1. In a year, a ... was born to Mr and Mrs Cook.
2. Due to the efforts of advanced medicine, ... mortality has greatly decreased of late.
3. A game is expected to suit the age and interests of the ...
4. Young ... may be cruel to animals.
5. ... have their own preferences in fashion and music.
6. In Great Britain, children aged 5-7 studying at infant schools may be alluded to as ...
7. Parents often help their grown-up ...

#### **Notes**

*Baby* - младенец, ребёнок первых месяцев жизни (*до года*), не умеющий ходить и говорить.

*Infant* - то же, что и *baby*, но имеет оттенок формальности. Это слово входит в устойчивые сочетания типа *infant health, infant mortality, infant diseases, infant birth-rate, etc.*

*Child* - ребёнок любого возраста до подросткового периода.

*Teenager* - подросток, от 13 до 19 лет (*числительные, заканчивающиеся на -teen*).

Для родителей дети остаются детьми (*children*) в любом возрасте, даже когда они сами становятся родителями или дедушками и бабушками.



В Великобритании школы, где учатся 5-7 летние дети, называют *infant schools*, и слово *infants*, таким образом, может обозначать не только младенцев, но и учащихся подготовительных классов, а также начальных классов средних школ.

## 6. Believe, trust

1. A lot of people ... in herbal medicine nowadays.
2. We don't ... his promises.
3. He didn't ... in love at first sight.
4. I doubt if he is the sort of man to be ...
5. Her story is difficult to ...
6. Isn't it Willy? I can't ... my eyes.
7. I tell you it was Willy. I can still ... to my eyes.
8. Don't ... to your intuition too much.

### Notes

*To believe* - верить, считать что-л. истинным. Верить кому-л. - *to believe smb.* Верить в кого-л., в определённые принципы, - *to believe in smb.; to believe in justice; to believe in God.*

*To trust* - доверять человеку, считать его надёжным, полагаться на его способности, качества: *to trust smb.*

В значении доверять своей *интуиции*, полагаться на свою *память*, верить своим *глазам* глагол *trust* употребляется с частицей *to*: *to trust to one's intuition, to trust to one's memory, to trust to one's eyes.*

## 7. Between, among

1. The children were playing on the grass ... the lake and the house.
2. We could hear the sound of a bird singing ... the trees.
3. There has always been rivalry ... the two brothers.
4. There was an argument ... Frank's mother and her neighbour.
5. She moved ... the guests, offering fruit and drinks.

6. There should be trust and mutual understanding ... husband and wife.

7. There was a feeling of competition ... the members of the group.

### Notes

*Between* - *между* - употребляется, когда речь идёт о двоих (*двух*): два человека, два объекта и т.д.

*Among* - *среди* - употребляется, когда говорится более чем об одном человеке или предмете.

### 8. Big, large, great

1. 'Where?' - 'Over there, by that ... tree.'

2. Except in ... cities, special bookshops for children's literature are few.

3. They are reading about Archimedes, the ... mathematician, physicist and engineer of ancient times.

4. He was proud of his influence over the ... advertisers.

5. The child switched from one task to another with ... difficulty.

6. Most of them act like ... fools.

7. Such changes can bring about a ... improvement.

8. Chicago is to him the ... Town.

9. It was obvious to the parents that their son had a ... desire to succeed.

### Notes

Общее значение этих слов - *большой*. *Big* обычно используют в разговоре, особенно в американском варианте английского языка: *a big problem, a big boy (very powerful), a big change, a big fool*.

*Large* - слово, более присущее формальному стилю. Оно относится к большому объёму, размеру: *a large city, a large family, a large man* - *большой город, большая семья, крупный человек*.

Если что-то является важным или впечатляющим, то используется *big*, а не *large*.

*Great* подчёркивает величие или важность кого-либо или чего-либо и в таких случаях переводится как *великий*: *great writers, great scientists, Peter the Great.*

*Great* входит в ряд устойчивых словосочетаний в значении *большой*: *great results, great changes, with great ease / with great difficulty, great influence, great progress, great impression, a great mistake, etc.*

## **9. Blame, fault**

1. His only ... was blind love of his son.
2. Sorry, it is not my ...
3. She was not to ... for the situation she had found herself in.
4. The trouble with her was that she never knew her own ...
5. Computer ... are commonplace.
6. He took the ... for the failure of the project.
7. They ... violence at school on immigrants.

### **Notes**

*Blame* используется чаще всего как глагол, означающий *винить кого-л. в чём-л.* Особенно часто он используется в выражениях типа *I am not to blame (for smth).* - я не виноват(а) и *to blame smth. on smb.* - обвинять кого-л. в чём-л.

Как существительное, *blame* входит в состав выражений, e.g. *to take the blame for smth.* - принять на себя вину за что-л.; *to lay the blame at smb.'s door* - повесить вину на кого-л.; *to shift the blame to smb. else* - свалить вину на другого.

*Fault* - относится к вине человека или сбою в системе и употребляется как существительное: *to find fault with* - придирааться, *through my fault* - по моей вине; *it was not my fault that ...* - я не виноват, что...; *to correct a fault* - исправить ошибку, устранить недостатки, *to overlook smb.'s faults* - игнорировать чьи-л. недостатки.

## 10. Bring, fetch, get

1. ... the book with you when you come.
2. Shall I ... your suitcase for you?
3. Take the full box away and ... me an empty one.
4. I wonder what next week will ... us.
5. ... a doctor, now!
6. ... your friend to our party.
7. You may ... yourself a chair from the house.
8. His new film ... him in heaps of money.
9. Touch the wood; it will ... you good luck (*col.*)
10. This business will only ... you a lot of trouble (*col.*)

### Notes

*To bring* - *приносить, приводить* с собой, доставлять на то место, где находится говорящий. В переносном значении - *доставлять* (*огорчения, радость, неприятности* и т.п.). В значении *приносить деньги, прибыль* - *bring in profit* - глагол *to bring* употребляется с предлогом *in*.

*To fetch* - *приносить*; уходить от говорящего и приносить что-л. обратно к этому месту.

*To get* - *приносить*, разговорная форма (*col.*); в разговорной речи может заменять все значения *bring* и *fetch*, но употребляется в основном при непосредственной просьбе или распоряжении (*среди близких знакомых, в неофициальной обстановке*): e.g. *Go and get my coat from the room.*

## 11. Carry out, execute, fulfil, perform

1. Every soldier is expected to ... orders.
2. The operation was ... by an experienced surgeon.
3. Our suppliers failed to ... the contract.
4. He promises everything, but ... nothing.
5. None of them has the necessary skills and experience to ... such a task.
6. The doctor's instructions must be ... exactly.

7. I expect you to ... your obligation.

### Notes

*To carry out* - выполнять (план, решение, обещание, распоряжение).

Это разговорный фразовый глагол, означающий осуществление намеченного.

*To execute* - выполнять, исполнять - по своему значению совпадает с *carry out*, но употребляется в официальном языке и обычно касается выполнения официальной задачи - обязанности, долга, приказа и т.п. *Carry out* также может употребляться в отношении официальной задачи, но в том случае, если разговор происходит в неофициальной обстановке.

*To fulfil* - выполнять, исполнять, осуществлять - подчёркивает добросовестное выполнение договора, обязательств, распоряжений или инструкций (в точности выполнить что-л.).

*To perform* - выполнять то, что требует специальной подготовки, образования, мастерства.

## 12. Change, alter, modify

1. It is not easy to ... one's habits.
2. Could you ... this dress for me?
3. We haven't changed the basic design of the installation; we've only ... it a little.
4. Do they want to ... the whole school system?
5. His conduct made me completely ... my opinion of him.
6. I want to have these trousers ...
7. He didn't want her to ... ; he loved her as she was.
8. She ... the subject of the conversation.
9. The contract was ... to suit both partners.
10. He's not going to ... his mind.
11. Can the leopard ... his spots? (*proverb*)
12. You've ... beyond recognition.

## Notes

*To change* - *менять(ся)* - предполагает значительные перемены, затрагивающие основы (изменить решение, мнение, сменить тему разговора).

*To alter* - *видоизменять* - означает частичные перемены, в деталях, и часто используется в отношении *одежды* - ушивать, подшивать и т.п.

*To modify* - *преобразовать, изменять* с улучшением, обычно незначительным, модифицировать (*договор, план, установку, конструкцию, формат, модель, схему* и т.п.).

## 13. Choose, elect

1. His greatest ambition was to be ... Master of the College.
2. They could emigrate to Great Britain, but they ... to stay in Germany.
3. We were ... a birthday present for one of our colleagues.
4. President of the Russian Federation is ... by public vote.
5. She ... to travel by bicycle.
6. For her first lesson at school she ... a simple, but stylish blue suit.
7. In this country, Supreme Court judges are not ... , but appointed by the President.

## Notes

*To choose* - выбирать человека, вещь, решение: *to choose a dress, to choose a wife (husband)*. Когда речь идёт о выборе решения - останавливать выбор на чём-л., предпочесть - *choose to do smth.* - приближается по значению к *decide to do smth.:* *They chose to fire him.- Они предпочли уволить его.*

*To elect* - выбирать на официальный пост путём голосования, избирать: *He was elected chairman. Его выбрали председателем собрания.*

## 14. Comfortable, convenient

1. It's more ... to eat soup with a table-spoon than with a tea-spoon.
2. Is it more ... to sleep on a large pillow or on a small one?
3. A dishwasher is a very ... thing to have in the house.

4. Do you think one is ... in high-heeled shoes?
5. Where is it more ... to keep books: on a book-shelf or in a bookcase?
6. He began looking for a ... consulting-room up West.
7. Last week I bought a pair of leather high boots, which are both stylish and ...
8. It is a ... tool for safe storage of confidential information.

### Notes

*Comfortable* - удобный, позволяющий почувствовать комфорт: *a comfortable chair, bed, flat, comfortable shoes*, etc.

*Convenient* - удобный (*подходящий*) по времени, месту, расписанию, для использования в каких-либо целях: *a convenient time, location, a convenient place to meet, a convenient thing to have, a convenient arrangement*, etc.

## 15. Cure, treat, heal

1. The patients are being ... for their disease with a new drug.
2. He was wounded in battle, but his wound ... quickly.
3. The doctors are sure that the surgery will ... her.
4. The ointment ... her burn in no time.
5. Tom was dissatisfied with the doctor who was ... him.
6. You can't ... a dog of old age.
7. It was only a scratch, and it ... in two days.

### Notes

*To cure* - *вылечивать*: *to cure smb. of smth.* - *вылечивать кого-л. от чего-л.*

*To treat* - *лечить* : *to treat smb. for smth.* - *лечить кого-л. от чего-л.* - означает процесс лечения, но не подразумевает обязательно успешный результат.

*To heal* - *заживать (о ране), затягиваться, залечиваться; врачевать (применять нетрадиционные методы лечения).*

## 16. Deceive, cheat, take in

1. I was ... by her innocent eyes.
2. He never ... in exams.
3. He's not the type to ... himself with false hopes.
4. Mike always ... at cards.
5. I was ... out of ten dollars.
6. I know you too well, so tell me the truth and don't try to ... me.
7. One can't ... death, you know.
8. Be careful with that fellow. He may try to ... you in.
9. You are not really ill, so don't try to ... me in.
10. She left her husband after she discovered that he was ... on her.

### Notes

*To deceive* - обманывать, но не прибегая к мошенничеству. *Deceive yourself* - поддаваться самообману.

*To cheat* - обманывать, используя не порядочные методы. Употребляется также в переносном значении, когда избегают опасности, смерти, чего-то очень нежелательного. *Cheat on smb.* (с предлогом *on*) обычно понимается как супружеская неверность.

*Take in* - фразовый глагол, используемый в разговорной речи, со значением *одурачить, надуть, 'облапошить.'*

## 17. Decide, determine, make up one's mind

1. We ... not to take the child with us.
2. What have you ... about this matter?
3. They ... to struggle to the end.
4. Alice didn't know which dress to choose, and in the end she ... on the blue one.
5. It's up to you to ...
6. Carrie firmly ... to leave her husband.
7. Really, Tom, ...! (*col.*)
8. Finally, Jane ... on a jacket instead of a blouse.



9. It's high time you ... your mind (*col.*)

### Notes

*To decide* - *решать*, решаться, делать окончательный выбор между несколькими возможностями.

*To determine* - *решать твёрдо*, бесповоротно, окончательно.

*To make up one's mind* - *решать, определяться* (*разговорный оборот*).

*It's time (high time) someone did something* - *пора (давно пора)*. Глагол (*did, were, got, etc.*) употребляется в прошедшем времени, но относится к настоящему или будущему (*жалоба или критическое замечание*).

## 18. Defend, protect

1. Don't ... the boy. It was his fault.
2. The wires were ... against rain.
3. They were ready to ... themselves in case they were attacked.
4. He raised his hand to ... his eyes from the sunlight.
5. The castle was ... by the high walls.
6. The tourists put on warm clothes to ... themselves against the cold.
7. The men tried to ... themselves from the wolves with knives.
8. In such cases, the law is expected to ... the interests of the children.
9. The mother did her best to ... her son against bad influence.

### Notes

*To defend* - *защищать* от реальной опасности себя, свою жизнь, а также отстаивать свою точку зрения, защищать свои интересы.

*To protect* - *предотвращать возможную опасность*, преграждая доступ к объекту защиты.

## 19. Economics, economy, economic, economical

1. Mass unemployment is always possible in a market ...
2. ... is not an exact science.
3. The ... conditions are more favourable.

4. People are having to be as ... as possible.
5. It's good to know the reasonable principles of fuel ...
6. He is acquainted with the ... theories of Ricardo.
7. The system was very ... because it ran on half-price electricity.

### Notes

*economy* - экономика (*economy of a country*)

*Economics* - экономика, наука, учебная дисциплина. Глагол употребляется в единственном числе.

*economy* - экономия, разумное использование денег и ресурсов.

*economic* - экономический (*economic system*); экономичный, экономически выгодный

*economical* - экономичный (*процесс, etc.*); экономный, бережливый (*человек*).

### 20. End, finish, complete, to be over, to be through

1. The game ... in a quarrel.
2. Have you ... reading the book yet?
3. I'll ... my diploma paper project in May.
4. ... your supper and go to bed.
5. They ... their performance with lovely music.
6. The boxing match was ... by a knockout.
7. I haven't ... vacuum-cleaning the carpet yet.
8. The film is already ... (*col.*)
9. I'm already ... with the homework (*col.*).

### Notes

*To end* - заканчивать (*-ся*) - означает полную остановку активности, которая может произойти в процессе деятельности, не обязательно после её завершения. Когда говорится о прекращении активности *после* завершающей стадии, то при этом часто уточняется результат деятельности, качество или время (*чем, как закончилась встреча, матч, концерт и т.п.*).

*To finish* - заканчивать, доводить до конца. Прекращение активности сочетается с выполнением намеченного.

*To complete* - завершать. В отличие от *finish*, подчёркивает не только полную завершённость, но и то, что при этом устранены все недостатки, достигнут необходимый уровень, результат.

Синонимичные разговорные выражения: *to be over, to be through with smth./doing smth.*

## **21. Except, besides**

1. The heat made travelling impossible ... early in the morning and late in the afternoon.
2. Everybody avoided him ... his next-door neighbour.
3. ... being pleasant to eat, fruit serves as a source of vitamins.
4. He was the only person ... his friend who visited the elderly couple.
5. Everybody agreed ... his wife.
6. ... German and French, he knew several eastern languages.
7. All of his body was tense ... his right hand.
8. He trusted no one ... his wife and his friend.
9. ... a large sum of money, they inherited a car and a yacht.

### **Notes**

Оба слова переводятся как *кроме*, но значения разные.

*Except* - кроме, *исключая*. *Everybody passed the exam except Bob and Nelly.* - Все сдали экзамен, кроме Боба и Нелли.

*Besides* - кроме, *в добавление*, *помимо*, *сверх того*: *I've bought something else besides the things from your shopping list.* - Я купил кое-что ещё кроме вещей из твоего списка.

## **22. Expect, wait, look forward to**

1. My sister is ... for us in the hall.
2. We were not ... guests that day.

3. We had ... for him for three hours before we left.
4. We are ... to having a rest in the Crimea in summer.
5. I hate to keep people ...
6. I didn't ... such behaviour on the part of my friend.
7. It's strange to hear the door-bell ring at such a late hour. Are you ... anybody?

### Notes

Глагол *to expect* - *ожидать* - думать, полагать, что что-то случится, что кто-то придёт (*ментальная функция*): *He did not expect a visitor.*

*To wait (for)* - *ждать* означает оставаться на месте до чьего-л. заранее условленного прихода (*физическая функция*): *He was standing at the corner, waiting for me.*

*To look forward to (to be looking forward to)* - ожидать предстоящее событие с приятным предчувствием, с нетерпением.

### 23. Forbid, prohibit, ban

1. Parking ... ( *Стоянка запрещена - объявление*).
2. In our country, all drugs are ... by law.
3. His new play was ... as pornographic.
4. ... fruit is sweet.
5. The police ... their meeting in the square.
6. Smoking is ... around the filling station.
7. If I want to go, who can ... me?
8. Nuclear tests are ... in most countries.
9. Entry ... (*вход воспрещён*).

### Notes

*To forbid* - запрещать (*в ограниченном кругу*). Запрещающим лицом может быть лицо, обладающее властью и авторитетом (*начальник, учитель, родители и др.*). В объявлениях запрет имеет безличный характер и выражается глаголом в страдательном залоге с опущением вспомогательного

глагола *be* (*проход через определённую территорию, проезд или остановка транспорта* и т.д. *запрещен/запрещается - Transit travel forbidden*).

*To prohibit* - запрещать законодательным актом или постановлением правительственных органов, касающимся *всех (всей страны)* и направленным на *общее благо*. Характерно употребление этого глагола в пассивной форме: *is (was, were, had been) prohibited*. Глагол *prohibit* имеет более формальный оттенок, чем глагол *forbid*.

*To ban* - запрещать, объявлять незаконным, часто под давлением общественного мнения. Благодаря своей краткости *ban* часто используется в газетных заголовках в значении *запрещать, не позволять, отказывать в разрешении*.

## **24. Go, come, walk, step**

1. I wanted to talk to Clyde, but he had already ...
2. It was only in the evening that we ... to the river and put up the tents.
3. Do you want to ride or ... ?
4. When he was a child, he ... in his sleep.
5. He ... out of the shade.
6. Have you ... to any decision?
7. She ... over the stream.
8. The water ... up to our knees.
9. Christmas was ... , and we were busy buying presents for the children.
10. Where does this road ... ?
11. Have you ... to any agreement with them?
12. Where are you ... ?
13. The book won't ... into my pocket.

## **Notes**

Глагол *to go - идти* - применяется очень широко: идти может человек, животное, часы, дорога, время, жизнь и т.п. Другие глаголы движения: *to*

*move, walk, ride, run, travel, reach, leave, advance, pass, etc.* Самое общее значение - двигаться (*to move*).

*To come* - приходить, подходить, приближаться, идти в сторону говорящего.

*To walk* - идти пешком, *to go on foot* (специфический способ передвижения): *I enjoy walking*. Если указана цель, то употребляется *go*, а не *walk*, хотя понятно, что человек идёт пешком: *Jack has gone to the neighbours to make a call*.

*To come* - доходить, достигать - может относиться к человеку (*дойти до леса, реки, пункта назначения*) и к цифрам, показателям, уровню (*долг дошёл до .../вода доходит до ...* и т.п.). Глагол *to come* используется также для передачи мысли о приближении праздника, приходе к власти, достижении соглашения и т.п.

*To step* - ступить, шагнуть, перешагнуть: подразумевает короткое расстояние передвижения; перемещение с одного места на другое, в пределах нескольких шагов. Для *step* характерно сочетание с предлогами, указывающими направление перемещения (*to/out/into/over, etc.*).

## **25. Happy or lucky?**

1. Yesterday, I was ... to meet my former classmate, who invited me to a very interesting exhibition of paintings.
2. You look ... Have you come into a fortune?
3. She wasn't ... in her first marriage, but she was ... to have married a decent man.
4. He's never been ... since he lost his family in an air crash.
5. You needn't complain. You were ... enough to be promised a position in the company.
6. It was a ... day for me.
7. The boy was very ... when he got the bike.
8. They were dreaming of a ... life together.
9. You are my ... charm,' he said.

10. She remembered the ... moments of her life in Paris.
11. He was warned about the danger, but he believed in his ... star.
12. It's ... that we got here early.
- 13 You are ... to be alive.

### Notes

*Happy* (счастливый) и *lucky* (удачный, удачливый) пересекаются в значении *посчастливилось* (повезло).

*Happy* связано с понятием радости, (внутреннего) состояния счастья и употребляется в сочетании со словами *life, family, marriage, moment, face, future, childhood, smile, glance, look, mood, etc.*

*Lucky* подразумевает зависимость от *внешних* обстоятельств и наиболее часто встречается в словосочетаниях *a lucky star, a lucky number, a lucky card, a lucky day, a lucky chance, a lucky charm* (талисман), *a lucky coincidence, a lucky escape* (*to have a lucky escape* - счастливо отделаться), *a lucky guess* (счастливая догадка), etc.

### 26. Holiday, holidays, vacation, leave

1. It is always open 12 a.m. to 2 p.m., except public ....
2. Remember to turn off the gas when you go on ... (BE).
3. Where are you going for your ... this year?
4. I was staying with a school friend during the school ...
5. The company offers a pension scheme and three weeks' paid ... (BE).
6. Harold used to take a ... at that time (AE).
7. University students have a lot of reading to do over the long ...
8. Nowadays not only women, but men, too, have the right to go on parental ...
9. Last year he took a research ... in order to complete his dissertation.
10. In those days, Frank was doing his military service in Prague, and he had an opportunity to do sightseeing every time he went on ...
11. One of my colleagues was ill, and I substituted for him while he was on ...

## Notes

*Holiday*, помимо *праздник (public holiday)*, означает также период каникулярного времени (2-3 дня), проводимого *вне дома*. Более длительный период каникулярного времени - *holidays*. *Summer holidays* - летние школьные каникулы. Летние каникулы у студентов называются *vacation* (*каникулярное время, длящееся несколько недель - the long vacation/vac.*).

*Holiday* в британском варианте английского языка (*BE*) означает также *отпуск по службе, на работе (to take a holiday - уйти в отпуск)*. Его вы можете проводить дома или уехать куда-либо. В американском варианте английского языка (*AE*) для обозначения понятия *отпуск* употребляется слово *vacation (to take a vacation - взять отпуск)*.

*Leave* употребляется для обозначения особого вида отпуска, например, *to go on leave - пойти в увольнение (soldiers and sailors)*; *to go on parental leave - уйти в отпуск по уходу за ребёнком*; *to go on maternity leave - уйти в декретный отпуск*; *sick leave - отпуск по болезни*; *sabbatical leave - академический отпуск*; *research leave - исследовательский отпуск*.

## 27. Host/hostess, landlord/landlady, master, owner

1. A man who rents lodgings to you is your ...
2. A woman who you rent lodgings from is your ...
3. The Earl knew how to entertain guests and had a reputation of an excellent ...
4. By that time, Frank had been ... of a popular TV programme for over five years.
5. Alice was a wonderful ... , and we enjoyed the evening at the Browns' greatly.
6. Harry was a terrible lodger, and his ... turned him out very soon.
7. The ... raised the rent, and I had to look for another place to live in.
8. White Fang's new ... was a kind and patient man.
9. The relations between the two were those of ... and servant.
10. The ... of the company was a well-known German businessman.
11. The conference was ... by a British firm.
12. He is ... in his own house.



13. Last night I went to an evening party. The ... was an excellent story-teller, a well-educated and hospitable man.
14. The ... of the cigarette case is unknown.
15. I will show you who's ... here.
16. Each flower bed in the garden had a/an ...
17. He was ... of the situation.

### Notes

*A host/hostess* - хозяин /хозяйка, принимающий/принимающая гостей.

*Host of the program* - ведущий теле (радио) программы.

*To host a conference, an olympiad, etc.* - быть хозяином конференции, олимпиады и т.д.

*A landlord/landlady* -хозяин, владелец сдаваемого дома или квартиры (*a person who rents a house or flat to people*).

*Master* - хозяин, глава (дома, семьи, положения). *Master/mistress* употребляется также в значении хозяин/хозяйка животного: *master of a dog*.

*An owner* - владелец, хозяин, собственник.

### 28. Incident and accident

1. He was seriously injured during a mine ... in Pittsburg.
2. In his stories, the author describes many amusing ... of everyday life.
3. She won't go by plane for fear of an ...
4. I couldn't find my ticket for a long time. It was a very embarrassing ...
5. The traffic stopped and a large crowd gathered where the ... had happened.
6. London fogs are sometimes the cause of automobile ...
7. On the way home yesterday I had an amusing and curious ...
8. The border ... all but provoked severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

### Notes

*Incident* - незначительное событие, происшествие, случай - часто употребляется со словами *amusing, interesting, curious, exciting, etc.* Однако в

дипломатии *incident* - это событие, которое может привести к разрыву дипломатических отношений: *border incidents* - пограничные инциденты.

*Accident* - несчастный случай, авария, нередко со смертельным исходом: *railroad, traffic, automobile accidents, mine accident*, etc.

*Incident* - просто случай; *accident* - несчастный случай.

## 29. Instruments and tools

1. A bad carpenter blames his ...
2. The doctor took out the ... and put them on a wooden table.
3. Workers should take care of their ...
4. He always keeps his gardening ... clean.
5. The new space ship carries a large number of research ...
6. The joiner was quite satisfied with the new set of ...
7. Before the operation, all surgical ... should be necessarily sterilized.

### Notes

*An instrument* - прибор, используемый в науке или искусстве учёными, художниками, врачами: хирургические, оптические, музыкальные инструменты и т. д. Телескоп, микроскоп, термометр, барометр, пианино и т.п. являются инструментами.

*A tool* - орудие ручного или физического труда, такое как пила, топор, молоток, нож, рубанок, отвёртка, долото и т.п.

## 30. Job, work

1. Leaving school and starting a full-time ... is likely to be one of the biggest changes in your lifestyle.
2. If I didn't have all these notes to write, I could get so many ... done.
3. I thought that I would find ... easily.
4. He knew little of the exhausting ... of Prime Minister.
5. Blind people also need more meaningful ... than making baskets and brooms.
6. Working as a secretary, she had little or no ... satisfaction at all.

7. Such ... can take ten or twelve hours a day.

### Notes

*Job* и *work* - переводятся как *работа*. *Job* - исчисляемое существительное; оно употребляется с неопределённым артиклем и имеет множественное число: *jobs, to look for a job, to offer a job, to get a job*.

*Job* имеет также значение *задание*, которое вам надлежит выполнить (*to do many jobs*), и пост, престижное место работы (*the exhausting job of a Managing Director*), а также входит в устойчивые словосочетания: *job description, job evaluation, job satisfaction, a full-time job, a part-time job, to create job opportunities, a well-paid job, to work at two jobs, etc.*

*Work* - неисчисляемое существительное; оно не употребляется с неопределённым артиклем и не имеет множественного числа: *to look for work, to find work, to enjoy one's work, hard work, police work, programme of work, paper work, the work of a teacher, a housewife, etc.*

### 31. Journey, voyage, trip, excursion

1. It was a ... of over 3,000 miles, and took nearly six days.
2. The sea was calm, and we enjoyed the ... from beginning to end.
3. They decided to take a ... to London and stay overnight.
4. Driving made him tense, and long ... affected his bad back.
5. A tourist office in Vienna organizes ... to the castles of Austria.
6. The harnessing of steam had made sea ... quicker and more comfortable.
7. They went on a business ... to Milan last Monday.
8. Last month we went on an ... to a monastery, which is located in a beautiful place down the river.

### Notes

*Journey* - путешествие из одного места в другое по суше, воздуху или морю.

*Voyage* - длительное путешествие, обычно по морю или по воздуху.

*Trip* - поездка, путешествие из одного места в другое, пребывание в том месте, куда прибыли, и возвращение обратно.

*Excursion* - экскурсия, краткое путешествие.

### **32. Kill, murder**

1. More than 50 people were ... in the plane crash.
2. When he gets wild, he can ...
3. He ... his wife in order to marry a rich woman.
4. I can't believe a man can ... a bear with his bare hands.
5. The pirate ... his companion not to share the treasure with him.
6. His temper is simply ... me.
7. They didn't know he was capable of ... for money.
8. A small mistake may ... the whole project.

#### **Notes**

*To kill* - убивать, в прямом или переносном значении, когда смысл фразы передаёт идею уничтожения.

*To murder* - убивать намеренно, обычно жестоко, в корыстных целях или по личным мотивам.

### **33. Lay, lie**

1. She ... her hand on his.
2. The baby was ... on the table.
3. Then he went into the cabin and ... on the bunk.
4. I ... still on the bed, watching him.
5. Why should he ... to me?
6. He made me ... on this couch.
7. The man ... the two objects on the desk side by side.
8. We knew that all those statements were ...
9. I have never told a ... to my pupils.

## Notes

*To lay* - положить, поместить что-либо куда-либо, часто бережно. Другие формы - *laid, laying*.

*To lie* - лежать, находиться в горизонтальном положении. Другие формы - *lay, lain, lying*.

*To lie* имеет также значение лгать (*правильный глагол*). Другие формы -, *lied, lying*.

*A lie* - ложь, несоответствие истине (*pl. lies*). Часто используется в устойчивых словосочетаниях (*a white lie* - белая ложь; *to tell a lie* - солгать; *a pack of lies* - сплошная ложь, *to tell a pack of lies* - наврать с три короба, etc.).

## 34. Learn, teach, study

1. Lots of people ... English.
2. Many grown-ups would like to ... about child care.
3. Last year she ... world literature to foreign students at Moscow University.
4. He ... how to fix radios in the Army.
5. Will you ... me this game?
6. He likes ... students.
7. You should ... me how to listen to music properly.
8. He is going to ... engineering at the Technical University.
9. After supper, I went to my room and ... until midnight.

## Notes

*To learn* - получать знания или мастерство как результат изучения или практики. Вы можете изучать предмет (*learn*), учиться делать что-л.

*To teach* - давать знания, учить кого-либо чему-либо.

*To study* - изучать что-либо в университете или колледже, читать книги о чём-либо.

## 35. Lend, borrow

1. Could you ... me five dollars for a couple of days?

2. Don't try to ... from him: he never ... money to people, even the ones he knows well.
3. Where is that twenty pounds I ... you?
4. Could you ... me your pencil for a minute?
5. May I ... your dictionary for an hour?
6. When he ran out of money, he started ...
7. I wondered where I could ... such a sum of money.
8. If I ... you some money, when can you pay back?
9. Could you ... me your bike for the weekend?

### Notes

*To lend* - давать в долг, одалживать кому-л. что-л.: *to lend smb. smth. or to lend smth. to smb.*

*To borrow* - брать в долг (деньги, вещи): *to borrow smth. from smb.*

### 36. Less, fewer

1. A shower uses ... water than a bath.
2. He had never been in a class with ... than forty children.
3. Britain's industry uses ... and ... oil.
4. They tend to eat ... cooked meals and more sandwiches.
5. She gives her children ... attention than before.
6. There were ... people and a more relaxed atmosphere there.
7. In 1900, there were ... than one thousand university teachers.

### Notes

*Less* - меньше - употребляется перед неисчисляемыми существительными (*juice, coffee, butter, interest, etc.*).

*Fewer* - меньше - употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными, когда речь идёт о ряде людей или вещей.

### 37. Let, allow, permit

1. ... me pass, please.

2. You mustn't ... yourself behave like that.
3. The police ... Steve to have his car.
4. Is taking photos ... in here?
5. ... me translate this text for you.
6. Smoking is ... only in the foyer.
7. Don't ... them take my books.
8. Our boss doesn't ... people to smoke in his office.
9. It is not ... to use the phone during the conference.
10. ... me try once more, please.
11. Pedestrians are not ... to cross the road here.
12. Put on a tie or they won't ... you in.
13. It is ... to use the room only for negotiations.
14. How much luggage are you ... to take?
15. I wonder if his father will ... her go with us.

### Notes

*To let* - *позволять* - широко употребляется в разговорной речи, в неформальном общении, в кругу родных и знакомых: *Will her mother let her go to the disco?* После *let* не употребляется частица *to*.

*To allow* - *разрешать* - характерно для более формального общения (врач, полиция, руководство и т.д.): *My doctor doesn't allow me to go outside.* *Allow* широко используется в объявлениях для выражения общего разрешения или запрета: *Walking on the grass is not allowed.* - *Ходить по траве не разрешается.* После *allow* не может употребляться *to*- инфинитив, когда не указано конкретное лицо, к которому относится запрет (обязательно должно стоять хотя бы безличное *One* или *People*). Нельзя сказать: *My boss doesn't allow to use his phone.* Следует сказать: *My boss doesn't allow people to use his phone* или использовать инфинитивную форму глагола: *My boss doesn't allow using his phone.*

*To permit* - дать на что-л. своё согласие: *I cannot permit you to take such risks.* - *Я не могу позволить вам так рисковать.*

В просьбе или при выражении запрета *permit* может использоваться, как *allow*, но звучит такая форма подчёркнуто официально: *Will you permit me to leave earlier?* - *Вы мне позволите уйти раньше?*

В отличие от *allow* и *let*, *permit*, может использоваться в пассивной конструкции с местоимением *it*: *It is permitted to smoke only in the hall.*

### **38. Look, glance, stare**

1. What are you ... at?
2. She only ... at his face and saw at once that he was ill.
3. Stop ... at me; it gets on my nerves.
4. We ... very carefully, but saw nothing.
5. Dave gets wild if another guy just ... at his girl.
6. He ... quickly over his shoulder.
7. I hate strangers ... at me.
8. I saw at a ... that something was wrong.
9. Don't ... on me as a silly child.

#### **Notes**

*To look* - смотреть (употребляется всегда с предлогом *at*). С предлогом *on/upon* имеет переносный смысл - смотреть с какой-либо точки зрения: *to look upon things in an optimistic way.*

*To glance* - взглянуть, бросить быстрый взгляд, окинуть взглядом. *To see at a glance* - увидеть/понять с одного взгляда.

*To stare* - смотреть пристально, вглядываться, 'улавливать', (разг. *глазеть, таращиться*).

### **39. Look for, seek, search**

1. What are you ... for?
2. I'm ... nobody's advice.
3. The police arrived and ... the house for drugs.
4. The children ... the neighbourhood for the lost kitten.



5. I've been ... for my glasses for quite a time.
6. George ... his pockets for the identification card.
7. You are ... for a needle in a haystack.
8. I don't ... anybody's sympathy.

### Notes

*To look for* - искать что-л. конкретное (*то, что можно увидеть или потрогать рукой*), но может употребляться и в составе фразеологизма (e.g. *to be looking for trouble* - напрашиваться на неприятности).

*To seek* - искать - может означать поиски конкретной вещи, но гораздо чаще употребляется с абстрактными понятиями (*искать решение, одобрение, ответ* и т.п.).

*To search* - искать с особой тщательностью, обыскивать что-л./кого-л.

### 40. Make, do

1. She ... all her own clothes.
2. Who broke the mirror? Who ... it?
3. What is the ring ... of?
4. Susan ... coffee for all of us.
5. What can I ... for you?
6. Could you ... me a favour?
7. Paper is ... from wood.
8. Don't ... a fool of yourself.
9. You are ... too much noise.
10. Why is she so mad with me? I've ... nothing to her.
11. The novel was ... into a film.
12. We had to ... without fresh food.
13. She will ... a good teacher.
14. Do you know how long it takes to ... a TV set on an assembly line?
15. What does Henry ... for a living?
16. What do you think you are ... here?

17. She ... a lot of writing last year.

18. The rough sea ... them seasick.

### Notes

Основное значение *make* - *изготавливать, производить, создавать, делать что-л. с помощью рук или мысли (to make a chair; to make a plan)*. В этом значении *make* близко сходится с глаголами *produce, manufacture, create*. *Make of* указывает из какого материала изготовлен предмет: *the watch is made of gold*. *Make from* подразумевает полную переработку одного вещества в другое: *cheese is made from milk*.

*Make* также употребляется в выражениях, где оно не имеет собственного значения, но где существительное с основным значением - объект, с которым что-то делают (*to make a decision, to make a speech, etc.*).

Основное значение *do* - *выполнять, осуществлять*. Это значение сближает его с глаголами *perform* и *carry out*. *To do* означает действие, но не создание чего-л.

*Do* означает также *заниматься чем-либо в определённый момент времени* и часто используется с *инговыми формами*, такими как *cooking, shopping: to do the cooking (готовить), to do the washing (стирать)* и другими существительными, касающимися какой-либо работы или занятий.

### 41. Many, much, a lot of

1. ... people thought it was funny.
2. I haven't talked to as ... people as he has.
3. She's got too ... hobbies, I think.
4. Is this going to make ... difference?
5. How ... times did you telephone your friend last week?
6. It gave the Prime Minister too ... power.
7. We had already heard ... of those songs.
8. Children need ... more calcium than adults.
9. You can have a rest in the mountains for ... less money.

## Notes

Все эти слова употребляются, когда говорится о большом количестве людей или вещей. *Many* и *a lot of* употребляются перед исчисляемыми существительными, *much* и *a lot of* - перед неисчисляемыми существительными. *Many* и *much* употребляются в выражениях *too many (too much)*, *so many (so much)*, *as many ... as*, *as much ... as*. В разговорном английском *many* звучит формально в утвердительных предложениях и вместо него употребляется *a lot*: *I've got a lot of books in my home library*. Однако *many* не звучит формально в отрицательных предложениях и вопросах, а также в утвердительных предложениях, если оно следует за *too* или *so* или является частью выражения *as many ... as*.

Перед *more* и *less* может стоять *much*, *a lot*, чтобы подчеркнуть разницу между количеством одного и количеством другого: (1) *She was much older than I had thought*. (2) *It is much less likely*.

## 42. Mend, repair

1. Please have the microwave oven ...
2. The least said, the soonest ..., they say.
3. The road is under ...
4. You must have your shoes ...
5. Let me ... your T-shirt.
6. The refrigerator has been recently ...
7. You must ... your ways if you want to stay in this job.
8. My car needs ...
9. It's never late to ...

## Notes

*To mend* - чинить, приводить в состояние исправности. Подразумевается мелкий ремонт, не требующий сложного оборудования или специальной квалификации. Глагол *to mend* употребляется также и в

переносном смысле: *to mend one's soul; to mend one's ways; to mend matters with smb.* - исправиться, самосовершенствоваться; наладить отношения с кем-л.

*To repair* - ремонтировать - обозначает более сложный процесс исправления, часто имеющий более серьёзный объект и требующий больших усилий. Обычно это работа, для выполнения которой требуется сложное оборудование и профессионализм исполнителя.

### 43. Mistake, error, slip

1. We all make ...
2. I've spotted a number of ... of fact in your work.
3. He took my book by ...
4. He didn't mean what he said. That was only a ... of the tongue.
5. It was a ... to invite him to the party.
6. The committee stated that death occurred due to a medical ...
7. In war, ... cost human lives.
8. It was not a mistake. It was a ... of the pen.
9. The plane crashed due to a technical ...
10. She is madly in love with Tom, and no ...

#### Notes

*Mistake* - *ошибка* - имеет наиболее широкое значение - в вычислении, поведении, в рассуждениях, действиях, причём отношение говорящего к ошибке в самом этом слове никак не выражается (*a small, bad, serious, silly mistake, a mistake through inexperience*). *Mistake* входит в устойчивые словосочетания: *by mistake*, - по ошибке, *to mistake one's man* - обмануться в человеке, *and no mistake* - Уж это точно. Конструкция с инфинитивом: *it was a mistake to do smth. (not to do smth.)* возможна только с *mistake* (not *error, slip*).

*Error* - *ошибка, погрешность* - предполагает более узкий круг причин - незнание, невнимательность или небрежность: *judicial error* - судебная ошибка; *medical error* - врачебная ошибка, *technical error* - техническая

ошибка, *error of fact* - фактическая неточность. Причиной неправильного решения может быть отсутствие чувства ответственности, беспечность, и поэтому такая ошибка более предосудительна.

*Slip* - мелкая, незначительная ошибка (описка, оговорка) как результат спешки или невнимательности, к которой говорящий склонен отнестись снисходительно (*a slip of the pen, a slip of the tongue*).

#### **44. Note or music?**

1. Can you read ...?
2. She has taught her son to play from ...
3. He can't tell one ... from another.
4. She knows every single ... of this song.
5. Could you give me the ... for this song?
6. It's the fourth and the seventh ...
7. She downloaded the sheet ... and started playing.
8. He can't read a single ...
9. She hit the high ... beautifully.
10. The child played well without ...

#### **Notes**

*note* - музыкальная нота

*music* - музыкальные ноты. Отдельная нота называется *note* (*Do, Re Me, Fa, Sol, La, Te*), а все ноты вместе - *music* (*sheet music*).

#### **45. Occupation, profession, trade**

1. The Russian composer Borodin was a chemist by ...
2. We should choose a(n) ... according to our ability.
3. Shoemaking is a useful ...
4. Walter Scott gave up the ... of a lawyer to devote himself to literature.
5. There were peasants, weavers, smiths, carpenters and representatives of other peaceful ... among those improvised soldiers.

6. My elder brother chose the ... of a turner and my younger one - the ... of a teacher.

7. All possible measures are taken to prevent ... diseases.

8. The proverb *Jack of all ... and master of none* refers to a person who tries to do all but is unable to do anything properly.

### Notes

*Occupation* - занятие - слово с наиболее общим значением: *employment, business, trade or profession*.

*Profession* - слово с более узким значением, поскольку оно означает занятия, требующие специального (как правило, высшего) образования: *the profession of a lawyer, doctor, teacher, architect, etc.*

*Trade* - занятие, связанное с физическим трудом и использованием орудий ручного или физического труда, в том числе станков, машин и механизмов: *the trade of a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, etc.*

### 46. Offer, suggest

1. We were pressed for time, and Mike ... to drive us to the airport.

2. It was ... that Mrs. Wilson should chair the meeting.

3. I was ... 20 000 roubles for my computer.

4. We'd better not put it off till tomorrow. I ... that we do it right now.

5. I had a lot of work to do, and my colleague ... to help me.

6. We needed a photographer, and it was ... that we invite Larry to the ceremony.

7. Can you ... any other course of action?

8. We dropped in at the pub, and Nick ... me a beer.

9. I knew Italian, and I ...to translate the book for him.

10. Don't make haste. I ... that you think over the offer.

### Notes

*To offer* - предлагать что-л. конкретное (помощь, деньги, подвезти кого-л., сделать что-л. для кого-л. и пр.).

*To suggest* - предлагать мысль, подать идею (о каком-л. действии). С глаголом *suggest* употребляется конструкция сослагательного наклонения: *to suggest that smb. should do smth.*, одинаковая для всех грамматических времён, или *to suggest doing smth.* (*suggest* + инфинитивная форма глагола). При прямом обращении *should* в придаточном предложении не употребляется: *I suggest that you apologize to your chief.* *Suggest* также употребляется при предложении конкретной вещи в качестве одного из возможных вариантов: (1) 'What shall we order?' 'I suggest beer'. (2) 'What time do you suggest?' - 'Let's make it 4 p.m.'

#### **47. Open, reveal, discover**

1. The law of gravitation was ... by Newton.
2. The event ... his eyes to what was going on behind his back.
3. George is not the sort of person who ... his mind to everybody.
4. Columbus didn't know that he had ... a new continent.
5. His relatives were afraid to ... his hopeless condition to him.
6. The old man was not going to ... his daughter's secret to anybody.
7. It was a surprise for Jane to ... that her brother's friend was in love with her.

#### **Notes**

Переносное значение глагола *to open* в выражениях: *to open one's eyes to smth.* - открыть кому-л. глаза на что-л.; *to open one's mind to smb.* - быть откровенным с кем-л. - относится к мыслям и чувствам человека.

*To reveal* - раскрыть тайну, нечто такое, что скрывалось.

*To discover* - обнаружить то, что было неизвестным до открытия, чаще всего сделать научное открытие. В бытовом смысле означает *обнаружить, узнать*.

#### **48. Opportunity, chance, possibility**

1. There was a ... that they had taken the wrong turn.
2. He didn't have ... to say a word.

3. They hoped they would have the ... to ask the writer questions about his literary career.
4. New job ... have been created for unemployed people.
5. It was a ... that the boy might have measles.
6. It was a wonderful ... to see this unique masterpiece.
7. The company's bankruptcy was a ... , yet they couldn't be 100 per cent certain about it.

### Notes

*To have the opportunity* или *the chance to do something* означает, что вы можете сделать что-л., потому что люди и обстоятельства вам это позволяют.

*The opportunity* - более формальное слово по сравнению с *the chance*. Нельзя сказать, что вы имеете *possibility* делать что-л.

*A possibility* - это допущение того, что что-то могло или не могло произойти, могло быть выполнено или не выполнено. Слово *possibility* употребляется в выражениях *there is a possibility*, *a possibility exists*, *something is a possibility* - что-либо не исключено, есть вероятность чего-л.

### 49. Place, room

1. It was not easy to find a comfortable ... to sit.
2. I had to make ... for the arm-chair presented to me by my uncle.
3. I had difficulty in finding a vacant ... for my meal in the dining hall.
4. There was plenty of ... in the garden for the newly bought plants.
5. He put the book back in its ... in the book-case.
6. There was not enough ... for both of us to sit at the desk.
7. There's not much ... in this car.

### Notes

*Place* - место, как физическое окружение, здание или местность, используемые для каких-либо целей: *a meeting place*, *a good place to live*, *to stand*, *to sit*, *to lie*, *to eat*, etc. Выражения с *place*: *to know one's place in life* - знать своё место в жизни, *to meet at smb.'s place* - встретиться у кого-л.; *to*



*take first (second) place in the competition* - занять первое (второе) место в соревновании; *to take place = to happen*, etc.

*Room* - место, как количество свободной территории, необходимое для того, чтобы что-то разместить, чтобы что-то убралось (*to take up too much room* - занимать слишком много места, *to make room for smth.* - освободить, выделить место для чего-л., *standing room only (in a theatre)*, *there is room for another bed*, *the children have room to play* - у детей есть место для игр; *there is no room for doubt*, *to have room for improvement*, *room for maneuver*, *to leave room for distortion.*, *to need room for smth.*, etc.

## **50. Pleasant, pleasing**

1. My uncle's arrival was a ... surprise to all.
2. It was ... news to find out that he was on the committee.
3. The floral design of the garden created a ... and balanced composition.
4. It was ... to see our friends again.
5. She wasn't a ... woman to deal with.
6. The aftertaste of the biscuits was described as ...
7. Villages near the jungle are not always ... places to live in.
8. It was a ... change to the dull monotony of his existence.
9. He promised it would be a ... pastime.
10. For the passengers, it was a ... and safe voyage.
11. The small, furry animal made soft and ... sounds.
12. The objective of ecologists worldwide is the creation of a clean and ... environment.

### **Notes**

*pleasant* - приятный (человек, вещь)

*pleasing* - приятный (о вещах)

*Pleasant* подчёркивает качество, присущее объекту, и сочетается с такими словами, как *a person*, *a place to stay or live in*, *a trip*, *a flight*, *pastime*, *surprise*, *news*.

*Pleasing* подчёркивает эффект, который объект производит на нас, и сочетается с такими словами, как *effect, sight, harmony, composition, taste, change, sounds, atmosphere, environment*.

### **51. Present, actual**

1. Economic planning is hardly possible in ... conditions.
2. The ... examination system has many failings.
3. The ... results are different from the predicted ones.
4. The interpretation bears no relation to what was ... said.
5. The ... chairperson is a tolerant and broad-minded person.
6. The ... significance of the work has surpassed all expectations.
7. I've seen an interesting film about the ... Pope.
8. The table shows the budgeted and the ... costs of the production.

### **Notes**

*Present* - настоящий (не прошлый и не будущий): *the present system, conditions, director, etc.*

*Actual* - реальный, подлинный: *the predicted and the actual results; the interpretation and the actual words spoken.*

### **52. Programme, program**

1. What is your favourite television ...?
2. The party did not state how it would pay for its ambitious social ...
3. I would like to comment on the University teaching ...
4. They discussed their ... of meetings, talks and exhibitions.
5. Recently, for example, I've decided to write a ... for a microprocessor using machine code.
6. I couldn't see how one could get a good chess-playing ... onto a cheap computer so soon.
7. The ... listed William Warfield as Porgy and Leontyne Price as Bess (*AE*)

## Notes

*Programme* на телевидении или радио - демонстрация чего-либо, фильма, концерта и т.д. Это может быть также план будущего исследования, детальный план какого-то реального события, буклет, который содержит информацию о театральном представлении или концерте. В американском английском (*AE*) принято написание *program* вместо *programme*.

*Program* - компьютерная программа. В данном значении правописание этого слова одинаково в британском и американском вариантах английского языка.

### 53. Put off, postpone, delay

1. Never ... till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. They haven't given their consent yet. I think they are trying to ...
3. The voting was ... until the next meeting.
4. Don't ... giving your answer.
5. Their wedding was ... till the next month.
6. The session of the committee was ... until a later date.
7. Our flight was ... for more than two hours.
8. She ... making up her mind until it became too late.
9. We decided to ... our trip until the weather improved.

## Notes

*To put off* - откладывать, переносить - разговорный глагол, который может касаться как бытовых ситуаций, так и официальных событий, когда их обсуждают в неофициальном кругу.

*To postpone* - переносить на более поздний срок то, что уже было намечено. Это касается официального события (*заседания, собрания, официальной встречи*), и сам глагол относится к официальной лексике.

*To delay* - откладывать, переносить со дня на день, медлить, тянуть. Этот глагол часто подразумевает неодобрение говорящего и употребляется в действительном залоге: *Don't delay, act today (proverb)* - Куй железо, пока

горячо. В страдательном залоге глагол *delay* употребляется в значении *задержать рейс*: *The flight was delayed.*

#### **54. Quite and quiet**

1. He was ... alone.
2. I felt ... comfortable in the company of elderly people.
3. Everyone was ... No one was talking.
4. He went into the cathedral. Everything was ... and smelt of incense.
5. They found the performance ... amusing.
6. Suddenly, everything became very ...
7. He was dreaming of a secure job and a ... , silent wife.

#### **Notes**

*Quite* - совершенно, совсем, полностью. Употребляется перед прилагательными, наречиями и глаголами (*quite sure, quite comfortable*).

*Quite sure* означает, что вы уверены в чём-либо полностью.

*Quite* может означать также *довольно*: *to move quite slowly* - двигаться довольно медленно.

*Quiet* - тихий, спокойный. *A quiet place* - это место, в котором тихо, где мало шума.

#### **55. Quite and rather**

1. This composer is ... popular with the youth.
2. The cafe is ... near by, it's a walking distance from here.
3. The old man is ... forgetful, you shouldn't rely on him.
4. He's ... smart, but ... indifferent.
5. Are you ... sure of that?
6. I'm afraid, I don't ... understand what you mean.
7. It was ... a difficult task.
8. They were ... an agreeable company.
9. It was ... warm, but ... windy.

10. It's ... safe to leave our bags here.
11. We got a taxi as it was ... a long way to walk.
12. They are twins, but they are ... different.

### Notes

*Quite* - меньше, чем *очень*, но больше, чем *немного*: *quite famous* = *less than very famous, but more than a little famous*.

*Rather* означает то же, что и *quite*, но употребляется со словами отрицательного значения (*rather cold, rather difficult, rather lazy, etc.*): *quite smart but rather forgetful*.

Когда *rather* употребляется со словами положительного значения (*interesting, nice, etc.*), оно означает *удивительно, необычно*: *I didn't like the book but I found it rather informative (= more informative than expected)*.

*Quite* в значении *абсолютно (completely)* часто употребляется с такими прилагательными, как *right, wrong, sure, certain/true, safe, unnecessary, extraordinary, different, impossible, amazing, amazed*.

*Quite* употребляется также с некоторыми глаголами: *agree, understand, finish* со значением *полностью, совершенно, абсолютно*: *I quite agree with you = I completely agree*.

### 56. Raise, rise

1. He began to ... a massive fist.
2. Hooper ... his camera and pressed the button.
3. In the distance, he could see the smoke ... up in a white column.
4. Clouds of birds ... from the tree tops.
5. He ... to greet her.
6. Prices are ...
7. The ... in crime is alarming.
8. She ... early and made her way to the station.
9. He went to ask for a ... (BE).
10. He thought about asking his boss for a ... (AE).

## Notes

В обоих случаях речь идёт о перемещении вверх.

*To raise something* означает *поднимать*, перемещать что-либо, чтобы оно оказалось в более высокой позиции. Глагол правильный, форма прошедшего времени - *raised*.

*Rise* означает *подниматься, вставать*. *Something rises* означает, что что-либо *движется* вверх (*дым, солнце, цены* и т.д.). Другие формы глагола: *rose, risen, rising*.

*Raise* и *rise* могут также употребляться в качестве существительных. Увеличение заработной платы в британском английском (*BE*) - *a rise: I need a rise*. В американском английском (*AE*) в подобном случае употребляется *a raise: I need a raise*.

## 57. Receive, obtain, get

1. He has ... a very good education.
2. We ... tickets with great difficulty.
3. Mike ... a blow on the head and had to leave the field.
4. I haven't ... your message (*col.*).
5. It was not easy for him to ... a licence for a sporting gun.
6. I couldn't ... the information I needed.
7. The parents ... no letters from their imprisoned son.
8. Derek looked as if he ... a shock when Don came in.

## Notes

*To receive* - получать пассивно, без специальных усилий получателя.

*To obtain* - получать с помощью определённых усилий, добывать. Это получение желаемого, поэтому *obtain* не употребляется в сочетании с чем-л. неприятным.

*To get* может заменять *receive* и *obtain* в разговорной речи (*col.*). Часто употребляется с отрицательными понятиями (*удар, шок, нагоняй, рана* и т.п.).

## 58. Recipe *or* prescription?

1. The doctor gave me a ... for the mixture, but I lost it somewhere.
2. She knows lots of ... for cakes and pies, and she's very good at baking.
3. Hard work and diligence are the best ... for success.
4. The government has announced that ... charges are to go up next spring.
5. I'm afraid, you need a ... for these tablets.
6. I needed a ... for a traditional Italian dish.
7. It is a well known fact that there is no ... for a happy marriage.
8. I misplaced the ... and couldn't buy the tablets that day.

### Notes

recipe['resɪpi] - кулинарный рецепт, а также рецепт а переносном смысле (*a recipe for success, a happy marriage, etc.*).

prescription - медицинский рецепт на лекарства (от глагола *to prescribe* - *выписывать, назначать*).

## 59. Refuse, reject, turn down, deny

1. We asked him to help us, but he ...
2. The army doctors ... Bill because of his weak heart.
3. He flatly ... to take the money.
4. Don asked Nora to marry him, but she ... him down (*col.*).
5. Mike ... his daughter nothing.
6. Why should I ... myself the pleasure of travelling?
7. She is spoiling her son; she ... him nothing.
8. They ... our project.
9. I ... to deal with them.
10. He's extremely egoistic: he can't ... himself anything.
11. As they had expected, the judge ... their evidence.

### Notes

*To refuse* - *отказываться: to refuse to do smth.; to refuse smth.; to be refused; to refuse: I refuse* - я отказываюсь.

*To reject* - решительно отказывать, отбрасывать: в отличие от *refuse*, не употребляется с *to*-инфинитивом, а только с дополнением (*to reject smth.*) или в пассивной конструкции.

*To turn down* - отвергать, признавать негодным - разговорный фразовый глагол (*col.*), особенно часто употребляющийся в пассивных конструкциях.

*To deny* - отказывать (отказ удовлетворить желание, просьбу, потребность - *to deny smb. or oneself nothing* - не отказывать кому-л. или себе ни в чём).

## 60. Relation, relative, relations, relationship

1. I wrote letters to Papa, ... and friends.
2. Sometimes two or three nearest ... are admitted.
3. The current immigration policy favours those who already have close ... in the country.
4. Are you a ... of Carol's?
5. Mr Mugabe (*no ... of Robert Mugabe*) spent ten years in exile in the United States.
6. Are you any ... to the Nicolson whose wife wrote 'Heritage?'
7. 'Barret, like the poet?' - 'Yes,' I said. 'No ...'
8. One of his weaknesses was human ... He didn't communicate well with most people.
9. They were neighbours, and they enjoyed a nice, warm ...

### Notes

*Relations*, или *relatives*, - люди, которые принадлежат к одной семье. В отношении близких родственников употребляются слова *close*, *near*, *blood relatives*. Дальний родственник - *a distant relation*.

Мы употребляем *relation*, а не *relative*, в вопросительных предложениях типа *Are you any relation to George?* и говорим *no relation*, если хотим сказать, что у нас нет родственных связей с однофамильцем.



Слово *relations (relationship)* означает также *отношения между людьми (human relations, industrial relations, race relations)*. Когда мы говорим о *relationship* между двумя людьми или группой людей, то мы имеем в виду их чувства по отношению друг к другу и то, как они поступают в отношении друг друга.

Отношение кого-л. к чему-л. или кому-л. - *one's attitude to smth./smb.*

### **61. Remark, notice, note**

1. All day people ... that I looked my best.
2. 'Lovely day', Mr Snodgrass ...
3. I ... a stranger looking at us with interest.
4. I didn't ... anything suspicious about his behaviour.
5. But as the politician himself ... , appearances are deceptive.
6. It is distressing to ... the dangerous tendency to link commerce with politics.
7. She hid behind the column so that they would not ... her.
8. We want to ... the discussion papers available to us.

### **Notes**

*Remark* - заметить, в смысле *сказать*: *he remarked that it was a difficult case.*

*Notice* - заметить, в смысле *увидеть*: *I didn't notice any changes.*

*Note* - отметить, обратить внимание на что-либо: *they noted that she was late.*

### **62. Rest, recreation, relaxation**

1. People who do mental work all day find ... in some kind of physical activity.
2. The Constitution guarantees all citizens the right to ...
3. Any kind of sport is an excellent kind of ...
4. One may play chess for ...
5. As a ... after a hard day's work, he enjoyed reading Conan Doyle.
6. After dinner ... awhile, after supper walk a mile (*proverb*).

7. After her illness, the doctor told her to have complete ... for a period of time.
8. Those who are fond of fishing find it an excellent kind of ...
9. ... is necessary after hard work.
10. Gardening or cycling may be a ... to one who studies.

### Notes

*Rest* - отдых, отсутствие активных действий, свобода от волнений, забот. В основном мы отдыхаем после работы, длительной ходьбы, путешествий.

*Recreation* - приятное занятие, перемена занятий как разновидность отдыха: *exercise, walking, sport, amusement, cycling*, etc. Это может быть, в частности, двигательная активность для тех, кто подолгу сидит, или, наоборот, пассивный отдых для тех, кто много двигается.

*Relaxation* - а) расслабление; б) приятный отдых, чаще всего пассивный: *listening to music, fishing, reading*, etc., ослабление умственного напряжения.

### 63. Retire, resign

1. Two-thirds of head teachers ... before the age of sixty.
2. He has been speaking about his decision to ... from full-time politics.
3. All he had to do was threaten to ... and he'd have got promotion like a shot.
4. Unfortunately, he had to ... from the council after a great scandal that ruined his career and public image.
5. His idol has to ... from first-class cricket at the end of his contract this year.

### Notes

*To retire* - уйти на пенсию, как правило, в возрасте, когда человек может получить пенсию: *women retire at the age of 60*. *Retire* употребляется также, когда человек уходит из спорта, политики, общественной жизни, даже если он довольно молод и не достиг пенсионного возраста: *to retire from sport, from politics, from one's career, from public life*.

*Resign* употребляется в тех случаях, когда вы не хотите продолжать эту работу или вынуждены оставить её: *the President was made to resign*. Вы

можете уйти (*resign*) с вашей работы в любом возрасте и вскоре устроиться на другую работу.

#### **64. Reward, award, prize**

1. He had given me a day off - a ... I accepted with suspicious gratitude.
2. This year, the students are going to get a new ... , the diploma of Higher Education.
3. There were never any ... for being good at games.
4. A big ... was announced for information.
5. They ... the winners with gifts of fruit and flowers.
6. Work hard, and you will be ...
7. He was awarded the Nobel ... for his discovery in Physics.
8. Jennifer was ... her degree on Wednesday.
9. I entered two competitions and won ...
10. The walk was long and tiring, but it brought its ... : a splendid view.

#### **Notes**

*Reward* - это вознаграждение за работу, получившую всеобщее одобрение, или сумма денег, предложенная за информацию о пропавшей собственности или о ком-то, кого разыскивает полиция. Полученный опыт или приложенные усилия также могут рассматриваться как *reward*.

*Award* - присуждённая награда. Это сертификат или медаль, которая даётся учреждением, таким как университет или совет.

Когда кто-то получает *award* за какие-либо выдающиеся достижения, вы можете употребить слово *prize*. *Prize* - это также то, что вам дают за победу в соревновании или спортивных играх.

И *reward*, и *award* как глаголы часто употребляется в пассивном залоге (*to be rewarded, to be awarded*).

#### **65. Ride, drive, go**

1. I like to ... in front, beside the driver.

2. He was ... his motorcycle full speed.
3. My neighbour was a careless ..., and one day he met with a car accident.
4. We ... him home from the airport in half an hour or so.
5. We chose to ... by train.
6. I'm ... on business to Bulgaria next week.
7. I'll ... You are tired after your journey.
8. Do you mind if I ... in the back seat?
9. He was ... at the speed of 90 miles per hour when he lost control of the car.

### Notes

*Ride* a bicycle, но *drive* a car. *Ride* означает также ехать в машине или любом виде пассажирского транспорта, но только *в качестве пассажира*. Об одной и той же поездке водитель и пассажир могут сказать по-разному: водитель - *I drove*, пассажир - *I rode*.

*Go* - ехать на чем-л. или ехать куда-л. Выделяется либо средство передвижения: *to go by car, by train, etc.*, либо цель, время, место поездки: *go to Spain, go on a business trip*.

### 66. Road, street

1. She was waiting outside her gate, just before the ... bends to Beech Green.
2. Villages are short of schools, clinics and ...
3. The ancient ruins were accessible by ...
4. They went into the restaurant across the ...
5. In London, the rain had cleared the ... , and only buses and cars splashed through them.
6. The country's ... need repairing.
7. There were shops on both sides of the ...
8. It was a rainy autumn evening, and the ... were deserted.

### Notes

Слово *roads* употребляется, когда речь идёт о дорогах в сельской местности, деревнях и городах. Здания обычно располагаются по одной

стороне дороги, но иногда они располагаются по обеим сторонам дорог (*roads*).

Слово *street* употребляется для обозначения дорог в городах. По обеим сторонам *street* всегда располагаются здания. Дороги, в названиях которых есть слово *Street*, находятся обычно в центре города. Все маршруты в городе могут быть названы *streets*, включая и те, в названиях которых есть слово *Road*. В адресе используются сокращения *Rd* и *St*.

*Roads* могут быть *rough* or *smooth*, *straight* or *winding*, *dirt*, *mountain*, *surfaced*, *ring*, *paved* or *unpaved*. О дороге можно сказать, что она *goes*, *leads*, *bends*, *runs somewhere*. Слово *road* часто используется в словосочетаниях *a road to or from town*, *to take the wrong road*, *one for the road (a final drink)*.

Говоря об улицах (*streets*), чаще всего употребляют определения *busy*, *bustling*, *crowded*, *deserted*, *lonely*, *quiet*, *broad*, *wide*, *narrow*, *one-way*, *high street (BE)*, *main street (AE)*, выражения *to cross the street*, *to name or number the streets*, etc.

## **67. Row, quarrel, fight, argument**

1. He got jealous and raised big ... with his wife over her relations with her male friends.
2. My friend is not the sort of man to make a ... with the neighbours about a trifle.
3. It was the first prolonged ... between them.
4. One lasting ... led to another, and eventually they had to separate.
5. Look, I have no desire to ... Let's try and settle the matter in a peaceful way.
6. During our last visit, we had quite a few friendly ...
7. My sister doesn't like the girl I'm going out with. We get into terrible ...
8. A(n) ... broke out about the decision to leave the place at once.
9. The ... between the former friends lasted for over ten years.

### **Notes**

*Row* -ссора, скандал, когда раздражённые люди, хорошо знающие друг друга, разговаривают на повышенных тонах, кричат друг на друга. *Row*

употребляется в разговорной речи: *to have (make, kick up, raise) a row* - учинить скандал; *a big row* - крупный скандал.

*Quarrel* - ссора, расхождение во мнениях между раздражёнными людьми, обычно знающими друг друга. Отличительной особенностью *quarrel* является то, что она может продолжаться длительный период времени (*a prolonged, lasting quarrel*).

*Fight* - разногласия между раздражёнными людьми, которые могут знать друг друга или быть незнакомы друг с другом. При этом физическая сила может применяться, но может и не использоваться. *Fight* - спор без применения физической силы, чаще встречается в разговорной речи: *He was tired of constant fights with his wife*.

*Argument* - дискуссия, спор между людьми, выражение разногласий между знакомыми или незнакомыми людьми при сохранении вежливого тона, даже если участники спора рассержены. Глагол от слова *argument* - *to argue*.

## **68. Safety, security**

1. I was more concerned for his ... than I was for my own.
2. He was still regarded by the U.S. Government as a possible threat to national ...
3. The employers are responsible for health and ... at work.
4. Travellers' cheques have the advantage of considerable ... against theft.
5. No drug is completely ...
6. The Queen's visit has been marked by tight ...
7. He argued that peace and ... in the world depended upon disarmament and the cooperation of free people.

### **Notes**

Слово *safety* - *безопасность* - употребляется, когда речь идёт о защите от ущерба или опасности вообще (*физическая сохранность, жизнь и здоровье человека, охрана труда, надёжность лестницы, отсутствие побочных эффектов у лекарств* и т.д.).

Мы употребляем *security*, когда говорим о системе мер, принимаемых для защиты кого-либо или чего-либо, например, собственности, от нападений или захвата. Безопасность страны (*security*) - это меры, которые требуются, чтобы предотвратить шпионаж или нападение на неё.

## 69. Say, tell

1. Who ... you that?
2. ... me the truth.
3. 'She's leaving for Paris next week', he ...
4. I ... you not to go there, but you didn't listen to me.
5. How can you ... one key from the other? They are so much alike.
6. There's no ... when they will come.
7. I was ... to come the following day.
8. She ... nothing to his remark.
9. Never ... so again!

## Notes

*Say* и *tell* означают *сказать*. Основное различие заключается в том, что после *say* сразу употребляется *that*: He *said that* he was ill, а после *tell* необходимо предварительно упомянуть, кому это было сказано: He *told me that* he was ill.

*Say* употребляется при передаче слов в прямой речи: He *said*, 'I don't know'. При трансформации в косвенную речь используется *said that*, если не упомянуто, кому это сказано, и *told him/her/them/us that*, если такое упоминание имеется.

*Tell* употребляется в значениях:

*рассказать*: She *told us* a story.

*предупредить*: I *told you* not to do it.

*предугадать*: There's no *telling* when it will happen.

*различить*: I can't *tell* Jim from his twin brother.

*велеть*: Do as you are *told*.

## 70. **Sensible, sensitive**

1. She was too ... to believe his promises.
2. He was kind and ... to the needs of others.
3. You shouldn't be so ... to critical remarks.
4. It's ... to avoid eating fattening food.
5. My skin is ... to chlorine in the water.
6. She wears ... clothes and plain shoes.
7. He was very ... about his accent.

### **Notes**

*Sensible* - разумный. Решения такого человека опираются скорее на разум, чем на эмоции. *Sensible* употребляется также в описании одежды и обуви, которая выглядит скорее практичной и прочной, чем модной.

*Sensitive* - чувствительный. Это слово имеет несколько негативный оттенок, обозначая чересчур чувствительного, обидчивого человека, который легко расстраивается или обижается на поведение или замечания окружающих (*sensitive to criticism, to unintended slights*). Однако *sensitive* имеет также положительное значение - понимающий чувства другого человека и способный к сопереживанию.

*Sensitive skin* - кожа, которая плохо переносит вредные воздействия.

## 71. **Serial, series**

1. The novel was dramatized as a television ...
2. In those days, many of the writers' novels were published in ... form.
3. A lot of children enjoyed the puppet ... 'Thunderbirds'.
4. A cycle of programmes or publications is called a ...
5. Wildlife ... is a set of television programmes about nature.
6. The first Soviet television ... attracted lots of TV viewers.
7. Some people prefer ... to all other TV programmes.
8. I enjoy watching television ... about the origin of life on our planet.
9. We are looking forward to watching a popular ... in the evening.



## Notes

*Serial* - вымышленный сюжет, который разделён на части. Роман может быть разделён на части и показан по телевидению как сериал.

*Series* - набор связанных программ или фрагментов произведения, например, набор программ о природе, *wildlife series*, на телевидении. Каждая из программ должна содержать законченный сюжет.

Единственное число *series* - также *series*.

## 72. Shade, shadow

1. They were sitting on the bench in the ... of a large pine-tree.
2. She was frightened by the sudden ... on the wall.
3. The little boy was amazed when he saw his own ... for the first time.
4. I came into the ... in order to avoid getting sunstroke.
5. It was about 40° C in the ...
6. The setting sun cast long ...
7. The colours ... into each other.
8. He didn't want to be a mere ... of his brother.

## Notes

*Shade* - тень как защита от солнца, область, которая темна и прохладна, потому что она защищена от прямых солнечных лучей. Температура в тени/на солнце - *temperature in the shade/ in the sun*.

*Shadow* - тень, имеющая отчётливые очертания (*тень, которую отбрасывает человек или предмет и которая повторяет его форму*).

Словом *shades* называют в разговорной речи солнцезащитные очки.

## 73. Ship, boat

1. We made a ... trip down the river last summer.
2. There were other ... in port and an oil tanker was creeping towards a storage wharf.
3. This is a cruise ... , and I was taken on as a steward at the last minute.

4. He walked along the wooden pier and climbed down the short ladder into the ...
5. They got off at Stockholm to take a ... to Helsinki (*col.*).
6. John took me up the river in an old ...
7. During the following centuries, large areas were cleared to build the powerful ... of the British Navy.
8. He said the book had belonged to a man on the ... he had just come off (*col.*).

### Notes

Судно, которое перемещается по воде, может быть названо *ship* или *boat*.

*Ship* - обычно большой корабль, который используется военно-морским флотом или для транспортировки пассажиров и товаров морским путём.

Малые суда, которые плавают по рекам или используются для досуга, могут быть названы только *boats*. В разговоре (*col.*) большое пассажирское судно может также называться *boat*.

### 74. Sick, nauseous, vomit, ill

1. When I was a child, flying always made me feel ...
2. She was travelling by ship. The sea was rough, and she was going to be ...
3. She felt ... the moment the plane took off and started flying.
4. My fellow-passenger, an American athlete, said that he was about to ... (*AE*).
5. My pretty neighbour, an American girl, complained of feeling ... (*AE*).
6. Mrs Blakemore said that she had been ... the previous night (*BE*).
7. I was seriously ... and stayed at home at that time.
8. People said that he was a ... man.

### Notes

*Ill* и *sick* употребляются, когда человек имеет проблему со здоровьем (*to be ill/sick*, also *to be airsick/seasick*). *Sick* может также означать *больной (прилагательное)* и стоять перед существительным (*a sick man/woman*).

В британском английском (*BE*) *be sick* означает *выводить пищу обратно из желудка через рот*. *Feel sick* значит чувствовать тошноту.

Американцы (AE) употребляют *feel nauseous* вместо *feel sick* и глагол *vomit* вместо *be sick*. *Feel nauseous* и *vomit* также употребляются в более формальном британском английском.

## 75. Speak, talk

1. He was not used to ... at meetings.
2. It was my turn to ...
3. My sister and her new acquaintance were ... in a lively manner.
4. She ... excellent French.
5. I ... some Spanish, but wanted to learn more.
6. After their quarrel, Pat isn't ... to Mike.
7. Can your baby ... yet?
8. When Mary entered the room, everybody stopped ...
9. ... slowly, please. I don't understand.
10. Hello. Could I ... to Frank, please? (*tel.*)
11. Please ... up. I can't hear you.
12. She ... with a little stutter.
13. We stayed up ... over our plans until three in the morning.
14. After she had finished reading the letter, nobody ... for a while.
15. Who is ... ? (*tel.*)

### Notes

*Speak* и *talk* - синонимичные глаголы говорения, употребление которых разграничивается исторически сложившимися нормами. В следующих случаях стандартным считается использование глагола *speak* (хотя в более небрежной разговорной речи *speak* легко взаимозаменяется с *talk*):

- 1) способность говорить, иметь дар речи
- 2) говорить на каком-л. определённом языке
- 3) говорить в официальном выступлении, произносить речь
- 4) в телефонном разговоре (*tel.*)

5) при указании манеры, характера речи - быстрая, медленная, громкая, тихая, уверенная и т.п.

*To talk* менее формально, чем *to speak*, и в большинстве случаев означает беседу между двумя или более лицами. *A good talker* - хороший собеседник; *a good speaker* - хороший оратор.

В целом же в значении *разговаривать* одинаково возможно употребление *speak* и *talk* без изменения общего смысла фразы: *Nick was speaking/talking to a man when I came along.*

## 76. Stand up, get up, rise

1. Mike ... to ask a question.
2. The temperature keeps ...
3. I can't ... I think my leg is broken.
4. Mary ... before it was light.
5. Prices are ... from day to day.
6. We watched the black smoke ... from the village.
7. I hate ... early, but I have to.
8. The wounded soldier couldn't ... to his feet.

### Notes

*Stand up* - вставать из лежачего или сидячего положения на ноги: никогда не уточняется с чего и говорится только о людях.

*Get up* - вставать, подниматься (*со стула, с кровати, с земли*). Относится как к людям, так и к животным. Употребляется с предложным дополнением. Без дополнения *get up* означает физическую возможность подняться и вставать с постели, просыпаться.

*Rise* - совпадает по значению со *stand up* (для *rise* характерно дополнение: He *rose to his feet*) и с *get up*, однако *get up* относится к разговорной речи, а *rise* чаще встречается в литературном языке.

*Rise* употребляется также, когда говорится о подъёме относительно прежнего уровня (*солнце, река, дым*) или роста показателей (*цены, давление* и т.п.).

## 77. Still, yet, already, any more/any longer/no longer

1. Have you completed your diploma paper project ...?
2. Dan was ... watching TV when I went to bed.
3. Is it ... snowing?
4. He is ... longer a teenager.
5. They don't correspond ... more.
6. We haven't decided where to spend the holiday ...
7. My brother-in-law is ... out of work.
8. I wanted to wash the floor, but it had ... been washed.
9. I knew that he was seriously ill and I was surprised to see that he ... smoked.
10. Have you moved or are you ... living in the suburbs?
11. I sent them my CV last week, but I haven't received any answer ...
12. John is ... up. He is having his job interview tomorrow morning.
13. She hasn't decided ... whether she would like to continue studying abroad.
14. We arrived late, and the children were ... sleeping.
15. Have you received an invitation to the conference ...?
16. I repeated the question, but my room mate was ... sleeping.

### Notes

*Still* - *всё ещё* - употребляется в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях, касающихся продолжающейся ситуации, и стоит в середине предложения перед глаголом: (1) *He still smokes.* (2) *Do you still want to go to the party or have you changed your mind?*

*Yet* - *уже* - употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях и стоит в конце предложения: *Is breakfast ready yet?*

Выражения *not ... any more*, *not ... any longer*, *no longer* - больше не используются для обозначения изменившейся ситуации. *Any more* и *any longer* стоят в конце предложения: *He doesn't live here any more.* *No longer* употребляется в середине предложения: *She is no longer young.*

*Already* - *уже*. Если вы говорите, что что-либо уже произошло (something has *already* happened), вы подразумеваете, что это произошло до

того, как вы об этом сказали, т.е. до момента речи: *The field had already been sown with barley.*

### **78. Suffocate, stifle, choke**

1. Several people were ... by the smoke in the fire.
2. The child ... on a peppermint.
3. The hot air was ...
4. One may ... to death on a fishbone.
5. Put out that fire before we are all ...
6. The desperate woman ... the baby with a pillow.
7. Bella tried to ... her laugh not to annoy Jim.

#### **Notes**

*To be suffocated* - задохнуться. Характерно употребление в пассивной конструкции: *The dog was suffocated by poisonous smoke.* Обычно этот глагол не подразумевает намеренное убийство. Имеет переносное значение (*the suffocating atmosphere* - удушающая атмосфера).

*To stifle* - задохнуться. От *suffocate* отличается тем, что не подразумевает настолько реальной угрозы для жизни. Скорее, это ощущение удушья, затруднённости дыхания (*из-за жары, духоты, резкого запаха и т.п.*): *It's hot and smoky, I feel stifled in here.* В переносном значении - подавить (*смех, слёзы*).

*To choke* - душить. Указывает на невозможность нормально дышать, из-за того что горло сдавлено снаружи или заблокировано изнутри. Этот глагол может означать намеренное убийство: *to choke smb. to death. To choke on smth.* - подавиться чем-л. *To choke with laughter* - давиться смехом (*слезами, рыданиями* и т.п. - переносное значение).

### **79. Tall, high**

1. He was ... and very thin, with narrow shoulders.
2. A faint breeze off the river stirred the ... elephant grass.

3. I threw the shell ... up into the air.
4. He looked round at the ... , narrow-fronted buildings on each side of the road.
5. The fences were three metres ...
6. They made a low mud wall about 10 centimetres ...
7. Charles was about 5 feet 4 inches ...
8. The water rose dangerously ...
9. Its chimneys are 6,000 feet ...
10. With his left hand, he raised a ... glass of lemon tea to his face.
11. She lives in the ... mountains of Japan.
12. From his window, he could see the ... walls of the prison.

### Notes

*Tall* и *high* употребляются для описания вещей, которые имеют большие размеры. Мы употребляем *tall*, когда говорим о людях и *high*, когда имеем в виду неодушевлённые предметы: *a tall man, a high building*. *Tall* употребляется также при описании вещей, если они довольно узки относительно своей высоты, например, деревья и здания. Мы можем также употреблять *tall* с конкретными цифрами, указывая их перед *tall*: *a chimney 600 feet tall*.

Мы употребляем *high*, чтобы описать вещи, которые имеют большее, чем обычно, расстояние между основанием и верхом (*stool, mountain, wall*).

Мы можем также употреблять *high* с конкретными цифрами, указывая их перед *high*: *a fence two metres high*.

*High* может также употребляться как наречие: *The water rose dangerously high*.

### 80. Teacher, lecturer, tutor, professor

1. Good ... never underestimate the ability of children to learn.
2. David is now a ... in mathematics at London University (*BE*).
3. My mother, a primary school ... herself, had already taught me how to read.
4. Ken had made progress with his home ...

5. And everybody seems to have money these days. Except college ...
6. The Head of a Department may appoint a member of his staff as a ... to individual students (*BE*).
7. The research is being carried out by ... Butler and his team.

## Notes

Любой, кто преподаёт, может быть назван *teacher*. Однако, если вы называете кого-либо *teacher*, вы обычно подразумеваете, что он преподаёт в школе, является учителем начальной или средней школы. Вузовские преподаватели - *university teachers* - называются по-разному.

В британском университете (*BE*) преподавателя называют *lecturer* или *tutor*. А *tutor* преподаёт небольшим группам студентов и несёт ответственность за предоставление студентам индивидуальной помощи.

*Private tutor (home tutor) - penetutor* - даёт частные уроки, обычно помогая своим ученикам в темах, которые они находят трудными в школе.

В англоязычных странах термин *professor* (*высший ранг преподавателя колледжа или университета*) синонимичен термину *university teacher* (*преподаватель университета или колледжа*): профессор колледжа, профессор русского языка. Во избежание путаницы при обозначении учёного звания используется термин *Full Professor* (*звание профессора*) в отличие от *professor*, когда это слово обозначает не звание, а род занятий. *Professor* также используется в обращении к человеку и ставится перед его фамилией.

## 81. Thief, robber, burglar

1. I once saw a ... snatch a watch from a stall in Stambul market.
2. Bank clerks were shot in different towns as they tried to resist the ...
3. You came sneaking up like a ... and stole Jimmy's glasses.
- 4 You should see my place, that's really well protected against ...
5. The train ... were given sentences ranging up to 30 years.
6. There was a scullery window open, and the ... might have shot the dog.



## Notes

Любой, кто незаконно присваивает себе что-либо, может быть назван *thief* - вор.

*Robber* - грабитель - использует насилие и угрозы, чтобы захватить деньги или ценности в местах вроде банков, магазинов или поездов.

*Burglar* - взломщик, 'домушник', похищает вещи в частных домах и других зданиях.

## 82. Underground, subway

1. When I was staying in New York, I often took the ....
2. I know what the London ... looks like.
3. I had a lot of luggage, and it was difficult to travel by bus or ...
4. In Paris, they use the ...
5. Londoners call their underground the ...
6. The Moscow ... system is different from the Berlin underground.
7. In Stockholm, I travelled on the ... every day.

## Notes

Любая подземная система обычно называется *underground*, или *underground system*. Когда вы говорите о подземных системах в разных городах, вы употребляете название города перед словом *underground*, например, *the Tokyo underground*.

Неофициальное название Лондонского метро - *the Tube*.

В американском английском подобная система называется *the subway*.

В Париже, Москве метрополитен называется *the metro*.

И в британском, и в американском английском *subway* - также путь для пешеходов под дорогой с интенсивным движением.

## 83. Van, lorry, truck

1. Delivery ... could hardly get through the traffic.
2. The baker's ... got stuck in the patch of mud near the shed last night.

3. I almost hit the timber ... before I even realised it was there (*BE*).
4. Huge ... constantly arrive with thousands of turkeys (*AE*).
5. Convoy after convoy of giant ... thunders along the road (*BE*).
6. He had a fleet of freight hauling ... that made him a fortune (*AE*).

### Notes

*Van* - фургон - транспортное средство, которое используется для перевозки товаров. У него есть крыша и нет окон в отделении, где хранятся товары. Оно такое же по размеру, как автомобиль, или немного больше.

*Lorry* - грузовик, фура - больше, чем *van* и намного больше, чем автомобиль (*BE*). В американском английском (*AE*) подобное транспортное средство называется *truck*.

### 84. Want, wish, desire

1. I ... some more cake.
2. I ... you good luck.
3. Do you really think that life will give you whatever you ...?
4. I don't ... to sleep yet.
5. You were wrong: Mother ... you only happiness.
6. His computer skills leave much to be ...
7. I ... it were summer now.
8. I ... you would stop talking for a minute.
9. You won't be ... today.

### Notes

*To want* - хотеть. Наиболее широко употребляемый глагол, означающий желание, которое вызвано реальной физической или эмоциональной потребностью (*to want to eat, to sleep, to rest, to be alone*).

*To wish* - желать, хотеть. Употребляется, когда речь идёт о чём-то трудновыполнимом, о желании на уровне мечты: *He wished to be home again*. Часто употребляется для различного рода пожеланий: *I wish you success*.

*To desire* - хотеть, желать. Означает более сильное и целенаправленное желание, чем *want*, причём содержанием желания является обычно реально достижимая ситуация. Подчёркивает требовательность и категоричность в выражении желания: *He finally received the position he desired.*

### **85. Worry, bother, trouble, disturb**

1. Don't tell her anything. Why ... her?
2. Don't ... me with your foolish questions.
3. My heart ... me.
4. Manager is busy now. Don't ... him.
5. What's ... you?
6. Don't ... her with your complaints.
7. May I ... you for the bread?
8. She's tired. Don't ... her.
9. There was a 'Don't ... ' sign on the door.
10. Calm down. There's nothing to ... about.
11. Could I ... you for a moment? I need your advice.

#### **Notes**

*To worry* - волновать человека, выводить его из состояния душевного равновесия; волноваться, сосредоточиваться на неприятных мыслях.

*To bother* - беспокоить, надоедать с чем-л. (обычно с пустяками).

*To trouble* - беспокоить, тревожить, причинять неудобства, затруднения (часто связанные с необходимостью определённых действий). Могут беспокоить старые раны, сердце, нерешённые проблемы.

*To disturb* - 1) беспокоить, отвлекать, особенно в тот момент, когда человек занят или, наоборот, отдыхает. 2) Тревожить, расстраивать (новости, чьё-либо поведение).

*Don't worry* - не волнуйтесь.

*Don't bother* - не утруждайтесь.

*Worry* - волновать, *trouble* - тревожить, *disturb* - расстраивать.

## II. Shortened words

### 1. Abbreviations

*Do you know what the following abbreviations stand for?*

#### Set I

1. BBC
2. EU
3. MTV
4. UFO
5. NATO
6. S.O.S.
7. UNO
8. WTO
9. B.A.
10. P.T.O.
- 11 OPEC
12. LAN

#### Set II

13. ASAP
14. r-t-e
15. F2F
16. fan
17. bldg.
18. G-7
19. dee-jay
20. i.e.
21. e.g.
22. lb
23. Sun
24. ad

25. O.K.
26. etc.
27. B.C.
28. AD

## 2. Portmanteau words

***Do you know which two words have been combined to create the following shortened words?***

***Words you need to build portmanteau words from: breakfast, tunnel, smoke, lunch, Channel, fog, Cambridge, binary, Oxford, information, digit, fantastic, entertainment, spiced, fabulous, fiction, ham, detective, elite, icon, social, emotion.***

1. smog
2. brunch
3. Chunnel
4. infotainment
5. Oxbridge
6. bit
7. fantabulous
8. spam
9. detectifiction
10. socialite
11. emoticon

### **Notes**

#### **Set I**

1. British Broadcasting Corporation
2. European Union
3. Musical television
4. Unidentified Flying Object (*неопознанный летающий объект, НЛО*)
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (*НАТО*)

6. Save Our Souls (*Спасите наши души /сигнал бедствия*)
7. United Nations Organisation (*ООН*)
8. World Trade Organisation (*Всемирная торговая организация, ВТО*)
9. Bachelor of Arts (*бакалавр гуманитарных наук*); Bachelor of Science (*бакалавр естественных наук*)
10. Please turn over (*смотрите на обороте*); Patent and Trademark Office
11. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (*организация стран-экспортёров нефти, ОПЕК*)
12. Local Area Network: локальная вычислительная сеть: *a system of linking together computers, usually in the same office or building, so that they can communicate and share resources.*

## Set II

13. as soon as possible - как можно скорее
14. ready-to-eat (*готовый к употреблению в пищу*)
15. face-to-face (*взаимодействие пользователей "лицом к лицу" посредством телекоммуникационных технологий*)
16. fanatic - фанатик, фанат
17. building - здание, корпус, строение
18. Group of Seven - (*Большая семёрка*)
19. disc jockey - (*разг. ди-джей, ведущий музыкальных программ*)
20. that is (*id est*) - то есть, а именно, например
21. for example (*exempli gratia*) - к примеру, например
22. pound - фунт (*стерлингов*)
23. Sunday
24. advertisement - реклама, объявление, анонс, рекламный ролик
25. all correct
26. etc. - и так далее, и тому подобное
27. Before Christ (*до нашей эры*)
28. Anno Domini (*нашей эры*)

## 2. Portmanteau words

*Portmanteau word* - словослияние, телескопизм, контаминация

1. smoke + fog - смог, смесь дыма с туманом
2. breakfast + lunch - бранч, обед, поздний завтрак
3. Channel + tunnel - туннель под Ла-Маншем
4. information + entertainment - развлекательная информация; усвоение знаний через игру; информационная интеллектуальная система для автомобилей
5. Oxford + Cambridge - Оксбридж
6. binary + digit - бит
7. fantastic + fabulous - фантастический, потрясающий, шикарный
8. spiced + ham - спам, тушенка
9. detective + fiction - детективная литература, детективы
10. social + elite - светская львица, тусовщица, светский человек
11. emotion + icon (смайлик, смайл, эмотикон)

The expression *portmanteau word* comes from *portmanteau* [pɔ:t'mæntəʊ], meaning a suit-case consisting of two compartments. Such words are also called *blends*, *fusions* or *telescoped words*.

*Spam* - besides the figurative meaning of unwanted advertising is used as a name of any canned meat product. It is believed to be a phonetic acronym (*portmanteau*) of the name of the firm '(Hormel) Spiced Ham', or of the phrase 'Shoulder of Pork and Ham.'

## III. Thematically Related Words

Thematic groups include words that are associated, because the things they name occur together and are closely connected in reality (e.g. terms of kinship: *father*, *mother*, *cousin*, *mother-in-law*, *stepmother*, etc.; names for parts of the human body: *head*, *neck*, *arm*, *foot*, *thumb*, etc.; colour terms: *blue*, *green*, *yellow*, *scarlet*, *crimson*, *coral*, etc.; military terms: *lieutenant*, *captain*, *major*, *colonel*, *general*, etc.). So, the basis of grouping is not only linguistic, but also extralinguistic.

## 1. A place to live in

### *Choose the right word.*

*Building, cottage, sky-scraper, high-rise, bungalow, townhouse, chateau, chalet, mansion*

1. The highest ... in New York were the two towers of the New York World Trade Centre, which were destroyed on September 11, 2011.
2. In large cities, lots of people live in tall blocks of flats called ...
3. She called it a ..., but it was simply a big house.
4. Originally, a ... was a small country house with a thatched roof.
5. My sister would like to buy a country house in the style of ... , a small house with a terrace and a sloping roof.
6. His uncle's house turned out to be a luxurious ... on the outskirts of the city.
7. ... are very popular nowadays, especially with young families, since they are cheaper than detached two-storey country houses which are called *cottages* in present day Russia.
8. In Thailand, they stayed in a ..., a small one-storey house with a comfortable veranda, where they could watch the sunset.

### **Notes**

1. cottage - дом, коттедж, изначально, небольшой домик в деревне с соломенной крышей
2. high-rise (*building*) -высотный дом
3. mansion - особняк, большой дом
4. bungalow - бунгало, изначально, одноэтажный дом с верандой
5. townhouse - дом с двухуровневой квартирой для проживания одной семьи, имеющий общую стену с соседней квартирой и отдельный вход с улицы
6. skyscrapers - небоскрёбы
7. chateau [ʃæ'təʊ] - шато, дворец, замок
8. chalet [ˈʃæleɪ] - небольшой аккуратный дом с покатой крышей и террасой



## 2. Adjectives formed from country names

*Give adjectives for the corresponding country names.*

*Model:* Russia - Russian

1. the Netherlands (*Holland*) -
2. Denmark -
3. Poland -
4. Sweden -
5. Switzerland -
6. Lebanon -
7. Norway -
8. Bulgaria -
9. Hungary -
10. Rumania -
11. Libya -
12. Germany -
13. France -
14. Chile -
15. Ecuador -
16. Uruguay -

### Notes

The main suffixes forming nationality adjectives are: *-ish* (*British, Swedish, Danish, Polish*), *-ese* (*Japanese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, Lebanese, Chinese*), *-ian /an* (*Austrian, Norwegian, Belgian, Bulgarian, Korean, Hungarian, Indian, Libyan, Canadian, Rumanian, Chilean, Brazilian, Uruguayan, Argentinean, Mexican, Ecuadorean, etc.*). Some adjectives have a peculiar form: *Dutch, Swiss, Scotch (Scottish), Peruvian*. The adjectives not to be confused are *Dutch* - голландский and *Danish* - датский, *Swedish* - шведский and *Swiss* - швейцарский.

### 3. Bank terms

a) *interest*, b) *account*, c) *exchange rate*, d) *PIN number*, e) *cheque*

1. They did not take credit cards, so I had to pay by ...
2. Some banks offer better ... rates than others.
3. He has recently put a large sum of money into his savings bank ...
4. You can't draw your money from the cash dispenser unless you remember your ...
5. Unfortunately, I don't know the ... for the pound at the moment.

#### Notes

1. *cheque* - чек
2. *interest* - процент
3. *account* - счёт ( на счёте - *in an account*)
4. *Pin number* - пин-код, засекреченный номер  
(*PIN* means *personal identification number*; so, in the word combination *PIN number* the word *number* occurs twice).
5. *exchange rate* - обменный курс

### 4. Colour terms used in finance

**Fill in the blanks with one of the four options.**

*greenback; in the red; in the black; blue chip*

1. If you are free from debt, people say that you are in the ...
2. Your bank account is said to be in the ... if it is overdrawn.
3. ... is a top-quality share.
4. A ... is another name for a United States dollar.
5. The ... has slightly fallen against the euro (*col.*).

#### Notes

*red; in the red* - красные числа (*кредитный лимит превышен*)  
*black; in the black* - чёрные числа (*не иметь долгов*)  
*green; greenback (col.)* - доллар (*разг.*)  
*blue; blue chip* - привилегированная акция (*главная, основная*)

## 5. Diseases

*the flu; appendicitis; the measles; rheumatism*

1. You are running a temperature, your body is covered by small red spots and your eyes are sore. You've probably got the ...
2. You have a splitting headache, a sore throat and your nose is running. You've probably caught the ...
3. You're suffering repeated attacks of a severe pain in the lower right part of your abdomen. You may have ...
4. In wet and cold weather, the joints of elderly people often start aching. They could have ...

### Notes

*appendicitis* - аппендицит

*the measles* - корь

*the flu* - грипп (сокр. от *influenza*)

*rheumatism* -- ревматизм

## 6. Nationalities

***Give nationality names to the corresponding country names.***

*Model:* Turkey - a Turk

1. Spain -	11. Portugal -
2. Canada -	12. Finland -
3. Egypt -	13. Iraq -
4. China -	14. Iran -
5. India -	15. Vietnam -
6. Israel -	16. Greece -
7. Pakistan -	17. Austria -
8. France	18. New Zealand -
9. Italy	19. the USA
10. Ireland	20. Scotland

### Notes

Names of nationalities are mostly formed like corresponding adjectives (*Russian, Canadian, Egyptian, Chinese, Portuguese, Vietnamese, American,*

*Italian*). In some cases the words end in *-i* (*Iraqi, Israeli, Pakistani*), or have peculiar forms, such as *a Spaniard, a Fin, a Greek, a New Zealander*. Two variants are possible: to be *Spanish* and to be a *Spaniard*, to be *Finnish* and to be a *Fin*. With *France, Ireland, etc.* it is possible to say *to be French* and *to be a Frenchman (Frenchwoman)*; *to be Irish* and *to be an Irishman (Irishwoman)*; *to be Scottish* and *to be a Scotsman (Scotswoman)*.

**Check your results and memorize the words.**

1. <i>a Spaniard</i> - испанец	11. <i>a Portuguese</i> - португалец
2. <i>a Canadian</i> - канадец	12. <i>a Fin</i> - финн
3. <i>an Egyptian</i> - египтянин	13. <i>an Iraqi</i> - иракец, житель Ирака
4. <i>a Chinese</i> - китаец	14. <i>an Iranian</i> - иранец
5. <i>an Indian</i> - индиец	15. <i>a Vietnamese</i> - вьетнамец
6. <i>an Israeli</i> - израильтянин	16. <i>a Greek</i> - грек
7. <i>a Pakistani</i> - пакистанец	17. <i>an Austrian</i> - австриец
8. <i>a Frenchman</i> - француз	18. <i>a New Zealander</i> - новозеландец
9. <i>an Italian</i> - итальянец	19. <i>an American</i> - американец
10. <i>an Irishman</i> - ирландец	20. <i>a Scotsman</i> - шотландец

## 7. Time

**Fill in the blanks with the following:**

*age, century, millennium, fortnight, decade (decades)*

1. He said he would arrive in a ...
2. The settlers needed ... to get adapted to the new reality.
3. We live in the ... of advanced information technology.
4. Industry is the basis for growth in the new ...
5. They hunted snakes once every ...
6. It was predicted that the world would enter the new ... in illness.
7. A film like this comes out once in a ...
8. Such things are possible in the ... of the computer.

## Notes

***Check your results and memorize the words.***

1. *a decade* - десятилетие

2. *a century* - столетие

3. *a fortnight* - две недели

4. *a millennium* - тысячелетие

*at the turn of the millenium* - примерно в конце тысячелетия

## 8. Occupations and tools/instruments

***Match the occupations with the instruments or tools and translate them into Russian.***

	<i>Trade/profession</i>	<i>Tool/instrument</i>
1.	doctor	a) drilling machine
2.	carpenter	b) drawing board
3.	architect	c) baton
4.	artist	d) camera
5.	conductor	e) easel
6.	programmer	f) sewing machine
7.	tailor	g) laying trowel
8.	surgeon	h) stethoscope
9.	brick-lawyer	i) pneumatic drill
10.	road worker	j) wood plane
11.	cinematographer	k) PC
12.	dentist	l) scalpel

## Notes

Names of instruments and tools in Russian: *бормашина, дирижёрская палочка, камера, компьютер, мастерок каменщика, мольберт, отбойный*

молоток, скальпель, стетоскоп, рубанок, чертёжная доска, швейная машина.

**Check your results and memorize the words.**

	<i>Trade/profession</i>	<i>Tool/instrument</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	doctor	stethoscope	стетоскоп
2.	carpenter	wood plane	рубанок
3.	architect	drawing board	чертёжная доска
4.	artist	easel	мольберт
5.	conductor	baton	дирижёрская палочка
6.	programmer	PC	ПК, компьютер
7.	tailor	sewing machine	швейная машина
8.	surgeon	scalpel	скальпель
9.	brick-layer	laying trowel	мастерок каменщика
10.	road worker	pneumatic drill	отбойный молоток
11.	cinematographer	camera	камера
12.	dentist	drilling machine	бормашина

### **9. Traits of character with *self***

*self-conscious (self-consciousness); self-contained; self-confident (self-confidence)*

1. The young man was a newcomer, but he seemed very ...
2. As a child, she was extremely ..., but over time she learned to be more self-assured.
3. He was ... and did not mix a lot with his peers and neighbours.
4. Characteristic teenage ... should not be severely criticised.
5. He was teaching his daughter to trust herself and be more ...
6. He doesn't have the ... to run for public office.
7. Her latest victory in elections restored her ...
8. Some of my neighbours are good mixers, others are ...
9. My son can't help feeling ... in competitive situations.

## Notes

*self-conscious* - застенчивый

*self-confident* - уверенный в себе

*self-contained* - самостоятельный, самодостаточный, независимый

## IV. Words formed from proper names

There are words in the English language that have come from the names of gods, kings, famous people, scientists, scholars and characters in books and plays. But there are also words that have come from the names of little-known people who for various reasons made others talk about them. Knowing about such people can deepen our understanding of the words themselves and add vividness to our speech. Such words are interesting from the point of view of their history, and also because many of them are used in the Russian language, too.

*Choose the right variant.*

### 1. Boycott

The origin of the word *boycott* is connected with the name of

- a) the man who organised the first boycott
- b) the place where the first boycott occurred
- c) the first victim of this practice

### 2. Derrick

Derrick, or a crane moving cargo on a ship, was called so after a man who was

- a) a talented engineer
- b) an executioner
- c) a ship-builder

### 3. Guillotine

This terrible instrument of execution was called after

- a) an executioner known for his skill

- b) a person who invented it
- c) a French doctor

#### **4. Hooligan**

The word *hooligan* came to us from

- a) Patric Hooligan who was notorious for rowdy behaviour
- b) a man who lived in Ireland and was known for rows and brawls in the neighbourhood
- c) a man who lived in London and had a reputation of a dangerous criminal

#### **5. Louis Brailee**

Louis Brailee, the inventor of the system of printing for the blind, was

- a) an optician
- b) a doctor who treated blind people
- c) a blind man

#### **6. Mackintosh**

The raincoat *mackintosh* is called after

- a) a tailor who offered a peculiar style of coat
- b) the man who invented and produced waterproof cloth
- c) a Scottish salesman who sold popular raincoats

#### **7. Nicotin**

The word *nicotin* is

- a) a Latin borrowing
- b) a word of unknown origin
- c) the poisonous drug in tobacco named after a French diplomat

#### **8. Raglan**

Raglan is an overcoat called so after



- a) a man who first produced it
- b) a man who it was first worn by
- c) the place it was manufactured in

### **9. Sandwich**

The sandwich was invented by

- a) a cook from Sandwich, a municipal borough in England
- b) the Earl of Sandwich
- c) a foreigner who brought the word to England from another country

### **10. Saxophone**

Saxophone was invented by

- a) a professional manufacturer of musical instruments
- b) an inventor and musician
- c) a person who had nothing to do with music, but sold saxophones in Paris in the 19th century

### **11. Tam O'Shanter**

Tam O'Shanter is a

- a) cap
- b) scarf
- c) traditional Scottish jacket

### **12. Wellingtons, or Wellies**

Wellingtons are

- a) a peculiar style of trousers worn by men
- b) men's shoes, first manufactured in Wellington
- c) high boots named in honour of the man who wore them

## Notes

### 1. Boycott

Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott was a prosperous land agent for the estates of the Earl of Erne in County Mayo, Ireland. The scandal broke out in autumn, 1880, when he raised the rents and the tenants turned on him. They treated him as an outcast, no one wanted to have anything to do with him. Local shops didn't sell anything to him, his mail was blocked at the post office, and all food supplies to his house were stopped. Saving his life, he had to flee to England. The event became front-page news in all English newspapers, and the word *boycott* immediately entered the English language, becoming part of the vocabulary.

### 2. Derrick

An Englishman, Derrick by name, lived in the 17th century. He was known as the best hangman at Tyburn Prison, since he could easily and quickly execute a victim on a gallows. His name was first applied to gallows, and later to the modern hoisting apparatus because of its likeness to gallows.

### 3. Guillotine

Joseph Guillotine [gɪlə'ti:n], a French doctor, was neither the inventor of guillotine, nor its first victim. He supported capital punishment and suggested the use of the machine instead of hanging as a more humane instrument of execution (*a sharp blade raised up on a frame guaranteed instant death while dropping onto the person's neck*). Ironically, the horrible device began to be associated with his name. At present, the word *guillotine* is used to denote a device for cutting and trimming papers.

### 4. Hooligan

Patric Hooligan ['hu:lɪgən] and his family lived in the southern part of London and were known for rows and brawls in the neighbourhood. They were boozing, making noise and having terrible rows that kept the whole block awake

through the night. There was a popular song about their behaviour, which was performed in all music halls at that time. That was how people came to know their name and how the words *hooligan* and *hooliganism* appeared in the English language.

## **5. Louis Braille**

Louis Brailee went blind when he was a little boy. He learned his alphabet at a school for the blind by feeling twigs that were fashioned in the shape of the letters. The boy was hungry for knowledge and impatient with this awkward technique. When he was older, he learned of a French Army captain who devised a system of raised dots and dashes by which his orders could be read by the fingers in the dark. It occurred to Louis that the technique was good for the blind. So Louis Brailee developed a system of printing for the blind in which letters are printed as groups of raised dots that they can feel with their fingers.

## **6. Mackintosh**

The raincoat is called after the Scotsman, Charles McIntosh, who invented and manufactured waterproof cloth. First the cloth was called mackintosh ['mækɪntɔʃ], then the raincoats which were made from it and which immediately became popular. The short for mackintosh is *mac*.

## **7. Nicotin**

*Jean Nicot (Жан Никот)* was an excellent linguist and a skilled diplomat. He wrote a number of brilliant articles and published a dictionary of the French language. But he would have been amazed if he had known that later his name entered dictionaries of the world. It happened due to another successful activity of this man. While serving as an ambassador to Lisbon, he got interested in a strange plant that was brought to Portugal from America. Nicot bought some seeds of this plant and took them to France. Thus, tobacco was introduced to Europe where it

quickly spread. The poisonous drug in tobacco was called *nicotin* after Jean Nicot. Serves him right after all!

## **8. Raglan**

Raglan ['ræglən] is an overcoat which has no shoulder seams, the sleeves extending up to the neck. This type of overcoat was first worn by Lord Raglan, the British commander in the Crimean war, who gave it his name.

## **9. Sandwich**

John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, lived in the 18th century and was a man of very bad reputation. He indulged in gambling to such an extent that he could hardly have breaks for eating. Once he played cards for 24 hours running. It was just then that he ordered slices of bread, put a layer of roast beef between them and ate it without stopping the game. It was the first sandwich and the only good thing John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, did in his life - he contributed the *sandwich* to the world.

## **10. Saxophone**

This musical instrument was invented by Antoine Joseph Sax, a Belgian inventor and musician, who played the flute and clarinet and discovered the method of improving the quality of the sound of musical instruments. He invented a whole family of sax instruments (*the saxotromba, saxhorn and saxtuba*), but the best of them all is saxophone which was patented in 1846. The inventor set up a shop in Paris in the early 19th century.

## **11. Tam O'Shanter**

Tam O'Shanter is a traditional Scottish woolen or cloth cap with a tight headband and wide flat circular crown, sometimes with a bobble in its centre. The cap is also known as *tammy*, or *tam* for short. Robert Burns in one of his poems told a story of Tam O'Shanter and his night ride across the river Doon to escape a

ghostly demon, Cutly Sark. It is from this hero of *Tom O'Shanter's Ride* that we get the name of the traditional Scottish headwear. *Tammy* is worn at a party, at resorts, in the country, while walking, bicycling or shopping. It adds Scottish flavour.

## 12. Wellingtons, or Wellies

Wellingtons are rubber boots named in honour of Duke of Wellington, general and statesman, who wore high leather boots (*coming up to knees*) on the battlefield. Rubber boots might have been more suitable, but they were yet unknown in those days.

## V. Miscellany

*Choose the right word.*

### Set I

#### 1. Bank

*a) data bank, b) can bank, c) bottle bank, d) savings bank, e) organ bank, f) credit bank*

1. On his way to the office, he deposited some empty tins in a ... bank.
2. Human hearts, kidneys and other parts of the body are kept at (*a/an*)... bank to be used in transplants.
3. We need a ... bank to take used jars and wine bottles to.
4. When I was young, I needed no ... to keep my money at.
5. If you want to buy an expensive thing on credit, you could use the services of a good ...
6. The ... bank was not enough to solve the problem.

#### Notes

1. *can bank* - контейнер для сбора металлолома (для ёмкостей из алюминия)
2. *bottle bank* - контейнер для сбора стекла
3. *organ bank* - банк органов
4. *savings bank* - сбербанк

## 2. Jet

*jet lag; supersonic jet(s); jet set; jet printer; laser jet printers; ink jet printers*

1. A ... is the invention of the century.
2. The ... are the people who can afford to do a lot of flying.
3. ... is an uncomfortable condition people experience after a long intercontinental flight connected with changing different time zones.
4. Jennifer felt uncomfortable after the flight. She thought it was the result of ...
5. A ... will have me there in three hours.
6. Dick prided himself on being one of the ...
7. In the aviation industry, the 1990s were marked by a demand for ... business ...
8. A colour ... was bought for our office last year.
9. ... are less expensive to maintain than ink jet printers.

### Notes

*jet set* - сливки общества, элита (*часто летающая на самолётах*)

*supersonic jet* - реактивный самолёт

*jet lag* - дискомфорт, связанный со сменой часовых поясов

*laser jet printers* - лазерные принтеры

*ink jet printers* - струйные принтеры

## 3. Junk

*junk food; junk mail; junk shop; junk room*

1. It seems, we seldom get any personal letters these days - all that comes through the letter-box is ...
2. Nowadays, parents are worried about their children eating ... all the time.
3. You can buy a thing cheap in a ... and sell it at auction at a very high price.
4. To some people, ... is a way of stress release.
5. My visitors probably think they are in a ...
6. What kind of ... do you get?
7. Leisure time to her is just pillows, ... and a few fashion magazines.
8. My friend believes that antique dealers shouldn't avoid ...

9. She took the letter for ... and threw it out.

10. The building is provided with underground car parks and ... assigned to each house.

### Notes

1. *junk mail* - почта массовой рассылки (в основном реклама)

2. *junk food* - низкокачественная еда (например, гамбургер)

3. *junk shop* - лавка старьевщика

4. *junk room* - подсобное помещение

### 4. Sale

*jumble sale; car-boot sale*

1. We are collecting for the miners' ...

2. It looks like a ... where everyone forgot the cars.

3. Her mother is an antique dealer, and she bought this jug from the local ...

4. Why not collect for a little ... for our hospital?

5. ... are arranged for charity purposes.

6. Stolen things are often sold at ...

### Notes

The British do not like to throw away used possessions. Instead, they will try and sell them at various kinds of sales. A sale where different things are sold for charity is a *jumble sale* (*jumble* - беспорядок, неразбериха).

A sale which takes place in the back of cars is called a *car boot sale*, or a *car-boot* (*car boot* - багажник автомобиля). Car boot sales, or boot fairs, are a way of encouraging people to recycle useful but unwanted domestic items that otherwise might have been thrown away. Usually the items are unpacked on folding trestle tables, a blanket, or on the ground. Most of the goods on sale are used personal possessions, such as household and garden tools.

## Set II

*Choose the right variant.*

### 1. Boadicea

The monument opposite Big Ben was set up in honour of *Boadicea*, who was

- a) the legendary wife of a famous Roman governor in Britain
- b) the beautiful daughter of the King of the tribe of Iceni
- c) Queen of one of the Celtic tribes

### 2. Celtic

*Celtic* ['seltɪk] *is/are*

- a) a Scottish football team who wear Irish colours
- b) a national dress
- c) a dish

### 3. Celtic fringe

The *Celtic fringe* ['keltɪk]

- a) is a popular haircut in Northern Ireland
- b) a popular music group
- c) the outskirts of the United Kingdom

### 4. Dutch courage

Dutch courage is

- a) lack of courage, cowardice
- b) rudeness, insolence
- c) the courage that one gets from drinking alcohol

### 5. English disease

An English disease is

- a) a cold in the head
- b) depression



c) the flu

## **6. Fairytale characters**

The British counterpart of *Красная шапочка* is

- a) Little Red Cap
- b) Red Bonnet
- c) Little Red Riding Hood

## **7. French windows**

French windows are

- a) a type of doors
- b) windows made of coloured glass
- c) round windows

## **8. Greek gift**

A Greek gift is

- a) valuable
- b) unnecessary
- c) dangerous

## **9. Irish bull**

An Irish bull is

- a) a specific breed of animals
- b) a running competition
- c) an absurdity

## **10. Irish coffee**

Irish coffee is

- a) coffee without milk
- b) coffee made from potatoes

c) coffee made with whiskey

### **11. Irish setter**

An Irish setter is

a) a bricklayer

b) a dog

c) a printer

### **12. Russian tea**

Russian tea is

a) tea with milk and sugar

b) strong tea with cognac

c) tea with lemon served in glasses

### **13. Scotch egg**

Scotch egg is

a) a tiny egg

b) an egg wrapped in sausage

c) an egg with sauce

### **14. Scotch mist**

Scotch mist is

a) a plant which grows all over Scotland

b) a type of rain

c) a popular drink

### **15. Swiss roll**

A Swiss roll is

a) a tricycle

b) a game

c) a kind of cake with jam or cream inside

## 16. The Welsh

The Welsh are known for

- a) their honesty
- b) their singing voices
- c) their curly hair

## 17. Welsh uncle

A Welsh uncle is a/an

- a) poor uncle
- b) distant relative
- c) unexpected and unwanted guest

## Notes

### 1. Boadicea

Boadicea [bouədə'si:ə], or Boudicca ['bu:dɪkə], Queen of the Celtic tribe of Icenī [aɪ 'senɪ], was the leader of the revolt against the Romans in AD 61. Before her husband had died, he had named the Roman Emperor Nero as his heir, hoping that this would put his family and kingdom under the Emperor's protection. But the result was the opposite. His kingdom was plundered by centurions, his widow was flogged and his relatives were turned into slaves. Boadicea's tribe rose to rebellion. It was joined by other Britons, but the Romans were stronger. The uprising was crushed, Boadicea took poison to avoid capture. The monument to Boadicea on the Thames opposite Big Ben reminds people of her harsh cry 'Liberty or death', which has echoed down the ages.

### 2. Celtic

*Celtic*, pronounced as ['seltɪk], is a football team from Glasgo, whose traditional rival is *Glasgow Rangers*. While *Rangers* is a team of the protestant majority, the team *Celtic* was founded by a Catholic priest. Since the majority of

Scottish catholics are of Irish origin, they maintain contacts with their motherland. That is why the colour of Celtic players' uniforms is green, the colour of the Irish national flag.

### **3. Celtic fringe**

Despite the fact that *fringe* is translated as *чёлка*, its figurative meaning is that of *edge, outskirts, forest clearing, field*. In the given case, the fringe is the edge of the United Kingdom whose population are Celtic settlers from Scotland, Wales and Cornwall. The word *Celtic* is pronounced as ['keltɪk].

### **4. Dutch courage**

*Dutch courage* is the courage caused by alcohol. Example: *It was Dutch courage that made the football fan attack the policeman.*

### **5. English disease**

The synonymous expressions are *to be in a low mood, to suffer from hypochondria (a condition in which a person is excessively and unduly worried about having a serious illness)*.

### **6. Fairytale characters**

Little Red Riding Hood

### **7. French windows**

The words *French windows* denote a pair of glass doors reaching the floor.

### **8. Greek gift**

The implied meaning of the idiom is *Don't trust your enemies, don't take any gifts from them! (an allusion to the myth about the Trojan horse)*.

## **9. Irish bull**

An *Irish bull* is a ludicrous, incongruent or logically absurd statement, generally unrecognised as such by the author, e.g. *It was hereditary in his family to have no children.*

## **10. Irish coffee**

*Irish coffee* is sweet coffee with a liberal doze of whisky and whipped cream above, which is recommended as a night drink.

The word *вucku* in the English language has two variants of spelling: *whisky* and *whiskey*. The former is the drink made in Scotland; the latter - the drink made in Ireland or the USA.

## **11. Irish setter**

*An Irish setter* is the name of a hound dog with velvety reddish-brown hair, or coat.

## **12. Russian tea**

*Russian tea* is known as tea with lemon (*and sugar*) served in glasses.

## **13. Scotch egg**

*Scotch egg* is a dish of British cuisine. It is fried mincemeat (*or sausage*) with boiled eggs wrapped in it. The dish is not exclusively Scottish.

## **14. Scotch mist**

Scotch mist is a type of rain: Scottish weather, snow with drizzle, which is typical of the Highlands.

## **15. Swiss roll**

*A Swiss roll* is a sponge cake roll with jam or custard.

## 16. The Welsh

Wales is famous for its male voice choirs ['kwaiəz], since many of the Welsh have got good singing voices. It is believed (*jokingly said*) that nearly all inhabitants of Wales are singers and teachers.

## 17. Welsh uncle

A *Welsh uncle* is a person who you are related to, but not closely.

### Set III

*Choose the right variant.*

#### 1. Auntie

The Broadcasting Corporation which is sometimes called *Auntie* is

- a) the BBC
- b) the NBC
- c) the CNN

#### 2. Cajun music

- a) is a variety of grunge rock
- b) uses the piano mainly
- c) is a mixture of country, folk music and blues

#### 3. Cockney

Cockney is

- a) a London dialect that uses rhyming slang
- b) the name of a famous football team
- c) a district of the capital

#### 4. Couch potato

A couch potato is a

- a) type of potato that can be grown in a hothouse

- b) TV addict
- c) specific type of potato cultivated according to a new technology

### **5. Essential expressions**

If a person sneezes, the response is

- a) Ouch!
- b) Whoops!
- c) Bless you!

### **6. Gridlock**

Gridlock is

- a) a traffic jam affecting a whole network of intersecting streets
- b) a period when all cafes and restaurants are closed
- c) another term for *isolation period*

### **7. Jambalaya**

Jambalaya is a

- a) rice dish
- b) cake
- c) drink

### **8. Monday? Friday? Sunday?**

The day on which Jesus Christ was crucified is called

- a) Black Monday
- b) Good Friday
- c) Holy Sunday

### **9. Mouse potato**

What kind of potato is it?

A mouse potato is a/an

- a) insignificant person
- b) computer addict
- c) person eating the same food all the time

### **10. Not quite right in the head**

*a) can, b) screw, c) marbles*

- 1. He behaves as if he's lost his ...
- 2. It seems to me July's got a ... loose.
- 3. Bill's definitely one ... short of a six-pack.

### **11. Numbers and Scores**

***Write out the following numbers and scores:***

- 1. 25 - 0 (*tennis*)
- 2. 09286 (*dialing code*)
- 3. 2, 000, 000, 000
- 4. 16.7

### **12. Pancake Day**

In Britain, people make pancakes on

- a) Easter Friday
- b) Shrove Tuesday
- c) the first Tuesday of Lent

### **13. Public School**

A public school in England is a

- a) state school
- b) private school
- c) school for the poor



#### **14. Redbrick university**

- a) In Britain, a redbrick university is a university of communist orientation
- b) a university built in the sixties of the 20th century
- c) a university built between 1850 and 1960

#### **15. Sandwich course**

*A sandwich course* is taken by

- a) cooks
- b) all those who stay at home
- c) students

#### **16. Sandwich man**

*A sandwich man* is a person who

- a) is used for advertising purposes
- b) works at a cafe and makes sandwiches
- c) sells sandwiches

#### **17. Titles**

*If you had met the actor Laurence Olivier, how would you have addressed him?*

1. Good morning, Sir ...
2. Would you come this way, please, Lord ...?

#### **18. Union Jack**

Union Jack is the

- a) flag of the United States
- b) flag of the United Kingdom
- c) Canadian flag

## Notes

### 1. Auntie

a) the BBC (*Британская теле- и радиовещательная корпорация*), which is also called *Auntie* - *тётушка*, or *The Beeb*, both being nicknames of the famous institution.

### 2. Cajun music

c) *Cajun* ['keɪdʒən] is shortened from *Acadian*. *Acadia* was a French colony in North America. In the XVIII century, many of its residents (*Acadians*) were deported to Louisiana [lʊɪzɪ'æənə], where they were called *Cajun*. Cajun music has become very popular in Europe. It is rhythmical and melodious, telling about the joy and grief of life simultaneously. The typical musical instruments used are the accordion, the violin and the guitar. The songs are performed in a French dialect.

### 3. Cockney

*Cockney* is a London dialect, mostly typical of the East End of London. It is a peculiar slang language spoken mainly by working-class and lower middle-class Londoners. Its characteristic feature is the use of rhyming slang: *wife - trouble and strife*; *legs - bacon and eggs*; *head - loaf of bread*; *money - bees and honey*; *eyes - mince pies*; *dollar - Oxford scholar*; *bottle - Aristotle*; *later - alligator* (e.g. *See you later, alligator*), etc.

### 4. Couch potato

A TV addict, a person lying on the sofa or sitting still like a bag of potatoes in front of the TV-set. The expression appeared in the USA.

### 5. Essential expressions

c) *Bless you!* - Будь здоров! (*букв. Будь благословен!*). It was believed in the past that after leaving the body the soul might be seized by demon. In order to prevent it, the potential victim was blessed with the words *Bless you!*

*Ouch* [aʊtʃ] - Ой!

*Whoops!* [hu:ps] - Опля!

## 6. Gridlock

a) The word originated in the USA. It has existed since 1983 and means *transport paralysis*. *Grid* - решётка (*the grid system of the streets in American cities with the streets running from north to south and from east to west*). When transport stops in all directions at the intersections, it is called *gridlock*.

## 7. Jambalaya

The word *jambalaya* (*a Cajun dish*) is rice with ham, chicken, shrimps, and other ingredients. It comes out of Provence [prɒ'vɑ:ns] and in its figurative meaning is used to denote a mixture of things.

## 8. Monday? Friday? Sunday?

*Good Friday* - Страстная пятница. There is also another name - *Easter Friday* - Пасхальная пятница.

## 9. Mouse potato

A *mouse potato* is a slang term for a person who spends a lot of time in front of a computer, especially one who uses it online. The expression originated from *couch potato*, meaning a passive person for hours lying on the sofa (*couch*) and watching TV.

## 10. Not quite right in the head

1. *marbles*. Somebody's lost his/her marbles - Кто-то потерял свои камешки.

2. *screw*. Somebody's got a screw loose - Букв.: У кого-то гайка не завинчена (не все дома).

3. *can*. Somebody's one can short of a six-pack - Букв.: Кому-то не хватает одной порции пива для шестикратного рывка (*пьяному море по колено*).

*Can* - банка, жестянка.

## 11. Numbers and Scores

1. twenty-five - love

2. [əʊ, Am. 'ziərəʊ] nine two eight six

3. two billion, two thousand million

4. sixteen point seven

The number 0 is read differently:

in counting: nought, zero

in sport: nil, *AE* zero

in tennis: love

in telephone numbers: o (*oh*), *AE* zero

In telephone numbers every number is read separately. In decimal points, an integer number is separated from the fraction by a point. In cardinal numerals, every three digits (*right to left*) are separated by a comma.

## 12. Pancake Day

Shrove Tuesday is the last day on which the British can enjoy themselves before Lent (*Великий пост*). When they get bored with just making pancakes and eating them, they have races in which participants run as fast as they can, throwing their pancakes into the air and trying to catch them again in the frying pan.

## 13. Public school

*A public school* is a privileged private school. In Great Britain, they are expensive private boarding schools. The name appeared when monastery schools became accessible to society. In the USA, on the contrary, *public schools* are really supported by the federal or municipal government.

#### **14. Redbrick university**

Universities built from the 1850s to the 1960s, unlike ancient universities, such as Oxford or Cambridge, were built from red brick. They are situated mainly in industrial cities (e.g. *Manchester* or *Liverpool*) and are particularly appealing to international students who may be attracted to the international reputations of these universities. Academically, they rank second to Oxford and Cambridge.

#### **15. Sandwich course**

A sandwich course is a course in which theoretical and practical training are combined on the principle of *sandwich*, practice being done between two years of theory.

#### **16. Sandwich man**

The aim of an advertising man is to walk about the street with an advertising poster on, the man himself being like the contents of a sandwich between the two sides of the poster.

#### **17. Titles**

After the word *Sir* there always goes the Christian name - *Sir Laurence*, while after the word *Lord* the family name is always used - *Lord Olivier*.

#### **18. Union Jack**

*Union Jack*, or *Union Flag*, refers to the unification of England and Scotland in 1707. *Jack* is the flag raised on British ships. The Flag of the USA is called *Stars and Stripes*, or *Star-Spangled Banner* (50 stars, 7 red and 6 white stripes symbolizing the initial 13 states). The Canadian flag shows a *maple leaf*.

## VI. Words that have changed their meanings

*Words strain,  
Crack and sometimes break, under the burden,  
Under the tension, slip, slide, perish,  
Decay with imprecision, will not stay in place,  
Will not stay still.*

*(T.S. Eliot)*

The meaning of the word does not always remain the same throughout the history of its development. It may become broader (*generalization, or broadening*), narrower (*specialization, or narrowing*), 'better' (*amelioration, or elevation*), or 'worse' (*degradation, or pejoration*).

The words may seem different in their present-day meanings, e.g. *Minister* (*a high ranking official of the state*) and *Systems administrator* (*a person in charge of the company or organization computer network*). Yet, they go back to the same root - *to serve, to minister* (*a person serving the nation and a person servicing the computers*).

Like individuals, nations, cities or states, words interact, fight, win or lose, or coexist, each on its own territory, forming an intricate system called *vocabulary*.

So, change of meaning is a natural, though complicated process, and the above mentioned division into four groups (*generalization, specialization, amelioration, degradation*) does not reveal the true extent of its complexity. Nevertheless, it shows how far the original and present day meanings of the words might have drifted apart.

***Group the following words accordingly:***

a) *generalization* b) *specialization* c) *amelioration* d) *degradation*)

### **1. Arrive**

to come to shore, to land > to come

## 2. Bird

a *young* bird (*a chicken, an eaglet, a nestling*) > *any* bird

## 3. Deer

*any* animal > a member of the *deer* family

## 4. Demon

an angel > an evil spirit

## 5. Disease

*any* inconvenience > an illness

## 6. Earl

a *brave* man, a warrior, a leader > a British *nobleman* of high rank

## 7. Engine

*any* mechanical contrivance > a mechanical source of power

## 8. Fond

foolish, silly > loving, affectionate

## 9. Fowl

*any* bird > a domestic hen or cock

## 10. Girl

a young person of *any* sex > a *female* child

## 11. Hussy

a housewife > a flirt, an ill-behaved woman

**12. Knave**

a boy > a swindler

**13. Knight**

a boy, youth > a noble, courageous man

**14. Lord**

master of the house > a man of noble rank

**15. Marshal**

a manservant attending horses > the highest military rank

**16. Nice**

foolish > good

**17. Notorious**

famous > famous for something *bad*

**18. Pen**

goose pen > steel pen > *any* instrument used for writing

**19. Pretty**

tricky, sly, wily > pleasing to look, charming and attractive

**20. Ready**

prepared for a ride > prepared for *anything*



## **21. Robot**

imaginary mechanical men from a play (*by Karel Capek*) designed to perform manual labour > a complex machine that looks somewhat human > *any* automatic apparatus or device with almost human intelligence

## **22. Room**

space > part of a building with walls, a ceiling and a floor

## **23. Sell**

to give > to deliver for money

## **24. Senile**

pertaining to old age > suffering from mental decline in old age

## **25. Shrewd**

malicious, wicked; cunning, deceitful > sharp-witted; having practical common sense

## **26. Silly**

happy > stupid

## **27. Stool**

a chair > a chair *without a back*

## **28. Tell**

to count > to express anything in words

## **29. Villain**

a farm servant > scoundrel, a base, vile person

### 30. Voyage

a journey > a journey *by sea* or by air

### 31. Woman

a wife > a fully grown human female

### 32. Worm

*any* crawling creature, including snakes > a peculiar kind of crawling animals

### Notes

***See if you have guessed right.***

1. a (generalization)
2. a (generalization)
3. b (specialization)
4. d (degradation)
5. b (specialization)
6. c (amelioration). Nobility was initially formed from the best of warriors.
7. b (specialization)
8. c (amelioration). Love sometimes makes a person look foolish.
9. b (specialization)
10. b (specialization)
11. d (degradation)
12. d (degradation). There were two synonymous words: *boy* and *knave*. As a result of collision, *knave* acquired a negative connotation.
13. c (amelioration)
14. c (amelioration)
15. c (amelioration)
16. c (amelioration)
17. d (degradation)
18. a (generalization)

19. c (amelioration). The meaning changed gradually: *foolish* > *foolishly precise* > *pedantically precise* > *precise in a good way* > *good*.
20. a (generalization)
21. a (generalization)
22. b (specialization)
23. b (specialization)
24. b (specialization)
25. c (amelioration)
26. d (degradation). Happiness can make a person be less controlled and make silly mistakes.
27. b (specialization)
28. a (generalization)
29. d (degradation). A villager might be ignorant, ill-bred, which could be associated with other negative characteristics, such as dishonesty, meanness, etc.
30. b (specialization)
31. a (generalization)
32. b (specialization)

## VII. Idioms

*Idioms*, or *phraseological units*, possess stylistic peculiarities that bring about elements of joke and play, making our speech more vivid and expressive. They can be exclamations: *Bottoms up!* - (*нейме*) *до дна*, sentences, such as proverbs: *It's an ill wind that blows nobody good* - *Нет худа без добра* - or word-combinations: *a storm of applause* (*взрыв аплодисментов*). Their meanings are not always easy to guess, and they sometimes present a difficulty to those who study English as a foreign language. It is explained by the fact that it is often impossible to translate idioms word for word. Take, for instance, the Russian idioms *Собаку съел* or *Плакали наши денежки*. They have a figurative meaning, and if you translate them word for word, they will not make sense to an English speaking person. You need to know their equivalents in the English language. Idioms should be learnt and memorized the way we deal with separate words.

***Choose the right variant.***

**1. Bob's your uncle!**

The exclamation is made when

- a) the deal is made
- b) you show extreme surprise
- c) you stress that you don't want to have anything to do with a person

**2. What a scream!**

The exclamation refers to

- a) laughter
- b) fear
- c) anger

**3. To get the sack**

This expression is used when

- a) a person comes into a fortune
- b) is fired
- c) is laughed at

**4. A bundle of joy**

*A bundle of joy* is a

- a) parcel with a birthday present
- b) baby
- c) packet of sunflower seeds

**5. Tom, Dick and who?**

I'm not going to receive any

- a) Tom, Dick and Peter
- b) Tom, Dick and Jones
- c) Tom, Dick and Harry

## **6. A piece of cake**

When you say it's a piece of cake, you mean it's

- a) very easy
- b) a bit unexpected
- c) known to all

## **7. To spill the beans**

If you are said to spill the beans, you

- a) have let out a secret
- b) have been speaking too fast
- c) have said something trivial

## **8. To be cheesed off**

If you say you are cheesed off, you

- a) express consent
- b) show disagreement
- c) mean that you are fed up

## **9. To feel like a lemon**

If you feel like a lemon, you feel

- a) very stupid
- b) bored
- c) out of place

## **10. To play gooseberry**

Playing gooseberry means that you

- a) pretend to enjoy something you don't like
- b) agree to play a trick on your friend
- c) are the third person present with a couple who are in love and would really prefer to be alone

### **11. To get/have two bites at the cherry**

If someone says you don't get two bites at the cherry in some affair or business, they mean you

- a) don't get a second chance
- b) don't need a partner
- c) should think twice before doing something

### **12. You can't teach an old dog new tricks**

The moral of the proverb is

- a) It is useless to teach old people anything
- b) Man is a slave of his habits.
- c) It is impossible to train old dogs

### **13. To be the apple of someone's eye**

If someone is the apple of your eye, he or she is

- a) a person you have to take great care of
- b) a person who foresees everything in your life
- c) your favourite

### **14. To split one's sides**

*To split one's sides* refers to

- a) hard work
- b) laughter
- c) overeating

### **15. To wear the pants**

If a woman is said to wear the pants, she

- a) has the dominant position in a partnership
- b) is man-like
- c) never wears women's clothes

### **16. It's not my cup of tea**

When your friend says that he wouldn't try mountain biking because it's not his cup of tea, he means that it's

- a) no concern of his
- b) not to his liking
- c) beyond his competence

### **17. Keep your shirt on!**

You say so to your friend if he/she is

- a) angry or worried
- b) surprised
- c) lost in thought

### **18. Pull your socks up!**

If someone tells you to pull your socks up, they want you to

- a) get up
- b) get properly dressed
- c) start working hard

### **19. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you!**

When you say so, you mean

- a) I'll try not to forget about your request
- b) I'll try to remember you
- c) I wish you success!

### **20. There's no time like the present**

The meaning of the proverb is

- a) The present is better than the past or the future.
- b) We should think of the present mainly.
- c) Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

**21. On the double!**

The expression means:

- a) Do it again!
- b) Be quicker!
- c) Do as in the second case!

**22. There was no love lost**

The meaning of the sentence *Between them, there was no love lost*, is

- a) love was not lost with the time
- b) they loved each other more than before
- c) they did not love each other

**23. Take your time!**

The expression is synonymous to

- a) Hurry up!
- b) Don't hurry!
- c) Come at the appointed time!

**24. Look out!**

The exclamation most probably means

- a) Be careful!
- b) Look out of the window!
- c) Look away!

**25. To have time off**

If you have time off, it means that you

- a) are falling behind the times
- b) keep pace with the times
- c) have free time



## Notes

1. Bob's your uncle! (Дело в шляпе!)
2. What a scream! (Умора!)
3. To get the sack /to be given the sack (вылететь с работы)
4. A bundle of joy (восторг, блаженство)
5. Tom, Dick and Harry (всякий встречный и поперечный)
6. A piece of cake (очень легко, детская забава, игра)
7. To spill the beans (что-то разболтать/выболтать)
8. To be cheesed off (больше не нужно, сыт по горло)
9. To feel like a lemon (казаться самому себе глупым)
10. To play gooseberry (быть лишним, быть пятым колесом в телеге)
11. a) To get/have two bites at the cherry (получить второй шанс (букв. дважды укусить (съесть) одну вишню)
12. You can't teach an old dog new tricks (Человек - раб привычек. (букв.: Старую собаку новым трюкам не обучишь)
13. To be the apple of someone's eye (быть чьим-либо любимчиком.)
14. To split one' sides (смеяться до упаду, покатываться со смеху, до смерти усмеяться)
15. To wear the pants ('носить брюки", быть мужчиной, главой в доме)
16. It's not my cup of tea (это не мой случай, это не моё)
17. Keep your shirt on! (Успокойся!)
18. Pull your socks up! (усердно взяться за что-либо)
19. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you! (Желаю успеха!)
20. There's no time like the present (Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня)
21. On the double! (Поторопитесь, сделайте это быстрее!)
22. There was no love lost (не любили друг друга)
23. Take your time! (Не спешите!)
24. Look out! (Будьте осторожны!)
25. To have time off (иметь свободное время)

# Grammar

## I. Adjectives and adverbs

### 1. Hard/hardly, good/well, late/lately, etc.

**Choose one of the words given below:**

*hard/ hardly; late/ lately; good/well; strange/ strangely; fast; well-informed; well-behaved; well-balanced*

1. That evening, he came home very ...
2. They were running as ... as they could.
3. I'm tired. I have been working very ...
4. There was something ... about her behaviour.
5. Dinner smelt ...
6. I couldn't recognize the man, but his face seemed ... familiar to me.
7. He knows a lot about many things. He is ...
8. The children were obedient and ...
9. I use the Internet, but I ... watch television.
10. The tea tasted ...
11. I haven't seen them ...
12. You mustn't eat one and the same food all the time. Your diet should be ...
13. There was ... any traffic.
14. The little boy behaved very ...
15. They were so shocked that they could ... speak.
16. I'm glad you did ... in the exam.
17. Don't speak ... Speak slowly, please.
18. He ... slept that night.

### Notes

Some words can be both adjectives and adverbs in English, others may be adverbs with and without the suffix *-ly*. *Hard* as an adverb has the meaning of *much (to work hard)*. The adverb *hardly* has a completely different meaning from *hard*. *Hardly* means *almost not*.

*Lately* is an adverb with the meaning of *recently*.

*Fast* as an adverb has no suffix *-ly* (to do smth. *fast*).

*Good* is an adjective; *well* is an adverb. *Well* is often used with *past participles* (*well-dressed*, etc.).

We use adjectives (*not adverbs*) after such verbs as *smell*, *taste*, *feel*, *seem*, *look*.

*Strangely* (and not *strange*) is used before an adjective: *strangely beautiful*.

## **2. Adjectives ending in *-ing* and *-ed***

***Choose one of the words given below:***

*tired/tiring; bored/boring; disappointed/disappointing; shocked/shocking;  
interested/interesting; amazed/amazing; excited/exciting; annoyed/annoying;  
fascinated/fascinating*

1. Life is ... here.
2. At the end of the day, he is usually very ...
3. Kate does not enjoy gardening. She finds it ...
4. Peter is ... in robotics.
5. Jane is going to Italy next week. She is very ... about it.
6. The trip will be an ... experience for her.
7. When Tom comes home, he is exhausted. His job is very ...
8. He is one of the most ... people I've ever met. It's a pleasure to listen to him.
9. The noise from the street was ...
10. I was ... at the news of their departure. I had never expected them to emigrate.
11. I was ... at his constant grumbling.
12. We were ... by the scenery.
13. The news of the tragedy was ...
14. The view was ...
15. I was ... by my pet's sudden death.
16. The offer was ... I had never imagined the job could be offered to me.
17. The play is ... I had thought it would be more interesting.
18. After the divorce, he seemed ... in love and marriage.

## Notes

There are many pairs of adjectives ending in *-ing* and *-ed*. The rule here is that someone is *-ed* if something (or someone) is *-ing*, e.g. Ann is *bored* because her job is *boring*.

### 3. Enough and too

1. They would like to buy a country house, but they haven't got ... money.
2. He is competent ... to answer all your questions.
3. The boy is ... young to understand the reason for his father's behaviour.
4. I didn't have ... time to complete my project.
5. He doesn't know English well ... to write a letter of application.
6. I'm afraid, he is ... naive and inexperienced to be a politician.
7. I'm not skilled ... to do the work properly.
8. The flat is ... small for a family of five.
9. I think I've got ... courage to speak openly about it.
10. I am ... busy to discuss this question now.
11. It's not warm ... to have dinner in the garden.
12. The child isn't strong ... to lift such a heavy box.
13. Harry is ... lazy to realize the plan.
14. He is smart ... to understand the implication of such a remark.

## Notes

The use of *enough* and *too* is determined by position. *Enough* goes after adjectives and adverbs and before nouns. *Too* goes before adjectives and adverbs.

### 4. Like and as

1. Are you going to be a doctor, ... your father?
2. I'm not fond of noisy parties ... this.
3. I did ... I was told.
4. They use the barn ... a garage.
5. Books ... this should be read and discussed with children.

6. He kept his word ...usual.
7. She recovered in a week, ... we expected.
8. My daughter has a part-time job ... a guide.
9. We spent the holiday enjoying such things.... swimming and boating.
10. He responded quickly, ... we knew he would.
11. Talking to her is ... talking to a little girl.
12. The news of their marriage came ... a surprise to me.
13. She looked ... a princess in her long evening dress.

### Notes

*Like* is similar to *the same*, as for example *the house is like a palace; it's like walking on ice; I hate weather like this.*

*Such as* is equivalent to *for example*: *sports, such as motor-racing.*

*As usual* - *как всегда.*

We use *as* in expressions with the meaning of *как, в качестве*: *I worked as a driver; as you know; as we expected as I showed you; as you were told; as I promised; to use a garage as a workshop. Leave everything as it is. - Оставьте всё как есть, не трогайте.*

### 5. Little/a little, few/a few

1. Make haste! We've got ... time.
2. We've got ... time before the performance begins.
3. She has very ... friends.
4. I saw Roy ... days ago.
5. There were only ... students in the hall.
6. I've got ... money left.
7. It was early morning, and there were ... people in the street,
8. We've got very ... water.
9. I know ... specialists who could give you sound advice.
10. There was too ... milk in the bottle.
11. ... countries can boast of such resources.

12. I have ... friends here, and we often spend our free time together.

### Notes

*Little/a little* are used with uncountable nouns. *Few/a few* are used with countable nouns. *Little* and *few* (without *a*) are negative ideas (*мало*) - not much (*many*), not enough. *A little* and *a few* are more positive ideas (*немного*) - not many (*not much*), but enough for some purposes.

### 6. So and such

1. It was ... hot that we couldn't continue our journey.
2. It was ... an interesting film that we were completely carried away by it.
3. I didn't expect the day to be ... lovely.
4. There were ... many people in the room that there were not enough chairs to go round.
5. Why did you take ... little water?
6. The water in the sea was ... cold that no one dared to swim.
7. I didn't know you lived ... a long way from the University.
8. It was ... an expensive book that we could hardly afford to buy it.
9. The girl was ... excited about leaving for the boarding-house that she didn't have a wink of sleep that night.
10. Why did you ask him ... a provocative question?
11. We were surprised to see ... much furniture in ... a small room.
12. His size was ... big that we could hardly find him any suitable clothes.
13. I've never eaten ... awful food.
14. It didn't usually take us ... long to get home from work.

### Notes

We use *so* with an adjective *without* a noun: *so interesting*.

We use *such* with an adjective with a noun: *such an interesting book*.

We can also use *so* with an adverb: *so slowly*.

We often say *so ... that ...* and *such ... that ...*

We say: *so long* but *such a long time*; *so far* but *such a long way*; *so many*, *so much*, but *such a lot (of)*.

## II. Articles

### 1. Love, hate, fear, surprise, time, etc.

**Choose the correct article.**

1. You can imagine ... admiration of the spectators when they saw their favourite actor on the stage.
2. The teacher could see ... surprise in the eyes of his little pupils.
3. ... luck favoured him and he won the game.
4. He was a man of old views and he couldn't understand ... society he lived in any more.
5. ... people of my generation are often critical of youth fashion.
6. 'I'm not interested in ... politics,' she said.
7. The title of the novel I've read is 'Look Back in ... Anger.'
8. I was surprised at ... ignorance my friend revealed.
9. He referred to the opinion that ... man is a superior animal.
10. There's only a step from ... love to ... hate, they say.
11. ... indignation I felt was hard to contain.
12. 'How rapidly ... time goes by,' he used to say on such occasions.
13. It's ... time for us to leave.
14. She somehow finds ... time to jog every day.
15. My watch keeps ... good time.

### Notes

In the English language, words denoting abstract notions are mostly used without an article: *love, hate, fear, anger, luck, excitement, happiness, politics, man (человек), society*, etc.

The definite article is used only when they have concrete reference: *the surprise he revealed, the anger of his father*, etc.

*People of my generation* (люди моего поколения) is an exception: despite the limiting of-phrase, it refers not to a concrete, but to an unlimited number of people.

The word *time* occurs in a number of expressions, such as *Time is money*; *How time flies!*, also *to find time (for smth.)*, *time passed*, *it's time (to do smth.)*, etc. The meaning of the Russian *Мы живём во время больших перемен, открытый*, etc. is rendered in English by *We are living in a time of great changes (discoveries, etc.)*.

## **2. Church/the church, hospital/the hospital, etc.**

1. He didn't go to ... church, which was against him in the eyes of the villagers.
2. At that time, her aunt worked at ... hospital in Kingsbridge.
3. He knew that his friend's father was in ... prison for robbery.
4. They decided to move to another town before the child started ... school.
5. He wants to study management at ... university.
6. That evening his brothers were repairing ... church roof.
7. When he was nineteen, he left ... college and went to explore the mountains.
8. The child's pets were lying on ... bed.
9. At the time of the explosion, the inhabitants were at ... work, and the citizens were relieved to learn that there were no casualties among them.
10. After ... work she usually goes home.
11. I don't have to go to ... University on Wednesdays.
12. You mustn't be late for ... school.
13. I can't say I enjoyed ... school.
14. She was in the habit of reading in ... bed before falling asleep.
15. How many of your friends go to ... university?
16. If you want to meet your child's teacher, you are expected to go to ... school.
17. My friend had a surgery last week, and he is still in ... hospital.
18. What time do you start ... work at your office?
19. The fire-brigade raced to ... prison to put out the fire.



20. He goes to ... church every Sunday.

### Notes

Such words as *school, college, university, church, hospital, prison, court*, etc. are used without an article with the words meaning an *institution (учреждение)*. In this case, we are thinking not of a particular building where children study, or where people are treated for diseases, but of the idea of school, hospital, church, etc.

The definite article is used only with reference to a concrete building or object.

Likewise, the words *bed, work, home* are used with the zero article when they refer to the idea of *staying in bed, being at work* or *coming home*.

### 3. Names of countries, seas, museums, etc.

1. Have you been to ... Canary Islands?
2. Last summer, they went to ... Lake Baikal.
3. He is used to spending his winter holidays in ... Alps.
4. Her dream is to do swimming in ... Mediterranean Sea.
5. Is ... Nile the longest river in Africa?
6. He was born in ... Far East.
7. They are going to visit some countries in ... Western Europe.
8. It is a small town somewhere in ... west of Canada.
9. They stayed in ... Middle East, working as reporters for a well-known German newspaper.
10. Is ... Stockholm the capital of ... Sweden?
11. On the first day of our visit to London, we went to see ... Tower of London.
12. At 12 noon, they arrived at ... Kennedy airport.
13. We decided to stay at ... Station Hotel.
14. The next day, we went to ... Metropolitan Museum.
15. The British Prime Minister lives in ... Downing Street, 10.
16. Susan is a student at ... Manchester University.

17. When we were in London, we visited ... Science Museum.
18. They were wedded in ... St John's Church.
19. Of all the newspapers, he preferred reading ... *Washington Post*.
20. They bought the watch at ... Harrods.

### Notes

The names of continents, countries and cities are usually not used with the definite article. But we use the article with names which include the words *republic, union, kingdom: the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, etc.*

The names of islands, regions, plural names of mountains, as well as the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals are used with the article *the*. Individual mountains usually have names without *the* (*Everest, Etna, etc.*). Lakes usually have names without *the*: *Lake Constance*, but *the Constance*.

Names of streets, roads, squares are used without *the*. So also are the names of universities and airports consisting of two words, one of which is a name.

We use *the* before the names of hotels, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, museums, galleries. But the names of shops, restaurants, hotels, banks which are named after the people who started them (ending in *s* or *'s*) are not used with *the*.

Churches are usually named after saints (St = saint): St Paul's Cathedral.

Names of buildings with *of* and names of newspapers are used with *the*.

### 4. Experience/an experience; paper/a paper, etc.

1. I'm afraid, he won't get the job. He hasn't got ... experience.
2. He stopped at the newspaper stall to buy ... paper.
3. The girl has ... beautiful curly hair.
4. She needed ... paper to write a note on.
5. He lost his appetite when he saw ... in his porridge.
6. We had ... interesting experience while travelling by plane.
7. I needed ... paper proving my identity.
8. There is a quotation saying that ... experience keeps no school as it teaches its pupils singly.

9. He has spent a lot of time travelling around the world, and now he is writing a book about his ...

10. One of the biggest problems facing our society is ... crime.

11. It was ... crime in the sphere of computer technologies.

### Notes

Many nouns can be used both as countable and uncountable ones. Usually there is a difference in meaning: *paper* - бумага and *a paper* - газета, статья, документ; *experience* - опыт and *an experience* - случай, происшествие; *crime* - преступность and *a crime* - преступление.

### 5. Advice, news, information, etc.

1. I asked Mary for ... advice.

2. If you want to leave earlier, you must ask for ... permission.

3. You are making ... progress!

4. We need ... accommodation.

5. That's... good news.

6. What ... fine weather we are having today!

7. I'd like ... information about the history of the town.

8. They say that ... travel broadens the mind.

9. What ... lovely scenery!

### Notes

Some nouns are usually uncountable in English, but are often countable in other languages. The most important of these are *accommodation*, *advice*, *information*, *news*, *permission*, *progress*, *travel*, *luggage*, *weather*, *trouble*, *work*, *scenery*. They cannot be plural, and we cannot use *a/an* before them. In exclamatory sentences these nouns are used with the zero article.

### 6. Television/the television, radio/the radio, etc.

10. Alex spends most of his life at ... sea.

11. Is ... giraffe the tallest of all animals?

12. ... British are famous for their love of drawing.
13. It was a pretty little village not far from ... sea.
14. It is the duty of the state to take care of ... disabled.
15. We went to ... railway terminal the moment we received the message.
16. I watch the news on ... television.
17. Do you listen to ... radio?
18. Turn off ... television, please.
19. There are millions of stars in ... space.
20. ... guitar is my favourite instrument.

### Notes

We say *go to sea/be at sea*, but *live near the sea*.

We use *the* when we mean a type of plant, animal, musical instrument, means of transport: *the rose, the tiger, the bus, the piano*, etc.

We use *the* with some nationality adjectives when we mean *the people of that country*: *the French, the English*, etc.

*The* is also used with some adjectives (*without a noun*), the meaning of which is always plural: *the rich, the blind, the unemployed*, etc.

We use *the* when it is clear from the situation which thing or person we mean: *I went to the dentist, to the bank, to the post office, to the airport*, etc.

We say *the radio*, but *television*. When we say *the television*, we mean *the television set*.

We say *space* (*without the*) when we mean space in the universe, not *the space* as *mecmo*: *He tried to park his car, but the space wasn't big enough*.

## III. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Pronouns

### 1. Preposition after adjective

#### *Choose the right preposition*

*with, of, to, for, about, on, from/to*

1. It was very stupid ... me to leave the umbrella at home.
2. What are you angry ...?

3. He was furious ... me ... damaging his car.
4. Her parents were disappointed ... the results of her school leaving examinations.
5. She was delighted ... the prospect of getting a job in Singapore.
6. Betsy is married ... a German.
7. He was always jealous ... his wife.
8. It was very noble and generous ... him to leave the house to his family.
9. Why are you so suspicious ... my intentions?
10. I was unaware ... his failure in business.
11. She is simply terrified ... dogs.
12. Why is he ashamed ... his origin?
13. I feel sorry ... Eugene. He's quite lonely here.
14. The shop was crowded ... tourists.
15. She isn't very keen ... travelling abroad this summer.
16. He is always short ... money and he is used to borrowing from his friends.
17. Your case is not similar ... mine.
18. She is incapable ... cheating at the exam.
19. We are tired ... city life with all its noise and traffic jams.
20. The job is quite different ... what I expected.

### Notes

Prepositions that are most often used in this position are *of, to, about, with, at, by, to, from*. The use of prepositions with every particular adjective should be memorized.

Nice/kind/silly/clever/sensible/rude *of* someone (*to do something*).

Angry/furious/annoyed *about* something, but *with* someone *for* doing something.

Disappointed/delighted/satisfied *with* something.

Engaged/married *to* someone.

Jealous/suspicious/envious *of* someone/something.

Aware/conscious *of* something.

Afraid/ terrified/frightened/scared *of* someone/something: afraid *for* smb. - бояться за КОГО-Л.

Ashamed/proud *of* someone/something.

Sorry *about* something, but *for* someone.

Crowded *with* (*people*, etc.)

Keen *on* something.

Short *of* something.

Similar *to* something.

Capable/incapable *of* something/doing something

Tired *of* something.

Different *from/to* someone/something.

## 2. Preposition after noun

*for, to, of, between, with*

1. Your son has broken the window, and you'll have to pay for the damage ... the school property.
2. Everyone was trying to find the best possible solution ... the problem.
3. I wanted to watch his reaction ... the news.
4. What's his attitude ... his job?
5. There should be enough demand ... the company's product, otherwise it will have to be closed down.
6. The ship was late, and no one knew the reason ... the delay.
7. One of the advantages of ... city life is that you enjoy better educational and cultural facilities.
8. There was an explosion at the plant, but nobody knows the cause ... it so far.
9. Do you have a good relationship ... your in-laws?
10. There are some differences ... British and American English.
11. I see no connection ... the two events.
12. They've sent him a cheque ... £ 30.
13. The police want to question the man in connection ... the burglary.
14. Over the years, he lost contact ... his countrymen.
15. She believes that there are many advantages ... living alone.

## Notes

Such prepositions as *for, to, towards, of, with* are among the most frequently used in this position. There is no one rule for all cases, and each use should be memorized separately.

Damage *to*.

A solution *to*.

A reaction *to*.

An attitude *to*.

A demand *for*.

A reason *for*.

An advantage/ a disadvantage *of* something, but an advantage *in* doing something

A cause *of*.

A relationship *with smb./smth.*, but a relationship/ a connection/ contact/ a difference *between* two things.

A difference *between*.

A connection *between* two things.

A cheque *for*.

The use of *reason* and *cause* constitutes a typical mistake. It should be remembered that after *reason* we use *for* and after *cause* we use *of*.

### 3. Preposition after verb

*of, on, for, in, into, to, with, about*

1. I am surprised at his unawareness. He doesn't care ... other people.
2. You should teach the child to concentrate ... his work.
3. Take care ... yourself!
4. It doesn't depend ... my choice.
5. I complained ... the Managing Director ... the quality of the services.
6. Suddenly, he lost control of the bike and crashed ... a tree.
7. Would you care ... a glass of juice?
8. I don't know what she died ...

9. I was about to apologise ... my chief ... my late coming.
10. He no longer believed ... himself.
11. Our group consisted ... seven tourists.
12. A van collided ... a car, but luckily there were no injuries.
13. Several applicants applied ... the job.
14. The house belonged ... a celebrity.
15. He dreamt ... winning the heart of his pretty neighbour.
16. Last night I dreamt ... my friend.
17. John's salary is barely enough to live ...
18. He couldn't rely ... his subordinates.
19. What has happened ... her?
20. I have never been ... Italy.
21. What do you think ... the new programme?

### Notes

The typical structure of the use of verbs in this position is *verb (V) + preposition (P) + object (O)*, e.g. *to talk about the problem*. The most frequent prepositions in this position are *to, for, in, about, of, on, from, against*.

1. Not to care *about* smb./smth. = to show no interest in smb./smth.
2. Concentrate *on* something.
3. Take care *of somebody, of oneself* - заботиться, ухаживать
4. Depend *on*.
5. Complain *to* someone *about* someone/something.
6. Crash *into*.
7. Would you care *for*... = Would you like ...?
8. Die *of*.
9. Apologise *to* someone *for* something.
10. Believe in smb.
11. Consist *of*.
12. Collide *with*.
13. Apply *for* a job.



14. Belong *to*.
15. Dream *of* something/doing something
16. Dream *about* someone
17. Live *on*.
18. Rely *on*.
19. Happen *to*.
20. Have (*never*) been *to*.
21. Think *of* (opinion).

#### **4. Although/though/even though/, in spite of/ despite**

***Complete the sentences using more than one variant, if possible.***

1. ... it was colder than usual, we enjoyed our rest at the seashore greatly.
2. The village was small. I liked the beach, ...
3. ... the snowstorm, we reached the village before sunset.
4. ... the weather forecast, they went to the mountains after breakfast.
5. ... his stubbornness, we still loved him.
6. We didn't like the food. I enjoyed the atmosphere, ...
7. ... the night was quiet, I couldn't fall asleep.
8. The house I lived in was far from my workplace. The rent was not high and the neighbourhood was quiet, ...
9. He fulfilled my request, ... he was pressed for time at the moment.
10. My room mate was smart and sensitive. ... I tried to be silent, he managed to learn the truth.
11. ... walking for over three hours, we didn't feel tired.
12. ... careful planning, we met with a lot of difficulties during our trip down the Amazon.
13. I promised to come, ... I didn't feel like going to the party that evening.
14. He got the job, ... he didn't have the necessary qualifications.
15. She decided to run the risk, ... we advised her not to.
16. ... the misunderstanding, we were on friendly terms as before.

17. He has an ear for music, ... he can't play any musical instrument.
18. The house was still cold, ... we had been heating it for several hours.
19. She is not German, ... she has a German name.
20. That time, the Romans lost the battle, ... they were better armed and trained.

### Notes

After *although*, we use a subject + verb.

After *in spite of / despite*, we use a *noun*, a *pronoun* or *-ing*.

*Despite* is used without *of*.

We can also say *in spite of the fact that / despite the fact that*.

Sometimes we use *though* instead of *although*.

In spoken English, we often use *though* at the end of the sentence.

### 5. As and when

1. ... the weather was bad, we watched films or read a book aloud.
2. ... I was very tired, I went to bed early.
3. I began to like the place more ... I got used to it.
4. ... I had some free time, I baked a cake and invited my friends to dinner.
5. Just ... we were going downstairs, we heard the telephone ring.
6. ... I came home, I had lunch and began doing my homework.
7. The woman slipped ... she was getting on the train.
8. I had to answer the telephone call just ... the film was getting interesting.
9. ... it was a nice day, we decided to go for a walk.
10. ... we stayed in, we enjoyed ourselves listening to music.
11. I watched her ... she looked at herself in the mirror.
12. ... the day went on, we were getting more excited and impatient.
13. ... I sat down at my desk, I switched on the table lamp and checked my mail.
14. ... we were walking out of the house, we heard a cry for help.

### Notes

*As* (reason) often means *because*.

*As* (time): two things happening together or one thing happening during another.

We use *when* if one action follows another.

## 6. By *and* until

1. Tom is on a business trip, and he'll return ... Thursday.
2. The working day is over, and she should be here ... now.
3. Let me know ... Friday whether or not you are coming to the party.
3. Let's wait ... he returns home.
4. ... the time we reach the city centre, the museum will be closed.
5. Denis came home past 5, but ... then the family had left for the airport.
6. We decided to stay at the hotel ... it stopped snowing.
7. I'll wait for the answer ... the end of the month.
8. I hope they'll have signed the contract ... that time.
9. I'm moving into my new house next month. I'm staying with my cousin ... then.
10. Wait ... Tuesday before making a decision.

## Notes

By (+ a time) = not later than.

We use *until* (or *till*) to say how long a situation continues.

We can also say *by the time* (*something happens/something happened*).

You can also use *by then* or *by that time*.

## 7. During *and* while

1. The family worked on the car factory ... the war.
2. ... we were in Rome, we visited some very interesting picture galleries.
3. ... our stay in London, we did a lot of sightseeing as we had planned before.
4. ... I was waiting for you in the hall, I had a talk with a young scientist from Brazil.
5. I hate people chewing their chips ... the performance.
6. ... he was ill, he read his favourite novels and stories.
7. I went to the cinema last night. Unfortunately, I began to feel ill ... the film.
8. Nobody interrupted me ... I was speaking.

9. Can you put the flowers into the vase ... I lay the table for dinner?
10. The telephone rang three times ... we were watching the sports programme.

### Notes

We use *during* + *noun*.

We use *while* + *subject* + *verb*.

We use a present tense, usually present simple, after *while*, *before*, *when*, *after*, *until/till*, *as soon as*.

### 8. For, since

1. I've known him ... ten years now, and I'm sure he's the best man for the position of an overseas manager.
2. He's been doing ski jumping ... he moved here.
3. Our neighbours have lived here ... five years.
4. How long has it been ... we finished school?
5. I've been trying to translate this text ... the last twenty minutes.
6. They've been speaking to the dean ... the dismissal bell rang.
7. They've been debating ... over an hour.
8. She has written six books ... she settled in the village.
9. He's been fixing the bike ... about an hour.
10. We've been working from home ... the isolation period began.

### Notes

We use both *since* and *for* to say how long something has been happening.

We use *since* when we mention the beginning of the period (*since 9 o'clock*).

We use *for* when we mention the period of time (*for three hours*).

### 9. In, on

1. We'd better do it ... the day time.
2. It's nice to have a cool drink ... a hot summer day.
3. They go to their sports club ... Saturday evenings.
4. The bus will take you right there. You won't have to go ... foot.

5. I learnt to drive ... two months.
6. They left for India ... 12 May.
7. He got home just ... time to have tea with his uncle.
8. We agreed to meet at half past seven. I was right ... time.
9. The fast trains to the capital always leave ... time.
10. They returned home ... time for the evening news.
11. He is used to coming to the office ... time.
12. We arrived ... time for the performance.
13. The lecture began at 8 am, and they got ... time.
14. They built the house ... half a year.
15. I'll be back ... half an hour.
16. This year, there has been an increase ... road accidents.
17. They are getting engaged ... three weeks' time.
18. Nom and Nancy always go out for a meal ... their wedding anniversary.
19. We started for the mountains ... a bright summer morning.
20. ... time, everything will be forgotten.

### Notes

We use *on* with dates and days (*on 14 April, on Sunday(s), on a bright spring day*).

We use *in* to say how long it takes to do something (*I learnt to dance in two weeks*).

*In* + a period of time = a time in the future (*in four weeks - через 4 недели*).

*On* time = punctual, not late. If something happens on time, it happens at the time which was planned (*вовремя, в назначенное время, по расписанию*).

*In* time (*for something/to do something*) - soon enough for something/soon enough to do something, with some time to spare (*своевременно, заблаговременно*).

Note the expressions *just in time (to do smth.)*, *in the day time*, *in time (co временем, eventually)*, an increase *in* prices, *in* crime, etc.

We do not use any prepositions before *last* and *next*.

## 10. Some/someone/something *and* any/anyone/anything

1. If ... calls me, ask them to call again later.
2. There's ... familiar about her face.
3. If you have ... against me, please, speak out.
4. You can ask me ... question you like.
5. If you've got ... to tell me, do it right now.
6. There were ... 20 students in the hall.
7. I know ... who can help you.
8. Can I have ... of these pies?
9. He was ... 5 years older than his wife.
10. If ... wants a day off tomorrow, let me know.
11. His partner was tried in ... court in Florida.
12. He thinks that ... can commit a crime under certain circumstances.

### Notes

In general, we use *some* in positive and *any* in negative sentences and questions.

We usually use *any/anyone/anything* after *if*. But we often use *some* in questions when we expect the answer *yes*.

*Any* also has the meaning of *любой*.

*Some* may have the meaning of *около, примерно, а также один из, какой-то*.

## 11. Unless, provided, as long as

1. You mustn't tell Irene anything ... she asks you.
2. ... you improve your English, you'll fail the exam.
3. We'll miss the train ... we hire a taxi.
4. I'll paint the fence tomorrow ... it's not raining.
5. You can take my sewing machine ... you use it carefully.
6. ... that he starts working now, he'll be able to complete his course paper project at the end of the term.

7. The little boy can stay here ... he's quiet and doesn't make noise.
8. He won't lend you any money ... you pay off your previous debt.
9. You may have a dancing party ... you don't disturb the neighbours.
10. He's not going to come ... you invite him in person.
11. Your grandfather will stay with you ... he feels that his help is needed.
12. We'll adopt the kitten ... you promise to look after it.
13. The dog won't attack you ... you shout and start running.
14. He doesn't speak to people ... they address him with a question.
15. You can make a fire ... you don't leave it unattended.
16. They won't let you in ... you show them your invitation card.

### Notes

*Unless* means *если не*. It is often used in warnings: *We'll miss the plane unless we hurry.*

Instead of *unless*, it is possible to say *if ... not*: *We'll be late if we don't hurry.*

*As long as, provided (that)* mean *but only if*: (1) *You can use my camera as long as you promise to return it tomorrow.* (2) *The car is a convenient means of transport provided that you don't get stuck in a traffic jam.*

It should be remembered that a present tense is used if we are talking about the future.

## IV. Verbs

***Choose the right verb or verbal structure.***

### **1. I used to do *and* I am used to doing**

1. I'm not used to ... (*drive*) on the left.
2. When I lived in the village, I used to ... (*go*) fishing every day.
3. There used to ... (*be*) a shop here, but it was pulled down.
4. I'm not used to ... (*get up*) with the birds.
5. He was the boss and he was not used to ... (*be*) ordered about.
6. She got used to ... (*eat*) less because she wanted to keep fit.
7. I used to ... (*read*) detective stories, but now I prefer historical novels.

8. Rose felt sleepy. She wasn't used to ... (*work*) nights.
9. Ted used to ... (*watch*) a film on the night before the examination.
10. Antony used to ... (*be*) very fit. He is gaining weight now.
11. The Duchess was silent. She was unused to ... (*ask*) for things twice.
12. When they lived in Chicago, his wife used to ... (*do*) the shopping at weekends.
13. He was used to ... (*do*) his room on Saturday mornings.
14. She used to ... (*drink*) her chocolate malt at noon.
15. They were used to ... (*move*) from one apartment to another all throughout a year.
16. Margaret used to ... (*mock*) at her husband at meals.
17. The trouble was they were unused to ... (*live*) in a small town.

## Notes

*Used to (used to do/used to travel, etc.)* means that something regularly happened in the past, but does not happen now. *Used to + infinitive* is always past. There is no present.

The structure *I used to do* should not be confused with *I am used to doing*. The meanings of these structures are different. *I'm used to getting up early* means that it is not new or strange to me because I have been doing it for some time (я привык вставать рано). *I used to get up early* = I got up early (я вставал рано).

## 2. Have and have got

1. Where are our guests? - They ... (*have*) a swim.
2. ... (*have*) your sister a garden?
3. He usually ... (*have*) a big breakfast in the morning.
4. Lily ... (*have*) a new bath in her house.
5. 'Why didn't you answer my call?' - 'Sorry, I didn't hear. I ... (*have*) a bath.'
6. 'What is Ella doing?' - 'She ... (*have*) a chat with her friend.'
7. We ... (*not/have*) a computer in our room when we lived in the dormitory.
8. 'Why is it so noisy?' - 'The couple next door ... (*have*) a party.'



9. When she lived in the village, she ... (*have*) a long walk in the evening before going to bed.
10. When I was on business in Paris, I wanted to phone my former classmate, but, unfortunately, I ... (*not/ have*) his number.
11. I shouldn't say I ... (*have*) a good flight on my way back to Tokyo.
12. I ... (*not/have*) either a watch or a phone, so I didn't know exact time.

### Notes

We use *have got* in the present. In the past, we do not normally use *got*. In past questions and negative sentences we normally use *did/didn't*.

When *have* is used for actions (*to have breakfast, to have a chat*), *got* is not used. Continuous forms are possible. In questions and negative sentences we must use *do/does/did*.

### 3. Must and have to

1. I'm afraid I ... be going.
2. I'll not be able to come, I think. I ... (*read*) for my exam in Math.
3. You ... (*not/tell*) Peter about our conversation. It's confidential.
4. Jack ... (*not/work*) on Saturdays.
5. The lecture begins at 9 sharp. I ... (*not/be*) late.
6. She got up late because she ... (*not/go*) to the University that day.
7. I ... (*wear*) glasses for reading.
8. He ... (*not/wear*) a suit to work.
9. You ... (*not/fix*) it yourself. It's dangerous.
10. When you come to Moscow again, you ... (*come and see*) us.
11. She ... (*not/do*) babysitting. She does it because she likes it.
12. Did you ... (*catch*) an early train to London?

### Notes

*Must (do)* and *have to (do)* mean that it is necessary to do something. Often it doesn't matter which you use. But there is sometimes a difference between them.

*Have to* may be used in the meaning of *вынужден, приходится*: *I have to go to bed late. Must* can express feelings: *You must come and see us some day.*

*Must* can be used only when you speak about the present and future. *Have to* can be used in all three forms (*have to, had to, will have to*).

*Mustn't* and *don't have to* are different in meaning. *Mustn't* means: it is necessary that you do *not* do it. *Don't have to* means: it is not necessary to do it; you don't need to do it.

#### **4. Must (have) and can't/couldn't (have)**

1. The boy hasn't eaten since morning. He ... (*be*) hungry.
2. You have been walking for 3 hours. You ... (*be*) tired.
3. They don't know English. They ... (*understand*) what you are saying.
4. The boy knows much about planets and space. He ... (*read*) a lot of books on astronomy.
5. I ... (*lose*) the key on the way to the office.
6. They are not in town. They ... (*leave*) for the country.
7. She ... (*overhear*) our conversation. She was far off.
8. He doesn't answer the telephone call. He ... (*be*) still asleep.
9. She ... (*forget*) about the appointment.
10. I can hardly believe what you are saying. The girl is very polite. She ... (*be*) so rude to her teacher.
11. He has a big house and a luxurious car. He ... (*be*) rich by British standards.
12. It's high time they returned. They ... (*lose*) their way.
13. Why didn't she apply for the job? She ... (*get*) it.

#### **Notes**

We use *must* to say we are sure that something is true. We use *can't* to say that we think something is impossible.

For the past, we use *must have (done)* and *can't have (done)*. *Couldn't have (done)* is possible instead of *can't have (done)*. *Could have (done)* may also mean that we had the opportunity to do smth. but we didn't do it.

## 5. Must, mustn't, needn't/don't need, needn't have

1. We ... (*make*) noise. The child is sleeping.
2. You ... (*promise*) to keep it a secret.
3. You ... (*speak*) loudly. I can hear you quite clearly.
4. You ... (*to hurry*). We've got plenty of time.
5. It looked like rain, but it cleared up soon. I ... (*take*) an umbrella.
6. You ... (*clean*) the windows today. You can do it tomorrow.
7. I ... (*buy*) the tickets. My mother had already bought them.
8. You can tell Brian what I said, but he ... (*tell*) anybody else.
9. I had done my homework, but the next day I learned that I ... (*do*) all the tasks.
10. It was a relief I ... (*to phone*) my chief.
11. You ... (*disappoint*) your parents.
12. We ... (*not/hurry*). The flight has been cancelled.
13. Shall I wait for you? - No, you ...
14. We ... (*go shopping*) today. We've got enough food at home.
15. The book is very valuable. You ...(*not/ lose*) it.

### Notes

*Must do* means that it is necessary that you do something.

*Needn't do* means that it is *not necessary* to do something. Instead of *needn't* you can use *don't/doesn't need to*. *Needn't have done* means that someone did something but it wasn't necessary.

*Didn't need to do* is different from *needn't have done*. We use *didn't need to do* when the action was unnecessary and it was known at the time of the action. When we use *needn't have done*, it was *not known* at the time that the action was not necessary.

## 6. Passive Voice

**Choose the right voice form of the word.**

1. There was a terrible storm in the afternoon, and a big tree near the house ... (*blow*) down.

2. When I arrived at the hotel, my room ... (*still/clean*).
3. The letter has disappeared. It must ... (*steal*).
4. David didn't know about the change of the date. He ... (*not/tell*).
5. This event ... (*not/speak*) about.
6. I ... (*give*) two days to make my decision.
7. We ... (*separate*) in the crowd and lost each other.
8. The booklet shouldn't ... (*throw away*).
9. The village ... (*destroy*) in the storm last week.
10. A new ring-road ... (*build*) round the city at present.
11. The doctor asked me if I ... ever (*bite*) by a snake.
12. The stadium ... (*repair*) by the end of the year.
13. They took the road because they knew that it ... (*not/use*) very often.
14. The competition is stiff, and she'll be thrilled if her design ... (*choose*).
15. There isn't any cheese left; I'm afraid it ... (*eat*) by the children.
16. His new book ... (*translate*) into Chinese soon.
17. The missing child can't ... (*find*) anywhere.
18. The injured miner couldn't walk and had ... (*carry*).

## Notes

In passive sentences we use the necessary form of *be* + past participle. The past participle form ( $V_3$ ) is used with all the tenses.

The use of grammar tenses and the rule of the sequence of tenses apply to passive voice structures, too.

We often prefer the passive when it is not so important who or what did the action. If we want to say who did or what caused the action, we use *by*.

## 7. Phrasal verbs

***Complete the sentences using a suitable preposition or adverb.***

### Set I

*out, down, on, round, forward*

1. In the middle of the journey, his car broke ...

2. Look ...! There's a bus coming.
3. He said that he had come ... for a moment.
4. How do you get ... with your parents?
5. Luckily, he turned ... to be a skilled worker, and we managed to meet the deadline.
6. Summer was approaching, and we were looking ... to a trip to the Baikal.
7. They were trying to put ... the fire before the arrival of the fire-brigade.
8. He should cut ... on smoking. It may ruin his lungs.
9. Turn ... the radio, please. It's too loud.
10. He's applied for three jobs and been turned ... every time for lack of experience.
11. Last week, my friend came ... with a severe cold.
12. It's super easy now to navigate your way ...

## **Set II**

*in, away, up, to, off, with*

13. He didn't like his beard and he shaved it ...
14. Whatever happens, don't give ... hope.
15. On the way home, I dropped ... at my cousin's place.
16. I didn't know anyone in the town who I could turn ... for help.
17. It was my favourite piece of music, and I asked my room mate to turn the television ...
18. We saw them ... to the bus station.
19. They got into the car and drove ...
20. The Johnsons broke ... last winter.
21. The weather is awful. I hope it will clear ... later.
22. I pulled ... to have a look at the tires.
23. He threw ... the broken gadget and bought a new one.
24. I'm sorry to say, I'm not good ... computers.
25. I'm afraid, I'll have to look it ... online.

## Notes

*Phrasal verbs* are a combination of verbs with prepositions or short adverbs forming separate expressions with new meanings. They are a characteristic feature of conversational English and should be duly studied as such.

1. *to break down* - сломаться
2. *Look out!* - Осторожно!
3. *to come round* - заглянуть (*ненадолго*)
4. *to get on* - ладить
5. *to turn out* - оказаться
6. *to look forward to* - ждать, предвкушать
6. *to break off* - расстаться
7. *to put out the fire*- погасить огонь
8. *to cut down on* - меньше (*курить, есть* и т.д.)
9. *to turn down (the radio, TV, etc.)* - уменьшить громкость (*радио, телевизора*)
10. *to be turned down* - получить отказ
11. *to come down with a cold* - слечь с простудой
12. *to navigate one's way round* - ориентироваться по навигатору
13. *to shave off* - сбрить
14. *to give up hope* - терять надежду
15. *to drop in at some place* - зайти куда-л., к кому-л.
16. *to turn to smb. for help*- обратиться за помощью к кому-л.
17. *to turn up* - прибавить звук
18. *to see smb. off* - проводить кого-л.
19. *to drive off* - уехать
20. *to break off* - расстаться
21. *clear up* - улучшиться (*о погоде*)
22. *to pull in* - остановиться, съехать на обочину
23. *to throw away* - выбросить
24. *to be good with computers* - разбираться в компьютерах;  
*to be good at chess* - хорошо играть в шахматы;

*to be good with one's hands* - хорошо делать что-л. руками

25. *to look something up on line* - посмотреть что-л. в интернете

## 8. Tenses

**Choose the right tense form of the verb.**

### Set I

*the Present Tense group*

1. Tomorrow ... (*be*) Friday.
2. Ouch! I ... (*burn*) my finger.
3. I read a lot and I ... (*reread*) *Treasure Island* now.
4. Larry ... (*work*) in a shop.
5. I ... (*not/complete*) the task yet. Give me some more time, please.
6. Mike ... (*get*) married next month.
7. I can't visit him tomorrow because my parents ... (*come*) to see me.
8. I'm afraid, I ... (*lose*) my favourite brooch.
9. It ... (*drizzle*) since morning.
10. The prices ... (*rise*) very fast.
11. Your eyes are red. ... (*you/cry?*)
12. Sorry, I ... (*not/tidy up*) the room.
13. The smell is delicious. ... you (*bake*)?
14. I ... (*work*) on the course paper project for three months.

### Set II

*the Past and Future Tense groups*

15. I ... (*watch*) a football match on TV when you phoned me yesterday.
16. It's raining. I don't think I ... (*go*) out.
17. I ... (*take*) a driving course since the beginning of the month.
18. Einstein ... (*live*) in the USA during World War II.
19. I ... (*do*) the tests before you came.
20. She ... (*finish*) reading the book by next Friday.

21. I visited my parents last week. When I arrived, they were in the garden: dad ... (*trim*) the lawn and mum ... (*pick*) cherries.
22. They ... (*move*) to Spain before the war broke out.
23. You ... still (*to stay*) in Rome when I return to Moscow.
24. I ... (*break*) a cup last night as I ... (*do*) the washing-up.
25. My sister ... (*get up*) later than usual this morning.
26. 'Oh, you've bought a new blouse! Where ... you (*buy*) it?'
27. The room was messy because the lodger ... (*not/clean*) it for a month.
28. I didn't feel like going out because I was too tired for that. I ... (*write*) an article all day.
29. When he arrived at the party, most of the guests ... already (*leave*).
30. I understood that in 5 days the situation ... (*be*) quite different.

### Notes

The signal words to be paid attention to are indicated in the brackets. For a more extensive list of the words used with different tenses, consult the corresponding parts of practical grammar books;

1. *Present Simple* with a future meaning (*timetables, programmes, transport, etc.*)
2. a connection with the present: no indication of the moment in the past which is characteristic of the use of the *Present Perfect* tense;
3. *now* - the use of the *Present Continuous* tense when we talk about something which is happening around the time of speaking, but not necessarily exactly at the moment of speaking;
4. *Present Simple* - something happens all the time or repeatedly;
5. the use of *yet* which is characteristic of *Present Perfect*, with no allusion to the past (unlike *Past Indefinite*); there is a connection with the present;
6. *is getting married* - the use of *Present Continuous* with a future meaning when you are talking about personal arrangements;
7. *are coming* - not *will come* (*Present Continuous* with personal arrangements);
8. no indication of a moment in the past which is characteristic of the *Present Perfect* tense (unlike the *Past Indefinite* tense);



9. *since morning* - *Present Perfect Continuous* (not *Present Simple* or *Present Continuous*) to say how long something has been happening; the use of *since*;
10. *Present Continuous* - when we talk about changing situations;
11. *Present Perfect Continuous* - denoting an action which began in the past and has recently stopped (*or has just stopped*);
12. *Present Perfect* - no indication of the moment in the past (not *Past Simple*);
13. a continuous action completed right before the moment of speech in the present which is typical of the *Present Perfect Continuous* tense;
14. *Present Perfect Continuous* - how long something has been happening; the use of the preposition *for* characteristic of the tense;
15. *was watching* - a continuous action in the past (*Past Continuous*);
16. *I'll go out* - a decision to do or not to do something in the immediate future;
17. *Present Perfect Continuous* - how long something has been happening; the use of the preposition *since*;
18. *Past Simple* - indication of a moment in the past (*World War II*);
19. *Past Perfect* - one action (*had done the tests*) had taken place before the other;
20. *by next Friday* - the use of *by* with the *Future Perfect* tense;
21. a continuous action in the past (*Past Continuous*);
22. *Past Perfect* - something had happened before a moment in the past (*the war*);
23. a continuous action in the future (*Future Continuous*);
24. *Past Simple* and *Past Continuous* are often used together to say that something happened in the middle of something else
25. *Past Simple* - *this morning* = a moment in the past;
26. *Present Perfect* is used to give new information or to announce a recent happening (*you've bought*), but if we continue to talk about it, we use *Past Simple*;
27. *Past Perfect* - the past perfect is the past of the present perfect;
28. a continuous action completed right before another action in the past which is characteristic of the *Past Perfect Continuous* tense;
29. *Past Perfect* - one of the actions (*had left*) had taken place before the other;
30. *in 5 days* - indication of a moment in the future (*Future in the Past*).

## 9. Verb + infinitive *and* verb + *ing*

**Choose the infinitive or the *ing*-form.**

### Set I

*dare, think of, suggest, help, enjoy, hate, decide against, can't stand, would like, mind*

1. I didn't dare ... (*ask*) him about his wife.
2. Are you thinking ... (*buy*) a car?
3. They suggested ... (*go*) to the theatre.
4. Could you help me ... (*move*) this table?
5. I enjoy ... (*be*) alone.
6. We decided against ... (*go*) to France.
7. Ann is airsick every time she flies. That's why she hates ... (*fly*).
8. Max can't stand people ... (*tell*) him what to do when he is driving.
9. Lorna would like ... (*learn*) Italian.
10. I didn't mind ... (*travel*) by train.

### Set II

*try, it's no use, remember, stop, imagine, look forward to, have difficulty, can't help*

11. It's no use ... (*worry*) about it.
12. Why not try ... (*have a walk*) in the park to cure your headache?
13. Try ... (*remember*) everything you see.
14. I remembered ... (*turn*) off the radio.
15. Stop ... (*make*) noise!
16. I tried ... (*fall asleep*), but I couldn't.
17. I can't imagine ... (*live*) in a small village all my life.
18. I'm looking forward to ... (*ski*) in the Alps.
19. The episode was so funny that I couldn't help ... (*laugh*).
20. He had difficulty ... (*get*) a visa.

## Notes

Some verbs and expressions, like *enjoy, suggest, imagine, to be fond of, to look forward to, to think of doing smth., to insist on doing smth., to succeed in doing smth., can't help doing smth., mind, hate, love, can't stand, it's no use, to be used to, etc.* are used with *-ing* forms. Others, like *agree, offer, dare, afford, refuse, decide, manage, fail, promise, hope, seem, forget, would like to, want, mean, etc.* are followed by the infinitive.

1. infinitive after *dare*
2. gerund after *to be thinking of*
3. gerund after *suggest*
4. infinitive after *help*
5. gerund after *enjoy*
6. gerund after *decide against*
7. *hate* is often followed by *-ing*
8. *stand* is usually followed by *-ing*
9. infinitive after *would like*
10. gerund after *mind*
11. *ing*-form after *it's no use*
12. try *doing* smth. = do smth. as an experiment or test
13. you remember *to do* smth. *before* you do it
14. you remember *doing* smth. *after* you do it
15. *stop* is usually followed by *-ing*
16. try *to do* = make an effort to do
17. *imagine* is followed by *-ing*
18. *to look forward to* is followed by *-ing*
19. *I can't help doing smth.* = *I can't stop myself from doing smth.*
20. *ing*-form after *have difficulty*

## 10. Singular or plural?

*Choose the right form of the verb.*

1. What time (*is/are*) the evening news on television?
2. Economics (*is/are*) my brother's favourite subject.
3. A useful means of city transport (*is/are*) expected to be fast and reliable.
4. Over 2,000 species of bird (*was/were*) exhibited at the museum.
5. The team (*was/were*) celebrating their victory.
6. The staff (*is/are*) not happy about the lockdown.
7. France (*is/are*) playing Italy in a hockey match next week.
8. Seven miles (*is/are*) a long distance from here.
9. Ten days (*is/are*) long enough for a holiday.
10. The British police (*was/were*) established by Sir Robert Peel in 1829.
11. Could you give me your pliers? Mine (*is/are*) useless.
12. The latest television series about wildlife (*is/are*) composed of 11 parts.
13. Scotland (*has/have*) won all their football matches this season.
14. Normally, the police in Britain (*is/are*) not allowed to carry guns.
15. Ten thousand pounds (*was/were*) stolen in the robbery.

### Notes

1. *news* is a singular noun in English
2. *Economics* is singular though it ends in -s
3. *means* with the indefinite article is *singular*
4. *species* in *2,000 species of birds* is *plural*
5. the names of sports teams are normally used with a plural verb
6. *staff* is a singular noun often used with a plural verb
7. we normally use a plural verb with the names of sports teams
8. a distance expressed by a plural noun is used with a singular verb
9. a period of time in the form of a plural noun is used with a singular verb
10. *police* as an organisation is used with a singular verb
11. the word *pliers* has only a plural form
12. *series* as a singular noun is used with a singular verb

13. a sports team viewed as a group consisting of individuals (*plural verb*)
14. *police* viewed as people, individuals, is used with a plural verb
15. a sum of money, like a period of time, a distance: a plural noun used with a singular verb

## **V. Miscellany**

### **1. Turn the following statements and questions into indirect speech.**

1. 'I work for a computer company,' said the young man.
2. Nelly asked her friend, 'Where are your parents staying now?'
3. Tim asked his group mate, 'Will you be working on your project?'
4. 'I have been learning English since January', said the girl.
5. The client asked the secretary, 'Will you have typed the letter by lunch time?'
6. The manager asked his colleague, 'When did you phone the travel agency?'
7. Larry asked Bill, 'Will you buy a bottle of apple juice for me?'
8. When Alice ran into the kitchen, she was out of breath. She said, 'I have been running all the way from the lake.'
9. The teacher asked the student, 'What online course have you taken this year?'
10. My acquaintance asked me, 'Have you ever been to the Adriatic sea?'
11. 'Don't fish there', said the innkeeper. 'It's not safe.'
12. The man said to the lodgers, 'Keep away from the lake. You should better go to the stream.'
13. The manager said, 'The hotel will be opened next year.'
14. 'The house should be pulled down as soon as possible', said the town official.
15. The interviewee said, 'In my opinion, the match ought to have been cancelled.'

### **Notes**

If the verb of speaking in direct speech is in the *Past Tense* form (*he said, I told him, we asked her, etc.*), the verb in the clause in indirect speech is changed according to the rule of the *Sequence of Tenses*:

*Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous* are substituted by *Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous*.

*Past Indefinite* and *Past Continuous* are substituted accordingly by *Past Perfect* and *Past Perfect Continuous*.

*Future Continuous* and *Future Perfect* are substituted by the corresponding forms of *Future in the Past*.

*Past Perfect* and *Past Perfect Continuous* remain unchanged.

In other words, we turn all *Present tenses* into *Past tenses*, all *Past tenses* into *Past Perfect* or *Past Perfect Continuous* and *Future Tenses* into *Future in the Past*. The main direction of the changes may be presented as follows:

*Present* > *Past*

*Past* > *Past Perfect*

*Future* > *Future in the Past*

Verbal structures with *should* and *ought* are not changed.

General questions are introduced by *if*, special questions begin with question words (*who, when, where, etc.*).

The word order is changed and the questions are turned into affirmative sentences.

The pronouns are changed accordingly and so also the demonstrative pronouns and adverbs of time and place (*this - that, tomorrow - the next day, here - there, today - that day, now - then, yesterday - the day before, ago - before, next year - the next year, the day after tomorrow - two days later, the day before yesterday - two days before*).

Imperative mood forms are rendered by the infinitive: *He told me to come early*. Negative forms correspond to the infinitive with *not*: *He told me not to bother him with such trifles*.

Other verbs and expressions used with reported speech, besides *ask, answer* and *say*, are *reply, mention, remark, add, warn, advise, recommend, order, wonder, be interested to know, continue, go on saying, agree, disagree, etc.*

**2. Match the clauses to form meaningful sentences.**

1. I always cough	a) when he starts shouting at me.
2. What did you feel	b) stop helping me if I did not fulfil her request.
3. He says he's fed up	c) what time the shops open in the morning?
4. She said she would	d) if there is pepper in the soup
5. I get scared	e) being an errand boy.
6. Can you tell me	f) when he was telling you a lie?
7. He asked me if	g) locking the door.
8. I remembered	h) I knew anything about their intentions.
9. They had a very good command of the language, though	i) he never specialized in it.
10. He was very good at mathematics despite the fact that	j) they had never lived abroad.

**Notes**

1. *I always cough* requires *if* or *when*.
2. *What did you feel* should be followed by *when*.
3. After *fed up* we use *with* or the gerund.
4. After *She said she would* we naturally expect *do something*.
5. *I get scared* goes with *when*.
6. *Can you tell me* introduces an indirect question opening with *if* or a question word.
7. *He asked me if* opens an indirect question with the word order of a declarative sentence.
8. *I remembered* should be followed by the gerund.
9. *though* prepares us for information containing some sort of contradiction.
10. *despite the fact that* must be continued logically by a clause containing a contradiction (*несмотря на то, что*).

### 3. Choose the correct variant of spelling

1. A ... is a body delegated to consider, investigate or report on some matter.  
a) committee            b) comitte            c) commitee
2. The package includes three nights ...  
a) accomodation      b) acomodation      c) accommodation
3. A ... is a period of one thousand years.  
a) millenium            b) millennium            c) milennium
4. A ... is a right or immunity guaranteed as a peculiar benefit.  
a) privelege            b) privellege            c) privilege
5. They needed specialists in logistics, administration, and ...  
a) accountancy        b) acountency        c) accountansy
6. I didn't know ... our message had been received or not.  
a) wether                b) weather                c) whether
7. Do you happen to know the exact ... of the mountain?  
a) hight                 b) height                 c) heighth
8. Last summer we went to the  
a) Carribbean        b) Caribbean            c) Caribbean
9. The capital of Scotland is ...  
a) Edinburg            b) Edinburgh            c) Edinborough
10. We had a ... meal last Sunday.  
a) picnic                b) piknik                c) picknick
11. Highgate ... is in the northern part of London.  
a) Cemetery            b) Cemetary            c) Cemmetary
12. All the rooms feature ... TV and have free Wi-Fi internet access.  
a) satellite            b) satelite            c) sattelite

#### Notes

1. The word *committee* contains double *m*, double *t* and double *e*.
2. The word *accommodation* is written with double *c* and double *m*.
3. The word *millennium* contains double *l* and double *n*.



4. The spelling of the word *privilege* can be checked by the Russian word *привилегия* (the English letter *i* corresponds to the Russian letter *и* - *privilege*)
5. The word *accountancy* should be spelt with double *c* and the letter *c* at the end.
6. whether -ли; weather - погода; wether - баран
7. height - рост; high - высокий
8. Caribbean - Карибы (*острова Карибского бассейна*)
9. Edinburgh - Эдинбург ['edɪnb(ə)rə]
10. picnic - пикник (*outing with a meal*)
11. cemetery - кладбище
12. satellite - спутник

**4. Correct the spelling mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. I was afraid to loose my key, so I put it into my bag.
2. He complemented me on my new ring.
3. The earl was said to have killed his friend in a dual.
4. She bought this vase in an oriental bizarre and later sold it at a fabulous price to a rich lady in London.
5. When the final cord had faded, the audience stood up and applauded enthusiastically.
6. They swore at each other in horse whispers during the whole of breakfast time.
7. She was a pleasant, but rather plane girl.
8. He had born all the hardships stoically.
9. The building was made of wood and painted white, but a few years ago it began to peal.
10. He wanted them to raise against the present King and bring James back to the throne.
11. They used to close their eyes to Betty's monkey tricks and called her a deer little mite.
12. Sally didn't come to the concert, as she was in deep morning for her father.

13. I had gained weight, and my jacket failed to meet across my stomach by 6 inches.

14. She wore a bouquet of violets at her waist.

15. I always have a lower berth while travelling by train.

16. I heard a man say he would give worlds for a glass of beer.

17. He flung open one side of the gate to let them through.

### Notes

1. *lose* - терять; *loose* - слабый, слишком свободный

2. *compliment* - делать комплимент; *complement* - дополнять

3. *duel* - дуэль; *dual* - двойной, удвоенный

4. *bazaar* - базар; *bizarre* - странный

5. *chord* - аккорд; *cord* - шнур

6. *hoarse* - хриплый; *horse* - лошадь

7. *plain* - некрасивый; *plane* - самолёт

8. bear (*bore*, *borne*) - выносить; bear (*bore*, *born*) - рождать

9. *peel* - облупиться; *peal* - звон колокола

10. *to raise* - поднять; *to rise* - подняться

11. *dear* - дорогой; *deer* - олень

12. *mourning* - траур; *morning* - утро

13. *meet* - встречать; *meat* - мясо

14. *waist* - талия; *waste* - тратить

15. *berth* - полка; *birth* - рождение

16. *beer* - пиво; *bear* - медведь

17. *gate* - ворота; *gait* - походка

## Заключение

Работа над словарём и грамматикой имеет большое значение на всех этапах изучения иностранного языка. Определённую трудность в этом плане представляют часто смешиваемые слова и конструкции - различные, но в чём-то схожие элементы лексического и грамматического плана. Незнание особенностей их употребления приводит к типичным ошибкам в речи как начинающих, так и продолжающих изучение языка.

Причины смешения слов различны. Чаще всего это связано с несовпадением семантических спектров родного и изучаемого языков. Многочисленные примеры показывают, что там, где в русском языке мы имеем дело с одним словом, в английском языке ему соответствуют несколько слов, Или, наоборот, двум разным словам в русском языке соответствует одно английское слово, но в разных его значениях. Слова могут ошибочно использоваться из-за незначительных различий в их написании, касающихся, порой, всего одной буквы.

Грамматические формы и конструкции также нередко отождествляются либо по внешнему облику и звучанию, либо вследствие интерференции со стороны родного языка при переводе.

Употребление слов и грамматических форм английского языка в той или иной мере основывается на лингвистическом опыте, сформированном на основе родного языка, что, естественно, вызывает ошибки в речи. Работа по выявлению различий в использовании часто смешиваемых единиц способствует предотвращению ошибок и повышению уровня владения иностранным языком в целом. Очевидно, что чем больше мы знаем о языке, тем успешнее мы используем его в коммуникации и различных типах учебной речевой деятельности. Немаловажную роль в обучении играет учёт связей с культурно-историческими традициями и развитием общества страны изучаемого языка.

## Reference List

1. Бенсон М., Бенсон Э., Илсон Р. Комбинаторный словарь английского языка. - М. : Рус. яз., 1990. - 286 с.
2. Борисова Л. М. Из истории английских слов = History and Mystery of the English Words: Кн. для учащихся ст. классов. - М. : Просвещение, 1994. - 96 с.
3. Броу С. Тесты по английскому языку: Вопросы и ответы. - М. : ООО "Издательство Астрель": ООО "Издательство АСТ", 2004. - 128 с. : ил.
4. Васильева Е.А. Предлоги английского языка для ленивых: учебное пособие. - М.: Проспект, 2015. - 72 с.
5. Диксон Роберт. 43 урока с английским = Essential Idioms in Speech. - СПб.; Печатный Двор, 1994. - 240 с.
6. Карпентер Э. Часто смешиваемые слова: Справочник по английскому языку. - М.: ООО "Издательство Астрель": ООО "Издательство АСТ", 2003. - 287 [1] с.
7. Кульгавова Л.В. Учебно-практические материалы по дисциплине Лексикология английского языка. - 2-е изд., перераб. - Иркутск: ИГЛУ, 2005. - 587 с.
8. Моисеев М.Д. Английская лексика. Правильный выбор слова: пособие для изучающих английский язык. - М.: "Аквариум", 1996. - 128 с.
9. Рум А. Р. У. , Колесников Л. В., Пасечник Г. А. и др. Великобритания. Лингвострановедческий словарь. - М. : Рус. яз., 1978. - 480 с.
10. Томахин Г. Д. США. Лингвострановедческий словарь. - М. : Рус. яз. , 1999. - 576 с.
11. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use: a self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students, with answers. Cambridge University Press, 1985. - 328 p.
12. Ruderman V. D. Choose the Right Word. Рудерман В. Д.: учебное пособие. 2nd Edition (revised). - М.: "Высшая школа", 1964. - 114 с.

Елена Николаевна Пушкина

**ПРОВЕРЬ СВОЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ  
ТЕСТЫ И ПОЯСНЕНИЯ**

*Практикум*

Федеральное государственное автономное  
образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный  
университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского»  
603022, Нижний Новгород, пр. Гагарина, 23