

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

## 250 грамматических упражнений

Для начинающих и продвинутых  
С подробными ответами

БЕСПЛАТНОЕ  
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ  
к книге «Английский язык.  
Иллюстрированная  
грамматика»  
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Кристина Котт

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

250 грамматических  
упражнений



Москва  
«Живой язык»  
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**Котт Кристина**

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Кристина **Котт**

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## ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ

Работая над этими 250 грамматическими упражнениями английского языка, вы можете потихоньку и где это вам удобно совершенствовать свои знания грамматики: освежать в памяти пройденное и заучивать новое.

### От простого к сложному

Упражнения выстроены по принципу грамматических категорий, так что вы можете целенаправленно практиковаться по своему выбору. В каждой теме есть задания трёх уровней сложности:

\* = лёгкий

\* \* = средний

\* \* \* = трудный

### Как бы между делом расширьте знания грамматики

Многочисленные советы обратят ваше внимание на важные исключения, помогут избежать типичных ошибок, разобраться со сложными правилами и сделать упражнения правильно.



= информация об исключениях (из правил) и подводных камнях



= дальнейшие пояснения



= подсказки о произношении и ударении



= словарь



## **Чтобы проверить, как вы прогрессируете**

Начиная со стр. 148, вы можете проверить, как идёт ваше обучение. Упражнения, в которых были допущены ошибки, просто повторите через некоторое время.

В оглавлении пометьте галочкой темы, которые вы усвоили. Вам сразу станет ясно, насколько вы преуспели в тренинге.

## **Незнакомые слова? Не проблема!**

Все слова и выражения из упражнений вы найдёте в словаре, который начинается на стр. 166.

Успехов!



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# ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕРМИНЫ

| English                  | Русский                               |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| adjective                | имя прилагательное                    |
| adverb                   | наречие                               |
| auxiliary verb           | вспомогательный глагол                |
| comparative              | сравнительная степень                 |
| conditional              | условное наклонение                   |
| conjunction              | союз                                  |
| definite article         | определённый артикль                  |
| direct object            | прямое дополнение                     |
| future tense             | будущее время                         |
| genitive                 | родительный падеж                     |
| gerund                   | деепричастие                          |
| imperative               | повелительное наклонение              |
| indefinite article       | неопределённый артикль                |
| indirect object          | косвенное дополнение                  |
| infinitive               | инфинитив                             |
| modal verb               | модальный глагол                      |
| noun                     | существительное                       |
| participle               | причастие                             |
| past tense               | прошедшее время                       |
| plural                   | множественное число                   |
| predicate                | сказуемое                             |
| preposition              | предлог                               |
| present tense            | настоящее время                       |
| present perfect          | настоящее совершенное время           |
| progressive form         | продолженное время                    |
| pronoun                  | местоимение                           |
| question tag             | разделительный вопрос                 |
| relative clause          | относительное придаточное предложение |
| reported/indirect speech | косвенная речь                        |
| singular                 | единственное число                    |
| subject                  | подлежащее                            |
| superlative              | превосходная степень                  |
| tense                    | время                                 |
| verb                     | глагол                                |
| word order               | порядок слов                          |

## Пол, профессии и обращения

1

He, she или it? Какой род у следующих существительных?

Внимание! Некоторые из них могут быть и женского, и мужского рода.

\*

|            |         |                |         |
|------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| a) mum     | (w/m/s) | g) taxi driver | (w/m/s) |
| b) uncle   | (w/m/s) | h) rat         | (w/m/s) |
| c) teacher | (w/m/s) | i) guest       | (w/m/s) |
| d) waiter  | (w/m/s) | j) computer    | (w/m/s) |
| e) fantasy | (w/m/s) | k) our dog Rex | (w/m/s) |
| f) friend  | (w/m/s) | l) secretary   | (w/m/s) |

2

Какие формы женского рода будут у названий этих профессий?

\*\*

|                   |              |                 |       |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| a) pilot          | <u>pilot</u> | g) businessman  | _____ |
| b) steward        | _____        | h) author       | _____ |
| c) waiter         | _____        | i) chemist      | _____ |
| d) shop assistant | _____        | j) househusband | _____ |
| e) fireman        | _____        | k) dentist      | _____ |
| f) actor          | _____        | l) postman      | _____ |

ABC

С добавлением слов **male/female** или **man/woman** можно представить, какой род имеет существительное, например a **male manager**, a **woman doctor**.

Обратите внимание, что с названием профессии всегда употребляется неопределённый артикль. Например:

She's a pilot.

Она лётчик.

3

Переведите, обращая внимание на падежи (именительный, винительный, дательный).

\*

a) Мальчику шестнадцать лет.

---

b) Учительница разговаривает с мальчиком.

---

c) Мама зовёт мальчика.

---

4

Дополните слова в тексте правильными прописными или строчными буквами.

\*\*

Some C/c\_\_c\_\_ountries (a) are very popular for W/w\_\_inter H/h\_\_olidays (b). For E/e\_\_xample (c), many G/g\_\_ermans (d) travel to A/a\_\_ustria (e) at C/c\_\_hristmas (f) and on N/n\_\_ew Y/y\_\_ear's D/d\_\_ay (g). But also P/p\_\_eople (h) from the N/n\_\_etherlands (i) make the long J/j\_\_ourney (j) to go S/s\_\_kiing (k) there. However, the F/f\_\_rench (l) and the I/i\_\_talians (m) prefer to stay at H/h\_\_ome (n) to ski.

In S/s\_\_pring (o), there is usually also a R/r\_\_un (p) on the H/h\_\_otels (q) in the A/a\_\_lps (r) and especially over E/e\_\_aster (s) the A/a\_\_ustrian M/m\_\_ountains (t) are overcrowded. The S/s\_\_ame (u) is true for S/s\_\_aturdays and S/s\_\_undays (v) in F/f\_\_ebruary, M/m\_\_arch and A/a\_\_pril (w). However, the A/a\_\_rea (x) is also popular in the S/s\_\_ummer M/m\_\_onths (y). Many T/t\_\_ravellers (z) enjoy C/c\_\_ity (ab) T/t\_\_rips (ac) to V/v\_\_ienna (ad) or L/l\_\_ake C/c\_\_onstance (ae) and C/c\_\_ruises (af) on the D/d\_\_anube (ag).

ABC

В американском английском в заголовках текстов существительные, прилагательные, глаголы и наречия пишутся с большой буквы. Кто этого не знает, пишут весь заголовок с прописной.

5

Как правильно по-английски обращаться, называть человека по должности?

\*\*\*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ (госпожа проф. Шмидт)  
is giving a series of lectures at the University of London this term.
- b) Allow me to introduce \_\_\_\_\_  
(госпожа доктор и господин доктор Муус) from Yorkshire.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (господин и госпожа Фогель)  
go on holiday to Cornwall every year.
- d) And now – \_\_\_\_\_  
(президент Соединённых Штатов Америки)!

## Единственное и множественное число

6

Как образовать множественное число следующих слов?

\*

- |                  |                |              |       |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| a) dress         | <u>dresses</u> | f) firewoman | _____ |
| b) city          | _____          | g) quiz      | _____ |
| c) dish          | _____          | h) tomato    | _____ |
| d) sister-in-law | _____          | i) fish      | _____ |
| e) grandchild    | _____          | j) church    | _____ |

7

Как это будет по-английски?

\*\*

- a) две невестки \_\_\_\_\_
- b) несколько зубов \_\_\_\_\_
- c) две ноги \_\_\_\_\_
- d) несколько мышей и гусей \_\_\_\_\_



8

\*\*\*

Внимание, не подскользнитесь! Какая форма глагола будет правильной в единственном и во множественном числе? Покрутите варианты в голове.

Buhl football team *has* / *have* (a) worked together well. A lot of people *is* / *are* (b) curious because of this surprise success. Their coach says that the team *is* / *are* (c) like a large family. "A true family *works* / *work* (d) together when they need each other. That's it." A class from the local school *has* / *have* (e) watched the game, and they all want to join some team or other now.

9

\*\*\*

Переведите рекламные слоганы на английский язык.

a) **Полиция ищет вас!**

b) **Купите джинсы, вторые получите бесплатно!**

c) **Эти ножницы режут всё!**

d) **Нужны новости? Заходите на канал FastFox!**

ABC

В английском языке у некоторых слов нет формы множественного числа, например, **hair** *волосы*, **fruit** *фрукты*. Иногда форма множественного числа имеет другое значение, например, **fruits** *результаты*, *плоды*.

10

\*

Какие предложения с неисчисляемыми существительными являются неправильными?

a)  A We need milk.

B We need a milk.

C We need some milks.

D We need a bottle of milk.

- b)  A The informations in this leaflet aren't very helpful.  
 B The information in this leaflet isn't very helpful.  
 C Some pieces of information in this leaflet aren't very helpful.  
 D An information in this leaflet isn't very helpful.

11

\*\*

Какими словами указать количество неисчисляемых существительных на фотографиях? Вариантов может быть несколько.

a bar of • a bottle of • a cup of • a glass of • a jar of • a loaf of •  
a packet of • a piece of • a pot of • a slice of



a) bread: a slice of,  
a loaf of



b) fruit: \_\_\_\_\_



c) music: \_\_\_\_\_



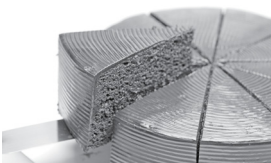
d) tea: \_\_\_\_\_



e) chocolate: \_\_\_\_\_



f) milk: \_\_\_\_\_



g) cake: \_\_\_\_\_



h) jam: \_\_\_\_\_



i) luggage: \_\_\_\_\_

12

\*\*

Какими словами из представленных ниже можно указать неопределённое количество в предложениях? Вариантов может быть несколько.

a lot of • any • enough • little • much • no • not much • some

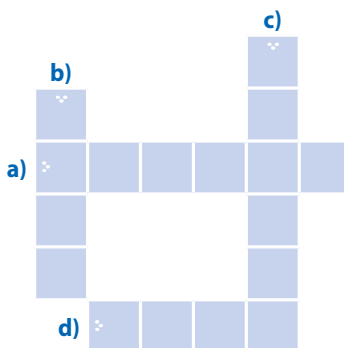
- a) I can't give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
- b) We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to visit you.
- c) We have \_\_\_\_\_ old furniture.
- d) Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ money?
- e) We had \_\_\_\_\_ snow last week.
- f) She still has \_\_\_\_\_ news about her cat.
- g) There's \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the tank.

13

\*\*\*

Заполните пропуски в предложениях местоимениями, указывающими на неопределённое количество исчисляемых существительных.

- a) We have ... new furniture.
- b) How ... rooms does your new flat have?
- c) Do you have ... room?
- d) How ... space is in the attic?



## Родительный падеж

14

Отметьте, какое из трёх выражений правильное.

\*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> А Marina's book          | c) <input type="checkbox"/> А the dogs hut               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> В Marinas book              | <input type="checkbox"/> В the dog's hut                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> С Marinas' book             | <input type="checkbox"/> С the dogs' huts                |
| b) <input type="checkbox"/> А my parent's neighbours | d) <input type="checkbox"/> А the house of the Mitchells |
| <input type="checkbox"/> В my parents' neighbour     | <input type="checkbox"/> В the house of the Mitchells'   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> С my parents neighbours     | <input type="checkbox"/> С the Mitchells' house          |



Если речь идёт о городах, странах, учреждениях и общественных местах, для образования родительного падежа может использоваться не только **of**, но и **s**, например, Berlin's opera house; Austria's mountains; the school's rules.

15

Найдите правильные сопоставления в родительном падеже.

\*

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) at the          | ___ А Marion's      |
| b) Mr Schmidt's    | ___ В toy car       |
| c) let's meet at   | ___ С newspaper     |
| d) yesterday's     | ___ Д tricycles     |
| e) little Marcus'  | ___ Е of the street |
| f) the neighbours' | ___ F lawn mower    |
| g) the children's  | ___ G gardens       |
| h) the name        | ___ а) Н baker's    |

16

Поставьте в предложениях, где необходимо, *s* или *'s*.

- \*\*
- a) How did the chef\_\_ dish\_\_ taste?
  - b) Jess\_\_ bag must be in one of the kid\_\_ room\_\_.
  - c) Did you take back the Jones\_\_ tennis racket\_\_?
  - d) Have you been to the doctor\_\_ to check on that problem of your\_\_?
  - e) The pilot\_\_ union demands higher wage\_\_ from the airline\_\_ bosses\_\_.

17

Дэниель хочет отправить e-mail другу, который учится в Новой Зеландии. Как будет правильно написать на английском слова, данные в скобках?

\*\*\*

From:  To:

Hello Steve,

I'm writing to tell you that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (a) (друг моего брата) knows your professor. Mike says  
\_\_\_\_\_ (b) (темы семинара профессора Маркуса) are  
\_\_\_\_\_ (c) (одни из самых серьёзных). And what's more,  
he did \_\_\_\_\_ (d)  
(один курс твоих профессоров) and says it's almost impossible to pass  
\_\_\_\_\_ (e) (у него экзамен).

By the way, do you know the Robertsons? Mike stayed with them and says  
they have become \_\_\_\_\_ (f) (хорошие друзья с ним).  
If you like, you could visit them and tell them you are \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (g) (друзья Майка).

He says they will be happy to help you with \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (h) (с семинарской работой).

Best wishes,  
Daniel

18

\*

Неопределённый артикль может иметь и другие значения, кроме значения «один»: один из (класса подобных примеров), любой, какой-нибудь, каждый, какой-то. Определите значение артикля в следующих предложениях.

- a) She`s a dentist.
- b) This is a cat.
- c) There are apples in a vase. Give me an apple.
- d) Do you have a pencil or a pen?
- e) A student must get 4 credits to be admitted.
- f) A dog is sitting next to our door. Do you know whose it is?

19

\*

Осторожно, не поскользнитесь! Определённый артикль имеет два варианта произношения в зависимости от начальной буквы слова. Сопоставьте их.

the abbey • the bank • the building • the entrance • the hospital • the hour •  
the house • the institution • the minute • the object • the office •  
the surgery • the underground • the university

| the [ðə] | the [ði:] / [ði] |
|----------|------------------|
|          |                  |



Особое внимание обратите на произношение определённого артикля как [ði:], когда нужно сделать ударение на каком-либо конкретном слове, например: 'Marketplace' is **the** [ði:] website for second-hand articles.

20

\*

Отметьте, какой неопределённый артикль надо использовать: **a** или **an**.



- a) a/an noun                      c) a/an book                      e) a/an scene  
 b) a/an uncountable noun      d) a/an exciting book        f) a/an horrible scene



- g) a/an interview                  i) a/an order                      k) a/an honour  
 h) a/an boring interview        j) a/an accurate order        l) a/an unexpected honour



Произносятся неопределённые артикли **a** и **an** как [eɪ] / [æɪ].

21

\*\*

Вставьте, где необходимо, неопределённые артикли **a/an**.

My friend Chiara is \_\_\_\_ (a) Italian. She works for Air Italia as \_\_\_\_ (b) stewardess. Her husband Björn is \_\_\_\_ (c) captain with Air Italia. He is from Northern Germany and is \_\_\_\_ (d) Protestant. Chiara's mother had been a bit anxious about their marriage at first as she is \_\_\_\_ (e) mayor of a small town where all the people are \_\_\_\_ (f) Roman Catholics. But then she said that as she could never become \_\_\_\_ (g) pope anyway, the gossip didn't really matter.



Неопределённый артикль используется также в устойчивых выражениях, таких как, например, to have a **headache** *иметь головную боль*, to be in a **hurry** *спешить*.

22

\*\*

Как используется определённый артикль с именами собственными? Отметьте правильные варианты.

- a)  A Loch Ness is the most famous Scottish lake.  
 B The Loch Ness is the most famous Scottish lake.
- b)  A Many people visit Isle of Wight to go sailing.  
 B Many people visit the Isle of Wight to go sailing.
- c)  A Buckingham Palace is London's most popular sight.  
 B The Buckingham Palace is London's most popular sight.
- d)  A We sailed across North Sea and English Channel right into Thames.  
 B We sailed across the North Sea and the English Channel right into the Thames.
- e)  A The poor Grandma always loses her glasses.  
 B Poor Grandma always loses her glasses.
- f)  A Jane, Peter and the Sheridans came to dinner last night.  
 B The Jane, the Peter and the Sheridans came to dinner last night.
- g)  A The Mont Blanc in the France is the highest mountain in the Alps.  
 B Mont Blanc in France is the highest mountain in the Alps.
- h)  A The Hyde Park in England and the Central Park in United States both are very popular.  
 B Hyde Park in England and Central Park in the United States both are very popular.



23

Соедините части друг с другом по смыслу.

- \*\*\* a) Joe often stays up all \_\_\_\_\_ A dark.
- b) He doesn't mind staying up in \_\_\_\_\_ B a day at a time.
- c) Joe likes \_\_\_\_\_ C morning.
- d) He seems to work better after \_\_\_\_\_ D the night.
- e) Often he is still working by \_\_\_\_\_ E the dark.
- f) He usually goes to bed in \_\_\_\_\_ F night.
- g) Joe just goes on vacation for \_\_\_\_\_ G a dark night.
- h) But sometimes he stays for \_\_\_\_\_ H the morning.

24

Поставьте слова в правильном порядке.

- \*\*\* a) in | Let's | hour | an | garden | for | half | sit | the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) the | What | nice | all | afternoon | full | with | flowers | in | bloom | a  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) so warm | It's | summer | that | quite | a | is | the | surprise  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) both | froze | It was | the | such | that | a cold winter | lake  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) wasps | last summer | Half | is flying around | the | compared to | number of  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Обратите внимание на использование артикля в сочетании **too + adjective**, например:  
This is too difficult **a** path for a small child. – ... *слишком трудная тропинка...*

25

**С артиклем или без артикля? Переведите.**

\*\*\*

**a)** Мы часто пьём вино за ужином. Мне нравится вино из ЮАР.

---

**b)** Жизнь может быть интересной. Я сейчас читаю книгу об Уинстоне Черчилле.

---

**c)** Том пойдёт осенью в колледж. Он будет ездить на автобусе.

---

**d)** Должно быть, я забыл свой смартфон в поезде.

---

**e)** Еда в отеле была хороша, но я предпочитаю итальянскую кухню.

---

**f)** Миа любит читать книги. Её муж читает только газеты.

---

**g)** В выходные мы обычно ходим куда-нибудь ужинать.

---



**Most** в значении *большинство/большинства* может использоваться без артикля, например:

**Most** mobile phones include a camera these days. – *Большинство мобильных телефонов...*

26

Какое предложение из трёх является правильным? Пометьте галочкой.

- \* a)  A John never buys apples.  
 B John never buys some apples.  
 C John never buys any apples.
- b)  A I made any salad for lunch.  
 B I made some salad for lunch.  
 C I made salad for lunch.
- c)  A I can't see some snow.  
 B I can't see snow.  
 C I can't see any snow.
- d)  A Mary seldom has money.  
 B Mary seldom has some money.  
 C Mary seldom has any money.



В случае указания на неопределённое количество артикль может не употребляться, например:

Can you lend me **some money**, please?      Ты можешь одолжить мне денег?

27

Что здесь нужно поставить: **some** или **any**?

- \* a) We don't want **some / any** soup.  
b) I'd really like **some / any** beer with my meal.  
c) Waiter, could I have **some / any** salt, please?  
d) Would you like **some / any** of this wine? It's really good!  
e) Do you have **some / any** Belgian beer? I can't find it on the menu.  
f) Could you bring us **some / any** more bread, please?  
g) Do you have **some / any** beef sausages, or only these pork sausages?



После слов, которые имеют значение *редко, едва, нет* и *никогда* (**rarely/seldom, scarcely/hardly, not** и **never**), употребляется **any** (и никогда **some!**)

There are **rarely any** koala bears in our garden.

Коала редкость в нашем саду.

28

Составьте правильные предложения из частей в левой и правой колонках.

\*

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Do you spend much          | ___ A chocolate left.                |
| b) Do you read many           | ___ B photos for a good album.       |
| c) I have eaten               | ___ C guests.                        |
| d) We have very little        | ___ D chocolates left.               |
| e) There are too few          | ___ E trifle.                        |
| f) But Martin takes a lot of  | ___ F eggs, please?                  |
| g) The hotel here hasn't many | ___ G novels at university?          |
| h) There must be plenty of    | ___ H news about the events in Iran. |
| i) No, there's only a little  | ___ I photos.                        |
| j) Mary, could I borrow a few | ___ J money on books?                |



(not) **much** – (не)много

(a) **little** – мало + неисчисляемые существительные

(not) **many** – (не)много

**few** – немного

**a few** – несколько + существительные во множественном числе

29

Сделайте из этих предложений отрицательные.

\*\*

a) Grandma has seen a man somewhere outside.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Surely Jane knows something else about the case.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) The police will ask some questions in the neighbourhood.

\_\_\_\_\_

d) The neighbours might have seen somebody.

\_\_\_\_\_

e) But the man will already be somewhere else.

\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

В вопросительном предложении после **any** может стоять прилагательное, в утвердительном после **some** может стоять **else**.

Does he know **anything interesting** about the case? ...что-нибудь интересное...?

Let's ask **somebody else**. ...ещё кого-нибудь.

30

Дополните диалог словами из подборки ниже.

\*\*

any • anybody • anything • anywhere • nobody • none • nothing •  
nowhere • some • somebody • something • somewhere

**Lucy:** Hey, Matt. What about our holiday? Have Gina and you had \_\_\_\_\_ (a) idea yet where we should go?

**Matt:** You know, I would go almost \_\_\_\_\_ (b). Unfortunately, Gina liked \_\_\_\_\_ (c) of the proposals I made. She thinks it should be \_\_\_\_\_ (d) special, where \_\_\_\_\_ (e) else she knows has been to.

**Jim:** Wow! Did she say \_\_\_\_\_ (f) more detailed?

**Matt:** No, she wanted to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ (g) today to get \_\_\_\_\_ (h) more information first.

**Gina:** Matt, Lucy, Jim, where are you? I've got to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ (i)!  
The travel agent told me that hardly \_\_\_\_\_ (j) ever travels to Pitcairn.  
She says it's like \_\_\_\_\_ (k) else on the planet!

**Matt:** Well, it seems there's \_\_\_\_\_ (l) we can do but book now ...

31

Составьте фразы из частей.

\*\*\*

a) gardens | to | two | belong | hobby gardeners | most | both | passionate

---

b) beautiful | gardens | the | but | grumblers | are | gardeners | their | are | two

---

c) and | now they | of | both | retired | their hobby | them | are | focus on

---

d) cares to | neither | smile at | them | even | anybody, | of | children | not

---

e) friendly | haven't | of | seen | we | them | for years | being | either

---



Следующее за местоимением both притяжательное местоимение или определённый артикль the часто опускаются, например:

**Both** dogs stay inside at night, but  
**the two** cats often go for a walk.

*Обе собаки...*  
*...два...*

32

Что здесь правильно: **all** или **all the**?

- \*\* a) All / All the vegetables should be eaten freshly.  
b) Otherwise all / all the vitamins in them will be lost.  
c) Our children love all / all the animals on our farm.  
d) Dad has worked all / all the week on that tree house.  
e) All / All the children love tree houses.  
f) Tim spent all / all the his money on a motorbike.  
g) All / All the money is circulating constantly.



**every** + Substantiv

**every** используется, когда мы говорим о чём-либо как о целой группе

**each**

используется, когда мы говорим об отдельных вещах

**any** + Substantiv; **anybody**

любой, любые

33

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

- \*\*\* a) Мы купили мороженое каждому из детей.

---

- b) Каждому ребёнку нравится бывать в парке сказок.

---

- c) Каждый любит Эми, доброжелательную воспитательницу детского сада.

---

- d) Летом Майк каждые выходные отправляется на серфинг.

---

- e) В каждом из номеров есть отдельная ванная комната.

---

f) Когда вы в городе, вы можете приехать к нам в любое время.

---

g) В Штутгарт ты можешь поехать на любом поезде или автобусе.

---

h) По пути к метро о центральной станции вы можете спросить любого.

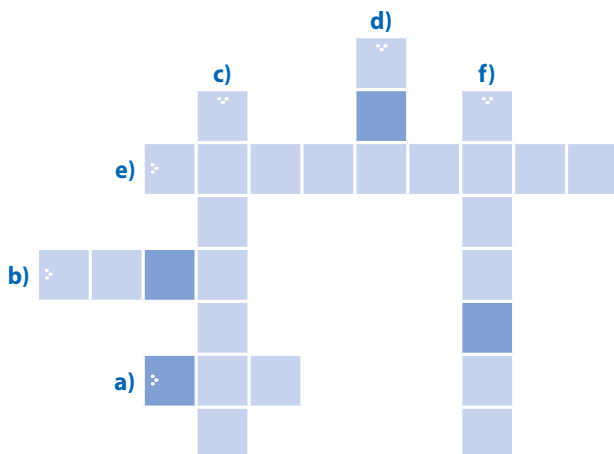
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34

Решите кроссворд. Впишите необходимые слова.

\*\*\*

- a) Каким словом указать неопределённое количество в отрицательном предложении?
- b) Какое слово вместо many используется с неисчисляемыми существительными?
- c) Какое слово может заменить not ... anything?
- d) Каким словом заменяется little во множественном числе существительных?
- e) Каким словом указать неопределённое количество в повествовательном предложении?
- f) Какое слово заменяет словосочетание not ... either?



Правильные слова: \_\_\_\_\_

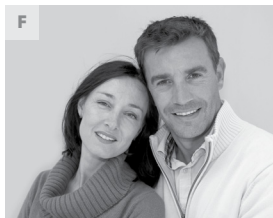


### Личное местоимение

35

\*

Кто имеется в виду? Заполните пропуски необходимыми личными местоимениями.



- F a) We are married.    \_\_\_ d) Thank \_\_\_ for coming. Cheers!
- \_\_\_ b) \_\_\_ is a teacher.    \_\_\_ e) \_\_\_ is a doctor.
- \_\_\_ c) Tom and \_\_\_ are 35 years old.                                        \_\_\_ f) \_\_\_ are talking.

36

\*

Дополните предложения необходимыми местоимениями, представленными ниже.

her • it • her • me • it • her • us • it • you

- a) Jane and I had a cup of coffee today and talked. I think she likes \_\_\_\_.
- b) Have you seen the new sculpture on the campus? I don't like \_\_\_\_.
- c) Tom phones Kate every day. He misses \_\_\_\_ terribly.
- d) We would like to see you again. Please visit \_\_\_\_!

- e) I would like to have an animal. But I haven't got enough room for \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) This is our cat Josie. If she hides, it's not easy to find \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Have you put the car into the garage? – Yes, and I've locked \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Did you hear about the Titanic? They've located \_\_\_\_\_ on the seabed.



В некоторых случаях местоимения мужского и женского рода используются для замещения названий животных, а местоимения женского рода – для названия судов, автомобилей и т.д.:

Our dog Rocky is a Labrador. **He** loves to fetch things from the water.  
This is the Gorch Fock. **She's** the second ship of that name.

37

**Предложения разбиты на части. Соберите их, обращая внимание на место дополнений в предложении и объектные местоимения.**

\*\*

- a) bank statement | me | has sent | the bank | my
- 

- b) customers | gives | the financial adviser | good advice | her
- 

- c) your | tell | you | account number | can | me | ?
- 

- d) the cash machine | me | the bank cashier | was showing
- 

- e) to | the bill | I | my wife | gave
- 

- f) I | Ben claims | he | am | faster than | him | me | but | as fast as | is
-

38

\*\*\*

Перестройте предложения, используя соответствующие личные местоимения.

one • people • they • you

a) It is necessary to be sure of the facts before publishing them.

---

b) Nobody will ever know.

---

c) Smoking is not allowed in this lounge.

---

d) The persons responsible should meet and find a solution.

---

ABC

В целом личные местоимения обозначают любого человека.

one (формальный язык)

you (разговорный язык)

} включает говорящего с кем-то

they

people

} относится к некоторым другим, неизвестным  
} относится к человеку или определённой группе

## Притяжательное местоимение и сопровождающее слово

39

\*

Найдите в змейке из слов притяжательные местоимения и сопровождающие слова.

they're his it's me you mine new whose ours it's yours them that the his her sour he themys

---

40

Какое из двух предложений правильное? Отметьте галочкой.

\*\*

- a)  A They are friends of mine.  
 B They are friends of mines.
- b)  A It's warm, so you won't need your coat.  
 B It's warm, so you won't need a coat.
- c)  A Raise the hands if you know answer.  
 B Raise your hands if you know the answer.
- d)  A Cats follow own rules.  
 B Cats follow their own rules.
- e)  A I own a convertible. It's top is a nice burgundy red.  
 B I own a convertible. Its top is a nice burgundy red.
- f)  A Mrs Myers, have you lost your handbag?  
 B Mrs Myers, have you lost her handbag?

41

Переведите на английский язык.

\*\*\*

- a) *Недавно Том был все ещё без собственной машины. Сейчас она у него есть.*

- b) *Чьи это записки? Ваши или ваших сокурсников?*



**Own** подчёркивает принадлежность к чему-либо/кому-либо. Обычно стоит с сопровождающим притяжательным местоимением. Есть два варианта построения предложения:

I've got **my own laptop** now.

I've got **a laptop of my own** now.



- f) The men will enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ F herself.
- g) Don't worry, the barbecue can take care of \_\_\_\_\_ G oneself.
- h) Steve, Matt, I believe you know \_\_\_\_\_ H himself.
- i) Mia and Lisa, take care of \_\_\_\_\_ I ourselves.
- j) Neighbours usually help \_\_\_\_\_ J each other?
- k) Are you sure it doesn't work? I repaired it \_\_\_\_\_ K itself.
- l) Did you manage to speak to the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ L yourself.

44

\*\*\*

При переводе текста на английский язык кто-то упустил из виду все возвратные глаголы. Как их восстановить?

We planned *to build* \_\_\_\_\_ (a) (*себе построить*; инфинитив) a tree house for *ourselves* \_\_\_\_\_ (b). When Dad heard about it, he \_\_\_\_\_ (c) (*радоваться*; прошедшее продолженное время) helping us. He \_\_\_\_\_ (d) (*удивляться*; прошедшее простое время) that we \_\_\_\_\_ (e) (*вглядываться*; прошедшее простое время) and had to grin. We \_\_\_\_\_ (f) (*представили себе*; прошедшее простое время) how Dad would help us with his two left hands. Of course we \_\_\_\_\_ (g) (*обрадовались*; прошедшее простое время) about his offer. Dad and us, we \_\_\_\_\_ (h) (*любить*; настоящее простое время)! But it is simply better if Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (i) (*беречь себя*; настоящее простое время) from any tools.

ABC

Аббревиатуру DIY можно найти, например, на продуктовых пакетах, сделанных своими руками.

DIY = Do it **yourself!**  
Behave **yourself!**  
Enjoy **yourself!**  
Help **yourself!**

*Сделай/Сделайте это сами!*  
*Веди себя хорошо!*  
*Наслаждайтесь!*  
*Помоги себе сам!*

## Указательное местоимение и сопровождающее слово

45

\*

Какое указательное местоимение или сопровождающее слово надо использовать в данных предложениях? Некоторые из них могут быть использованы несколько раз.

that • these • this • those

- a) I want to go into \_\_\_\_\_ shops on the other side of the street.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ shirt is too small. Don't I look terrible in it?
- c) I'd like to exchange \_\_\_\_\_ trousers for the ones over there.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ department store in Blue Street is too hot. Let's not go there.
- e) Long skirts are very fashionable \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is my bag. I believe \_\_\_\_\_ bag over there must be yours.
- g) Airports are such crowded places \_\_\_\_\_ days.

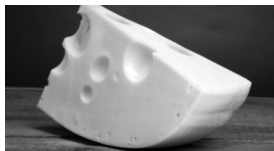


**this, these** для (в пространстве/во времени/в воображении) близких людей/вещей  
**that, those** для (в пространстве/во времени/в воображении) отдалённых людей/вещей

46

\*\*

У вас в гостях друзья из Англии и вы вместе отправились за покупками. Дополните предложения, используя подходящие иллюстрации с нужными словосочетаниями (сопровождающее слово + существительное или местоимение).



- a) *This cheese* \_\_\_\_\_ looks rather dry.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ looks better.
- c) Hey, what about \_\_\_\_\_ over there?



d) We need some wine, too. What about \_\_\_\_\_?



e) I'd go for \_\_\_\_\_.  
It looks more French.



f) Look, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ will fit the wine fantastically.



g) Hm, \_\_\_\_\_  
looks mouth-watering.



h) I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_  
as a main course.



i) I'd rather have \_\_\_\_\_  
over there for dinner.

47

\*\*\*

Переведите следующие предложения. Внимание: здесь понадобятся различные местоимения и сопровождающие слова.

a) Мои родители решили попробовать себя в новом виде спорта.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Эти жёлтые цветы я посадил сам. Не там.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Какую из этих блузок мне следует купить? Эту или ту?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Вон там наша гостиная. Чувствуй себя как дома.

\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

В разговорной речи различие между **this** и **that** не так важно, когда речь идёт о противопоставлении (сравнении).



48

\*

Посмотрите на картинки и запишите английские предлоги, которые лучше подходят к изображённой ситуации.



a) under(neath)



b) \_\_\_\_\_



c) \_\_\_\_\_



d) \_\_\_\_\_



e) \_\_\_\_\_



f) \_\_\_\_\_



g) \_\_\_\_\_



h) \_\_\_\_\_



i) \_\_\_\_\_



j) \_\_\_\_\_



k) \_\_\_\_\_



l) \_\_\_\_\_



Некоторые выражения с предлогами нельзя перевести дословно, их надо запомнить. Например:

**on the wall**     *на стене*  
**in the picture**     *на картине*

**at the table**     *за столом, у стола*  
**in the street/on the road**     *на улице/на дороге*

49

\*

Выберите подходящий предлог и поставьте его в предложение.

above • between • by • in • in front of • into • on • outside • round • to • under

The muesli's *on* (a) the shelf (b) the kitchen sideboard.

The apples are (c) the fly screen (d) the sideboard.

The bread bin is (e) the food processor and the microwave.

If you're looking for the butter, the jam jar is (f) it.

I placed the rubbish (g) the door. I'll throw it (h) the dustbin when I go (i) the house. But it's raining.

To get (j) the dustbin, you have to walk (k) the house.

50

\*\*

В этой решётке спрятано 20 предлогов. Сможете найти их все? Слова могут стоять вертикально, горизонтально, задом наперёд.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| o | t | n | i | b | e | h | i | n | d |
| n | o | n | t | o | l | h | o | f | f |
| e | d | i | s | e | b | t | u | o | r |
| o | o | e | t | i | s | o | p | p | o |
| u | n | t | i | l | u | w | o | a | m |
| t | s | n | i | a | g | a | s | s | o |
| s | f | a | f | t | e | r | a | t | r |
| i | o | r | o | u | n | d | n | b | y |
| d | r | g | i | s | o | s | t | e | t |
| e | c | n | i | s | g | n | o | m | a |

51

Дополните предложения, выбрав правильное сочетание предлога с указанным временем.

\*\*

- a)** Mark always reads the paper ...
- A** at the morning.
  - B** at noon.
  - C** in the night.
- b)** My aunt will visit us ...
- A** on Christmas.
  - B** on Christmas Day.
  - C** in the morning of December 25<sup>th</sup>.
- c)** We'll go skiing again ...
- A** in next year.
  - B** 2016.
  - C** in the winter.
- d)** Helen's bus leaves ...
- A** at 7 o'clock.
  - B** on 7 o'clock.
  - C** by 7 o'clock.



Слова next и last, используемые для указания времени (например, сутки, месяц, сезон), не требуют предлога.

He visited us **last June**.

Он приезжал к нам в июне прошлого года.

52

Заполните пропуски, используя подходящие предлоги.

\*\*

*Until* **(a)** last year, Kate lived \_\_\_\_\_ **(b)** her parents. She had always wanted to live and study \_\_\_\_\_ **(c)** London. When she first came there, she stayed \_\_\_\_\_ **(d)** her cousin's. Of course this worked only \_\_\_\_\_ **(e)** a short time. Now she's living \_\_\_\_\_ **(f)** her boyfriend. They have been sharing a flat \_\_\_\_\_ **(g)** February. Luckily, the tube station is just \_\_\_\_\_ **(h)** the corner and the line stops \_\_\_\_\_ **(i)** the campus. \_\_\_\_\_ **(j)** that Kate was living \_\_\_\_\_ **(k)** a rented room. But there was always a lot of noise \_\_\_\_\_ **(l)** 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., so she couldn't concentrate on her studies.

53

\*\*

Предложения разбиты на части. Переставьте слова в правильном порядке и обратите внимание на место предлогов в предложении.

a) at | let's meet | in front of | on | the zoo | by | 9 a.m. | Saturday | the pavilion

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) go | through | I'd like | too hot | by 10.30 | it's | the greenhouses | to | before

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) the hill | we can | walk | round | the sea lions' pool | on | past | and | go

\_\_\_\_\_

d) before | we can | into | at | the elephants | going | look | the new ape house

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) it has been | in | open | April | for | a few weeks | since | its completion

\_\_\_\_\_

f) 6 p.m. | the opening hours | from | have been | since | 9 a.m. | to | June

\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

Пословицы и поговорки о животном мире:

Birds of a feather flock together. *Птицы по оперенью слетаются в стаю.  
(Равный к равному присоединяется.)*

It's enough to make a cat laugh! *Этого достаточно, чтобы заставить кошку смеяться! (Смехотворный предлог!)*

The leopard can't change his spots. *Леопард не может поменять свои пятна.*  
Every dog has his day. *У каждой собаки свой день. (Будет день – будет пища.)*

It's raining cats and dogs. *Льёт как из ведра.*

The early bird catches the worm. *Ранняя пташка ловит червя. (Кто рано встаёт, тому Бог подаёт.)*

54

В данных предложениях содержатся фразовые глаголы. Выделите связанные с глаголами предлоги.

\*\*\*

- a) Thomas is looking **for** / **after** his keys again. He keeps losing them.
- b) Can't we take **apart** / **away** something and eat at home tonight?
- c) Dad has just got **at** / **down to** doing the tax return. Don't disturb him!
- d) Janie simply looked **on** / **to** when the boys got into a fight.
- e) They spent hours discussing **about** / **(-)** possible solutions.
- f) Why does he keep bringing **about** / **up** this issue?
- g) Somebody has broken **in** / **into** Janice's new car and stolen her sunglasses.
- h) Nobody can tell the twins **apart** / **off**. They look completely alike.
- i) Have you put the good teacups back **in** / **into** the cupboard?

55

В тексте много уже готовых выражений с предлогами. Какие из них ошибочные, какие правильные? Исправьте неправильные выражения.

\*\*\*

Ralph has always dreamt of        (f) **(a)** starting a new life in another country. Now there's a chance at        (f) *chance of* **(b)** realizing his dream. If he succeeds with        **(c)** his plan, he won't have to worry over        **(d)** money anymore. At the moment Ralph has to rely on        **(e)** his luck because he has had difficulty with        **(f)** finding a bank which approves of        **(g)** his business plan. But he has always been good in        **(h)** promoting himself and he is also quite famous for        **(i)** being an optimist. The idea about        **(j)** starting a new life will keep him going. Susie, his wife, has never been interested at        **(k)** going abroad, though. She doesn't want to leave behind        **(l)** her friends and family.

## Числа и величины

56

\*

Запишите следующие числа на английском. Из указанных в скобках букв получится ещё одно числительное.

- a) 4    *four* \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 9    \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 13    \_\_\_\_\_ (5 буква)
- d) 28    \_\_\_\_\_ (2 буква)
- e) 18    \_\_\_\_\_ (6 буква)
- f) 14    \_\_\_\_\_ (8 буква)
- g) 12    \_\_\_\_\_ (1 буква)
- h) 40    \_\_\_\_\_ (5 буква)
- i) 55    \_\_\_\_\_ (6 буква)
- j) 90    \_\_\_\_\_ (3 буква)
- k) 19    \_\_\_\_\_ (2 буква)
- l) 103    \_\_\_\_\_ (2 буква)
- m) 69    \_\_\_\_\_ (10 буква)
- n) 277    \_\_\_\_\_

Полученное слово: \_\_\_\_\_



В английском языке цифры пишутся отдельно или через дефис, например:

357    **three hundred and fifty-seven**

57

Прочитайте строчку-змейку и запишите цифрами полученное число.

\*

a) threehundredandthirty-threepointthree

333.3

b) onethousandsevenhundredandsixtypointohfourone

c) twelvethousandsixhundredandseventy-fivepointseventwonine

d) twohundredandsixteenthousandseighthundredandfifteen

e) sixmillionfivehundredandforty-threethousandtwohundredandeleven

!

Обратите внимание на использование пунктуации:

(0).01 = point oh one

ноль запятая ноль один (0,01)

1,000 = a/one thousand

(одна) тысяча (1.000 или 1 000)

1,000,000 = a/one million

один миллион (1.000.000 или 1 000 000)

1,000,000,000 = a/one billion

один миллиард (1.000.000.000)

58

Запишите выражения на английском языке.

\*\*

a) трижды три

*three times three*

b) один или два раза

c) сотни людей

d) половина яблока

e) во сто крат

- f) две половинки \_\_\_\_\_
- g) два с половиной километра  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) три четверти часа \_\_\_\_\_
- i) 0,25 литра \_\_\_\_\_
- j) двенадцатый час \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Члены английской команды заняли 1, 2, 8 и 9 места.  
\_\_\_\_\_



В телефонных номерах **0** вместо **zero** часто произносится [эу], например, **zero** one double **zero** five или **oh** one double **oh** five.

59

Дополните предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

\*\*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>a)</b> It was too much. They only ate ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> a third of the cake.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> a third cake.</p>  | <p><b>b)</b> I only met him ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> first.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> once.</p>   |
| <p><b>c)</b> I'd like ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> half a watermelon, please.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> a half watermelon, please.</p>     | <p><b>d)</b> They dug out ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> two hundred tons of soil.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> two hundreds of tons of soil.</p>  |
| <p><b>e)</b> The earth holds more than ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> six milliard people.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> six billion people.</p> | <p><b>f)</b> He was one of the heroes of the ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> twentieth century.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> twentieth century.</p> |

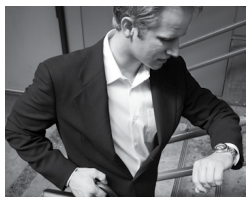


## Дата и время

60

\*\*

Наш распорядок дня основан на времени и дате. Как выразить указанное на картинках время? Готовый пример перед вами.



a) *It's (a) quarter past six.*

b) \_\_\_\_\_

*It's six fifteen.*

\_\_\_\_\_



c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

61

\*\*

Закончите предложения правильным указанием даты, которую вы найдёте ниже.

AD 33 • from 1939 until 1945 • in 2001 • in the sixth century •  
 in the early and the late 70s • in the year 1929 •  
 on 15<sup>th</sup> March 44 BC • the roaring twenties

- a) Terrorists attacked the Twin Towers \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Julius Cesar was murdered \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) There was an oil crisis \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) It is assumed that Jesus died \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) In Europe, World War II lasted \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ were the time of jazz music and Art Déco.
- g) There was a severe Wall Street Crash \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) King Arthur is said to have lived \_\_\_\_\_.



BC = Before Christ (*до Рождества Христова*)

AD = Anno Domini (*от Рождества Христова*)

Как правило, в английском используется только сокращённая форма.

62

Как будет звучать дата в устной речи?

\*\*

- a) July 4, 2012 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 3.47 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 23rd April 1999 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 8.07 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 11.21.13 \_\_\_\_\_
- f) 2 May 1954 \_\_\_\_\_



Обратите внимание на различия в написании дат в Великобритании и США, например:

BE: 06.12.2015 (ТТ.ММ.ЈЈЈЈ)

the sixth of December/December the sixth,  
two thousand and fifteen

AE: 12.06.2015 (ММ.ТТ.ЈЈЈЈ)

December sixth, two thousand (and) fifteen

## Имя прилагательное

63

\*

Какие прилагательные надо использовать для названия национальностей в единственном и множественном числе?

- a) America an American, the Americans
- b) Britain \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Germany \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Wales \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Scotland \_\_\_\_\_
- f) England \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Portugal \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Spain \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Greece \_\_\_\_\_
- j) New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_
- k) The Netherlands \_\_\_\_\_

64

\*

Дополните предложения, сделав правильный выбор из предложенного.

- a) I would like a bottle of mineral water, please, ...
  - A the large one.
  - B a large ones.
  - C a large one.
- b) You really need a new blouse. What about ...
  - A the one?
  - B these one?
  - C this one?

- c) Which children belong to you?
- A The young one or the one with the curls?
  - B The younger ones or the ones with the curls?
  - C The youngest ones or the ones with the curls?
- d) Look at these flowers.
- A What ones would you prefer?
  - B Which ones would you prefer?
  - C Whose one would you prefer?

65

\*\*

Соберите по два предложения из каждой части – а) b) c) d) – с разрозненными словами. Правильно поставьте прилагательные.

a) your | stole | brother | your | crazy | my guinea pig | brother | is

---

b) we | the | has turned | the | milk | sour | can't drink | milk | heat

---

c) a | always | I | tells | to stay | he | am | calm | person | me

---

d) the | wonderful | bride | a | she | bride | looks | is

---



Когда глаголы чувственного восприятия look, smell, taste и sound не имеют характера связок, после них употребляются наречия образа действия, например:

He tasted the steak **greedily**.

Он жадно набросился на стейк.

66

\*\*

Какие слова в предложениях можно заменить на *one* и *ones*? Перепишите предложения соответствующим образом.

- a) We have a lot of books at home. Those books over there are all on Shakespeare, while these are works by Mark Twain and this is a new book on cats.

*Those ones over there are*

---



---



---

- b) Which wines did you enjoy? – That sparkling white wine from Australia was excellent, but I also liked the three red wines we tasted.
- 
- 
- 

- c) I like these paintings. – Which paintings? These paintings right here or those Matisse paintings over there, or do you mean this modern painting?
- 
- 
- 

67

\*\*

Некоторые прилагательные могут использоваться только с существительными, другие - только с глаголами. Какие из приведённых формулировок являются правильными?

- a)  A an ill child

B The child is ill.

- b)  A an only child

B The child is only.

- c)  A an afraid child

B The child is afraid.

- d)  A an asleep child

B The child is asleep.

68

Переведите выражения в скобках и вставьте в предложения.

\*\*\*

- a) The emotional thing (Эмоциональная) about our relationship was both \_\_\_\_\_ (замечательный) and \_\_\_\_\_ (потрясающий).
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ (молодые люди) and \_\_\_\_\_ (пожилые люди) cannot always understand each other.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (инвалид) often have problems with \_\_\_\_\_ (повседневность).
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (преимущество) about this flat is its garden, but \_\_\_\_\_ (недостаток) about it is its expensive heating.
- e) Movies of the 1950s often go for \_\_\_\_\_ (мелодрамы).
- f) As \_\_\_\_\_ (инвалид) one often has to fight misconceptions.



Причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени могут также использоваться как прилагательные, например:

**Barking** dogs seldom bite.

лающие собаки...

You can't withdraw money from a **frozen** account.

...заблокированный счёт

## Наречие

69

Какие слова являются наречиями? Отметьте их.

\*

always deadly extremely famously fantastically funky  
heavy lucky nice often old quick quietly  
silly simply still today



Некоторые наречия имеют такую же форму, как и прилагательные. Их надо выучить наизусть!

You're driving **fast**. (≠ fastly)

John has to work **hard**. (≠ hardly)

I arrived home **late**. (≠ lately)

Mary has researched **well**. (≠ goodly)

Ho: My aunt is **well**. (≠ good)

*С моей тётёй всё хорошо.*

70



Найдите в тексте прилагательное и образуйте соответствующее наречие.

Обратите внимание на исключения в их образовании.

Timmy is quite a shy boy. He is good at school and although he works hard at the weekends he is never late on Mondays. Sometimes he worries about saving enough money for his fees. Nevertheless he is full of plans for his new life at university. Though he is quite sure that the start will be terrible for him, he thinks he will be happy there eventually and have a fantastic time.

| Прилагательные | Наречия |
|----------------|---------|
|                |         |

71

\*\*

Постройте предложения так, чтобы наречия, указывающие на повторение, многократность действия (неопределённого времени), стояли в нужном месте.

a) always | wash | do | your hair | you | in the shower | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) getting up | usually | like | I | in the morning | .

\_\_\_\_\_

c) home | gets | never | he | before | 7 p.m. | .

\_\_\_\_\_

d) seldom | I | my keys | find | can | .

\_\_\_\_\_

e) not always | have | I | a bath | do | .

\_\_\_\_\_

f) don't | I | to | normally | work | walk | .

\_\_\_\_\_

g) bored | she | sometimes | with her job | is | .

\_\_\_\_\_



Наречия неопределённого времени стоят

– перед глаголом:

She **often forgets** her wallet.

– после **be** как составная часть сказуемого:

She **is usually** a very organized person.

– после вспомогательного глагола:

But she **would never** forget her sunglasses.

Наречия определённого времени, например, **today, last Sunday**, стоят в начале и в конце предложения.

Наречия определённой частоты, такие как **daily, twice a month**, стоят, напротив, в конце предложения.



72

\*\*

Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: какие слова являются наречиями, какие – прилагательными, а какие – и то, и другое одновременно? Впишите соответствующие выражения с наречиями и прилагательными в правую колонку.

|             | Прилагательное                      | Наречие                  | Соответствующее прилагательное/наречие |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a) friendly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>in a friendly way/manner</i> _____  |
| b) lively   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| c) kindly   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| d) deadly   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| e) early    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| f) silly    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| g) lonely   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| h) daily    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| i) rudely   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| j) cowardly | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |
| k) lovely   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                  |

73

\*\*

Составьте из предложенных слов нужные прилагательные и наречия и расположите их в правильном порядке.

- a) George can play the saxophone \_\_\_\_\_ (good, very).
- b) I think this job is \_\_\_\_\_ (paid, bad).
- c) **Jane:** How \_\_\_\_\_ (good) can you speak French?  
**Carlo:** \_\_\_\_\_ (good, very).
- d) I arrived at the station \_\_\_\_\_ (late, too) to catch the bus.
- e) Your hair looks \_\_\_\_\_ (nice, styled).

- f) Leo has become \_\_\_\_\_ (fair, independent).  
 g) Rex is \_\_\_\_\_ (quite, usual, friendly).  
 h) My sister is still \_\_\_\_\_ (offended, deep).  
 i) Our neighbour has insulted her \_\_\_\_\_ (horrible).  
 j) He behaved \_\_\_\_\_ (rude, late, very).  
 k) She'll \_\_\_\_\_ (never, certain, almost) forgive him.  
 l) We all can understand her \_\_\_\_\_ (good, quite).

74

\*\*\*

Часто существует несколько вариантов что-либо выразить. Преобразуйте следующие предложения, используя вместо прилагательного наречие.

- a) My mum is a bad driver. My mum/She drives badly.  
 b) Antonia is a very good rider. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Mr Clemens is a brilliant teacher. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Tom is a competent yoga instructor. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) My cousin is a passionate painter. \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) Wolfgang is an avid sailor. \_\_\_\_\_  
 g) Angie is an ingenious gardener. \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) José is a fantastic guitar player. \_\_\_\_\_  
 i) Anne is an imaginative writer. \_\_\_\_\_

75

Вы можете правильно поставить наречия в предложения? Не забудьте, что есть несколько вариантов.

\*\*\*

a) Marcie visited us. (fortunately, last weekend)

\_\_\_\_\_

b) She enjoys her visits. (here, usually)

\_\_\_\_\_

c) She spoke with us. (this time, really, never)

\_\_\_\_\_

d) We found out what was troubling her. (all the time, finally)

\_\_\_\_\_

e) She had lost Grandma's watch. (outside, apparently, somewhere)

\_\_\_\_\_

f) It turned out she had left it in her gym locker. (the weekend before, simply)

\_\_\_\_\_

g) She is going to look after the watch. (very, now, carefully)

\_\_\_\_\_

h) We lost our keys. (twice, unfortunately, last month)

\_\_\_\_\_



Для нескольких наречий положение в предложении определяется по правилу: образ действия – место – время (**manner – place – time**), причём наречие места обязательно ставится впереди наречия времени.

Исключение: если мы стремимся подчеркнуть значение наречия, мы помещаем его в начало предложения, например:

Luckily Lara drove me **quickly to the station by car last Monday**.

## Степени сравнения

76

Поставьте недостающие в таблице формы.

\*

|    | Положительная | Сравнительная | Превосходная |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) | hot           |               |              |
| b) |               |               | furthest     |
| c) |               | simpler       |              |
| d) | much          |               |              |
| e) |               |               | happiest     |
| f) |               | stronger      |              |
| g) | nice          |               |              |
| h) |               | less          |              |



Формы **elder/eldest** обозначают старшинство в семье, **older/oldest**, обратите внимание, обозначают возраст:

My **elder sister** is **older than** Carol.

Моя старшая сестра старше Кэрол.

77

Каковы степени сравнения у следующих наречий?

\*

a) early earlier – earliest

b) stupidly \_\_\_\_\_

c) often \_\_\_\_\_

d) happily \_\_\_\_\_

e) hard \_\_\_\_\_

f) slowly \_\_\_\_\_

78

Впишите в предложения соответствующие формы сравнительных степеней.

- \*\*
- a) Ben Nevis is \_\_\_\_\_ (выше) Snowdon.  
b) My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ (тоньше) I am.  
c) This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (лучше) the film.  
d) Is Rubens \_\_\_\_\_ (известнее) van Dyck?  
e) Gerry is \_\_\_\_\_ (занят как) George.  
f) Swimming is \_\_\_\_\_ (не так интересно, как) walking.  
g) Physics can be \_\_\_\_\_ (более сложной, чем) PE.

79

Данные слова поставьте в превосходную степень и дополните ими предложения.

\*\*

bad • big • dangerous • good • interesting • lazy • much/many •  
narrow • near • small

- a) John is the \_\_\_\_\_ person in the family. Everybody else is small.  
b) Fido is definitely the \_\_\_\_\_ dog in the world! He sleeps all day.  
c) What's the \_\_\_\_\_ way to get to the town hall? I have no map.  
d) Where can I find the \_\_\_\_\_ museum?  
e) Jacob is the \_\_\_\_\_ player in the football club. He's so slow.  
f) He's so irritable – the \_\_\_\_\_ cause will drive him up the wall.  
g) The \_\_\_\_\_ steaks you will get in Canada.  
h) It's great weather! Let's make the \_\_\_\_\_ of the day and go out.  
i) I believe the \_\_\_\_\_ alleys can be found in Italy.  
j) Some people love doing the \_\_\_\_\_ sports in the world.

80

Выберите для ответов правильные выражения.

\*\*

a) Which shoes would you prefer? –

I prefer ...

- a the more elegant ones.
- b the more elegant one.
- c the eleganter ones.



b) What kind of holiday do you like? –

We like ...

- a the warmly kind.
- b the more warm kinds.
- c the warmer kind.



c) What type of house do you plan to buy? –

We plan to buy ...

- a the impressiver one.
- b one of the more impressive type.
- c the impressively type.



d) What sort of problem did you have with your car? –

I had ...

- a the steamyer sort.
- b the more steamy sort.
- c one of the steamier sort.



81

Предложения были разбиты. Соберите их правильно.

\*\*\*

a) them | two | the | the | the | of | get | sooner | , | better | married | !

\_\_\_\_\_

b) news | on | the | as | she | turned | hearing | as | a | white | sheet | .

\_\_\_\_\_

c) sister | is | elder | than | a | head | my | older | three | taller | and | years | me | .

\_\_\_\_\_

d) faster | antelope | run | fastest | than | the | !

\_\_\_\_\_



Для сравнения в виде «чем...тем...» используется формула **the + comparative ... the + comparative ...**:

**The hotter** it gets, **the more** one should drink.

*Чем горячее он будет, тем больше его надо пить.*

82

Переведите.

\*\*

a) Мари играет на скрипке лучше, чем Лиза, но Лиза самая хорошенькая в группе.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Ты можешь передать мне тарелку? – Какую? Маленькую или большую?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Кальвин знает про динозавров меньше, чем Сьюзи, хотя раньше все думали иначе.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) *Том не может плавать так быстро, как Джерри. Но он может прыгать гораздо дальше, чем Джерри.* \_\_\_\_\_

83

\*\*\*

Какие прилагательные соответствуют этим словам и выражениям? Впишите их в кроссворд. Внимание: иногда необходимо чуть изменить форму.

- |                  |                           |               |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| a) most often    | e) in the least           | i) lately     |
| b) very speedily | f) more automatically     | j) cleverest  |
| c) the earliest  | g) the furthest           | k) wholly     |
| d) more clearly  | h) in the friendliest way | l) most truly |



## Формы глагола и повелительное наклонение

84

\*

Запишите глагол в инфинитиве, образуйте причастие настоящего времени, которое соответствует изображению на фото.



a) *whisper,*  
*whispering*



b) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



c) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



d) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



e) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



f) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



g) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



h) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

Глагол *drive* + название транспортного средства (например, *a bus, a car*) всегда означает, что человек едет сам!

I love **driving** my new car.

Я люблю ездить на своей новой машине.

85

\*

За беспорядочно поставленными буквами кроются глаголы в разных формах (Past Simple, Past Participle, Present Participle). Заполните колонки по образцу.

|            | Глагол       | Глагольная форма       |
|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| a) wnosh   | <u>shown</u> | <u>past participle</u> |
| b) kadrn   | _____        | _____                  |
| c) gilokon | _____        | _____                  |
| d) schoen  | _____        | _____                  |
| e) urn     | _____        | _____                  |
| f) gintirw | _____        | _____                  |
| g) tea     | _____        | _____                  |

86

\*

Причастия могут использоваться в качестве прилагательных. Определите, должно это быть Present или Past Participle в данных предложениях. Запишите.

- a) It's important not to wake the sleeping (sleep) children.
- b) They were talking about the matter behind \_\_\_\_\_ (close) doors.
- c) I shut the window because of the \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) dogs.
- d) The electronic media and the \_\_\_\_\_ (print) word are called the 'rivals of the modern age'.
- e) My colleagues told me about the \_\_\_\_\_ (shock) incident.
- f) We were devastated when we saw the \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) house.
- g) Our daughter is dreaming of a \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) carpet for herself.
- h) Luckily, the \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) documents weren't necessary.

87

Составьте предложения из этих частей. Иногда есть два варианта.

\*\*

a) door | shut | please | the | , | .  
\_\_\_\_\_b) tell | Josie | to | don't | to | call | forget | Mum | .  
\_\_\_\_\_c) when | the mixer | start | never | open | it | is | .  
\_\_\_\_\_d) not | walk | do | the lawn | on | please | .  
\_\_\_\_\_e) not | let's | to | go | that party | .  
\_\_\_\_\_f) this | let's | to | our | Spain | holiday | go | for | year | .  
\_\_\_\_\_g) don't | drink | and | drive | .  
\_\_\_\_\_h) take | and | make | a seat | yourself | comfortable | .  
\_\_\_\_\_i) do | time | lunch | be | in | back | for | .  
\_\_\_\_\_

Предложения в повелительном наклонении, как правило, оканчиваются точкой. Только в особо подчеркнутых командах ставится восклицательный знак.

88

\*\*

Какие из следующих форм глагола должны быть здесь соответственно использованы: Infinitive, Present Participle, Past Simple или Past Participle?

- a) She \_\_\_\_\_ (*работать*) in a restaurant a few years ago.
- b) He has just had his hair \_\_\_\_\_ (*резать*).
- c) The car was almost brand-new when it was \_\_\_\_\_ (*украсть*).
- d) I used to \_\_\_\_\_ (*играть*) the guitar regularly.
- e) You can \_\_\_\_\_ (*бросить*) the paper away – I've read it.
- f) The river remained \_\_\_\_\_ (*закрывать*) for shipping for weeks because of high water.
- g) My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ (*путешествовать*) through Mexico right now.
- h) Joe has never \_\_\_\_\_ (*думать*) about looking for another job.
- i) Jennifer would \_\_\_\_\_ (*шить*) the skirt herself if she had time.
- j) My mum always tells me \_\_\_\_\_ (*быть*) careful.
- k) Todd lay \_\_\_\_\_ (*дремать*) in the sun for hours and got a sunburn.
- l) Mrs Carstairs noticed the burglars \_\_\_\_\_ (*бродить*) her garden in time to \_\_\_\_\_ (*звонить*) the police.
- m) \_\_\_\_\_ (*путешествие*) requires time, money and good nerves.
- n) Last weekend we \_\_\_\_\_ (*ходить*) to the cinema and afterwards we \_\_\_\_\_ (*сидеть*) in a nice bar.
- o) People are \_\_\_\_\_ (*шутить*) that \_\_\_\_\_ (*плавать под парусами*) is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_ (*принять*) a cold shower and \_\_\_\_\_ (*рвать*) £50 notes at the same time.



В тех случаях, когда приходится выбирать, что использовать – герундий или инфинитив, следует опираться на следующее положение: инфинитив обозначает более краткое или более конкретное проявление данного действия. Герундий, будучи **ing**-формой, обозначает более продолжительный процесс и более общее проявление данного действия.

89

\*\*

Дополните предложения, выбрав правильные варианты. Их может быть даже несколько.

- a) Yesterday I watched our neighbour ...
- A mowing and watering the lawn.
  - B mow and water the lawn.
- b) He noticed me standing there and asked me ...
- A what do against his mossy lawn.
  - B what to do against his mossy lawn.
- c) I warned him ...
- A to not over-fertilize his lawn.
  - B not to over-fertilize his lawn.
- d) He made me ...
- A coming over and look at the lawn more closely.
  - B come over and look at the lawn more closely.
- e) I told him I would ...
- A try to break up the soil a bit.
  - B trying to break up the soil a bit.
- f) He should go to a garden centre ...
- A to borrow a machine for pulling up all that moss.
  - B in order to borrow a machine for pulling up all that moss.

90

\*\*\*

Замените часть предложения соответствующим причастием. Внимание: это не всегда возможно.

a) The book which was ordered last week hasn't come yet.

*The book ordered last week hasn't come yet.*

b) Bosses who openly complain about their employees aren't popular.

c) I don't know the man who asked me after your address.

d) She's got a date with the boy that she met in the cinema last week.

e) People that don't smile when you meet them are disagreeable.

f) The house that was sold in our street has been torn down.

g) Most cats that live in the house want to sleep in their owners' beds.

ABC

**дата**

1. Указание времени, даты
2. Свидание с другом (в)

What's your date of birth?  
*Ваша дата рождения?*

Who is your date?  
*С кем у тебя свидание?*

**дата** (+ глагол в единственном числе)

научные данные

The data has been processed.  
*Данные были обработаны.*

Data abuse is a common offence.  
*Злоупотребление данными является частым правонарушением.*

91

\*\*\*

Соедините предложения, используя Present Participle или Past Participle. Внимание: причастия могут иметь значение подлежащего, и для связи могут потребоваться союзы.

- a) Last year we went to Wales. We had planned to go on a hiking tour there.

*Having planned to go on a hiking tour there, we went to Wales last year.* \_\_\_\_\_

- b) When we drove into the mountains, we were surprised by bad weather.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- c) We were blinded by the snow. Therefore we missed the turning to our B&B.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- d) Finally we were found by a local. Although he knew the way, we still had problems to get to our B&B.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- e) While we were drinking a grog, our dog was taking a hot bath.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Be, have и do и модальные глаголы

92

Поставьте be, have, do в настоящее простое время.

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| * a) They _____ (have) two dogs. | e) We _____ (be) in Bath.           |
| b) You _____ (be) from Maine.    | f) It _____ (be) my place of birth. |
| c) I _____ (be) 40 years old.    | g) He _____ (do) his best.          |
| d) She _____ (have) a child.     | h) I always _____ (do) the dishes.  |









В разговорной речи в английском языке часто употребляются сокращения модальных глаголов.

**must not = mustn't, need not = needn't.**

**Must I, Miss Sophie?** – Yes, you **must**. / No, you **needn't**.

You **mustn't** disturb them now. They are studying for an exam.

96

Решите сами, какой модальный глагол лучше использовать в каждом случае.

\*

- a) You **can't** / **mustn't** / **needn't** ask Dad how the new washing machine works. He never goes near one.
- b) Tell Lucy she **mustn't** / **can't** / **won't** walk home on her own. It will be dark and it's a lonely street.
- c) The children **won't** / **can't** / **may not** eat chocolate right before lunch.
- d) Sorry, but I **may** / **will** / **must** go now. My train **won't** wait.
- e) She **may** / **shall** / **can** play the guitar at the birthday party. Everybody will love to listen to her.
- f) You **can** / **may** / **must** have the paper. I've read it.
- g) I **shan't** / **can't** / **won't** see anything. Are you sure there's a spot on that tie?

97

В данных предложениях содержатся модальные глаголы и их замещающие формы в разных временах. Отметьте в соответствующей колонке, какое время было использовано.

\*

|   | Present<br>Simple        | Past<br>Simple           | Present<br>Perfect       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) He wasn't allowed to leave.          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) They don't have to be quiet.         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) You shouldn't have called so late.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) I was going to help her that minute. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) She hasn't been able to help me.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) You're not supposed to eat sweets.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Shall I bring something to eat?      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

98

Дайте краткие отрицательные ответы на вопросы.

- \*\* a) Will Jack have to repeat the course? No, he won't.
- b) Have they had time to swim? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Didn't he have to pay for the damage? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) May Jenny go out with us tonight? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Could the doctor help him? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Won't you be able to repair the roof? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Has Susie been allowed to come yet? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Was she allowed to come last year? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Does it have to be pork again? \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Must I really eat the bread soup? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Need I bring something? \_\_\_\_\_
- l) Did they do the dishes as I told them? \_\_\_\_\_
- m) Am I not the luckiest guy on earth? \_\_\_\_\_



Полные формы обычно используются в письменной речи или чтобы специально акцентировать на этом внимание. В отрицательных предложениях акцент делается на **not**:

I'm awful at painting. – No, you're **not!** (he aren't)

99

Какие модальные и их заменяющие глаголы прячутся в словесной змейке?

\*\*

woll would be allowed to have hasnt been supposed to wash ad be will have to sh should

100

\*\*

Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: найдите грамматически правильные предложения. Есть по крайней мере одно правильное предложение.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> A Does she have a car? | b) <input type="checkbox"/> A It was been a nice day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B Does she had a car?     | <input type="checkbox"/> B It has been a nice day.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C Has she got a car?      | <input type="checkbox"/> C It has being a nice day.   |
| c) <input type="checkbox"/> A We're being silly.   | d) <input type="checkbox"/> A Did you had lunch?      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B We've been silly.       | <input type="checkbox"/> B Did you have lunch?        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C We're been silly.       | <input type="checkbox"/> C Do you had lunch?          |



Следует обратить внимание, что для подчёркивания какого-то значения **do/does** ставится перед смысловым глаголом:

She **does** speak English very well!

*Она действительно очень хорошо говорит по-английски!*

Внимание: это работает только в утвердительных предложениях!

101

\*\*

Какой модальный глагол является заменой и в какой временной форме стоит?

- |            |                            |                               |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) must    | ___ A were able to         | _____                         |
| b) needn't | ___ B is not allowed to    | _____                         |
| c) will    | ___ C had been allowed to  | _____                         |
| d) mustn't | ___ D will not have to     | _____                         |
| e) can     | <u>a) E</u> has had to     | <u>present perfect simple</u> |
| f) should  | ___ F would be going to    | _____                         |
| g) may     | ___ G has been supposed to | _____                         |

102

\*\*\*

Здесь всё посвящено теме домашней работы. Какие из данных в скобках глаголов являются модальными и замещающими их?

- a) We \_\_\_\_\_ (*хотеть*) help you with the housework today.
- b) Josie and Josh \_\_\_\_\_ (*мочь*) do the washing up.
- c) Perhaps Emma \_\_\_\_\_ (*предпочла бы*) dust the furniture.
- d) Jacob, \_\_\_\_\_ (*ты не можешь*) clean the kitchen?
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (*хотелось бы*) lay the table.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ (*придётся*) vacuum the living room, too?
- g) Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ (*собираться*) clean the windows, but it started to rain.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Ты можешь*) clean them today?
- i) Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (*должен срочно*) clean the attic as well. It's awfully dirty.
- j) Who \_\_\_\_\_ (*должен*) do it last time?
- k) I'm not sure, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (*возможно, мог бы быть*) Nick's job.
- l) When \_\_\_\_\_ (*мы должны*) stop?  
– When all the work \_\_\_\_\_ (*сделана будет*).

ABC

В зависимости от того, что ты хочешь выразить, используется:

**be to** = императив, обязанность

Little Clara **is to** tidy up her room.

**be said to/supposed to** = следовало бы, надлежало бы

Malcolm **is said to** have a girlfriend.

103

\*\*\*

Вы можете поставить слова в правильном порядке? Внимание: некоторые глаголы выступают и как модальные, и как основные смысловые.

a) go | really | did | to | have | he | ?

---

b) stay | he | any | could | not | longer | .

---

c) he | could | he | waited | had | as long as | .

---

d) in | got | he | has | a hurry | or | he | is | time | ?

---

e) that dog | I | to | not | dare | would | go | near | .

---

f) not | you | about | need | him | worry | .

---

g) take | without | my car | dare | how | you | asking | !

---

h) to | shopping | we | go | need | at the weekend | .

---

i) doing | cooking | were | you | when | your homework | I | was | not | ?

---

j) you | had | time | have | to | read | longer | the | or | need | report | you | do | ?

---

---

104

\*\*\*

Модальные глаголы в каком времени могут заменить данные глагольные формы?

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) have been able to       | <i>Present Perfect Simple: can</i> |
| b) was going to            | _____                              |
| c) will have had to        | _____                              |
| d) would be supposed to    | _____                              |
| e) has been allowed to     | _____                              |
| f) would have been able to | _____                              |
| g) won't have to           | _____                              |
| h) hadn't been allowed to  | _____                              |



Помните, что выражения с **would like** to являются более вежливыми, чем с **want to**:

I'd like to go out for dinner.  
Я хотел бы пойти поужинать.

I want to go into that boutique there.  
Я хочу пойти вон в тот butik.

105

\*\*\*

В каких предложениях be, have или do используются как основные глаголы, а в каких как вспомогательные? Отметьте галочкой.

|  | Вспомога-<br>тельный     | Основной                 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Our neighbour Jean is from France.          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He has a wonderful old cabriolet.           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He's been looking for it for a long time.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) He was dreaming of a light-blue one.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) But he didn't want it to be too expensive.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Now he would do everything to keep it safe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

106

Поставьте глаголы в указанную временную форму.

- |                 |                            |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *** a) can do   | past simple                | <i>was/were able to do</i> _____ |
| b) may have     | present perfect simple     | _____                            |
| c) be           | past perfect simple        | _____                            |
| d) must be      | future simple              | _____                            |
| e) have         | conditional perfect simple | _____                            |
| f) mustn't have | present perfect simple     | _____                            |
| g) need to do   | present simple             | _____                            |
| h) do           | future perfect simple      | _____                            |
| i) dare to be   | conditional simple         | _____                            |
| j) needn't do   | past perfect simple        | _____                            |

107

Переведите на английский. Обратите внимание на модальные глаголы.

- \*\*\* a) *Я хотел бы знать, где Пит застрял.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- b) *Он, должно быть, пропустил самолёт.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- c) *Может быть, он всё ещё ждёт в аэропорту.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- d) *Ему не надо было выезжать так поздно.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- e) *Почему он никогда не может быть вовремя?*
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Герундий и инфинитив

108

Образуйте правильную *ing*-форму, заполните пропуски в предложениях.

\*

- a) Jane enjoys *going skiing* \_\_\_\_\_ (go skiing).  
b) Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (read)?  
c) Bert dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ (jog).  
d) Our dog loves \_\_\_\_\_ (run).  
e) Fiona likes \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lots of clocks.  
f) Our cat doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (be) left alone.  
g) I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the dishes.



Чаще всего именно деепричастие стоит после глаголов, выражающих неприязнь или предпочтение, вроде таких как **love, hate, like, dislike, prefer, enjoy, can't stand, (don't) mind**.

109

Определите, в каком предложении стоит деепричастие, а где *ing*-форма имеет другое значение.

\*

|   | Деепричастие: | да                       | нет                      |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Joe is going to stay on his uncle's farm all summer.       |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Joe likes riding very much.                                |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Other sports are boring in his opinion.                    |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Joe learns fascinating things about horses on the farm.    |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Helping in the stable is fun, Joe thinks.                  |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Joe's other favourite occupation is caring for the horses. |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) He'll soon be very good at working with horses.            |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

110

В этом смешении букв спрятаны деепричастия. Из букв, указанных в правой колонке, составьте деепричастие и впишите в отгадку.

\*

- a) arginriv \_\_\_\_\_ (1 и 2 буква)  
 b) getgfortin \_\_\_\_\_ (4 буква)  
 c) ignotcinnu \_\_\_\_\_ (7 буква)  
 d) oingpen \_\_\_\_\_ (5, 6 и 7 буква)

Отгадка: \_\_\_\_\_

111

Составьте предложения из данных слов и определите, является деепричастие, инфинитив подлежащим (S) или дополнением (O).

\*

- a) can | risky | new recipes | be | cooking | .

*Cooking new recipes can be risky. (S)*

- b) like | my brother's | friends | of | some | wrestling | .

- c) is | very important | for | training | a good sportsman or -woman | .

- d) likes | Max | a lot | to eat | .

- e) on holiday | dozens of postcards | to write | is | rather | stressful | .

- f) with | a bride's gown | tiring | your mother | can be | choosing | .

112

\*\*

Выберите правильный вариант для завершения предложения.



- a) I have no idea ...  
 A which way to go.  
 B which way I have to go.  
 C which way going.
- b) My cousin was the first of us ...  
 A learning scuba-diving.  
 B to learn scuba-diving.  
 C who learnt scuba-diving.
- c) He worked hard ...  
 A for achieving his goal.  
 B so that he would achieve his goal.  
 C to achieve his goal.
- d) He was the youngest scuba-diver ...  
 A that explored the Devil's Table.  
 B explore the Devil's Table.  
 C to explore the Devil's Table.

113

\*\*

Определите, деепричастие (G) или инфинитив (I) поставить после этих глаголов?

- a) decide + I                      b) suggest + \_\_\_\_                      c) finish + \_\_\_\_  
d) plan + \_\_\_\_                      e) learn + \_\_\_\_                      f) go + \_\_\_\_  
g) promise + \_\_\_\_                      h) practise + \_\_\_\_                      i) enjoy + \_\_\_\_  
j) hope + \_\_\_\_                      k) offer + \_\_\_\_                      l) agree + \_\_\_\_  
m) go on + \_\_\_\_                      n) be sorry + \_\_\_\_                      o) be interested in + \_\_\_\_  
p) refuse + \_\_\_\_                      q) be afraid of + \_\_\_\_                      r) look forward to + \_\_\_\_

114

Здесь могут стоять деепричастие, инфинитив или оба одновременно?

\*\*

- a) I'm sorry **missing** / **to miss** your party.
- b) Jeannie is always afraid **losing** / **to lose** her wallet or her keys.
- c) The kids would like **going** / **to go** to the zoo next Saturday.
- d) Emma is still worrying about **failing** / **to fail** her exam.
- e) The dustbin lorry starts **emptying** / **to empty** the bins terribly early.
- f) Martin likes **driving** / **to drive** fast.
- g) I can't stand **sleeping** / **to sleep** in the car.

115

Инфинитивом можно заменить придаточное предложение. Трансформируйте следующие предложения с помощью инфинитива по образцу.

\*\*

- a) I was offered several dresses which I could try on.

*I was offered several dresses to try on.*

---

- b) A horror movie isn't something you should watch before you go to bed.
- 

- c) There's a special code which you must enter if you want to open the door.
- 

- d) Sam told me the job which might have suited her had been given to Jess.
- 

- e) The best time when a problem should be handled is not always the earliest.
- 



На русский язык инфинитив обычно переводится тоже неопределённой формой глагола.

I'm afraid **to lose** my keys.

Я боюсь потерять ключи.

116

\*\*

Когда инфинитив стоит с **to**, а когда без **to**? Составьте предложения из данных частей. Может быть несколько вариантов.

All neighbours watched my house • I asked my neighbour • Dad warned me •  
He told them • The witness saw the thief • My neighbour noticed two men •  
Grandma heard me • Mom advised me

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ get up in the night.  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ go into the bank.  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a long holiday.  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ not to leave my house unattended.  
e) \_\_\_\_\_ to look after my house during my holiday.  
f) \_\_\_\_\_ prowl around the house.  
g) \_\_\_\_\_ to disappear or wait for the police.  
h) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent a break-in then.



Глаголы, выражающие совет, предложение, предупреждение, стоят с дополнением и инфинитивом с частицей **to**.

Глаголы, выражающие восприятие, стоят с дополнением и инфинитивом без частицы **to**. Инфинитив без **to** ставится, кроме того, в большинстве случаев с модальными глаголами и после глаголов **make** в значении *заставлять*, *вынуждать*, **let** в значении *разрешать*, *позволять*.

**I would rather .../I had better ...**

**I should go** home.

You **made me eat** too much.

**I would rather stay** than go.

117

\*\*

Составьте правильно предложения, используя глаголы и отрицания, данные в скобках.

a) She (not promise, Past Simple; talk, Infinitive) about this matter.

*She didn't promise to talk about this matter.*

b) She (promise, Past Simple; not talk, Infinitive) about this matter.

c) She (not promise, Past Simple; not talk, Infinitive) about this matter.

d) They (be prepared, Present Simple; not talk, Infinitive) about the issue.

e) They (not be prepared, Present Simple; talk, Infinitive) about the issue.

118

\*\*\*

Дополните предложения таким образом, чтобы они содержали инфинитив (например, формы пассива, перфекта или продолженного времени).

a) Somebody should have watered the lawn.

→ The lawn should \_\_\_\_\_.

b) It also needs mowing.

→ It also needs \_\_\_\_\_.

c) Look at that! It seems our neighbour's garden is being redesigned at last.

→ Our neighbour seems \_\_\_\_\_.

d) Can he repair that fence?

→ Yes, the fence can \_\_\_\_\_.

119

\*\*\*

**Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: в каких предложениях следует использовать деепричастие, а в каких – инфинитив?**

- a) It's no good \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for cherries in December.
- b) It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to solve the problem.
- c) It's important \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) all doors locked at night.
- d) It's not very useful \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the wash without detergent.
- e) It's unusual for him \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home so late.
- f) It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) about the price of fuel.
- g) There's no \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what might happen in the future.
- h) It's not good \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) the cats indoors for too long.
- i) It's a pity for that nice house not \_\_\_\_\_ (be) occupied.

120

\*\*\*

**После некоторых глаголов может стоять как инфинитив, так и деепричастие. Тем не менее есть смысловое различие. Переведите.**

- a) I stopped listening to the radio when the phone rang.

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) I stopped to pick up my mother from the hairdresser's.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) She remembered to buy stamps when she walked past the post office.

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) She remembered taking out her wallet at the post office.

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Did I forget to put my wallet back into my handbag?

\_\_\_\_\_

f) I forgot putting my wallet into the glove compartment instead of my bag.

\_\_\_\_\_

g) The rabbits tried to break out, but they didn't try digging a tunnel.

\_\_\_\_\_



Смысловое различие между инфинитивом и деепричастием состоит:

**regret** + Infinitive – в будущем

**regret** + Gerund – в прошлом

**mean** + Infinitive – намерение

**mean** + Gerund – следствие

Внимание! У глаголов **begin, continue, start, hate, like, love** и **prefer** нет практически никакого смыслового различия при использовании инфинитива или деепричастия.

121

**Деепричастие или инфинитив? Постройте предложения с правильными формами глаголов и соответствующих подлежащих.**

\*\*\*

a) My sister is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (I, tell) stories about her boyfriend.

b) I didn't expect \_\_\_\_\_ (you, arrive) so early.

c) Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (I, close) the windows?

d) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (I, pick) you up after our appointment?

e) Maya wants \_\_\_\_\_ (Chris, watch) romantic films with her.

f) Have you heard about \_\_\_\_\_ (Carol, get) a place at Harvard?

ABC

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>purse</b>     | <i>кошелёк (BE); дамская сумочка (AE)</i> |
| <b>wallet</b>    | <i>бумажник; папка (BE)</i>               |
| <b>briefcase</b> | <i>портфель</i>                           |
| <b>handbag</b>   | <i>сумка (BE)</i>                         |



## Present Simple и Continuous

122

\*

Какой глагол в Present Simple подходит для конкретного предложения? Выберите один.

Tom work / works / worked (a) as a fireman. Before he goes / go / going (b) to work in the morning he buy / buys / bought (c) himself a large coffee. When you ask / asks / asked (d) him about his job, he explain / explained / explains (e) it can / could (f) be dangerous sometimes. But he and his colleagues do / did / does (g) not have exciting days very often. They reads / read (h) the paper and watch / watched / watches (i) training videos most of the time. Tom's colleague Martin writes / write / written (j) reports. Tom often do / did / does (k) some sports or helped / helps / help (l) other firemen: They cleaned / clean / cleans (m) the fire engines and the equipment or teach / taught / teaches (n) new firefighters. Tom says / said / say (o): "I likes / like / liked (p) to be a fireman!" Sometimes the fire station has / have / had (q) a visit from pupils or other groups. Then Tom try / tried / tries (r) to explain everything and what a great job it am / is / are (s) to be a firefighter.



Чтобы облегчить произношение, гласная е между двумя согласными читается как [ɪ].

freeze → freezes

catch → catches

kiss → kisses

wish → wishes

123

\*

Образуйте *ing*-форму следующих глаголов.

- |                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a) do _____    | b) run _____    | c) smile _____ |
| d) lie _____   | e) travel _____ | f) sit _____   |
| g) argue _____ | h) swim _____   | i) work _____  |
| j) leave _____ | k) be _____     | l) have _____  |

124

Образуйте отрицательные формы глаголов в Present Simple. Используйте краткие формы, когда это возможно.

\*

- |         |                    |           |       |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| a) is   | <i>isn't</i> _____ | g) work   | _____ |
| b) do   | _____              | h) stands | _____ |
| c) have | _____              | i) need   | _____ |
| d) can  | _____              | j) am     | _____ |
| e) does | _____              | k) goes   | _____ |
| f) are  | _____              | l) has    | _____ |

125

Что происходит на рынке? Впишите в предложения глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present Continuous Tense.

\*

A small girl \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) **(a)** carrots from a market stall. At another stall a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) **(b)** in a queue to buy fresh fish. A father and his two children \_\_\_\_\_ (look) **(c)** at fruit. In the next row a woman \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) **(d)** flowers. You \_\_\_\_\_ (check) **(e)** your shopping list. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) **(f)** a lot of shopping bags already!", you \_\_\_\_\_ (think) **(g)**. The next moment you \_\_\_\_\_ (stumble) **(h)** over a cat with a piece of fish in its mouth. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (run) **(i)** away as quick as lightning.



Форма Continuous + **always** может указывать на постоянную плохую привычку.

Maggie, our cat, **is always bringing** mice home for dinner. She can't see why we don't want to eat them...

*Наша кошка Мэгги постоянно приносит домой на ужин мышь. Она не может понять, почему мы не хотим есть мышей...*

126

\*\*

Какие слова являются опорными для Present Simple, а какие – для Present Continuous? Образуйте две группы.

always at the moment every day just  
 normally now often right now sometimes  
 these days this summer this week never usually

127

\*\*

Какой краткий ответ к какому вопросу подходит? Сопоставьте.

- a) Is Mike driving the school bus today?      \_\_\_ A No, he doesn't.  
 b) Do the children have sports every Monday?      \_\_\_ B Yes, they are.  
 c) Are they having fun right now?      \_\_\_ C Yes, we are.  
 d) Does Jenny go to school by bike?      \_\_\_ D Yes, he has.  
 e) Have you got a bus ticket?      \_\_\_ E No, they don't.  
 f) Hasn't Matt got a new motorbike?      \_\_\_ F No, I haven't.  
 g) Does he take you for a ride sometimes?      \_\_\_ G Yes, he is.  
 h) Are you having a good time?      \_\_\_ H Yes, she does.

128

\*\*

Как правильно ответить на данные вопросы? Выбирайте вариант.

- a) Which plane is he taking? – He **take / takes / is taking** the ten o'clock plane.  
 b) What plans do you have? – I **don't have / haven't / hasn't** any plans so far.  
 c) Where does she go to school? – She **go / does go / goes** to Markham High.  
 d) Aren't you staying the night? – No, I **aren't / am not / don't**.

129

\*\*

Что подходит для данных предложений – Present Simple или Present Continuous? Ответ зависит от контекста. Внимание: Present Simple и Continuous могут быть использованы в отношении будущих событий!

- a) Mr Parker always \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a coffee from the coffeeshop to his office in the morning. Today he \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the coffeeshop because he is late.
- b) I never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into town by car during the rush hour.
- c) We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of barbecues this summer.
- d) It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a fact that the moon \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) high and low tides.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) if it is true that lots of people in Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) several languages fluently?
- f) In his book *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* Mark Twain \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) how the two runaways Huck and Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) and \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go off together. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) down the river on a raft and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lots of exciting adventures.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ our basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) terribly this season?
- h) Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (mow) the lawn at the moment. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the wire of Dad's electric lawnmower. – Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that? – So that the blades \_\_\_\_\_ (not cut) the wire.
- i) The buses \_\_\_\_\_ (run) every half hour. – I needn't take the bus. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home with Jenny and Paul, remember?



Глаголы, выражающие состояние, обычно не используются в Continuous. Такое использование возможно, если значение глагола изменено. И тогда он выражает временное действие.

The house **has** two sleeping rooms.  
(состояние)

Sam **is having** a nap.  
(временное действие)

130

\*\*

Они выбрали глаголы, которые обычно не используются в Present Continuous.

be

become

believe

belong

cook

drive

eat

feel

get

grow

have

hear

know

like

look

paint

put

read

see

seem

sit

sound

speak

take

think

walk

want

work

131

\*\*\*

Переведите. Будьте осторожны, выбирая Present Simple и Present Continuous, чтобы избежать ошибок.

- a) Мы устраиваем сегодня вечеринку. Мел как раз работает на кухне, пока я готовлю напитки и коктейли. Но я не знаю, что сейчас делает Джек. Не изгнул ли он там затеял?

---



---



---

- b) Терри, я знаю, что ты не любишь пауков, но ты как ребёнок: если не хочешь принести такую мелочь, просто уходишь.

---



---

- c) Джонсоны часто проводят свой отпуск в Австралии. Занимаются дайвингом или ходят под парусами, а потом расслабляются неделю на пляже.

---

---

- d) Зимой в Альпах на машинах нужны цепи противоскольжения.

---



В зависимости от того, что ты хочешь выразить – Simple или Continuous, правильно выбирай форму.

Tanya **is living** in Cardiff because she has got a fixed-term job there.

Normally she **lives** in Stuttgart.

*Таня живёт в Кардиффе, потому что у неё там появились срочные дела.*

*Обычно она живёт в Штутгарте.*

132

\*\*\*

**Вы можете собрать слова в предложения? Обратите внимание на правильное положение наречия времени и частоты.**

- a) every evening | the dog | Mr Baxter | out | takes | .

---

- b) cycle | you | in summer | always | to work | do | ?

---

- c) normally | I | not | to work | cycle | when | it | is | do | cold and wet | .

---

---

- d) in the garden | they | are | in the morning | often | .

---

## Past Simple и Continuous

133

\*

Запишите все формы глаголов в Past Simple, которые найдёте в змейке из слов. В скобках поставьте эти глаголы в инфинитиве (см. образец).

sell saw took w read th went sh did dsaid made had kn ew whate wrote were ubuilt drove r

saw (see),

---

---

---

134

\*

Выберите правильные формы глаголов в Past Simple.

- a) Dad speaks / speak / spoke to Mrs Carstairs yesterday.
- b) I think / thought / thought he stay / stayed / stays at the office until late.
- c) No, he were / was / been at home around six.
- d) He say / says / said he worked / work / works late on Monday instead.
- e) Did / Does / Done Susie comes / came / come home yet?
- f) No, she call / called / calls to say that she change / changed / chided shifts.
- g) Did / Do / Done you written / write / wrote your letter to Mom last week?
- h) No, I done / did / does it only yesterday.

135

\*

Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в Past Simple.

- a) Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bored, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
- b) Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) television.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their first concert on Saturday?
- d) The men \_\_\_\_\_ (go) jogging last week.

- e) Karen \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the chairs on the terrace last Saturday.
- f) Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a call a few days ago.
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him in town yesterday afternoon.
- h) It \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) raining last night when Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident.
- i) The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) their beds yesterday morning.
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) you dinner last week?
- k) Yes, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) the wine.

136

\*

Заполните пробелы соответствующими глаголами из представленных ниже. При этом решите, какой соответственно будет вспомогательный глагол.

feeling • playing • reading • shining • speaking • swimming • waiting • writing

- a) We \_\_\_\_\_ at the traffic lights when the accident happened.
- b) The sun \_\_\_\_\_, so we went for a walk.
- c) I didn't go to work, because I \_\_\_\_\_ ill.
- d) When they came round I \_\_\_\_\_ a book.
- e) Brian broke his leg while he \_\_\_\_\_ football.
- f) She \_\_\_\_\_ this letter of application half the night.
- g) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool all afternoon.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to her on the phone all that time?



137

\*\*

Ваша племянница звонит из лагеря, но на линии связи помехи. Вы должны всякий раз спрашивать, что случилось, как раз тогда, когда возникает новая помеха.

climb • get into a panic • have a shower • tell us off • try to escape from

- a) Mr Marks ... when we all noticed a strange noise.

*What was Mr Marks doing when you noticed a strange noise?*

*– He was telling us off.*

- b) We were ... Mr Marks when a skunk suddenly appeared.

---

---

- c) Everybody ... about the skunk when Carol turned up.

---

---

- d) I ... a tree when the skunk found me.

---

---

- e) Carol and I ... to get rid of the smell when the power went off.

---

---

138

\*\*

Вы не всё поняли и придётся снова расспрашивать племянницу. Преобразуйте придаточные предложения с *when* из упражнения 137 в вопросы для неё.

- a) ... when we all noticed a strange noise.

→ *When did you all notice a strange noise?*

b) When Mr Marks began to scream ...

→ \_\_\_\_\_

c) ... when Carol turned up.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

d) ... when the skunk found me.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

e) ... when the power went off.

→ \_\_\_\_\_



В вопросах с **when** используйте Past Simple.

**When did you first visit Canada?** – I think it **was** about seven years ago.

139

\*\*

Можно восстановить данные в скобках глаголы в Past Simple? Они могут состоять из нескольких частей, при написании некоторых может потребоваться апостроф.

a) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (addhive) a nice holiday?

b) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (liddpay) the guitar at the concert?

c) When I \_\_\_\_\_ (saw) a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ (nliditked) reading.

d) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (ddsniied) us an invitation?

e) We \_\_\_\_\_ (ifninddtd) an invitation in the mail.

f) Luckily it \_\_\_\_\_ (trainindd) on Lara's birthday.

g) What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (giddet) as a present for her?

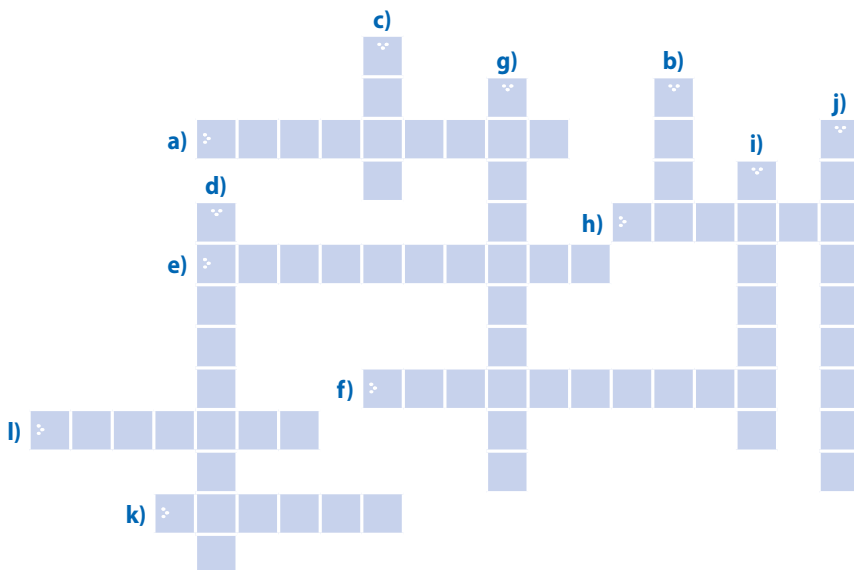
h) Why \_\_\_\_\_ Carol \_\_\_\_\_ (oddtting) for a walk with the dog?

140

Впишите в кроссворд глаголы в Past Simple. Обратите внимание на неправильные формы.

\*\*

- |              |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) convince  | b) quit      | c) lay       | d) perceive |
| e) elaborate | f) juxtapose | g) negotiate | h) strike   |
| i) forbid    | j) oversleep | k) resell    | l) reply    |



141

Что случилось в саду? Выберите подходящие глаголы и составьте соответственно правильные временные формы: Past Simple или Continuous.

\*\*\*

While our dog Sam was sleeping, the neighbour's cat Tilly

\_\_\_\_\_ (a) all his food. Tilly \_\_\_\_\_ (b) under

our car when Sam realized his food was gone. Another cat slowly

\_\_\_\_\_ (c) into our garden while Sam was sniffing to find

the thief. When the other cat was walking past his hut, Sam

\_\_\_\_\_ (d) her. While Sam was hunting the intruder, Tilly

\_\_\_\_\_ (e) into Sam's hut, \_\_\_\_\_ (f) his ball and

\_\_\_\_\_ (g) back to her own garden.

eat  
go  
hide  
notice  
run  
sneak  
take

142

Дополните предложения, используя правильную форму глагола в Past Simple или Continuous.

\*\*\*



- E   a) What were you doing yesterday? – I   repaired   Joe's van.
- b) Janet                            at some plans with her boss on the building site when Tina                            her a message.
- c) Tara                            barefoot in the sand in October. Then she                            a cold. While her husband                            to the office the next morning, she stayed in bed.
- d) Lilo                            beach volleyball on Sunday. After the game she                            some water. Then she went home and                            in her hammock to relax with a book.

143

Переведите на английский язык.

\*\*\*

a) Твоя презентация прошла хорошо? – Да.

---

b) Что ты сделал после этого? – Пошёл выпить.

---

c) Куда ты пошёл? – В новый бар в центре города.

---

d) Как тебе, понравилось? – Я нашёл его великолепным.

---

144

Как построить дальше предложения после первых слов? Поставьте запятые, если это необходимо. Иногда возможно несколько вариантов.

\*\*\*

a) Carol's Mom | wasn't | about | so soon | happy | marrying | them | .

---

---

b) When | this house | were | they | that | they | sure | wanted | to buy | ?

---

---

c) Josh | when | they | at university | the estate agent | got | acquainted with | were | still | both | .

---

---

d) While | Josh | the painting | Carol | was doing | was laying | the carpets | .

---



---

e) The removal van | while | to the kitchen | putting | they | arrived | were | the finishing touches | .

---



---

f) When | left | Carol | and | Josh | a glass of champagne | the removal men | were drinking | .

---



---

## Present Perfect Simple и Continuous

145

Каковы формы Past Participle следующих глаголов?

\*

a) have *had* \_\_\_\_\_ g) was \_\_\_\_\_

b) make \_\_\_\_\_ h) did \_\_\_\_\_

c) answer \_\_\_\_\_ i) paid \_\_\_\_\_

d) get \_\_\_\_\_ j) watched \_\_\_\_\_

e) read \_\_\_\_\_ k) found \_\_\_\_\_

f) think \_\_\_\_\_ l) looked \_\_\_\_\_



В английском языке в перфектной форме всегда используется глагол **have**.

She **has** (= She's) already gone home. Она уже пришла домой.

146

\*

Поставьте глаголы в отрицательную форму, при этом запишите и краткую форму.

- a) she's flown she hasn't flown / she's not flown
- b) he's been flying \_\_\_\_\_
- c) they've worked \_\_\_\_\_
- d) you've been managing \_\_\_\_\_
- e) I've done \_\_\_\_\_
- f) we've started \_\_\_\_\_

147

\*\*

Какие вопросы и ответы соответствуют друг другу? Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: здесь, кроме Present Perfect Simple, используются и другие времена.

- a) Did she make a good impression yesterday?     A No, it hasn't.
- b) Haven't you finished your homework yet?     B Yes, it is.
- c) Hasn't it been discussed enough?     C No, we haven't.
- d) Is it made by hand?     D Yes, they had.
- e) Hadn't they seen the accident?     E Yes, she did.
- f) Have we agreed on that matter?     F No, I haven't.

148

\*\*

Дополните следующие предложения правильной формой глаголов в Present Perfect Simple и соответствующими предлогами (for или since).

- a) We have felt (feel) ill for three weeks.
- b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) any medicine \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.
- c) Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a soar throat \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
- d) Richard \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) anything \_\_\_\_\_ four days.

- e) \_\_\_\_\_ (you, drink) any alcohol \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas?
- f) My parents really \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the time \_\_\_\_\_ my father went into retirement.
- g) They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a journey to Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ six weeks, for example.



Для указания какого-то периода времени в Present Perfect используются предлоги for или since: первый для некоего периода, второй – для даты.

I haven't seen Lucy **for two years/since 1998**.

*Я не видел Люси уже два года/с 1998-го.*

149

\*\*\*

Составьте предложения в Present Perfect Simple. Обязательно ли, что это утверждение, вопрос, отрицание?

a) I | just | see | your sister | hairdresser's | .

\_\_\_\_\_

b) not | they | finish | doing | her hair | yet | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) she | never | look | better | her life | .

\_\_\_\_\_

d) you | have | look at | flowers | yet | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) you | ever | meet | bridegroom | ?

\_\_\_\_\_



150

\*\*\*

Постройте правильно, раскрыв скобки, предложения с Present Perfect Simple или с Continuous.

- a) Some construction workers \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) potholes in our street since the early morning. The noise is deafening.
- b) Oh no! \_\_\_\_\_ (you, really, wait) for me for three hours?
- c) I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) Tina.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you, try) to reach her on her mobile?
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (Jerry, not be) a member of the chess club for over thirty years now? But he still loses a game sometimes.
- e) We \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so at home in Florida since we came here in November! We \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) every single minute.
- f) Stop working now! You \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at that laptop for ages.

## Present Perfect или Past Simple?

151

\*

Здесь спрятаны глаголы в Past Simple и в Past Participle. Расшифруйте и запишите соответствующую помету: (ps = Past Simple, pp = Past Participle).

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) knospe _____ | f) edrvo _____  |
| b) abeng _____  | g) tea _____    |
| c) ense _____   | h) wonnk _____  |
| d) kroeb _____  | i) ketan _____  |
| e) nego _____   | j) gofort _____ |

152

Узнайте по сигнальным словам Present Perfect Simple или Past Simple. Выделите одну из двух групп.

\*

ago      already      ever      for  
in 2001      just      last week      last year      never  
since      so far      this year      three years ago  
until      up to now      yesterday      yet

153

Дополните эти предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола и соответствующее время: Past Simple или Present Perfect.

\*\*

- a) Joel has run away / ran away / run away from his wedding last Saturday.
- b) Jenny has flew / has flown / flew to Berlin three times this year.
- c) A young girl has swum / swam / has swim across the English Channel some time ago.
- d) The police found / has found / have found the driver who has overtaken / overtook / has overtook the school bus at the stop yesterday and took / have taken / has taken away his driving licence already.

154

Какое время здесь подходит: Past Simple или Present Perfect?

\*\*

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) ill last week.
- b) They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a fever since Tuesday.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) ill this week?
- d) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to work yesterday.
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) my finger – it hurts!
- f) She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the tablets last night.

155

Здесь даны предложения, не соответствующие ответам в правой колонке.  
А как правильно?

\*\*

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) Has he been to church this morning?      | ___ А He might have.     |
| b) Wasn't she waiting there?                | ___ В No, I haven't.     |
| c) Did she ask herself what happened?       | ___ С Yes, they did.     |
| d) Has he left for good?                    | ___ D He must have been. |
| e) Have you ever thought this might happen? | ___ Е Yes, she was.      |
| f) Did somebody cancel all the festivities? | ___ F Of course she did. |

156

Переведите. Какое время здесь должно стоять?

\*\*\*

- a) *Когда Майя была маленькой, она хотела стать пожарным.*

---

- b) *Ты когда-нибудь был на Ямайке?*

---

- c) *Посмотрели видео, детектив, а как он попал на телевидение?*

---

- d) *Сью купила новый дом, но старый не продала ещё.*

---



Даже без упоминания дат можно понять, имеет действие отношение к настоящему или прошлому. Например:

Sting **has written** the song 'Roxanne'.

*Стинг написал песню «Роксана».*

Mark Twain **wrote** many novels.

*Марк Твен написал много романов.*

## Past Perfect Simple и Continuous

157

Запишите в местах пропуска глаголы в Present и Past Participle.

\*

|          | Present Participle  | Past Participle |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) be    | b _ _ _ ng          | b _ _ _ n       |
| b) have  | h _ _ _ _ ng        | ha _ _          |
| c) do    | d _ _ _ _ g         | do _ _ _        |
| d) teach | t _ _ _ ch _ _ ng   | t _ _ _ ght     |
| e) learn | l _ _ _ rn _ _ _ g  | l _ _ _ rnt     |
| f) tell  | t _ l _ _ _ ng      | t _ l _ _       |
| g) buy   | b _ _ _ _ ng        | b _ _ _ ght     |
| h) keep  | ke _ p _ _ _ g      | k _ _ _ t       |
| i) swim  | s _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ g | s _ _ _ m       |

158

Кратко ответьте на вопросы.

\*

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| a) Had they gone to Spain already?               | Yes, _____. |
| b) Had she been working all day?                 | No, _____.  |
| c) Hadn't Mike told you everything?              | No, _____.  |
| d) Had you already planned to move there?        | Yes, _____. |
| e) Hadn't I hung out the washing before we went? | Yes, _____. |
| f) Had we met before that evening?               | No, _____.  |
| g) Hadn't Todd and Joe been fishing then?        | No, _____.  |

159

\*

О каком прошедшем времени идёт речь в предложениях? Отметьте галочкой.

|                                     | Past Perfect<br>Simple   | Past Perfect<br>Continuous |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Max had been visiting us.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| b) Had they gone home?              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| c) I had been waiting.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| d) Tony had been really tired.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| e) Had she had her hair cut?        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| f) It hadn't been a nice afternoon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| g) Had Thomas been working all day? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   |

160

\*\*

Перепишите простые формы в Past Perfect Simple и Continuous – в Past Perfect Continuous.

- a) were having \_\_\_\_\_
- b) wasn't reading \_\_\_\_\_
- c) has been raining \_\_\_\_\_
- d) has been late \_\_\_\_\_
- e) cycled \_\_\_\_\_
- f) didn't swim \_\_\_\_\_



Для образования Past Perfect используется **had** (+ Past Participle).

He **had** worked. *Он работал.*                      She **had** gone. *Она ушла.*

Формы Continuous образуются посредством **be** (+ Present Participle).

He had **been** working.                      She had **been** going.

161

Глаголы в Past Perfect Simple и Continuous спрятаны в скобках в этих предложениях. При необходимости используйте апостроф.

\*\*

- a) Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (neadheb) for all those years?
- b) Had the dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (gunbenreinn) all the way before we met?
- c) They \_\_\_\_\_ (dauntbaengheirg) for a long time before they made a fresh start.
- d) She \_\_\_\_\_ (daadbeingenreh) since her parents went out.
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (nadhohugttht) about visitors before the doorbell rang.



Past Perfect Simple обозначает действие, завершившееся до некоего момента в прошлом, на который может указывать точная дата или час, начало другого действия или контекст (часто это **after, before**).

Past Perfect Continuous отражает длительность действия, завершившегося до некоего момента в прошлом, на который может указывать, например, **all day/night/..., when, since, for**.

162

Вставьте глаголы из скобок в Past Perfect Simple или в Continuous.

\*\*\*

- a) Todd \_\_\_\_\_ (прождал) at the station for two hours when Linda arrived finally.
- b) Mrs Miff told me that the dog which \_\_\_\_\_ (укусила) her belonged to Mr Parker.
- c) Sally knew how to knit because she \_\_\_\_\_ (научилась) it at school.
- d) Lance realized that the car which \_\_\_\_\_ (преследовал) him all day was his ex-girlfriend's.

163

\*\*\*

Какая фотография к какому предложению подходит? Каковы должны здесь быть формы глагола – Past Perfect Simple или Continuous?



\_\_\_ a) After that bear \_\_\_\_\_ at us in a quite unfriendly way we left our picnic basket to him without any argument.

\_\_\_ b) The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ reports all morning before she came to speak with me.

\_\_\_ c) The play had been extremely boring until the two suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.

\_\_\_ d) Before the alarm started to ring at the library everybody \_\_\_\_\_ quietly.

\_\_\_ e) She told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ about her next holiday when we met.

\_\_\_ f) When he came to work he \_\_\_\_\_ the paper already.



Краткие формы **had** и **would** идентичны:

I'd = I had или I would

## Past Perfect и Past Simple

164

\*

Отметьте, к какому времени относятся глаголы в левой колонке.

|                   | Past Simple              | Past Perfect Simple/<br>Continuous |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) hadn't had     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| b) had            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| c) didn't go      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| d) had been doing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| e) were done      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| f) had been       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| g) was asleep     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| h) had read       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>           |



Past Perfect глагола **had** иногда переводится в значении *иметь*, иногда – в значении *быть*:

I **had** taken a shower.

Я принял душ.

I **had** fallen asleep.

Я заснул.

165

\*

Подберите правильное окончание предложений. Отметьте галочкой.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) She did fly to Australia finally,<br><input type="checkbox"/> a did she?<br><input type="checkbox"/> b didn't she?<br><input type="checkbox"/> c wasn't she? | b) They hadn't had too much bread,<br><input type="checkbox"/> a didn't they?<br><input type="checkbox"/> b hadn't they?<br><input type="checkbox"/> c had they? |
| c) It had been a nice evening,<br><input type="checkbox"/> a was it?<br><input type="checkbox"/> b had it?<br><input type="checkbox"/> c hadn't it?             | d) You tried to help her,<br><input type="checkbox"/> a weren't you?<br><input type="checkbox"/> b didn't you?<br><input type="checkbox"/> c hadn't you?         |



166

Напишите эти глаголы в инфинитиве. По указанным буквам составьте и запишите ключевое слово в Past Participle.

\*\*

- a) trodden \_\_\_\_\_ (5 буква)
- b) spread \_\_\_\_\_ (4 буква)
- c) blew \_\_\_\_\_ (2 буква)
- d) rose \_\_\_\_\_ (2 буква)
- e) forgave \_\_\_\_\_ (6 буква)
- f) frozen \_\_\_\_\_ (4 и 2 буква)
- g) bent \_\_\_\_\_ (2 и 4 буква)

Отгадка: \_\_\_\_\_

167

Подумайте над последовательностью действий и поставьте глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect Simple.

\*\*

- a) After Josh *had missed* \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the plane he *had to wait* \_\_\_\_\_ (have to wait) four hours for another flight.
- b) Maya \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me about the books she \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in her previous semester.
- c) Nicki \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) already when Mia \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) her teddy.
- d) Before Annie \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to work in the hospital she \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) the children to the kindergarten already.
- e) By the time the fire brigade \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) the neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to bring the fire under control.



Действие в Past Perfect происходит ранее действия в Past Simple. Использование Past Perfect подчёркивает, что эти действия происходят во времени один за другим.

You **had been working/had worked** for ages before I **found** you.  
*Вы работали уже целую вечность, прежде чем я отыскал тебя.*

168

Как соединить части предложения? Иногда встретится несколько вариантов.

\*\*

- a) Leo had been dating Pia since June    \_\_\_ A she finally went to the doctor.  
b) Josh and Mike were watching TV    \_\_\_ B until those cats made a din.  
c) A mole was digging up my garden    \_\_\_ C before he asked her to marry him.  
d) The kids were sleeping    \_\_\_ D while I was enjoying my holiday.  
e) After Rina had been coughing for ages    \_\_\_ E when a power cut made the screen go blank.

169

Лиза пишет письмо подруге в США. Заполните пробелы глаголами в соответствующем времени.

\*\*\*

From:  To:

Hi Tamara!

It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) **(a)** a while since you last \_\_\_\_\_ (send) **(b)** me an e-mail. How \_\_\_\_\_ your job interviews \_\_\_\_\_ (go) **(c)**? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, get) **(d)** a new job yet? When we \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) **(e)** last month, you \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) **(f)** me about your two favourite jobs. You \_\_\_\_\_ (say) **(g)** you \_\_\_\_\_ (look) **(h)** at hundreds of ads before you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) **(i)** these. Now I want to know: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) **(j)** to get one of them?

Best, Lisa

170

Предложения разбиты на слова. Соберите их снова, поставив глаголы в соответствующее прошедшее время.

\*\*\*

a) since | watch TV | six o'clock | Nick | .

---

b) Andy | before | we | call to tell | about his baby | eat | us | .

---

c) Tia | the doorbell | a bubble bath | when | have | ring | yesterday evening | .

---

171

Переведите, обращая внимание на время и последовательность событий.

\*\*\*

a) *Я не работал на прошлой неделе, потому что в воскресенье заболел.*

---

---

b) *Миа всегда жила в Любеке, пока в прошлом году не пришлось переехать в Осло.*

---

---

---

c) *Мы хотели к Томасу поехать, но мы были у него уже много раз.*

---

---

## Future tenses

172

Постройте фразы с применением *going to-future*. Используйте краткие формы, если это возможно.

\*

- a) I (have) *I'm going to have* \_\_\_\_\_
- b) she (not make) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) they (do) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Mike (travel) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) you (not stay up) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Mr and Mrs Knox (go out) \_\_\_\_\_

173

Какими будут предложения с *will-future* в утвердительном и отрицательном вариантах?

\*

- a) Lina will be here after dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) She'll help you with the cooking. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ I'm sure the rain won't stop soon.
- d) We'll watch a movie tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ The Smiths won't visit Cádiz.

174

Здесь спрятаны опорные слова для *Future tenses*.

\*

until first time tomorrow or stt next year arring in ten  
days yet the day after tomorrow whenever forever more  
in two years since when next month

---



---

175

Составьте предложения в *will-future* или *Future Perfect Continuous*.

\*\*

- | simple form           | continuous form           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Sam will go        | <u>Sam will be going</u>  |
| b) they won't hear    | _____                     |
| c) she'll have talked | _____                     |
| d) _____              | I won't have been driving |
| e) _____              | you'll be coming back     |
| f) _____              | it won't be selling       |
| g) we'll have done    | _____                     |

176

Какой ответ правильный? Прочитайте вопросы в *will-future*, *Present Simple* и *going to-future* и решите сами.

\*\*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Where are you going to stay?<br><input type="checkbox"/> A I'll stay at the Hilton.<br><input type="checkbox"/> B I'm going to stay with friends.<br><input type="checkbox"/> C I stay at home. | b) Will the weather be nice in Rome?<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Yes, it'll be nice.<br><input type="checkbox"/> B No, it's going to rain.<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Yes, it's fine.                          |
| c) When does your train leave?<br><input type="checkbox"/> A It'll leave at 15:35.<br><input type="checkbox"/> B It leaves at 15:35.<br><input type="checkbox"/> C It's going to leave at 15:35.   | d) Won't she be at Josie's?<br><input type="checkbox"/> A No, she's not going to be there.<br><input type="checkbox"/> B No, she's not at Josie's.<br><input type="checkbox"/> C No, she'll probably be at the gym. |



В английском языке будущее время может быть также выражено с помощью *Present Simple*. Это используется, когда речь идёт о каких-нибудь фестивалях, расписании и нечто подобном.

This year Christmas Eve **is** on a Monday.

177

\*\*

Постройте предложения из этих разрозненных слов и используйте краткие формы глаголов, где это возможно. Обратите внимание на вопросы и отрицание.

a) have | if | to take | it | rains | we | the car | will | .

\_\_\_\_\_

b) going | Jim | with | you | to help | is | your tax return | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) the Macks | going | not | this year | are | their holidays | in Italy | to spend | .

\_\_\_\_\_

d) tired | not | after work | Sally | be | will | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) will | I | be | to Cuba | with Caty | flying | tomorrow | .

\_\_\_\_\_

178

\*\*

Составьте e-mail подружке из Уэльса.

'll be picking me up • is going to handle • 'll be able to • 'll like • 'm taking •  
arrives • 'm going to live

From:  To:

Hello Julia!

Guess what? I \_\_\_\_\_ (a) in Wales for a while! We \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (b) meet every weekend if we want to. I \_\_\_\_\_ (c)  
the ferry next Saturday. A removal firm \_\_\_\_\_ (d) the larger  
things. I just hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (e) the rooms I have managed to  
rent in advance – and the landlady ... The ferry \_\_\_\_\_ (f)  
in Newport at 16.25 on Saturday. I expect you \_\_\_\_\_!  
See you soon, Jill

179

Подумайте, как лучше завершить предложения – с will-future, going to-future или Present Continuous.

\*\*

- a) Look at Toby! He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sick any moment.
- b) You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident if you drive on these icy roads.
- c) I'm sure that in a hundred years people \_\_\_\_\_ (live) on Mars.
- d) Tom has just called. He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) round tonight.
- e) Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Wales soon. She has already booked the ferry.
- f) The fridge is out of order. – What \_\_\_\_\_ (we, do) about it?



|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Present Simple:</b>     | для расписаний, событий, праздников                                |
| <b>Present Continuous:</b> | для согласованных действий или планов на будущее                   |
| <b>Going to-Future:</b>    | для идей, планов, прогнозов на основе отчётливых признаков         |
| <b>Will-future:</b>        | для спонтанных решений, предсказаний, прогнозов (например, погоды) |
| <b>Future Continuous:</b>  | для ожидаемых событий, продолжающегося действия в будущем          |

180

Сопоставьте предложения (слева) со словосочетаниями (справа) по смыслу.

\*\*\*

- a) I'll leave at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ А план, идея
- b) I'll be leaving at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ В твёрдое намерение
- c) I'm going to leave at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ С прогноз
- d) I'll have left at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ Д прибытие/отправление согласно расписанию
- e) I'm leaving at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ Е в будущем завершённое событие
- f) I leave at one o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ F событие, которое произойдёт без вмешательства

181

\*\*\*

Какой глагол к какой фотографии подойдёт? Сопоставьте и подберите подходящую форму будущего времени.



a) have time to relax

b) dance the tango

c) have to get up



d) take place

e) have breakfast

f) leave

- \_\_\_ A Tomorrow morning we \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock.
- \_\_\_ B Our plane to Rio \_\_\_\_\_ at 12.35 a.m.
- \_\_\_ C The next morning we \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel room.
- \_\_\_ D I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach before the wedding.
- \_\_\_ E The champagne reception \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
- \_\_\_ F By the end of the party we \_\_\_\_\_ at least a dozen times.



Внимание при переводе! В английском языке выбор времени глагола зависит от замысла (прогнозирования, догадки, назначения...).



182

Переведите. Какая форма будущего времени нужна?

\*\*\*

a) *Сегодня днём иду к врачу – у меня встреча в 15 часов.*

---

---

b) *Я точно не знаю, где я проведу следующее лето, но я бы очень хотел поехать во Францию.*

---

---

c) *Если заскочешь около 18 часов, я как раз закончу дела с садоводами.*

---

---

d) *Я уверен, что вы будете наслаждаться своим отпуском в Турции в следующем месяце.*

---

---

183

Выберите правильное время глагола: **will-Future Continuous**, **Future Perfect** или **Future Perfect Continuous**.

\*\*\*

a) We can't meet on Friday because I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my parents.

b) Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (mow) the lawn by eight o'clock, he says.

c) Don't call me at seven because we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner then.

d) By next summer I \_\_\_\_\_ (save) enough money to visit you in Australia.

e) By the time Jane finishes her exams she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for three years.

## Conditional и Conditional Perfect

184

\*

Выберите правильное окончание вопроса, подчеркните.

- a) She would do everything for you, doesn't she / wouldn't she / didn't she?
- b) They shouldn't have missed that, haven't they / should they / have they?
- c) He would have called us, wouldn't he / would he / won't he?
- d) You know I would help you if I could, could I / couldn't I / wouldn't I?
- e) You wouldn't have thought that, have you / would you / wouldn't you?
- f) We wouldn't tell anybody, wouldn't we / hadn't we / would we?
- g) It wouldn't have made a difference, would it / have it / has it?

185

\*\*

Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: в какой форме стоят глаголы – Conditional, Conditional Perfect или Past Perfect? Отметьте галочкой.

|                        | Conditional              | Conditional Perfect      | Past Perfect             |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) I'd buy             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) he'd bought         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) she'd have bought   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) they'd sold         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) we'd sell           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) you'd have sold     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) it'd been cold      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) it'd be cold        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) it'd have been cold | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

186

Раскройте скобки, замените полные формы краткими, где возможно.

\*\*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ (I would rather) go home now.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ (would you not enjoy) a wellness weekend?
- c) Oh thanks, that \_\_\_\_\_ (would not have been) necessary.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (I would like) to have a cup of coffee, please.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ (She would never have come back) if she didn't love you.
- f) What \_\_\_\_\_ (would you do) if it was your car? Sell it or keep it?

187

Какими формами глаголов надо заполнить пропуски? Выберите.

\*\*

could • could have • should • would be • would do • would like

From: To: 

Hi Maya,

Do you remember I told you I was preparing some letters of application

in English? I was wondering if you \_\_\_\_\_ (a) me a favour.

If I e-mailed you my applications, \_\_\_\_\_ (b) you perhaps find

the time to go over them? I \_\_\_\_\_ (c) to know if I have to

correct anything. If you looked at my papers before I send them off I

\_\_\_\_\_ (d) so relieved. I \_\_\_\_\_ (e) asked

my teacher if she wasn't away on holiday.

Please say you will do it! You know that if you \_\_\_\_\_ (f)

ever need help, you just have to tell me.

With a big THANK YOU for considering it ☺!

Best, Nina

188

Поставьте глаголы в Conditional и расставьте слова правильно.

\*\*\*

a) the window | close | please | you | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) not tell | in your position | I | anybody | .

\_\_\_\_\_

c) to London | she | to Rio | rather | go | or | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

Часто выражения в Conditional складываются так:

I'd like to + infinitive: I'd like to go home. Я хочу отправиться домой.

I'd rather + infinitive: I'd rather stay. Я предпочёл бы остаться.

189

Conditional или Conditional Perfect? Переведите.

\*\*\*

a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (не отправиться) to Italy now. It's too busy.

b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (не согласилась бы) without having known all the details.

c) Luckily you thought to phone. Otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (будем ждать ещё).

d) We \_\_\_\_\_ (заметили бы) a man like that.



Conditional – первый тип условного предложения с реальными обстоятельствами. Conditional Perfect означает, что что-то могло случиться в прошлом.

Mike would be angry.

Майк может разозлиться.

Mike would have been angry.

Майк был бы в ярости.

190

Как выглядит правильное предложение? Возможно несколько вариантов.

\*

a) dad | the lawn | mows

---

b) like | her | I

---

c) can | you | Tom | help

---

d) am | I | reading

---

e) invited | the Marksons | us | have

---

f) is | she | her maths homework | doing

---

g) to buy | wants | Tilly | a new car

---

!

Основное правило для построения предложения в английском языке:

Подлежащее

Mary

I

Сказуемое

is playing

like

Дополнение

(a game).

Mary/her.

191

Поставьте недостающие запятые.

- \* a) Jenny can you help me please?  
 b) Do you like chocolate cookies? – Yes I do.  
 c) Do you like chips as well?  
 d) Please tell me the truth.  
 e) Well isn't the weather nice today?  
 f) Have you heard about Lisa's accident? – No I haven't.

192

Как правильно поставить фразовые глаголы в предложении? Отметьте правильные части предложения. Может быть несколько вариантов.

\*\*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Would you ...                                   | b) Please ...                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a turn on the TV, please? | <input type="checkbox"/> a go on with your lecture. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b turn on it, please?     | <input type="checkbox"/> b go on your lecture with. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c turn the TV on, please? | <input type="checkbox"/> c go on with it.           |
| c) I'm ...   | d) Can you ...                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a looking my mobile for.  | <input type="checkbox"/> a tell Cara and Mia apart? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b looking for my mobile.  | <input type="checkbox"/> b tell them apart?         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c looking it for.         | <input type="checkbox"/> c tell apart them?         |

193

После этих глаголов стоят дополнения. Вы можете показать, какое из них определяет позицию в предложении?

\*\*

- a) Tom will show his friends the car.  
 b) Carla didn't say a single word to me about the whole affair.  
 c) Mr Parker described the new training course to us.  
 d) Barry tells his golden retriever everything.

194

Проверьте предложения. Где не хватает запятых? Те, что есть, расставлены правильно?

\*\*\*

- a) Jamie who lives downtown is meeting us in front of the cinema.
- b) Dad thought those shoes were too expensive, anyway.
- c) Mum was angry yesterday because our dog had slept in Timmy's bed.
- d) Timmy however didn't see why he should sleep alone.
- e) Well it sounds like a good plan, but haven't you forgotten a small point?
- f) On the contrary, I think that we have considered everything.
- g) Anyway, I would like to go out for dinner, although it's quite late.
- h) Look, there's the restaurant that Marc talked about yesterday.



В том случае, когда придаточное относительное разрывает главное предложение, нужно ставить запяты.

Timmy's dog, **which is a dachshund**, slept in Timmy's bed.

Пример необязательного отделения относительного придаточного предложения запятой (придаточное следует за главным):

That's the dog **which slept in Timmy's bed**.

195

Перестройте предложения с использованием **it is/was ... that**.

\*\*\*

- a) Rob won the school tennis tournament last year.

---

- b) I can send you the CD.

---

- c) Our neighbours called the fire brigade when they noticed the smoke.

---

196

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

\*\*\*

a) *Едва они открыли дверь, как вошла кошка.*

---

b) *Г-н Харрис представил нам новых учителей математики и физики.*

---

c) *Он забыл не только про эту дату, но и про многие другие.*

---

d) *У автомобиля не было ни царапины, ни какого-либо другого дефекта.*

---

197

Предложения разобрали. Вы можете собрать их снова?

\*\*\*

a) Lucy | at kindergarten | yesterday afternoon | fell asleep | .

---

b) Mike | too fast | usually | drives | in winter | .

---

c) The gospel choir | last Saturday | sang | at the street party | beautifully | .

---



Ещё одно правило для построения английского предложения: **manner – place – time**, то есть информация об образе действия стоит перед информацией о месте и времени:

|                                |                |                    |                       |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                                | <b>manner</b>  | <b>place</b>       | <b>time</b>           |
| Lisa looks through her e-mails | <b>quickly</b> | <b>at her desk</b> | <b>every morning.</b> |

*Каждое утро Лиза быстро просматривает почту у себя за столом.*



198

В словесной змейке спрятано 13 союзов. Можете найти их?

\*

frommoreafterinmwheresinceneverbeforeendandclifforbutontobecauseothisthatwhentowardswhilelongalthough

---



---

199

Какие из союзов правильно соединяют части предложения?

\*

- a) I always take my umbrella with me **because / so that / or** it doesn't rain.
- b) Lara didn't want to go out **although / because / and** she felt unwell.
- c) **When / If / Where** the music is good we will stay at that club for a while.
- d) He didn't look at me **while / after / whereas** he had told me.
- e) I didn't know what to do, **yet / therefore / so** I did nothing.
- f) The postman rang **when / while / since** I was vacuuming, **otherwise / unless / so** I didn't hear him.



При использовании **if** (= **когда, если**: не уверен; условие и **когда** = **если**, когда: во всяком случае; временной аспект) обращайтесь внимание на смысловое различие, например:

**If/When** I go to Rio, I'll watch the carnival.      *Если я поеду в Рио...*

Союз **while** (= **пока**) вводит подчинённое предложение, когда глагол уже стоит в Past или Present Continuous, например:

**While** Brian was playing football, he broke his leg.

**When** (Past Simple: = **чем**; Present Simple: = **после того как**) вводит подчинённое предложение с новым действием в Past или Present Simple), например:

We were waiting at the traffic lights **when** the crash happened.

200

Раскройте скобки и поставьте эти слова в предложения в нужном месте.

\*\*

a) I watch TV and listen to the radio. (both)

\_\_\_\_\_

b) I like reading editorials or the business section. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Today Bill has read the newspaper and watched a film. (both)

\_\_\_\_\_

d) You can have the fish with boiled potatoes or noodles. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_

e) He likes swimming nor jogging. (neither)

\_\_\_\_\_

201

Выберите правильные союзы для заполнения пропусков в предложениях.

\*\*\*

as if • as soon as • even if • furthermore • however •  
nevertheless • otherwise • though • unless

\_\_\_\_\_ (a) the children had left, Liz took a deep breath.

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) she loved them more than anything, she enjoyed the  
quietness that didn't occur \_\_\_\_\_ (c) the house was empty.

\_\_\_\_\_ (d), she could do things without interruption.

\_\_\_\_\_ (e), she had to keep an eye on the time,

\_\_\_\_\_ (f) she would be surprised by the kids' return.

\_\_\_\_\_ (g), she often forgot the time, \_\_\_\_\_ (h)

she tried not to. Then she sometimes felt \_\_\_\_\_ (i) somebody had  
pressed fast-forward.

202

Запишите слова в скобках в правильной последовательности и завершите вопросительные предложения.

\*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ (I, am) dreaming?
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ (you, would, like) to come to my party?
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (they, are) catching the train this evening?
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (we, could, go) to Mary's wedding?
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ (we, shall, visit) your cousins?
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ (she, can, call) me back?
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ (he, does, come) from France?
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ (it, is) raining?

203

Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы из упражнения 202. Используйте в ответах местоимения из вопросительных предложений.

\*

- a) No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) No, \_\_\_\_\_.



**Have** и **do** используются как полные смысловые глаголы, в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях **do** выступает и как вспомогательный, и как основной глагол, например:

Do you **have** a shower each day?

Does she **do** her homework carefully?

Однако **be** как полный глагол при формировании предложения в глаголе **do** не нуждается:

Is this the band from Glasgow?

Are you happy?

204

Выберите и поставьте соответствующие вопросительные слова в предложения.

\*

how • why • when • what • who • where • which • whose •  
how many • what • who

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) _____ saw the accident?              | g) _____ did you see? Jenny?   |
| b) _____ happened before the crash?     | h) _____ has she done today?   |
| c) _____ did you like the new café?     | i) _____ do you get home?      |
| d) _____ have you been all day?         | j) _____ didn't you visit me?  |
| e) _____ kids cycle to school?          | k) _____ bike is green? Yours? |
| f) _____ shop in this town sells bikes? |                                |



Это вопросительное слово является одновременно и подлежащим в предложении или его части, тут нет никакой инверсии, то есть предложение строится вполне нормально: вопросительное слово/подлежащее – сказуемое – дополнение.

**Who** wrote *Macbeth*? **Whose** cat bit my dog? **Which of these books** is yours?

205

Переведите полные вопросы a), b), e), f), g), h) и k) из упражнения 204. Подчеркните подлежащие в предложениях.

\*\*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_

206

Сопоставьте части предложений в двух колонках и постройте правильные предложения.

\*\*

- |                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) We're going to India,              | ___ A wasn't it?  |
| b) You haven't forgotten your ticket, | ___ B will you?   |
| c) The pilot is French,               | ___ C didn't she? |
| d) The hotel was by the sea,          | ___ D does she?   |
| e) Charlie rarely goes jogging,       | ___ E isn't he?   |
| f) You won't need a coat,             | ___ F aren't I?   |
| g) Jane went to the airport,          | ___ G have you?   |
| h) She doesn't eat fish,              | ___ H does he?    |
| i) I'm here,                          | ___ I aren't we?  |

207

Составьте из заданных величин а), с), d) и g) из упражнения 206 вопросы с отрицанием.

\*\*

- a) Aren't we going to India? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

ABC

Интонация разделительного вопроса (tag question) даёт информацию о том, является ли ответ ожидаемым или нет. Tag question с нисходящей интонацией не требует ответа или согласия, а скорее показывает, что говорящий уверен в своих словах. Восходящая показывает, что собеседник ждёт ответа на вопрос, хочет услышать согласие или несогласие.

↓                      ↑

You can swim, **can't you?** / **can't you?**

*Ты умеешь плавать, не так ли?*

208

\*\*

Вы можете собрать следующие просьбы, приглашения и предложения правильно? Внимание: некоторые содержат question tags!

a) we | out | let's | a business plan | , | shall | work | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) you | will | try | this time | to | be | , | punctual | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) travelling | Hawaii | how | about | to | next summer | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) that | don't | fire extinguisher | , | will | touch | you | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) please | won't | come | our wedding | , | to | you | ?

\_\_\_\_\_

209

\*\*\*

Перестройте предложения с прямыми вопросами в косвенную речь, используя уже данное начало каждого косвенного предложения.

a) How do I get to the railway station?

→ I need to ask \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Who is visiting us tomorrow?

→ I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_.

c) Who have you visited this week?

→ Tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

210

\*\*\*

Дополните следующие вопросительные предложения глаголами в указанных временных формах. Обратите внимание на правильное построение предложений.

- a) What \_\_\_\_\_  
(вы делали; past progressive) before the two cars crashed?
- b) When \_\_\_\_\_  
(скорая приехала; past simple)?
- c) Who \_\_\_\_\_  
(ехал слишком быстро; past progressive)?
- d) How \_\_\_\_\_  
(произошёл несчастный случай; past simple)?
- e) Who \_\_\_\_\_  
(вы видели; present perfect simple) today?

211

\*\*\*

В поезде им невольно пришлось услышать телефонный разговор соседа. Как вы думаете, какие вопросы задавал ему собеседник?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
I wrote at least 50 letters of application.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, I've had some job interviews, and I've even got some job offers.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_  
I'm going to accept the job offer from ComputerGames Ltd.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_  
I'll start working next week.

212

В змейке из слов спрятано восемь относительных местоимений. Вы можете найти их все?

\*

whateve~~r~~rlithathus whosever whichowwwherewhomerwhicheveralilewhoeverm.

---



---

213

Выберите продолжение предложения из двух вариантов. Отметьте галочкой правильный.

\*

a) Our children ...

- A who were sleeping were quiet.  
 B which were sleeping were quiet.

b) The teacher ...

- A taught us French was ill.  
 B who taught us French was ill.

c) Tia booked the band ...

- A that played at our wedding.  
 B who played at our wedding.

d) I got an e-mail ...

- A whose content was coded.  
 B which content was coded.

214

Выберите из предложенных ниже относительные местоимения, поставьте их в предложения. Местоимение встречается дважды.

\*

who • which • whose

- a) I don't like dogs \_\_\_\_\_ growl at me.  
 b) That's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ ball crashed through our window!  
 c) Look, there's the shop \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to show you.  
 d) I know the person \_\_\_\_\_ you are talking about.



215

\*

Относительные местоимения могут быть подлежащим или дополнением в относительном придаточном предложении. Поставьте к ним вопросы кто/что или кого/кого/что и переведите предложения.

a) I've seen the new film with the actor who also played James Bond.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) He's met the girl again who he gave his number to last week.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Marc had to repair the roof which the storm had damaged.

\_\_\_\_\_

ABC

**Whom** звучит официально и используется в основном в письменной речи.

I was introduced to Mr Long who/**whom** I told that I admired him.

...кому/которому...

216

\*\*

Выберите все правильные относительные местоимения. Встречается и два варианта. Затем решите, в каком предложении (от а) до е) они нужны, а в каком – нет.

a) Brian, **who's / whose** a painter, doesn't earn much.

b) Our neighbours, **who / which** are friendly, help us with the gardening.

c) Who is the man **that / who** got the job?

d) My aunt, **who's / whose** daughter lives in Spain, is flying to Madrid.

e) Colin, **that / who** is a lawyer, has to work long hours.

нужны: \_\_\_\_\_

не нужны: \_\_\_\_\_

217

\*\*

Вы можете присоединить соответствующие придаточные предложения к главным?

- a) Look, there's the beautiful garden      \_\_\_ a) who I met seemed to be nice.  
 b) They visited Jackie's cousin      \_\_\_ b) which were very direct.  
 c) I was confused by the questions      \_\_\_ c) which I told you about.  
 d) The man      \_\_\_ d) who lives in New Zealand.

218

\*\*

В каких относительных придаточных предложениях из упражнения 217 относительное местоимение может быть заменено на **that**? В каких оно может отпасть?

Замена на **that**: \_\_\_\_\_

Отмена: \_\_\_\_\_



Если в придаточном определительном предложении относительное местоимение не является подлежащим, оно может быть опущено, и придаточное предложение присоединяется бессоюзно, что характерно для разговорного языка, например: Is that the bag (**that/which**) you bought in Paris last year?

Внимание: в описательных определительных предложениях относительное местоимение **that** не употребляется, и относительные местоимения не могут быть опущены.

219

\*\*\*

Составьте из двух предложений одно из главного и придаточного. Относительные местоимения, которые могут отпасть, заключите в скобки.

- a) Marcus lost his sunglasses. He had only had them for two days.

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Nora has got two new kittens. They are tiny black and white things.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) Joseph ordered a laptop. When it arrived it was broken.

\_\_\_\_\_

220

Переведите на русский язык.

\*\*\*

a) This is the wall on which everybody can pin photos.

---

b) Ms Jones is the woman to whom I sent a letter.

---

c) Here's the museum, behind which you'll find the taxi rank.

---

d) The woman who he was dancing with was French.

---

e) That's the hairdresser in whose salon there's a green carpet.

---

221

Соберите из данных слов предложения.

\*\*\*

a) can | he | invite | Lucas | whoever | likes | .

---

b) saved | I | a taxi | which | me | the station | , | a lot of | to | took | stress | .

---

c) his grandma | the house | visited | where | her youth | he | had spent | .

---

d) she | was | stolen | has been using | , | for | her smartphone | which | three months | , | .

---

---

222

Поставьте правильно в предложениях *if* и *when*. Обратите внимание на глаголы.

\*

- a) If it rains, you **need / needed** an umbrella.
- b) **When** it snows, **when** the streets are dangerous.
- c) Water **froze / freezes** if it is colder than 0°C.
- d) Please let us know if there **are / were** any problems.
- e) **When** the autumn **will come / comes**, the trees shed their leaves.
- f) If you cross the street, **if** you need to be careful.

223

Сопоставьте обе части и правильно свяжите придаточное условия с главным предложением.

\*

- a) If Kay is sick, \_\_\_\_\_ **A** we can start.
- b) If you don't ask Mara, \_\_\_\_\_ **B** she should stay in bed.
- c) If everybody is here, \_\_\_\_\_ **C** tell him to call me.
- d) If you see Gary tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ **D** she will be disappointed.

224

*If*-предложения перепутались. Вы можете оформить их снова? Внимание: когда *if* стоит впереди придаточного предложения, оно отделяется запятой.

\*

- a) If | will | you | complain | don't | sweep | the courtyard | , | Mr Butcher | .

---



---

- b) You | have | heard | anything | can | if | tell | you | me | from John | .

---



---

225

Составьте предложения из частей в этих двух колонках.

- \*\* a) If you didn't yell at people,      \_\_\_ A they would have listened to you.
- b) If you don't yell at people,      \_\_\_ B they would listen to you.
- c) If you hadn't yelled at people,      \_\_\_ C they will listen to you.

226

Каковы правильные формы глаголов в этих предложениях?

- \*\* a) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) more money next year, we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel, can) to Africa.
- b) If Mary and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) before 6 p.m., we \_\_\_\_\_ (go, will) to the cinema.
- c) If the film \_\_\_\_\_ (be) boring, we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch, can) a DVD instead.
- d) If they \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to eat something, we \_\_\_\_\_ (order, will) a pizza.

227

Эти условные предложения отражают малореальные, неосуществимые условия. Нужно поставить глаголы в соответствующую форму.

- \*\* a) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (бы) a million pounds, I \_\_\_\_\_ (купил бы) a big house in Mallorca.
- b) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (повернуть) to Los Angeles, we \_\_\_\_\_ (могли бы навестить) your sister.
- c) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (приехать) today, we \_\_\_\_\_ (могли бы поплавать).
- d) If John \_\_\_\_\_ (знать) our address, he \_\_\_\_\_ (нас бы забрать).
- e) If she \_\_\_\_\_ (не будет играть) tennis so well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (будет играть) more often with her.

228

\*\*

Постройте из предложений упражнения 227 предложения с реальными условиями.

- a) *If I had had a million pounds, I would have bought a big house in Mallorca.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

229

\*\*\*

Постройте условные предложения трёх типов: с реальными, маловероятными и неосуществимыми условиями.

- a) I can't make it today. There's no train scheduled this evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The dog has bitten you because you scared him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) This is a nice hotel. I hope it isn't expensive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Mike only stopped smoking because his doctor told him to.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) Let's go to the opera. Perhaps tonight's performance is not sold out yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) You should invite Kelly. Otherwise Clay will be very disappointed.  
\_\_\_\_\_

230

\*\*

Какие предложения условные, а какие только выражают пожелание, просьбу или приглашение? Подчеркните условные предложения.

- a) If I can get a ticket, I will fly to Italy next week.
- b) If you would only stop driving so fast I would feel much better.
- c) If you would just call me back as soon as you can ... Thank you.
- d) I can book a holiday in the Caribbean if I have time next year.
- e) Unless the sun shines, we'll stay indoors.
- f) James can visit the Statue of Liberty when he goes to New York.

231

\*\*\*

Переведите на английский язык. Обратите внимание на выбор правильного времени глагола.

- a) *Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы удивил Мэнди приглашением в путешествие.*

---

- b) *Если бы вы подали мне кофе, это было бы очень мило.*

---

- c) *Я путешествовал бы много больше, если бы имел время на это.*

---



В английском языке в предложении с **if** никогда не ставится **will** или **would**, только в случае вежливой просьбы или приглашения.

Условное с **if**:      If his Dad **comes** to his soccer game, Mike **will be** very happy.

Пожалуйста с **if**:      If you **would** just **like** to sit down over there ...

232

Вы видите данные в разной глагольные формы в страдательном залоге. Переделайте их в действительный залог. Вы можете их правильно связать?

\*

evah eben deam • liwl eb tknae • nac eb deus • saw nstloe •  
sha nebe rwttein • si enbokr

- |            |       |                |       |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| a) stole   | _____ | d) have made   | _____ |
| b) break   | _____ | e) will take   | _____ |
| c) can use | _____ | f) has written | _____ |

233

Найдите соответствующую форму страдательного залога для глагольной формы в действительном залоге.

\*

- |                              |       |                                  |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| a) Jim cut the lawn.         | _____ | A The lawn had been cut by Jim.  |
| b) Jim was cutting the lawn. | _____ | B The lawn is being cut by Jim.  |
| c) Jim had cut the lawn.     | _____ | C The lawn is cut by Jim.        |
| d) Jim is cutting the lawn.  | _____ | D The lawn was being cut by Jim. |
| e) Jim cuts the lawn.        | _____ | E The lawn was cut by Jim.       |

234

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в указанное время и в страдательный залог. Не забывайте о вспомогательных глаголах.

\*\*

- a) We \_\_\_\_\_ (take; Past Simple)  
to the top level by the lift.
- b) The first radios \_\_\_\_\_ (build; Past Simple)  
from vacuum tubes.
- c) Spiders \_\_\_\_\_ (fear; Present Simple)  
by many people.
- d) Due to the riots the embassy \_\_\_\_\_  
(close; Present Perfect) since 20<sup>th</sup> March.



235

Эти просьбы можно выразить как в действительном залоге, так и в страдательном. Сделайте в страдательном.

\*\*

a) *Пожалуйста, не оставляйте багаж без присмотра.*

---

b) *Оставьте сообщение после сигнала.*

---

236

А теперь поставьте эти просьбы из упражнения 235 с действительным залогом. Что лучше звучит?

\*\*

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

237

Как будут выглядеть следующие предложения с действительным залогом?

\*\*

a) The travellers were led to the cathedral.

---

b) The plane is being boarded now.

---

c) Mia was being laughed at by the class.

---

d) I should have been told by you earlier.

---



Только в Present Tense и Past Tense используется Continuous в страдательном залоге.

The baby **is being carried** around.

I **was being driven** home.

238

\*\*

Выберите для предложений подходящие формы глагола.

can't have been • couldn't have been • might not have been •  
shouldn't have been • wouldn't have been

I wish the beautiful tree \_\_\_\_\_ (a) cut down.  
Although I fear that \_\_\_\_\_ (b) avoided. Anyway,  
the new bypass road \_\_\_\_\_ (c) built in our  
backyard. The plans \_\_\_\_\_ (d) put into action if  
we had protested. But it \_\_\_\_\_ (e) intended to  
connect our garage entrance directly to the motorway.

239

\*\*\*

В этих предложениях по два дополнения. Подумайте, из каких можно сделать два предложения со страдательным залогом, а из каких только одно.

- a) The teacher gave me a hint. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The postman delivered a parcel to our neighbours. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) We offer free drinks to frequent travellers. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

240

\*\*\*

Дополните предложения, используя страдательный залог.

- a) Someone broke into a shop. I wonder what shop \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I noticed someone staring at me. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) People say that Caroline is rather shy. – Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The clerk asked me to fill in the form. All pages had to \_\_\_\_\_.

241

Вставьте правильное местоимение в косвенной речи.

- \* a) He thinks: "My time is up." – He thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ time is up.
- b) I tell you: "Your shoelace is untied." – I tell you \_\_\_\_\_ shoelace is untied.
- c) They shout: "We are the people!" – They shout that \_\_\_\_\_ are the people.
- d) We assume: "She is sleeping." – We assume that \_\_\_\_\_ is sleeping.



В косвенной речи местоимения, время и место должны быть соотнесены с точкой зрения говорящего.

Tim: I will meet **Josie tonight**.

Lisa: Tim said (that) **he** would meet **her that night**.

Josie: Tim said (that) **he** would meet **me that night**.

242

Следующие предложения в косвенной речи правильные или ошибочные?

\*

- |  | r                        | f                        |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Tina says she doesn't drink red wine.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Everybody knows that wet dogs smelled.                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Lucas said he asks Dad to explain maths to him.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Tim has told me that he is reading <i>Moby Dick</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) They asked me when I had heard of their idea.         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) I had told them I can't come because I have to work.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

243

В каких предложениях – а) и с) – основной смысловый глагол стоит в Past Simple?

\*\*

- a) He \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) They \_\_\_\_\_.

244

Поставьте указанный в скобках глагол в правильное время.

\*\*

- a) Columbus didn't believe that the world \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a disc.  
 b) When he finally came, I told him that I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for ages.  
 c) The teacher told us that Rome \_\_\_\_\_ (not build) in a day.

245

Как правильно поставить указания места и времени в косвенную речь?

\*\*

a month before • on the phone • that place • the day before •  
 the following year • then • there • those

- a) Yesterday, I met Sally in the pub and she asked: "Weren't you already here yesterday?" – She asked whether I had already been \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) "I thought I had told you that on the phone a month ago." – She thought that she had told me that \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) "We'll meet again at this place next year." – We agreed that we would meet again at \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) "I'd like to have some of these cookies now." – I asked if I could have some of \_\_\_\_\_ cookies \_\_\_\_\_.

246

Осторожно, не поскользнитесь: при построении косвенной речи происходит изменение времени глагола или нет? Отметьте галочкой.

\*\*\*

- a) "I can't come. My Mom has had an accident." – Barry has told me ...  ZV  
 b) "We were all sorry to hear that." – He had phoned to tell me ...  ZV  
 c) "I would like to travel to India some day." – She told me ...  ZV  
 d) "I hadn't expected to win the lottery." – She said ...  ZV

247

\*\*

Сопоставьте вопросы с ответами и постройте предложения в косвенной форме.

- a) "What did Goethe say?" – He asks me \_\_\_ **A** why I quote Goethe.  
 b) "Did Goethe say that?" – He asks me \_\_\_ **B** not to quote Goethe.  
 c) "How come you quote Goethe?" – He asks me \_\_\_ **C** to quote Goethe.  
 d) "Stop quoting Goethe!" – He asks me \_\_\_ **D** whether I quote Goethe.

248

\*\*

Поставьте прямой вопрос в косвенный.

- a) "How do I get to the railway station?"  
 An elderly man asked us \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) "Where have you put my clothes?"  
 I asked my husband \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) "Who is visiting us tomorrow?"  
 My daughter asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) "Who have you visited this week?"  
 Maya asked her uncle \_\_\_\_\_.

249

\*\*\*

Переведите этот диалог в косвенную речь.

**Anna:** I can't go to bed!

**Babysitter:** Please, behave and put on your pyjamas.

**Anna:** My parents told me, "You don't have to put on your pyjamas and you don't have to sleep tonight."

**Babysitter:** All children need to sleep. Last week you weren't so reluctant.

**Anna:** That's because last week I had had a nap before you came. But today I'm far too tired to go to bed.

*Anna said (that) she couldn't go to bed.*

---



---



---



---



---



Не меняется время в придаточном:

- 1) если говорящий ссылается на слова, которые только что были сказаны;
- 2) когда речь идёт о привычках, законах природы, фактах.

1. "I **like** the area."

I **told** the park ranger that I really **like** the area.

2. Tutor: "A year **has got** 365 days."

The tutor **said** that a year **has got** 365 days.

250

Переведите на английский. Прямую речь надо преобразовать в косвенную.

\*\*\*

a) «Верните нам заполненный бланк. Ваша страховая компания».

---

b) Я сказал себе: «Будь сильным!»

---

c) Мама сказала: «Боб, камни не бросать!»

---

d) Они требовали от меня: «Будь всегда осторожен!»

---



# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

---

1

Ключи

2

Словарь



## 1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ 8

### Пол, профессии, обращения

**1**

a) w b) m c) w/m d) m e) s f) w/m g) w/m h) s  
i) w/m j) s k) m l) w/m

**2**

a) pilot b) stewardess c) waitress  
d) shop assistant e) firewoman f) actress  
g) businesswoman h) authoress i) chemist  
j) housewife k) dentist l) postwoman

**3**

a) The boy is sixteen years old. b) The teacher talks to the boy. c) The mother calls the boy.

**4**

a) countries; b) winter holidays c) example  
d) Germans e) Austria f) Christmas g) New Year's Day h) people i) Netherlands j) journey  
k) skiing l) French m) Italians n) home o) spring  
p) run q) hotels r) Alps s) Easter t) Austrian mountains u) same v) Saturdays and Sundays  
w) February, March and April x) area y) summer months z) travellers ab) city ac) trips  
ad) Vienna ae) Lake Constance af) cruises  
ag) Danube

**5**

a) Professor Schmidt b) Drs Moose c) Mr and Mrs Vogel d) the President of the United States of America

### Единственное и множественное число

**6**

a) dresses b) cities c) dishes d) sisters-in-law  
e) grandchildren f) firewomen g) quizzes  
h) tomatoes i) fish j) churches

**7**

a) two sisters-in-law b) few teeth c) two feet  
d) a few mice and geese

a) have b) are c) is d) work e) have

**9**

a) The police are looking for you!  
b) Buy one (pair of) jeans and get one free!  
c) These scissors simply cut everything!  
d) The news? – ... are on Channel FastFox!

**10**

a) B, C b) A, D

**11**

a) a slice of, a loaf of b) a piece of, a slice of  
c) a piece of d) a packet of, a pot of, a cup of  
e) a bar of, a piece of f) a glass of, a bottle of  
g) a piece of h) a jar of i) a piece of

**12**

a) a lot of/much/any b) enough/much  
c) some/a lot of/little/no/enough d) some/enough  
e) a lot of/some/little/enough  
f) no g) no/little/some/enough/a lot of/not much

**13**

a) a lot of b) many c) enough d) much

### Деепричастие

**14**

a) A b) A, B c) B, C d) C

**15**

a) H b) F c) A d) C e) B f) G g) h) E

**16**

a) chef's dish b) Jess'(s), kid's rooms c) Jones'(s) tennis rackets d) doctor's, yours e) pilots', wages, airline bosses

**17**

a) a friend of my brother's b) Professor Marcus'(s) seminar topics c) some of the most difficult ones d) one of your Professor's courses  
e) an exam of his/one of his exams f) good friends of his g) a friend of one of Mike's friends h) this (seminar) paper of yours

## 2. ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ И НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ Артикли

18

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w | a | s | e | l | f | i | n | d | a |
| i | d | e | r | m | e | i | n | a | n |
| e | u | c | e | w | r | d | e | s | v |
| s | o | d | i | e | s | e | s | w | o |
| d | e | i | n | r | i | s | u | i | n |
| e | u | e | e | w | e | s | n | e | v |
| m | l | f | n | d | e | n | s | e | o |

19

the [ðə] : bank, building, hospital, house, minute, surgery, university  
the [ði:] / [di:] : abbey, entrance, hour, institution, object, office, underground

20

a) a b) an c) a d) an e) a f) a g) an h) a i) an j) an k) an l) an

21

a) an b) a c) a d) a e) - f) - g) -

22

a) A b) B c) A d) B e) B f) A g) B h) B

23

a) F b) E c) G d) A e) C f) H g) B h) D

24

a) Let's sit in the garden for half an hour.  
b) What a nice afternoon with all the flowers in full bloom.  
c) It's quite a surprise that the summer is so warm.  
d) It was such a cold winter last year that the lake froze.  
e) Half the number of wasps is flying around compared to last summer.

25

a) We often drink wine at dinner. I like wine from South Africa.  
b) Life can be exciting. I'm reading a book on the life of Winston Churchill.  
c) Tom will be going to college in the autumn. He'll travel there by bus.  
d) I must have forgotten/left my smart-phone on the train.

e) The food in the hotel was good but I prefer Italian food.  
f) Mia likes to read books. Her husband just reads the paper.  
g) We usually go out for dinner at the weekend.

## 3. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ Число СущестВительных

26

a) C b) B c) C d) C

27

a) any b) some c) some d) some e) any f) some g) any

28

a) J b) G c) E d) H e) B f) I g) C h) D i) A j) F

29

a) Grandma hasn't seen a man anywhere outside.  
b) Surely Jane doesn't know anything else about the case.  
c) The police won't ask any questions in the neighbourhood.  
d) The neighbours might not have seen anybody/anyone.  
e) But the man won't already be anywhere else.

30

a) any b) anywhere c) none d) somewhere e) nobody f) anything g) somebody h) some i) something j) anybody k) nowhere l) nothing

31

a) Both gardens belong to two most passionate hobby gardeners.  
b) Their gardens are beautiful but the two gardeners are grumblers.  
c) Both of them are retired and now they focus on their hobby.  
d) Neither of them cares to smile at anybody, not even children.  
e) We haven't seen either of them being friendly for years.

32

a) All b) all the c) all the d) all e) All f) all g) All

**33**

a) We bought each of the children an ice-cream. b) Each/Every child in the kindergarten loved the visit to the fairy(tale) park. c) Everybody/Everyone likes Amy, the friendly kindergarten/nursery school teacher. d) Mike goes surfing every weekend in the summer. e) Each of the hotel rooms has a separate bathroom. f) You can come and see us any time you are in town. g) You can take any of the trains or buses to Stuttgart. h) At the main station you can ask anybody/anyone to show you the way to the underground.

**34.**

a) any b) much c) nothing d) few  
e) somewhere f) neither

Искомое слово: each

## 4. МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ И СОПРОВОЖДАЮЩИЕ СЛОВА

### Личные местоимения

**35**

F a) We E b) He D c) I B d) you C e) She A  
f) They

**36**

a) me b) it c) her d) us e) it f) her g) it h) her

**37**

a) The bank has sent me my bank statement.  
b) The financial adviser gives her customers good advice. c) Can you tell me your account number? d) The bank cashier was showing me the cash machine. e) I gave the bill to my wife.  
f) Ben claims he is faster than me but I am as fast as him.

**38**

a) One must be sure of one's facts before one publishes them. b) You will never know. c) One is not allowed to smoke here/in this lounge.  
d) They/People should meet and find a solution.

### Притяжательные местоимения и сопровождающие слова

**39**

his, its, mine, ours, yours, theirs, hers, our, my

**40**

a) A b) A c) B d) B e) B f) A

**41**

a) Recently Tom didn't have a car of his own. Now he has got one (of his own). b) Whose notes are these? Yours or your fellow student's?

### Возвратные местоимения

**42**

a) himself, (er) sich selbst b) itself, (sie) sich selbst c) themselves, (sie) sich selbst d) himself, (er) sich selbst e) themselves, (sie) sich selbst f) herself, (sie) sich selbst g) themselves, (sie) sich selbst; h) yourself, (du/Sie) dich/sich selbst i) ourselves, (wir) uns selbst j) yourselves, (ihr) euch selbst k) itself, (sie) sich selbst

**43**

a) F b) G c) L d) I e) H f) B g) K h) J i) D j) A k) C l) E

**44**

We planned to build (a) a tree house for ourselves (b). When Dad heard about it, he was looking forward to (c) helping us. He was surprised (d) that we looked at each other (e) and had to grin. We imagined (f) how Dad would help us with his two left hands. Of course we were pleased (g) about his offer. Dad and us, we love each other (h)! But it is simply better if Dad keeps away (i) from any tools.

## Указательные местоимения и сопровождающие слова

45

a) those b) This c) these d) That e) this f) This, that g) these

46

a) This cheese b) That one c) those (cheeses)  
d) this (bottle/one) e) that (bottle/one)  
f) these/those olives g) this/that sushi  
h) these fish i) those steaks

47

a) My parents have decided to try this/that new sport. b) I planted these yellow flowers myself. Those over there I didn't. c) Which one of these blouses shall I buy? This one or that one? d) That's our living room over there. Make yourself at home.

## 5. ПРЕДЛОГИ

48

a) under(neath) b) in c) along d) into e) over/ across f) on g) below/in h) across i) through/ in j) across/on k) at l) down(wards)

49

a) on b) above c) under d) on e) between f) in front of g) by h) into i) out of j) to k) round

50

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| o | t | n | i | b | e | h | i | n | d |
| n | o | n | t | o | l | h | o | f | f |
| e | d | i | s | e | b | t | u | o | r |
| o | o | e | t | i | s | o | p | p | o |
| u | n | t | i | l | u | w | o | a | m |
| t | s | n | i | a | g | a | s | s | o |
| s | f | a | f | t | e | r | a | t | r |
| i | o | r | o | u | n | d | n | b | y |
| d | r | g | i | s | o | s | t | e | t |
| e | c | n | i | s | g | n | o | m | a |

51

a) B b) B c) C d) A

52

a) Until b) with c) in d) at e) for f) with g) since h) (a)round i) at j) Before k) in l) between

53

a) Let's meet in front of the zoo by the pavilion at 9 a.m. on Saturday. b) I'd like to go through the greenhouses by 10.30 before it's too hot. c) We can walk past the sea lions' pool and go on round the hill. d) We can look at the elephants before going into the new ape house. e) It has been open for a few weeks since its completion in April. f) The opening hours have been from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. since June.

54

a) for b) away c) down to d) on e) (-) f) up g) into h) apart i) in

55

a) (r) b) (f) chance of c) (f) succeeds in d) (f) worry about e) (r) f) (f) difficulty in g) (r); h) (f) good at i) (r) j) (f) idea of k) (f) interested in l) (r)

## 6. ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

### Количественные и порядковые числительные

56

a) four b) nine c) thirteen d) twenty-eight e) eighteen f) fourteen g) twelve h) forty i) fifty-five j) ninety k) nineteen l) one hundred and three m) sixty-nine n) two hundred and seventy-seven

Искомое слово: twenty-nine

57

a) 333.3 b) 1,760.041 c) 12,675.729 d) 216,815 e) 6,543,211

**58**

a) three times three; b) once or twice  
c) hundreds of people; d) half an apple  
e) a hundred times f) two halves g) two and  
a half kilometres h) three quarters of an hour  
i) point two five litres j) the twelfth hour  
k) the German team members came in first,  
second, eighth and ninth

**59**

a) A b) B c) A d) A e) B f) B  
Дата и время

**60**

a) It's (a) quarter past six. It's six fifteen (a.m.).  
b) It's twenty to eight. It's seven forty (a.m.).  
c) It's (a) quarter to ten. It's nine forty-five  
(a.m.). d) It's (exactly) one o'clock./It's one p.m.  
It's thirteen (AE: thirteen hundred) hours. e) It's  
twenty-five to four. It's three thirty-five (p.m.)./  
It's fifteen thirty-five. f) It's (a) quarter past  
four. It's four fifteen (p.m.)./It's sixteen fifteen.  
g) It's ten past seven. It's seven ten (p.m.)./  
It's nineteen ten. h) It's half past eight. It's eight  
thirty (p.m.)./It's twenty thirty.

**61**

a) in 2001 b) on 15th March 44 BC c) in the  
early and the late 70s d) AD 33; e) from 1939  
until 1945 f) The roaring twenties g) in the  
year 1929 h) in the sixth century

**62**

a) July fourth, two thousand (and) twelve  
b) thirteen minutes to four/three forty-seven  
(p.m.)/fifteen forty-seven c) the twenty-third  
of April, nineteen (hundred and) ninety-nine  
d) seven minutes past eight/eight oh seven  
(a.m.) e) twenty-first November, two thousand  
(and) thirteen f) the second of May, nineteen  
(hundred and) fifty-four

## 7. ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ И НАРЕЧИЕ

### Прилагательное

**63**

a) an American, the Americans b) a Briton,  
the British c) a German, the Germans  
d) a Welshman/-woman, the Welsh  
e) a Scotsman/-woman, the Scottish  
f) an Englishman/-woman, the English  
g) a Portuguese, the Portuguese h) a Spaniard,  
the Spanish i) a Greek, the Greeks j) a New  
Zealander, the New Zealanders/the people  
of New Zealand k) a Dutchman/-woman,  
the Dutch

**64**

a) C b) C c) B d) B

**65**

a) Your brother is crazy. Your crazy brother  
stole my guinea pig! b) The heat has turned  
the milk sour. We can't drink sour milk.  
c) He always tells me to stay calm. I am a calm  
person. d) The bride looks wonderful. She is  
a wonderful bride.

**66**

a) Those ones over there, ... this is a new one  
on cats. b) That sparkling one ..., the three red  
ones ... c) Which ones? These ones right here  
or those Matisse ones ... this modern one?

**67**

a) B b) A c) B d) B

**68**

a) The emotional thing ... wonderful  
... overwhelming. b) The young/Young  
people ... the elderly/the elderly people  
... c) The disabled ... everyday/daily life.  
d) The good thing ... the bad thing ...  
e) ... the melodramatic. f) ... a disabled  
person ...

**Наречие****69**

**Наречия:** always, extremely, famously, fantastically, often, quietly, simply, still, today

**70**

shy – shyly; good – well; hard – hard; late – late; enough – enough; full – fully; new – newly; sure – surely; terrible – terribly; happy – happily; fantastic – fantastically

**71**

a) Do you always wash your hair in the shower? b) I usually like getting up in the morning. c) He never gets home before 7 p.m. d) I can seldom find my keys. e) I don't/do not always have a bath. f) I don't normally walk to work. g) She is sometimes bored with her job.

**72**

a) прилагательное, in a friendly way/manner  
b) прилагательное, in a lively way/manner  
c) наречие kind d) Adjektiv, in a deadly manner; e) прилагательное и наречие, early f) прилагательное, in a silly way/manner g) прилагательное, in a lonely way/manner h) прилагательное и наречие, daily i) наречие, rude j) прилагательное, in a cowardly way/manner k) прилагательное, in a lovely way/manner

**73**

a) very well b) badly paid c) well, Very well d) too late e) nicely styled f) fairly independent g) usually quite friendly h) deeply offended i) horribly j) very rudely lately k) almost certainly never; l) quite well

**74**

a) My mum/She drives badly. b) Antonia/She rides very well. c) Mr Clemens/He teaches brilliantly. d) Tom/He instructs yoga competently. e) My cousin/She/He paints passionately. f) Wolfgang/He sails avidly. g) Angie/She gardens ingeniously. h) José/He plays the guitar fantastically. i) Anne/She writes imaginatively.

**75**

a) Fortunately Marcie visited us last weekend. b) She usually enjoys her visits here. c) This time she never really spoke with us./She never really spoke with us this time. d) Finally we found out what was troubling her all the time. e) Apparently she had lost Grandma's watch somewhere outside/outside somewhere. f) It turned out she had simply left it in her gym locker the weekend before. g) Now she is going to look after the watch very carefully./She is going to look after the watch very carefully now. h) Unfortunately we lost our keys twice last month.

**Образование степеней сравнения****76**

a) hotter, hottest b) far, further c) simple, simplest d) more, most e) happy, happier f) strong, strongest g) nicer, nicest h) little, least

**77**

a) earlier – earliest b) more stupidly – most stupidly c) more often – most often d) more happily – most happily e) harder – hardest f) more slowly – most slowly

**78**

a) higher than b) thinner than c) as good as d) more famous than e) busier than f) not as interesting as g) more demanding than

**79**

a) biggest b) laziest c) nearest d) most interesting e) worst f) smallest g) best h) most i) narrowest j) most dangerous

**80**

a) A b) C c) B d) C

**81**

a) The sooner the two of them get married, the better! b) On hearing the news she turned as white as a sheet. c) My elder sister is a head taller and three years older than me./My elder sister is three years older and a head taller than me. d) Run faster than the fastest antelope!

**82**

a) Marie plays the violin better than Lisa, but Lisa is the nicest in the group. b) Can you pass me that bowl, please? – Which one? The smaller one or the larger one? c) Calvin doesn't know less about dinosaurs than Susie although usually she's the cleverest. d) Tom cannot/can't swim as fast/quickly as Jerry. But he can jump much/a lot farther/further than Jerry.

**83**

a) frequent b) speedy c) early d) clear e) little f) automatic g) far h) friendly i) recent j) clever k) whole l) true

## 8. ГЛАГОЛЫ

### Формы глагола и повелительное наклонение

**84**

a) whisper, whispering b) shout/scream, shouting/screaming c) type, typing d) swim, swimming e) fly, flying f) drive, driving g) lie, lying h) sit, sitting i) run, running

**85**

a) shown, past participle b) drank, past simple c) looking, present participle d) chosen, past participle e) run, past participle f) writing, present participle g) ate, past simple

**86**

a) sleeping b) closed c) barking d) printed e) shocking f) damaged g) flying h) forgotten

**87**

a) Shut the door, please. b) Don't forget to tell Josie/Mum to call Mum/Josie. c) Never start the mixer when it's open. d) Please do not walk on the lawn. e) Let's not go to that party. f) Let's go to Spain for our holiday this year. g) Don't drink/drive and drive/drink. h) Take a seat and make yourself comfortable./Make yourself comfortable and take a seat. i) Do be back in time for lunch.

**88**

a) worked b) cut c) stolen d) play e) throw f) closed g) travelling h) thought i) sew j) to be k) snoozing l) prowling, to call m) Travelling n) went, were o) joking, sailing, taking, tearing

**89**

a) A, B b) B c) A, B d) B e) A f) A, B

**90**

a) The book ordered last week hasn't come yet. b) Bosses openly complaining about their employees aren't popular. c) – (Tipp: Das Relativpronomen ist Objekt und nicht Subjekt des Relativsatzes. (Примечание: относительное местоимение является дополнением, а не подлежащим относительного придаточного предложения.) d) – [см. примечание к c)] e) People not smiling when you meet them are disagreeable. f) The house sold in our street has been torn down. g) Most cats living in the house want to sleep in their owners' beds.

**91**

a) Having planned to go on a hiking tour there, we went to Wales last year. b) Driving into the mountains, we were surprised by bad weather. c) Blinded by the snow, we missed the turning to our B&B. d) Found by a local, we still had problems to get to our B&B although he knew the way./Finally we were found by a local knowing the way, but we still had problems to get to our B&B. e) Us drinking a grog, our dog was taking a hot bath.

### *Be, have, do*

### и модальные глаголы

**92**

a) have b) are c) am d) has e) are f) is g) does h) do

**93**

a) I'm b) they're c) we've d) she's e) he doesn't f) they didn't g) she wasn't h) they weren't i) you aren't/you're not j) she hasn't/she's not k) he's l) you don't

94

a) does not, D and F b) are not, H c) am, G  
d) will not, B, C and E e) has been, D and F  
f) have, A g) would be, B, C and E h) did not, B,  
C and E

95

a) shall b) can c) must d) need e) may  
f) will g) shan't h) can't i) needn't j) needn't  
k) mustn't, may not l) won't

96

a) needn't b) mustn't c) may not d) must  
e) shall f) may g) can't

97

a) past simple b) present simple c) present  
perfect d) past simple e) present perfect  
f) present simple g) present simple

98

a) No, he won't. b) No, they haven't./No, they've  
not. c) No, he didn't. d) No, she may not./  
No, she isn't allowed to. e) No, he/she couldn't.  
f) No, I won't. g) No, she hasn't. h) No, she wasn't.  
i) No, it doesn't. j) No, you needn't./No, you don't  
have to. k) No, you needn't. l) No, they didn't.  
m) No, you're not./No, you aren't.

99

would be allowed to; hasn't been supposed to;  
will have to; should

100

a) A, C b) B c) A, B d) B

101

a) E present perfect simple b) D future simple  
c) F conditional simple d) B present simple  
e) A past simple f) G present perfect simple  
g) C past perfect simple

102

a) want to b) can c) would rather/would prefer  
to d) couldn't you; e) would like to f) Do we  
have to/Must we/Need we g) was going to  
h) will you be able to i) ought to j) was to;  
k) might have been l) will we be allowed to,  
will have been done

103

a) Did he really have to go? b) He could not  
stay any longer. c) He had waited as long as he  
could. d) Is he in a hurry or has he got time?  
e) I would not dare to go near that dog. f) You  
need not worry about him. g) How dare you  
take my car without asking! h) We need to  
go shopping at the weekend. i) Were you not  
doing your homework when I was cooking?  
j) Have you had time to read the report or do  
you need longer?

104

a) Present Perfect Simple: can b) Past  
Simple: will c) Future Perfect Simple: must  
d) Conditional Simple: should e) Present  
Perfect Simple: may f) Conditional Perfect  
Simple: can g) Future Simple: needn't h) Past  
Perfect Simple: mustn't

105

Основной смысловый глагол: a), b), f)  
Вспомогательный глагол: c), d), e)

106

a) was/were able to do b) has/have been  
allowed to have c) had been d) will have to  
be e) would have had f) has/have not been  
allowed to have g) needs/need to do h) will  
have done i) would dare to be j) had not had  
to do

107.

a) I would like to know where Pete is.  
b) He must have missed the plane.  
c) He might/could still be waiting at the  
airport. d) He shouldn't have left so late.  
e) Why can't he ever be on time?/Why can  
he never be on time?

**Деепричастие и инфинитив**

108

a) going skiing b) reading c) jogging  
d) running e) having f) being g) doing

109

a) no b) yes c) no d) no e) yes f) yes g) yes



**110**

a) arriving b) forgetting c) continuing  
d) opening Искомое слово: arguing

**111**

a) Cooking new recipes can be risky. (S)  
b) Some friends of my brother's like wrestling./  
Some of my brother's friends like wrestling.  
(O) c) Training is very important for a good  
sportsman or -woman. (S) d) Max likes to  
eat a lot. (O) e) To write dozens of postcards  
on holiday is rather stressful. (S) f) Choosing  
a bride's gown with your mother can be  
tiring. (S)

**112**

a) A, B b) B, C c) B, C d) A, C

**113**

Деепричастие: b), c), f), h), i), m), o), q), r)  
Инфинитив: a), d), e), g), j), k), l), n), p)

**114**

a) to miss b) to lose c) to go d) failing  
e) emptying, to empty f) driving, to drive  
g) sleeping

**115**

a) I was offered several dresses to try on.  
b) A horror movie isn't something to watch  
before you go to bed. c) There's a special code  
to enter if you want to open the door./There's  
a special code which you must enter to open  
the door. d) Sam told me the job to have  
suited her had been given to Jess. e) The best  
time to handle a problem is not always the  
earliest.

**116**

a) Grandma heard me b) The witness saw  
the thief c) Mom advised me d) Dad warned  
me e) I asked my neighbour f) My neighbour  
noticed two men g) He told them  
h) All neighbours watched my house

**117**

a) She didn't promise to talk about this matter.  
b) She promised not to talk about this matter.  
c) She didn't promise not to talk about this  
matter. d) They are prepared not to talk about  
the issue. e) They are not/aren't prepared to  
talk about the issue.

**118**

a) The lawn should have been watered.  
b) It also needs to be mowed. (Achtung: Nach  
„need“ steht der *passive infinitive*, ins Deutsche  
wird er jedoch als Aktiv übersetzt.) c) Our  
neighbour seems to be redesigning his garden  
at last. d) Yes, the fence can be repaired.

**119**

a) It's no good asking ... b) It's worth trying  
... c) It's important to keep ... d) It's not  
very useful to start ... e) It's unusual for him  
to come ... f) It's no use complaining ...  
g) There's no knowing ... h) It's not good  
to keep ... i) It's a pity for that nice house not  
to be ...

**120**

a) Я перестал слушать радио, когда зазвонил  
телефон. b) Я остановился, чтобы забрать  
маму из парикмахерской. c) Она вспомнила,  
что надо купить марки, когда проходила  
мимо почты. d) Она заметила, что на почте  
у неё вытащили бумажник. e) Я забыла по-  
ложить кошелек в мою сумочку? f) Я забыл,  
что положил бумажник в бардачок, а не  
в карман. g) Кролики пытались вырваться  
на свободу, но они не попытались выкопать  
туннель.

**121**

a) me telling b) you to arrive c) me closing  
d) me to pick e) Chris to watch f) Carol getting

## 9. ВРЕМЯ

### Present Simple и Continuous

#### 122

a) works b) goes c) buys d) ask e) explains  
f) can g) do h) read i) watch j) writes k) does  
l) helps m) clean n) teach o) says p) like q) has  
r) tries s) is

#### 123

a) doing b) running c) smiling d) lying  
e) travelling (AE: traveling) f) sitting g) arguing  
h) swimming i) working j) leaving k) being  
l) having

#### 124

a) isn't b) don't c) haven't d) can't e) doesn't  
f) aren't g) don't work h) doesn't stand  
i) needn't j) am not k) doesn't go l) hasn't

#### 125

a) is buying b) are standing c) are looking  
d) is selling e) are checking f) am carrying  
g) are thinking h) are stumbling i) is running

#### 126

Present Simple: always, every day, never,  
normally, often, sometimes, usually  
Present Continuous: at the moment, just, now,  
right now, these days, this summer, this week

#### 127

a) G b) E c) B d) H e) F f) D g) A h) C

#### 128

a) is taking b) don't have c) goes d) am not

#### 129

a) takes, isn't going b) go; c) are having  
d) is, causes e) Do ... know, speak f) describes,  
meet, decide, travel, have g) Isn't ... playing  
h) is mowing, is helping, is holding, is ... doing,  
don't cut i) run, am coming

#### 130.

Отсутствие Present Continuous: be, believe,  
belong, feel, have, hear, know, like, look, see,  
seem, sound, think, want

#### 131

a) We are having a party tonight. Right now  
Mel is working in the kitchen while I am  
preparing the drinks and cocktails. But I don't  
know what Jack is doing at the moment. Isn't  
he taking care of the fire?  
b) Terry, I know you don't like spiders, but you  
are being childish if you don't take this small/  
little one out yourself.  
c) The Johnsons often spend their holidays  
in Australia. They go diving or sailing and  
after that they always relax on the beach for a  
further/another week.  
d) You need snow chains in winter in the Alps.

#### 132

a) Mr Baxter takes the dog out every evening.  
b) Do you always cycle to work in summer?  
c) I do not normally cycle to work when it is  
cold and wet. d) They are often in the garden  
in the morning./In the morning they are often  
in the garden.

### Past Simple и Continuous

#### 133

saw (see), took (take), read (read), went (go),  
did (do), said (say), made (make), had (have),  
knew (know), ate (eat), wrote (write), were (be),  
built (build), drove (drive)

#### 134

a) spoke b) thought, stayed c) was  
d) said, worked e) Did, come f) called, changed  
g) Did, write h) did

#### 135

a) were, went b) didn't watch c) Did ... have  
d) went e) put; f) gave g) met h) wasn't, had  
i) didn't make j) Did ... cook k) brought

#### 136

a) were waiting b) was shining c) was feeling  
d) was reading e) was playing f) was writing  
g) were swimming h) Were ... talking

## 137

a) What was Mr Marks doing when you noticed a strange noise? – He was telling us off. b) What were you doing when a skunk suddenly appeared? – We were trying to escape from Mr Marks. c) What was everybody doing when Carol turned up? – Everybody got into a panic about the skunk. d) What were you doing when the skunk found you? – I was climbing a tree. e) What were Carol and you/you both doing when the power went off? – Carol and I/We were having a shower to get rid of the smell.

## 138

a) When did you all notice a strange noise? b) When did Mr Marks begin to scream? c) When did Carol turn up? d) When did the skunk find you? e) When did the power go off?

## 139

a) Did you have a nice holiday? b) Did you play the guitar at the concert? c) When I was a child I didn't like reading. d) Did they send us an invitation? e) We didn't find an invitation in the mail. f) Luckily it didn't rain on Lara's birthday. g) What did we get as a present for her? h) Why didn't Carol go for a walk with the dog?

## 140

a) convinced b) quit c) laid d) perceived e) elaborated f) juxtaposed g) negotiated h) stroke i) forbade j) overslept k) resold l) replied

## 141

a) was eating b) was hiding c) sneaked d) noticed e) went f) took g) ran

## 142

E a) repaired; F, G b) was looking, sent; A, I, C c) walked, got/caught, was walking/going; D, H, B d) played, drank, lay

## 143

a) Did your presentation go down well? – Yes, it did. b) What did you do afterwards? – I went to have a drink. c) Where did you go to? – I went into that new bar downtown. d) How did you like it? – I thought it was brilliant/great.

## 144

a) Carol's Mom wasn't happy about them marrying so soon. b) When were they sure that they wanted to buy this house? c) Josh got acquainted with the estate agent when they both were still at university. d) While Josh was laying the carpets, Carol was doing the painting./While Carol was laying the carpets, Josh doing the painting. e) The removal van arrived while they were putting the finishing touches to the kitchen. f) When the removal men left, Carol and Josh were drinking a glass of champagne./When Carol and Josh were drinking a glass of champagne, the removal men left.

## Present Perfect Simple и Continuous

## 145

a) had b) made c) answered d) got e) read f) thought g) been h) done i) paid j) watched k) found l) looked

## 146

a) she hasn't flown/she's not flown b) he hasn't been flying/he's not been flying c) they haven't worked/they've not worked d) you haven't been managing/you've not been managing e) I haven't done/I've not done f) we haven't started/we've not started (Tipp: Tendenziell wird die Kurzform mit ausgeschriebenem „not“ eher verwendet, wenn man die Verneinung betonen möchte.) (Совет: если вы хотите подчеркнуть отрицание, то в краткой форме лучше писать not полностью.)

147

a) E b) F c) A d) B e) D f) C

148

a) have felt ill, for b) haven't taken, since  
 c) has had, since d) hasn't eaten, for  
 e) Have you drunk, since f) have enjoyed, since  
 g) have gone, for

149

a) I've just seen your sister at the hairdresser's.  
 b) Haven't they finished doing her hair yet?  
 c) She has never looked better in her life.  
 d) Have you had a look at the flowers yet?  
 e) Have you ever met the bridegroom?

150

a) have been repairing b) Have you really  
 been waiting c) haven't seen, Have you tried  
 d) Hasn't Jerry been e) have/'ve felt, have/'ve  
 been enjoying f) have/'ve been sitting

### Present Perfect Simple или Past Simple?

151

a) spoken, pp b) began, ps c) seen, pp  
 d) broke, ps e) gone, pp f) drove, ps g) ate, ps  
 h) known, pp i) taken, pp j) forgot, ps

152

Present Perfect Simple: already, ever, for, just,  
 never, since, so far, this year, until, yet  
Past Simple: ago, in 2001, last year, last week,  
 three years ago, yesterday

153

a) ran away b) has flown c) swam  
 d) have found, overtook, have taken

154

a) felt b) have/'ve had c) Have you been ...  
 d) didn't go e) have/'ve cut; f) took

155

a) D b) E c) F d) A e) B f) C

156

a) When Maya was young she wanted to  
 become a firewoman/firefighter. b) Have you  
 ever been in/to Jamaica? c) Did you see the  
 thriller when it was on TV? d) Sue bought  
 a new house, but she hasn't sold the/her old  
 one yet.

### Past Perfect Simple и Continuous

157

a) being, been b) having, had c) doing, done  
 d) teaching, taught e) learning, learnt f) telling,  
 told g) buying, bought h) keeping, kept  
 i) swimming, swum

158

a) Yes, they had. b) No, she hadn't. c) No,  
 he hadn't. d) Yes, I/we had. e) Yes, you had.  
 (Внимание: даже в разговорной речи так же:  
 Yes, I had.) f) No, we hadn't. g) No, they hadn't.

159

Past Perfect Simple: b), d), e), f)  
Past Perfect Continuous: a) had been having;  
 b) hadn't been reading c) had been raining;  
 d) had been late e) had cycled f) hadn't swum

161

a) had ... been b) been running c) hadn't been  
 arguing d) had been reading e) hadn't thought

162

a) had been waiting b) had bitten c) had  
 learned/learnt d) had been following

163

A d) had been studying; B f) had read  
 C b) had been writing; D c) fought;  
 E a) had roared; F e) had been thinking;  
 (Подсказка: *think* обычно в *Continuous*  
 не употребляется. Но здесь он выступает  
 как глагол действия, поэтому может стоять  
 в *Continuous*.)

## Past Perfect и Past Simple

**164**

Past Simple: **b)**, **c)**, **e)**, **g)**

Past Perfect Simple/Continuous: **a)**, **d)**, **f)**, **h)**

**165**

**a)** B **b)** C **c)** C **d)** B

**166**

**a)** tread **b)** spread **c)** blow **d)** rise; **e)** forgive  
**f)** freeze **g)** bend

Искомое слово: delivered

**167**

**a)** had missed, had to wait **b)** told, had read  
**c)** had left, saw, had forgotten **d)** started, had brought  
**e)** arrived, had managed

**168**

**a)** C **b)** E (B) **c)** D (B) **d)** B **e)** A

**169**

**a)** has been **b)** sent **c)** did ... go **d)** Have you got  
**e)** were talking/talked **f)** were telling/told  
**g)** said **h)** had looked/had been looking  
**i)** found **j)** Did ... manage

**170**

**a)** Nick has been watching TV since six o'clock.  
**b)** We had been eating before Andy called to tell us about his baby. **c)** Yesterday evening Tia was having a bubble bath when the doorbell rang.

**171**

**a)** I wasn't working/didn't go to work last week because I got ill on Sunday. **b)** Mia had always lived in Lübeck until she had to move to Oslo last year. **c)** We wanted to visit Thomas but once again he had too much to do.

## Будущие времена

**172**

**a)** I'm going to have **b)** she's not going to make  
**c)** they're going to do **d)** Mike's going to travel  
**e)** you're not going to stay up **f)** Mr and Mrs Knox are going to go out

**173**

**a)** Lina won't be here after dinner. **b)** She won't help you with the cooking. **c)** I'm sure the rain will stop soon. **d)** We won't watch a movie tonight. **e)** The Smiths will visit Cádiz.

**174**

tomorrow, next year, in ten days, the day after tomorrow, in two years, next month

**175**

**a)** Sam will be going **b)** they won't be hearing  
**c)** she'll have been talking **d)** I won't have driven  
**e)** you'll come back **f)** it won't sell  
**g)** we'll have been doing

**176**

**a)** B **b)** A **c)** B **d)** C

**177**

**a)** If it rains we'll have to take the car. **b)** Is Jim going to help you with your tax return?  
**c)** The Macks aren't going to spend their holidays in Italy this year./This year the Macks aren't going to spend their holidays in Italy.  
**d)** Won't Sally be tired after work? **e)** I'll be flying to Cuba tomorrow with Caty./ Tomorrow I'll be flying to Cuba with Caty.

**178**

**a)** 'm going to live **b)** 'll be able to **c)** 'm taking  
**d)** is going to handle **e)** 'll like **f)** arrives **g)** 'll be picking me up

**179**

**a)** is going to be **b)** will have; **c)** will live  
**d)** is coming **e)** is leaving **f)** are we going to do

**180**

**a)** C **b)** F **c)** A **d)** E **e)** B **f)** D

**181**

**c)** A will have to get up **f)** B leaves **e)** C are going to have/are having/will have breakfast  
**a)** D will have time to relax **d)** E will be taking place/will take place **b)** F will have danced the tango

**182**

a) This afternoon I'm seeing the doctor – I have an appointment at 3 p.m. b) I don't know exactly where I'm going to spend next summer, but I'd love to/really like to go to France. c) If you come round at six I'll have finished gardening by then. d) I'm sure you will enjoy your holiday in Turkey next month.

**183**

a) will/'ll be visiting b) will/'ll have mown  
c) will/'ll be having d) will/'ll have saved  
e) will/'ll have been studying

### Conditional и Conditional Perfect

**184**

a) wouldn't she b) should they c) wouldn't he  
d) wouldn't I e) would you f) would we  
g) would it

**185.**

Conditional: a) e) h)  
Conditional Perfect: c) f) i)  
Past Perfect: b) d) g)

**186**

a) I'd rather ... b) Wouldn't you enjoy ...  
c) ... wouldn't have been ... d) I'd like ...  
e) She'd never have come back ...  
f) What would you do ...

**187**

a) would do b) could c) would like d) would be  
e) could have f) should

**188**

a) Would you close the window, please?  
b) In your position I would not tell anybody.  
c) Would she rather go to Rio/London or to London/Rio?

**189**

a) wouldn't go b) would not/wouldn't have agreed  
c) would still be waiting d) would/'d have noticed

## 10. ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

**190**

a) Dad mows the lawn. b) I like her. c) Tom can help you./You can help Tom. d) I am reading.  
e) The Marksons have invited us. f) She is doing her maths homework. g) Tilly wants to buy a new car.

**191**

a) Jenny, can you help me, please? b) ... Yes, I do. c) Do you like chips as well? d) Please, tell me the truth. e) Well, isn't the weather nice today? f) ... No, I haven't.

**192**

a) A, C b) A, C c) B d) A, B

**193**

a) the car b) a single word ... about the whole affair  
c) the new training course d) everything

**194**

a) Jamie, who lives downtown, is meeting us ...; b) Dad thought those shoes were too expensive anyway. c) Mum was angry yesterday because our dog had slept in Timmy's bed. d) Timmy, however, didn't see why he should sleep alone. e) Well, it sounds like a good plan but haven't you forgotten a small point? f) On the contrary, I think that we have considered everything. g) Anyway, I would like to go out for dinner although it's quite late. h) Look, there's the restaurant that Marc ...

**195**

a) It was the school tennis tournament that Rob won last year. b) I can send the CD to you.  
c) It was our neighbours who called the fire brigade when they noticed the smoke.

196

a) She had hardly opened the door when the cat came in. b) Mr Harris introduced the three new maths and physics teachers to us. c) Not only did he forget this appointment, but also a lot of others more. (Подсказка: в разговорной речи так тоже возможно: He didn't only forget this appointment, but also a lot of others more.) d) The car had neither a flat tyre nor any other fault.

197

a) Lucy fell asleep at kindergarten yesterday afternoon./Yesterday afternoon Lucy fell asleep at kindergarten. (Tipp: Die zweite Variante betont die Zeitangabe.) b) Mike usually drives too fast in winter. c) The gospel choir sang beautifully at the street party last Saturday.

## 11. СОЮЗЫ

198

after, where, since, before, and, if, but, because, so, that, when, while, although

199

a) so that b) because c) When, If d) after e) therefore, so f) while, so

200

a) I both watch TV and listen to the radio. b) I like reading either editorials or the business section. c) Today Bill has both read the newspaper and watched a film. d) You can have the fish either with boiled potatoes or noodles. e) He likes neither swimming nor jogging.

201

a) As soon as b) Even if/Though c) unless d) Furthermore e) However f) otherwise g) Nevertheless h) though/even if i) as if

## 12. ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

202

a) Am I b) Would you like c) Are they d) Could we go e) Shall we visit f) Can she call g) Does he come h) Is it

203

a) No, I'm not. b) Yes, I/we would. c) No, they aren't./No, they're not. d) Yes, we could. e) Yes, we shall. f) No, she can't./No, she cannot. g) Yes, he does. h) No, it isn't.

204

a) Who b) What c) How d) Where e) How many f) Which g) Who h) What i) When j) Why k) Whose

205

a) Кто видел аварию? b) Что случилось перед столкновением? e) Сколько детей ездят в школу на велосипеде? f) В каком магазине города продаются велосипеды? g) Кого ты видел? Дженни? h) Что она делала сегодня? k) Чей велосипед зелёный?

206

a) I b) G c) E d) A e) H f) B g) C h) D i) F (Внимание! Вопрос звучит так: «I am» – «aren't I»?)

207

a) Aren't we going to India? c) Isn't the pilot (= he) French? d) Wasn't the hotel (= it) by the sea? g) Didn't Jane (= she) go to the airport?

208

a) Let's work out a business plan, shall we? b) Try to be punctual this time, will you? c) How about travelling to Hawaii next summer? d) Don't touch that fire extinguisher, will you? e) Please come to our wedding, won't you?

209

a) I need to ask how I get to the railway station. b) I'd like to know who is visiting us tomorrow. c) Tell me who you have visited this week.

**210**

a) were you doing b) did the ambulance arrive  
c) was driving too fast d) did the accident  
happen e) have you seen

**211**

a) How many letters of application did you  
write? b) Have you had any job interviews  
yet (or even some offers)? c) Which of the job  
offers are you going to accept? d) When will  
you start working?

### 13. ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

**212**

whatever, that, whose, which, who, whom,  
whichever, whoever

**213**

a) A b) B c) A d) A

**214**

a) which b) whose c) which d) who

**215**

a) Я видел новый фильм с актёром, который  
играл и Джеймса Бонда. b) Он снова  
встретил девушку, которой дал свой  
номер на прошлой неделе. c) Марк должен  
был отремонтировать крышу, которую  
повредила буря на прошлой неделе.

**216**

a) who's b) who c) who/that d) whose e) who  
Нужны: c)  
Не нужны: a) b) d) e)

**217**

a) C b) D c) B d) A

**218**

Нужен that: a) b) c) d)  
Отмена that: a) d)

**219**

a) Marcus lost his sunglasses (which/that) he  
had only had for two days. b) Nora has got  
two new kittens which/that are tiny black  
and white things. c) Joseph ordered a laptop  
which/that was broken when it arrived.

**220**

a) Это стена, на которой каждый может  
прикрепить фотографию. b) Г-жа Джонс  
именно та женщина, которой я отправил  
письмо. c) Вот музей, за которым вы  
найдёте стоянку такси. d) Женщина,  
с которой он танцевал, была француженка.  
e) Вот парикмахерская, где в салоне лежит  
зелёный ковёр.

**221**

a) Lucas can invite whoever he likes.  
b) I took a taxi to the station, which saved  
me a lot of stress. c) He visited the house  
where his grandma had spent her youth.  
d) Her smartphone, which she has been using  
for three months, was stolen.

### 14. УСЛОВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

**222**

a) need b) When it snows, the streets are  
dangerous. c) freezes d) are e) comes f) If you  
cross the street, you need to be careful.

**223**

a) B b) D c) A d) C

**224**

a) If you don't sweep the courtyard, Mr Butcher  
will complain. b) You can tell me if you have  
heard anything from John.

**225.**

a) B b) C c) A



## 226

a) If we earn more money next year, we can travel to Africa. b) If Mary and Mike arrive before 6 p.m., we will go to the cinema. c) If the film is boring, we can watch a DVD instead. d) If they want to eat something, we will order a pizza.

## 227

a) If I had a million pounds, I would buy a big house in Mallorca. b) If we flew to Los Angeles, we could visit your sister. c) If you came today, we could go swimming. d) If John knew our address, he would pick us up. e) If she didn't play tennis so well, I would play more often with her.

## 228

a) If I had had a million pounds, I would have bought a big house in Mallorca. b) If we had flown to Los Angeles, we could have visited your sister. c) If you had come today, we could have gone swimming. d) If John had known our address, he would have picked us up. e) If she hadn't played tennis so well, I would have played more often with her.

## 229

a) If there was a train scheduled this evening, I would make it today. b) If you hadn't scared the dog, it wouldn't have bitten you. c) If it hadn't been expensive, it would have been a nice hotel. d) Mike wouldn't have stopped smoking if his doctor hadn't told him to. e) We'll go to the opera if tonight's performance isn't sold out. f) If you don't invite Kelly, Clay will be very disappointed.

## 230

Условное предложение: a), d), e), f)

## 231

a) If I were you, I would surprise Mandy with the trip. (Подсказка: в разговорной речи также часто говорится: *If I was you, ...*) b) If you would please hand/pass me the coffee, that would be very nice. c) If only I had travelled more when I still had the time for it.

## 15. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

### 232

a) was stolen b) is broken c) can be used d) have been made e) will be taken f) has been written

### 233

a) E b) D c) A d) B e) C

### 234

a) were taken b) were built c) are feared d) has been closed

### 235

a) Luggage must not be left unattended. b) A message can be left after the tone.

### 236

a) Please don't leave your luggage unattended. b) Please leave a message after the tone. (В приказах, распоряжениях, инструкциях и т.д. страдательный залог можно применять, но использование его выглядит неорганично и напоминает некое недружественное действие.)

### 237

a) They /He/She led the travellers to the cathedral. b) They are boarding the plane now. c) The class was/were laughing at Mia. d) You should have told me earlier.

### 238

a) wouldn't have been b) couldn't have been c) shouldn't have been d) might not have been e) can't have been

### 239

a) I was given a hint by the teacher./ A hint was given to me by the teacher. b) A parcel was delivered to our neighbours (by the postman). c) Free drinks are offered to frequent travellers (by us)./Frequent travellers are offered free drinks (by us).

### 240

a) I wonder what shop was broken into. b) I don't like being stared at. c) Yes, she is said to be shy. d) All pages had to be filled in.

**16. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ****241**

a) his b) your c) they d) she

**242**

a) r b) f (... that wet dogs smell.) c) f (Lucas said he asked Dad ...) d) r e) r f) f (... I couldn't come because I had to work. (Здесь надо поставить глагол в *Past Perfect*.)

**243**

a) He thought that his time was up. c) They shouted that they were the people.

**244**

a) was b) had been waiting c) wasn't/was not built

**245**

a) there the day before b) on the phone a month before c) that place the following year d) those, then

**246**

a) Не делать перенос времени в *Present Perfect*. b) Сделать перенос времени в *Past Perfect*. c) Нет сдвига по времени для глагола в *Conditional*. d) Не надо менять *Past Perfect*.

**247**

a) C b) D c) A d) B

**248**

a) An elderly man asked us how to get to the railway station. b) I asked my husband where he had put my clothes. c) My daughter asked me who would be visiting us tomorrow/the next day. d) Maya asked her uncle who he had visited this week/that week. (Обратите внимание: данные о времени в косвенной речи говорящий сохраняет, если действие ещё не закончилось. В противном случае данные заменяются на конкретные даты в прошлом.)

**249**

Anna said (that) she couldn't go to bed. I told her to behave and to put on her pyjamas. She said (that) you had told her that she didn't have to put on her pyjamas and (that) she didn't have to sleep tonight. I told her (that) all children need to sleep and (that) she hadn't been so reluctant last week. She said (that) that was because she had had a nap last week before I came but (that) today she was far too tired to go to bed.

**250**

a) My/Our insurance company wanted me/us to return the form. b) I told myself to be strong. c) Mother told/asked Bob not to throw stones. d) They wanted me to always be careful.

## Принятые в словаре сокращения:

|     |                         |     |                     |      |        |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|--------|
| abb | сокращение              | owt | что-л.              | smn  | кто-то |
| AE  | американский английский | Pl. | множественное число | smth | что-то |
| BE  | британский английский   | smb | кто-л.              |      |        |

### A

|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a.m. ( <i>abb for ante meridiem</i> ) | до полудня                       |
| abbey                                 | аббатство                        |
| able                                  | способный                        |
| about                                 | о, рядом, около, где-то          |
| above                                 | над                              |
| abroad                                | за границей                      |
| to abuse                              | оскорблять                       |
| to accept                             | принимать, акцептировать         |
| accident                              | катастрофа, авария, случай       |
| account                               | счёт                             |
| accurate                              | точный                           |
| to achieve                            | достигать                        |
| acquainted                            | знакомый                         |
| across                                | через, поперёк, по ту сторону    |
| action                                | акция, действие                  |
| actor, actress                        | актёр, актриса                   |
| AD ( <i>abb for Anno Domini</i> )     | нашей эры, от Рождества Христова |
| addicted                              | склонный                         |
| to address                            | адресовать                       |
| to admire                             | восхищаться                      |
| advance                               | продвижение                      |
| to advance                            | продвигаться                     |
| adventure                             | приключение                      |
| advice                                | совет                            |
| to advise                             | советовать                       |
| adviser                               | советник                         |
| affair                                | дело                             |
| afraid                                | бояться                          |
| Africa                                | Африка                           |
| after                                 | после                            |
| again                                 | снова                            |
| against                               | против, напротив                 |
| age                                   | возраст                          |
| ages                                  | долгий срок                      |
| ago                                   | тому назад                       |
| to agree                              | соглашаться                      |
| alike                                 | похожий                          |
| alley                                 | дорожка (в саду)                 |
| to allow                              | разрешать                        |
| almost                                | почти                            |
| alone                                 | один                             |
| the Alps                              | Альпы                            |
| already                               | уже                              |
| also                                  | также                            |
| although                              | хотя                             |
| always                                | обычно                           |
| American                              | американский                     |
| angry                                 | злой                             |
| another                               | другой                           |
| to answer                             | отвечать                         |
| antelope                              | антилопа                         |

|               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| anxious       | беспокойный                         |
| any           | любой, какой-либо                   |
| anybody       | кто-нибудь, некто                   |
| anymore       | уже не; больше не (AE)              |
| anyone        | кто-нибудь, всякий                  |
| anything      | что-нибудь; ничто                   |
| anyway        | во всяком случае, как бы то ни было |
| anywhere      | везде, где-нибудь                   |
| apart         | в стороне, порознь                  |
| ape           | обезьяна, примат                    |
| to appear     | появляться                          |
| application   | приложение                          |
| appointment   | встреча, свидание                   |
| to approve    | одобрять, считать правильным        |
| area          | площадь, сфера                      |
| to argue      | спорить                             |
| an argument   | аргумент, доказательство            |
| around        | вокруг                              |
| to arrive     | прибывать                           |
| article       | предмет; статья (в газете)          |
| as            | учитывая, что; раз уж               |
| as well       | тоже, также                         |
| to ask        | спрашивать                          |
| asleep        | спящий                              |
| to assume     | допускать, принимать                |
| to attack     | нападать                            |
| attic         | мансарда; антресоли                 |
| Australia     | Австралия                           |
| Austria       | Австрия                             |
| Austrian      | австриец, австрийка                 |
| author        | автор                               |
| automatically | автоматически                       |
| avid          | алчный, жадный                      |
| to avoid      | избегать                            |
| away          | в отдалении, вдали, прочь           |
| awful         | ужасный                             |

### B

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| backyard                            | задний двор, задворки (BE);<br>родные места (AE) |
| baker                               | пекарь   |
| bar                                 | брусок, барьер; буфет                            |
| barbecue                            | барбекю  |
| barefoot                            | босой  |
| to bark                             | ободрать;  |
| basket                              | корзина  |
| bath                                | ванна  |
| BC ( <i>abb for before Christ</i> ) | до нашей эры                                     |
| beach                               | пляж   |
| bear                                | медведь  |
| beautiful                           | красивый   |
| to become                           | становиться, превращаться                        |

|               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| beef          | говядина                         |
| beer          | пиво                             |
| before        | перед                            |
| to begin      | начинать                         |
| to behave     | вести себя                       |
| behind        | зади, позади                     |
| bend          | изгиб                            |
| Belgian       | бельгиец, бельгийка              |
| to believe    | верить, поверить                 |
| to belong     | принадлежать                     |
| to bend       | сгибать                          |
| better        | лучше                            |
| between       | между                            |
| bike          | мотоцикл                         |
| bite          | укус; еда                        |
| bill          | счёт к оплате                    |
| billion       | миллиард                         |
| bin (BE)      | мусорная корзина, мусорное ведро |
| bird          | птица                            |
| birth         | рождение; источник; роды         |
| bit           | кусочек, частица                 |
| to bite       | кусать                           |
| blade         | лезвие, клинок                   |
| blank         | бланк; пустое место; пропуск     |
| blinded       | ослепленный                      |
| bloom         | цветок, цветение                 |
| blouse        | блузка                           |
| to board      | подниматься на борт, грузить     |
| to boil       | кипятить                         |
| bone          | кость; скелет                    |
| to book       | книга                            |
| bored         | скудный                          |
| boring        | надоевший                        |
| to borrow     | занимать, одолживать             |
| both          | оба                              |
| bottle        | бутылка                          |
| bride's gown  | платье невесты                   |
| bread         | хлеб                             |
| to break      | ломать                           |
| to break out  | вспыхнуть, разразиться           |
| break-in      | перерыв                          |
| breath        | дыхание                          |
| to bring      | приносить, привозить             |
| Britain       | Британия                         |
| bubble        | пузырь; жвачка                   |
| to bubble     | пузыриться, кипеть               |
| to build      | строить                          |
| building      | здание                           |
| burglar       | грабитель                        |
| burgundy      | бургундский, бордовый            |
| to burn       | жечь                             |
| businessman   | бизнесмен                        |
| butcher       | мясник                           |
| by            | по, на, к, рядом, от, в, через   |
| by hand       | вручную, руками                  |
| bypass (road) | объезд                           |

|          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| <b>C</b> |                           |
| cake     | торт, пирожное            |
| call     | звонок                    |
| to call  | звонить                   |
| calm     | спокойный                 |
| campsite | кемпинг, лагерная стоянка |

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Canada                   | Канада                   |
| canary                   | канарейка                |
| to cancel                | отменить                 |
| to care                  | беспокоиться, заботиться |
| careful                  | осторожный               |
| caretaker                | опекун; смотритель       |
| carnival                 | карнавал                 |
| carpet                   | ковёр                    |
| carrot                   | морковь                  |
| to carry                 | нести                    |
| case                     | случай; кейс             |
| cash                     | наличные                 |
| cashier                  | кассир                   |
| catalogue                | каталог                  |
| to catch                 | ловить, хватать          |
| cathedral                | собор                    |
| Catholic                 | католический             |
| cause                    | причина, основание       |
| central                  | центральный              |
| centre (BE), center (AE) | центр                    |
| century                  | век                      |
| certain                  | конкретный               |
| champagne                | шампанское               |
| to change                | изменять                 |
| channel                  | канал                    |
| to check                 | проверять                |
| cheers                   | ваше здоровье!           |
| cheese                   | сыр                      |
| chef                     | шеф                      |
| chemist                  | химик                    |
| cherry                   | вишня                    |
| chess                    | шахматы                  |
| to chide                 | ругать, бранить          |
| child, children (Pl.)    | ребёнок, дети            |
| chips                    | чипсы                    |
| choir                    | хор                      |
| to choose                | выбирать                 |
| Christmas                | Рождество                |
| church                   | церковь                  |
| cinema                   | кино                     |
| to circulate             | распространять           |
| city                     | сити, город              |
| claim                    | претензия, требование    |
| to clean                 | чистить                  |
| clear                    | ясный, чёткий            |
| clerk                    | клерк, служащий          |
| to climb                 | залезать, карабкаться    |
| clock                    | часы                     |
| to close                 | закрывать                |
| closely                  | близко, вплотную         |
| clothes                  | одежда                   |
| club                     | клуб                     |
| coach                    | тренер                   |
| coat                     | пальто                   |
| code                     | код, шифр                |
| coffeeshop               | кофейня                  |
| cold                     | холодный                 |
| colleague                | коллега                  |
| college                  | колледж                  |
| comfortable              | удобный                  |
| common                   | общий                    |
| compared                 | по сравнению,            |
| compartment              | помещение, отделение     |
| competent                | компетентный, знающий    |

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| to complain    | жаловаться                |
| completely     | полностью, целиком        |
| completion     | завершение, конец         |
| to concentrate | концентрироваться         |
| concert        | концерт                   |
| conditional    | условный                  |
| to confuse     | смущать, смешивать        |
| to connect     | связывать                 |
| to consider    | считать, полагать         |
| constantly     | постоянно                 |
| construction   | строительство, сооружение |
| content        | содержание                |
| to continue    | продолжать                |
| contrary       | противоположный, обратный |
| convertible    | постоянно                 |
| to convince    | убеждать                  |
| cookie (AE)    | печенье                   |
| corner         | угол                      |
| to cough       | кашлять                   |
| could          | мочь, можно               |
| country        | страна                    |
| course         | курс                      |
| courtyard      | внутренний двор           |
| cowardly       | трусливый                 |
| crash          | авария                    |
| crazy          | сумасшедший               |
| crisis         | кризис                    |
| to cross       | пересекать                |
| crowded        | многолюдный, полный       |
| cruise         | круиз                     |
| cupboard       | буфет                     |
| curious        | любопытный                |
| curl           | локон                     |
| customer       | клиент, заказчик          |
| to cut         | резать                    |
| to cycle       | ездить на велосипеде      |

## D

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| dachshund        | такса                |
| daily            | ежедневно            |
| to damage        | портить, повреждать  |
| to dance         | танцевать            |
| dangerous        | опасный              |
| to dare          | смечь, рискнуть      |
| dark             | тёмный               |
| data             | данные               |
| date             | дата                 |
| Danube           | Дунай                |
| deadly           | смертельный          |
| deafening        | оглушительный        |
| to decide        | решать               |
| deep             | глубокий             |
| definitely       | явно, определённо    |
| delivered        | доставленный         |
| to demand        | требовать            |
| dentist          | дантист              |
| department store | магазин              |
| to describe      | описывать            |
| desk             | стол                 |
| detailed         | детальный, подробный |
| detergent        | моющее средство      |
| devil            | дьявол               |
| to die           | умереть              |
| difference       | различие             |

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| difficulty                   | трудность, затруднение |
| to dig (out)                 | выкапывать, откопать   |
| dirty                        | грязный                |
| disagreeable                 | несогласный            |
| to disappear                 | исчезать               |
| disappointed                 | разочарованный         |
| disc                         | диск                   |
| to discuss                   | обсуждать              |
| dish                         | посуда; кушанье, блюдо |
| to dislike                   | не любить              |
| to disturb                   | беспокоить             |
| DIY (abb for do-it-yourself) | сделай сам             |
| documents                    | документы              |
| doorbell                     | дверной звонок         |
| downtown (AE)                | деловой центр города   |
| dozen                        | дюжина                 |
| to dream                     | мечтать                |
| dress                        | платье                 |
| to drive                     | управлять машиной      |
| driver                       | водитель               |
| dry                          | сушка; сухой           |
| due to                       | из-за, вследствие      |
| during                       | в течение              |
| dust                         | пыль                   |
| dustbin                      | свалка, мусорный ящик  |

## E

|              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| each         | каждый                      |
| early        | рано                        |
| to earn      | зарабатывать                |
| earth        | земля                       |
| Easter       | Пасха                       |
| editorial    | редакция                    |
| egg          | яйцо                        |
| either       | тоже, также, либо           |
| elaborate    | тщательно разработанный     |
| elder        | старший                     |
| the elderly  | пожилые                     |
| electric     | электрический               |
| electronic   | электронный                 |
| elementary   | элементарный                |
| else         | ещё, больше, иначе          |
| embassy      | посольство                  |
| employee     | работник                    |
| empty        | пустой                      |
| engine       | мотор                       |
| English      | английский                  |
| to enjoy     | наслаждаться                |
| enough       | достаточно                  |
| to enter     | входить, вступать           |
| entrance     | вход                        |
| equipment    | оборудование                |
| equivalent   | эквивалент                  |
| to escape    | избежать                    |
| estate agent | агентство недвижимости      |
| Europe       | Европа                      |
| even         | даже                        |
| event        | событие                     |
| eventually   | в конечном счёте            |
| ever         | всегда, постоянно, навсегда |
| every        | каждый                      |
| everybody    | каждый                      |
| everything   | все                         |

|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| exam         | экзамен, осмотр              |
| excellent    | отличный                     |
| exchange     | обмен                        |
| exciting     | замечательный, захватывающий |
| to expect    | ожидать                      |
| expensive    | дорогой                      |
| to explain   | объяснять                    |
| to explore   | исследовать, разведывать     |
| extinguisher | огнетушитель                 |
| extremely    | чрезвычайно                  |

|                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>F</b>                        |                                       |
| fact                            | факт                                  |
| to fail                         | провалить, терпеть неудачу            |
| fair                            | выставка                              |
| to fall                         | падать                                |
| famous                          | известный                             |
| far                             | далёкий, далеко                       |
| fascinating                     | увлекательный                         |
| fashionable                     | модный                                |
| fast                            | быстрый                               |
| fast-forward                    | вперёд, быстрая перемотка             |
| to fear                         | бояться                               |
| favour                          | польза                                |
| favourite                       | любимый, фаворит, любимец             |
| fear                            | страх                                 |
| feather                         | перо                                  |
| fee                             | гонорар                               |
| to feel                         | чувствовать                           |
| female                          | женский                               |
| fence                           | забор                                 |
| ferry                           | паром, переправа                      |
| festivity                       | праздник                              |
| to fetch                        | принести, привезти                    |
| fever                           | лихорадка                             |
| few                             | несколько                             |
| fifties (1950s)                 | пятидесятые годы                      |
| fight                           | борьба                                |
| to fight                        | бороться                              |
| file                            | файл, папка                           |
| to fill (in)                    | наполнять                             |
| finally                         | окончательно                          |
| financial                       | финансовый                            |
| to find                         | находить                              |
| farther                         | дальше, далее                         |
| fine                            | прекрасный                            |
| to finish                       | заканчивать                           |
| finishing touch                 | завершающий штрих                     |
| fire                            | огонь                                 |
| fire brigade (BE)               | пожарная команда                      |
| firefighter, fireman, firewoman | огнеборец, пожарный, женщина-пожарный |
| firm                            | фирма                                 |
| to fit                          | подходить, подойти                    |
| fixed-term                      | срочный, фиксированный срок           |
| flat                            | квартира                              |
| flight                          | полёт, рейс                           |
| flock                           | стадо                                 |
| flower                          | цветок                                |
| fluently                        | бегло                                 |
| to fly                          | летать                                |
| to focus on                     | фокусироваться на                     |
| to follow                       | следовать                             |

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| food           | еда, питание       |
| food processor | кухонный комбайн   |
| football       | футбол             |
| for example    | например           |
| to forbid      | запрещать          |
| to forget      | забыть             |
| to forgive     | прощать, простить  |
| fortunately    | к счастью          |
| France         | Франция            |
| free           | свободный          |
| to freeze      | замораживать       |
| French         | французский        |
| frequent       | частый, постоянный |
| fresh          | свежий             |
| fridge         | холодильник        |
| friendly       | дружески           |
| from           | из                 |
| fruit          | фрукты             |
| fuel           | топливо            |
| full           | полный             |
| fun            | забава             |
| funky          | трусливый          |
| furniture      | мебель             |
| furthermore    | кроме того         |
| further        | дальнейший         |
| future         | будущее            |

|                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>G</b>             |                                  |
| game                 | игра                             |
| to garden            | заниматься садоводством          |
| gardener             | садовник                         |
| generous             | щедрый, обильный                 |
| German               | Германия; немец, немка; немецкий |
| gerund               | герундий                         |
| to get               | получать, доставать              |
| to get rid of sb/sth | избавиться от кого-л./чего-л.    |
| to get up            | вставать                         |
| glove                | перчатка                         |
| to go out            | выходить, выйти                  |
| goal                 | цель; гол                        |
| gospel choir         | церковный хор                    |
| gossip               | сплетни                          |
| gown                 | халат                            |
| grandchild           | внук                             |
| grandma              | бабушка                          |
| Greece               | Греция                           |
| greedily             | жадно                            |
| greenhouse           | теплица                          |
| to grin              | ухмыляться                       |
| to grow              | выращивать, расти                |
| to growl             | рычать                           |
| grumbler             | ворчун                           |
| to guess             | догадаться, угадать              |
| guest                | гость                            |
| guinea pig           | морская свинка                   |
| guitar               | гитара                           |
| guy                  | парень                           |
| gym                  | спортзал                         |

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>H</b>                   |                            |
| hair                       | волосы                     |
| hairdresser, hairdresser's | парикмахер, парикмахерская |

|               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| half          | половина                          |
| hammock       | гамак                             |
| handbag       | сумка                             |
| to handle     | обработать, заниматься, управлять |
| to hang out   | вывешивать, вывесить              |
| to happen     | случиться                         |
| hard          | тяжёлый                           |
| hardly        | едва                              |
| hat           | шляпа                             |
| to hate       | ненавидеть                        |
| headache      | головная боль                     |
| to hear       | слышать                           |
| heat          | жара                              |
| heating       | отопление, нагревание             |
| help          | помощь                            |
| to help       | помогать                          |
| helpful       | полезный, услужливый              |
| hers          | её                                |
| hero          | герой                             |
| herself       | себя, сама                        |
| to hide       | спрятать, скрыть                  |
| high          | высокий                           |
| hiking tour   | пеший тур                         |
| himself       | сам                               |
| hint          | намёк, указание                   |
| to hold       | держат                            |
| home          | дом                               |
| homework      | домашняя работа                   |
| honour        | честь                             |
| to hope       | надеяться                         |
| horrible      | ужасный                           |
| horse         | лошадь                            |
| hospital      | больница                          |
| hot           | горячий                           |
| hour          | час                               |
| househusband, | домохозяин, домохозяйка           |
| housewife     |                                   |
| however       | несмотря на                       |
| to hunt       | охотиться                         |
| to hurry      | торопиться, спешить               |
| hurt          | боль, страдание                   |
| husband       | муж                               |
| hut           | хижина                            |

|             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| <b>I</b>    |                      |
| icy         | ледяной, холодный    |
| if          | если                 |
| ill         | больной              |
| imaginative | образный, творческий |
| important   | важный               |
| impossible  | невозможный          |
| impression  | впечатление          |
| impressive  | впечатляющий         |
| incident    | инцидент             |
| to include  | включать (в себя)    |
| independent | независимый          |
| India       | Индия                |
| indoors     | внутри               |
| infinitive  | инфинитив            |
| information | информация           |
| ingenious   | гениальный           |
| instead     | вместо               |
| institution | институт             |

|               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| instructor    | инструктор                     |
| to insult     | оскорблять                     |
| to intend     | намереваться                   |
| interested in | интересовать, интересоваться   |
| interesting   | интересный                     |
| interruption  | помеха, нарушение, препятствие |
| into          | в, на, к                       |
| to introduce  | представлять, знакомить        |
| intruder      | взломщик, хакер                |
| invitation    | приглашение                    |
| to invite     | приглашать                     |
| irritable     | раздражённый, раздражительный  |
| isle          | остров                         |
| issue         | издание                        |
| Italian       | итальянский                    |
| Italy         | Италия                         |
| itself        | себя, сам                      |

|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| <b>J</b>     |                              |
| jam          | джем                         |
| jar          | банка, сосуд                 |
| to jog       | толкать                      |
| to join      | присоединяться, объединяться |
| journey      | путешествие                  |
| just         | только, прямо                |
| to juxtapose | сопоставлять                 |

|           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <b>K</b>  |                          |
| to keep   | хранить                  |
| key       | ключ                     |
| kid (AE)  | ребёнок                  |
| kind      | вид, род                 |
| kindly    | любезно, благожелательно |
| to kitten | котёнок                  |
| to knit   | вязать                   |
| to know   | знать                    |
| known     | знакомый, известный      |

|           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| <b>L</b>  |                              |
| lake      | озеро                        |
| landlady  | хозяйка (дома, гостиницы...) |
| language  | язык                         |
| last      | прошлый                      |
| to last   | длиться, продолжаться        |
| late      | поздний                      |
| lately    | недавно, в последнее время   |
| to laugh  | смеяться                     |
| lawn      | газон                        |
| lawnmower | газонокосилка                |
| lawyer    | адвокат, юрист               |
| to lay    | положить, класть             |
| lazy      | ленивый                      |
| leaflet   | брошюра                      |
| to learn  | учить, изучать               |
| least     | наименьший                   |
| to leave  | оставлять, покидать          |
| lecture   | лекция                       |
| less      | менее, реже                  |
| to let    | разрешать                    |
| let's     | давайте                      |

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| letter                 | письмо                                  |
| level                  | уровень                                 |
| liberty                | свобода                                 |
| licence                | лицензия                                |
| lie                    | ложь, обман                             |
| lift                   | подъём, воздухоустройство; лифт         |
| light                  | свет, огонь                             |
| light-blue             | светло-голубой                          |
| lightning              | молниеносный                            |
| lights                 | светофор, умственные способ-ности       |
| like                   | нравиться                               |
| line                   | черта, штрих                            |
| lion                   | лев, изображение льва                   |
| to listen              | слушать                                 |
| lively                 | живой, веселый                          |
| loaf                   | буханка хлеба, хлеб                     |
| local                  | местный                                 |
| to located             | определять, обнаруживать,               |
|                        | определять место                        |
| loch                   | узкий морской пролив                    |
| locked                 | закрытый, запёртый                      |
| locker                 | запирающийся ящик                       |
| lonely                 | одинокий, уединённый                    |
| to look                | смотреть                                |
| to look forward to sth | предвкушать, ожидать                    |
| lorry                  | грузовик                                |
| to lose                | потерять                                |
| a lot (of), lots of    | множество                               |
| lottery                | лотерея, дело случая                    |
| loudly                 | громко, шумно                           |
| lounge                 | гостиная, праздное времяпре-провождение |
| lovely                 | красивый, прекрасный                    |
| low                    | низкий                                  |
| Ltd (abb for Limited)  | ООО                                     |
| luck                   | удача                                   |
| luckily                | к счастью                               |
| luggage                | багаж                                   |

|                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>M</b>              |                                 |
| mail                  | почта                           |
| main                  | главный                         |
| male                  | мужчина, мужского пола          |
| to manage             | руководить, управлять           |
| manner – place – time | образ действия – место – время  |
| many                  | много                           |
| map                   | карта                           |
| marketplace           | торговая площадка               |
| marriage              | замужество, женитьба            |
| married               | женатый, замужня                |
| to marry              | жениться, выходить замуж        |
| matter                | содержание, сущность, мате-риал |
| to matter             | иметь значение, значить         |
| may                   | может быть                      |
| mayor                 | мэр, градоначальник             |
| meal                  | мука, еда                       |
| to mean               | значить, иметь в виду           |
| media                 | средства массовой информации    |
| medicine              | медицина                        |
| to meet               | встречать                       |

|                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| menu             | меню, обеденная карта                 |
| message          | сообщение, донесение                  |
| microwave        | микроволновой, микроволновка          |
| might            | мощь, энергия; мочь бы                |
| mind             | ум, разум                             |
| mine             | принадлежащий мне; шахта              |
| mineral          | минерал; минеральный                  |
| misconception    | недоразумение, неправильное понимание |
| missed           | потерянный, пропущенный               |
| mobile (phone)   | мобильный (телефон)                   |
| (BE), cell(ular) |                                       |
| (phone) (AE)     |                                       |
| mole             | моль, мол, крот                       |
| moon             | луна                                  |
| moss             | болото, лишайник                      |
| mossy            | пушистый, покрытый мхом               |
| most             | наибольшее количество, боль-шинство   |
| motorbike        | мотоцикл                              |
| motorway         | шоссе                                 |
| mountain         | гора                                  |
| mouth            | рот                                   |
| mouth-watering   | аппетитный                            |
| move             | движение, ход, передвижение           |
| to move          | двигаться, передвигаться              |
| movie (AE),      | кинофильм                             |
| film (BE)        |                                       |
| to mow           | косить                                |
| mower            | косилка                               |
| much             | много                                 |
| murdered         | убитый                                |
| must             | должный, необходимый                  |
| must not/mustn't | не                                    |
| myself           | я, сам                                |

|                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>N</b>          |                                   |
| nap               | сон, дремота                      |
| narrow            | узкий                             |
| near              | недалеко, рядом                   |
| necessary         | необходимый                       |
| need              | потребность, нужда                |
| need not/needn't  | не нужно                          |
| negative          | отрицательный                     |
| to negotiate      | договариваться, вести пере-говоры |
| neighbour         | сосед                             |
| neighbourhood     | соседство, близость               |
| neither (... nor) | ни один (ни...)                   |
| nerve             | нерв, нервозность                 |
| the Netherlands   | Нидерланды                        |
| never             | никогда                           |
| nevertheless      | тем не менее, всё же              |
| New Year's Day    | Новый год                         |
| New Zealand       | Новая Зеландия                    |
| news              | новости                           |
| newspaper         | газета                            |
| next              | следующий                         |
| nice              | хороший, милый                    |
| nobody            | никто                             |
| noise             | шум                               |
| none              | вовсе не, совсем не, ничто,       |
|                   | ни один, никто                    |
| noodle            | лапша                             |



noon полдень, зенит  
 nor тоже не  
 normally нормально  
 northern северный  
 not ... anything ничего  
 not ... either то и не, также не  
 note подсказка, заявление, расписка  
 to note записывать, замечать, указы-  
 вать  
 nothing ничего  
 notice уведомление, указание, объявле-  
 ние, внимание, заметка  
 noun существительное  
 novel роман  
 now сейчас  
 nowhere нигде  
 number число, количество, сумма,  
 номер

## O

o'clock по часам, на часах  
 object вещь, цель, объект  
 occupation занятие, профессия, занятость  
 occupied занятый, оккупированный  
 to occur случаться, происходить  
 off недалеко  
 offence нарушение, проступок, оскор-  
 бление  
 offended обиженный, оскорблённый  
 offer предложение  
 to offer предлагать, выдвигать  
 office офис  
 often часто  
 oil нефть  
 once однажды  
 the ones те самые; те, которые  
 oneself сам, сама, самостоятельно  
 only только  
 onto на; к  
 to open открывать  
 opening открытый  
 openly открыто  
 opera опера  
 opinion мнение  
 to opt выбрать  
 optimist оптимист  
 to order приказывать, распоряжаться  
 organized организованный, собранный  
 other другой  
 otherwise с другой стороны; или же; если  
 нет  
 ours наш, у нас  
 ourselves себя, себе, сами  
 out of order вне очереди; выйти из строя  
 outside внешний мир; внешность  
 over через  
 overcrowded переполненный  
 to over-fertilize переудобренный, сверхобог-  
 ащенный  
 to oversleep проспать  
 to overtake догнать; застигнуть врасплох  
 own собственный  
 to own владеть, обладать  
 owner собственник, владелец

## P

p.m. (abb for post meridiem) после полудня  
 packet пакет, связка; группа  
 page страница  
 paid оплаченный  
 to paint рисовать  
 painter художник  
 painting рисование, живопись, картина  
 palace дворец  
 panic паника  
 paper бумага  
 parcel посылка  
 parents родители  
 participle причастие  
 party партия; вечеринка  
 to pass проходить, миновать  
 passionate страстный, пылкий  
 passive пассивный, послушный  
 past прошлый  
 pavilion павильон, палатка, шатёр  
 to pay платить  
 PE (abb for physical education) физкультура  
 people народ  
 to perceive понимать, осознать, достигать  
 perfect совершенный  
 perhaps возможно  
 phone телефон  
 to phone звонить  
 phrasal verb фразовый глагол  
 physics физика  
 to pick собирать  
 piece кусок  
 pig поросёнок, кабан, боров  
 to pin булавка, кнопка  
 pity жалость, сострадание, сожа-  
 ление  
 place место  
 placed помещённый, поставленный  
 to plan планировать  
 plane план, грань, плоскость  
 plenty множество  
 point точка, место, пункт  
 the police полиция  
 policewoman, policeman сотрудница полиции, полицей-  
 ский  
 poor бедный  
 pope римский папа, священник, поп  
 popular популярный, известный  
 pork свинина  
 possible возможный  
 to post отправлять почтой  
 postcard почтовая открытка  
 postman почтальон  
 pot горшок, котелок, кастрюля  
 potato картофель  
 pothole рытвина, выбоина  
 pound фунт; загон для скота; тюрьма  
 power мощность, способность, могу-  
 цество  
 power cut отключение  
 to practise упражняться, тренироваться,  
 практиковать, обучать

to prefer предпочитать  
 to prepare готовить  
 present настоящий  
 press нажатие, пресса, печать  
 pretty милый, прелестный  
 to prevent предотвращать, предохранять  
 previous предыдущий  
 price цена  
 to print печатать  
 prize приз  
 probably вероятно, возможно  
 processed переработанный  
 progressive прогрессивный, передовой  
 to promise обещать  
 to promote продвигать  
 proposal проект, заявка  
 Protestant протестант  
 to prowl рыскать, шнырять  
 pub паб, пивная  
 to pull тянуть, тащить, волочить  
 punctual пунктуальный, точный  
 pupil ученик, воспитанник  
 to put класть  
 pyjamas пижамы

**Q**

quarter четверть, четверть часа  
 queue очередь, хвост  
 quick быстрый  
 quiet тихий  
 quietness тишина, покой  
 to quit оставлять, покидать  
 quite вполне, совершенно, в самом деле  
 to quote цитировать

**R**

rabbit кролик  
 racket ракетка (теннисная)  
 raft рафт  
 rafting tour рафтинг  
 railway железная дорога  
 rain дождь  
 to rain идти, литься  
 to raise поднимать, повышать  
 ranger бродяга; лесник  
 rank чин, звание  
 rapidly быстро, стремительно  
 rarely редко, нечасто  
 raspberry малина  
 rat крыса; предатель  
 rather скорее, охотнее, лучше, порядком, до некоторой степени, изрядно  
 to reach достигать  
 ready готовый  
 to realize осуществлять, реализовать  
 really на самом деле, в действительности  
 приём, принятие  
 recipe рецепт, способ  
 redesigned реконструировать  
 to refuse отказывать, отвергать  
 to regret сожалеть

regularly регулярно  
 relationship взаимоотношение, родство  
 relieved облегчённый  
 reluctant упрямый, неподающийся  
 to rely on полагаться  
 to remain оставаться  
 to remember помнить  
 removal firm транспортная фирма  
 to rent арендовать  
 to repair чинить  
 to repeat повторить  
 to reply ответить  
 report отчёт, доклад  
 to require требовать  
 to research исследовать  
 to resell перепродать  
 to resent снова послать, повторно

ответственный  
 в отставке, отставка, выход на пенсию  
 return возвращение  
 ride езда, поездка  
 rider всадник, наездник  
 to ride ехать верхом  
 right справедливость, право  
 to ring окружать, обводить  
 riot мятеж, восстание  
 risky рискованный, опасный  
 rival соперник, конкурент  
 river река  
 road дорога  
 to roar рычать  
 Roman римский, римлянин  
 romantic романтик; романтический  
 Rome Рим  
 roof крыша  
 rose роза,  
 round круглый, полный  
 row ряд  
 rubbish мусор, хлам  
 rude грубый  
 rudely грубо  
 rule правило  
 to run бежать  
 runaway беглец, побег  
 rush натиск, напор

**S**

safe сейф; безопасный  
 to sail плавать  
 sailor моряк, матрос  
 salad салат  
 salt соль  
 same то же, тот же самый  
 sausage сосиска, колбаса  
 to save спасать  
 saw пилорама, выражение  
 scarcely едва, почти  
 scared испуганный, напуганный  
 scene сцена  
 schedule расписание  
 Scotland Шотландия  
 Scottish шотландский

|                 |  |                   |  |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|--|
| to scream       | <i>визжать, свистеть, гудеть</i>           | somebody, someone | <i>кто-то, кое-кто</i>                     |
| screen          | <i>экран</i>                               | something         | <i>что-то, кое-что</i>                     |
| scuba-diver     | <i>ныряльщик со скубой</i>                 | sometimes         | <i>иногда, время от времени</i>            |
| sculpture       | <i>скульптура</i>                          | somewhere         | <i>где-то, где-нибудь</i>                  |
| sea(bed)        | <i>морское дно</i>                         | soon              | <i>скоро</i>                               |
| season          | <i>место, сиденье</i>                      | sooner            | <i>скорее, вскоре</i>                      |
| seat            | <i>секретарь</i>                           | sorry             | <i>огорчённый, несчастный, сожалующий</i>  |
| secretary       | <i>секрет, тайна</i>                       |                   |  |
| secret          | <i>секция, деталь, часть</i>               | sort              | <i>сорт, разновидность</i>                 |
| section         | <i>казаться</i>                            | to sound          | <i>звучать</i>                             |
| to seem         | <i>редко</i>                               | soup              | <i>суп</i>                                 |
| seldom          | <i>продавать</i>                           | sour              | <i>прокисший</i>                           |
| to sell         | <i>отправлять</i>                          | Spain             | <i>Испания</i>                             |
| to send         | <i>разделять</i>                           | sparkling         | <i>искрящийся</i>                          |
| to separate     | <i>серия, выпуск</i>                       | sparkling wine    | <i>шампанское</i>                          |
| series          | <i>несколько (человек), ряд, некоторые</i> | special           | <i>специальный</i>                         |
| several         | <i>суровый, холодный</i>                   | speedily          | <i>быстро</i>                              |
|                 | <i>следует, будет</i>                      | to spend          | <i>тратить,</i>                            |
| severe          | <i>делить, распределять</i>                | spider            | <i>паук, кроссовос</i>                     |
| shall           | <i>лист</i>                                | sports            | <i>спорт</i>                               |
| to share        | <i>полка; шельф</i>                        | sportsman,        | <i>спортсмен, спортсменка</i>              |
| sheet           | <i>перестановка, перенос</i>               | sportswoman       |  |
| shelf           | <i>сверкать, блестеть</i>                  | spot              | <i>точка, пятнышко</i>                     |
| shift           | <i>корабль</i>                             | to spread         | <i>распространять, развёртывать</i>        |
| to shine        | <i>погрузка; морской флот</i>              | spring            | <i>источник, весна</i>                     |
| ship            | <i>рубашка</i>                             | the same          | <i>то же самое</i>                         |
| shipping        | <i>потрясённый</i>                         | stable            | <i>конюшня, манеж</i>                      |
| shirt           | <i>шнурок</i>                              | stall             | <i>киоск, ларёк</i>                        |
| shocked         | <i>продавец</i>                            | stamp             | <i>марка, штамп</i>                        |
| shoelace        | <i>кричать</i>                             | to stand          | <i>стоять</i>                              |
| shop assistant  | <i>показывать</i>                          | to stare          | <i>улавить</i>                             |
| to shout        | <i>душ</i>                                 | statement         | <i>заявление, утверждение</i>              |
| to show         | <i>закрывать</i>                           | station           | <i>станция</i>                             |
| shower          | <i>стеснительный</i>                       | statistics        | <i>статистика</i>                          |
| to shut         | <i>больной</i>                             | to stay           | <i>оставаться</i>                          |
| shy             | <i>сторона</i>                             | to steal          | <i>воровать, красть</i>                    |
| sick            | <i>буфет</i>                               | steamy            | <i>запотевший, парной</i>                  |
| side            | <i>зрение, вид, взгляд</i>                 | steward,          | <i>стюард, стюардесса</i>                  |
| sideboard       | <i>глупый</i>                              | stewardess        |  |
| sight           | <i>с тех пор, после</i>                    | still             | <i>покой; вместе с тем, до сих пор ещё</i> |
| silly           | <i>единственный, единый, одинокий</i>      | storm             | <i>шторм</i>                               |
| since           | <i>невестка</i>                            | strange           | <i>странный</i>                            |
| single          | <i>сайт; строительная площадка</i>         | strawberry        | <i>клубника</i>                            |
| sister-in-law   | <i>шестидесятые годы</i>                   | street            | <i>улица</i>                               |
| site            | <i>лыжный спорт, катание на лыжах</i>      | stressful         | <i>напряжённый</i>                         |
| sixties (1960s) | <i>подол; край, граница</i>                | to strike         | <i>ударяться; объявлять забастовку</i>     |
| skiing          | <i>скупс</i>                               | to study          | <i>учить, изучать</i>                      |
| skirt           | <i>ломтик</i>                              | to stumble (over) | <i>спотыкаться; ошибаться</i>              |
| skunk           | <i>запах</i>                               | stupid            | <i>глупый, тупой</i>                       |
| slice           | <i>пахнуть, нюхать</i>                     | styled            | <i>стилизованнный</i>                      |
| smell           | <i>улыбка</i>                              | to succeed        | <i>преуспевать,</i>                        |
| to smell        | <i>дым, дымка, курение</i>                 | success           | <i>успех</i>                               |
| smile           | <i>курение</i>                             | such              | <i>такой</i>                               |
| smoke           | <i>красться</i>                            | suddenly          | <i>неожиданно</i>                          |
| smoking         | <i>сопеть, фыркать</i>                     | to suggest        | <i>предлагать</i>                          |
| to sneak        | <i>снег</i>                                | suitable          | <i>подходящий, годный</i>                  |
| to sniff        | <i>итак, таким образом, ну, также</i>      | to suit           | <i>подходить, годиться</i>                 |
| to snuff        | <i>соккер, футбол</i>                      | sunburn           | <i>загар</i>                               |
| snow            | <i>почва</i>                               | sunglasses        | <i>очки от солнца</i>                      |
| so              | <i>солдат</i>                              | to suppose        | <i>полагать, предполагать</i>              |
| soccer          | <i>решение</i>                             | sure(ly)          | <i>уверенный, уверенно</i>                 |
| soil            | <i>решать</i>                              | surgery           | <i>хирургия</i>                            |
| soldier         |  |                   |  |
| solution        |  |                   |  |
| to solve        |  |                   |  |

surprise  
to surprise  
to sweep  
sweets  
to swim  
Switzerland  
Syria

удивление  
удивлять  
место, смыывать  
сладости  
плавать  
Швейцария  
Сирия

**T**

tablet  
tag  
to take  
to take care (of sth/sb)  
to take place  
tall  
to taste  
tax  
taxi driver  
to teach  
teacup  
to tear down  
television (TV)  
to tell  
tennis tournament  
tense

блокнот, таблетка  
признак, афоризм, этикетка  
иметь  
заботиться  
иметь место, проходить,  
слушаться  
высокий  
пробовать  
налог, пошлина  
таксист  
учить, обучать  
чайная чашка  
срывать, сносить  
телевидение  
говорить, рассказывать  
теннисный турнир  
время (грамматическая кате-  
гория)

terrace  
terrible  
the Thames  
than  
to thank  
that  
theirs  
themselves  
therefore  
these  
thief  
those  
though  
throat infection  
through

терраса, веранда  
ужасный  
Темза  
чем, нежели, как  
благодарить  
это, тот  
их  
сами  
следовательно  
эти  
вор  
те  
хотя, несмотря на  
ангина, фарингит  
прямого сообщения; на основе,  
с помощью

to throw  
tides  
tidy  
tie  
tiny  
tired  
tiring  
together  
ton  
tool  
top  
top level  
to touch  
the Tower (of London)  
town  
town hall  
traffic  
train  
training  
to travel  
travel agent

бросать  
приливы и отливы  
опрятный, аккуратный  
галстук  
крошечный  
уставший  
утомительный  
вместе  
тонна  
инструмент  
верхушка  
высший уровень  
касаться, трогать  
Тауэр (в Лондоне)  
город  
администрация города  
движение  
поезд  
тренировка, обучение  
путешествовать  
турагент

traveller  
tricycle  
trifle  
to tread  
troubling  
true

путешественник  
трицикл  
пустяк, мелочь  
ступать, шагать  
беспокойство  
правда, реальность: поставить  
правильно  
правдиво, открыто  
правда, истина  
пытаться  
путешествие  
труба, метро (в Лондоне)  
стать белым как простыня

truly  
truth  
to try  
trip  
tube  
to turn as white as  
a sheet  
to turn on  
to turn up  
turning  
twenties (1920s)  
twice  
the Twin Towers  
twins  
type

зажигать, открывать  
поднимать вверх; являться  
поворот, перекрёсток  
двадцатые годы  
дважды  
Башни-близнецы (в Нью-Йорке)  
близнецы  
тип

**U**

umbrella  
uncountable  
underground  
to understand  
unexpected  
unfortunately  
unfriendly  
union  
university  
the United States  
(of America)  
unless  
to unlock  
to untie  
until  
unusual  
unwell  
urn  
to use  
used to do sth  
useful  
usually

зонтик  
неисчисляемый  
метро  
понимать  
неожиданный  
к несчастью  
недружески  
союз, объединение  
университет  
Соединённые Штаты (Америки)  
не считая; в; если не, пока не  
отпирать  
развязывать  
до тех пор, пока  
необычный  
нездоровый  
урна  
использовать  
привыкнуть к чему-л.  
полезный  
обычно

**V**

vacation (AE),  
holiday (BE)  
to vacuum  
vacuum tube  
van  
vegetable  
visitor  
Vienna

праздник, каникулы  
пылесосить  
вакуумная трубка  
вагон  
овощи  
посетитель  
Вена

**W**

wage  
waiter, waitress  
wake  
walk

зарплата  
официант, официантка  
проспать, будить  
гулять

|                 |  |              |  |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| wallet          | <i>бумажник</i>                            | wine         | <i>вино</i>                                    |
| want            | <i>хотеть</i>                              | wire         | <i>связывать, скреплять; проволока, провод</i> |
| warmly          | <i>тепло, горячо, сердечно</i>             | wish         | <i>желать</i>                                  |
| warn            | <i>предупреждать</i>                       | withdraw     | <i>отодвигать, выводить, отнимать</i>          |
| washing         | <i>стирка, мытьё</i>                       | without      | <i>без</i>                                     |
| washing machine | <i>стиральная машина</i>                   | witness      | <i>свидетель</i>                               |
| wasp            | <i>оса</i>                                 | wonder       | <i>интересоваться, любопытствовать</i>         |
| watch           | <i>наблюдать, следить</i>                  | wonderful    | <i>прекрасный</i>                              |
| water           | <i>поливать</i>                            | worker       | <i>рабочий</i>                                 |
| watering        | <i>поливка, увлажнение</i>                 | world        | <i>мир, земля</i>                              |
| watermelon      | <i>арбуз</i>                               | World War II | <i>Вторая мировая война</i>                    |
| wedding         | <i>свадьба</i>                             | worry        | <i>беспокоиться</i>                            |
| well            | <i>хорошо</i>                              | worth        | <i>ценность, значение</i>                      |
| wet             | <i>сырой, влажный</i>                      | would        | <i>модальный глагол</i>                        |
| whether         | <i>если, не смотря на то, что</i>          | wrestling    | <i>борьба</i>                                  |
| which           | <i>который, какой</i>                      | writer       | <i>писатель</i>                                |
| while           | <i>пока</i>                                |              |  |
| whoa            | <i>вот это да, ого!</i>                    |              |  |
| whoever         | <i>кто бы ни, любой</i>                    |              |  |
| whole           | <i>целое, весь, итог</i>                   |              |  |
| wholly          | <i>полностью, целиком</i>                  |              |  |
| whose           | <i>чей, которого</i>                       |              |  |
| wife            | <i>жена</i>                                |              |  |
| will            | <i>охота, желание; заставлять, внушать</i> |              |  |
| win             | <i>выигрывать</i>                          |              |  |

## Y

|          |                             |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| to yell  | <i>кричать</i>              |
| yet      | <i>ещё, уже, до сих пор</i> |
| yours    | <i>ваш, свой, твой</i>      |
| yourself | <i>себя, сам</i>            |
| youth    | <i>молодёжь, юность</i>     |

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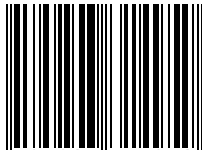
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