



ТАТЬЯНА КАМЯНОВА

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

**ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА:  
ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА**



**ЧАСТЬ 2**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ С КЛЮЧАМИ**



ТАТЬЯНА КАМЯНОВА

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА:

---

ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

ЧАСТЬ 2

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ С КЛЮЧАМИ



Москва  
2017

УДК 821.111'36(075)  
ББК 81.2Англ-2  
К18

Дизайн обложки *В. Безкровного*

**Камянова, Татьяна Григорьевна.**  
К18 English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть 2. Упражнения с ключами / Татьяна Камянова. — Москва : Эксмо, 2017. — 368 с. — (Иностранные языки с Татьяной Камяновой).

ISBN 978-5-699-94812-3

Настоящее издание представляет собой практический курс грамматики современного английского языка. Оно включает 700 практических упражнений для эффективного формирования навыков использования лексико-грамматических средств и синтаксических конструкций в устной и письменной речи с целью приобретения коммуникативной компетенции. Особенностью настоящего пособия является то, что тексты упражнений для тренировки лексико-грамматического материала представляют собой аутентичные образцы речи разных коммуникативных стилей, взятые из англоязычной периодики. В учебный курс входит также книга «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть 1. Теоретическая грамматика», которая издается отдельно.

Курс грамматики предназначен для углубленного изучения английского языка на всех этапах — от начального до продвинутого, и может быть использован как преподавателями и студентами вузов, так и учащимися школ и гимназий, а также широким кругом лиц, изучающих английский язык самостоятельно.

УДК 821.111'36(075)  
ББК 81.2Англ-2

ISBN 978-5-699-94812-3

© Камянова Т.Г., 2017  
© Оформление. ООО «Издательство «Эксмо», 2017

# ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

## CONTENTS

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Предисловие . . . . .                                     | 5   |
| Exercises on the Use of Nouns                             |     |
| Упражнения на употребление имен существительных . . . . . | 9   |
| Exercises on the Use of Articles                          |     |
| Упражнения на употребление артиклей . . . . .             | 26  |
| Exercises on the Use of Pronouns                          |     |
| Упражнения на употребление местоимений . . . . .          | 60  |
| Exercises on the Use of Adjectives                        |     |
| Упражнения на употребление имен прилагательных . . . . .  | 94  |
| Exercises on the Use of Adverbs                           |     |
| Упражнения на употребление наречий . . . . .              | 118 |
| Exercises on the Use of Numerals                          |     |
| Упражнения на употребление числительных . . . . .         | 144 |
| Exercises on the Use of Verbs                             |     |
| Упражнения на употребление глаголов . . . . .             | 166 |
| Exercises on the Use of Prepositions                      |     |
| Упражнения на употребление предлогов . . . . .            | 248 |
| Exercises on the Use of Conjunctions                      |     |
| Упражнения на употребление союзов . . . . .               | 276 |



|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Exercises on the Use of Particles               |     |
| Упражнения на употребление частиц . . . . .     | 290 |
| Exercises on the Use of Interjections           |     |
| Упражнения на употребление междометий . . . . . | 296 |
| Exercises on the Grammar of Sentences (Syntax)  |     |
| Синтаксические упражнения . . . . .             | 300 |
| Irregular Verbs List                            |     |
| Список неправильных глаголов . . . . .          | 334 |
| Ключи к упражнениям . . . . .                   | 338 |

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

**К**нига «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть II. Упражнения с ключами» является практической частью двухтомного издания «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика» и представляет собой сборник упражнений, предназначенный для тренировки и автоматизации употребления теоретического материала, изложенного в книге «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть I. Теоретическая грамматика».

Все упражнения, включенные в «Часть II. Упражнения с ключами», обладают функциональной направленностью и обеспечивают успешное формирование навыков практического применения теоретических основ грамматики современного английского языка в устной и письменной речи.

Книга «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть II. Упражнения с ключами» содержит 700 упражнений, охватывающих морфологию и синтаксис английского языка. Указанное число упражнений позволяет всесторонне проанализировать в действии наиболее сложные случаи употребления каждого из лексико-грамматических разрядов слов (частей речи) и приобрести навыки их использования в предложениях различных коммуникативных типов. В блок синтаксических упражнений входит также тренировочный материал для освоения правил пунктуации английского языка, подробно изложенных в «Части I. Теоретическая грамматика».

Системное описание грамматики современного английского языка в курсе теоретической грамматики (Часть I), представленное в соответствии с учением о частях речи, их грамматических категориях и об общих правилах соединения слов в словосочетаниях, находит свое отражение в упражне-

ниях (Часть II), также построенных по частям речи. Такой подход позволяет последовательно проанализировать в действии нормы употребления лексико-грамматических разрядов и синтаксических структур английского языка, приобретая устойчивые навыки их употребления, не прибегая к механическому заучиванию.

Упражнения разных типов, включенные в настоящее издание, охватывают разделы морфологии и синтаксиса и распределяются следующим образом: существительные (Nouns) — 50 упражнений, артикли (Articles) — 50 упражнений, местоимения (Pronouns) — 65 упражнений, прилагательные (Adjectives) — 45 упражнений, наречия (Adverbs) — 50 упражнений, числительные (Numerals) — 45 упражнений, глаголы (Verbs) — 220 упражнений, предлоги (Prepositions) — 50 упражнений, союзы (Conjunctions) — 25 упражнений, частицы (Particles) — 10 упражнений, междометия (Interjections) — 10 упражнений, синтаксис (the Grammar of Sentences/Syntax) — 75 упражнений. Последовательное выполнение упражнений параллельно с изучением теоретических основ языка прокладывает путь для образования так называемой «лестницы навыков», в которой ранее сформированные автоматизмы, благодаря переносу с навыка на навык, способствуют образованию последующих.

Особенностью упражнений, включенных в данную книгу, является то, что тексты, предлагаемые для иллюстрации лексико-грамматического материала, изложенного в теоретической части (см. «English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика. Часть I. Теоретическая грамматика»), представляют собой аутентичные образцы речи разных коммуникативных стилей, заимствованные автором из англоязычной периодики. Такой подход позволяет осуществлять тренировку грамматического материала, используя современные образцы аутентичной англоязычной речи в разнообразии тем, являющихся актуальными для десятых годов XXI века. Использование оригинальных образцов речи в текстах упражнений соответствует современным теоретическим исследованиям, рассматривающим текст как графически развернутое коммуникативное высказывание, предполагающее ответную реакцию.

Более 75% упражнений, представленных в настоящем издании, являются одноязычными (англоязычными) и около 25% составляют двуязычные упражнения, т.е. переводные упражнения с русского языка на английский. Такое сочетание одноязычных и переводных упражнений обеспечивает возможность оптимизации навыков практического применения изучаемого грамматического материала в речи и повышения коммуникативной компетенции. В этой связи следует отметить, что переводные упражнения с русского языка на английский, отсутствующие в учебниках западных издательств, являются важным компонентом обучения, поскольку позволяют сопоставить способы выражения мысли грамматическими средствами английского языка с выражением эквивалентных понятий в родном языке. При выполнении переводных упражнений, таким образом, происходит «перекодирование» мышления с реалий родного на реалии изучаемого языка — все операции, производимые в процессе их выполнения, максимально направлены на образование навыков речемыслительной деятельности в иноязычном коде.

Упражнения ко всем лексико-грамматическим разрядам слов строятся от простого к сложному, позволяя осмыслить грамматический материал посредством выполнения достаточного числа примеров употребления. Акцентирование внимания на количестве примеров в упражнениях разных типов неслучайно: наблюдения показывают, что именно число примеров оказывается иногда решающим фактором для оптимизации осмысления и запоминания материала, а также свертывания его в навыки. Осуществление правильности речевого действия при выполнении упражнений часто приходит на 5–6 примере употребления, а переход к уверенному оперированию материалом происходит после 10–12 употребления в упражнении.

Типы одноязычных (англоязычных) упражнений, включенные в данную книгу, в зависимости от содержания рассматриваемого грамматического материала, включают в себя следующие типы:

1. Упражнения на осознание особенностей употребления в речи лексико-грамматических разрядов слов и грамматических структур.

2. Трансформационные тренировочные упражнения на преобразование ядерных грамматических структур в транс-

формационные (образование отрицательных, вопросительных форм, форм страдательного залога, повелительного и сослагательного наклонения, преобразование грамматических структур при согласовании времен и т.д.).

3. Вставка дифференцированных лексико-грамматических разрядов слов и грамматических структур в контекст (подстановка).

4. Упражнения на выбор слов по ассоциации.

5. Упражнения на подбор дефиниций к знаменательным лексико-грамматическим разрядам слов.

6. Упражнения на добавление недостающих грамматических компонентов.

7. Упражнения на использование оппозиционных грамматических структур.

8. Упражнения на дополнение предложений текстом, содержащим соответствующие грамматические структуры.

9. Упражнения на формирование речевого грамматического навыка выбора и др.

10. Контрольные упражнения, обеспечивающие проверку степени автоматизации навыка употребления лексико-грамматических разрядов слов и грамматических структур.

Наряду с осмыслением грамматического материала и формированием навыков правильного употребления лексико-грамматических структур языка, выполнение упражнений способствует предотвращению интерференции – отрицательного переноса коммуникативных навыков родного языка на изучаемый – и преодолению стереотипных форм общения, которые выражены в реалиях родного языка. В то же время синтез системного изучения теоретической грамматики и параллельного выполнения специально подобранных упражнений создает за короткое время такую совокупность знаний и навыков, при которой в сознании возникает модель параллельного мышления, свойственного носителям изучаемого языка. А это означает, что системные компоненты языка начинают свободно использоваться как функционально, так и по семантическому принципу в разных видах речевой деятельности, обеспечивая изучающим язык приобретение полноценной коммуникативной компетенции.


# Exercises on the Use of Nouns

## Упражнения на употребление имен существительных

- ✓ Имена существительные собирательные, стр. 9  
*The Collective Nouns*
- ✓ Имена существительные вещественные, стр. 10  
*The Material Nouns*
- ✓ Имена существительные абстрактные, стр. 11  
*The Abstract Nouns*
- ✓ Имена существительные, употребляемые с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном и множественном числе, стр. 13  
*The Nouns used with the Predicate in Singular and Plural*
- ✓ Притяжательный падеж имен существительных, стр. 17  
*The Possessive Case of Nouns*
- ✓ Словообразование имен существительных, стр. 20  
*The Word Formation: Nouns*

**n.1** Выберите из данных существительных собирательные, употребляемые только в единственном или только во множественном числе:

people, society, audience, company, staff, council, jury, army, police, group, troop, troupe, gentry, public, family, team, crowd, rabble, mob, herd, poultry, flock, cattle, foliage, hair, furniture, machinery, majority, minority, business, band.

 **n.2** Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола *to be* в единственном или множественном числе в сочетании с существительными собирательными в функции подлежащего:

1. A crowd \_\_\_\_\_ a group of people which may have a common purpose or set of emotions. 2. British police \_\_\_\_\_ out of control torturing suspects. 3. Police, at all times, should maintain

a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police \_\_\_\_\_ the public and the public \_\_\_\_\_ the police. 4. The army \_\_\_\_\_ a group of armed and equipped men joined together to fight a war on land. 5. Poultry provide globally important sources of animal protein and \_\_\_\_\_ among the most intensively reared of all livestock species. 6. New England fall foliage \_\_\_\_\_ showing up early. 7. Healthy cattle \_\_\_\_\_ productive cattle. 8. Packaging machinery \_\_\_\_\_ any equipment that is used to place products in a package. 9. The staff of the local post office in Houghton \_\_\_\_\_ rude and abrupt to everyone. 10. Teak furniture \_\_\_\_\_ very popular and \_\_\_\_\_ perfect for everyday living.

**п.3** Переведите следующие предложения, используя существительные собирательные:

1. Если люди не заботятся о своих родителях, их нельзя считать хорошими, даже если они очень умны и красивы. 2. Во время дождливой и облачной осени листва дольше сохраняется на деревьях. 3. Публика создает общественное мнение, толпа разрушает индивидуальность. 4. Армия состоит из всех родов вооружения и всех видов военных учреждений. 5. Испанская полиция проводит операции против наркоторговцев. 6. Кадры определяют успех и развитие компаний. 7. Любой успешный бизнес — это всегда идея, отличающая его от других. 8. Общество потребления делает человека зависимым. 9. Домашняя птица хорошо адаптируется к разным природным условиям. 10. Мебель покупают все, элитная мебель продается обычно в центре города и в торговых центрах на окраинах.

**п.4** Выберите из данных существительных вещественные, употребляемые как в обобщенном, так и в конкретном значении:

cotton, coal, rubber, plastic, paper, cement, marble, gold, silver, stone, copper, iron, bronze, brass, wood, soap, shampoo, glass, water, wine, tea, coffee, bread, butter, honey, meat, beef, salt, sugar, petrol, diesel, oil, leather, wool

**п.5** Подберите дефиниции, соответствующие данным существительным вещественным:

tea, bread, beef, honey, salt, gold, copper,  
cement, wool, shampoo

1. a culinary name for meat from domestic cattle 2. a building material which can be mixed with water and poured to set as a solid mass 3. a sweet viscid fluid produced by various bees from the nectar of flowers 4. a noble metal highly valued in many societies throughout the ages 5. a hair care product used for the removal of oils, dirt, skin particles, etc. 6. a staple food prepared by cooking a dough of flour and water and often additional ingredients 7. a ductile, reddish-brown metallic element that is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity 8. a necessary ingredient in many manufacturing processes and in everyday cooking 9. an aromatic drink prepared by adding cured leaves of the Camellia plant to hot water 10. a soft and often curly hair forming the coat of sheep, goat or alpaca.




**п.6** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными вещественными в обобщенном и конкретном значении:

1. \_\_\_ paper is often characterized by weight. 2. \_\_\_ paper contains information often used as proof or a record of something. 3. Health benefits of \_\_\_ olive oil include treatment for heart problems, diabetes, weight loss, metabolism, aging, etc. 4. The use of \_\_\_ glass in buildings is a transparent feature to allow light to enter into rooms and floors. 5. Swirling wine in \_\_\_ glass makes it taste better. 6. \_\_\_ glass of \_\_\_ water may be either half empty or half full. 7. When you order \_\_\_ tea at a local restaurant, what do you usually get? 8. Putting a couple teaspoons of \_\_\_ sugar into a cup of \_\_\_ tea seems quite a simple task. 9. Walking silently through \_\_\_ wood with a floor covered with dried, brittle leaves takes patience and care. 10. \_\_\_ wood is usually sold by the cord which must be measured by consumers. 11. Although \_\_\_ iron occurs only sparingly in the free state, the abundance of ores from which it may be readily obtained led to its application in the arts at a very remote period. 12. \_\_\_ rubber or \_\_\_ caoutchouc is used extensively in many applications and products, as it is very flexible and extremely waterproof.

**п.7** Выберите из данных существительных абстрактные, употребляемые как в абстрактном, так и в конкретном значении:


comfort, imagination, patience, memory, humour, experience, curiosity, despair, faith, wisdom, freedom, anger, beauty, trust, service, honour, law, poverty, pride, time, love, respect, envy, fear, greed, sorrow, sight, grief, tolerance, light, malice, riches



-  **n.8** Подберите дефиниции, соответствующие данным существительным абстрактным в конкретном значении:

time, memory, sight, beauty, service, light,  
law, experience

1. a written or positive rule prescribed under the authority of the state
2. a beautiful person, especially a woman
3. something remembered
4. illumination derived from a certain source
5. an event in the past of an individual or a group
6. a glance, glimpse
7. one of several instances
8. an act of helpful activity

-  **n.9** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными абстрактными в абстрактном и конкретном значении:

1. Artists show \_\_\_ imagination through their work.
2. The stench of mankind reeks of \_\_\_ hatred, \_\_\_ malice, \_\_\_ corruption and \_\_\_ greed.
3. \_\_\_ experience is the most efficient teacher of all things.
4. We are not born with phobias — a phobia is learnt because it has become associated with an object or \_\_\_ experience that is unpleasant.
5. \_\_\_ law should be prepared in a proper way.
6. \_\_\_ law is equal for all.
7. \_\_\_ trust is like a mirror: once broken you never look at it in the same way again.
8. If \_\_\_ memory sometimes fails you, it's good to learn something new such as a new language, or start to play any instrument.
9. \_\_\_ memory is what is left after something happened.
10. To look like \_\_\_ beauty, woman has to sacrifice much more than a man.
11. Everybody needs \_\_\_ beauty as well as bread and salt.
12. \_\_\_ honour implies a definite respect and admiration for a person for displayed deeds or traits.

- n.10** Дополните данные предложения:

1. Wisdom helps \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Despair makes a person \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Experience gives the opportunity \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Pride destroys \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Grief comes \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Envy seems \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Fear should be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Imagination can be \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Greed doesn't evoke \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Curiosity is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Anger has never been \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Humour makes people \_\_\_\_\_.



**n.11** Заполните пропуски местоимениями *much, little, a little, some, any* по смыслу в сочетании с существительными неисчисляемыми — вещественными и абстрактными:

1. A new research has shed \_\_\_\_\_ light on how certain forms of salt may actually lower a person's blood pressure. 2. In \_\_\_\_\_ wisdom is \_\_\_\_\_ grief, and increase of knowledge is increase of sorrow. 3. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ tolerance for people who are depressed? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ water is a sea to an ant. 5. We have lots of space to ourselves, but comparatively \_\_\_\_\_ time. 6. Short sales can be effective — but \_\_\_\_\_ patience is definitely needed. 7. Chocolate biscuits taste nice, but they contain \_\_\_\_\_ fat and sugar. 8. Rice oil has one of the highest smoke points of \_\_\_\_\_ oil except for avocado oil. 9. Love is an act of faith, and whoever is of \_\_\_\_\_ faith is also of \_\_\_\_\_ love. 10. When you pray in faith, without \_\_\_\_\_ fear, doubt, unbelief, or worry, and without \_\_\_\_\_ malice, hatred, bitterness, or unforgiveness, there will be an answer to your prayers.

**n.12** Переведите предложения, используя существительные абстрактные и вещественные:

1. Любовь должна давать свободу, любовь и есть свобода. 2. Где нет доверия, там нет уважения и любви. 3. Опыт обогащает знания. 4. Нет никакой причины считать каждый неудачный случай (опыт) трагическим. 5. Любопытство в детях — это желание узнать больше, любопытство у взрослых — от недостатка воспитания. 6. Время — это такой же ресурс, как деньги. Говорят, что время стало единственной и самой твердой валютой. 7. Право регулирует общественные отношения, закон — это правило, определяющее поведение человека в той или иной ситуации. 8. Статья написана автором с некоторым юмором и без какого-либо страха быть непонятым. 9. Некоторые пьют кофе, добавляя немного сахара, другие предпочитают немного молока или сливок. 10. В белом сыре мало соли и много кальция.

**n.13** Выберите из данных существительных употребляемые с глаголом-сказуемым во множественном числе:

scales, news, clothes, money, wages, spectacles, politics, goods, billiards, pincers, tongs, binoculars, optics, goods, darts, contents, tights, trousers, dynamics, glasses, proceeds, fives, scissors, riches



**n.14** Заполните пропуски данными существительными по смыслу:

goods, clothes, glasses, riches, wages, proceeds,  
contents, tongs, scales, trousers

1. Why are \_\_\_\_\_ low in developing countries? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are a good hand maiden, but a poor mistress. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ have to be white or light-coloured next summer. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ for tall women are specially designed to give a flattering, comfortable fit. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are normally used for vision correction or eye protection. 6. Is it possible to create a database where the \_\_\_\_\_ are automatically put on separate websites? 7. Modern weighting \_\_\_\_\_ have definitely taken over from the old-fashioned weights that were used years ago. 8. Criminals who have failed to pay back their \_\_\_\_\_ of crime have received a total of 15 years added to their sentences over the last six months. 9. Consumer \_\_\_\_\_ are things purchased by average customers. 10. Ice \_\_\_\_\_ have been in production for centuries.

**n.15** Выберите из данных существительных нарицательные, употребляемые с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе:

shears, news, pajamas, money, jeans, economics, pliers, bowls, statistics, information, breeches, phonetics, tights, billiards, scissors, furniture, tweezers, luggage, police, success, acoustics, health, cattle, linguistics



**n.16** Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола *to be* в единственном или множественном числе:

1. Although linguistics \_\_\_\_\_ the scientific study of language, a number of other intellectual disciplines are relevant to language and intersect with it. 2. Now, in some cases, the police \_\_\_\_\_ at war with the community. 3. No news \_\_\_\_\_ good news, but online news \_\_\_\_\_ the wave of future. 4. Billiards \_\_\_\_\_ a great family game with a long history in the world of games. 5. Shears \_\_\_\_\_ hand-operated cutting instruments used for cutting various thin materials, such as paper, rope and wire. 6. Information \_\_\_\_\_ the key in fight against human trafficking. 7. Tweezers \_\_\_\_\_ tools used for picking up and manipulating objects too small to be easily handled with the human hand. 8. The furniture of the middle ages \_\_\_\_\_ usually heavy and ornamented with carved designs. 9. People say

that money \_\_\_\_\_ not everything, however, without money you feel rather uncomfortable. 10. Statistics \_\_\_\_\_ the science of collection, analysis, and presentation of data.

**n.17** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Новость — это то, что больше всего интересуется газетчика. 2. Богатство существует для того, чтобы им пользоваться — человека голодного и владеющего золотом нельзя считать богатым. 3. Одежда — это важная составляющая имиджа человека. 4. Деньги — это инструмент, при помощи которого люди выстраивают свои взаимоотношения с миром. 5. Зарплата зависит от общей экономической ситуации в стране в целом и от квалификации специалиста. 6. Информация о зарплате топ-менеджмента компании «Гугл» была раскрыта в конце прошлого года. 7. Чистый (net) доход является важнейшим источником финансовых ресурсов не только предприятий, но и государства. 8. Иногда советы психолога так полезны, что могут изменить жизнь человека к лучшему. 9. Содержимое аптечки первой помощи является обязательным набором для всех владельцев автомобилей. 10. Этика — это система нравственного поведения и обязанностей людей по отношению друг к другу и обществу в целом.



**n.18** Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами вспомогательных глаголов и глагола-связки *to be* в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими географические названия и названия организаций:

1. Kilimanjaro \_\_\_\_\_ got a large variety of forest types containing over 1,200 vascular plant species. 2. The Cordilleras \_\_\_\_\_ forming a high barrier between the plains of the eastern part of the continents and the Pacific coast. 3. Borneo, the third largest island in the world, \_\_\_\_\_ situated at the center of Maritime Southeast Asia. 4. The Philippines \_\_\_\_\_ surrounded in the east by the Philippine Sea, in the west by the South China Sea and in the south by the Celebes Sea. 5. The Philippines, officially known as the Republic of the Philippines, \_\_\_\_\_ a country in Southeast Asia. 6. One of three voters say the USA \_\_\_\_\_ passed its peak in economics. 7. Athens \_\_\_\_\_ been a tourist destination since ancient times. 8. Thebes

\_\_\_\_\_ a major force in Greek history, and \_\_\_\_\_ the most dominant city-state at the time of the Macedonian conquest of Greece. 9. Brussels \_\_\_\_\_ the largest urban area in Belgium, comprising 19 municipalities. 10. Global Promotions Inc. (GPI) \_\_\_\_\_ always been a real company to help business people market their product around the world. 11. Global Opportunities (GO) \_\_\_\_\_ known for being professional and reputable.



**n.19** Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами вспомогательных глаголов и глагола-связки *to be* в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия спортивных клубов:

1. Manchester United \_\_\_\_\_ founded in 1878 and \_\_\_\_\_ gone on to become one of the most successful clubs in English History. 2. Chelsea \_\_\_\_\_ moved a step closer towards leaving Stamford Bridge, the curtain could be closing on one of the Barclays Premier League's great stadium. 3. Fulham \_\_\_\_\_ clearly more than a club for their fans — they \_\_\_\_\_ a lifestyle. 4. Arsenal \_\_\_\_\_ often been stereotyped as a defensive and boring side, especially during the 1970s and 1980s. 5. Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ an excellent team and \_\_\_\_\_ been in great form recently. 6. Real Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ chosen as the best club of the century by the football authorities. 7. The fifth club to play football at Springfield Park, Wigan Athletic \_\_\_\_\_ formed in 1932. 8. Bolton \_\_\_\_\_ spent the highest number of seasons in the top flight without winning a title. 9. Rotherham United \_\_\_\_\_ honoured a player by having a minute's applause before the game.

**n.20** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Остров Пасхи — единственный остров в Тихом океане, на котором была создана уникальная система письменности. 2. Антильские острова привлекают множество туристов, поскольку природа и морской воздух помогают забыть обо всем. 3. Аппалачи богаты полезными ископаемыми. 4. Соединенные Штаты Америки занимают третье место в мире по населению после Китая и Индии. 5. Объединенные Арабские Эмираты — это мусульманская страна, где религия официально отделена от государства. 6. Нидерланды часто называют Голландией, что официально не вполне корректно. 7. Организация Объ-

единенных Наций не является всемирным правительством и не принимает законов. 8. «Дженерал моторс» — второй в мире производитель автомобилей, среди которых такие марки, как «Бьюик», «Кадиллак», «Шевроле», «Опель» и др. 9. «Тоттенхэм» недавно впервые за 17 лет обыграл «Арсенал» в главном лондонском дерби на их поле. 10. «Челси» неожиданно потерял очки в матче с «Уиганом», сыграв вничью со счетом 1:1.

**n.21** Образуйте форму множественного числа данных сложных существительных:

an editor-in-chief, a mother-in-law, a minister-president, a know-it-all, a has-been, a passer-by, a show-off, a dining-table, a looker-on, a stand-up, a brother-in-law, a governor-general, a go-between, a take-off, a forget-me-not, a merry-go-round, a drive-in, a notary public, a hang-up, a daughter-in-law, a stand-in, a get-together

**n.22** Образуйте форму притяжательного падежа существительных одушевленных, нарицательных и собственных в данных парах существительных. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в словосочетаниях:

a painter/a wife, a writer/a forum, a butcher/an apron, a soldier/an oath, an officer/a uniform, a pharmacist/advice, a receptionist/documents, a waitress/children, children/games, women/shoes, parents/concern, actors/agents, carpenters/tools, plumbers/wages, Nora/friends, Max/a bride, James/an iPod, Karl Marx/works, Ray Bradbury/quotes



**n.23** Поставьте данные в скобках существительные в форму притяжательного падежа и заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями по смыслу:

1. The directors know that \_\_\_\_\_ (*managers*) skills are absolutely essential for the tasks they fulfill. 2. Both her and \_\_\_\_\_ (*sister*) lives were turned upside down as they tried to put the fire out. 3. He said that \_\_\_\_\_ (*boss*) daughter had refused to meet him due to her disappointment over her mom and dad's divorce a year and a half before. 4. Two seventeen-year-old guys who had crashed \_\_\_\_\_ (*uncle*) car into a tree didn't have any insurance. 5. A Bollywood film maker has been held for \_\_\_\_\_ (*assistant*) death. 6. Should


a bride have any control over \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (*fiancé*) bachelor party? 7. We highly appreciate \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (*instructor*) teaching method to use information from books. 8. The television entertainment programs are set according to the ideology of the capitalist elites of countries to lead \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (*audiences*) opinion toward the value which is profitable for the capitalists. 9. A Zambian leader was pressured to quickly decide \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (*rivals*) fate. 10. Party leaders consider \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (*voters*) role to be decisive in keeping nations from festering problems.

**n.24** Образуйте форму притяжательного падежа существительных неодушевленных, нарицательных и собственных, обозначающих географические понятия и транспортные средства в данных парах существительных. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в словосочетаниях:

a country/history, a capital/architecture, a city/gates, a world/records, earth/atmosphere, London/weather, Great Britain/population, Oklahoma/residents, Peru/currency, a ship/a wheel, an automobile/a horn, a plane/a computer controller, the Titanic/a route, Boeing/a crew, BMW/a factory, Toyota/an output, Chrysler/a recovery

**n.25** Образуйте форму притяжательного падежа существительных, выражающих категорию времени и обозначающих праздники. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в словосочетаниях:

an hour/a skype talk, a week/news, a fortnight/weather, a month/a ticket, a night/a dream, a day/rest, today/news, yesterday/weather, tomorrow/people, a new year/a day, a mother/a day, parents/a day, presidents/a day, all fools/a day, Saint Valentine/a day

 **n.26** Поставьте данные в скобках существительные в форму притяжательного падежа и заполните пропуски артиклями:

1. \_\_\_\_ (*world*) airlines may switch to low-carbon jet fuels. 2. The massive earthquake that hit Japan in 2011 was so powerful that it changed the shape of \_\_\_\_ (*country*) coastline and shifted \_\_\_\_ (*earth*) axis. 3. \_\_\_\_ (*London*) population has increased by four per cent in the past 20 years. 4. \_\_\_\_ (*Great Britain*) currency is the British Pound. 5. \_\_\_\_ (*ship*) bell is usually made of bronze,

and often has \_\_\_\_\_ (*ship*) name engraved or cast on it. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (*car*) speed sensor generates an electrical pulse that is used by the computer. 7. Next elections in Kenya are to be held in a \_\_\_\_\_ (*month*) time. 8. A \_\_\_\_\_ (*year*) worth of makeup that women usually wear is going to look like a lot. 9. There are some transformations predicted for \_\_\_\_\_ (*tomorrow*) world: the environment perfectly in balance, disease eliminated, crime halted and politics purified. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (*New Year*) resolutions are commitments that people make to themselves to improve or change certain habits in the coming year.

**n.27** Переведите предложения, используя сочетания с существительными в форме притяжательного падежа:

1. Дневники путешественников рассказывают о невероятных историях и приключениях. 2. Некоторые лекарства можно купить в интернет-аптеках без рецепта. 3. Мастерские художников часто располагаются на последних этажах зданий. 4. Успех Бейонсе — это прежде всего результат большого труда и самоограничения. 5. Убийство Джона Леннона 8 декабря 1980 года ошеломило весь мир. 6. Детство Уильяма и Гарри не было безоблачным, им рано пришлось пережить смерть матери. 7. Экономика страны в значительной степени зависит от государственной политики. 8. За последние 50 лет население мира увеличилось более чем вдвое. 9. Сегодняшние новости произвели на всех очень большое впечатление. 10. Завтрашняя погода может сказаться на здоровье многих людей. 11. День матери празднуют во многих странах мира. 12. В День смеха многие посылают друзьям креативные сообщения.



**n.28** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными в форме притяжательного падежа в функции обстоятельства места:

1. Treatment at \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't at all safe last time because there wasn't enough staff with the right knowledge, experience, qualification and skills to meet patients' health needs (*a dentist*). 2. You may think it's a long way down the road to \_\_\_\_\_, but that's just peanuts to space (*a chemist*). 3. The price of good loaves of bread at \_\_\_\_\_ is higher than at a large retail market (*a baker*). 4. A child doesn't want to be left by himself to play at his \_\_\_\_\_; he wants his mother to stay with



him (*friends*). 5. The poor always mean to go to \_\_\_\_\_ which is a lot cheaper than the supermarket (*a greengrocer*). 6. Antihypertensive treatment is based on blood pressure measurement at home or at \_\_\_\_\_ (*a physician*).

**n.29** Выразите значение принадлежности (субъекту собственности) в данных словосочетаниях с помощью конструкции существительного в общем падеже с предлогом *of*:

a widow's house, farmers' cattle, a mayor's house, mafia's property, an oligarch's yacht, a lawyer's apartment, a conductor's violin, a deputy's business, a millionaires' factory, a proprietor's hotel, a villager's hut, a footballer's penthouse, an actor's helicopter

**n.30** Переведите предложения, используя сочетания с существительными в притяжательном падеже и в именительном падеже в конструкции с предлогом *of*. Где возможно, используйте два варианта:

1. Вертолет частного предпринимателя был вынужден пойти на аварийную посадку. 2. Владельцы домов в Греции будут платить больше налогов. 3. Риелторская фирма сообщает, что дом олигарха в продажу не поступал. 4. Собственник — это владелец бизнеса. 5. Испанская полиция произвела обыск виллы российского депутата. 6. Владельцы аэропорта менялись с 1991 года как минимум тринадцать раз. 7. Земли фермеров относятся к категории земель сельскохозяйственного назначения. 8. Владельцы книжных магазинов будут теперь следить за тем, какая литература к ним поступает.

**n.31** Образуйте производные существительные от данных простых существительных с помощью суффиксов *-ess*, *-ette*, *-ine*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-ian*, *-ship*, *-hood*, *-dom*, *-ism*:

a prince, a priest, a king, a monarch, a doctor, a style, a member, a neighbour, a lady, a commune, a village, a tour, a child, a poet, a steward, a cop, a partner, a friend, a cycle, a tsar, a girl, an ego, a capital, an island, a general, a lord, a fellow, a bachelor, a serf, a manner, a parallel, a material, a boy, a relation, music, an author, an actor, a widow, a bore, a patriot, an earl, a partisan, a lion, an official, a hero, Buddha, Hitler, Mao, Freud, London, New York

**n.32** Заполните пропуски производными существительными, образованными от данных в скобках простых существительных:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (*music*) is an artist who plays a musical instrument.
2. A personal \_\_\_\_\_ (*style*) can help to redefine the style and to make over the wardrobe.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ (*lion*) may mate with more than one male when she is in heat during a mating bout.
4. Since humans are social beings, the \_\_\_\_\_ (*partner*) between individuals and businesses has always been and remains commonplace.
5. Psychologically, \_\_\_\_\_ (*ego*) means that a person has but one ultimate aim: their own welfare.
6. If neighbours have a good \_\_\_\_\_ (*relation*), the safety of the \_\_\_\_\_ (*neighbour*) will rise.
7. Everyone knows what \_\_\_\_\_ (*bore*) feels like.
8. Some men buy the titles of \_\_\_\_\_ (*lord*) for business use.
9. Look up \_\_\_\_\_ (*Freud*), and you'll be able to understand what surrealists were getting at.
10. Someone who was born and raised in the English capital city is a \_\_\_\_\_ (*London*).

**n.33** Образуйте производные существительные от данных прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ness**:

perfect, right, wrong, serious, polite, clear, good, kind, fresh, happy, neat, lazy, rough, close, shallow, correct, bitter, sweet, fine, rich, frank, dark, bright, cheap, empty, busy, fat, soft, nervous, mad, selfish

**n.34** Образуйте производные существительные от данных прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ity**:

popular, similar, stupid, human, public, special, original, sincere, capable, particular, attractive, active, responsible, naive, brutal, noble, curious, readable

**n.35** Образуйте производные существительные от данных прилагательных с помощью суффиксов **-th**, **-dom**, **-ism**:

wide, modern, global, wise, natural, national, social, free, vulgar, deep, true, plural, real, long, strong, imperial, feudal, monumental, subjective, provincial, ideal, moral, American, Canadian



**n.36** Заполните пропуски производными существительными, образованными от данных в скобках прилагательных:

1. All cruel people describe themselves as paragons of \_\_\_\_\_ (*frank*).
2. Objective \_\_\_\_\_ (*ideal*) asserts that the reality of

experiencing combines the realities of the object experienced and of the mind of the observer. 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (*popular*) of football on the continent had been well established by the 19th century. 4. In many cultures, the name for third molars, which are the last teeth to grow, is etymologically linked with \_\_\_\_\_ (*wise*). 5. There is no standard \_\_\_\_\_ (*wide*) for existing highways in Britain. 6. Moral \_\_\_\_\_ (*responsible*) usually refers to the idea that a person has moral obligations in some situations. 7. The cult of celebrities conceals the cynicism and \_\_\_\_\_ (*shallow*) of celebrity culture as well as of the media and big businesses. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (*global*) is probably best described as \_\_\_\_\_ (*neo-feudal*). 9. Does \_\_\_\_\_ (*close*) in relationships lead to communicating like strangers? 10. Any \_\_\_\_\_ (*American*) shows a characteristic feature of English as used in the United States.

**n.37** Образуйте производные существительные от данных глаголов с помощью суффиксов **-er, -or**:

to manage, to coordinate, to interpret, to use, to keep, to lead, to do, to drive, to publish, to speak, to eat, to buy, to sell, to read, to write, to act, to dream, to murder, to play, to spend

**n.38** Образуйте производные существительные от данных глаголов с помощью суффикса **-ment**:

to arrange, to achieve, to employ, to enjoy, to announce, to develop, to agree, to punish, to manage, to treat, to pay, to argue, to fulfill, to accompany, to judge, to appoint

**n.39** Образуйте производные существительные от данных глаголов с помощью суффиксов **-ion, -tion, -ation**:

to object, to suggest, to communicate, to reflect, to interpret, to appreciate, to consider, to inform, to quote, to prolong, to predict, to explain, to impress, to imagine, to continue, to accept

**n.40** Образуйте производные существительные от данных глаголов с помощью суффиксов **-ance/-ence** и суффикса **-al**:

to exist, to depend, to interfere, to prefer, to avoid, to arrive, to refuse, to approve, to betray, to enter, to appear, to disappear, to deny, to try, to ignore, to display, to propose, to differ, to disturb.



**n.41** Заполните пропуски производными существительными, образованными посредством суффиксации от данных в скобках глаголов:

1. Civil liberty means freedom from unwarranted \_\_\_\_\_ (*to interfere*), especially from a government. 2. What factors should be taken into \_\_\_\_\_ (*to consider*) before starting an online home business? 3. Home \_\_\_\_\_ (*to treat*) for influenza includes a range of medications to ease symptoms and prevent complications. 4. A company is expecting to receive a league \_\_\_\_\_ (*to approve*) for a stock sale by the end of October. 5. When it comes to sending an online \_\_\_\_\_ (*to pay*), you should choose a merchant service you can trust. 6. Some of us are adventurous \_\_\_\_\_ (*to eat*) trying anything and everything that comes our way. 7. A business \_\_\_\_\_ (*to propose*) is a written offer from a seller to a prospective buyer. 8. As globalization is increasing rapidly, consumers show their \_\_\_\_\_ (*to prefer*) of foreign fast food brands over the local ones. 9. Researchers argue that there are differences across economic sectors in creating \_\_\_\_\_ (*to employ*) that reduces poverty. 10. By giving a few words of sincere \_\_\_\_\_ (*to appreciate*) to someone who is lonely or discouraged it's possible to increase the total sum of this world's happiness.

**n.42** Образуйте производные существительные от данных существительных с помощью префиксов *anti-*, *counter-*, *dis-*, *mis-*, *non-*, выражающих значение отрицания/противоположности:

a hero, a virus, an order, an interference, a sense, an offer, a balance, a point, a body, a behavior, a believer, an honour, a blow, a belief, a claim, a favour, a point, a delivery, a loyalty, an advantage, a charge, an example, a conception, an approval, a smoker

**n.43** Образуйте производные существительные от данных существительных с помощью префиксов *co-*, *inter-*:

a production, an authorship, a course, a dependence, an operation, a developer, an ownership, a creditor, a change, a view, a heir, a flow, an action

**n.44** Образуйте производные существительные от данных существительных с помощью префиксов *bi-*, *over-*, *hyper-*, *super-*, *under-*:

a population, a lingua, a link, a star, a dose, a power, an inflation, a partition, a payment, a text, a profit, a dog, a family, a weekly, a delivery, a development, a type, a market, a price, a size, a partisanship, a draft, a class

**n.45** Образуйте производные существительные от данных существительных с помощью префиксов *ex-*, *vice-*, *sub-*:

a champion, a prisoner, an admiral, a division, a consul, a husband, a group, a domain, a governor, an offender, a frame, a wife, a chancellor, a governor, a convict, a friend, a president, a chairman



**n.46** Заполните пропуски производными существительными, образованными посредством префиксации от данных в скобках существительных:

1. Sometimes after the marriage is over, a woman may still feel that her \_\_\_\_\_ (*husband*) is the only right man for her. 2. In economics, \_\_\_\_\_ (*inflation*) is inflation that is very high. 3. Poverty and famine in third world countries are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ (*development*), not \_\_\_\_\_ (*population*). 4. There is a view that computer technology has allowed greater communication, interaction and \_\_\_\_\_ (*dependence*). 5. To make a child a \_\_\_\_\_ (*owner*) of a bank account one should set up the account the same way the spouses set up joint accounts. 6. Some cultures worship a dog as a religious idol, whilst some \_\_\_\_\_ (*favour*) a dog for religious reasons. 7. A research claims that a \_\_\_\_\_ (*conception*) is a wrongly held belief, often based on poor information. 8. If someone is a \_\_\_\_\_ (*believer*), it doesn't mean he or she is a horrible person unworthy of friendship.



**n.47** Образуйте сложные производные существительные из существительных, данных в пунктах *a* и *b*:

**a.** web, rain, earth, snow, sea, birth, head, lap, net, paint, god, life, foot, water, sun, rail, steam, bird, bell, grape, hand, wine, gun, work, paper, note, dress, clothes, house

**b.** light, load, bill, ball, quake, melon, fruit, step, side, site, ship, shop, top, line, cage, wife, style, point, glass, knife, maker, book, ache, coat, flower, day, way, fall, father

**n.48** Образуйте сложные существительные из данных в скобках компонентов и заполните пропуски в предложениях:

1. Numerous jokes about one's \_\_\_\_\_ (*mother, law, in*) are based on the premise that each of them usually considers her (daughter, law, in) unsuitable for her son. 2. A \_\_\_\_\_ (*get, together*) is a small gathering designed for a group of friends. 3. Female astrologers are

well acquainted with the business of a \_\_\_\_\_ (*go, between*) and soon they gain the confidence of other women. 4. Some women have got a \_\_\_\_\_ (*hang, up*) about their weight, and they are not even fat. 5. The job of an \_\_\_\_\_ (*editor, chief, in*) is highly sought out and comes with good pay and prestige. 6. Making an ostentatious speech a \_\_\_\_\_ (*show, off*) boasts about him- or herself and anything he or she has. 7. Teachers can certainly ignore a \_\_\_\_\_ (*sleepy, head*) at classes but after some time he may become a distraction. 8. Some statements are defined as \_\_\_\_\_ (*hear, say*), but may nevertheless be admissible as evidence in court.



**n.49** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными производными существительными, образованными с помощью лексического сокращения:

a flue, a frige, an ad, a coon, a gator, a gym,  
a tec, a doc, a chute

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ opens, the jumper can control the direction and speed. 2. While making a funny \_\_\_\_\_, one should remember that humor should come naturally. 3. At the beginning of winter, \_\_\_\_\_ can weigh twice as much as in spring because of fat storage. 4. When many people in an area have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ can make a diagnosis after hearing the symptoms. 5. A compact \_\_\_\_\_ is inexpensive and it is the best alternative if one requires less space for basic food items. 6. Going to \_\_\_\_\_ keeps you physically and mentally fit. 7. Becoming \_\_\_\_\_ without being a police officer is theoretically possible, but very hard. 8. When young, \_\_\_\_\_ eats fish, insects, snails, and worms.

**n.50** Прочитайте и расшифруйте данные инициальные аббревиатуры и акронимы:

EU, UN, NATO, FBI, UNESCO, BBC, USA, UK, OPEC, BP, SIS, BAFTA, MAC, ISU, IBU, FIFA, CD, DVD, DJ, SMS, IMHO, LOL

# Exercises on the Use of Articles

## Упражнения на употребление артиклей

- ✓ Неопределенный, определенный и нулевой артикль с именами существительными нарицательными, стр. 27  
*The Indefinite, Definite and Zero Article with Common Nouns*
- ✓ Употребление неопределенного артикля с оборотом **there is**, в сочетании с местоимением **what**, прилагательным **such**, наречиями **quite**, **rather** и предлогом **as**, стр. 29  
*The Use of the Indefinite Article after the Construction **there is**, the Pronoun **what**, the Adjective **such**, the Adverbs **quite**, **rather** and the Preposition **as***
- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами существительными вещественными и абстрактными в обобщенном и конкретном значении, стр. 32  
*The Use of Articles with Material and Abstract Nouns in a General Sense and in the Concrete Meaning*
- ✓ Употребление определенного артикля в сочетании с существительными, определяемыми ограничительными придаточными предложениями с союзными словами **who**, **that**, **which**, стр. 35  
*The Use of the Definite Article with the Nouns Followed by Attributive Restrictive Clauses with the Conjunctions **who**, **that**, **which***
- ✓ Употребление определенного артикля в сочетании с субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями, стр. 38  
*The Use of the Definite Article with Substantivized Adjectives and Participles*
- ✓ Нулевой артикль с именами существительными нарицательными, стр. 40  
*The Zero Article with Common Nouns*

- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами собственными, обозначающими личные имена и фамилии, стр. 46  
*The Use of Articles with Personal Names*
- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами собственными, обозначающими географические названия, стр. 47  
*The Use of Articles with Geographical Names*
- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами собственными, обозначающими названия городских улиц, площадей, музеев, театров, университетов, стр. 51  
*The Use of Articles with the Names of Urban Streets, Squares, Museums, Theaters, Universities*
- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами собственными, обозначающими названия газет и журналов, стр. 53  
*The Use of Articles with the Names of Newspapers and Magazines*
- ✓ Употребление артикля с именами собственными, обозначающими национальную принадлежность лиц, стр. 55  
*The Use of Articles with the Names denoting the National Identity of a Person*



**a.1** Заполните пропуски неопределенным или нулевым артиклем по смыслу в сочетании с существительными нарицательными:

1. Writing \_\_\_ messages is not the same as talking to someone face-to-face or even over the telephone. 2. \_\_\_ message is an essential tool in all types of \_\_\_ communication. 3. \_\_\_ dream may not turn out the way one imagines. 4. Everyone has \_\_\_ dreams; big or small, they have vast importance in our \_\_\_ lives. 5. You need to set \_\_\_ goals for yourself, and they need to be realistic and achievable. 6. \_\_\_ goal is a direction, not \_\_\_ end. 7. One of Excel's \_\_\_ date functions is used to add today's \_\_\_ date to \_\_\_ spreadsheet. 8. Facebook is \_\_\_ social utility that connects \_\_\_ people with their \_\_\_ friends. 9. Do we have inner \_\_\_ freedom to make \_\_\_ choices? 10. Brazilian defender Carlos has been appointed \_\_\_ player-coach for Anzhi and immediately began \_\_\_ talks with his \_\_\_ bosses about transfer targets. 11. Northwestern Michigan College's teaching restaurant will be open for \_\_\_ lunch for the first time during \_\_\_ summer semester starting in June. 12. \_\_\_ number of studies have shown that \_\_\_ temperature and



\_\_\_ humidity play important roles in the spread of \_\_\_ influenza, \_\_\_ infectious respiratory illness caused by \_\_\_ different viruses. 13. There is \_\_\_ opinion that being \_\_\_ public person is far worse than being in \_\_\_ jail. 14. \_\_\_ level of \_\_\_ income or \_\_\_ success never exceeds the level of personal development.



**a.2** Заполните пропуски неопределенным или определенным артиклем по смыслу в сочетании с существительными нарицательными:

1. When you have \_\_\_ idea at work, it's important to present it to your boss in \_\_\_ best manner possible. If \_\_\_ boss isn't interested in \_\_\_ idea, accept it. 2. You are never \_\_\_ loser until you quit trying. 3. Will-power enables \_\_\_ person to find a way to overcome \_\_\_ obstacle in his path. 4. Scientists claim that people take different decisions depending on \_\_\_ way and even \_\_\_ order in which alternatives are put to them. 5. Cleaning \_\_\_ office is simple if you have \_\_\_ right equipment and products. 6. Practice is needed to gain perfection in every field, from \_\_\_ kitchen to \_\_\_ office. 7. Life is \_\_\_ dance from one stage to the next one. 8. Scientists believe that our planet is \_\_\_ stage on which all of life has played out. 9. If people are in \_\_\_ public eye, they have \_\_\_ obligation to set \_\_\_ example to the rest of population. 10. Ordinary people say that \_\_\_ obligation to endure gives them \_\_\_ right to know what current heads of state are doing and going to do. 11. Scientists are developing \_\_\_ machine that can test \_\_\_ disease and give \_\_\_ result in two hours. 12. \_\_\_ weak currency arises from \_\_\_ weak economy which in turn is \_\_\_ result of \_\_\_ weak government.



**a.3** Заполните пропуски определенным или нулевым артиклем по смыслу в сочетании с существительными нарицательными:

1. It is only out of \_\_\_ ignorance that people are cruel, because they really don't think it will come back. 2. \_\_\_ ignorance for which a person may be excused is \_\_\_ ignorance of voters. 3. \_\_\_ good decisions come from \_\_\_ experience, and \_\_\_ experience comes from \_\_\_ bad decisions. 4. In most situations, as \_\_\_ difficulty of \_\_\_ challenge increases, \_\_\_ experience rewarded for overcoming it also increases. 5. \_\_\_ choices we make and \_\_\_ chances we take determine our \_\_\_ destiny. 6. Often in \_\_\_ life we forget \_\_\_ things we should remember,

and remember \_\_\_ things we should forget. 7. We fear \_\_\_ rejection, want \_\_\_ attention, crave \_\_\_ affection, and dream of \_\_\_ perfection. 8. \_\_\_ history requires \_\_\_ perfection of human society, therefore \_\_\_ governments are obliged to provide people with all conditions of \_\_\_ good life. 9. \_\_\_ real art of \_\_\_ conversation is not only to say \_\_\_ right thing at \_\_\_ right time, but also to leave unsaid \_\_\_ wrong thing at \_\_\_ tempting moment. 10. \_\_\_ conversation held between Beatrice and Benedict was shocking because it was contradictory to \_\_\_ persona they both had been presenting. 11. Toyota Motor Corp. plans to raise its global production of \_\_\_ vehicles after \_\_\_ earthquake and subsequent tsunami has devastated \_\_\_ northeast of Japan. 12. What are \_\_\_ names of \_\_\_ vehicles that NASA plans to use for \_\_\_ future of space travel?



**a.4** Заполните пропуски артиклями, обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими лексическое значение числа:

1. There is \_\_\_ opinion that when \_\_\_ man says to \_\_\_ woman that she is one in \_\_\_ *million*, he is talking about himself. 2. It seems to some girls that they need to kiss at least \_\_\_ *thousand* frogs to find \_\_\_ prince. 3. Let \_\_\_ *hundred* flowers bloom; let \_\_\_ *hundred* schools of thought contend. 4. In \_\_\_ USA, \_\_\_ *billion* is the same as \_\_\_ *milliard* in \_\_\_ Europe; in \_\_\_ Europe, \_\_\_ *billion* is the same as \_\_\_ *trillion* in \_\_\_ USA. 5. It was \_\_\_ sunny day and \_\_\_ *hundred thousand* people gathered in front of \_\_\_ White House to express their support for \_\_\_ President. 6. \_\_\_ town of Guy, Arkansas, has become one of \_\_\_ earthquake capitals of \_\_\_ world after suffering more than \_\_\_ *dozen* tremors every single day. 7. In \_\_\_ US, \_\_\_ *score* in money terms is \$20. 8. According to \_\_\_ Washington Post, Google became \_\_\_ first Internet company in \_\_\_ world with over \_\_\_ *milliard* unique users per month.



**a.5** Заполните пропуски артиклями, обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительным в обороте **there is** (there was/there will be/there has been, etc.):

1. *There is* \_\_\_ opinion that \_\_\_ easiest way to make \_\_\_ money is to spend less of it. 2. Do you think *there was* \_\_\_ chance Kurt Cobain could have overcome his problems and have \_\_\_ happy life these

days? 3. \_\_\_ required resource could not be downloaded; *there has been* \_\_\_ error while loading the form. 4. Until \_\_\_ people learn to be comfortable in their own skin, *there will always be* \_\_\_ need to compare themselves to others. 5. *There are* \_\_\_ teachers who are really fantastic at making \_\_\_ students feel that they could be independent. 6. *There is* \_\_\_ saying that \_\_\_ man who will rat once will rat twice'. 7. \_\_\_ fact that *there is* no \_\_\_ market for startup ideas suggests that *there is* no \_\_\_ demand. 8. *There has already been* \_\_\_ blog post geared towards helping people to become more employable. 9. Where *there is* \_\_\_ love, *there is* \_\_\_ art. 10. This is \_\_\_ question that keeps coming up again and again in our lives if *there is* \_\_\_ life in outer space.



**a.6** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в постпозитивном сочетании с местоимением **what** в восклицательных предложениях:

1. \_\_\_ sun is burning in \_\_\_ sky, strands of \_\_\_ clouds go slowly drifting by. *What* \_\_\_ day! 2. \_\_\_ candidates are being invited to \_\_\_ interview before \_\_\_ full Board on Tuesday. *What* \_\_\_ chance! 3. \_\_\_ Pantheon attracts \_\_\_ largest number of \_\_\_ tourists in \_\_\_ world. *What* \_\_\_ nice place! 4. \_\_\_ guests at \_\_\_ Royal wedding were impressed with understated elegance. *What* \_\_\_ beautiful wedding! 5. \_\_\_ list of wedding gifts has finally materialized. *What* \_\_\_ gifts! 6. \_\_\_ greatest races rely on \_\_\_ greatest horses; \_\_\_ results of \_\_\_ recent Preakness Horse Race show that \_\_\_ best were \_\_\_ horses named as official Pleasant Prince and Northern Giant. *What* \_\_\_ wonderful horses!



**a.7** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в постпозитивном сочетании с прилагательным **such**, наречиями **quite** и **rather** и предлогом **as**:

1. \_\_\_ life is *such* \_\_\_ journey which is filled with \_\_\_ hardships and joys that ultimately lead us to our destination, our purpose in \_\_\_ life. 2. Holocaust was *such* \_\_\_ tragedy because many \_\_\_ innocent people died in it. 3. It has been *such* \_\_\_ surprise for them to wake up to \_\_\_ flock of \_\_\_ flamingos in \_\_\_ yard wishing them \_\_\_ happy anniversary. 4. There are lots of \_\_\_ factors about why \_\_\_ Titanic sank. Why was \_\_\_ sinking of \_\_\_ Titanic *such* \_\_\_ memorable event? 5. Bette Davis was \_\_\_ phenomenal actress and a bit of \_\_\_ tortured soul; in her younger days, she was *quite* \_\_\_ beauty. 6. It

was *quite* \_\_\_ gamble to start \_\_\_ business focused on \_\_\_ Chinese economy in 1989. 7. \_\_\_ social media is *quite* \_\_\_ valuable tool for studying \_\_\_ rare diseases. 8. Villefranche is located two stops east of \_\_\_ main station in Nice and is *rather* \_\_\_ nice village with \_\_\_ small beach. 9. To describe \_\_\_ work of Santiago Cajal, one of \_\_\_ most outstanding neuroscientists of all time, is *rather* \_\_\_ difficult task, because, unlike other great scientists, he is not known for one discovery only, but for his important contribution to our knowledge of \_\_\_ organization of \_\_\_ nervous system. 10. As \_\_\_ result of \_\_\_ Industrial Revolution in England and \_\_\_ increased marketing of \_\_\_ goods in \_\_\_ colonies, \_\_\_ standard of living in \_\_\_ Britain increased at \_\_\_ expense of \_\_\_ American consumers. 11. \_\_\_ Eurozone summit meetings take place *as* \_\_\_ rule twice \_\_\_ year. 12. Being together made \_\_\_ Beatles feel free *as* \_\_\_ bird, as if unrestrained by \_\_\_ world they were \_\_\_ part of.

**a.8** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в выделенных словосочетаниях:

1. Если у человека есть *привычка* день за днем экономить деньги, это может раздражать его близких; с другой стороны, если *такая привычка* станет образом жизни, она гарантирует спокойное будущее. 2. Если на мобильный телефон приходит SMS-сообщение от коллег или начальника, на *такое сообщение* нужно срочно ответить. 3. Быть звездой очень утомительно. *Такая работа* связана с постоянными поездками и невозможностью уделять достаточно времени семье. 4. Как можно понять, что лекарства, назначенные врачом, не помогают и что делать *в таком случае*? 5. *Такая серьезная проблема* как испуг у ребенка не рассматривается современной медициной *в качестве заболевания*. 6. Для многих людей единственная причина не начинать свой бизнес — отсутствие бизнес-идеи. Однако на многих сайтах можно найти *такие идеи*, которые позволят построить *вполне успешный бизнес*. 7. Большой немецкий шпиц выше всех своих собратьев — это *вполне серьезный аргумент* для того, чтобы называть его большим. 8. Пляж Мобор, окруженный кокосовыми плантациями, — это *довольно живописное место* с расположенными неподалеку высококлассными отелями. 9. Кукуруза используется *в качестве добавки* к корму в рационах питания скота, обеспе-

чивая основное количество требуемых питательных веществ. 10. В последнее время появляется все больше аргументов против использования электронных ридеров *в качестве альтернативы* школьным учебникам.




**а.9** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными вещественными в обобщенном значении, при их переходе в существительные конкретные, при выражении значения определенного количества вещества или материала и при обозначении порции:

1. \_\_\_ quartz is \_\_\_ safe material for \_\_\_ bathrooms, \_\_\_ kitchens or \_\_\_ office countertops, but \_\_\_ standard precautions must be taken to protect it from \_\_\_ damage. 2. \_\_\_ quartz in \_\_\_ ring or \_\_\_ necklace may open up \_\_\_ sight into \_\_\_ spiritual world. 3. \_\_\_ United States one-cent coins, commonly known as \_\_\_ pennies, dated before 1982 are made of \_\_\_ copper, and beginning with 1983 they are made of \_\_\_ zinc and plated with \_\_\_ thin copper coating. 4. \_\_\_ iron can be \_\_\_ best wardrobe's friend, it should be cleaned at least once \_\_\_ month if used regularly. 5. It has been found that more than 50 000 tons of \_\_\_ paper intended for printing is wasted annually because of \_\_\_ careless transportation and \_\_\_ storage and \_\_\_ inefficient use. 6. \_\_\_ paper intended for printing \_\_\_ synopses has been cut into \_\_\_ pieces for some other purpose. 7. Signing \_\_\_ paper shows that \_\_\_ person assents to \_\_\_ terms listed in it. 8. \_\_\_ ice cream is \_\_\_ dessert enjoyed by many people, but it is \_\_\_ quite vexing when it melts. 9. Instead of late night pizza and \_\_\_ cola or whatever, isn't it better to have \_\_\_ ice-cream and \_\_\_ cake later after \_\_\_ dinner? 10. People have been making \_\_\_ ice cream far longer than \_\_\_ invention of \_\_\_ electricity; so \_\_\_ ice-cream with \_\_\_ cocoa powder, \_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_ butter prepared at home without using any electrical devices can't be compared to that purchased in \_\_\_ cartons from \_\_\_ supermarkets. 11. \_\_\_ men and \_\_\_ women in \_\_\_ UK both drink more than \_\_\_ cup of coffee a day on \_\_\_ average; drinking more than \_\_\_ coffee \_\_\_ day increases \_\_\_ risk of \_\_\_ heart disease, \_\_\_ study shows. 12. \_\_\_ life is too short to drink \_\_\_ bad coffee; \_\_\_ coffee grown in \_\_\_ shade among \_\_\_ forest canopy of \_\_\_ native trees, creates \_\_\_ healthy soil content, whereas grown using different \_\_\_ pesticides and \_\_\_ chemicals doesn't.




**a.10** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными абстрактными в обобщенном значении, при их повторном упоминании в контексте, при переходе в существительные конкретные и при уточнении или детализации понятий:


1. \_\_\_ first generation in \_\_\_ world where \_\_\_ *life* is reduced to \_\_\_ press of \_\_\_ button, or \_\_\_ click of \_\_\_ mouse, \_\_\_ children of today live \_\_\_ *life* their parents only saw in \_\_\_ movies.
2. Born at the beginning of the 21st century, the children are \_\_\_ products of \_\_\_ society where \_\_\_ *time* is \_\_\_ *money*, \_\_\_ *education* is \_\_\_ *life*, and \_\_\_ things kids do include \_\_\_ *yoga*, watching DVDs and playing \_\_\_ virtual reality games.
3. Many of \_\_\_ UK analysts are addressing today \_\_\_ moral issues of \_\_\_ war, others ask what could be done with \_\_\_ money wasted on \_\_\_ Afghanistan war.
4. January is traditionally \_\_\_ *time* to reflect on what came before and what is soon to come in \_\_\_ future.
5. There is \_\_\_ rule saying that telling someone something \_\_\_ one *time* is asking, \_\_\_ second *time* is \_\_\_ reminder, after \_\_\_ third *time* and beyond it is just nagging.
6. \_\_\_ specialists, \_\_\_ bachelors and \_\_\_ masters that have already got their \_\_\_ higher education diplomas could get \_\_\_ second higher *education*: \_\_\_ second higher *education* should be provided with \_\_\_ tuition fee, determined on \_\_\_ contractual basis.
7. Nowadays in \_\_\_ circles of \_\_\_ youth there is \_\_\_ widespread notion that \_\_\_ *science* has become \_\_\_ problem in \_\_\_ calculation, \_\_\_ calculation involving only \_\_\_ cool *intellect* and not \_\_\_ one's *heart* and *soul*.
8. In order to consider whether \_\_\_ psychology is \_\_\_ *science*, we must first admit that \_\_\_ *science* is what separates \_\_\_ human beings from \_\_\_ animals.
9. \_\_\_ opposite of \_\_\_ *love* is not \_\_\_ *hate*, it's \_\_\_ *indifference*.
10. '\_\_\_ *love* that dare not speak its name' is \_\_\_ phrase from \_\_\_ poem by \_\_\_ Lord Alfred Douglas, published in 1894.
11. It was Mohandas Gandhi who said that \_\_\_ things that will destroy us are: \_\_\_ *politics* without \_\_\_ *principle*, \_\_\_ *pleasure* without \_\_\_ *conscience*, \_\_\_ *wealth* without \_\_\_ *work*, \_\_\_ *knowledge* without \_\_\_ *character*, \_\_\_ *business* without \_\_\_ *morality*, \_\_\_ *science* without \_\_\_ *humanity*, and \_\_\_ *worship* without \_\_\_ *sacrifice*.
12. Hubert and Mauss describe \_\_\_ *sacrifice* as \_\_\_ religious act, which by \_\_\_ consecration of \_\_\_ victim modifies \_\_\_ moral state of \_\_\_ sacrificer or of certain material objects which he has in \_\_\_ view.

 **a.11** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими предмет или явление, единственное в своем роде или единственное в данной обстановке, ситуации, месте или времени:


1. \_\_\_ residents in and around Southland have reported seeing \_\_\_ series of \_\_\_ strange lights up in \_\_\_ sky.
2. Every dog wants \_\_\_ place in \_\_\_ sun as city living becomes \_\_\_ ever-tighter squeeze.
3. Armstrong spent his first few minutes on \_\_\_ Moon taking \_\_\_ photographs and soil samples in case \_\_\_ mission had to be aborted suddenly.
4. \_\_\_ age of the Earth based on \_\_\_ evidence from radiometric age dating of meteorite material is 4.54 billion years.
5. \_\_\_ people think they can fool \_\_\_ lie detector test, but it is impossible — \_\_\_ truth always comes out at \_\_\_ end.
6. Since \_\_\_ mid-1990s \_\_\_ Internet has had \_\_\_ drastic impact on \_\_\_ culture and \_\_\_ commerce, including \_\_\_ rise of near instant communication by \_\_\_ electronic mail.
7. \_\_\_ President never doubts his version of \_\_\_ events.
8. Although many curtains are designed to cover \_\_\_ length and width of a window, sometimes curtains extend all \_\_\_ way from \_\_\_ ceiling to \_\_\_ floor.
9. When authorities arrived on \_\_\_ scene of \_\_\_ accident along the Chugoku Expressway, they found \_\_\_ mess of exotics tangled up with a few non-exotics, including \_\_\_ curious Toyota Prius.
10. \_\_\_ rain continues to move our way and is still expected to arrive near midnight.

 **a.12** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими при себе постпозитивное обособленное определение с предлогом *of* (of-phrase):

1. Every man is \_\_\_ architect of his own fortune.
2. If \_\_\_ date of \_\_\_ event remains vague, it will never happen.
3. \_\_\_ strength of \_\_\_ group depends on each individual member.
4. \_\_\_ beauty is \_\_\_ wisdom of \_\_\_ women, \_\_\_ wisdom is \_\_\_ beauty of \_\_\_ men.
5. If \_\_\_ person hasn't matured by \_\_\_ age of 40, they never will.
6. \_\_\_ person's character is judged by \_\_\_ type of people with whom they spend their time.
7. \_\_\_ diligence is \_\_\_ mother of \_\_\_ good fortune.
8. \_\_\_ Japanese are considered to be \_\_\_ white people of \_\_\_ Asian world.

 **a.13** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, определяемыми предложными оборотами:

1. \_\_\_ *poem* by Edward Cummings has been \_\_\_ favorite love poem and \_\_\_ favorite selection at \_\_\_ weddings for many years.
2. \_\_\_ *acrobat* on \_\_\_ tightrope was walking between two hot air balloons 100 feet off \_\_\_ ground.
3. \_\_\_ *life* in \_\_\_ poverty traps \_\_\_ people and they lose hope of ever escaping from \_\_\_ hard work which gives nothing beyond \_\_\_ bare survival.
4. Many people promote \_\_\_ concept of \_\_\_ *world* without \_\_\_ calamity, \_\_\_ pain, \_\_\_ violence, and \_\_\_ suffering.
5. \_\_\_ *building* opposite St Paul's Cathedral, on \_\_\_ south bank of \_\_\_ River Thames is \_\_\_ Tate, \_\_\_ institution that houses \_\_\_ United Kingdom's national collection of British Art, and \_\_\_ International Modern and Contemporary Art.
6. \_\_\_ *bridge* between India and Sri Lanka made of chain of shoals has been discovered recently with \_\_\_ help of space images taken by NASA.
7. \_\_\_ *object* near \_\_\_ Sun, seems to be heading towards \_\_\_ Sun; it may be \_\_\_ planet Mercury, \_\_\_ research claims.
8. Considering \_\_\_ *budget* for \_\_\_ week in Paris it has been found out that 50 euros per person per \_\_\_ day is \_\_\_ minimum one needs for \_\_\_ food, \_\_\_ transportation, \_\_\_ entrance fees and \_\_\_ entertainment.

 **a.14** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, определяемыми ограничительными придаточными предложениями с союзными словами *who, that, which*:

1. \_\_\_ *person* who invented \_\_\_ light bulb wasn't Thomas Edison, but he was \_\_\_ one who improved \_\_\_ technology to \_\_\_ greatest extent.
2. \_\_\_ trust seems to be \_\_\_ *glue* that holds all relationships together.
3. \_\_\_ *group* which has been \_\_\_ best rock and roll band of all time can be chosen among such \_\_\_ groups as \_\_\_ Beatles, \_\_\_ Rolling Stones, \_\_\_ Queen, \_\_\_ Doors and \_\_\_ Led Zeppelin.
4. \_\_\_ *painter* who appears to be able to create \_\_\_ works of aesthetic value by virtue of \_\_\_ imagination and talent or skill, most often finds no understanding during his lifetime.
5. \_\_\_ *choices* that we make now and then can have \_\_\_ huge impact on our future.
6. \_\_\_ *work* which is being done by person, shows all his qualities,



his abilities and his talent. 7. \_\_\_ *singer* who was opening \_\_\_ 2006 Winter Olympic Games in Turin was \_\_\_ late Luciano Pavarotti. 8. Those who could afford it financially, have left \_\_\_ *city* that was ruined by \_\_\_ massive earthquake without any delay.

**a.15** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими конкретизирующие пояснения, выраженные обособленными определениями или ограничительными определительными придаточными предложениями и оборотами:

1. Спортсмен, который не принял участие в Кубке мира из-за травмы, готовится к летним соревнованиям. 2. Полиция ищет свидетелей ДТП, которое произошло в полночь на шоссе 231. 3. Повестка дня, которую разослали участникам конференции, позволит им сосредоточиться на том, что необходимо сделать до конференции, во время конференции и после нее. 4. Книга молодого писателя N. — это попытка избавиться от одиночества, которое причиняет ему боль. 5. Герой пьесы ищет выход в побеге от жестокой реальности, которая заставляет его бороться за каждый новый день жизни. 6. Зеркало напротив входной двери было украшено кристаллами, которые блестели и переливались под лучами солнца. 7. Говорят, что китайские таблетки как средство для похудения — это опасный для здоровья миф. 8. Выбор между повышением стипендий или пенсий был сделан в пользу пенсионеров. 9. Гостиница около аэропорта была построена как недорогой вариант мини-отеля для отдыха авиапассажиров. 10. Возрастающая сложность проблем, которые в настоящее время стоят перед человечеством, требует скоординированных и инновационных решений.



**a.16** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими при себе порядковые числительные в функции определения:


1. \_\_\_ failure is \_\_\_ *first step* towards \_\_\_ success. 2. \_\_\_ *first steps* of \_\_\_ child lead to \_\_\_ whole new journey of \_\_\_ learning and \_\_\_ discovery. 3. \_\_\_ *Second World War* was \_\_\_ most widespread and deadly war in \_\_\_ human history, involving over \_\_\_ 100 million

troops and killing over \_\_\_ 72 million civilians and \_\_\_ military personnel. 4. Surviving \_\_\_ *second job* isn't always easy especially if \_\_\_ hours are excessive, and \_\_\_ health should always be \_\_\_ priority over \_\_\_ income. 5. \_\_\_ *third eye*, also known as \_\_\_ inner eye, is \_\_\_ mystical and esoteric concept referring in \_\_\_ part to \_\_\_ ajna chakra in \_\_\_ certain spiritual traditions. 6. \_\_\_ *fifth commandment* begins \_\_\_ section of six commands regarding our relationships with \_\_\_ other people. 7. Thalia, \_\_\_ *ninth muse* in Greek mythology, presided over \_\_\_ comedy and \_\_\_ idyllic poetry. 8. \_\_\_ *twelfth house* in \_\_\_ Astrology, traditionally known as \_\_\_ house of \_\_\_ drawn shades and solitude, is one of private mysteries, \_\_\_ most difficult soul-level challenges we face in \_\_\_ life. 9. During \_\_\_ *16th century* major changes in \_\_\_ philosophy and \_\_\_ science took place, often characterised as \_\_\_ scientific revolution. 10. Ahra, \_\_\_ *twenty-seventh letter* of \_\_\_ English alphabet which sounds like \_\_\_ French pronunciation of \_\_\_ letter 'r' has been created as \_\_\_ project in Britain recently.




**a.17** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими определение, выраженное прилагательными в превосходной степени:

1. There are \_\_\_ good days and there are \_\_\_ bad days; one may contemplate what they consider \_\_\_ *greatest day* or \_\_\_ *worst day* of their life. 2. \_\_\_ animal prints are \_\_\_ *newest trend* in \_\_\_ men's fashion. 3. \_\_\_ expansion plans and growth trends set Dubai firmly on \_\_\_ course to become \_\_\_ *busiest airport* in \_\_\_ world for international passenger traffic by 2020. 4. \_\_\_ *loveliest faces* are to be seen by \_\_\_ moonlight, when one sees half with \_\_\_ eye and half with \_\_\_ fancy. 5. Getting \_\_\_ employees together outside of \_\_\_ workplace may be \_\_\_ *best way* to foster \_\_\_ creativity and \_\_\_ ideas. 6. For many, \_\_\_ idea of \_\_\_ Pet Shop Boys composing \_\_\_ ballet was \_\_\_ *most incredible thing*. 7. \_\_\_ *furthest planet* in our solar system is \_\_\_ Neptune; \_\_\_ Pluto is no longer considered \_\_\_ planet as it is now categorized as \_\_\_ dwarf planet. 8. Many of \_\_\_ *least stressful jobs* are in healthcare, where, compared to \_\_\_ other fields, there is little competition for \_\_\_ jobs.

 **a.18** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями:

1. \_\_\_ Arab Spring was \_\_\_ accumulation of \_\_\_ social and economic factors that built up over \_\_\_ decades; \_\_\_ *young* and \_\_\_ *poor* were ready for \_\_\_ revolution in \_\_\_ Arab countries. 2. \_\_\_ *rich* don't need to understand \_\_\_ feelings of others, for they don't have to rely on \_\_\_ people as much. 3. Aren't \_\_\_ *old* sometimes out of \_\_\_ touch with \_\_\_ reality? 4. \_\_\_ jobs crisis has left so many people out of \_\_\_ work for so long that most of \_\_\_ *unemployed* in \_\_\_ USA are no longer receiving \_\_\_ unemployment benefits. 5. Being legally blind does not mean that one has completely lost his vision, 90 per cent of \_\_\_ *blind* can still see to \_\_\_ some degree. 6. \_\_\_ strong winds and lightning strikes badly damaged one of \_\_\_ stages at \_\_\_ Sonisphere Festival, 40 people were injured in \_\_\_ storm, two of them seriously; \_\_\_ *injured* were urgently taken to \_\_\_ hospital for \_\_\_ treatment. 7. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that he objected to \_\_\_ violence because 'when it appears to do good, \_\_\_ *good* is only temporary; \_\_\_ *evil* it does is permanent'. 8. \_\_\_ *unforgettable* may follow \_\_\_ person till \_\_\_ end of his days.

 **a.19** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, имеющими определение, выраженное прилагательными *same, main, only, right, wrong, very, former, latter, previous, last, following, next*:

1. \_\_\_ *same misfortune* will never recur, as lightning never strikes twice in \_\_\_ *same place*. 2. \_\_\_ low prices are \_\_\_ *main reason* why \_\_\_ people buy from \_\_\_ charity shops, according to \_\_\_ latest research. 3. For \_\_\_ millions of \_\_\_ unemployed Americans facing \_\_\_ poor job prospects and even \_\_\_ more dismal interview opportunities \_\_\_ higher education seems to be \_\_\_ *only alternative*. 4. \_\_\_ fundamental concept that lies at \_\_\_ *very heart* of \_\_\_ present financial model can be found in \_\_\_ way \_\_\_ *huge profits are transferred to* \_\_\_ *specific sectors of* \_\_\_ *economy* beyond \_\_\_ borders and \_\_\_ public control. 5. As \_\_\_ housing market searches for its bottom, \_\_\_ summer home buying season marks \_\_\_ perfect time to consider whether this is \_\_\_ *right time* to buy \_\_\_ house. 6. \_\_\_ door opening \_\_\_ *wrong way* is just \_\_\_ slap in \_\_\_ face, literally. 7. \_\_\_

*former capital* of Germany was Bonn; it was \_\_\_ capital of West Germany from 1949 to 1990 and \_\_\_ official seat of \_\_\_ government of united Germany from 1990 to 1999. 8. In Palestine, \_\_\_ early rains prepare \_\_\_ soil for \_\_\_ seed sowing, and \_\_\_ *latter rains* ripen \_\_\_ grain for \_\_\_ harvest. 9. Among \_\_\_ finest innovations of \_\_\_ *previous century* has been \_\_\_ household refrigerator. 10. \_\_\_ summit billed as \_\_\_ *last chance* to save \_\_\_ eurozone has ended with all-but-one EU leaders agreeing on \_\_\_ need for \_\_\_ closer economic integration. 11. \_\_\_ older workers are gloomier about \_\_\_ economy now than they were \_\_\_ *last year*. 12. Which of \_\_\_ *following events* occurred in 1799: \_\_\_ British won \_\_\_ major military victory over France or \_\_\_ French Revolution began? 13. In \_\_\_ today's tumultuous economy, many business owners are in \_\_\_ need of \_\_\_ jolt — something that helps their companies grow in order to take them to \_\_\_ *next level*. 14. \_\_\_ children in Afghanistan will be able to start their education \_\_\_ *next year* \_\_\_ same way as \_\_\_ millions of \_\_\_ preschoolers elsewhere in \_\_\_ world.

**a.20** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в выделенных словосочетаниях:

1. *Единственный ребенок* обычно бывает окружен чрезмерным вниманием взрослых. 2. Существует примета, что если актер уронит листок с текстом, он не получит *главный роли* в спектакле. 3. Вирус свиного гриппа — это *тот же самый вирус*, что и вирус обычного сезонного гриппа. 4. В некоторых случаях проще оплатить штраф, чем искать *подходящее место* для парковки, которое может быть расположено в нескольких километрах от того места, которое необходимо посетить. 5. Женщина иногда может влюбиться в *неподходящего человека* — но это редко приводит к счастливому браку. 6. Если есть хорошая бизнес-идея, бизнес *с самого начала* нужно строить как систему. 7. Сегодня существуют два *главных критерия* при приеме кандидата на работу: *предыдущий профессиональный опыт* и психологический портрет. 8. Бывший премьер-министр Великобритании заявил в интервью, что проблема заключается в том, что глобальные правила применяются не во всех *основных финансовых центрах*. 9. При сравнении показателей уровня жизни в Европе, Азии и Африке *последние показатели* обычно

оказываются значительно ниже. 10. За нарушение налогового законодательства существуют *следующие виды юридической ответственности*: финансовая, административная и уголовная. 11. Жизнь полна парадоксов: один из самых удивительных в том, что почти каждый шестой американец *в прошлом году* жил в бедности. 12. *На следующей неделе* возможно снижение курсов иностранных валют в связи со снижением деловой активности.



**a.21** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными в предложных конструкциях *some of, many of, most of, none of*:

1. *Some of* \_\_\_ reasons \_\_\_ people form \_\_\_ relationship are: \_\_\_ physical attraction and \_\_\_ glory by association, to avoid \_\_\_ loneliness. 2. Today *many of* \_\_\_ people living in Buckholt, two miles from \_\_\_ town of Monmouth, are retired but nearly every family has \_\_\_ car. 3. *Most of* \_\_\_ employees think of their employers as of their enemies, because it is \_\_\_ adversarial relationship in which \_\_\_ profit of the one always comes at \_\_\_ expense of \_\_\_ other. 4. *None of* \_\_\_ businessmen making \_\_\_ allegations to \_\_\_ newspapers used their names because they said they feared \_\_\_ retaliation from \_\_\_ authorities. 5. \_\_\_ Greeks are very superstitious people, *most of* \_\_\_ traditions and festivals of theirs are still celebrated today as \_\_\_ religious feasts. 6. *Many of* \_\_\_ problems \_\_\_ Americans face today are connected with \_\_\_ US tax system. 7. *Some of* \_\_\_ coups d'état are reactionary in \_\_\_ nature in that they are meant to maintain \_\_\_ status quo against any attempt to reform \_\_\_ system. 8. No political system is perfect because every political system has both \_\_\_ advantages and \_\_\_ disadvantages; India is said to have experienced only \_\_\_ disadvantages of \_\_\_ democracy and *none of* \_\_\_ advantages.



**a.22** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в именной части составного сказуемого в сочетании с глаголами *to elect, to appoint, to commence*:

1. \_\_\_ councillor standing in \_\_\_ next general election has pledged to donate his future council allowance to \_\_\_ youth charity if he is *elected* \_\_\_ *Member of Parliament*. 2. Grover Cleveland, whose bid

for \_\_\_ reelection failed in 1888, *was elected* \_\_\_ *president* again four years later in 1892. 3. Most prime ministers in \_\_\_ parliamentary systems are not appointed for \_\_\_ specific term in \_\_\_ office and in \_\_\_ effect may remain in \_\_\_ power through \_\_\_ number of \_\_\_ elections; for example, Margaret Thatcher *was appointed* \_\_\_ *prime minister* in 1979 and remained in \_\_\_ power until 1990. 4. Having been *appointed* \_\_\_ *director* of \_\_\_ Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Gary Tinterow said that he felt deeply honored to be invited to join one of \_\_\_ most distinguished institutions in \_\_\_ country. 5. Brendan Rodgers moved to \_\_\_ Chelsea in September 2004 to become youth team manager, and in July 2006 he *was appointed* \_\_\_ *manager* of \_\_\_ reserve team. 6. \_\_\_ new international airline *will commence* \_\_\_ *flights* from Darwin to Singapore early next year following lobbying by \_\_\_ Territory Government. 7. \_\_\_ Horsemen's Group *has commenced* \_\_\_ *talks* with \_\_\_ racecourses over \_\_\_ prize-money levels for \_\_\_ coming National Hunt and Flat racing seasons. 8. \_\_\_ General Motors is set *to commence* \_\_\_ *production* of \_\_\_ all-new Chevrolet Colorado pick-up at its \_\_\_ Rayong plant in Thailand.



**a.23** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими учреждения в обобщенном значении:

1. When enough people become dissatisfied with their lives and understand \_\_\_ role of \_\_\_ *government* in causing their dissatisfaction, this shift will gain momentum. 2. In \_\_\_ United States, \_\_\_ powers of \_\_\_ *government* of \_\_\_ states are divided into three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. 3. India is \_\_\_ sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic with \_\_\_ parliamentary system of \_\_\_ *government*. 4. \_\_\_ *school* is giving \_\_\_ education and \_\_\_ learning \_\_\_ bad reputation nowadays — but there are \_\_\_ alternatives. 5. Many adults return to \_\_\_ *school* to master \_\_\_ growing presence of \_\_\_ technology in \_\_\_ job field. 6. College.com is \_\_\_ leading online destination for all those considering getting \_\_\_ online degree or going to \_\_\_ *college*. 7. \_\_\_ students should leave \_\_\_ *college* with \_\_\_ broad base of \_\_\_ knowledge that will allow them to compete successfully in our globalized economy and to make \_\_\_ sense of \_\_\_ modern world. 8. On 170 acres, there is a lot of \_\_\_ room at \_\_\_ *camp* for all sorts of \_\_\_ nature activities like \_\_\_ fossil making, \_\_\_ scavenger

hunts, learning to use \_\_\_ compasses, etc. 9. Over half \_\_\_ million college students will find their way from their campus to \_\_\_ *camp* this summer to fill openings at \_\_\_ camps across \_\_\_ United States. 10. \_\_\_ 20-year-old 'Barefoot Bandit' was sentenced on Friday to more than seven years in \_\_\_ *prison* after pleading guilty to \_\_\_ dozens of \_\_\_ charges. 11. For those for \_\_\_ first time in \_\_\_ *prison* there is \_\_\_ general rule in \_\_\_ USA, saying that they may leave prison after having served 50% of their sentence; \_\_\_ remaining 50% will be served outside \_\_\_ *prison* but with \_\_\_ certain obligations and restrictions. 12. Lindsay Lohan was sentenced to 30 days in \_\_\_ *jail*, and \_\_\_ judge was holding her on \_\_\_ tight leash to make sure she would complete her probation.



**a.24** Заполните пропуски артиклями:

### Falling from Heights

YEARS ago in \_\_\_ Paris club, one man said to \_\_\_ another: 'Well, what's up?' \_\_\_ other shook \_\_\_ paper: 'There is only one genius in England and they have put him in \_\_\_ jail.' It was said about Oscar Wilde, one of \_\_\_ London's most popular poets and playwrights. (1)

In \_\_\_ early 1880s, when \_\_\_ Aestheticism was \_\_\_ rage and despair of \_\_\_ literary London, Oscar Wilde established himself in \_\_\_ social and artistic circles by his wit and flamboyance. As \_\_\_ spokesman for \_\_\_ aestheticism, he tried his hand at various literary activities: he published \_\_\_ book of poems, lectured in \_\_\_ United States of America and Canada on \_\_\_ new 'English Renaissance in Art', and then returned to London where he worked prolifically as \_\_\_ journalist. (2)

Famous for his \_\_\_ biting wit, flamboyant dress, and glittering conversation, Wilde had become one of \_\_\_ most well-known personalities of his day. However, at \_\_\_ height of his fame and \_\_\_ success, he was charged with gross indecency, convicted by jury on 25 May 1895, and sentenced to two years' \_\_\_ hard labour. Oscar Wilde, who had stood very high, bent very low. He saw that there was one thing greater than \_\_\_ greatness and that was \_\_\_ humility. (3)

Known as \_\_\_ prisoner C. 3.3 (which described the fact that he was in \_\_\_ block C, \_\_\_ floor three, \_\_\_ room three) he was not, at

first, even allowed \_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_ pen for writing, but \_\_\_ later governor was more friendly, and in 1897 Oscar Wilde wrote in \_\_\_ prison 'De Profundis', \_\_\_ long letter which discusses his spiritual journey through his trials, forming \_\_\_ dark counterpoint to his earlier philosophy of \_\_\_ pleasure. (4)

\_\_\_ prison was unkind to Wilde's health and after he was released in May 1897, he spent his last three years penniless, in self-imposed exile from \_\_\_ society and artistic circles. He went under \_\_\_ assumed name of Sebastian Melmoth. After his release, he wrote \_\_\_ famous poem 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' (1898) about \_\_\_ injustice of \_\_\_ death penalty: (5)

Yet each man kills \_\_\_ thing he loves  
 By each let this be heard,  
 Some do it with \_\_\_ bitter look,  
 Some with \_\_\_ flattering word,  
 \_\_\_ coward does it with \_\_\_ kiss,  
 \_\_\_ brave man with \_\_\_ sword! (6)

Oscar Wilde spent his last days in Paris at \_\_\_ Hôtel d'Alsace. Just \_\_\_ month before his death he is quoted as saying, 'My wallpaper and I are fighting \_\_\_ duel to \_\_\_ death. One or other of us has got to go.' (7)



**a.25** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими прием пищи:

1. \_\_\_ *breakfast* is \_\_\_ most important meal of \_\_\_ day; eating \_\_\_ *breakfast* may help you eat less for \_\_\_ rest of \_\_\_ day. 2. Even though you may lead \_\_\_ busy life and may be in \_\_\_ rush in \_\_\_ mornings it's vital to leave enough time for \_\_\_ healthy *breakfast*. 3. \_\_\_ school meal is \_\_\_ meal (usually \_\_\_ *lunch* or \_\_\_ *dinner*) provided to \_\_\_ students at \_\_\_ school; it is usually served at sometime around \_\_\_ noon; however, many also serve \_\_\_ *breakfast* before \_\_\_ classes begin in \_\_\_ mornings. 4. Try if possible to switch \_\_\_ structure of your day in such \_\_\_ way that you eat \_\_\_ substantial *lunch* and \_\_\_ light *supper*. 5. Depending upon \_\_\_ culture, \_\_\_ *dinner* may be \_\_\_ second, \_\_\_ third or \_\_\_ fourth meal of \_\_\_ day. 6. \_\_\_ small study involving 500 married couples revealed \_\_\_ startling pattern: \_\_\_ longer \_\_\_ couple was married, \_\_\_ fewer minutes they spent



talking at \_\_\_ *dinner*. 7. It is typical to feel cold after having \_\_\_ heavy *dinner* because such \_\_\_ *dinner* slows \_\_\_ metabolic processes in order to prevent \_\_\_ excess energy consumption. 8. According to \_\_\_ American Farm Bureau Federation, \_\_\_ retail cost of \_\_\_ menu items for \_\_\_ classic Thanksgiving *dinner* including \_\_\_ turkey, \_\_\_ stuffing, \_\_\_ cranberries and all \_\_\_ basic trimmings has increased about 13 per cent this year.



**a.26** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими научные дисциплины, научные названия болезней и учебные предметы:

1. Early 20th century artists, poets and philosophers challenged existing notions of \_\_\_ beauty, broadening \_\_\_ scope of \_\_\_ art and \_\_\_ *aesthetics*. 2. \_\_\_ studies in \_\_\_ *cybernetics* provide \_\_\_ means for examining \_\_\_ design and function of any system, including \_\_\_ social systems such as \_\_\_ business management and organizational learning, to make them more efficient and effective. 3. \_\_\_ focus of \_\_\_ *computer science* is more on \_\_\_ understanding \_\_\_ properties of \_\_\_ programs used to implement software such as \_\_\_ games and web-browsers. 4. \_\_\_ distribution of \_\_\_ *tuberculosis* is not uniform across \_\_\_ globe; about 80% of \_\_\_ population in many Asian and African countries test positive in \_\_\_ tuberculin tests, while only 5–10% of \_\_\_ US population test positive. 5. \_\_\_ symptoms of \_\_\_ *diphtheria* usually begin two to seven days after \_\_\_ infection. 6. \_\_\_ study of \_\_\_ *biology* at \_\_\_ school is becoming increasingly important as \_\_\_ world faces up to \_\_\_ threats posed by \_\_\_ climate change. 7. \_\_\_ pupils need to experience \_\_\_ *history* as \_\_\_ coherent subject which develops their knowledge, thinking and understanding, especially their chronological understanding. 8. \_\_\_ *physics* has been called \_\_\_ most basic science and in many cases is required in \_\_\_ order to understand \_\_\_ concepts in \_\_\_ other sciences. 9. Most Swiss speak \_\_\_ *French* and \_\_\_ *German*, many of them study \_\_\_ *English* and some also speak \_\_\_ fourth and \_\_\_ fifth language. 10. \_\_\_ *French language* is widely spoken in \_\_\_ European Union, \_\_\_ Africa, \_\_\_ Canada and \_\_\_ Middle East and is used by \_\_\_ many international organisations.



**a.27** Заполните пропуски артиклями в устойчивых выражениях:

1. When trying to swim *against* \_\_\_ *current*, one cannot make any progress at all by swimming a breast stroke or a side stroke. 2. Sunbed use by children and teenagers is *under* \_\_\_ *ban* in Britain. 3. Tens of thousands of angry workers continue protesting an austerity bill that has been passed *in* \_\_\_ *principle* by Greece's parliament. 4. Hats off to all people who achieve their goals *in* \_\_\_ *face of* adversity. 5. Is it true that finding your passion and living *on* \_\_\_ *purpose* go *hand in* \_\_\_ *hand*? 6. It's not easy sometimes to manage time *in* \_\_\_ *manner* that could be termed 'optimal.' 7. Six men were arrested for cheating various people *on* \_\_\_ *pretext* of providing them credit. 8. The qualifications and the number of jurors, not fewer than six, shall be fixed *by* \_\_\_ *law*. 9. *To* \_\_\_ *certain extent*, all firms practice geographic segmentation, don't they? 10. New educational reforms introduced by the government should be implemented *without* \_\_\_ *delay*. 11. Governments around the world must be prepared for mass migrations *in* \_\_\_ *response* to climate change, the scientists say. 12. Hair should be in a bun for ballet *with* \_\_\_ *exception* of pre-school class or secured with a hair band if the hair is too short. 13. The United States finds itself *at* \_\_\_ *crossroads*, facing a stark reality it can no longer ignore or leave to future generations. 14. What would you do if you were told something *in* \_\_\_ *confidence* that affected someone in your immediate family? 15. Saving *for* \_\_\_ *rainy day* is an important part of financial planning.

**a.28** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей в устойчивых выражениях:

1. *С течением времени* язык совершенствуется, в нем появляются новые качества, изменяется словарный запас. 2. Если *целую вечность* не видел друга, *в некотором смысле* странно задавать ему сотню вопросов *зараз*. 3. *Одним словом*, нам нужно было найти быстрое решение, но мы не привыкли решать такие вопросы *в спешке*. 4. *На самом деле* общая сумма человеческих знаний *в настоящее время* удваивается каждые два года. 5. Единственное, что приходит *без усилий*, это старость, а успех достигается *ценой* труда. 6. Тренинг *без результата*, как автомобиль без колес, бесполезен. 7. *С одной стороны*, трудно

спать в беспорядке, который устроил сам, а с другой стороны — на каникулах можно расслабиться. 8. Владельцы ридеров, коммуникаторов, смартфонов и других аналогичных устройств могут теперь всегда иметь *под рукой* важные документы. 9. Сегодня многие тратят свое время и силы на то, чтобы сберечь свои секреты от других, *из страха*, что о них узнают. 10. *Собственно говоря*, три основных подхода к разрешению споров и конфликтов — это действия *с позиции силы*, *с позиции права* и *с позиции интересов*.



**a.29** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими личные имена и фамилии:

1. Selfish, unscrupulous, manipulative, and ambitious, \_\_\_ Becky Sharp was capable of appearing sweet, mild, and even timid when it furthered her aims to do so. 2. It may initially appear that \_\_\_ poor Becky Sharp was making wrong choices, but the deeper problem is that she was never given any choices. 3. \_\_\_ Prince William is the elder son of \_\_\_ Prince of Wales and \_\_\_ late Diana. 4. The elder daughter of \_\_\_ King George VI, \_\_\_ Queen Elizabeth II was born in 1926 and became the Queen at the age of twenty-five. 5. \_\_\_ Professor Einstein spent most of his time trying to determine whether the principle of relativity also applied to systems that are accelerated relative to one another. 6. In 1798, \_\_\_ Admiral Nelson was given a fleet of fifteen ships and sent to destroy the French fleet supporting \_\_\_ Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. 7. When \_\_\_ Kennedys entered the White House in 1961, they were considered by many to be a breath of fresh air. 8. Though \_\_\_ Don Juan is the 'love them and leave them' type of man, it is not because he seeks to use women for his own selfish purposes — it is because every woman he comes across has some feature or trait to fall in love with. 9. \_\_\_ William Penn who had been given land in New England by \_\_\_ King Charles II made numerous treaties with Indian tribes that were never sworn to and never broken. 10. \_\_\_ researcher Bryan Collins has been awarded a highly competitive National Fellowship from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. 11. When \_\_\_ Bryan Collins came across \_\_\_ Roberts, it got him real hot. 12. \_\_\_ Stewarts formed one of the most enduring and turbulent royal dynasties in Scottish history.

**a.30** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими личные имена и фамилии:

1. *Король Генрих VIII* принадлежал к династии Тюдоров. *Тюдоры* правили Англией сто восемнадцать лет. 2. После капитуляции Германии *генерал Эйзенхауэр* поддерживал дружеские отношения с *маршалом Жуковым* и верил в возможность продолжения советско-американского сотрудничества. 3. Когда *старый Джордж Буш* говорил «мой мальчик» о своем взрослом сыне, будущем президенте США, это производило довольно странное впечатление. 4. Подлинный рецепт знаменитого яблочного пая *тети Полли* из «Тома Сойера» пользуется популярностью и в наши дни. 5. На Рождество дети собираются подарить *маме* картину из ракушек. 6. Этот старик — *Гобсек*, смысл его жизни в накоплении денег. 7. Плотник Иосиф женился на простой девушке, много младше себя. 8. Говорят, что некий *Адамс* может помочь уладить визовые проблемы в посольстве. 9. Только *Джермейн Джексон* может сказать точно, что случилось в день смерти его знаменитого брата. 10. Считается, что *Клинтоны* образцовая семейная пара, несмотря на известный скандал в Белом доме.




**a.31** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия городов и стран:


1. \_\_\_ London; 2. \_\_\_ Manchester; 3. \_\_\_ New York; 4. \_\_\_ Los Angeles; 5. \_\_\_ Hague; 6. \_\_\_ Copenhagen; 7. \_\_\_ Brazil; 8. \_\_\_ Argentina; 9. \_\_\_ Venezuela; 10. \_\_\_ Zambia; 11. \_\_\_ Congo; 12. \_\_\_ Kenya; 13. \_\_\_ South African Republic; 14. \_\_\_ Thailand; 15. \_\_\_ Philippines; 16. \_\_\_ Vietnam; 17. \_\_\_ Republic of Singapore; 18. \_\_\_ Sweden; 19. \_\_\_ Denmark; 20. \_\_\_ Netherlands; 21. \_\_\_ Belgium; 22. \_\_\_ France; 23. \_\_\_ Germany; 24. \_\_\_ Federal Republic of Germany; 25. \_\_\_ England; 26. \_\_\_ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 27. \_\_\_ Canada; 28. \_\_\_ New Zealand; 29. \_\_\_ United States of America; 30. \_\_\_ Russia; 31. \_\_\_ Russian Federation; 32. \_\_\_ Ukraine; 33. \_\_\_ Lithuania; 34. \_\_\_ People's Republic of China; 35. \_\_\_ United Arab Emirates.

**a.32** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия городов, стран и континентов:

1. Гаага — третий по величине город *Нидерландов* после *Амстердама* и *Роттердама*.
2. Буэнос-Айрес — крупнейший порт в *Аргентине*, один из крупнейших в *Южной Америке*.
3. В *Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах* постоянно проживает только около 1,4 млн. человек, в основном арабы.
4. В июне 1991 г. *США* и *Мексика* приняли совместное соглашение о свободной торговле.
5. *Япония* и *Китайская Народная Республика* вступили в XXI век как самые мощные экономические державы *Азии*, влиятельные игроки мировой и региональной политики.
6. *Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии* считается родиной современной парламентской демократии.
7. Около половины территории *Филиппин* покрыто влажными тропическими лесами, в которых преобладают пальмы.
8. *Российская Федерация* является самым большим государством в мире; площадь *России* почти вдвое больше, чем площадь *Канады*, которая занимает второе место.
9. *ФРГ* активно поддержала желание *Украины* наладить более тесное взаимодействие со странами *Европы*, что способствовало развитию демократических институтов в этой стране.
10. Экономическое положение *Конго* начало улучшаться с 2002 года, после завершения гражданских войн.

 **a.33** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия островов:

1. \_\_\_ Madagascar; 2. \_\_\_ Newfoundland; 3. \_\_\_ Tahiti; 4. \_\_\_ Jamaica;
5. \_\_\_ Bahamas; 6. \_\_\_ Malta; 7. \_\_\_ Honshu; 8. \_\_\_ Maldives;
9. \_\_\_ Crete; 10. \_\_\_ Rhodes; 11. \_\_\_ Java; 12. \_\_\_ Fiji Islands;
13. \_\_\_ Sumatra; 14. \_\_\_ Haiti; 15. \_\_\_ Seychelles; 16. \_\_\_ Samos;
17. \_\_\_ Naxos; 18. \_\_\_ Canaries; 19. \_\_\_ Cyprus; 20. \_\_\_ Sardinia;
21. \_\_\_ Sicily; 22. \_\_\_ Cook Islands; 23. \_\_\_ Bali; 24. \_\_\_ Tenerife;
25. \_\_\_ Marshall Islands.

 **a.34** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия гор и горных массивов:

1. \_\_\_ Himalayas; 2. \_\_\_ Elbrus; 3. \_\_\_ Everest; 4. \_\_\_ Mont Blanc;
5. \_\_\_ Pamirs; 6. \_\_\_ Pyrenees; 7. \_\_\_ Alps; 8. \_\_\_ Kilimanjaro;
9. \_\_\_ Cordilleras; 10. \_\_\_ Sudetes; 11. \_\_\_ Ararat;
12. \_\_\_ Everett Mountains; 13. \_\_\_ Etna; 14. \_\_\_ Urals; 15. \_\_\_ Cantabrian Mountains;
16. \_\_\_ Apennines; 17. \_\_\_ Olympus;
18. \_\_\_ Parnassus; 19. \_\_\_ Kazbek; 20. \_\_\_ Atlas Mountains.




**a.35** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия озер:

1. \_\_\_ Michigan; 2. \_\_\_ Lake Michigan; 3. \_\_\_ Chad; 4. \_\_\_ Lake Chad;
5. \_\_\_ Issyk-Kul; 6. \_\_\_ Lake Issyk-Kul; 7. \_\_\_ Utah Lake;
8. \_\_\_ Baikal; 9. \_\_\_ Lake Baikal; 10. \_\_\_ Victoria; 11. \_\_\_ Lake Victoria;
12. \_\_\_ Titicaca; 13. \_\_\_ Lake Titicaca; 14. \_\_\_ Balaton;
15. \_\_\_ Lake Balaton; 16. \_\_\_ Seliger; 17. \_\_\_ Ontario; 18. \_\_\_ Ontario Lake;
19. \_\_\_ Onega; 20. \_\_\_ lake Onega.

**a.36** Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия островов, озер и гор:


1. *Озеро Титикака* иногда называют близнецом *Байкала*, хотя *озеро Байкал* является более глубоким.
2. *Мальдивские острова* состоят из 1190 маленьких коралловых островов и занимают площадь из 10 400 кв. км.
3. *Олимп* — самая высокая и красивая гора Греции, в античности считавшаяся резиденцией богов.
4. *Апеннины* — горная система в Италии, которая граничит с *Альпами*.
5. Первое упоминание об *Иссык-Куле* встречается в китайских летописях конца II века до нашей эры.
6. Жизнь *Ньюфаундленда* почти полностью связана с морем, поэтому поселения располагаются вдоль его побережья.
7. *Пиренеи* расположены в Юго-Западной Европе, на территории Испании, Франции и Андорры, отделяя Средиземноморье от Средней Европы.
8. В *озере Чад*, расположенном в Центральной Африке, вода почти пресная, ее пьют и животные, и люди.
9. *Острова Кука* были названы русским мореплавателем Крузенштерном в честь английского путешественника Джеймса Кука.
10. Когда пролетаешь на вертолете над *Памиром*, словно в кино, видишь горные хребты, белоснежные вершины, висячие ледники и зеленые долины.

 **a.37** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими географические названия рек, морей, проливов, заливов, каналов, океанов, полуостровов, пустынь:


1. \_\_\_ Nile; 2. \_\_\_ Mississippi; 3. \_\_\_ Yellow River; 4. \_\_\_ Thames;
5. \_\_\_ Volga; 6. \_\_\_ Aegean Sea; 7. \_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea; 8. \_\_\_ Red Sea;
9. \_\_\_ South Chinese Sea; 10. \_\_\_ Strait of Gibraltar;
11. \_\_\_ Dardanelles; 12. \_\_\_ Gulf of Guinea; 13. \_\_\_ Suez Canal;
14. \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean; 15. \_\_\_ Pacific Ocean; 16. \_\_\_ Indian Ocean;
17. \_\_\_ Arctic Ocean; 18. \_\_\_ Balkan Peninsula; 19. \_\_\_ Scandinavian Peninsula;
20. \_\_\_ Kamchatka; 21. \_\_\_ Alaska;
22. \_\_\_ Iberian Peninsula; 23. \_\_\_ Kara-Kum Desert; 24. \_\_\_ Gibson Desert;
25. \_\_\_ Sahara.

**a.38** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия рек, морей, проливов, заливов, океанов, полуостровов и пустынь:

1. *Атлантический океан* — второй по величине океан Земли после *Тихого океана*.
2. *Средиземное море* располагается между Европой, Африкой и Азией, на северо-востоке оно соединяется с *Мраморным морем* через пролив *Дарданеллы*, на юго-востоке — с *Красным морем* через *Суэцкий канал*.
3. *Миссисипи* протекает через 10 штатов США и определяет их границы.
4. *Балканский полуостров* омывается *Средиземным морем* на юге, *Эгейским морем* на востоке и *Мраморным и Черным морями* на западе.
5. Продажа *Аляски* — сделка между правительствами Российской империи и Северо-Американских Соединенных Штатов, в результате которой в 1867 году полуостров был присоединен к территории США.
6. Климат пустыни *Каракум* резко континентальный со средними январскими температурами от  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  до  $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$  и средними июльскими температурами от  $+28^{\circ}\text{C}$  до  $+34^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
7. *Пустыня Сахара* с запада омывается *Атлантическим океаном*, с севера ограничена *Атласскими горами* и *Средиземным морем*, а с востока — *Красным морем*.

 **a.39** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими городские объекты, университеты, музеи, театры:


1. \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square; 2. \_\_\_ Leicester Square; 3. \_\_\_ Union Square; 4. \_\_\_ Kensington Square; 5. \_\_\_ Regent Street; 6. \_\_\_ Downing Street; 7. \_\_\_ Bond Street; 8. \_\_\_ Tverskaya Street; 9. \_\_\_ Hyde Park; 10. \_\_\_ Gorky Park; 11. \_\_\_ Kensington Gardens; 12. \_\_\_ Eton University; 13. \_\_\_ Cambridge University; 14. \_\_\_ University of Cambridge; 15. \_\_\_ University of Oxford; 16. \_\_\_ Metropolitan Museum of Art; 17. \_\_\_ Natural History Museum; 18. \_\_\_ British Museum; 19. \_\_\_ National Gallery; 20. \_\_\_ State Tretyakov Gallery; 21. \_\_\_ White House; 22. \_\_\_ Kremlin; 23. \_\_\_ Bolshoi Theatre; 24. \_\_\_ Royal Opera House; 25. \_\_\_ Broadway Theatre.

 **a.40** Заполните пропуски артиклями:

### Squares in London


SQUARES in London have long been \_\_\_ feature of London, \_\_\_ England (1). \_\_\_ few, such as \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square, were built as \_\_\_ public open spaces in many cities, but most of them originally contained private communal gardens, sometimes known as \_\_\_ garden squares, for use by \_\_\_ inhabitants of \_\_\_ surrounding houses (2). \_\_\_ general requirement for \_\_\_ new squares in London were that they should be rectangular and to some extent open (3). \_\_\_ Billiter Square and \_\_\_ Millennium Square are examples of squares which do not satisfy these guideline (4). In \_\_\_ last quarter of \_\_\_ twentieth century \_\_\_ fashion for making office squares developed (5). \_\_\_ new London Square development indicated \_\_\_ minor revival in the development of new wholly residential squares (6). However, as a mixed-use focal area \_\_\_ squares have become \_\_\_ resurgent planning design, this is reflected for instance by \_\_\_ Times Square, \_\_\_ Sutton Square, or \_\_\_ Canada Square in \_\_\_ Canary Wharf (7). Such squares as \_\_\_ Kensington Square and \_\_\_ Soho Square belong to garden squares (8). \_\_\_ first includes \_\_\_ University of London Heythrop College at \_\_\_ number 23 and \_\_\_ former home of the composer Hubert Parry at \_\_\_ number 17 (9). As for \_\_\_ Soho Square, it is \_\_\_ home to several media organizations; streets running off \_\_\_ square are \_\_\_ Soho Street, \_\_\_ Sutton Row, \_\_\_ Greek Street, \_\_\_ Frith Street and \_\_\_ Carlisle Street (10).



-  **a.41** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия музеев и театров. Подберите соответствующие их местонахождению названия улиц и площадей:

Great Russell Street, Trafalgar Square, Teatralnaya Square, Broadway, Kensington Gore, 5th Avenue, 82th Street, St. Martin's Lane, Lavrushinsky Lane, Cromwell Road, Lambeth Road


1. \_\_\_ National Gallery is located in \_\_\_\_\_, London.
2. \_\_\_ British Museum of London is located in \_\_\_\_\_, London.
3. The cross streets for \_\_\_ Metropolitan Museum of Art are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, New York.
4. \_\_\_ State Tretyakov Gallery is located in \_\_\_\_\_, Moscow.
5. \_\_\_ Imperial War Museum is located in \_\_\_\_\_, London.
6. \_\_\_ Natural History Museum is situated on \_\_\_\_\_, London.
7. \_\_\_ Bolshoi Theatre is located in \_\_\_\_\_, Moscow.
8. \_\_\_ London Coliseum is located in \_\_\_\_\_, London.
9. \_\_\_ Royal Albert Hall is located on \_\_\_\_\_, London.
10. \_\_\_ Broadway Theatre is located in \_\_\_\_\_, New York.

-  **a.42** Заполните пропуски артиклями и образуйте названия партий и организаций по смыслу, используя данные прилагательные:


European, north, democratic, republican, socialist, liberal, conservative, labourist, communist, Atlantic, united

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Party is a centre-right political party in the United Kingdom that adheres to the philosophies of conservatism and British unionism.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Party exists to build a liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Party advocates equal rights, equal opportunities and a free enterprise system tempered by government intervention.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Party emphasizes the role of free markets and individual achievement as the primary factors behind economic prosperity.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Party advocates the application of the social principles of communism through a communist form of government.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Party contains a diversity of ideological trends from strongly socialist, to more moderately social democratic, and in recent years pro-market tendencies.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Party is a campaigning party, committed to fighting for

a socialist alternative to the crisis ridden capitalist system. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Union is an economic and political union of 27 member states which are located in Europe. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Nations is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress and human rights. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty Organization is an international organization for peace and defense established in 1949, from the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, USA, on April 4, 1949.

 **a.43** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия газет и журналов:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Guardian; 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Morning Star; 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Icon Magazine; 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Times; 5. \_\_\_\_\_ National Geographic; 6. \_\_\_\_\_ People; 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Independent; 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Observer; 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Vogue; 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Hello; 11. \_\_\_\_\_ OK!; 12. \_\_\_\_\_ Daily Mirror; 13. \_\_\_\_\_ Globe; 14. \_\_\_\_\_ Science; 15. \_\_\_\_\_ Computer Buyer; 16. \_\_\_\_\_ First Post; 17. \_\_\_\_\_ Sun; 18. \_\_\_\_\_ Washington Post; 19. \_\_\_\_\_ Great British Food; 20. \_\_\_\_\_ Telegraph.

 **a.44** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими печатные издания:

### Newspaper industry

\_\_\_\_\_ future of \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers has been widely debated in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom as \_\_\_\_\_ industry has faced down soaring newsprint prices, slumping ad sales, and precipitous drops in circulation (1). In late 2008 \_\_\_\_\_ *Independent* announced job cuts (2). In January \_\_\_\_\_ *Evening Standard* announced a 24% decline in 2008 ad revenues (3). In March 2009 parent company Daily Mail and General Trust said job cuts would be deeper than expected, spanning its newspapers which include \_\_\_\_\_ *Leicester Mercury*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Bristol Evening Post* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Derby Telegraph* (4).

Since \_\_\_\_\_ beginning of 2009, \_\_\_\_\_ United States also has seen \_\_\_\_\_ number of major metropolitan dailies shuttered or drastically pruned after no buyers emerged, including such \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers as \_\_\_\_\_ *Rocky*


*Mountain News* closed in February, and \_\_\_ *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, reduced to a bare-bones Internet operation (5). \_\_\_ *San Francisco Chronicle* narrowly averted closure when employees made steep concessions (6). In Detroit, both newspapers, \_\_\_ *Detroit Free Press* and \_\_\_ *Detroit News*, slashed home delivery to three days \_\_\_ week, while prodding readers to visit \_\_\_ newspapers' Internet sites on other days (7). In Tucson, Arizona, \_\_\_ state's oldest newspaper, \_\_\_ *Tucson Citizen*, said it would cease publishing on March 21, 2009 (8).




**a.45** Заполните пропуски существительными собственными и словосочетаниями, обозначающими названия праздников по смыслу. Обратите внимание на их употребление с нулевым артиклем:

New Year's Day, Halloween, St. Valentine's Day, Christmas, Easter, May Day, Palm Sunday, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Thanksgiving Day

1. In Catholic countries, people hold religious processions the days preceding \_\_\_\_\_; in other countries, secular parades featuring Santa Claus are often held. 2. While sending cards, flowers, chocolates and other gifts is traditional in the UK, \_\_\_\_\_ has various regional customs. 3. Today \_\_\_\_\_ is commercially important, seeing wide sales of greeting cards and confectionery such as chocolate eggs and jelly beans. 4. The imagery of \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from many sources, including works of Gothic and horror literature and classic horror films. 5. \_\_\_\_\_, occurring on the second Monday in October, is an annual holiday to give thanks at the close of the harvest season. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ has become synonymous with International Workers' Day, or Labour Day, a day of political demonstrations and celebrations organized by communists, anarchists, socialists, and other groups. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated on the second Sunday of May; it is quite famous in urban areas, where gift giving to mothers is observed. 8. In many Christian churches, \_\_\_\_\_ is marked by the distribution of palm leaves to the assembled worshippers. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a celebration honoring fathers and celebrating fatherhood, and the influence of fathers in society. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is observed on January 1, the first day of the year on the modern Gregorian calendar as well as the Julian calendar used in ancient Rome.

 **a.46** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими соответственно названия наций в целом и названия национальной принадлежности граждан в единственном и множественном числе:

1. \_\_\_ Americans — \_\_\_ American, \_\_\_ Americans; 2. \_\_\_ Australians — \_\_\_ Australian, \_\_\_ Australians; 3. \_\_\_ Canadians — \_\_\_ Canadian, \_\_\_ Canadians; 4. \_\_\_ English — \_\_\_ Englishman, \_\_\_ Englishmen; 5. \_\_\_ Scots — \_\_\_ Scot/Scotsman/Scotchman, \_\_\_ Scots/Scotsmen/Scotchmen; 6. \_\_\_ Irish — \_\_\_ Irishman, \_\_\_ Irishmen; 7. \_\_\_ Welsh — \_\_\_ Welshman, \_\_\_ Welshmen; 8. \_\_\_ Germans — \_\_\_ German, \_\_\_ Germans; 9. \_\_\_ Spanish — \_\_\_ Spaniard, \_\_\_ Spaniards; 10. \_\_\_ Swedes — \_\_\_ Swede, \_\_\_ Swedes; 11. \_\_\_ Danish — \_\_\_ Dane, \_\_\_ Danes; 11. \_\_\_ Dutch — \_\_\_ Dutchman, \_\_\_ Dutchmen; 12. \_\_\_ Chinese — \_\_\_ Chinese, \_\_\_ Chinese; 13. \_\_\_ Japanese — \_\_\_ Japanese, \_\_\_ Japanese; 14. \_\_\_ Vietnamese — \_\_\_ Vietnamese, \_\_\_ Vietnamese; 15. \_\_\_ Portuguese — \_\_\_ Portuguese, \_\_\_ Portuguese; 16. \_\_\_ French — \_\_\_ Frenchman, \_\_\_ Frenchmen; 17. \_\_\_ Austrians — \_\_\_ Austrian, \_\_\_ Austrians; 18. \_\_\_ Swiss — \_\_\_ Swiss, \_\_\_ Swiss; 19. \_\_\_ Finnish — \_\_\_ Finn, \_\_\_ Finns; 20. \_\_\_ Polish — \_\_\_ Pole, \_\_\_ Poles; 21. \_\_\_ Russians — \_\_\_ Russian, \_\_\_ Russians; 22. \_\_\_ Bulgarians — \_\_\_ Bulgarian, \_\_\_ Bulgarians; 23. \_\_\_ Hungarians — \_\_\_ Hungarian, \_\_\_ Hungarians; 24. \_\_\_ Algerians — \_\_\_ Algerian, \_\_\_ Algerians; 25. \_\_\_ Egyptians — \_\_\_ Egyptian, \_\_\_ Egyptians.

 **a.47** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетании с существительными собственными, обозначающими названия национальностей:

1. \_\_\_ Frenchman, \_\_\_ German, \_\_\_ Irishman and \_\_\_ Englishman are talking together after some rigorous exercise.  
 'I'm so tired and thirsty,' moaned \_\_\_ Frenchman, 'I think I must have a glass of wine.'  
 'I'm so tired and thirsty,' responded \_\_\_ German, 'I think I must have a beer.'  
 'I'm so tired and thirsty,' murmured \_\_\_ Irishman, 'I think I must have a Guinness.'  
 'I'm so tired and thirsty,' muttered \_\_\_ Englishman, 'I think I must have diabetes.'

2. \_\_\_ Scotsman went into a barber's shop and asked the cost of a haircut.

'Six pounds,' replied the hairdresser.

'What about a shave?' asked \_\_\_ Scot.

'Three pounds fifty pence,' answered the hairdresser.

\_\_\_ Scot retorted, 'Shave my head.'

3. \_\_\_ American was telling one of his favorite jokes to \_\_\_ Dutchman: 'Hell is a place where \_\_\_ Englishmen are cooks, \_\_\_ Frenchmen are waiters, \_\_\_ Germans are policemen, and \_\_\_ Italians are train drivers.'

\_\_\_ Dutchman pondered all this for a second and responded, 'I can't say about the police and the trains, but you're probably right about going out to eat. A restaurant in Hell would be one where \_\_\_ Englishmen are cooks and \_\_\_ Frenchmen are waiters — and \_\_\_ Americans are all customers.'



**a.48** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей с существительными нарицательными, приобретающими значение имен собственных в сочетании с количественными числительными в постпозиции:

1. \_\_\_ selection of objects and coins from \_\_\_ Silverdale Hoard will be on display at \_\_\_ British Museum in \_\_\_ Room 2, from Thursday 15 December through \_\_\_ New Year. 2. \_\_\_ metro stops at \_\_\_ Terminal 2 on \_\_\_ lower floor of Barajas Airport, which has easy access to \_\_\_ Terminals 1 and 3; it also stops close to \_\_\_ Parking Lot 2. 3. There are lots of horror stories about \_\_\_ Highway 120 into and inside \_\_\_ park, but if you take it slow and pay attention, it is \_\_\_ gorgeous drive into \_\_\_ perfectly amazing park — well worth \_\_\_ trip. 4. After undergoing millions of dollars of \_\_\_ renovations, \_\_\_ School 84 in Buffalo held its grand reopening Friday. 5. \_\_\_ Building 1000 is \_\_\_ striking new Grade A office building at \_\_\_ entrance of IQ Cambridge in \_\_\_ Cambridgeshire. 6. \_\_\_ summary of \_\_\_ Chapter 5 in F. Scott Fitzgerald's 'The Great Gatsby' starts with \_\_\_ moment when Nick comes home from \_\_\_ city after \_\_\_ date with Jordan. 7. \_\_\_ Scottish Parliament must use \_\_\_ Article 19 of \_\_\_ EU Directive to create jobs for \_\_\_ disabled people. 8. No railway servant will be permitted to appear for \_\_\_ examination

unless he has passed \_\_\_ examination laid down in \_\_\_ *Appendix 2* for promotion above \_\_\_ rank of *Clerks Grade II*.



**a.49** Заполните пропуски артиклями. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетании с существительными нарицательными, имеющими значение имен собственных и обозначающими названия и наименования объектов:

1. \_\_\_ number of Roman sites and artefacts can be seen in \_\_\_ *City* of London today, including \_\_\_ *Temple* of Mithras, sections of \_\_\_ *London Wall*, \_\_\_ *London Stone* and remains of \_\_\_ amphitheatre beneath \_\_\_ *Guildhall*. 2. Being situated just off \_\_\_ major highway, and having attained some degree of international fame, \_\_\_ *Avenue* of \_\_\_ *Giants* in \_\_\_ Northern California has many attractions for \_\_\_ visitors, both natural and human-made. 3. \_\_\_ *Port* of Dover is \_\_\_ cross-channel port situated in Dover, \_\_\_ south-east England. 4. \_\_\_ *Bureau* of Labor Statistics is \_\_\_ governmental statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to \_\_\_ American public, \_\_\_ *U.S. Congress*, \_\_\_ other Federal agencies, \_\_\_ State and local governments, \_\_\_ business, and labor representatives. 5. \_\_\_ *College* of West Anglia plans to build \_\_\_ brand new state-of-the-art campus that would cater for \_\_\_ wide range of \_\_\_ vocational and academic curriculum areas for students aged 14 upwards. 6. \_\_\_ *University* of Edinburgh is deeply embedded in \_\_\_ fabric of \_\_\_ city, with many of \_\_\_ buildings in \_\_\_ historic *Old Town* belonging to \_\_\_ university. 7. \_\_\_ *School* of Coaching is \_\_\_ unique global coaching consultancy offering \_\_\_ complete coaching service globally which includes \_\_\_ bespoke programs for \_\_\_ organizations, \_\_\_ executive coaching and \_\_\_ team coaching. 8. \_\_\_ *Hospital* of St Cross is \_\_\_ oldest, and also \_\_\_ largest medieval almshouse in \_\_\_ Britain; most of \_\_\_ buildings and grounds are open to \_\_\_ public at \_\_\_ certain times.



**a.50** Заполните пропуски артиклями:

### Steve Jobs's Speech at the Leland Stanford Junior University (extract)

'MY second story is about \_\_\_ love and \_\_\_ loss. I was lucky, I found what I loved to do early in \_\_\_ life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents' garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and

in \_\_\_ 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in \_\_\_ garage into a \$2 billion company with over 4,000 employees. We'd just released our finest creation, the Macintosh, \_\_\_ year earlier, and I had just turned 30, and then I got fired. How can you get fired from \_\_\_ company you started? Well, as Apple grew, we hired someone who I thought was very talented, to run \_\_\_ company with me. And for \_\_\_ first year or so, things went well. But then our visions of \_\_\_ future began to diverge and eventually we had \_\_\_ falling out. When we did, our board of \_\_\_ directors sided with him. And so at 30, I was out — and very publicly out. What had been \_\_\_ focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was devastating. (1)

I really didn't know what to do for \_\_\_ few months. I felt that I had let \_\_\_ previous generation of entrepreneurs down, that I had dropped \_\_\_ baton as it was being passed to me. I met with David Packard and Bob Noyce and tried to apologize for screwing up so badly. I was \_\_\_ very public failure, and I even thought about running away from \_\_\_ valley. But something slowly began to dawn on me, I still loved what I did. \_\_\_ turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in \_\_\_ love, and so I decided to start over. I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was \_\_\_ best thing that could have ever happened to me. \_\_\_ heaviness of being successful was replaced by \_\_\_ lightness of being \_\_\_ beginner again, less sure about everything. It freed me to enter one of \_\_\_ most creative periods of my life. (2)

During \_\_\_ next five years, I started \_\_\_ company named NeXT, another company named Pixar, and fell in love with \_\_\_ amazing woman who would become my wife. Pixar went on to create \_\_\_ world's first computer animated feature film, 'Toy Story,' and is now \_\_\_ most successful animation studio in \_\_\_ world. (3)

In \_\_\_ remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, and I returned to Apple, and \_\_\_ technology we developed at NeXT is at \_\_\_ heart of Apple's current renaissance. And Laurene and I have \_\_\_ wonderful family together. I'm pretty sure none of this would have happened if I hadn't been fired from Apple. It was awful-tasting medicine, but I guess \_\_\_ patient needed it. (4)

Sometime life — sometimes life is going to hit you in \_\_\_ head with \_\_\_ brick, don't lose \_\_\_ faith. I'm convinced that \_\_\_ only thing that kept me going was that I loved what I did. You've got to find what you love, and that is as true for your work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill \_\_\_ large part of your life, and \_\_\_ only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work, and \_\_\_ only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking and don't settle. As with all matters of \_\_\_ heart, you'll know when you find it. And like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as \_\_\_ years roll on, so keep looking — don't settle.' (5)




# Exercises on the Use of Pronouns


## Упражнения на употребление местоимений

- ✓ Личные местоимения в именительном, объектном и притяжательном падеже, стр. 61  
*The Personal Pronouns in the Subjective, Objective and Possessive Case*
- ✓ Возвратные, усилительные и взаимные местоимения, стр. 64  
*The Reflexive, Emphasizing, Reciprocal Pronouns*
- ✓ Неопределенное местоимение **one**, стр. 69  
*The Indefinite Pronoun one*
- ✓ Неопределенные местоимения **many, much, (a) few, (a) little**, стр. 70  
*The Indefinite Pronouns many, much, (a) few, (a) little*
- ✓ Указательное местоимение **such**, стр. 72  
*The Demonstrative Pronoun such*
- ✓ Указательное местоимение **same**, стр. 74  
*The Demonstrative Pronoun same*
- ✓ Неопределенные местоимения **some/ any** и отрицательное местоимение **no**, стр. 76  
*The Indefinite Pronouns some/ any and the Negative Pronoun no*
- ✓ Неопределенные местоимения **somebody/ someone, something u anybody/anyone, anything**, стр. 80  
*The Indefinite Pronouns somebody/ someone, something and anybody/anyone, anything*
- ✓ Отрицательные местоимения **nobody/ no one, nothing**, стр. 82  
*The Negative Pronouns nobody/ no one, nothing*
- ✓ Отрицательные местоимения **none** и **neither**, стр. 83  
*The Negative Pronouns none and neither*
- ✓ Обобщающие местоимения **either** и **both**, стр. 85  
*The Generalizing Pronouns either and both*

- ✓ Обобщающие местоимения **each** и **every**, стр. 86  
*The Generalizing Pronouns **each** and **every***
- ✓ Обобщающие местоимения **all** и **everybody/ everyone, everything**, стр. 87  
*The Generalizing Pronouns **all** and **everybody/ everyone, everything***
- ✓ Обобщающие местоимения **other** и **another**, стр. 89  
*The Generalizing Pronouns **other** and **another***
- ✓ Вопросительные местоимения **who/ whom, whose, what, which**, стр. 92  
*The Interrogative Pronouns **who/ whom, whose, what, which***

 **pron.1** Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в общем падеже по смыслу. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимения **they** в обобщающем значении.

1. A man feels like a man whenever \_\_\_\_ faces the right way, staring straight into his fears. 2. Don't tell a woman \_\_\_\_ is beautiful; tell her there's no other woman like her. 3. \_\_\_\_ face tomorrow as we say goodbye to yesterday. 4. Angry ravens might kick and chase each other, but if \_\_\_\_ are close allies, \_\_\_\_ make up afterwards. 5. People studying evolution usually want to study \_\_\_\_ in action and not when \_\_\_\_ doesn't happen. 6. Self pity is possibly the most unattractive habit; although \_\_\_\_ can be easy to slip into self pity, \_\_\_\_ can train your brain to stop it happening again. 7. If \_\_\_\_ am writing a story in the first person, can \_\_\_\_ write about an event where the character is not involved? 8. Everyone has someone \_\_\_\_ can't forget. 9. How do you deal with someone that always thinks \_\_\_\_ are right? 10. If a man cheats, is \_\_\_\_ likely to cheat again? 11. No one is such as \_\_\_\_ seem to be. 12. There are plenty of reasons not to tell someone \_\_\_\_ are wrong. 13. My girlfriend and \_\_\_\_ are close, but \_\_\_\_ never wanted to be this close with her. 14. When \_\_\_\_ find ourselves believing that killing a man makes us more of a man but loving a man makes us less of a man, it's probably time to re-examine our criteria for manhood.

 **pron.2** Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в объектном падеже:

1. Should I treat people how I wish to be treated or treat \_\_\_\_ how they treat \_\_\_\_? 2. The masculine grows by challenge, but the

feminine grows by praise, so if a man loves a woman he should praise \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Will the current world system take \_\_\_\_\_ into the future? 4. This year the US broadcasters will rake in billions of dollars from political ads that leave voters awash in misinformation. But don't let broadcasters keep \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark. 5. Nobody likes anyone telling \_\_\_\_\_ what to do. 6. Bachchan, an Indian actor, says that he is not brand-conscious, and would prefer to wear what suits \_\_\_\_\_ even if it is an unbranded. 7. Does hanging bananas cause \_\_\_\_\_ to dry out? 8. One of the best things a man can do to impress a woman on the first date is to surprise \_\_\_\_\_. 9. Do you ever feel sorry for women because there's so much pressure on \_\_\_\_\_ to 'look perfect' all the time? 10. Speaking about George Bush, it doesn't matter how much you don't like \_\_\_\_\_, he is still one of the most powerful men in the world. 11. Current technology has been great at giving \_\_\_\_\_ things to consume more energy but generating cleaner energy is much slower. 12. Each of \_\_\_\_\_ should take part in the shaping of the future systems and practices, not getting \_\_\_\_\_ right now will have a big negative impact on future generations.


**pron.3**

Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями в основной и абсолютной форме:

1. You can't rewrite history to suit \_\_\_\_\_ own political view. 2. Facebook has added e-mail to \_\_\_\_\_ features which means that users can send messages with a facebook.com address. 3. Doctors have been encouraged to wash \_\_\_\_\_ hands after treating patients as a way of reducing the risks of passing on infections. 4. 'Chicken feet have got more protein,' Lee Anthony Evans said over lunch, and \_\_\_\_\_ friends nodded. 5. Fashion is about which purse you carry, but life is about what you carry in \_\_\_\_\_ purse. 6. Sharing \_\_\_\_\_ beauty secret and health tips, a top Hollywood actress said that she always tried to be natural and avoid wearing too many cosmetics. 7. Ordinary Americans consider a budget deficit to be the problem of the ruling class, and not \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Elephants' brain is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_, so why aren't they smarter than we are? 9. Betty Marlow bought \_\_\_\_\_ dog \_\_\_\_\_ own bed but he won't sleep in it. How can she train him to sleep in it and not in \_\_\_\_\_? 10. I can remember going out with \_\_\_\_\_ mother to tea with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ and being given \_\_\_\_\_ own plate of wafer-thin bread and butter to eat. 11. Speaking to my she-friend

I asked \_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_ health and she asked me about \_\_\_\_ .  
 12. Signing a letter, if we know the name of the addressee we use ‘ \_\_\_\_ sincerely’; if not, we use ‘ \_\_\_\_ faithfully’.



**pron.4** Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в объектном падеже и притяжательными местоимениями:

1. Everything has \_\_\_\_ advantages and disadvantages, \_\_\_\_ positives and negatives. 2. Freedom is a virtually unconditional personal right, guaranteed by the Constitution to \_\_\_\_ all. 3. Every society that has fallen, has fallen because people are willing to give up \_\_\_\_ freedoms for such nebulous things as security and safety. 4. It is \_\_\_\_ right to defend ourselves, from invaders, both foreign and domestic. 5. Can you love someone if you don't trust \_\_\_\_? 6. My parents and grandparents taught \_\_\_\_ that people are just one element of mother nature; \_\_\_\_ protection and care is \_\_\_\_ responsibility. 7. People need to quit giving up \_\_\_\_ rights. 8. The rich will change the definition of every word in \_\_\_\_ language to suit \_\_\_\_ needs. 9. Sometimes a man can still meet \_\_\_\_ destiny on the road he took to avoid it. 10. Beautiful women get complimented on \_\_\_\_ looks all the time. 11. A Scorpio women can be very bitter and spiteful as well, hurt \_\_\_\_ once and she'll never forget it for the rest of \_\_\_\_ life. 12. We know how upsetting losing a pet can be, so everyone should help the owners to find \_\_\_\_ . 13. Roger Clemens, a former Major League Baseball pitcher, wants to blame everyone else in using banned substances except \_\_\_\_ . 14. As you place your passport up to the computer, \_\_\_\_ fingerprints should be taken, \_\_\_\_ iris image should be stored and \_\_\_\_ facile recognition information should be stored too. 15. The choices big fish make on where to shelter could have a major influence on \_\_\_\_ ability to cope with climate change, scientists say. 16. Though \_\_\_\_ name may look unfamiliar in the harness racing program, PJ Fraley has a wealth of experience when it comes to training and racing horses at the Meadowlands.


**pron.5** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление личных и притяжательных местоимений:

1. Говорят, что внешность человека зависит от его характера.  
 2. Если мужчина находит, что есть две точки зрения — одна его, а другая неверная, значит, он считает себя носителем ис-

тины, и с ним очень трудно договориться. Что о нем скажешь? Ему тяжело с людьми. 3. Что такое браузер и где он находится? 4. Наиболее часто используемой операционной системой является Windows; она всегда устанавливает свой браузер — Internet Explorer, который был самым популярным долгое время. 5. Если брат действительно любит сестру, он всегда говорит о ней в восторженном тоне. 6. Старшая сестра братьев обычно хочет иметь много детей, ее навыки ухода за братьями помогают в уходе за детьми. 7. Быть матерью и домашней хозяйкой — хороший выбор для любой женщины, при условии, что это ее выбор. 8. Жизнь, как говорил Оскар Уайльд, слишком сложна, чтобы рассуждать о ней серьезно. 9. Когда моего брата, его друга и меня пригласили на свадьбу, мы решили устроить развлекательное шоу: идея была моя. 10. Если тебе нравится какой-то из моих дисков, бери его, он — твой. 11. Часто случается так, что безработные отказываются, когда им предлагают работу. 12. Очень важно для родителей дать детям хорошее образование и помочь им стать самостоятельными и счастливыми. 13. Основная проблема в поиске работы студентами — их амбиции, поскольку они хотят получать большие деньги без опыта работы. 14. Путь к счастью для многих людей непрост, и это не их вина, им просто нужно найти свое предназначение. 15. Никто не знает, насколько ему повезет в жизни.

**pron.6** Проспрягайте данные глаголы с возвратными местоимениями в сочетаниях, соответствующих значениям русскоязычных возвратных глаголов с частицей -ся (-сь):

to defend oneself, to express oneself, to distance oneself, to soothe oneself, to rehabilitate oneself, to hurt oneself, to injure oneself, to shoot oneself, to teach oneself, to dress oneself, to disgrace oneself


 **pron.7** Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями по смыслу:

1. A man shot \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday afternoon after officers had confronted him in a parking lot outside the San Francisco coroner's office. 2. Elizabeth Olsen distanced \_\_\_\_\_ from her famous sisters at high school by changing her name. 3. Schoolboys have been banned from using leather and plastic footballs in their playground — in case they hurt \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Charlotte has worked out that

dressing \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of self-expression. 5. How can I soothe \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm upset about what is happening? 6. Mark Sanchez doesn't see need to defend \_\_\_\_\_ from critics. 7. Can we teach \_\_\_\_\_ to manipulate our dreams? 8. Known for his ability to rehabilitate \_\_\_\_\_, Luigi Crispino is listed as a car concessionaire, developer, pharmaceutical representative and owner of a resort in Lampedusa. 9. Ronald Reagan used to say that if you succeed there are many rewards; if you disgrace \_\_\_\_\_ you can always write a book. 10. The freedom of expression is a basic constitutional right; however we can hardly always express \_\_\_\_\_. 11 It seems like Kim Clijsters has injured \_\_\_\_\_ while dancing at the wedding of her nephew. 12. Homeowners and 'have-a-go-heroes' will be handed more legal protection to defend \_\_\_\_\_ against burglars and muggers without the fear of prosecution.

**pron.8** Проспрягайте данные переходные глаголы в беспредложных сочетаниях с возвратными местоимениями в значении «себя/себе/собой»:

to conduct oneself, to force oneself, to destroy oneself, to outdo oneself, to cultivate oneself, to create oneself, to make oneself, to be oneself, to believe oneself, to compare oneself, to lose oneself, to include oneself, to exclude oneself, to kill oneself, to buy oneself, to describe oneself, to devote oneself

 **pron.9** Заполните пропуски по смыслу возвратными местоимениями в значении «себя/себе/собой»:

1. The employee code of conduct refers to how the employees are expected to conduct \_\_\_\_\_ in the course of their duties. 2. While describing \_\_\_\_\_ in an interview, the answer should always be related to the job. 3. Man makes \_\_\_\_\_; he is not found ready-made; he makes \_\_\_\_\_ by the choice of his morality. 4. Anna Freud devoted \_\_\_\_\_ to the analysis of children and adolescents and to her famous psychoanalyst father, Sigmund Freud. 5. Aren't we sometimes afraid to be \_\_\_\_\_? 6. When a mere presidential candidate keeps forcing \_\_\_\_\_ to be what he is not because he is power-conscious, the result is always embarrassment and disgrace. 7. Whitney Houston was wonderful, and then she completely destroyed \_\_\_\_\_.

8. How much is it to buy \_\_\_\_\_ out of the army in the UK?  
 9. The Italian city of Florence is in mourning after a far-right author had shot dead two Senegalese men and wounded three others before killing \_\_\_\_\_ in a daylight shooting spree. 10. I constantly ask \_\_\_\_\_ if I'm doing the right things. 11. Dianne Miller has won numerous awards during her 30 years of painting, and now she aims to outdo \_\_\_\_\_ at Hingham's South Street Gallery. 12. Man is morally to form, to cultivate \_\_\_\_\_ — to make his personal peculiar reality a product of his moral activity.

**pron.10** Проспрягайте данные непереходные глаголы в предлож-ных сочетаниях с возвратными местоимениями в значе-нии «себя/себе/собой»:

talk to oneself, to lie to oneself, to come to oneself, to work for oneself, to care for oneself, to fight for oneself, to think of/about oneself, to look after oneself, to talk about oneself, to depend on oneself



**pron.11** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными в скобках глаго-лами и возвратными местоимениями в предложных соче-таниях:

1. When a character \_\_\_\_\_ that she doesn't love someone when she does, or that she does love someone when she doesn't — it can create a complex and engaging conflict (*to lie*). 2. Can a security guard \_\_\_\_\_ or does he have to work for a company? (*to work*) 3. Sometimes you have to fight for those that can't \_\_\_\_\_. (*to fight*) 4. In the middle of the journey of our life I \_\_\_\_\_ within a dark wood where the straight way was lost (*to come*). 5. Talking about other things and other people will bring you much more success than \_\_\_\_\_ (*to talk*). 6. Does anyone care about us as much as we \_\_\_\_\_? (*to care*) 7. In old movies, if you wanted to show that someone was really crazy you'd show them \_\_\_\_\_ (*to talk*). 8. How should the mother \_\_\_\_\_ and a baby during the first 12 weeks of the baby's life? (*to look*) 9. There is a Chinese proverb saying that he who \_\_\_\_\_ will attain the greatest happiness (*to depend*). 10. Humans are naturally self-centered, in fact, most of the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (*to think*).

**pron.12**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу возвратными местоимениями в сочетаниях с глаголами, где требуется:

1. Is there any connection between the way a person behaves \_\_\_\_\_ as a child and the way he or she behaves \_\_\_\_\_ as an adult?
2. A nice woman behind the counter set us up at a little table, brought us some water, and told us to help \_\_\_\_\_ to some complimentary coffee.
3. Tourists have enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the 21st International Beer Festival at the beer city in Qingdao, east China's Shandong province.
4. In fact, if you are feeling \_\_\_\_\_ tired pretty much all the time, chances are you are seeking ways to feel \_\_\_\_\_ better immediately.
5. After having experienced a bitter divorce, the mother of five children found \_\_\_\_\_ in danger of losing her home.
6. Alex Smith, a quarterback for the San Francisco 49ers of the US National Football League proved \_\_\_\_\_ a winner last season.
7. The 2011 Joplin tornado survivors recount incredible split-second decisions that saved their lives as they hid \_\_\_\_\_ in freezers, bathtubs and closets.
8. It's a good idea to establish \_\_\_\_\_ as an expert in such field which can be portrayed by the design elements that you place on the website design.

**pron.13**


Заполните пропуски усилительными местоимениями в конструкции с предлогом *by* и наречием *all* в составе по смыслу:

1. 'The Cat That Walked \_\_\_\_\_' by Rudyard Kipling is the longest story, explaining how all wild animals became domesticated by man except for the wildest of all, the cat.
2. A baby should be able to sit up \_\_\_\_\_ between five and seven months.
3. A sole proprietor is someone who owns an unincorporated business \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Simply tightening the screws up may be enough to stop the door closing \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is supposed that we have the freedom to choose what we want to think, be or do, but are we really free to think and act \_\_\_\_\_?
6. When some people measure themselves \_\_\_\_\_ and compare themselves with themselves, they are not quite wise.
7. Have you ever heard of a woman taking a vacation \_\_\_\_\_ in a place where she didn't know anybody?
8. Life doesn't always go this smoothly, but it's better than it was, when I tried to survive \_\_\_\_\_.
9. For the first time in history, a robotic system has made a new scientific discovery \_\_\_\_\_.
10. One man \_\_\_\_\_ is nothing. Two people who belong together make a world.



**pron.14** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление возвратных и усилительных местоимений:

1. Британец Марк Бомонт превзошел себя, совершив кругосветное путешествие на велосипеде за 195 дней. 2. Все живые существа в момент опасности ведут себя по-разному. 3. Что нужно делать в том случае, если ребенок поранился? 4. Если взрослые, пытаясь сэкономить время, делают за ребенка то, что он может делать сам, ребенок теряет навыки самообслуживания и становится ленивым. 5. Иногда следует принуждать самого себя к действию, не дожидаясь, пока кто-нибудь придет и совершит его за вас. 6. Когда женщина ухаживает за собой, у нее хорошее настроение, и она хорошо себя чувствует. 7. Если девушка сама не понимает, что хочет, ей довольно трудно помочь. 8. Люди лгут себе и другим, чтобы защитить себя и скрыть свои ошибки. 9. Зануда — это человек, который так много и долго говорит о себе, что не дает возможности высказаться другому. 10. Единственный спасшийся в авиакатастрофе пассажир пришел в себя и рассказал о крушении в подробностях. 11. Отдых всей семьей может быть веселым и насыщенным событиями, что позволит и взрослым, и детям набраться сил и развлечься. 12. Человек с незапамятных времен пытается быть собой, что значит быть сильным, умным, добрым, честным, благородным и ответственным.

 **pron.15** Заполните пропуски взаимными местоимениями *each other* и *one another* в форме именительного или притяжательного падежа:

1. We need to give \_\_\_\_\_ the space to grow, to be ourselves, to exercise our diversity. 2. There will be some aspects that both people agree on, some where they disagree but are able to reach a compromise which meets \_\_\_\_\_ requirements, and some where they simply can't agree. 3. A wedding pledge may sound so: 'We pledge to \_\_\_\_\_ to be loving friends and partners in marriage, to talk and to listen, to trust and appreciate \_\_\_\_\_; to respect and cherish \_\_\_\_\_ uniqueness; and to support, comfort and strengthen each other through life's joys and sorrows.' 4. Unlike humans who can speak, cats have to use a variety of sound, scent and body language in communication to understand \_\_\_\_\_. 5. There is an opinion that we are most

effective when we work together co-operatively, respecting \_\_\_\_\_ contributions. 6. Scientists at the University of Michigan have found something really surprising and remarkable: wasps can recognize \_\_\_\_\_ by looking at their faces. 7. Any contract is actually a promise, under which individuals incur obligations freely by invoking \_\_\_\_\_ trust. 8. We make a lot of explicit and implicit promises to \_\_\_\_\_ all the way through relationships, but we often fail to check whether they mean the same thing to both people.

**pron.16** Переведите предложения, используя взаимные местоимения *each other* и *one another*:

1. Настоящие друзья должны не только помогать друг другу в беде, но и делиться радостью. 2. Иногда друзья не понимают друг друга, но самое главное в дружбе — взаимное уважение. 3. Бизнес и власть, решая свои задачи, не могут обойтись друг без друга. 4. Плохие художники всегда восхищаются работами друг друга. 5. Большое удивление видеть, как животные умеют заботиться друг о друге. 6. С человеческой точки зрения, пчелы разных видов как будто говорят на разных языках, но они понимают друг друга. 7. Почему существует традиция дарить друг другу на Пасху вареные яйца? 8. Для крепкого брака важно понимание чувств друг друга. 9. Некоторые друзья проводят рядом друг с другом всю жизнь, другие встречаются редко или даже только в исключительных случаях, тем не менее дружба у них настоящая. 10. Любовь и сомнения никогда не уживаются друг с другом.



**pron.17** Заполните пропуски неопределенным местоимением *one* в форме именительного и притяжательного падежа:

1. Through cultivation and practice of good virtues, \_\_\_\_\_ can be the master of their own destiny. 2. The four virtues \_\_\_\_\_ needs in order to be safe and happy in life are intelligence, friendship, strength, and poetry. 3. It is difficult to define happiness and contentment; essentially, \_\_\_\_\_ happiness is in \_\_\_\_\_ own hands. 4. Wealth makes \_\_\_\_\_ happy to a certain extent, and when \_\_\_\_\_ is in love there is happiness and contentment within them before other things take over. 5. Happiness also is all about \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards life, and how best we are able to handle it. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ feels the most happy when there is something to look forward to in life and there is a general feeling

of contentment. 7. There are simple things giving us great joy, like watching a lovely sunset or listening to melodious music or watching \_\_\_\_\_ children grow up. 8. So as Martin Luther King put it, 'the quality, not the longevity of \_\_\_\_\_ life is what is important.'


**pron.18** Переведите следующие неопределенно-личные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление неопределенного местоимения *one*:

1. Нельзя войти в одну реку дважды. 2. Если не можешь изменить ситуацию, измени отношение к ней. 3. Если кто-либо теряет терпение, значит, он перестает сдерживать свои отрицательные эмоции. 4. Не нужно быть важным, важно быть нужным. 5. Можно прожить без шуб и бриллиантов, но без любви прожить невозможно. 6. Если не любишь своих детей, они не смогут никого полюбить, когда станут взрослыми. 7. Мы не знаем, что будет завтра, поэтому нужно быть счастливыми сегодня. 8. Прежде, чем что-либо сказать не подумав, лучше подумать и не сказать.




**pron.19** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *many, much, (a) few, (a) little* в качестве местоимений-прилагательных:

1. Maltese women don't have \_\_\_\_\_ rights, for instance they don't have the right to inherit property from their parents. 2. Consumers haven't gained \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in the US economy, consumers' feelings about jobs and wages are also a mixed bag. 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ changes for small businesses when it comes to tax laws. 4. Grow-up insurance for kids makes \_\_\_\_\_ sense, just because it's cheap doesn't mean it's a good idea. 5. There are hundreds of methods that can be used to earn \_\_\_\_\_ dollars online. 6. Animal watching can be greatly enhanced if we take \_\_\_\_\_ time to observe and analyse what we are looking at. 7. It's not good to eat heavy foods for the \_\_\_\_\_ hours prior to sleep. 8. It's next to impossible to become a writer if one hasn't experienced \_\_\_\_\_ life situations. 9. What's better, to drink \_\_\_\_\_ water, or a lot of flavoured water? 10. Knowing how \_\_\_\_\_ work your group can accomplish — and how \_\_\_\_\_ time it will take to complete that work — is critical to your success as a manager. 11. Can a car be reported stolen if it happened \_\_\_\_\_ months ago? 12. Why shouldn't you expect \_\_\_\_\_ excitement from this weekend's Manchester derby?

 **pron.20** Заполните пропуски местоимениями *many* и *much* в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Образуйте утвердительные предложения, заменив указанные местоимения словосочетаниями *a lot of/lots of/plenty of*, где требуется:

1. There aren't too \_\_\_\_\_ players who can say they played against Eusebio or Pele, but Alan Birchenall is one of them.
2. Would you recognise someone whom you haven't seen for \_\_\_\_\_ years?
3. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ things that can't be done on the Internet in today's times.
4. There is an opinion that if a person hasn't achieved \_\_\_\_\_ success, the impression of him is somewhat negative.
5. Caffeine raises blood pressure; therefore too \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is not good for health.
6. It isn't difficult to find investors in the US, but there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ people starting up over there.
7. There aren't so \_\_\_\_\_ unfit parents around who haven't got a clue how to bring children up.
8. Maryland's crab soup is a tasty meal that doesn't take \_\_\_\_\_ time.

 **pron.21** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *many*, *much*, *(a) few*, *(a) little* в качестве местоимений-существительных:

1. Saving the whales is a leviathan task, \_\_\_\_\_ has been achieved, but still work is needed to save these beautiful species.
2. In the US, \_\_\_\_\_ say they have been wronged by slipshod bank practices and want to fight to keep their homes.
3. Mortgage rates sink but \_\_\_\_\_ can take advantage.
4. Is being a housewife a luxury nowadays that only \_\_\_\_\_ can afford?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of single mothers on welfare face multiple barriers to employment.
6. Even with a strong sense of duty, \_\_\_\_\_ was accomplished, but \_\_\_\_\_ achieved.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are still debating how much was fulfilled in the debt/budget agreement approved by the House today with the Senate to vote and the President to sign tomorrow.
8. In a year rife with 'natural' disasters, \_\_\_\_\_ of the fault lies with us.

**pron.22** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений *many*, *much*, *(a) few*, *(a) little*:

1. Делая слишком много вещей одновременно, можно не достичь результата ни в одном.
2. На сайте университета можно найти много нужной и полезной информации для студентов.

3. Говорят, что мировой экономический кризис может продолжаться много лет. 4. Уборка занимает немного времени, если у вас хорошее настроение. 5. Некоторые могут сказать несколько слов на любом языке, но это не значит, что они эти языки знают. 6. Что делать, если компьютер зависает и на экране появляется надпись, что в нем слишком мало виртуальной памяти? 7. Молодые люди сегодня совсем не апатичны, но у них очень мало возможностей пробиться в жизни. 8. Многие считают, что интеллект — то же самое, что ум, психологи трактуют интеллект шире. 9. В современной медицине многое было сделано для искоренения ряда инфекционных болезней, но, к сожалению, существует еще много ужасающих заболеваний, лечения от которых не найдено. 10. Многие из англичан не знают иностранных языков и не собираются их изучать, поскольку английский язык — международный.



### pron.23

Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетаниях существительных с указательным местоимением **such** в качестве местоимения-прилагательного:

1. It's such \_\_\_ pleasure to visit nice places and meet nice people. 2. Is there such \_\_\_ plant that is able to eat a human being? 3. Sometimes making choice is such \_\_\_ headache! 4. The phenomenon of personalities like Ghandi and Mandela means that such \_\_\_ people are in demand. 5. Why do people follow politics when it's such \_\_\_ joke? 6. Young entrepreneurs either don't seek out advice from experienced business people or just don't make effective use of such \_\_\_ advice. 7. Why is urbanization such \_\_\_ problem for the environment? 8. The posting of information or materials on the site does not constitute a waiver of any right in such \_\_\_ information and materials. 9. Animals bring us such \_\_\_ joy, therefore people are eager to own pets. 10. A wedding is one of the most memorable days of life, and planning of such \_\_\_ event should be enjoyable and stress free. 11. What do you do in such \_\_\_ circumstances when someone hurts the person you care about and love? 12. Leadership is the art of influencing and directing people in such \_\_\_ way that will win their obedience, confidence and respect. 13. The Americans are in such \_\_\_ trouble nowadays with millions of unemployed looking for jobs while struggling to make ends meet.

**pron.24**

Заполните пропуски артиклями и данными прилагательными по смыслу в сочетаниях существительных и прилагательных с указательным местоимением **such**:

ordinary, distinctive, impressive, significant,  
profound, elegant, small, short, high

1. Isn't it true that life is such \_\_\_\_\_ journey towards nothingness?
2. Happiness has such \_\_\_\_\_ effect on life because people get health benefits from having some sense of meaning in their lives and therefore live longer.
3. The killings have become such \_\_\_\_\_ thing in Nepal, with a daily body count announced at the end of the day in the government news.
4. Oriental carpets have such \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ look due to the use of exceptionally high quality materials and the extraordinary level of traditional handwork involved in all stages of production.
5. What made Alexandria such \_\_\_\_\_ city?
6. It's amazing that even with such \_\_\_\_\_ prices, Brazilian car market is as healthy as it is.
7. Terrorism is such \_\_\_\_\_ threat because most terrorists are very radical, often blowing up themselves and others around them.
8. Although it is clear that a photographic memory exists, psychologists still do not know why it is found in such \_\_\_\_\_ proportion of the population.

**pron.25**


Заполните пропуски по смыслу конструкциями **such as, as such** или сравнительным оборотом **such...as**:

1. The oldest universities, \_\_\_\_\_ Harvard, Yale, Oxford, Cambridge have had more opportunity to produce graduates of note, like presidents or business magnates.
2. Will rising seas put \_\_\_\_\_ cities \_\_\_\_\_ New York and London under water?
3. There is a recent trend to use direct measures of happiness, \_\_\_\_\_ surveys asking people how happy they are.
4. It turns out that \_\_\_\_\_ a thing \_\_\_\_\_ a broken heart is an actual medical condition that occurs during highly stressful or emotional times.
5. Betrayal \_\_\_\_\_ is the breaking or violation of trust, or confidence that produces moral and psychological conflict within a relationship.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ events \_\_\_\_\_ elections, civil disturbances, or a natural catastrophe can cause high volatility in currency values.
7. There are 'outdoors' people that enjoy outdoor hobbies, \_\_\_\_\_ fishing, hiking, water skiing, camping or cycling.
8. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_ is a middle of the day meal and is generally smaller than dinner, which is the main

meal of the day whenever dinner is eaten. 9. In \_\_\_\_\_ countries \_\_\_\_\_ India, Pakistan and Egypt millions of horses and mules work in such unbearable conditions that they drop dead. 10. Fear and anger are the two sides to the fight-flight response, and \_\_\_\_\_ are our strongest and most basic psychological emotions.

**pron.26** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимения *such*:

1. Нехватка воды является такой проблемой в Африке и других частях Южного полушария, что ученые говорят о глобальном масштабе приближения кризиса нехватки водных ресурсов.
2. Жители Евросоюза ежегодно выбрасывают на свалку такое большое количество продуктов питания, что их хватило бы, чтобы прокормить половину детей африканского континента.
3. Рост населения планеты и масштабов техногенной деятельности привел к такому безжалостному использованию природы, что экологическая ситуация становится все более опасной.
4. При таких обстоятельствах, когда человек оказывается перед серьезным выбором, сразу становится ясно, чего он стоит.
5. Такое удовольствие идти босиком по весенней траве и вдыхать запах леса!
6. Весенние цветы, такие как нарциссы, тюльпаны и примулы, особенно приятны и красивы после долгой зимы.
7. Очень обидно, если в такой день, как день рождения, какая-нибудь мелочь испортит настроение.
8. Реклама часто продает не сам товар как таковой, а образ счастья.

 **pron.27** Заполните пропуски данными существительными в сочетании с местоимением *same* по смыслу. Обратите внимание на употребление артикля:

a reason, a rate, a pronunciation, a river, a man, old stories,  
a location, time, mind, first names, a day, a spelling

1. No man ever steps in \_\_\_\_\_ twice, for it's not \_\_\_\_\_ and he's not \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Having a wedding ceremony and reception in \_\_\_\_\_ can simplify both the planning of the wedding and the flow of events on the wedding day.
3. The reason there's nothing to watch on TV is \_\_\_\_\_ there'll soon be nothing left in the European Central Bank.
4. Faith and doubt cannot exist in \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ ,

for one will dispel the other. 5. Numerous start-ups have tried to go after the holy grail of e-commerce—delivering things to people’s homes and offices on \_\_\_\_\_ they ordered them. 6. The economy can’t get better and worse at \_\_\_\_\_. 7. In linguistics, a homonym is one of a group of words that share \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but have different meanings. 8. Man ages and dies at \_\_\_\_\_ as primates, despite our access to modern medicine and increasingly sophisticated technology, according to a study. 9. Opening to new and innovative ways of handling \_\_\_\_\_ will be beneficial to forward movement. 10. Do people with \_\_\_\_\_ seem to act in the same way and to like the same things?


**pron.28**

Заполните пропуски местоимением **same** и данными существительными и словосочетаниями в сравнительном обороте по смыслу:

a maintenance, a way, an amount, an age, a colour,  
weather, an average life span, lifestyle habits

1. Children usually adopt \_\_\_\_\_ as their parents have. 2. In Great Britain if you predict that today it will be \_\_\_\_\_ as yesterday you will be 69.5 per cent accurate. 3. Do hybrid cars require \_\_\_\_\_ as regular cars? 4. A Shetland dog has \_\_\_\_\_ as all other dogs. 5. Traffic at the US military bases in the UK keeps left, \_\_\_\_\_ as traffic in the rest of the UK. 6. Can the ceiling be painted \_\_\_\_\_ as the walls? 7. If we are going to talk about raising people’s eligibility age for retirement benefits, then members of Congress should get retirement benefits at \_\_\_\_\_ as the rest of us. 8. Despite forecasts of gloom, holiday shoppers are planning to spend \_\_\_\_\_ as they did last year.

**pron.29**

Продолжите предложения с местоимением **same** в функции подлежащего в конструкции (**much**) **the same can be said** (about/for):


1. The worst thing that can be said of the most powerful is that they can take your life, but *the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Men are sometimes cold-hearted, but *the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_. 3. London authorities are struggling against traffic jams in the



city center, and *the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 4. Healthy food is getting more and more expensive, but *the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. Painters usually dress all in black, but *the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 6. There can be nothing positive that ever comes out of a racist, but *much the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. It's no use being right when everyone says you're wrong, but *much the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ . 8. European winters will disappear by 2080 and extreme weather will become more common unless global warming across the continent is slowed, but *much the same can be said* \_\_\_\_\_ .

**pron.30** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимения *same*:

1. Политика — самая жестокая и *в то же время* самая смешная правда нашего времени. 2. Явление дежавю характерно тем, что человек испытывает ощущения уже виденного, т.е. что он уже был *в той же ситуации, в том же месте*, с теми же окружающими людьми или предметами. 3. Если бы не существовало экономического обмена, каждому человеку пришлось бы делать *одну и ту же работу*, выполнять *одни и те же обязанности*. 4. Деньги содержат стоимость определенного количества труда, и мы обмениваем их на нечто, что содержит стоимость *такого же количества труда*. 5. Разные подходы к оценке антропогенного воздействия на климат дали *тот же результат*. 6. Ситуация с дефицитом в США свидетельствует, что Америка идет в точности *по той же дороге*, что Греция и Италия. 7. Трудовое соглашение составляется и оформляется *в том же порядке*, что и трудовой договор. 8. Говорят, что деньги — зло, но *то же самое* можно сказать о безденежье.

 **pron.31** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *some* и *any* в повествовательных и вопросительных предложениях:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people can get an idea, immediately write their goals, and then accomplish them. 2. Why are \_\_\_\_\_ people easily motivated and \_\_\_\_\_ not? 3. Were there \_\_\_\_\_ people before Adam and Eve? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ animals spend their entire lives jumping from tree to tree, never touching the ground. 5. Why are \_\_\_\_\_ eggs white and

others brown? 6. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world without a McDonald's? 7. \_\_\_\_\_ professors have a small shelf of favorite books they encourage students to borrow and read. 8. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ genres of books you don't have any interest in reading? 9. Breaking learning into small packages will in \_\_\_\_\_ way produce a feeling of accomplishment and success. 10. If you don't have \_\_\_\_\_ compassion for people who can't manage their lives by themselves, please at least show \_\_\_\_\_ respect for the sanctity of human life. 11. Being patient helps to maintain health without \_\_\_\_\_ stress, strain and heart problems. 12. Looking for \_\_\_\_\_ inspiration in your career it's good to try new things even if they intimidate you. 13. Asked for advice some people aren't able to give \_\_\_\_\_. 14. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ cola? 15. Do \_\_\_\_\_ footballers smoke?



**pron.32** Заполните пропуски неопределенным местоимением *any* и отрицательным местоимением *no* в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в утвердительной и отрицательной форме:

1. A person who doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ appetite may eat much less than he normally does. 2. A person who has \_\_\_\_\_ appetite may eat much less than he normally does or may not eat at all. 3. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure without pain. 4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure without pain. 5. The BBC had \_\_\_\_\_ right to condemn the US media. 6. The BBC didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ right to condemn the US media. 7. The talks have broken off with \_\_\_\_\_ signed agreement. 8. The talks have broken off without \_\_\_\_\_ signed agreement. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ man is an island. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ news is good news. 11. A born loser has \_\_\_\_\_ sense of purpose or plan for the future. 12. The moon doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere at all. 13. Four in five savers have \_\_\_\_\_ idea on compensation limits. 14. Effort is an endless process, but there is \_\_\_\_\_ reward without effort.



**pron.33** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *some* и *any* в сочетаниях с предлогом *of*:

1. There is an adage saying that you can please \_\_\_\_\_ the people all the time, all the people \_\_\_\_\_ the time, but you cannot please all the people all the time. 2. Abraham Lincoln put that adage another way: 'You can fool all the people \_\_\_\_\_ the time, and \_\_\_\_\_ the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.' 3. Many people do not seem to have the required skill to communicate and to be able to listen; if you think that you are

facing \_\_\_\_\_ these problems, you still have time to take care of it. 4. Passerines comprise 60 per cent of the world's bird population: \_\_\_\_\_ them are known as songbirds, however, \_\_\_\_\_ the birds do not have pleasant sounds. 5. There is a population of charming red squirrels in the woodlands of Northern Ireland but we haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ them. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the items in the iTunes library were not copied to the iPod because they could not be found. 7. What do you do when you arrive at a gathering of people that know each other but you don't know \_\_\_\_\_ them? 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the open air happenings embody the interactions between the audience, and the artwork makes the audience, in a sense, part of the art.

**pron.34**

Заполните пропуски данными существительными в сочетании с неопределенным местоимением **any** в значении «любой»:

impatience, purpose, business, person,  
circumstance, sea, hobby, fisherman

1. For \_\_\_\_\_ one must show extreme patience, while starting, running, and expanding business. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ or slight indifference can cause unexpected downfall in one's business. 3. Most middle-aged men prefer the classic style with comfort and elegance in \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the day. 4. For \_\_\_\_\_ considering playing ice hockey instead of field hockey there are certain things to be considered. 5. There are certain things that \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be aware of, something he should do if he is going to make a habit of fishing. 6. One thing common for \_\_\_\_\_ is that the longer you practice it, the more and better equipment you will accumulate. 7. Loans for \_\_\_\_\_ are available to access quick financial help without much hassle. 8. The largest city in western China, Ürümqi has earned a place in the Guinness Book of Records as the most remote city from \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

**pron.35**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными устойчивыми сочетаниями:

any better, any worse, any more, any longer

1. Smile through the hard times, even though it doesn't seem to get \_\_\_\_\_, because a smile is the first step to fixing things. 2. Some give up their plans when they have almost reached the goal but are

not able to move \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Just when you think things can't get \_\_\_\_\_, they do, but sooner or later it will be better. 4. We're spending more and more time texting, emailing and interacting on social networks; actually we don't talk \_\_\_\_\_. 5. A fish is lying on its side at the bottom of the tank and doesn't react too much, and doesn't eat, it doesn't seem to be getting \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Men can't bear playing second fiddle to their wives, one day they say they can't stand it \_\_\_\_\_. 7. Some ex-husbands pay child support but they don't take care of their children \_\_\_\_\_. 8. What do you do when you can't really trust people \_\_\_\_\_?



**pron.36** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными устойчивыми сочетаниями:

no better, no worse, no more, no longer

1. Failure is no fun, but sometimes success is \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Arguing on the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_ than arguing in real life. 3. The jobs crisis has left so many people out of work that most of America's unemployed are \_\_\_\_\_ receiving unemployment benefits. 4. Capitalism is a long way from perfect, but other political systems are \_\_\_\_\_. 5. The qualification currently required for head teachers in England's state schools will \_\_\_\_\_ be compulsory, the government has announced. 6. Don't borrow money from a neighbour or a friend, but of a stranger, when after paying for it you shall hear of it \_\_\_\_\_. 7. Fanatical atheism is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than fanatical religion. 8. The West can \_\_\_\_\_ claim to be an honest broker in the search for peace.

**pron.37** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление неопределенных местоимений *some* и *any* и отрицательного местоимения *no*:

1. Человек сам определяет, будет ли какой-либо конкретный результат для него успехом или же неудачей. 2. Если некоторые сайты в интернете не открываются, они могут быть недоступны физически. 3. Кампании против питбультерьеров устраивают люди, которые не имеют абсолютно никакого представления об этой породе собак. 4. Есть ли какой-либо смысл спорить с теми людьми, которые принципиально против тебя? 5. Можно ли при каких-либо обстоятельствах

потерять все чувства? 6. У некоторых подростков увлечения связаны со стремлением быть в центре внимания. 7. Интернет-платеж с помощью «электронных» денег можно совершить из любой точки, где есть доступ к интернету. 8. Придерживаетесь ли вы какой-нибудь из диет? 9. Есть ли какая-либо польза от дыхательной гимнастики? 10. Цирковая компания «Ringling Bros». применяет электрошок для дрессировки слонов и больше не скрывает этого. 11. Только три модели все-сезонных шин пригодны для любой погоды. 12. Нет никаких планов по отмене или закрытию Skype, Google, Hotmail и каких бы то ни было других иностранных сервисов, работающих в России. 13. В современной истории совершаются подвиги и ужасные преступления, некоторые из них можно будет оценить только через много лет. 14. Власть, которая стреляет в собственный народ, не имеет никакого права на существование. 15. Богатые британцы больше не хотят жить в своей стране и все чаще задумываются о переезде в другие государства.



### pron.38

Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *somebody/someone*, *something* и *anybody/anyone*, *anything* в повествовательных и вопросительных предложениях:

1. It is wrong to harm \_\_\_\_\_ only because they have harmed you.
2. If \_\_\_\_\_ is done too quickly, it may be done carelessly and needs to be redone.
3. It's true that sometimes love needs a little space; a smothering love isn't good for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's clear that when \_\_\_\_\_ has great qualities they don't have to put much effort into things.
5. Psychologists claim they've never heard \_\_\_\_\_ say they regret having their baby.
6. Doing \_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly is the only way to become good at it.
7. Does \_\_\_\_\_ know anything about Eurojet?
8. The real value of \_\_\_\_\_ can be judged only after it has been tried or tested.
9. Don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ to choose the important dress for you while shopping.
10. We should find, read, hear, watch or do \_\_\_\_\_ exciting, stimulating and entertaining, we'll be definitely more fulfilled if we learn \_\_\_\_\_.
11. After an unpleasant experience, people are careful to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ similar.
12. Is \_\_\_\_\_ interested in buying real estate in Panama for retirement, investment or vacation?
13. Do you hide \_\_\_\_\_ under your mattress?

14. Friends should never hide \_\_\_\_\_ from each other, should they? 15. It is easier to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ from happening than to repair the damage or cure the disease later.



**pron.39** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *anybody/anyone*, *anything* и отрицательными местоимениями *nobody/no one*, *nothing* в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в утвердительной и отрицательной форме:

1. A smile costs \_\_\_\_\_, but it gives much. 2. A smile doesn't cost \_\_\_\_\_, but it gives much. 3. Love means \_\_\_\_\_ to a tennis player. 4. Love doesn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ to people without feelings. 5. Most startupperes are armed with experience and success, and aren't committed to \_\_\_\_\_ but the highest standards. 6. Most startupperes are armed with experience and success, and are committed to \_\_\_\_\_ but the highest standards. 7. The European summit persuaded \_\_\_\_\_, it probably wasn't meant to. 8. The European summit didn't persuade \_\_\_\_\_, it probably wasn't meant to. 9. Consultations don't mean \_\_\_\_\_ when central government overrules local planning decisions. 10. Consultations mean \_\_\_\_\_ when central government overrules local planning decisions. 11. Britain has Europe's highest rate of people living in homes where \_\_\_\_\_ has a job, it was revealed yesterday. 12. Experts have said that millions of consumers might be wasting their money on multi-vitamin supplements, as they do \_\_\_\_\_ for health.



**pron.40** Заполните пропуски по смыслу неопределенными местоимениями *anybody/anyone* и местоимением *anything*, соответственно в значениях «любой», «кто угодно» и «что угодно», «все, что угодно»:

1. If you could ask \_\_\_\_\_, who would you ask and what would you ask them? 2. If you're feeling stuck in a logjam in life, then here's a question that can help you get unstuck: if you could do \_\_\_\_\_ in life, what would it be? 3. The Internet makes it easy to find \_\_\_\_\_ online. 4. Online forums are created for a place where users can chat about \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Since \_\_\_\_\_ of any age and any skill level could play golf, it should not be considered as a sport. 6. Through daydreaming, the brain is transformed into an idea simulator without any limitations so that we can truly imagine \_\_\_\_\_. 7. As Oscar Wilde put it,

‘after a good dinner one can forgive \_\_\_\_\_, even one’s own relatives.’ 8. If you could choose to be \_\_\_\_\_ other than a human — what would you be?

**pron.41** Образуйте форму притяжательного падежа неопределенных местоимений *somebody/someone*, *anybody/anyone* и отрицательных местоимений *nobody/no one* и заполните пропуски в сочетании с данными существительными:

\_\_\_\_\_ business, \_\_\_\_\_ choice, \_\_\_\_\_ dream, \_\_\_\_\_ hero,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ hobby, \_\_\_\_\_ success, \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility, \_\_\_\_\_  
 duty, \_\_\_\_\_ opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ need, \_\_\_\_\_ trouble, \_\_\_\_\_  
 belief, \_\_\_\_\_ expectation, \_\_\_\_\_ fault, \_\_\_\_\_ advantage.



**pron.42** Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями *somebody/someone*, *anybody/anyone* и отрицательными местоимениями *nobody/no one* в форме притяжательного падежа:

1. It’s a question whether to end a friendship or not because you don’t like \_\_\_\_\_ parents or children. 2. People usually say that it is \_\_\_\_\_ business how they raise their children. 3. Countless studies have proved the positive effects of fitness in \_\_\_\_\_ life. 4. It is considered impolite in Japan to go to \_\_\_\_\_ house without a gift. 5. A creative gift can lift \_\_\_\_\_ spirits to a higher level when their chips are down. 6. Noisy animals are \_\_\_\_\_ best friends. 7. It is definitely an awkward situation when you know \_\_\_\_\_ secret, but they don’t know that you know, and you know that they don’t know that you know. 8. Instability on the Korean peninsula is in \_\_\_\_\_ interest. 9. The Internet has run out of IP addresses and what happens after that is \_\_\_\_\_ guess. 10. Has \_\_\_\_\_ computer got infected by a virus named Thinkpoint? 11. This time, the US economic crisis is \_\_\_\_\_ fault but the government’s. 12. It’s said that the cruellest thing is to destroy \_\_\_\_\_ dream.

**pron.43** Переведите предложения, используя неопределенные местоимения *somebody/someone*, *something*, *anybody/anyone*, *anything*, *nobody/no one*, *nothing*:

1. Прежде чем пытаться узнать что-то, что скорее всего будет тебе неприятно, надо четко определиться — а хочешь ли ты знать эту правду. 2. Если в стакане ничего нет, значит, он


пуст. 3. На вопрос, который никого не волнует, получают ответ, который ничего не значит. 4. Говорят, что женщины ничего не понимают в футболе, а мужчины ничего не понимают в женщинах. 5. Чтобы узнать что-то важное, нужно правильно поставить вопрос. 6. Иногда так хочется отправиться туда, где никто не знает твоего имени. 7. Говорят, что беден тот, у кого нет ничего, кроме денег. 8. Кто-нибудь знает какие-нибудь интересные легенды или истории? 9. Может ли кто-нибудь объяснить, в чем разница между платежными системами в интернете? 10. Банковской карточкой можно оплатить в интернете все, что угодно, и в этом нет ничего нового. 11. Иногда мы рассказываем людям чьи-нибудь тайны, даже не задумываясь о том, хотят ли они их знать. 12. Говорят, поколение «пепси» ничего не добьется в жизни, даже с чьей-либо помощью. 13. Ревность — это мучительные сомнения в чьей-то верности и любви. 14. Нет ничьей вины в том, что кто-то просто не может вернуть утраченные чувства, так случается. 15. Посоветовать можно что угодно и кому угодно, но можно ли кому угодно доверять?




**pron.44** Заполните пропуски отрицательными местоимениями *none* и *neither*:

1. Some people are interested in many things, but are experienced in \_\_\_\_\_ of them. 2. A bad excuse is better than \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Although many pupils were learning to play an instrument, \_\_\_\_\_ of them played together as a band. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ twins would consider working apart saying that they have the same heart. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of the shoes received from Italy looked like in the photos on the site. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of these four new medications for cats have been shown to be more effective than others. 7. If both spouses jointly decide that the court shall not rule on the matter of fault, then \_\_\_\_\_ of the spouse can be held guilty of the divorce. 8. Various approaches have been used in the treatment of stuttering; however, \_\_\_\_\_ of these approaches have been systematically incorporated for the elimination of this disorder. 9. When both grandmothers choose not to be involved in their own grandchildren's lives and children have a relationship with \_\_\_\_\_ of them, it will not be easy afterwards to get closer. 10. W.H. Auden was right saying that 'some books are undeservedly forgotten; \_\_\_\_\_ are undeservedly remembered'.




 **pron.45** Заполните пропуски отрицательным местоимением *neither* и обобщающим местоимением *either*:

1. In a marriage \_\_\_\_\_ spouse is more valuable than the other. 2. A husband or a wife is entitled to divorce if \_\_\_\_\_ spouse is found to be mentally unsound or indulges in cruelty. 3. Has there ever been a NHL game where \_\_\_\_\_ team scored? 4. Regardless of the number of goals scored during the penalty shootout by \_\_\_\_\_ team, the final score will award the winning team one more goal than at the end of regulation time. 5. If you don't want to vote for \_\_\_\_\_ of the two major party candidates in an election, then it's right to vote for a third party candidate. 6. Under a two-party system, in the rare circumstance in which \_\_\_\_\_ party is the majority, a hung parliament arises. 7. Caving-in of the riverbanks has been posing a threat to a good number of people settled on \_\_\_\_\_ bank of the Achencoil river in Kerala, and the river system itself. 8. With \_\_\_\_\_ side willing to yield at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in September 1066, the English advanced and began the battle.

 **pron.46** Заполните пропуски обобщающим местоимением *either* или неопределённым местоимением *any*:

1. The twins were born at \_\_\_\_\_ side of the New Year: a baby girl was born in the last minute of 2016, while her twin brother joined her in the first minute of 2017. 2. The exact date of the Chinese New Year can fall \_\_\_\_\_ time between 21 January and 21 February (inclusive) of the Gregorian Calendar. 3. Removing surgical gloves, it's important to keep the first one on your hand before removing the second, to be protected from touching the outside surface of \_\_\_\_\_ glove with your bare hands. 4. For cleaning up at home, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ household rubber gloves, which are sold at any drug or grocery store. 5. Truly expressing the choice one is allowed to cast a negative vote against \_\_\_\_\_ candidate as easily as to cast a positive vote for \_\_\_\_\_ candidate. 6. Will \_\_\_\_\_ of the two candidates put an end to outsourcing our jobs and stop new immigration? 7. In suspension bridges, engineers use huge towers at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the bridge to suspend the cables which are incased in blocks called anchorages on either coast. 8. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ free anchorages along the Eastern seaboard of the US, and how can they be found? 9. On \_\_\_\_\_ side of the river there was the tree of life,

bearing twelve kinds of fruit and yielding its fruit every month. 10. In the culinary sense of these words, a fruit is usually \_\_\_\_\_ sweet-tasting plant product, especially those associated with seeds.

 **pron.47** Заполните пропуски обобщающими местоимениями *either* и *both*:

1. Can one wear a watch on \_\_\_\_\_ hand? 2. Can you imagine if everyone could use \_\_\_\_\_ hands equally? 3. One of the most essential soccer skills for young players to develop is the ability to shoot with \_\_\_\_\_ foot around the goal. 4. No one has \_\_\_\_\_ feet on the ground in a new country. 5. It doesn't seem to be the current standard lately as \_\_\_\_\_ ear is pierced by both girls or guys. 6. There is no special meaning when a person has \_\_\_\_\_ ears pierced, it is the most common combination of ear piercing. 7. Avenues are the roads with trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side. 8. Do mobile speed cameras film \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the road at the same time? 9. \_\_\_\_\_ of the spouses will not be liable for the debts of the other half, so if the wife is not signed onto the husband's credit card account, she is not going to be harmed by his failure to pay the debt. 10. In the later years of a marriage, with increased incidences of chronic illness it is likely that \_\_\_\_\_ spouses will experience similar changes in their health. 11. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ side of your brain can fulfill any task alone? 12. \_\_\_\_\_ halves of the brain are not equally capable of responding to any task.

**pron.48** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление отрицательных местоимений *none*, *neither* и обобщающих местоимений *either*, *both*:

1. Две головы лучше, чем ни одной. 2. Ни одна из теорий здорового питания не вызвала столько споров, как эта. 3. В соответствии с контрактом ни одна из сторон не имеет права требовать компенсации от другой стороны. 4. В финале соревнований не будет ни одного из двух явных фаворитов турнира. 5. Каждая из двух волейбольных команд может иметь в составе до 14 игроков, а на поле одновременно могут находиться шесть игроков. 6. Обе команды боролись за победу до конца. 7. Ни один из лидеров не разочаровал болельщиков. 8. Любой из двух предложенных вариантов кажется вполне перспективным. 9. При таких обстоятельствах ни один из двух вариантов

развития событий не является предпочтительным. 10. Оба варианта развития событий нуждаются в серьезном осмыслении. 11. И тот и другой оператор мобильной связи предоставляют интернет-услуги на высоких скоростях.



**pron.49** Заполните пропуски обобщающими местоимениями *each* и *every* по смыслу:

1. There is a thin line between victory and defeat, \_\_\_\_\_ is of the same price. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ clock hand shows the time it is named for moving around the face of the clock. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ parent reserves the right to attend medical appointments with the children regardless of who is responsible for them on that day. 4. They say that \_\_\_\_\_ child is a little bit a philosopher. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ minute two hundred fifty-five babies are born in the world. 6. The pole of \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere is exposed almost directly to the Sun's rays during the summer solstice, and the opposite hemisphere is in constant darkness. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ problem has a solution, so no problem leads to a dead end. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for himself and therefore dependent on what they are doing. 9. The Internet can be used wherever you are in the world and under almost \_\_\_\_\_ circumstance. 10. Staying warm \_\_\_\_\_ winter allows to avoid putting the whole body system at risk. 11. Malta has nine ghost towns, \_\_\_\_\_ of them being equivalent in size to Birkirkara, a city of 25,858 inhabitants. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ New Year gives \_\_\_\_\_ of us the opportunity to start anew. 13. While cooking breakfast, mother cooked \_\_\_\_\_ daughter an egg, but \_\_\_\_\_ was different: one hard-boiled, one scrambled, and one over-easy. 14. There is a positive or hopeful side to \_\_\_\_\_ unpleasant situation. 15. It's important not to forget to praise \_\_\_\_\_ of employees for their contribution to the success of the company. 16. How do salaries get paid out, \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks, monthly, yearly?

**pron.50** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений *each* и *every*:

1. Каждый мечтает о доме — каждая бездомная собака, каждый бездомный котенок должны не мечтать о доме, а жить в нем. 2. Каждый из нас хотел бы жить лучше, и это естественно. 3. Каждое мгновение жизни неповторимо — все, что происходит здесь и сейчас, и есть самое ценное. 4. Каждое полушарие Земли может быть разделено на четыре основных климатических пояса: полярный, умеренный, тропический и экватори-

альный. 5. В каждой стране у людей праздник почти каждый день — личный, национальный или религиозный. 6. Каждый ответственен перед будущим, и это не пустые слова. 7. Известно, что каждая попытка стереть следы преступления является новым преступлением. 8. Каждая империя обречена на падение, об этом говорит мировая история.



**pron.51** Заполните пропуски обобщающими местоимениями *everybody/everyone*, *everything* в общем падеже и местоимениями *everybody/everyone* в притяжательном падеже по смыслу:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to live their life free from violence, fear and abuse. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is trying to be the best, and \_\_\_\_\_ understands it differently. 3. Saving the planet is \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility as the threat to our environment is real. 4. If \_\_\_\_\_ has a reason, what is the purpose of human suffering? If success were easy to achieve, \_\_\_\_\_ would be successful all of the time. 5. Hypothetically speaking, in a world where \_\_\_\_\_ is possible, is it possible for \_\_\_\_\_ to be impossible? 6. Social media is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ businesses because technologies have changed the way companies and customers interact. 7. Why do men forget \_\_\_\_\_ and women remember \_\_\_\_\_? 8. Social care should no longer be seen as a right from the state but instead as \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility, the government says. 9. The best time to buy stocks is when \_\_\_\_\_ is bearish. 10. A political system is the biggest determinant of \_\_\_\_\_ future. 11. In today's business climate it's impossible to master \_\_\_\_\_, though most heads of companies believe they have to know \_\_\_\_\_. 12. It is in \_\_\_\_\_ interest to find ways to happiness and to avoid suffering.



**pron.52** Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глаголов, данных в скобках, в сочетании с обобщающими местоимениями *all* и *everybody/everyone*, *everything* в функции подлежащего:

1. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a right to be respected by other people, but all \_\_\_\_\_ at one point or another (*to have*, *to deceive*). 2. Somehow, all \_\_\_\_\_ for happiness, all our actions start with the motive want to attain happiness through these actions (*to look*). 3. All \_\_\_\_\_ fair in love and war (*to be*). 4. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a right to live in safety (*to have*). 5. What's the need for

new books if all \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ ? (*to write*) 6. People think everything \_\_\_\_\_ , but there's much more to be discovered (*to discover*). 7. All \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for better times (*to tell*). 8. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ that they are not worth a second thought (*to tell*). 9. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ that patience is a virtue, yet many of us fail to put it into practice (*to know*). 10. All \_\_\_\_\_ the way, but few actually walk it (*to know*).




**pron.53** Заполните пропуски обобщающими местоимениями *all* и *everybody/everyone, everything* по смыслу:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ has a right to make choices about their life and things that affect them. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ have doubts about the future, especially at the moment. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is well that ends well, and the problems one has along the way don't really matter. 4. Due to the fear of unknown, not \_\_\_\_\_ are ready for a home change. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ recognises that a good dental hygiene is paramount in everyday life, but not everybody is able to keep a tip top mouth even with brushing and flossing. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ women prefer to be loved rather than to love, though a healthy relationship is based on mutual love and respect. 7. The one, who has \_\_\_\_\_ , asks for more. 8. Humor is a key element in \_\_\_\_\_ of Shakespeare's plays, although some of the most entertaining scenes and characters are found in his tragedies. 9. Consumer confidence starts waning as the price of \_\_\_\_\_ is going up. 10. To get \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of people around one needs to smile and be confident. 11. Wasn't Arthur Schopenhauer right saying that almost \_\_\_\_\_ of our sorrows spring out of our relations with other people? 12. Not \_\_\_\_\_ realizes that one person's pain may be greater than another's, even though the circumstances seem completely opposite. 13. \_\_\_\_\_ of us know that we probably will never ever be the best, but we try anyway. 14. There is a solution to \_\_\_\_\_ even though there are doubts.


**pron.54** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление обобщающих местоимений *all* и *everybody/everyone, everything*:

1. Все люди разные, но совершают одинаковые ошибки. 2. Все стараются не показывать свои слабости и делать вид, что они лучше, чем все остальные. 3. Ошибки и неудачи каждого — это шаги к пониманию жизни и движению вперед. 4. Все хорошо, когда много друзей и все здоровы. 5. Не все хорошие специ-


алисты делают себе рекламу. 6. Не все потеряно, если человек способен вовремя признать свои ошибки и работать над собой. 7. Мыслить социологически — значит понимать всех, понимать все их стремления и мечты, сомнения и несчастья. 8. Успех всех и каждого зависит от правильности выбора, который мы делаем в жизни. 9. Мы все знаем свои недостатки, но мы всё время придираемся к другим. 10. У всех ли есть интуиция и экстрасенсорные способности?

 **pron.55** Заполните пропуски местоимением *other* в единственном числе без артикля или местоимением *another*:


\_\_\_\_\_ fate, \_\_\_\_\_ people, \_\_\_\_\_ dreams, \_\_\_\_\_ choice,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ site, \_\_\_\_\_ users, \_\_\_\_\_ recourse, \_\_\_\_\_ tales, \_\_\_\_\_  
 duties, \_\_\_\_\_ bill, \_\_\_\_\_ offer, \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts, \_\_\_\_\_ idea,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ project, \_\_\_\_\_ agenda, \_\_\_\_\_ revenue

 **pron.56** Заполните пропуски местоимением *another* или местоимением *other* в соответствующей форме единственного и множественного числа:


1. There are three ways to move your mail from \_\_\_\_\_ account to Gmail: forwarding mail, importing mail, and fetching mail. 2. Fresh food has surface bacteria and \_\_\_\_\_ micro-organisms, the longer the food has been exposed, the more bacteria is there. 3. After having morning coffee, the caffeine begins to stimulate central nervous system, but within next hours one usually feels more tired and needs \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee. 4. One shouldn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ people to stand in the way of their success. 5. To some people the 1960s were the best of times, to \_\_\_\_\_ it was a period when many things went wrong in society. 6. What is useless to one person could be valuable to \_\_\_\_\_. 7. After an unpleasant experience, people are afraid there could be \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Saying things 'in \_\_\_\_\_ words' can change one's perspective and improve one's life. 9. Choosing right words makes sense in communicating with \_\_\_\_\_ as well as in 'self talk' that can dramatically affect whether you achieve success in life. 10. Some ideas can be transferred from one scholar to \_\_\_\_\_. 11. If you had \_\_\_\_\_ chance to live, what period of time would it be in and what would be your preferred vocation? 12. Scientists have developed a simple method of converting blood from one group to \_\_\_\_\_.

 **pron.57** Заполните пропуски местоимением *other* в форме единственного числа в сочетании с определенным артиклем или местоимением *another*:


\_\_\_\_\_ day, \_\_\_\_\_ chance, \_\_\_\_\_ date, \_\_\_\_\_ spouse, \_\_\_\_\_ effort, \_\_\_\_\_ attempt, \_\_\_\_\_ place, \_\_\_\_\_ parent, \_\_\_\_\_ country, \_\_\_\_\_ side, \_\_\_\_\_ dress, \_\_\_\_\_ glove, \_\_\_\_\_ suit, \_\_\_\_\_ shoe, \_\_\_\_\_ eye, \_\_\_\_\_ hand, \_\_\_\_\_ foot

 **pron.58** Заполните пропуски местоимением *another* или местоимением *other* в форме единственного числа в сочетании с определенным артиклем:

1. Before the Internet was invented, one half of the world hardly knew how \_\_\_\_\_ half lived. 2. Never move to \_\_\_\_\_ country being pessimistic and don't romanticize the move. 3. The first and original soccer school in the North East of England concentrates solely on improving \_\_\_\_\_ foot. 4. Those who are really ready to go to \_\_\_\_\_ level in their lives should move beyond their limiting beliefs. 5. If the elder of two brothers is a great success, \_\_\_\_\_ brother often stays in the shadow of him. 6. People picture Muslims with a Quran in one hand and a sword in \_\_\_\_\_. 7. When one thing leads to \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes it's exasperating and other times it's serendipitous. 8. It is impossible to eradicate corruption, because in all kinds of corruptioners one hand washes \_\_\_\_\_. 9. It's possible to transfer files and settings from one computer to \_\_\_\_\_ by using Windows Easy Transfer. 10. If something goes in one ear and out of \_\_\_\_\_, you forget it as soon as you've heard it. 11. Can people change for \_\_\_\_\_ to make a relationship work? 12. Character and success go together — you won't have one without \_\_\_\_\_.

 **pron.59** Заполните пропуски местоимением *other* с артиклем *the* или без артикля в сочетании с существительными в форме единственного или множественного числа и обратите внимание на разницу в их значениях («другие»/«остальные»):

\_\_\_\_\_ half, \_\_\_\_\_ spouse, \_\_\_\_\_ men, \_\_\_\_\_ women, \_\_\_\_\_ mother, \_\_\_\_\_ motherland, \_\_\_\_\_ countries, \_\_\_\_\_ people, \_\_\_\_\_ person, \_\_\_\_\_ ways, \_\_\_\_\_ end, \_\_\_\_\_ side, \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances, \_\_\_\_\_ truth, \_\_\_\_\_ eye, \_\_\_\_\_ hand.

 **pron.60** Заполните пропуски местоимением *another* и местоимением *other* с артиклем *the* или без артикля в форме единственного и множественного числа:


1. Some women give high attractiveness ratings to the men who \_\_\_\_\_ women consider not attractive at all. 2. The wife of any husband who has been stolen by \_\_\_\_\_ woman, can file a robbery report with the proper authorities. 3. The greatest gift anyone could give to \_\_\_\_\_ person, is to believe in them. 4. Some immigrants are ready to save their skin at the expense of \_\_\_\_\_. 5. A guy and a girl can be just friends, but at one point or \_\_\_\_\_, one of them will fall for \_\_\_\_\_, maybe temporarily, maybe forever. 6. Give flowers to \_\_\_\_\_ while they live. 7. In French compared to \_\_\_\_\_ languages formed by either Latin or some form of Latin, there are a lot of silent letters in the words that produces so many homophones. 8. It's nice to communicate with a well educated person; on \_\_\_\_\_ hand, not everyone has to be a scholar. 9. There are some people that are right handed for most things but left handed for \_\_\_\_\_. 10. Running in old or worn-out shoes is one of the most common causes of running injuries, so about halfway through the life of your running shoes, you might want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ pair. 11. The popular phrase 'the shoe is on \_\_\_\_\_ foot' means that a situation or circumstance has been reversed, allowing one person to experience \_\_\_\_\_ person's point of view. 12. There is an adage saying that most of us spend our lives as if we had \_\_\_\_\_ one in the bank.

**pron.61** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений *other/another*:

1. Среди глобальных проблем человечества — экологическая, демографическая, продовольственная и другие проблемы. 2. Луна обращена к Земле всегда одной стороной, а другая сторона Луны нам не видна. 3. Нужно стараться прежде понять других, и лишь затем быть понятым. 4. Творчество требует много энергии: если тратить ее на другие вещи, не останется энергии для творчества. 5. Афоризм никогда не совпадает с истиной: он или половина истины, или другая ее половина. 6. Недавно обнаружена еще одна каменная табличка цивилизации майя с надписью, говорящей о конце света. 7. Те, кто отрицает свободу для других, сами ее не заслуживают. 8. Можно ли найти оправдание убийства одного человека другим? 9. Можно ли вернуть автомобиль в автосалон или обменять его на другой?




10. Есть ли жизнь на других планетах? 11. Не стоит рассказывать всем, что вы хотите получить миллион, но с другой стороны, если сформулировать мысль правильно, можно получить ценные советы для достижения цели. 12. Бессмысленно удалять с одного интернет-сайта то, что можно быстро найти на других.

 **pron.62** Заполните пропуски устойчивыми словосочетаниями с местоимениями *other/another* по смыслу:

the other way round, in other words, some other time, for no other reason, another pair of shoes, the other half, the other day, the other world

1. Change will not come if we wait for some other person or \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. Do college students sometimes drop out \_\_\_\_\_ than not being able to afford it? 3. Does corruption cause poverty, or is it \_\_\_\_\_ ? 4. If \_\_\_\_\_ really exists, to what extent can it be experienced by people? 5. The hot news that was tweeted by an American student \_\_\_\_\_ was ranked number 14 on Google. 6. People dieting while in a relationship are often ready to break up with \_\_\_\_\_ because of it. 7. You can change your life if you change the thoughts that you think in your mind and the world will appear in different colours. And that is \_\_\_\_\_ ! 8. Women's suffrage may have been the first major event that said, 'don't trust men'. \_\_\_\_\_ , it was the beginning of the lost faith in manhood.

 **pron.63** Заполните пропуски вопросительными местоимениями *who/whom, whose, what, which*<sup>1</sup> по смыслу:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is trying to access my PC? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ do the British trust? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ have you seen at the concert, and \_\_\_\_\_ was the first one you saw? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ cars are worth buying? 5. \_\_\_\_\_ airports are open and closed in Europe today? 6. \_\_\_\_\_ terminal at Heathrow airport are we departing from and arriving at? 7. \_\_\_\_\_ has been done to stop global warming? 8. \_\_\_\_\_ actor has won the most Oscars ever? 9. \_\_\_\_\_ has been refused asylum in the UK and removed to homeland? 10. \_\_\_\_\_ human rights are denied in health and social care? 11. House bubble bursts, but \_\_\_\_\_ fault is \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Упражнения на относительные местоимения в функции союзных слов см. также стр. 287, упр. conj.21 – conj.23.

it? 12. \_\_\_\_\_ time is it in London now? 13. \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is it today? 14. \_\_\_\_\_ does your name mean?



**pron.64**

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в вопросительных предложениях с местоимениями **who** и **what** в функции вопросительных слов:

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ to the Moon? (*to be*)
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the footballer involved in the super-injunction recently? (*to be*)
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ yoga has to be boring? (*to say*)
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for? (*to wait*)
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_ a visa to Dubai? (*to need*)
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in your life? (*to appreciate*)
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ Skype and how can it be used? (*to be*)
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ you? (*to be*)
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between weather and climate? (*to be*)
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ the symptoms of flu? (*to be*)
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like yesterday? (*to be*)
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ the strangers \_\_\_\_\_ for? (*to look*)
13. Who \_\_\_\_\_ they? (*to be*)
14. What camera \_\_\_\_\_ the best for concert photography? (*to be*)
15. What \_\_\_\_\_ my dream \_\_\_\_\_? (*to mean*)
16. What \_\_\_\_\_ the advantages of email? (*to be*)



**pron.65**


Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в вопросительных предложениях с местоимениями **whose** и **which** в функции вопросительных слов:

1. Whose interests \_\_\_\_\_ this lawyer defending? (*to be*)
2. Whose advice \_\_\_\_\_ this lawyer \_\_\_\_\_? (*to trust*)
3. Whose side \_\_\_\_\_ you on? (*to be*)
4. Which name \_\_\_\_\_ by eight kings of England? (*to share*)
5. Whose victory at San Jacinto \_\_\_\_\_ to Texas becoming independent from Mexico? (*to lead*)
6. Which idea \_\_\_\_\_ to a rise in anti-immigrant groups and a demand for immigration restrictions? (*to lead*)
7. Whose voice \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to and believe? (*to be going*)
8. Which of the four seasons \_\_\_\_\_ as fall in the US? (*to know*)
9. Which of animals \_\_\_\_\_ the most endangered in the world? (*to be*)
10. In which year \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of The Ritz London \_\_\_\_\_? (*to begin*)
11. Which football goalkeeper \_\_\_\_\_ the most goals? (*to score*)
12. Which of Henry VIII's wives \_\_\_\_\_ eleven fingers? (*to have*)
13. Whose invention \_\_\_\_\_ the world? (*to change*)
14. Whose responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ it to educate our young people on healthy eating, physical activity, and positive self esteem? (*to be*)

# Exercises on the Use of Adjectives

## Упражнения на употребление имен прилагательных

- ✓ Прилагательные в атрибутивной и предикативной функции  
*The Attributive and Predicative Adjectives*
- ✓ Прилагательные качественные и относительные  
*The Qualitative and Relative Adjectives*
- ✓ Степени сравнения прилагательных  
*The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives*
- ✓ Субстантивированные прилагательные  
*The Substantivized Adjectives*
- ✓ Словообразование имен прилагательных  
*The Word Formation: Adjectives*

 **adj.1** Заполните пропуски данными прилагательными в атрибутивной или предикативной функции:

dozing, alive, contrite, alike, ill, frightened, living, healthy, asleep, sick, afraid, well, similar, ashamed

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ dog that growls, snaps or shows its teeth may bite.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ things are the things that may seem the same. 3. Not all twins are \_\_\_\_\_; the twins within a pair may be very different from one another. 4. A drunk who knifed a \_\_\_\_\_ man in the neck to leave a wound so deep that it exposed a vertebrae in his spine has been jailed for 12 years. 5. Oregon quarterback Darron Thomas said he was \_\_\_\_\_ in the car when his teammate Cliff Harris was pushing the speed up to 118 miles an hour. 6. What is the name of the book where a boy has a \_\_\_\_\_ uncle and must win a sled race with his dog to raise money to treat the uncle? 7. Since the baby has been \_\_\_\_\_ he has lost appetite and won't drink breast milk anymore. 8. Five years ago somebody wrote something

stupid on the Internet that annoyed a bunch of bloggers enough to write about it; and suddenly there came a \_\_\_\_\_ email from this person saying that the incident had ruined his life and asking to remove the post. 9. Amelle Berrabah is \_\_\_\_\_ of herself after being arrested for drink driving. 10. Why was the US so \_\_\_\_\_ of the European countries becoming communist? 11. It's never too late to change one's habits, and by establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle now, to continue reaping the rewards in the future. 12. Former prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra posted a message on his Twitter page Wednesday afternoon that he was not \_\_\_\_\_ and needed an injection. 13. Since his ascension to the Imamate, the Aga Khan, who is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ saint in the world today, has been involved in complex political changes, including the independence of African countries from colonial rule. 14. There is an opinion that Elvis Presley, the man, the myth, the legend, the king of rock-n-roll, is \_\_\_\_\_ and is working as an undercover agent for the DEA.


**adj.2**

Заполните пропуски данными прилагательными в препозиции или постпозиции к определяемым существительным и местоимениям:

possible, impossible, available, imaginable, unimaginable, extraordinaire, required, suggested, affected, positive, immemorial, galore


1. With time growing short and warnings more dire, there are the first, fragile signs of a \_\_\_\_\_ compromise to raise the nation's debt limit and avert a potentially catastrophic default. 2. Never think there is anything \_\_\_\_\_ for the soul; it is the greatest heresy to think so. 3. Some people consider traditional Irish music the most boring music \_\_\_\_\_. 4. The most common targets for the British writers of the late 19th century were the \_\_\_\_\_ manners of Victorian society. 5. Schools summer holidays start next week, and there are activities galore this summer. 6. What is the cleanest and most efficient energy source \_\_\_\_\_ for human consumption? 7. Time \_\_\_\_\_ is a phrase meaning time extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition, indefinitely ancient, ancient beyond memory or record. 8. Specific frameworks of \_\_\_\_\_ approaches for the European Business Excellence Model's requirements have not,

as yet, been made available in the literature. 9. Hat Works, the UK's only museum dedicated to hats and headwear will unveil its latest models at a fashion show \_\_\_\_\_ in Edinburgh where the hats are the stars. 10. Understanding the \_\_\_\_\_ information is crucial to filling out any kind of application. 11. Travelling on foot changes the whole perception of distance: a mile trip is no longer a five minute bike ride; a ten mile trip is no longer a short drive, but something \_\_\_\_\_. 12. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ is coming from the continual slaughter caused by the war in Iraq, said Pope Benedict XVI, pointing to some of the world's deep wounds of nowadays.



**adj.3** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в атрибутивной функции в соответствии с порядком последовательности употребления:


1. The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ asteroids which constantly circle our planet makes astronomers believe they could potentially save millions by waiting for them to orbit the earth, instead of launching missions into the solar system (*tiny, mysterious*). 2. For coin enthusiasts, identifying \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ coins is a sport and an enjoyable endeavor that yields great pride (*French, old*). 3. The meat in a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ coconut is softer and more gelatinous than that in a mature brown one — so much so that it is sometimes known as coconut jelly (*green, young*). 4. Gucci men's \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ frame sunglasses with \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ frame are bestowed upon the highest quality and finest craftsmanship (*medium, square, trendy/ plastic, blue*). 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ elephant has hardly any natural predators, but there have been rare instances of tigers preying on young or weak elephants (*Asian, adult, huge*). 6. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream with a natural creamy taste is equally popular on its own or as an accompaniment to other desserts (*creamy, traditional, fresh, smooth*). 7. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ chess tables in the English style are not restricted only to playing chess, but many chess players enjoy owning one as a decorative piece of furniture and a mark of their interest in the game (*round, Victorian, refined*). 8. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ hoop earrings are simple but gorgeous; they can be worn with day to day outfits to achieve a stylish look (*black, wooden, big, round*).

 **adj.4** Назовите качественные и относительные прилагательные из числа данных. Подберите антонимы к качественным прилагательным:

1. refined, traditional, adult, global, extraordinaire, professional, private, golden; 2. profound, shallow, gorgeous, sensitive, wooden, awake, logical, biological; 3. temporary, constant, weekly, interplanetary, metallic, old-fashioned, confident; 4. iron, rapid, humble, Martian, light-minded, historical, graceful, fruitful, monthly; 5. Victorian, galore, huge, mechanical, efficient, tin, vegetarian, precise, delicious.

**adj.5** Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень сравнения данных качественных прилагательных:

new, few, busy, heavy, happy, grey, slow, shallow, hollow, bitter, humble, large, big, hot, fat, slim, sad, angry, clever, gentle, severe, common, friendly, polite, handsome, frequent, graceful, fruitful, truthful, faithful, beautiful, magnificent, tremendous, gorgeous, delicious, suspicious, good, bad, many, much, little, old, far, near, late

 **adj.6** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в сравнительной или превосходной степени:

1. In the UK, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ winter compared to recent years, does it mean that there will be a \_\_\_\_\_ summer? (*cold, hot*) 2. The fax machine used to transmit documents using analogue phone lines is now doomed to extinction as a \_\_\_\_\_ technology takes over (*new*). 3. The US Federal Reserve said the economy grew at a \_\_\_\_\_ pace in some regions of the country as shoppers limited their spending and factories curbed production (*slow*). 4. Why do \_\_\_\_\_ things fall faster compared to \_\_\_\_\_ things if dropped from a certain height? (*heavy, light*) 5. If prices fall \_\_\_\_\_, the negative equity picture will darken to over 330,000 families, whereas people need hope for a \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow (*far, good*). 6. There is a saying that \_\_\_\_\_ things are \_\_\_\_\_ to happen when you're unprepared (*bad, likely*). 7. Mycroft Holmes is a character in the stories written by Arthur Conan Doyle; he is the \_\_\_\_\_ brother of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes (*old*). 8. The ego is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ mysteries of all time (*great*). 9. Astronomers have found the \_\_\_\_\_ planet, a gas giant with a temperature of nearly 3200 °C

(hot). 10. Wealth inequality is the \_\_\_\_\_ challenge for the world nowadays (*serious*). 11. Which astrological signs do you think are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_? (*honest*) 12. Why are the \_\_\_\_\_ meals are the \_\_\_\_\_ meals? (*delicious, healthy*) 13. While there is no general agreement upon the \_\_\_\_\_ films in the world, many publications and organizations have tried to determine them (*good*). 14. It's rare for the \_\_\_\_\_ series on television to attract huge audiences, but it's equally rare for the \_\_\_\_\_ series to manage the same feat (*good, bad*). 15. Scientists predict that in the \_\_\_\_\_ future it will be possible to smell a new perfume using Internet and watch 3D scenes at home like we do in the theatre (*near*).



**adj.7** Заполните пропуски прилагательными *old, far, near, late*, образующими двойные формы степеней сравнения, в сравнительной и превосходной степени:

1. Are there any etiquette rules an \_\_\_\_\_ bride need to follow when choosing an age appropriate wedding dress? (*old*) 2. Margaret Tudor was the \_\_\_\_\_ daughter of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the elder sister of Henry VIII (*old*). 3. Cain in the Bible, the \_\_\_\_\_ son of Adam and Eve, who murdered his brother Abel out of jealousy, was condemned to be a fugitive (*old*). 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ trees are determined by growth rings, which can be seen if the tree is cut down (*old*). 5. In fact, the Moon appears about 1.5% smaller when it is near the horizon than when it is high in the sky, because it is \_\_\_\_\_ away by up to one Earth radius (*far*). 6. The moment when the Earth is at the \_\_\_\_\_ distance from the Sun is called aphelion (*far*). 7. In England, \_\_\_\_\_ education is often seen as forming one part of a wider learning and skills sector, alongside workplace education and other types of non-school, non-university education and training (*far*). 8. Discussion boards are useful for creating communities and provide \_\_\_\_\_ traffic to a website (*far*). 9. Consumers across Europe are feeling the pinch, and buying new cars is probably one of the \_\_\_\_\_ things from their minds (*far*). 10. Housewives prefer to buy food and household things in one place, so the \_\_\_\_\_ supermarkets are quite reasonable in terms of time (*near*). 11. The \_\_\_\_\_ tube station to the O<sub>2</sub> arena, a large tent-like building located on Greenwich peninsula in south-east London, is North Greenwich (*near*). 12. A survey shows that three out of ten family-owned businesses succeed in making


the transition to the \_\_\_\_\_ generation (*near*). 13. The UK busy families choose to take a \_\_\_\_\_ dinner because of longer working days and more after-school activities (*late*). 14. Swimming hats are too ridiculous to wear out of the swimming pool, but they are the \_\_\_\_\_ fashion trend (*late*). 15. Choosing hypothetically between wealth and health, most people choose the \_\_\_\_\_ (*late*). 16. There's always something nostalgic about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of anything — whether it is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of school when you will bid farewell to all of your friends, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of work before you retire or the \_\_\_\_\_ day you live in a house (*late*).



**adj.8** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетаниях существительных с прилагательными в сравнительной степени:

1. Some people make the world \_\_\_\_\_ nicer place just by being in it. 2. Have you ever faced a situation when you had to take \_\_\_\_\_ longer way of doing something in order to adhere to proper professional standards? 3. Private school is considered a better choice in the UK because private school teachers take \_\_\_\_\_ more serious approach when they deal with their students, because the parents are paying for results. 4. The flu often comes as a surprise, and the lack of a fever sometimes may have \_\_\_\_\_ worse outcome. 5. Everyday business activities generate repeated opportunities for hackers to breach the Internet security of any business, therefore the Internet security is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ more difficult task each month. 6. A proverb says that a sleeping animal is an easy target; it is \_\_\_\_\_ older equivalent of the current idiom 'to catch someone napping'. 7. Britain has published legislation to amend rules that currently say \_\_\_\_\_ elder daughter should be placed behind a younger son in the line of succession. 8. Queen Elizabeth II is \_\_\_\_\_ elder daughter of King George VI and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. 9. The city girls who see nature through the windows of their homes may have \_\_\_\_\_ better chance for success than those girls whose views are not as green, say scientists. 10. Child care centres are adapting in today's economy, as parents work ever \_\_\_\_\_ longer days or take on second jobs. 11. There are lots of ways to help \_\_\_\_\_ less fortunate children to have \_\_\_\_\_ more enjoyable Christmas. 12. Statistically, \_\_\_\_\_ more fortunate children of \_\_\_\_\_ more affluent parents excel in some areas of development or education in comparison to \_\_\_\_\_ less fortunate children of \_\_\_\_\_ less affluent parents, a survey says.




 **adj.9** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетаниях существительных с прилагательными в превосходной степени:

1. \_\_\_\_ largest animal ever to exist on the Earth is the blue whale; it measures 24 to 27 m and it weighs 100 to 120 tons. 2. The digital camera from Sony has not only a stunning design making it \_\_\_\_ slimmest digital camera available in the market today, but also some simply amazing features. 3. A common danger unites even \_\_\_\_ bitterest enemies. 4. What are \_\_\_\_ frequentest reasons, why people miss out an outstandingly good opportunity? 5. A personal website is one of \_\_\_\_ best ways possible to build a personal contact list. 6. Since the Internet is not run by a single company or government, there is no perfect way to identify \_\_\_\_ most popular website. 7. An open fire place is \_\_\_\_ least efficient method of space heating. 8. \_\_\_\_ most readable newspapers in the UK by circulation are *The Sun*, *The Daily Mail*, *The Guardian*, *The Times*, *The Financial Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. 9. \_\_\_\_ most newspapers use a version of the Times typeface — also known as a font — for the body copy in their columns. 10. \_\_\_\_ most people are perfectly safe in their working environment, but from time to time there will be accidents and people will suffer injury. 11. \_\_\_\_ most of \_\_\_\_ work as a direct cause of technology is mental, there is a need to rest the mind. 12. A research found that the visitors who spent \_\_\_\_ most of \_\_\_\_ time on Facebook also spent \_\_\_\_ most \_\_\_\_ money online.

**adj.10** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетаниях существительных с прилагательными в сравнительной и превосходной степени:

1. Каждый в детстве мечтает о старшем брате, поскольку старший брат — это, конечно же, повод для гордости. 2. Работа в компании в качестве интерна — это сегодня лучшая возможность трудоустройства для выпускников. 3. На этом сайте собрана лучшая коллекция СМС-поздравлений, пожеланий, признаний и других особых СМС-сообщений. 4. Дополнительное образование направлено на повышение квалификации и профессиональную переподготовку лиц в любой сфере деятельности. 5. Самыми значительными достижениями рунета в 2016 году стали активный рост российской интернет-аудитории и выход на биржу крупнейших российских интернет-компаний. 6. Большинство футбольных болельщиков считает, что футбол по-настоящему можно оценить только на стадионе.

7. Труд в России в последнее время становится менее профессиональным и менее интеллектуальным видом деятельности.  
 8. Остров Александр-Селькирк — это наиболее дальний остров от материка в группе островов Хуан-Фернандес в Тихом океане.  
 9. Главной целью наиболее успешных компаний является рост основного, профильного бизнеса. 10. Некоторые крупные компании создают стратегические альянсы с малыми предприятиями, если они чувствуют, что смогут получить более серьезный доход. 11. Помочь умирающему миллионеру из Нигерии — это не самый худший способ заработать деньги. 12. Интернет-браузер Firefox 17 недавно получил новый и более привлекательный графический интерфейс.

 **adj.11** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в сравнительной конструкции:

1. Debt collectors aren't the most popular people in the world, but they are \_\_\_\_\_ than ever, as the economy continues to sputter (*busy*). 2. Financial swindler Bernard Madoff says that he is \_\_\_\_\_ in prison than he was on the outside because he no longer lives in fear of being arrested and knows he will die in prison (*happy*). 3. The US real estate crash that began in 2006 was even \_\_\_\_\_ than it appeared (*bad*). 4. Like many health problems, the obesity epidemic is \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States than it is in Canada, so in general Americans are \_\_\_\_\_ than Canadians (*bad, fat*). 5. People in pubs would use \_\_\_\_\_ polite words than people in shops (*few*). 6. If a wife is \_\_\_\_\_ than her husband, the couple is more likely to divorce than if they were the same age, a research says (*old*). 7. Failure is always at hand, success is \_\_\_\_\_ down the road than failure (*far*). 8. A new study has found that men who believe in traditional roles for women earn \_\_\_\_\_ money than men who don't (*much*). 9. Nothing in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ than unsuccessful people with talent (*common*). 10. It is obvious that the back of a hand is \_\_\_\_\_ than the palm of a hand (*sensitive*).

**adj.12** Дополните данные сравнительные конструкции по смыслу, используя союз *than* и слово-заместитель *one* или указательное местоимение *that*:

1. A stupid question often gets more responses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2. Electric toothbrushes are said to be better \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Not all dogs of a similar size and weight have the same life span, but generally the life span of large dogs is shorter \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The US Afro-Americans are supposed to have better life chances \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The next world economic crisis is supposed to be worse \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When applying for life insurance, short-term life insurance policies are usually less expensive \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In the 21st century, popular rock music icons are less fruitful than \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Basically a small lake has less heat energy in the water because it has less water, therefore it freezes faster \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Contrary to popular perception, most US public schools require more instructional time for students \_\_\_\_\_.


**adj.13**

Заполните пропуски в сравнительной конструкции данными в скобках прилагательными и объектными местоимениями после союза *than*:

1. Most women prefer men \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_. (*old*). 2. Does a man like a woman who is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_? (*smart*) 3. Why do most people think Marilyn Monroe was so gorgeous if there are many other women \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_? (*beautiful*). 4. If you lack confidence, you probably believe that everyone you know is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ (*confident*). 5. The government adviser said that many of the villagers were \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ because of the number of cattle they had (*rich*). 6. Liberals believe an all-powerful central government should seize the wealth and property of people that are \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ (*successful*). 7. I confess that there are people \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_, but they are not so selfish (*lazy*). 8. A younger sister sometimes doesn't let her elder sister know that she is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ (*intelligent*).


**adj.14**

Образуйте сравнительную степень данных в скобках прилагательных и заполните пропуски данными количественными компонентами в сравнительной конструкции:

two meters, ten centimetres, ten times, three years,  
five pounds, some 2,000 kilometres, 120.5 %, two times,  
20 years, 15 per cent

1. Prince William is \_\_\_\_\_ than Prince Harry, both of them studied in Eton almost at the same time (*old*). 2. A young

woman may marry a man who is \_\_\_\_\_ than her in case he has his priorities straightened out (*old*). 3. The average height of Japanese people is about \_\_\_\_\_ than that of Westerners (*short*). 4. At Niagara falls, the American Falls are \_\_\_\_\_ than the Horseshoe Falls T (*high*). 5. Neanderthals made the way to Siberia, \_\_\_\_\_ to the east than previously thought (*far*). 6. Is it true that people who eat breakfast are \_\_\_\_\_ than people who don't? (*light*). 7. 1 kilogram of mass weighs 2.205 pounds, so the kilogram is \_\_\_\_\_ than one pound (*heavy*). 8. People across the UK are \_\_\_\_\_ than they were five years ago following the recent big rises in the cost of living (*prosperous*). 9. iPad appendices are \_\_\_\_\_ than iPhone ones (*expensive*). 10. The number of medical mistakes in the U.S. hospitals are \_\_\_\_\_ than previously thought (*high*).



## adj.15

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в сравнительной степени в сочетании с усиливающими значения прилагательных наречиями ***much, far, a little, even, still*** по смыслу:

1. The universe could be \_\_\_\_\_ than previously expected, based on an examination of X-rays (*old*). 2. Dogs have a keen sense of hearing, they have a \_\_\_\_\_ range of hearing than humans (*high*). 3. Scientific experts suppose Japan's nuclear disaster to be \_\_\_\_\_ than governments are revealing to the public (*bad*). 4. The food in restaurants always looks \_\_\_\_\_ and refined than what you can make at home (*professional*). 5. Being single is considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ fate than being in a bad relationship (*good*). 6. Doing art is \_\_\_\_\_ than watching TV (*interesting*). 7. The key to making our attitudes \_\_\_\_\_ is learning to look past the goal of getting something accomplished, and enjoy the trip along the way (*flexible*). 8. English is not dying but for several reasons it is going through a phase of rapid change, probably \_\_\_\_\_ (*rapid*). 9. Fox News is rather conservative in its content, the best thing one can hope for is making it \_\_\_\_\_ (*progressive*). 10. If an item is shipped from the US via USPS express, the price of shipping is included, therefore shipping that way is \_\_\_\_\_ (*expensive*). 11. A research claims that girls in bigger cities look and are \_\_\_\_\_ than

girls in little towns (*mature*). 12. As any scientific work progresses, the list of tasks changes quite often, as new research directions reveal to be \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous ones (*fruitful*). 13. As it was put by Montaigne in one of his essays, one must be a little foolish, if one does not want to be \_\_\_\_\_ (*stupid*). 14. If one of twins is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other, he should be given a much stricter control (*obstinate*). 15. India as a business market is considered \_\_\_\_\_ than China (*exciting*).



**adj.16** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в сравнительной степени в конструкции *the...the*, выражающей параллельное нарастание степени проявления признака:

1. Today it seems that the \_\_\_\_\_ information we have, the \_\_\_\_\_ questions we have (*much, many*). 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ information we have, the \_\_\_\_\_ are the decisions (*much, good*). 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ friends you have on Facebook, the \_\_\_\_\_ you have in real life (*many, few*). 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the songs a singer sings, the \_\_\_\_\_ clothes she seems to need (*bad, little*). 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ the world gets, the \_\_\_\_\_ housing will appear (*bad, good*). 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ are food costs the \_\_\_\_\_ are the prices (*low, good*). 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ are barriers, the \_\_\_\_\_ we become (*high, strong*). 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a vacation, the \_\_\_\_\_ will be the recreation (*short, bad*). 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ hours mothers work, the \_\_\_\_\_ are the children (*many, heavy*). 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the hair, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a hairdo (*long, good*).

**adj.17** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление прилагательных в сравнительной степени:


1. Некоторые мужчины считают, что пиво лучше, чем женщины. 2. Отсутствие выбора может быть хуже, чем наличие плохого выбора. 3. Сегодняшний мир не более совершенен, чем он был два тысячелетия назад. 4. Говорят, что нет хуже дурака, чем старый дурак. 5. Обычно родственники жениха и невесты стараются показаться друг другу более щедрыми людьми, чем они есть на самом деле. 6. У Генри Форда было только шесть классов образования, и те, кто работал на него, были более образованными людьми, чем он. 7. Если старший брат на два или три года старше своей сестры, между детьми часто возникает соперничество. 8. Известно, что в состоянии невесомо-

сти люди на пять сантиметров выше, чем в обычных условиях. 9. Сборка автомобилей в нашей стране на 5% дороже, чем в Европе и Бразилии, и на 15% дороже, чем в Южной Корее и Китае. 10. С 64-битной версией Windows компьютер может обрабатывать в течение одного и того же времени в два раза больше данных, чем с 32-битной. 11. Следующий год может оказаться гораздо более успешным в финансовом отношении, чем предыдущий. 12. Счастливая нация — это не та, в которой гораздо больше счастливой молодежи, чем в других странах, а та, в которой гораздо меньше несчастных стариков. 13. Набор веса после болезни — это немного менее сложная задача, чем потеря веса в эстетических целях. 14. Можно ли сказать, что чем больше статья, тем больше информации она содержит? 15. Считается аксиомой, что чем выше уровень образования в стране, тем успешнее развитие экономики, а чем ниже уровень безработицы, тем выше продолжительность жизни.



**adj.18**

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в превосходной степени в конструкции с предлогом *of*. Обратите внимание на употребление определенного артикля:

1. Anyone looking for trends in our selection of \_\_\_\_\_ books of the '00s might have a hard time finding them amid the wizards, serial killers and dysfunctional families (*good*). 2. Aberdeenshire came out top of the charts as offering \_\_\_\_\_ quality of life in Scotland (*good*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ market crash of the 20th century in the USA that occurred in October 1929, is credited with being the beginning of the Great Depression and is referred to as Black Tuesday (*bad*). 4. Account intrusion is \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantage of using Facebook (*bad*). 5. Lake Erie is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Great Lakes (*shallow, warm*). 6. According to the Guinness book of records, \_\_\_\_\_ street of the world is located in Reutlingen, Germany (*narrow*). 7. Summer is considered \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year (*wonderful*). 8. Unfortunately, bus is \_\_\_\_\_ way of connecting South Coast to Boston (*effective*). 9. Venus is \_\_\_\_\_ planet of the solar system, with pressures up to 100 times more than Earth's and temperatures up to 475°C (*dangerous*). 10. Bradford is \_\_\_\_\_ city of Northern England to visit as it is deemed 'dangerous, ugly and boring' (*attractive*).

 **adj.19** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в превосходной степени в конструкции с определительными придаточными предложениями:

1. Men nearing retirement are \_\_\_\_\_ people that have ever been at work (*happy*).
2. The Bahamas 2016 budget could only be described as \_\_\_\_\_ budget that had ever been in the history of the Bahamas (*sad*).
3. The funk band from New Orleans believes their sound is \_\_\_\_\_ that has ever been (*good*).
4. What is \_\_\_\_\_ mistake you have ever made in life? (*sad*).
5. 'The Smartest Guys in the Room' is \_\_\_\_\_ business story that has ever been filmed (*fascinating*).
6. Successful rose growing takes a little bit of extra time, but the results will give you \_\_\_\_\_ roses you have ever had (*gorgeous*).
7. Washing cars at a dealership during the summer before college was \_\_\_\_\_ job the students have ever had (*pleasant*).
8. 77% of people facing infertility think it's \_\_\_\_\_ thing they have ever experienced (*stressful*).
9. The relationship you have with yourself is \_\_\_\_\_ one you'll ever have (*important*).
10. The back of a flatbed truck was \_\_\_\_\_ stage the starting musicians had ever played (*weird*).
11. The ability of critical thinking and the ability to work in teams are \_\_\_\_\_ skills to get good jobs (*necessary*).
12. When you have a bad sunburn, soft loose cotton is \_\_\_\_\_ thing to wear (*comfortable*).
13. Aruba Island in the Caribbean has \_\_\_\_\_ white sand beaches to relax and enjoy a vacation (*beautiful*).
14. \_\_\_\_\_ way to connect to another person is to listen to him (*powerful*).


 **adj.20** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках прилагательными в превосходной степени и дополните предложения по смыслу наречием *by far* или прилагательными *possible*, *imaginable* для усиления значения превосходной степени:

1. Italy is \_\_\_\_\_ destination (*romantic*).
2. Fossil hunting is \_\_\_\_\_ of all sports (*fascinating*).
3. The Beatles is \_\_\_\_\_ band ever (*impressive*).
4. English is \_\_\_\_\_ language for business, but the knowledge of other key languages can be a distinct advantage (*useful*).
5. A recent annual report is \_\_\_\_\_ that has been experienced since at least 2007 (*bad*).
6. A suit is \_\_\_\_\_ and best looking garments a male can wear (*attractive*).
7. Self improvement is \_\_\_\_\_ way \_\_\_\_\_ leading to success (*simple*).
8. The

goal of travel services is to accommodate particular needs of clients and to provide \_\_\_\_\_ solutions \_\_\_\_\_ (*comprehensive*). 9. If your body can't absorb your food's essential nutrients because of a compromised digestive system, you can eat \_\_\_\_\_ diet \_\_\_\_\_ and still not receive adequate nutrition to keep the body healthy (*healthy*). 10. Almost everyone in America desires to become rich to enjoy the fruits of \_\_\_\_\_ life \_\_\_\_\_ (*successful*).

**adj.21** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление прилагательных в превосходной степени:

1. Наиболее счастливые из людей не те, кто имеет все самое лучшее, а те, кто находит лучшее в том, что имеет. 2. Самый большой из грибов был найден в Мексике, его вес более 20 килограммов, а высота — 1 метр 75 сантиметров. 3. Спринтерская гонка — это, безусловно, наиболее непредсказуемый вид соревнований биатлонистов, в котором самая высокая цена промаха. 4. Скрипки Страдивари являются самыми ценными и уникальными из инструментов, которые когда-либо были созданы. 5. Среди тысяч девушек-гладиаторов Древнего Рима были самые смелые женщины, которых когда-либо знал мир. 6. Процесс Абрамовича и Березовского в лондонском суде оказался самой впечатляющей баталией, которую когда-либо видела Британия. 7. На озере Констанц в Австрии установлена самая большая из оперных сцен, которые когда-либо создавались. 8. Лучший друг — это тот, с кем можно молчать, чувствуя, что это лучшая беседа, которая когда-либо была в жизни. 9. Слова благодарности — это, безусловно, самые важные слова, чтобы дать понять другому человеку, что его ценят. 10. Отдых с детьми на море — самый продолжительный и радостный праздник, который можно себе представить.

 **adj.22** Заполните пропуски союзами *as...as* или *not so...as (not as...as)* по смыслу в конструкциях с прилагательными в положительной степени:


1. A virtual bouquet is \_\_\_\_\_ sweet \_\_\_\_\_ the real one. 2. Crime is a big problem in Brazil, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ bad \_\_\_\_\_ the statistics appear. 3. The upcoming presidential debates have the potential to be \_\_\_\_\_ significant \_\_\_\_\_ the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon debates and the 1980 Reagan-Carter encounters. 4. Could a country \_\_\_\_\_ magnificent



and legendary \_\_\_\_ Atlantis, still exist underwater? 5. The location of the University of Cambridge is \_\_\_\_ picturesque \_\_\_\_ that of Oxford, but its stately buildings and avenues of magnificent trees atone for the level ground on which it stands. 6. In any demonstration of acceptable competency, skills are \_\_\_\_ important \_\_\_\_ knowledge. 7. In the history of the UK and the US, women were not treated in the same way as men because governments didn't believe that women were \_\_\_\_ powerful \_\_\_\_ men. 8. Things, or people, that are \_\_\_\_ different \_\_\_\_ chalk and cheese, have absolutely nothing in common. 9. Most cats are \_\_\_\_ greedy \_\_\_\_ dogs so they tend to eat as required but not always. 10. Female comedians are \_\_\_\_ funny \_\_\_\_ male comedians, but they should be funny.

**adj.23** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление в сравнительной конструкции прилагательных в положительной степени:

1. Утренняя зарядка считается такой же эффективной, как и утренняя пробежка. 2. Полагают, что у ребенка иммунитет не такой сильный, как у взрослого. 3. Эта серия фильма не такая интересная, как предыдущие серии. 4. Стокгольм, который считается воротами Скандинавии, не такой дорогой, как Осло. 5. Известно, что в августе 2011 года планета Марс была такой же большой в небе, как полная Луна. 6. Яд морских змей не такой опасный, как яд змей, которые живут на земле. 7. Google Desktop — это программа, которая делает поиск на компьютере таким же легким, как веб-поиск Google.

 **adj.24** Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от данных в скобках прилагательных посредством полной субстантивации, и поставьте их в соответствующую морфологическую форму:

1. For many years, common medical practice meant that physicians made decisions for their \_\_\_\_\_ (*patient*). 2. A true \_\_\_\_\_ is most often an outsider, living in self-imposed exile, and on the margins of society (*intellectual*). 3. Queen Elizabeth II is known to pay taxes as well as other \_\_\_\_\_ do (*royal*). 4. \_\_\_\_\_ combine a number of different art forms like acting, music, dance, and visual art design to create something new (*musical*). 5. \_\_\_\_\_ priorities are release from suffering (by learning to cease striving after objects of desire)

and direct experience of the true nature of reality (*Buddhist*). 6. All hopeless \_\_\_\_\_ are idealists, the sentimental dreamers when you get to know them (*romantic*). 7. The assumption that one is assumed innocent until proven guilty prefers to take the risk of freeing a guilty party over convicting \_\_\_\_\_ (*innocent*). 8. One of the terrorists was found dead in a room, while the other \_\_\_\_\_ body was found in the lobby (*militant*). 9. While you're waiting for your flight, don't forget that free wi-fi access is provided throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ in most of the world's airports (*terminal*). 10. Can a real \_\_\_\_\_ and a real \_\_\_\_\_ be real friends? (*conservative, liberal*).


**adj.25**

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от данных в скобках прилагательных посредством частичной субстантивации. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. '\_\_\_\_\_ get richer and \_\_\_\_\_ get poorer' is a catchphrase, frequently used in discussing economic inequality (*rich, poor*). 2. Over the past 50 years, \_\_\_\_\_ gain status and power and \_\_\_\_\_ have lost (*young, old*). 3. Conservative compassion, unfortunately, seems to exclude \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (*disabled, sick*). 4. Guide dogs serve to enable \_\_\_\_\_ as well as partially-sighted people to get around on their own (*blind*). 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are usually mild people, they are able to control their anger in most cases (*meek*). 6. Many of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with sign language, others use speech reading (*deaf, mute*). 7. There is an opinion that nature balances itself out: \_\_\_\_\_ cannot exist without \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_ (*evil, good*). 8. Some nouns must be used only in \_\_\_\_\_ and some nouns only in \_\_\_\_\_ (*singular, plural*). 9. Packing \_\_\_\_\_ for export must be carefully planned with consideration given to transit risk and international regulations (*good*). 10. The real excitement about self storage auctions is finding \_\_\_\_\_ that can cost real dirt cheap (*valuable*). 11. Many of the times we counter such situations when we are left with lots of unused or remained \_\_\_\_\_, but we can utilize or eat those remaining stuff by keeping it in a fridge (*eatable*). 12. Everybody knows how nutritious \_\_\_\_\_ can be, and wild \_\_\_\_\_ like dandelion are filled with vitamins and minerals (*green*). 13. \_\_\_\_\_ tend to have smaller circulations than \_\_\_\_\_, they usually cover local news and engage in community journalism (*weekly, daily*). 14. \_\_\_\_\_ are starting to re-look at their product, at fashion and longer articles, giving readers something different (*monthly*).

**adj.26** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление субстантивированных прилагательных:

1. Богатые работают, чтобы стать богаче, а бедные, чтобы не стать беднее. 2. Молодые часто сомневаются в своих поступках, поскольку не имеют достаточно жизненного опыта для быстрого принятия решений. 3. Современные способы лечения больных связаны с внедрением инновационных технологий. 4. В обобщенном смысле добро и зло обозначают положительные и отрицательные ценности. 5. Большинство еженедельников в демократических странах публикует информацию о результатах опроса общественного мнения. 6. Способ размещения товаров в торговых залах и на витринах магазинов осуществляется в зависимости от их назначения, форм и свойств. 7. На въезде в Багдад можно увидеть сегодня горы мусора, в которых голодные дети пытаются найти остатки съестного. 8. Первые драгоценности были обнаружены в древних захоронениях, возраст которых приблизительно 20 000 лет. 9. Говорят, что для того, чтобы сделать салат вкуснее, зелень лучше не резать, а рвать. 10. Из-за своего ощущения времени меланхолик практически всегда опаздывает, поэтому каждому из людей такого типа необходимо учитывать этот факт и выходить из дома заблаговременно. 11. Католики во всем мире отмечают Рождество 25 декабря, а православные — 7 января. 12. Интеллектуалы — это образованные люди, которые используют свой интеллект в работе, имеющей, как правило, культурное значение.

**adj.27** Образуйте существительные, обозначающие название нации в целом, от данных прилагательных посредством субстантивации. Обратите внимание на употребление определенного артикля:

Norwegian, Brazilian, Portuguese, American, Pakistani, Iraqi, Indian, Dutch, Welsh, Irish, Japanese, Chinese, Israeli, Kuwaiti, English, French, Finnish, Swiss, Belgian, Swedish, Polish, Italian, Spanish, Scotch, Syrian, Russian, Yemeni, Egyptian, Danish, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Somali, Guyanese, Canadian, Mongolian, Kenyan, Austrian

**adj.28** Образуйте от данных прилагательных существительные, обозначающие национальную принадлежность лиц:

German, Norwegian, Romanian, Swiss, Swedish, Finnish, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, Somali, Singaporean, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, English, Vietnamese, Mongolian, Kenyan, Korean, Brazilian, Portuguese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Iraqi, Guyanese, Austrian, Spanish, American, Canadian, Dutch, Israeli, French, Belgian, Spanish, Yemeni, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, Syrian, Dutch, Kuwaiti, Colombian, Egyptian, Iraqi, Chilean



**adj.29** Заполните пропуски существительными, обозначающими национальную принадлежность и название наций, образованными от данных в скобках прилагательных посредством субстантивации. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. If you are fascinated by Brazil and \_\_\_\_\_, you are not alone: Brazil enjoys an enviable reputation in the international arena (*Brazilian*).
2. Two \_\_\_\_\_ who arrived in east China by air were found to have radiation levels seriously exceeding limits when they entered the country (*Japanese*).
3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were at the fair and about to go on the helter-skelter when an old witch stepped in front of them (*English, Welsh, Irish*).
4. Ten \_\_\_\_\_ died and 25 others were injured when the bus they were travelling in overturned near Khulais, 150 km north of Makkah (*Pakistani*).
5. Two \_\_\_\_\_ and one \_\_\_\_\_ were caught in a blast while on a routine patrol in Afghanistan in August (*Scottish, Danish*).
6. \_\_\_\_\_ possess high levels of technological consumer goods, and almost half of US households have broadband Internet access (*American*).
7. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will work together on the International Space Station until mid-March (*Russian, American, Dutch*).
8. Police in Malaysia have busted four \_\_\_\_\_ that belonged to a smuggling ring (*Chinese*).
9. Five famous \_\_\_\_\_ are: Stellan Skarsgard, Greta Garbo, Ingrid Bergman, Hans Blix and Nils Ericson (*Swedish*).
10. In June 2003 six soldiers from the Royal Military Police had been killed by a baying mob of \_\_\_\_\_ in a neighbouring town (*Iraqi*).
11. Dating \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most romantic experiences a young woman can have (*French*).
12. \_\_\_\_\_ have always been good builders; even today their favorite way of construction is to use small stones thickly embedded in

cement which was the method used in Newport Tower (*Portuguese*).  
 13. Three \_\_\_\_\_ may face charges for posting Muhammad cartoons, they are suspected of violating the freedom of worship (*Finnish*).  
 14. Two \_\_\_\_\_ who ran dirty money laundry in Plymouth have been jailed and will eventually be deported (*Polish*).  
 15. \_\_\_\_\_ are concerned that economic activity should have as little impact as possible on the environment (*Swiss*).

**adj.30** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей с субстантивированными прилагательными:

1. *Японцы* сегодня носят европейскую одежду, а кимоно надевают на Новый год или на свадьбу. 2. *Ирландцы* и *шотландцы* оспаривают между собой приоритет создания виски. 3. Настоящий *шотландец* предпочитает быть во всем правым, нежели богатым. 4. Американские власти обвинили двух *пакистанцев* в нелегальной работе на правительство Пакистана на территории США. 5. *Англичане* смотрят на *голландцев* с одобрением, поскольку по характеру они больше других материковых европейцев походят на жителей острова. 6. Если у *датчанина* назначена встреча, он придет минута в минуту, а зачастую раньше назначенного времени. 7. *Испанцы* никогда никуда не торопятся, могут часами рассказывать вам о своих делах и всюду вечно опаздывают. 8. *Поляк* всегда найдет повод для недовольства действиями властей: и старый строй для него плох, и новый не намного лучше. 9. *Шведы* и *финны* считаются одними из лучших хоккеистов в Европе и мире. 10. Моряки судна «Аскольд» спасли в Атлантическом океане трех *португальцев*, которые отправились на морскую рыбалку на моторной лодке. 11. По некоторым данным, около 100 тысяч *иракцев* погибло во время восьмилетней оккупации Ирака *американцами*. 12. Пословица говорит, что там, где сегодня один *китаец*, через 100 дней будет 1000 *китайцев*.

**adj.31** Образуйте производные прилагательные от данных существительных с помощью суффиксов *-ful* и *-less*:

skill, truth, faith, hope, help, use, harm, power, tact, colour, care, heart, soul, joy, pain, sin, wonder, beauty, home, child, dream, tone, noise, end, wait, sense, tear, respect, spirit, success, belly, play, will, top, head, hat, heel, ego, care, heed, thew

**adj.32** Образуйте производные прилагательные от данных существительных с помощью суффикса *-ous*:

humor, danger, murder, adventure, slumber, slander, thunder, viper, vapor, cancer, canker, ulcer, tumour, valour, vigour, advantage, disadvantage

**adj.33** Образуйте производные прилагательные от данных существительных с помощью суффикса *-ly*:

friend, love, sight, god, man, woman, father, mother, sister, brother, wife, home, coward, soldier, time, order, disorder, level, ghost, master, cost, gentleman, painter

**adj.34** Образуйте производные прилагательные от данных существительных с помощью суффиксов *-en*, *-al*, *-ic*, *-y*:

wood, gold, wool, flax, silk, lead, wheat, oat, person, music, nation, patriot, artist, academy, rain, snow, wind, egoist, altruist, monument, experiment, environment, storm, cloud, history, economy, industry, icon, health, fate, centre, practice, noise, accident, psychiatry, dimension, sun, luck

**adj.35** Образуйте производные прилагательные от данных простых существительных и прилагательных с помощью суффикса *-ish*:

child, baby, girl, lady, maid, self, cat, colt, goat, pig, lout, wimp, cad, slut, hag, hell, book, monk, clown, style, gold, old, cold, damp, hard, dark, sick, red, blue, white, grey, sweet



**adj.36** Заполните пропуски производными прилагательными, образованными от данных в скобках существительных посредством суффиксации:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ onions are still in the developmental stages but if the research progresses well, researchers would like to see them become the household and industry norm (*tear*). 2. The seemingly \_\_\_\_\_ misunderstandings that haunt our relationships can partly be explained by the different conversational rules by which men and women play (*sense*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour is widespread in mammals, and has important developmental consequences (*play*). 4. There are times that make you feel that life itself is an \_\_\_\_\_ journey (*adventure*). 5. Frankenstein's monster was not justified in his \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour, his unhappiness was not an excuse to kill


the innocent (*murder*). 6. In your opinion, is human nature naturally \_\_\_\_\_ and greedy or is it \_\_\_\_\_ and generous? (*egoist, altruist*) 7. With a little bit of inspiration and planning you can eat tasty, \_\_\_\_\_ food that doesn't break the bank every day of the week (*health*). 8. A microwave oven was an \_\_\_\_\_ invention during a weapons program (*accident*). 9. The Irish used to eat not oftener than once a day, and this is at night; and that which they usually ate was butter with \_\_\_\_\_ bread (*oat*). 10. A good dose of \_\_\_\_\_ love may be enough to alter our genetic code, leaving us less fearful and stressed out in later life (*mother*). 11. The people of Apulia, in the south of Italy, were noted for their \_\_\_\_\_ manners (*clown*). 12. Turning the other cheek seems the most \_\_\_\_\_ thing a person could do (*wimp*).

**adj.37** Образуйте производные прилагательные от основ глаголов с помощью суффиксов **-able/-ible**:

to consider, to respect, to transfer, to conquer, to predict, to connect, to expect, to advise, to prefer, to adore, to ignore, to prove, to recognize, to compare, to change, to move, to access, to sense, to eat, to drink, to read, to notice, to believe, to wear, to suit

**adj.38** Образуйте производные прилагательные от основ глаголов с помощью суффиксов **-ent/-ant**:

to ignore, to exist, to insist, to resist, to persist, to consist, to observe, to confide, to reluct, to depend, to differ, to vibrate, to pollute, to dominate, to absorb

 **adj.39** Заполните пропуски производными прилагательными, образованными посредством суффиксации от данных в скобках глаголов:

1. Football is not always \_\_\_\_\_, not even in the group stages of the Champions League (*to predict*). 2. Northern and north-western France is affected by the \_\_\_\_\_ weather brought in by Atlantic disturbances, and its climate is rather similar to that of Britain (*to change*). 3. Aluminium is a \_\_\_\_\_ material to use in making cans because of its physical and chemical properties (*to suit*). 4. Apple is rumoured to be testing \_\_\_\_\_ iPod-like devices that fit around your wrist and controlled not by touch, but with the voice (*to wear*). 5. A significant part of Google's mission is to make the world's information

universally \_\_\_\_\_ and useful for people (*to access*). 6. When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_ moral values, they almost always presume that they have to be talking about religious morality and religious values (*to prefer*). 7. To be able to deal with \_\_\_\_\_ people when you have a \_\_\_\_\_ nature, you have to develop a thick skin (*to ignore, to sense*). 8. Managing the performance of employees is not as difficult as many people think if a manager is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (*to insist, to persist, to consist*). 9. Looking after a \_\_\_\_\_ person can be a challenging task, but most people will have to carry out these duties at some point in their life (*to depend*). 10. The great innovators did not take the traditional view and develop existing ideas, they took an entirely \_\_\_\_\_ view and transformed the society (*to differ*).

**adj.40** Образуйте производные прилагательные, имеющие отрицательное значение, от простых и образованных посредством суффиксации производных прилагательных с помощью префиксов *un-* и *dis-*:

important, usual, natural, real, wise, true, kind, equal, intelligent, frank, honest, pleasant, able, easy, clever, graceful, reasonable, obedient, eatable, provable, predictable, practical, tasteful, respectful, changeable, populated, ready, satisfied, comfortable, popular, loyal, suitable, believable, successful, favoured, musical


**adj.41** Образуйте производные прилагательные, имеющие отрицательное значение, от простых и образованных посредством суффиксации производных прилагательных с помощью префиксов *in-*, *im-*, *il-*, *ir-* :

different, sincere, attractive, effective, dependent, capable, tolerable, moral, possible, polite, perfect, legal, responsible, regular, harmonic, perfect, curious, pure, practical, rational, active, famous, delicate, provable, sensual, personal, competent, adequate


**adj.42** Образуйте производные прилагательные, имеющие отрицательное значение, от простых и образованных посредством суффиксации производных прилагательных с помощью префикса *non-*. Обратите внимание на написание образованных прилагательных слитно или через дефис:

verbal, negative, objective, magic, hazardous, exclusive, finite, magnetic, hermetic, metallic, quadratic, numeric, linear, toxic, alcoholic, bacterial, durable, factorable



 **adj.43** Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными посредством префиксации от данных в скобках производных прилагательных:

1. Social equality requires the absence of legally enforced social class or caste boundaries: gender, race, age, income, language, religion must not result in \_\_\_\_\_ treatment under the law (*equal*). 2. Many parents wonder why small children and even teenagers become \_\_\_\_\_, defiant and \_\_\_\_\_ toward their parents (*respectful, obedient*). 3. A convict gained 150 pounds in an \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to become too fat for the electric chair (*successful*). 4. \_\_\_\_\_ communication may result when the managers are not in regular touch with their employees (*effective*). 5. In astronomy, an \_\_\_\_\_ moon is a natural satellite following a distant, inclined, and often eccentric and retrograde orbit (*regular*). 6. Individuals who choose moral action are popularly held to possess moral fibre, whereas those who indulge in \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour may be labelled as socially degenerate (*moral*). 7. \_\_\_\_\_ immigration raises many political, economical and social issues and has become a source of major controversy in developed countries and the more successful developing countries (*legal*). 8. The Marquesas Islands consist of six inhabited islands and six smaller \_\_\_\_\_ islands (*populated*). 9. The packing of \_\_\_\_\_ products into water-soluble film creates particular demands, which with the extensive knowledge and experience should be overcome at the global level (*hazardous*). 10. \_\_\_\_\_ communication is usually understood as the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless (mostly visual) messages between people (*verbal*).

 **adj.44** Дополните данные словосочетания отсутствующим первым компонентом сложных производных прилагательных из данных ниже слов. Обратите внимание на написание сложных прилагательных:

short, long, far, full, round, open, kind, dark, old, cold, last, densely, brightly, well, time, world, middle, English, shop, awe, five, forty, thirty, tenth, 20<sup>th</sup>

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ saving gadget; 2. an \_\_\_\_\_ speaking country; 3. a \_\_\_\_\_ known artist; 4. a \_\_\_\_\_ table discussion; 5. a \_\_\_\_\_ aged lady; 6. a \_\_\_\_\_ sighted man; 7. a \_\_\_\_\_ lasting affair; 8. a \_\_\_\_\_

famous dancer; 9. a \_\_\_\_\_ reaching decision; 10. a \_\_\_\_\_ minute solution; 11. a \_\_\_\_\_ floor building; 12. a \_\_\_\_\_ storey window; 13. a \_\_\_\_\_ lit room; 14. a \_\_\_\_\_ populated town; 15. a \_\_\_\_\_ century novel; 16. an \_\_\_\_\_ minded guy; 17. a \_\_\_\_\_ blooded murderer; 18. a \_\_\_\_\_ hearted person; 19. an \_\_\_\_\_ inspiring personality; 20. an \_\_\_\_\_ fashioned suit; 21. a \_\_\_\_\_ length dress; 22. a \_\_\_\_\_ blue sweater; 23. a \_\_\_\_\_ soiled item; 24. a \_\_\_\_\_ mile journey; 25. a \_\_\_\_\_ page document.


**adj.45**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу вторым компонентом сложных производных прилагательных:

1. The world- \_\_\_\_\_ Melbourne Cup, the so- \_\_\_\_\_ race that stops a nation, has recently attracted many international entries.
2. It is no secret that we all seek a happy, rich, satisfying and trouble- \_\_\_\_\_ life of health and wealth and success and ever- \_\_\_\_\_ joy.
3. Someone who is constantly pushing themselves to improve, is moving along the never- \_\_\_\_\_ road towards self-improvement.
4. An ill- \_\_\_\_\_ person always finds life unpleasant, the relationship with such people promotes nothing but anxiety and tension.
5. To be absent- \_\_\_\_\_ means to experience low levels of attention and frequent distraction, which is a symptom of boredom and sleepiness.
6. The term 'literary realism' is regularly applied to 19th- \_\_\_\_\_ fiction with its foregrounding of the authorial voice and playful refusal to accept a conventional linear time frame.
7. The East Coast of the US has taken a real beating this summer from record- \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures and unrelenting heat.
8. In general, labour- \_\_\_\_\_ devices reduce the amount of effort required by people to accomplish a task.
9. Two- \_\_\_\_\_ cars or coupés are very popular choices for first-time buyers, younger drivers and those looking for an affordable, attractive alternative to four- \_\_\_\_\_ sedans.
10. As globalization takes hold of our collective society, the far- \_\_\_\_\_ influence of the English language becomes more and more evident.

# Exercises on the Use of Adverbs

## Упражнения на употребление наречий

- ✓ Простые и производные наречия с суффиксом **-ly**, стр. 119  
*The Simple and Derivative Adverbs with the suffix -ly*
- ✓ Семантические типы наречий, стр. 120  
*The Semantic Types of Adverbs*
- ✓ Наречия места и направления **somewhere/ anywhere/ nowhere**, стр. 121  
*The Adverbs of Place and Direction somewhere/ anywhere/ nowhere*
- ✓ Наречия времени **already, yet, just, so far, lately, recently**, стр. 123  
*The Adverbs of Time already, yet, just, so far, lately, recently*
- ✓ Наречия частотности **sometimes, usually, often, seldom, always** и др., стр. 124  
*The Adverbs of Frequency sometimes, usually, often, seldom, always, etc.*
- ✓ Наречия образа действия, стр. 127  
*The Adverbs of Manner*
- ✓ Наречия меры и степени **rather, quite, pretty, very, enough, even** и др., стр. 128  
*The Adverbs of Measure and Degree rather, quite, pretty, very, enough, even, etc.*
- ✓ Использование наречий **either/ neither, else**, стр. 130  
*The Use of the Adverbs either/ neither, else*
- ✓ Степени сравнения наречий, стр. 132  
*The Degrees of Comparison of the Adverbs*
- ✓ Словообразование наречий, стр. 140  
*The Word Formation: Adverbs*



**adv.1** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными в скобках однокоренными простыми или производными от них наречиями с суффиксом *-ly*, значение которых совпадает:

1. Eating \_\_\_\_\_ can help when you are trying to lose weight because it can make you full faster (*slow*). 2. If a clock goes \_\_\_\_\_, it loses time while running (*slow*). 3. The major small business Web hosting companies are fooled into believing that online affiliate success comes \_\_\_\_\_ (*quick*). 4. The healthiest way to lose weight \_\_\_\_\_ combines a healthy and nutritious diet, proper hydration, and a moderate and varied exercise routine (*quick*). 5. The singer was playing music and dancing around so \_\_\_\_\_ that the apartment above was shaking (*loud*). 6. If you frequently sing in front of an audience, you may be tempted to sing \_\_\_\_\_, especially in a theatre or auditorium where many people come to hear the performance (*loud*). 7. Fortunate businessmen \_\_\_\_\_ assert that being successful in business is based on fostering interrelationships (*firm*). 8. Abraham Lincoln used to say that one should be sure to put his feet in the right place, and then stand \_\_\_\_\_ (*firm*). 9. Many people think it's difficult to learn English, but you can learn English \_\_\_\_\_ in your spare time when you take all the opportunities available (*easy*). 10. A crackdown on chronic speeders may change the outcome of road accidents, otherwise traffic violators are let off too \_\_\_\_\_ (*easy*).



**adv.2** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными в скобках однокоренными простыми или производными от них наречиями с суффиксом *-ly*, значение которых не совпадает:

1. The 13-year-old girl who was the only survivor of the Yemeni Airbus which crashed in the Indian Ocean, could \_\_\_\_\_ swim, according to her father (*hard*). 2. Working \_\_\_\_\_ and playing \_\_\_\_\_ is a very popular saying nowadays; to many people it's more than a saying, it's a way of life (*hard*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ compensated employees in the US are those employees who were paid more than \$105,000 in the past year or own more than a 5 per cent interest in the employer (*high*). 4. Lake Titicaca is located \_\_\_\_\_ in the Andes mountains between Peru and Bolivia (*high*). 5. One of the funniest excuses for being \_\_\_\_\_ for classes sounds like this: 'My cat killed my dog which ate my homework, then flushed him down the toilet.' (*late*) 6. There are many reasons for experiencing all kinds of errors on your

PC; if you've come across an exception 'runtime error has occurred in script' \_\_\_\_\_, don't worry (*late*). 7. Nothing is better than a skinny cargo this season and this much awaited style has \_\_\_\_\_ arrived (*just*). 8. All Christians should be concerned about Justice, about living \_\_\_\_\_, about doing what is right (*just*). 9. The widespread use of the saying 'Speak \_\_\_\_\_ and carry a big stick; then you will go far', began with American president Theodore Roosevelt (*soft*). 10. Playing the piano legato does not mean that one needs to play \_\_\_\_\_; one can play loud notes as well (*soft*).

**adv.3** Образуйте производные наречия от качественных прилагательных с помощью суффикса *-ly*. Обратите внимание на правила написания образуемых производных наречий:

careful, peaceful, powerful, helpful, painful, doubtful, graceful, playful, wonderful, beautiful, hopeful, joyful, truthful, harmful, pitiful, awful, usual, critical, practical, professional, crucial, ironical, skeptical, original, gentle, simple, humble, ample, capable, amiable, happy, snappy, easy, hazy, lazy, noisy, icy, misty, dizzy, fusty

**adv.4** Выберите качественные наречия из данных обстоятельственных, качественных и количественных наречий:

once, nowadays, quietly, entirely, nicely, often, manifold, loosely, vaguely, soon, inside, busily, twice, prettily, moreover, ugly, honestly, yesterday, accordingly, musically, partly, widely, lazily, extensively, fashionably, highly, thirdly, dreamily


**adv.5** Выберите наречия частотности из данных наречий определенного времени и наречий частотности:

nowadays, thenadays, often, seldom, afterwards, always, generally, recently, never, weekly, soon, occasionally, beforehand, lately, daily, ever, lately, usually, now, sometimes, monthly, previously, regularly, then, daily, weekly, for ages, early, yearly, anytime, late, long before, formerly, rarely

**adv.6** Выберите наречия меры и степени из данных наречий образа действия и наречий меры и степени:


hardly, tiredly, briefly, almost, correctly, willingly, quite, quietly, logically, enough, high, far, too, loud, very, so, deep, deeply, pretty, narrowly, greatly, neatly, little, rather, lustily, nastily, nearly, fairly, still, queerly, much, securely, extremely, utterly, mighty, merely

**adv.7** Выберите наречия места и направления из данных наречий: near, nearly, nearby, quite, behind, around, halfway, forward, afterwards, always, sideways, overall, there, then, nowhere, nowhither, nowadays, beneath, behind, indoors, deep, anytime, anywhere, upside-down, inside, far, recently, outside, abroad, ago, outdoors, away, beforehand, upstairs, downstairs, highly, overseas, overhead, somewhere, ashore, ahead

 **adv.8** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными наречиями места и направления в функции обстоятельства места для определения глагола-сказуемого или всего предложения в целом:

forward, abroad, overall, ashore, back, upstairs, inside, there, nearby, downstairs

1. Walking \_\_\_\_\_ causes more soreness than walking upstairs, therefore walking \_\_\_\_\_ requires more energy. 2. Tiger Woods, the world's No 1 golfer, is considered to be the highest paid athlete \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Numerous Internet sites provide information concerning payment for treatment \_\_\_\_\_. 4. A good motto for marriage is not looking \_\_\_\_\_, but moving \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of anything. 5. Applying for a US passport while staying outside the United States is a different process from applying for a US passport while staying \_\_\_\_\_. 6. It's a mystery as 100 miles away from Arkansas' mass bird kill, 83,000 dying fish washed \_\_\_\_\_, possibly more. 7. Under common law it is not an offence to pick the 'Four F's'; fruit, foliage, fungi or flowers in the field or in the forest if they are growing wild \_\_\_\_\_. 8. The stores are usually part of corporate chains that own or control other supermarkets located \_\_\_\_\_ — thus increasing opportunities for economies of scale.

 **adv.9** Заполните пропуски наречиями места и направления *some-where/anywhere/nowhere* в функции обстоятельства места. Обратите внимание на особенности употребления этих наречий в утвердительных и отрицательных повествовательных предложениях и в вопросительных предложениях:

1. Assuming you work from Monday to Friday every week, you can only take one or two days holiday on both sides to enjoy a holiday town \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. 2. Can any full time employee be permitted to work as consultant \_\_\_\_\_ else? 3. When it is nice outdoors,

you can easily run or bike, or climb stairs, or row \_\_\_\_\_ outside. 4. There are a number of very good reasons why with good weather you should leave the gym and all this endless running, biking, climbing to \_\_\_\_\_. 5. The electronic cigarette is a much healthier alternative to tobacco cigarettes, besides, it allows one the freedom to smoke virtually \_\_\_\_\_. 6. If a cop asks you for your name, address and phone number for being \_\_\_\_\_ you weren't supposed to be, it is not funny at all. 7. The relatively high elevation of the mountains and their proximity to the lake provide perfect conditions for lake-effect snow, but no official records are maintained \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. 8. In San Diego, there is a bridge to \_\_\_\_\_ being built over Harbour Drive.

**adv.10** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на особенности употребления наречий *somewhere/anywhere/nowhere/everywhere* в функции обстоятельства места:

1. Бывают такие моменты, когда приезжаешь куда-то и чувствуешь себя как дома. 2. Когда девушки собираются куда-нибудь, они часто не знают, что надеть, и это делает их грустными. 3. Если человек нигде не работает, но при этом купил квартиру или машину, то объяснение, что это подарок родителей, вряд ли понравится сотрудникам налоговой службы. 4. Некоторые считают, что Бога нет, потому что никто нигде его не видел. 5. Есть ли где-нибудь на земле территория, которая никому не принадлежит? 6. Китайцев теперь можно встретить повсюду, они активно занимаются торговлей во всем мире. 7. Пожар может случиться где угодно, и в этом случае очень важно оптимизировать процесс защиты так, чтобы избежать возможных потерь. 8. Мы где-то теряем, где-то находим; и одно, и другое, очевидно, нужно для дальнейшего развития событий.



**adv.11** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в функции обстоятельства времени, соответственно их месту в предложениях с простым и составным глагольным сказуемым в функции подлежащего. Образуйте соответствующую форму глагола-сказуемого:


1. There is an opinion that in literature everything \_\_\_\_\_ (to say, already). 2. If there's a book you really want to read but it \_\_\_\_\_, then you can write it (to write, yet). 3. For the first

time in a very long time, the whole of the UK Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ on England's public forests \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be focused, yesterday*). 4. A terrorist cell \_\_\_\_\_ in Bahrain which planned to attack Bahraini and Saudi Arabian targets (*to expose, recently*). 5. Green tea \_\_\_\_\_ by some very popular diet doctors as an effective natural appetite stimulator \_\_\_\_\_ (*to promote, lately*). 6. The newest Brazilian polo shirts \_\_\_\_\_ at the market (*to appear, just*). 7. The Hoodia plant \_\_\_\_\_ by the San Bushmen of the Kalahari desert \_\_\_\_\_ before Europeans came into contact with it (*to use, long ago*). 8. The newly developed educational robots \_\_\_\_\_ in school classrooms \_\_\_\_\_ (*to appear, soon*). 9. How does the new Apple TV, which \_\_\_\_\_, work? (*to release, so far*) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the New York City Freedom Tower \_\_\_\_\_? (*to finish, yet*) 11. As our economy moves from a manufacturing base to a service and management economy, women \_\_\_\_\_ as the dominate force \_\_\_\_\_ (*to emerge, today*). 12. There are at least 20 great young football players in the world we \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hear, yet*).


**adv.12** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на особенности употребления обстоятельств времени, выраженных наречиями *already, yet, just, so far, lately, recently*:

1. Европейские автопроизводители уже начали сокращать производство в ожидании кризиса. 2. Аналитики уже заговорили о скором замедлении темпов роста продаж автомобилей. 3. Статистика по продажам автомобилей в Европе еще не опубликована, однако компании прогнозируют, что продажи увеличатся всего на 0,4%. 4. Женщины живут дольше мужчин, значит, равенство между ними пока не достигнуто. 5. Люди, которые еще не добились своих целей, не могут раскрыться и выразить себя полностью. 6. Если человек уже добился успеха в чем-либо, он ставит перед собой новую цель и двигается дальше, стараясь ее достичь. 7. Закон о сжигании ведьм на столбе был недавно отменен в Ирландии. 8. Завтрак начинает день — организм только что проснулся, и от того, что вы съедите на завтрак, зависит то, что вы захотите съесть в течение дня. 9. В Европе проживает 53 миллиона мусульман, многие из них эмигрировали на Запад недавно. 10. Великобритания только что запустила программу иммиграции для квалифицированных специалистов, но среди эмигрировавших мусульман процент квалифицированных специалистов небольшой.



 **adv.13** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в функции обстоятельства времени и места соответственно их месту в предложении:

1. The houseplants that have struggled through the long winter months of little light and low humidity should be put \_\_\_\_\_ (*in summer, outside*). 2. One of the most powerful people in Wall Street, said that he understood what was prompting demonstrations against the country's financial system and that protesters were not just lazy people sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (*around, thenadays*). 3. Persistent rain and the occasional thunderstorm kept most local villagers \_\_\_\_\_ (*at the weekend, indoors*). 4. In Buenos Aires, there are three tango dance venues where social dancing takes place \_\_\_\_\_ (*outdoors, all the year round*). 5. \_\_\_\_\_, Ithaca college students had a party at Roscoe's Dinner, a wonderful lunch place \_\_\_\_\_ between New York City and Ithaca (*halfway, last week*). 6. Canadian residents made about 5 million trips \_\_\_\_\_, down only 0.3 per cent from September (*in October, overseas*). 7. \_\_\_\_\_, the border looks like a dotted or dashed line where the dashes seem to slowly walk \_\_\_\_\_ (*sideways, in winter*). 8. \_\_\_\_\_, when the shadows are short, the sun is typically \_\_\_\_\_ (*at midday, overhead, somewhere*).

 **adv.14** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями частотности в функции обстоятельства времени в предложениях с простым и составным глагольным сказуемым, образованным от данных в скобках глаголов. Образуйте соответствующую форму глагола-сказуемого:

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ to depend upon others for goods and services (*to choose, generally*). 2. Peace agreements \_\_\_\_\_ to end civil wars (*to fail, often*). 3. Ideas \_\_\_\_\_ from seeing a business in another part of town or an entirely different city or state, and then are duplicated at home (*to sprout, sometimes*). 4. Things \_\_\_\_\_ different from what they really are, they are seldom what they seem (*to appear, often*). 5. People \_\_\_\_\_ to receive \$1 today instead of \$100 in a year's time (*to prefer, usually*). 6. Sixty per cent of Americans \_\_\_\_\_ in any fitness activity, sport or physical activity (*to take part, regularly*). 7. More than half of British people \_\_\_\_\_ English wine, a survey claimed today (*to have tried, never*). 8. Unskilled immigrants \_\_\_\_\_

secondary school, but they have overcome all kinds of obstacles both to get to the UK and to stay there (*to have finished, seldom*). 9. The old, whose traditions \_\_\_\_\_ within their inner circle, were instructed to perform all of their ceremonies in public (*to have been kept, always*). 10. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone \_\_\_\_\_ a travel visa to the USA? (*to have been refused, ever*) 11. The mainstream media \_\_\_\_\_ the government (*should, to criticize, occasionally*). 12. There's a good chance that what's bothering you troubles many other people as well, so the challenge at hand \_\_\_\_\_ an opportunity yearning for a solution (*can, to be, sometimes*). 13. Recent studies show the average person over 65 \_\_\_\_\_ between two and seven prescription medications \_\_\_\_\_ (*to take, daily*). 14. Twenty per cent of the adult population of North America say that they \_\_\_\_\_ to church \_\_\_\_\_ (*to go, weekly*).



**adv.15** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями частотности в функции обстоятельства времени и соответствующей формой глагола-связки *to be* в предложениях с именным сказуемым:

1. Americans \_\_\_\_\_ individuals, and attempting to pigeonhole their preferences is pointless (*usually, to be*). 2. Watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ a waste of time, although there are a few decent shows (*often, to be*). 3. We all know that negotiations with an angry person \_\_\_\_\_ fruitful (*seldom, to be*). 4. A friend \_\_\_\_\_ loyal, and a brother is born to help in time of need (*always, to be*). 5. Although feeling and emotion \_\_\_\_\_ interchangeable, feeling is the more general and neutral (*sometimes, to be*). 6. Bottled water \_\_\_\_\_ less expensive than carbonated nonalcoholic drinks (*generally, to be*). 7. If people believe they \_\_\_\_\_ wrong, they are too much self-centred (*never, to be*). 8. Most people who \_\_\_\_\_ tired can trace it to some aspect of their lives — they don't get enough sleep, they're too busy, they're under too much pressure, etc. (*regularly, to be*)



**adv.16** Заполните пропуски по смыслу наречиями частотности при эмфатическом выделении в предложении обстоятельств времени:

sometimes, occasionally, usually, generally, three times a day, every month, every year, twice a year

1. \_\_\_\_\_, when life turns dark, the only thing to do is to sit it out.  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_, the people who are very talented are loners as the result of their being outsiders looking in. 3. \_\_\_\_\_, heavy snowfalls can occur in the mountains and northern areas of Greece, and brief snowfalls are not unknown even in low-lying southern areas, such as Athens. 4. \_\_\_\_\_, when the odd number mortgage is being paid, a payment includes a principal only payment for the next even month in a separate check. 5. \_\_\_\_\_, the Earth spins at about 447,04 m/s at the equator and still at the poles, the air moves in tandem at both locations. 6. \_\_\_\_\_, some people realize how stupid they were the year before. 7. \_\_\_\_\_, millions of migrating hawks, falcons, and vultures help link the biological heritages of continental North and South America. 8. \_\_\_\_\_, meals should include protein to help increase satiety and head off non-stop snacking or binging.

**adv.17** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на место в предложении обстоятельства времени, выраженного наречиями времени и частотности, а также на позицию в предложении обстоятельства места:

1. По новым данным, через четыре года интернет-устройств будет в два раза больше, чем людей на планете. 2. Англичане редко говорят то, что думают, и полностью раскрываются только дома. 3. Хобби — это то, что делается обычно для удовольствия, например, садоводство на своем участке весной и летом. 4. Каждый год в ДТП погибают 1,3 млн. человек в мире, и еще 20—50 млн. человек получают травмы. 5. Количество вещей, покупаемых людьми, всегда зависит от цены в торговых центрах и на городских рынках. 6. В Лондоне в прошлом году покупатели потратили больше денег, чем в Лос-Анджелесе, Милане, Риме, Мадриде и Берлине вместе взятых. 7. Часто, когда человек остается в одиночестве у себя дома, он получает некоторые преимущества, и может этими преимуществами пользоваться. 8. Недавно у берегов Индонезии ученые обнаружили ходячих акул, это маленькие акулы *Hemiscyllium Freycineti*, которые ходят по дну на передних плавниках. 9. Около 3,5 тыс. граждан Новой Зеландии в этом году переехали в Австралию, поскольку уровень жизни в Австралии в последние годы значительно выше. 10. Иногда, когда нужно сделать первый шаг, лучше сделать шаг назад, поскольку некоторые двери открываются внутрь.




**adv.18** Заполните пропуски по смыслу наречиями в функции обстояательства образа действия. Обратите внимание на место обстоятельства образа действия в предложении:

positively, harmfully, absolutely, extremely, professionally, passionately, heavily, doubtfully

- \_\_\_\_\_ successful people challenge themselves with tasks requiring a high degree of skill and commitment.
- A genius doesn't react \_\_\_\_\_ to his inspirations, he doesn't have fears or guilt about them, he just acts upon them.
- Both winners of the final tour dance \_\_\_\_\_, which is the key to great dancing.
- Australia is an \_\_\_\_\_ incredible place that will leave an indelible mark on you and stories for the rest of your life.
- Often we take measures that we think are best for our finances and our budget but these very same things can \_\_\_\_\_ affect a credit score.
- Research has revealed that foliate in your food can affect your mood \_\_\_\_\_.
- It rained and howled \_\_\_\_\_ in the town last night, but turned to wet snow after 1:00 a.m.
- Criminal police have tracked down and arrested an \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous man during a Friday dawn raid on their hideout in the town of Ruseifeh east of Amman.


**adv.19** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на место в предложении обстоятельства образа действия:

- Один из *абсолютно* бесполезных фактов говорит о том, что самая короткая в мире война длилась 38 минут.
- Когда Эйнштейна *простодушно* спрашивали, где находится его лаборатория, он, улыбаясь, показывал свой карандаш.
- Известно, что повышение радиоактивности Солнца *непосредственно* влияет на состояние здоровья людей.
- Говорят, что все самое лучшее в жизни происходит *неожиданно*.
- Искренне* благодарный человек благодарит и в самой безнадежной ситуации.
- Ребенок, который читает тексты *бегло*, должен связывать ту информацию, которую он получает в новом тексте, с тем, что уже знает.
- Люди никогда не лгут столь *артистически*, как после охоты, во время войны и перед выборами.
- Некоторые люди умеют относиться к себе и другим *иронически* даже в экстремальных ситуациях.

 **adv.20** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными наречиями в функции обстоятельства меры и степени в сочетании с членами предложения, выраженными прилагательными, причастиями и другими наречиями:

rather, quite, pretty, very, enough, so,  
even, only, too


1. The weather in Los Angeles changes \_\_\_\_\_ often from cool to hot during the day.
2. Solar-power lights designed to show off Manchester's new city centre trees have failed — because the city isn't sunny \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is much evidence that dinosaurs existed \_\_\_\_\_ recently and coexisted with mankind.
4. Muhammad Ali used to say that he was the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ before he knew he was.
5. Animals are \_\_\_\_\_ remarkable, that they can be \_\_\_\_\_ often man's best friend and also the one who can save man's life.
6. Meeting someone online is \_\_\_\_\_ risky, but when meeting someone who is not online, it also takes time to get to know the real person.
7. It has been almost three months since we planted our balcony garden and everything is growing \_\_\_\_\_ well so far.
8. Despite the long history of humans, why is technology growing \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_ now?

 **adv.21** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными наречиями в функции обстоятельства меры и степени в сочетании с глаголом-сказуемым. Обратите внимание на место в предложении обстоятельства меры и степени в сочетании с простым, именным и составным глагольным сказуемым:

even, hardly/scarcely, hardly ever, still, merely,  
nearly/almost, enough

1. Love comes to those who \_\_\_\_\_ hope even though they've been disappointed and to those who still believe even though they've been betrayed.
2. Do you think you deserve someone who didn't \_\_\_\_\_ insist or fight for your relationship?
3. Some men are so lazy that they will \_\_\_\_\_ feed themselves.
4. It never rains \_\_\_\_\_ in San Diego, so special retail water agencies invest in diversifying the region's water resources to ensure a safe, reliable water supply for the region through wet and dry years.
5. Two major British banks \_\_\_\_\_ failed in October 2008, they were just hours away from collapsing.
6. If you

have not solved conflict, you have \_\_\_\_\_ shifted it by substituting a new environment, a new condition, which will in turn produce further conflict. 7. The newly appointed chairman of the BBC has admitted he \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV and very seldom listens to the radio. 8. When Giorgio Locatelli was about ten years old, and had \_\_\_\_\_ holidayed outside his native northern Italy, he was captivated by tales of beautiful seas and idyllic beaches.

 **adv.22** Заполните пропуски по смыслу наречиями *much, a lot, little, a little* и сочетанием *not much* в функции обстоятельства меры и степени, характеризующего глагол-сказуемое. Обратите внимание на употребление наречий *much* и *little* в разных типах предложений и на то, какое место они занимают в предложении при употреблении в сочетании с наречиями *very, too, so*:

1. Experts say that monetary policy doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK nowadays, because the inflation is beaten. 2. Do Indians and Chinese know \_\_\_\_\_ about each other? 3. It is quite right to wait \_\_\_\_\_ after eating before swimming. 4. What can happen if people will train \_\_\_\_\_ but won't eat \_\_\_\_\_? 5. An Englishman won't hesitate \_\_\_\_\_ to recommend the Bank of England to anyone inquiring about a home loan. 6. Brain science talks \_\_\_\_\_ of oddities as a number of uncommon habits or fetishes that people possess. 7. When we are very \_\_\_\_\_ offended by someone, we feel the need to replay in detail what happened as if the person needs to be reminded. 8. Those that are fond of architecture and the decorative arts are very \_\_\_\_\_ interested in expensiveness of the objects. 9. A true friend is always there for you with his sincere advice that is so \_\_\_\_\_ appreciated. 10. Thinking too \_\_\_\_\_ is preferred, as long as the thinker is knowledgeable in philosophy; otherwise, thinking too \_\_\_\_\_ is far better.

**adv.23** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление и место в предложении обстоятельства меры и степени:

1. Джентльмен *много* не спорит, а внимательно слушает, но если дама говорит *очень много*, джентльмен просит не обращать на него внимания и уходит по-английски. 2. Эгоисты *много* думают о себе и *мало* заботятся об окружающих людях. 3. После тяжелой работы хорошо *немного* расслабиться в кругу близких

друзей. 4. Правда ли, что кто *много* знает, *мало* верит? 5. Говорят, что мудр не тот, кто очень много знает, а тот, кто знает нужное. 6. Быть внимательным к людям *едва ли* означает *слишком* интересоваться личной жизнью соседей. 7. Когда *сильно* сомневаешься, вряд ли можно принять единственно правильное решение. 8. Некоторые люди *очень* увлечены такими проектами, о которых другие *даже* не могут мечтать. 9. Женщины, которые *много* тратят впустую, хотят, чтобы их мужья зарабатывали *достаточно*, чтобы они ни в чем себе не отказывали. 10. Тот, кто *почти* знаменит, *так* занят своим продвижением, что у него не остается времени для друзей и близких.



## adv.24

Заполните пропуски данными наречиями по смыслу. Обратите внимание на место, которое они занимают в предложении:

too, also, as well, either, neither, so

1. Airbags have saved countless lives in vehicle collisions, but they have \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to many serious injuries and deaths. 2. A high school diploma is a very important thing in person's life and career; it can be used for further studies and for jobs \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Some of Societe Generale's internal controls failed to work, leading to a scandal; a broad number of the US banks don't have sufficient controls \_\_\_\_\_. 4. In providing jobs for millions of Africans, the globalized chocolate industry shouldn't use forced labor and must \_\_\_\_\_ avoid engaging child labour. 5. While women have come a long way in politics and the corporate arena, it is not the same for those who have ventured into agriculture, but women can be good farmers and fishers \_\_\_\_\_. 6. People who are sick often complain that their tests aren't helping and \_\_\_\_\_ are the doctors. 7. The opposition party \_\_\_\_\_ agreed in a written statement to the payment of a further 8 billion euro credit tranche of the financial rescue budget to Greece. 8. If you don't succeed in anything, you can get a lot of free advice from those who didn't succeed \_\_\_\_\_. 9. Most Americans don't pay much attention to politics, — \_\_\_\_\_ do most Europeans. 10. The hippopotamuses can run faster than a human on land. — \_\_\_\_\_ can the coyotes. 11. World markets don't change quickly. — \_\_\_\_\_ do their customers. 12. Private relationships should be built on a foundation of trust and mutual respect. — \_\_\_\_\_ should business relationships.

**adv.25**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу наречиями и местоимениями в сочетании с наречием *else*. Обратите внимание на значение наречия *else* в разных сочетаниях:

who, what, where, how, everything, anything, anyone, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, nowhere, anywhere, somewhere

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can be done to stop drunk driving and save innocent lives?
2. Everything you do in life may be insignificant, but it's very important that you do it, because \_\_\_\_\_ will.
3. Nobody gets rich working for \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Scotland's roads have more potholes than \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.
5. Besides politicians and historians, is \_\_\_\_\_ concerned about overpopulation of our planet?
6. Having the flu and with \_\_\_\_\_ to do it's nice to read a book by Oscar Wilde or Poe.
7. Hawaii is home to 10,000 native species, more than 90% of which are found \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
8. Price is all that matters at any stock market, \_\_\_\_\_ is noise.
9. Above \_\_\_\_\_ , some people hate to lose.
10. Sometimes you might wish one thing to happen, but \_\_\_\_\_ does.
11. If you don't believe colleagues, you should work \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. \_\_\_\_\_ writes books like James Patterson?
13. Besides Canada and France, \_\_\_\_\_ is French spoken?
14. Without knowing any outcomes, \_\_\_\_\_ can we know the truth?


**adv.26**

Переведите предложения, используя сочетания с наречием *else*:

1. Настоящие друзья понимают друг друга так, как никто другой.
2. Кто еще, кроме друзей и родителей, может всегда понять и простить нас?
3. Кто-нибудь еще слышал о новом законе, принятом в парламенте?
4. Даже успешные бизнесмены интересуются новыми книгами о маркетинге, поскольку книги позволяют узнать что-то еще в этой области.
5. Находясь в Италии, можно поехать куда угодно, и везде гарантировано множество ярких и приятных впечатлений.
6. Каждый выход одновременно является входом куда-либо еще.
7. В жизни важно быть верным своим принципам: быть верным чужим принципам, идеям или чему-нибудь другому крайне непродуктивно.
8. Что еще можно ожидать от женщин, если в детстве




им читают сказки, в которых самый счастливый конец — это свадьба? 9. Махатма Ганди считал, что только высокомерный человек может утверждать, что он независим от всех остальных и всегда самодостаточен. 10. После того как американские граждане отказались от 400 российских детей, которых они усыновили, больше о детях ничего не известно.

 **adv.27** Заполните пропуски наречиями *else, still, yet* в значении «еще». Обратите внимание на место, которое эти наречия занимают в предложении:

1. Americans say that 130 years after Franklin D. Roosevelt's birth, they \_\_\_\_\_ live in President Roosevelt's world. 2. What \_\_\_\_\_ is there to say about the fact that multiculturalism has failed because people refuse to move out of the comfort zone of their own community? 3. What makes people think there are more mysteries in the universe that haven't been solved \_\_\_\_\_? 4. While travel agencies are prompting us to take holidays abroad, with the countryside we have, why should we go anywhere \_\_\_\_\_? 5. Former employees of the Northcott Theatre say they are \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for money they are owed months after being made redundant. 6. Does anybody \_\_\_\_\_ lose patience when people ask the same question 15 times to get more answers? 7. They say that everybody has the one person they simply can't stand, and if you don't think you do, it's because you haven't realized it \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ acceptable and normal to go barefoot to public places in New Zealand? 9. When things go wrong, some people always say that it is the fault of somebody \_\_\_\_\_. 10. If one hasn't achieved high goals in life \_\_\_\_\_, what do they have to lose?

**adv.28** Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень сравнения данных наречий:

high, low, fast, loud, easy, happy, early, late, soon, well, badly, far, much, little, often, quickly, slowly, gracefully, comfortably, carefully, painfully, professionally, peacefully, amicably, harmfully, ambitiously, pretentiously, selfishly, seriously, positively, negatively

 **adv.29** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в сравнительной степени:

1. The US bond treasury market was down last week and German bond market went \_\_\_\_\_ (*high*). 2. Financial analysts claim

that gold would go \_\_\_\_\_ (*low*). 3. New field-portable infrared devices can help miners to breathe \_\_\_\_\_ (*easy*). 4. A Euro break-up scenario may \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ generate even more macroeconomic pain for Europe and the world (*soon, late*). 5. A new research finds that women compete \_\_\_\_\_ when they are in teams (*well*). 6. Can eyes go \_\_\_\_\_ with contact lenses? (*badly*) 7. France risks another downgrade of its sovereign credit rating if its public debt and budget deficit deteriorate \_\_\_\_\_ (*far*). 8. Ninety per cent of the trouble of our life is caused by talking incessantly, it's far better to speak \_\_\_\_\_ and listen \_\_\_\_\_ (*little, much*). 9. Take a leaf out of the life of a cat and learn to relax \_\_\_\_\_; if you can relax like a cat, you'll stop finding life such a trial (*often*). 10. How does a wife cope when a husband is in jail for long months, how to cope with it and maintain household \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ at an appropriate level (*much, little*). 11. It makes no sense to behave \_\_\_\_\_ when you are angry (*negatively*). 12. Scientists say that men catch more diseases than women, and they tend to suffer \_\_\_\_\_ from them (*seriously*). 13. All films are about the human experience — or \_\_\_\_\_ said — all the ups and downs and confusion of it all (*pretentiously*). 14. The world's problems could be reduced by acting \_\_\_\_\_ if people believed that being a better person is the best thing you can get out of life (*selfishly*).


**adv.30**


Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в превосходной степени. Обратите внимание на особенности употребления определенного артикля в сочетании с наречиями в форме превосходной степени:

1. Although December is meant to be the season of goodwill and happiness, it is the month couples argue \_\_\_\_\_, according to a new survey. (*much*). 2. The 2008 Congo humanitarian crisis hurt kids \_\_\_\_\_ (*badly*). 3. Any discussion proceeds \_\_\_\_\_ when there are some concrete proposals, around which that discussion can take place (*productively*). 4. Biotechnology has been used \_\_\_\_\_ in producing safer vaccines that elicit the immune response without the attendant risks of infection (*successfully*). 5. Americans respond faster to those with high social status, and Chinese respond \_\_\_\_\_ to their direct supervisor (*fast*). 6. The nation that works \_\_\_\_\_, according to the survey of 29 economies, is Belgium with a total of 7.1 hours of work each day (*little*). 7. The most impressive dance is the one

that makes you express yourself \_\_\_\_\_ (*passionately*). 8. Once a year, most advanced shooters in the military get together for a chance to be recognized \_\_\_\_\_ (*well*). 9. Among political terms which are popular in America, the term 'progressive' is viewed \_\_\_\_\_ (*positively*). 10. Nothing speaks louder or more convincingly than the words of the people who matter \_\_\_\_\_ (*much*).

**adv.31** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление наречий в форме сравнительной и превосходной степени:

1. Основными принципами современных компаний являются следующие: использовать только самые прогрессивные технологии, не бояться рисковать и идти дальше. 2. Как показал опрос, каждый четвертый мужчина уверен, что женщины работают хуже мужчин. 3. Система самосовершенствования заложена в человеке с рождения, каждый задумывается о том, как сделать себя лучше и внешне, и внутренне. 4. В тех случаях, когда снится манго, нужно вести себя более осторожно, чтобы не давать повода для сплетен и несправедливых подозрений. 5. Смех укрепляет иммунную систему, поэтому нужно смеяться больше и чаще. 6. Мотивационные факторы влияют на поведение сотрудников в наибольшей степени. 7. С января 2015 года число сотрудников, занятых в сфере услуг, сократилось меньше всего, а занятых в промышленности — больше всего. 8. Детские мечты не всегда сбываются, и многие вынуждены идти на компромисс и заниматься тем, что умеют делать лучше всего. 9. Рекламные сувениры являются одним из видов рекламы, который используется наиболее часто. 10. Умение хорошо слушать собеседника очень важно, чтобы правильно реагировать на его слова и высказывать свою точку зрения наиболее убедительно.

 **adv.32** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в сравнительной степени в сравнительной конструкции с союзом *than*:

1. Do words speak \_\_\_\_\_ than actions? (*loud*) 2. A new study says that bees are able to calculate the shortest flying routes \_\_\_\_\_ than the speediest computers (*well*). 3. Apparently, driving video game players are \_\_\_\_\_ at passing their licenses to get on the road, and then they drive \_\_\_\_\_ than non-gamers (*quick, badly*). 4. The day before Christmas, postal workers usually

move \_\_\_\_\_ than a million pieces of mail in one day (*much*). 5. Naturalists have discovered that orangutans and other Asian great apes laugh \_\_\_\_\_ than their African cousins, such as gorillas and chimps (*little*). 6. Middle-class children ask their teachers for help \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than working-class children and, in doing so, receive more support and assistance from teachers (*often, assertively*). 7. Recent immigrants to the United States tend to assimilate \_\_\_\_\_ than their counterparts in Europe, according to a new report (*successfully*). 8. Unfortunately, the scope of the legal protection for works of authorship — that is, copyrights — extends \_\_\_\_\_ than tangible property rights (*ambitiously*). 9. Nothing changes \_\_\_\_\_ than the past; for the past that influences our lives does not consist of what actually happened, but of what men believe happened (*constantly*). 10. Leading memory theories claim that children recollect negative events \_\_\_\_\_ than adults do and have more false memories about them (*accurately*).



## adv.33

Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными в скобках наречиями в сравнительной степени в сочетании с усиливающими их значение наречиями *much, far, a little, a bit, even*:

1. The best writers write \_\_\_\_\_ than everyone else, and the better they are, the slower they write (*slowly*). 2. Americans have a healthcare system where the quality goes down, the cost goes up and everybody is unhappy; and corporate medication doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ (*well*). 3. The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are overtaking ice loss from the Earth's mountain glaciers to become the dominant contributor to global sea level rise, \_\_\_\_\_ than the forecasts have predicted (*soon*). 4. Gold prices are supposed to go \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the combination of inflation and reduced supply (*far*). 5. Globalization exists in the world \_\_\_\_\_ as a nexus for communicating the credit-default virus than anything else (*much*). 6. How far we travel in life matters \_\_\_\_\_ than those we meet along the way (*little*). 7. In fields such as evolutionary biology, psychology and sociology, researchers are seeing evidence that human beings are more cooperative and behave \_\_\_\_\_ than we have long assumed (*selfishly*). 8. Many women put more effort into dieting than into their relationships and think about food \_\_\_\_\_ than about dating (*much*). 9. One of the hardest truths for Christians to understand is that some of us will do \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of a particular good thing than others and some will do \_\_\_\_\_, and the difference may not be sinful (*much, little*). 10. The whole idea of evolution is closely connected to the idea of progress, and it is viewed \_\_\_\_\_ today (*sceptically*).



**adv.34** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в сравнительной степени в эмфатической конструкции с союзом **and**:

1. The discovery that the universe is expanding \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ with each passing moment, has earned a trio of astronomers the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics (*fast*). 2. Most professions will require continuous instruction and retraining, so good professionals need to learn \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (*much*). 3. As people got the Internet, they started watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (*little*). 4. Secondary schools in Wales are performing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ since league tables were abolished, claims new research (*badly*). 5. The UK government must go \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and much faster, in its response to the moral question of the 21st century (*far*). 6. Saleyard prices for slaughter lambs went \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at most Australian centers this autumn, as the inconsistent throughput increased competition (*high*). 7. Moving into a new home can be stressful; it's helpful to have a moving strategy and to create a plan to make the move \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by means of well-planned steps (*easy*). 8. There are a number of techniques to increase the diver's ability to dive \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (*deep*).




**adv.35** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в сравнительной степени в конструкции **the...the**, выражающей параллельное нарастание степени проявления непредметного признака:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ you speak, the \_\_\_\_\_ you cry (*much*). 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ you forget, the \_\_\_\_\_ you know. The \_\_\_\_\_ you forget, the \_\_\_\_\_ you know; so why study? (*much, little, little, much*). 3. When shopping for meat, the \_\_\_\_\_ you know, the \_\_\_\_\_ (*much, well*). 4. Lies are like snowballs: the \_\_\_\_\_ they roll, the \_\_\_\_\_ they get (*far, big*). 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ we get rid of the uncertainty, the \_\_\_\_\_ (*soon, well*). 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ you solve existing problems, the \_\_\_\_\_ you can graduate to bigger challenges (*quickly, soon*). 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ the monkey climbs, the \_\_\_\_\_ you can see its principles (*high, well*). 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ we can differentiate between good and evil, the \_\_\_\_\_ (*early, well*).

**adv.36** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление в сравнительных оборотах наречий в форме сравнительной степени:

1. Иногда промолчать лучше, чем сказать глупость без надежды на понимание. 2. Считается, что партнерши в целом танцуют хуже, чем партнеры, и даже не пытаются танцевать лучше. 3. Любой из британских госслужащих боится высказывать свое личное мнение более открыто, чем его коллеги. 4. Люди, как правило, относятся к советам астролога менее серьезно, чем к мнению психолога или священника. 5. Почему женщины гораздо больше интересуют мужчин, чем мужчины — женщин? 6. Чтобы спать немного меньше и при этом хорошо себя чувствовать, нужно научиться позитивно мыслить и получать от жизни радость и положительные эмоции. 7. Экстраверты выполняют задания, связанные с приемом и переработкой информации определенного содержания гораздо более успешно, чем с переработкой информации неопределенного содержания. 8. Кто виноват в том, что гендерные роли — роли мужчины и женщины — меняются все больше и больше? 9. Научно-технический прогресс привел к тому, что человек понимает все меньше и меньше, что такое физический труд. 10. Если вселенная стремится к совершенству, почему некоторые люди с каждым днем справляются с жизнью все хуже и хуже? 11. Чем больше отдаешь другим с радостью и открытым сердцем, тем больше получаешь из бесценных кладовых вселенной. 12. Известно, что чем меньше мы вмешиваемся в дела природы, тем лучше функционирует наш организм. 13. Чем хуже владеешь языком, тем меньше, говоря на нем, можешь соврать. 14. Некоторые говорят, что чем больше они узнают людей, тем больше любят собак.


 **adv.37** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках наречиями в превосходной степени в сравнительном обороте с предлогом *of*:

1. New studies have shown that quiet music helps us concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ of all (*much*). 2. Today's schoolchildren care about politics \_\_\_\_\_ of all and know not much about the subject, according to the latest poll out (*little*). 3. Children know \_\_\_\_\_ of all that faking illness doesn't only get them a day off school; it gets them a lot of sympathy as well (*well*). 4. In the new movie,

it is the main hero who speaks \_\_\_\_\_ of all the characters (*convincingly*). 5. Good time management skills help some learners go \_\_\_\_\_ of all fellow-students in their education (*far*). 6. Most people do not lose their temper when they are in public, or in the presence of people whom they consider important, and at the same time they manage to treat \_\_\_\_\_ of all their family members at home (*badly*). 7. Creative creatures often confess that they need freedom \_\_\_\_\_ of all compared to other types of people (*much*). 8. A puma is known to jump \_\_\_\_\_ of any other animals, up to 15 feet, or five times its height (*high*).

**adv.38** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление наречий в превосходной степени в сравнительном обороте с предлогом *of*:

1. В каждом январском выпуске «Форбс» публикует свой традиционный рейтинг знаменитостей, заработавших больше всех за минувший год. 2. Россияне верят в свою способность начать собственный бизнес меньше всех и не готовы генерировать идеи для запуска собственного дела. 3. Какая измена хуже всего в ряду моральных и физических измен? И какую измену можно простить, а какую нельзя? 4. Иногда в тяжелых ситуациях лучше всего помогает смех. 5. Почему бы не помечтать о том, например, чтобы стать профессиональным спортсменом и прыгать выше всех или дальше всех в мире? 6. Сокол летает быстрее всех существующих в мире птиц, со скоростью 120 километров в час. 7. Именно танец передает в движении особенности темперамента и эмоционального состояния наиболее точно из всех видов искусств. 8. Утверждение, что деревья растут медленнее всех растений, совершенно неверно, поскольку рост деревьев не так заметен, как рост кустарников и цветов.

 **adv.39** Заполните пропуски наречиями в положительной степени в сравнительной конструкции *as...as* и *not so...as (not as...as)* по смыслу:


much, soon, seriously, carefully, far,  
often, badly, high

1. Sometimes it's not bad to travel as \_\_\_\_\_ as you can to get the peace of mind. 2. The old usually feel disappointed if they don't see

their grandchildren as \_\_\_\_\_ as they would like. 3. Most major automakers have reported sales gains in October, so auto sales went up, but not as \_\_\_\_\_ as hoped. 4. Some female authors write as \_\_\_\_\_ as they usually dress. 5. Why are women bankers constantly taken not as \_\_\_\_\_ as male bankers? 6. American local troops haven't returned home as \_\_\_\_\_ as expected. 7. The Iraqi death toll estimates go as \_\_\_\_\_ as 150,000 people killed since the 2003 US-led invasion. 8. As F. Scott Fitzgerald put it, a great social success is a pretty girl who plays her cards as \_\_\_\_\_ as if she were plain.

**adv.40** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление в сравнительной конструкции наречий в положительной степени:

1. Гора Эверест находится не так близко к Луне и звездам, как другая гора, неактивный вулкан Чимборасо в Эквадоре. 2. Некоторые подростки не понимают, что, если они игнорируют чтение, они будут знать о жизни так же мало, как дети. 3. Некоторые люди врут так же легко, как дышат, но это не приносит им счастья. 4. Лето не так далеко, как кажется, а готовиться к нему надо уже сейчас. 5. У некоторых людей кулинарные предпочтения меняются так же часто, как прогноз погоды. 6. Плохой человек, считающий себя хорошим, так же плохо относится к друзьям, как к врагам. 7. С радикальными идеями следует обращаться так же осторожно, как со взрывным устройством. 8. Быть лицом к лицу со случившимся не так болезненно, как попытаться убежать от него.

 **adv.41** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными устойчивыми словосочетаниями с наречиями в положительной, сравнительной или превосходной степени сравнения:

at least, all the more, as soon as, neither more nor less, sooner or later, least of all, more or less, as far as

1. \_\_\_\_\_, people are going to realize that it is not the price of their burritos going up, they will see that it is the value of their dollars going down. 2. A day's work is a day's work, \_\_\_\_\_, and the man who does it needs a day's sustenance, a night's repose and due leisure, whether he be painter or ploughman. 3. Frogs croak only when it rains, \_\_\_\_\_



the rain stops, they vanish. 4. Times are changing, generation Y prefers their Blackberry and iPhone to auto brands, but after changes upon changes we are \_\_\_\_\_ the same. 5. One in five grandparents spends \_\_\_\_\_ ten hours a week looking after their children's children, research has revealed. 6. Does it matter how you make your green tea \_\_\_\_\_ benefits are concerned? 7. A praise song to the benefits of a free press and the dangers of unchecked power made \_\_\_\_\_ effective by its origins in real-life events. 8. Why do those who know the most, trust \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**adv.42** Образуйте производные наречия от данных существительных и простых наречий с помощью суффикса **-wise**:

crab, step, cross, clock, pair, side, edge, width, slant, piece, long, like, least, other

**adv.43** Образуйте производные наречия от данных существительных, прилагательных и простых наречий с помощью суффикса **-ward(s)**:

sky, space, wind, land, sea, shore, coast, side, home, front, rear, east, west, north, south, southeast, up, down, back, right, left, after



**adv.44** Заполните пропуски производными наречиями, образованными от данных в скобках существительных, прилагательных и простых наречий посредством суффиксации:

1. The yellow dashed line remains in the same position on the Somerset Coast, dramatically demonstrating the extent to which the sand dunes have moved \_\_\_\_\_ (*sea*). 2. Well, if we were to ask why a crab moves \_\_\_\_\_, that'd be a pretty good answer: because that's how God (or nature, depending on how your beliefs run) made it (*crab*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ on the cliff, tiny St Clement's church looks out to sea, its cross a spiritual guide to mariners (*land*). 4. To make sense of any idea, one may need to think \_\_\_\_\_ for a while, taking in a more expanded view of the matter (*side*). 5. The biggest promotions are usually put together with Christmas in mind and come to an end shortly \_\_\_\_\_ (*after*). 6. Some people have little power to do good, and have \_\_\_\_\_ little strength to resist evil (*like*). 7. One summer evening the shepherd was galloping round the flock, and trying by means of much


shouting to induce the lazy sheep to move \_\_\_\_\_ (*home*).  
 8. The Tarantella del Gargano is danced \_\_\_\_\_, and it shows the different phases of courting: the man is courting the woman and tries to gain her love (*pair*). 9. Showery rain and perhaps some snow will move \_\_\_\_\_ across northwest, central and southern England, heightening the ice risk here (*southeast*). 10. In January, the pessimists among us will remind us of ten chill weeks that stretch \_\_\_\_\_ calendar before the spring arrives (*cross*).

**adv.45** Образуйте производные наречия с противоположным значением с помощью префиксов *un-* и *in-* (*im-*, *ir-*) от данных суффиксальных производных наречий:

successfully, usually, easily, naturally, happily, aggressively, ambitiously, attractively, gratefully, constantly, distinctively, consciously, efficiently, appropriately, passionately, profitably, perfectly, maturely, responsibly, respectively, regularly


**adv.46** Образуйте производные наречия от существительных с помощью префикса *a-* :

side, part, start, foot, pace, horse, head, knee, crook, heap, field, fire, flame, blaze, flower, brim, board, bed, cock, piece


 **adv.47** Заполните пропуски производными наречиями, образованными посредством префиксации от данных в скобках существительных и наречий:

1. Today, Americans eat about 120 apples \_\_\_\_\_ each year, and at least 50% of the domestic crop is used in items we use every day, such as applesauce, juice, jellies, pies and other popular desserts (*piece*). 2. Young girls are all \_\_\_\_\_ with their first love, they are all \_\_\_\_\_; a new love it is of which they are dying (*flower, fire*). 3. Powerboats and cruising sailboats are commonly used for living \_\_\_\_\_, as well as houseboats which are designed primarily as a residence (*board*). 4. If you're after great tasting snacks, you can feel good about eating, look no further than go \_\_\_\_\_! (*head*) 5. Construction firms from Northern Ireland, badly hit by the downturn in the Irish Republic, are finding new business further \_\_\_\_\_ (*field*). 6. When a criminal conviction is set \_\_\_\_\_, the person is considered not to have been previously convicted (*side*). 7. It's a moment when


generations \_\_\_\_\_ switch roles, the child now turning into the one taking control (*easily*). 8. Credit card provider Barclaycard has been accused of acting \_\_\_\_\_ after it was found that the financial giant had been contacting customers in order to try and encourage them to take money out on their credit cards (*responsibly*). 9. Reacting \_\_\_\_\_ to an offense is common among teens and unfortunately sometimes with adults as well (*maturely*). 10. Ozias Leduc, a well-known Canadian painter, lived modestly and \_\_\_\_\_, away from the main centres of art, but he was an inspiration to many of those who met him (*ambitiously*). 11. More than half of Australian mining companies operate \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to transporting coal to the coast by rail (*efficiently*). 12. If you \_\_\_\_\_ live a conscious life, you can never be poor (*consciously*).

 **adv.48** Образуйте сложные наречия с написанием через дефис из компонентов, данных в пунктах **a** и **b**:

- a.** absent, short, good, cool, ill, broken, strait, half, self, cat, upside, two
- b.** critically, sightedly, facedly, handedly, like, nakedly, mindedly, temperedly, down, heartedly, bloodedly, humouredly

 **adv.49** Образуйте сложные наречия со слитным написанием из слов, относящихся к различным частям речи, данных в пунктах **a** и **b**:

- a.** how, some, here, where, never, over, any, more, mid, second
- b.** more, time, way, hand, much, more, ever, where, upon, by

 **adv.50** Заполните пропуски данными составными наречиями по смыслу:

from head to toe, on the sly, at random, on purpose, for spite, in spite of, from now on, at last, inside out, in particular

1. Some kinds of clothing should be turned \_\_\_\_\_ when doing laundry. 2. Shredded apple cake recipe that was popular around the 1960s is found \_\_\_\_\_, with the help of the website devoted to everything you need to know about baking. 3. In January 2010, the heaviest snowfall in 50 years covered Britain

with snow \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. There are too many poor in Latin America \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth in the region. 5. Job hunting \_\_\_\_\_ during the workday is the only way to find a dream job at today's increasingly competitive job market. 6. Two Facebook users liked this quote by Justin Timberlake: 'I would never do anything just \_\_\_\_\_ .' 7. If you choose an answer to any question \_\_\_\_\_ , what is the chance it will be correct? 8. One of the main consequences of climate change and the recent climate change \_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of droughts that affect crops and food prices. 9. Nearly the third of the world's land surface may be at risk of extreme drought \_\_\_\_\_ . 10. Which is worse, a person being stupid or a smart person acting stupid \_\_\_\_\_ ?

# Exercises on the Use of Numerals

## Упражнения на употребление числительных

- ✓ Количественные числительные, стр. 144  
*The Cardinal Numerals*
- ✓ Порядковые числительные, стр. 150  
*The Ordinal Numerals*
- ✓ Дробные числительные — простые и десятичные дроби, проценты, стр. 154  
*The Fractional Numerals — the Common and Decimal Fractions, the Percentage*
- ✓ Употребление количественных, порядковых и дробных числительных в датах и иных показателях времени, стр. 160  
*The Use of the Cardinal, Ordinal and Fractional Numerals in Dates and other Terms of Time*

**num.1** Назовите и запишите следующие количественные числительные:

2; 3; 8; 0; 10; 12; 14; 17; 21; 26; 32; 49; 53; 65; 74; 81; 96; 100; 107; 115; 119; 138; 200; 245; 300; 387; 9; 11; 13; 16; 19; 22; 33; 47; 58; 69; 74; 85; 96; 150; 500; 849; 1,791; 2,374; 5,936; 3,987; 9,583; 7,465; 95,898; 100,000; 200,000; 1,000,000

**num.2** Назовите количественные числительные в данных телефонных номерах. Обратите внимание на обозначение нуля при прочтении:

The British Museum: +44 (0)20 7323 8299; the National Gallery: +44 (0)20 7747 2885; the Tate Britain: +44 (0)20 7887 8888; the Imperial War Museum: +44 (0)20 7416 5320; the Sherlock Holmes Museum: +44 (0)20 7935 8866; the Natural History Museum: +44 (0)20 7942 5000; the Victoria and Albert Museum: +44 (0)20 7942 2000; the Royal Albert Hall: +44 (0)20 7589 8212; Marble Hill House: +44 (0)20 8892 5115; the 606 Club: +44 (0)20 7352 5953



**num.3** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными лексемами, выражающими значения ноля:


zero, nought, oh, nil, nothing, love

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the more colloquial term for the figure zero or the number nothing, though both are used, except in the US, where zero is the only common one. 2. The mathematical conception of \_\_\_\_\_ was present in the spiritual form from 17,000 years back in India. 3. London Buses route 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 started in April 1951, nowadays it connects Croydon and Brixton Station. 4. Round two of the Eurotel World Chess Trophy in Prague saw Kasparov and Anand continue their dry score advance with two-\_\_\_\_\_ victories each. 5. The sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and a negative number is negative, the sum of a positive number and \_\_\_\_\_ is positive, the sum of zero and zero is \_\_\_\_\_. 6. The Rio Grande Valley Killers Bees defeated the Allen Americans 3:\_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday night in front of the biggest crowd of the season. 7. With dark clouds gathering overhead at Wimbledon, Federer looked ready to be put out of his misery at \_\_\_\_\_ – 40, in the third set but the champion roused himself superbly, and won the game. 8. Temperatures stayed above \_\_\_\_\_ overnight for the second day running — but drivers still need to take care. 9. All the previous corruption sagas have come to \_\_\_\_\_ in Nigeria, which is partly why most of citizens are cynical about the anti-corruption moves. 10. In the football-themed song ‘Come On England’ released in 2004, there are such words: ‘One-\_\_\_\_\_, two-\_\_\_\_\_, three-\_\_\_\_\_, four-\_\_\_\_\_, five! / Keep this country’s dream alive.’



**num.4** Образуйте сочетания данных в скобках количественных числительных в словесной форме и данных в скобках существительных во множественном числе:

\_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (a man), \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (a woman),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (a child), \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (an ox),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (a sheep), \_\_\_\_\_ (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (a swine),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (a tooth), \_\_\_\_\_ (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (a blues),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (57) \_\_\_\_\_ (a bison), \_\_\_\_\_ (75) \_\_\_\_\_ (an elf),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (87) \_\_\_\_\_ (a phenomenon), \_\_\_\_\_ (93) \_\_\_\_\_ (a passer-by),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (95) \_\_\_\_\_ (a forget-me-not), \_\_\_\_\_ (99) \_\_\_\_\_ (a has-been).

 **num.5** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными *hundred, thousand, million, billion*, имеющими лексическое значение числа, в единственном числе (с артиклем или без артикля) или во множественном числе:

1. Over the past two years, as US unemployment remained near double-digit levels, over \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants found work, many illegally (*million*).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of bees that were part of a scientific research project have been stolen from a British university (*thousand*).
3. Two \_\_\_\_\_ years after the Constitution was signed, the great noble experiment of America's Declaration of Independence and free-enterprise economics had produced doubtful results (*hundred*).
4. State prosecutors investigate more than \_\_\_\_\_ cases of stolen babies in Spain, children who were taken from their mothers at birth and given to other families to bring up (*thousand*).
5. According to the estimate by the United States Census Bureau, the world population has exceeded the number of seven \_\_\_\_\_ people (*billion*).
6. Officials issued public warnings after \_\_\_\_\_ of sharks were spotted in the waters off the west coast of Florida north of Tampa (*hundred*).
7. Roman Abramovich and his girlfriend threw a 'little party' for 400 guests costing five \_\_\_\_\_ pounds to welcome the New Year on the island of St Barts (*million*).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of people in West Africa could be protected from a serious food crisis if preparations are scaled up across West Africa (*million*).
9. It has been found that walking ten \_\_\_\_\_ steps a day will help you drop undesired pounds faster than almost any other system of weight reduction (*thousand*).
10. There is a proverb saying that 'a mile walked with a friend contains only \_\_\_\_\_ steps', that means that a good company makes the way seem shorter (*hundred*).

**num.6** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Бухта Халонг и *три тысячи* островов, расположенных в ее прозрачной воде, — одно из великолепнейших мест Вьетнама.
2. Как только человек принимает решение заняться бизнесом, перед ним открываются *тысячи* возможностей и появляются *сотни* проблем.
3. Коллекция из *300* картин найдена в старинном двухэтажном здании польского города Щецин.
4. Новые исследования ученых говорят, что ранний предок человека жил *два миллиона* лет назад.
5. Король Марокко Мохаммед владеет *двумя миллиардами* долларов, которые он получил по наследству от своих предков.
6. Никогда не следует забывать, что *миллион*,

помноженный на ноль, равен нулю. 7. Лучше *сто* хороших дел, чем *тысяча* обещаний. 8. *Миллионы* людей страстно желают бессмертия, однако не знают, чем им заняться в дождливый день.



**num.7** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках количественными числительными в цифровой или словесной форме в соответствии с принятыми в английском языке нормами:

1. Most of school teachers usually have \_\_\_\_\_ wishes: they want children to enjoy lessons, behave in an appropriate way and learn as much English as possible (3). 2. The division of the circle into \_\_\_\_\_ parts occurred in ancient India, as evidenced in the Rigveda (360). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ donors from Manchester have been honoured at an awards ceremony for donating on at least \_\_\_\_\_ occasions (22, 200). 4. The newly elected board of directors consists of \_\_\_\_\_ new members and \_\_\_\_\_ already serving on the board (5, 8). 5. Chelsea won \_\_\_\_\_ against Marseille at Stamford Bridge, while Arsenal enjoyed an impressive \_\_\_\_\_ win in Belgrade, against Partizan (2:0, 3:1). 6. The Maya solar calendar was made up of \_\_\_\_\_ months of \_\_\_\_\_ days each, plus a period of \_\_\_\_\_ days ('nameless days') at the end of the year known as Wayeb (18, 20, 5). 7. Almost any kind of artifact can last \_\_\_\_\_ years if stored and cared for properly (10,000). 8. \_\_\_\_\_ years of telemedicine have proved that it really gives rapid access to remote medical expertise, no matter where the patient or relevant information is located (100). 9. People will be encouraged to work longer under government plans to phase out the so-called default retirement age of \_\_\_\_\_ from October \_\_\_\_\_ (65, 2011). 10. Roberto Mancini has set Manchester City a target of \_\_\_\_\_ points to win their first Premier League title (90).

**num.8** Прочитайте данные примеры арифметических действий. Обратите внимание на способы выражения в английском языке простых арифметических операций и на сочетание числительных с глаголами *to be/to make/to equal* в значении «равняться»:

$$184 + 56 = 240$$

$$375 + 117 = 492$$

$$438 + 229 = 667$$

$$569 + 346 = 915$$

$$883 + 548 = 1,431$$

$$919 + 795 = 1,714$$

$$533 - 219 = 314$$

$$785 - 494 = 291$$

$$812 - 389 = 423$$

$$935 - 518 = 417$$

$$961 - 738 = 223$$

$$999 - 825 = 174$$



$6 \times 8 = 48$

$7 \times 9 = 63$

$49 \times 6 = 294$

$77 \times 7 = 539$

$117 \times 52 = 5$

$334 \times 188 = 62,792$

$16 : 4 = 4$


$25 : 5 = 5$

$72 : 8 = 9$


$168 : 6 = 28$

$442 : 13 = 34$

$1,944 : 81 = 24$

 **num.9** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными в сочетании с составными количественными числительными, оканчивающимися на единицу:

1. An acrobatic performance started with one bear on a unicycle and finished with twenty-one \_\_\_\_\_ and sixteen wheels flying through the air (*a bear*).
2. One day was accordingly taken from February and given to August; and in order that three months of thirty-one \_\_\_\_\_ might not come together, September and November were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one given to October and December (*a day*).
3. In the Bible, Matthew says there were forty-one \_\_\_\_\_ from Abraham to Jesus while Luke says there were fifty-six (*a generation*).
4. Fifty-one \_\_\_\_\_ have been arrested following an arson attack on a train in the western Indian state of Gujarat, which killed fifty-eight people (*a suspect*).
5. Seventy-one \_\_\_\_\_ donated articles of clothing to help keep Hartford's residents protected against the cold during the coming winter months (*an employee*).
6. One hundred and eighty one \_\_\_\_\_ have attended gardening and greening workshops, received door to door gardening advice and have been given trees, shrubs, vegetable and flower seeds and lawn (*a resident*).
7. There are two hundred and thirty one \_\_\_\_\_ of snakes among Elapids — the poisonous snakes from tropical and subtropical regions around the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Pacific (*a kind*).
8. During Daffodil Month, 3251 \_\_\_\_\_ were performing activity ranging from daffodil sales to administrative tasks, which all support the campaign each April (*a volunteer*).

 **num.10** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетаниях количественных числительных и существительных, где требуется:

1. \_\_\_\_ Three Kings, developed by Adham Jaber, is a point and click escape game.
2. \_\_\_\_ Twelve Apostles were the men who, according to the Christian tradition, were chosen from among the disciples of Jesus for a mission.
3. The wives of Henry VIII were \_\_\_\_ six queens consort

married to Henry VIII of England between 1509 and 1547. 4. Police are appealing for information about the theft of \_\_\_\_ six horses from a field in Calverton at the weekend. 5. \_\_\_\_ seven people have died in recent traffic accidents in Evansville, Indiana, and \_\_\_\_ four people have been injured and authorities say most of these crashes could have been avoided. 6. What were \_\_\_\_ five most significant events of the 20th century? 7. \_\_\_\_ four original provinces of Canada were New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, when the nation was formed on July 1, 1867, by the British North America Act. 8. The National Trust for Scotland is to shed \_\_\_\_ nineteen jobs as part of a three-year drive to cut its running costs by 10 per cent. 9. \_\_\_\_ eight desks have been placed in a classroom for \_\_\_\_ eight students. How many different ways can \_\_\_\_ eight students arrange themselves in \_\_\_\_ eight chairs? 10. In the first 45 years of Nobel Prizes, only \_\_\_\_ three went to women, and of \_\_\_\_ ninety-six awards since 1901, only \_\_\_\_ nine women have been Prize winners.


**num.11**

Заполните пропуски существительными по смыслу в сочетании с данными в скобках количественными числительными в счетно-порядковом значении:

number, chapter, route, building, office, highway,  
room, title, paragraph

1. Microsoft \_\_\_\_\_ (14) may not be ready to ship yet, but Redmond is already hard at work on \_\_\_\_\_ (15). 2. At 5:20 p.m., on September 11, 2001, the angular facade of \_\_\_\_\_ (7) went limp, and the building fell straight down into a cloud of dust. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (101) is an important north—south US highway that runs through the states of California, Oregon, and Washington, on the West Coast of the United States. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (12) of \_\_\_\_\_ (11) of the United States Code is a chapter of the Bankruptcy Code which offers additional benefits to farmers and fishermen in certain circumstances. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (395C) of the Immigration rules states that the decision maker, when making a decision to remove a migrant from the UK, must have regard to a non-exhaustive list of factors (i.e., age, strength of connections, compassionate grounds). 6. National \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of the National Cycle Network is a long distance cycle route connecting Dover and the Shetland Islands mainly via the east coast of England


and Scotland. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (10) Downing Street is the residence and office of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, often referred to as ‘\_\_\_\_\_ (10)’. 8. The true painting can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_ (45) of the National Gallery: the canvas by Vincent van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, Henri Rousseau and Paul Cézanne.

**num.12** Образуйте порядковые числительные из данных количественных числительных. Обратите внимание на особенности их написания:

6, 8, 12, 14, 17, 9, 0, 1, 2, 3, 11, 15, 19, 16, 5, 4, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 13, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 39, 27, 45, 51, 62, 75, 83, 96, 53, 50, 71, 70, 82, 80, 91, 90, 100, 101, 102, 115, 173, 154, 246, 259, 387, 531, 723, 922, 418, 1312, 1421, 1725, 1929, 2619, 3827, 5614

**num.13** Заполните пропуски порядковыми числительными в сочетании с существительными. Обратите внимание на употребление в словосочетаниях определенного артикля:

\_\_\_\_\_ date (1), \_\_\_\_\_ half (2), \_\_\_\_\_ wish (3),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ dimension (4), \_\_\_\_\_ element (5), \_\_\_\_\_ sense  
 (6), \_\_\_\_\_ seal (7), \_\_\_\_\_ planet (8), \_\_\_\_\_ legion (9),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ muse (10), \_\_\_\_\_ commandment (11), \_\_\_\_\_  
 night (12), \_\_\_\_\_ floor (13), \_\_\_\_\_ season (14), \_\_\_\_\_  
 amendment (15), \_\_\_\_\_ century (21), \_\_\_\_\_ note (32),  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony (43), \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary (65), \_\_\_\_\_  
 time (80), \_\_\_\_\_ meridian (100), \_\_\_\_\_ reminder (101).

 **num.14** Заполните пропуски порядковыми числительными в сочетании с существительными по смыслу. Обратите внимание на употребление артикля:

1. The start of \_\_\_\_\_ World War is generally held to be 1 September 1939, beginning with the German invasion of Poland. 2. American Neil Armstrong became \_\_\_\_\_ man to walk on the Moon. 3. Neptune is \_\_\_\_\_ and farthest planet from the Sun in the Solar System. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ eye may alternately symbolize a state of enlightenment or the evocation of mental images having deeply personal spiritual or psychological significance. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ sense, or subtle perception ability, is the ability to perceive the subtle dimension or the unseen world. 6. The mass media in carrying out its functions as \_\_\_\_\_ estate of the realm, brings out government’s policy to the knowledge

of the public. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ column is a group of secret sympathizers or supporters of an enemy that engage in espionage or sabotage within defense lines or national borders. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ commandment pierces through surface Christianity, truly revealing whether a person has surrendered his will to God or not. 9. At \_\_\_\_\_ hearings of \_\_\_\_\_ Symphony, listeners typically wept; this was true even when Shostakovich played the piece on the piano for friends. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ salary is paid to employees according to different terms of law or contract of employment. 11. In the Gregorian calendar, December is \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year, because the Romans moved it from the tenth to the twelfth. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ century began on January 1, 2001 and will end on December 31, 2100.

**num.15**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными прилагательными, существительными или числительными в функции определения в сочетании с порядковыми числительными, данными в скобках:

cold, leading, modern, industrial, longest, basic,  
colour, hair, election, two, twenty-four

1. Until the 21st century, most believed there were four basic tastes (bitterness, saltiness, sourness, and sweetness), but more recently, \_\_\_\_\_ taste — savoury — has been proposed by a large number of authorities associated with this field (5). 2. Road accidents are listed as \_\_\_\_\_ killer in China, following diseases involving cerebral vein, respiratory system, heart, injuries and poisoning, as well as digestive system (7). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ hours after any surgery can be perplexing and uncomfortable (1). 4. Reagan's foreign policy was called '\_\_\_\_\_ War' because of reawakening of tensions and conflicts between the major powers since the late 1970s and early 1980s (2). 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution began in England in the late 18th century, following in the wake of James Watt and his steam engine (1). 6. Hardly a few famous faces could be noticed at the build-up to \_\_\_\_\_ debate at the University of Birmingham (3). 7. New studies show that couples who lose the romance in their marriage during \_\_\_\_\_ years are more likely to eventually divorce (1). 8. \_\_\_\_\_ hit of this summer has been the long bob, symmetric and asymmetric (2). 9. The Tweed is

\_\_\_\_\_ river in Scotland and is one of the best salmon rivers (4). 10. \_\_\_\_\_ film, Kodachrome, was introduced in 1935 based on three colored emulsions (7).



**num.16** Заполните пропуски артиклями в сочетаниях порядковых числительных с существительными в общем случае и в случае выражения значения «еще один», «другой»:

1. One in four Britons are now making \_\_\_ second income through renting out their possessions, skills and time. 2. Whether you are looking for extra cash or to make new friends, getting \_\_\_ second job can help you reach those goals. 3. There is a proverb that says 'A friend is \_\_\_ second self.' 4. \_\_\_ second floor of the White House Residence is the first family residence, where their bedrooms and private sitting rooms are located, as well as some guest bedrooms such as the Lincoln Bedroom. 5. There is an opinion that the people who make mistakes and don't feel sorry and are willing to do it again don't deserve \_\_\_ second chance. 6. The key to \_\_\_ second date is to determine if the initial attraction was real, so it should be a quiet conversation with few interruptions. 7. Is it possible to add \_\_\_ second e-mail address to the current one — so that if people e-mail two separate addresses, they will both be in one inbox? 8. Having \_\_\_ third baby brings about many changes in the family that will effect everyone including other two children. 9. For many children, \_\_\_ third birthday is the first time they really comprehend what birthdays are all about. 10. A 46-year-old male nurse has been arrested by police investigating the poisoning of three patients in Stepping Hill hospital in Stockport, \_\_\_ fourth patient died at the hospital on New Year's Eve.


**num.17** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в сочетаниях порядковых числительных с существительными:

1. Задолго до Первой мировой войны в Европе нарастали противоречия между великими державами — Германией, Францией, Великобританией и Россией. 2. Некоторые ученые считают, что Япония может стать второй Атлантидой и полностью уйти под воду. 3. Вторая группа крови появилась у человека примерно 20—25 тысяч лет назад, когда люди научились обрабатывать землю и в их рационе появились растительные продукты. 4. Изучение второго иностранного языка будет эф-

фективным в том случае, если имеются достаточные навыки владения первым иностранным языком. 5. После капитуляции Франции во Второй мировой войне Германия предложила Великобритании заключить мир, однако получила отказ. 6. Вторая волна кризиса постепенно наступает на мировую экономику, и не замечать это явление становится все сложнее. 7. Бирмингем, известный как индустриальное «сердце» страны, является вторым по величине городом Великобритании. 8. Помимо активного и пассивного пути приспособления к окружающей среде, есть еще и третий возможный путь — избегать неблагоприятных воздействий. 9. Третье тысячелетие очень изменило мир, и в первую очередь благодаря прогрессивным информационным технологиям. 10. Живя на восьмом этаже без лифта, можно не заботиться о своем весе.

**num.18** Назовите данные имена монархов, содержащие порядковый номер. Обратите внимание на употребление в словосочетаниях определенного артикля:

George I, George II, George III, George IV, William IV, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI, Elizabeth II, Ivan IV, Peter I, Catherine II, Paul I, Alexander I, Nicholas II


 **num.19** Заполните пропуски в именах монархов данными в скобках порядковыми числительными в словесной форме. Обратите внимание на употребление в словосочетаниях определенного артикля:

1. At the age of 54, after the death of Queen Anne of Great Britain in 1714, George \_\_\_\_\_ (*I*) ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the House of Hanover. 2. George \_\_\_\_\_ (*III*) purchased Buckingham Palace for use as a family retreat. 3. William \_\_\_\_\_ (*IV*) distrusted foreigners, he also felt strongly that Britain should not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. 4. Edward \_\_\_\_\_ (*VII*) fostered good relations between Great Britain and other European countries, but his efforts were unable to prevent the outbreak of World War I in 1914. 5. Edward \_\_\_\_\_ (*VIII*) was the first British monarch to propose marrying a divorced woman or marrying after divorce. 6. George \_\_\_\_\_ (*VI*) and his wife officially stayed in Buckingham Palace throughout World War II, although they usually spent nights at Windsor Castle. 7. Peter

\_\_\_\_\_ (I) issued a decree calling for compulsory education, which dictated that all Russian 10- to 15-year-old children of the nobility must learn basic mathematics and geometry. 8. In both her accession to power and in rule of her empire, Catherine \_\_\_\_\_ (II) often relied on her noble favourites, most notably Grigory Orlov and Grigory Potemkin. 9. Alexander \_\_\_\_\_ (III) was emphatically a man of peace, but he adhered to the principle that the best means of averting war is to be well prepared for it. 10. The reign of Nicholas \_\_\_\_\_ (II) saw Imperial Russia go from being one of the foremost great powers of the world to economic and military collapse.


**num.20** Назовите данные простые дроби и смешанные числа с простыми дробями:

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/8, 1/12, 1/16, 1/18, 1/25, 1/62, 1/100, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 7/8, 9/10, 2 3/4, 4 1/3, 3 7/8, 5 2/3, 8 9/10, 12 1/5, 20 4/7, 45 1/4, 58 10/11, 96 5/6

 **num.21** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными простыми дробными числительными в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими меру и вес:

one fifth of the Earth's surface, four fifths of Italian olive oil, two thirds of a pint, one tenth of a mile, three fourths of an hour, one third of an inch, one hundredth of a meter, one fourth of a foot

1. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ on the ruler; only halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. 2. We know that one meter is equal to 100 centimeters, so there is \_\_\_\_\_ in a centimeter. 3. There are 45 minutes in \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Beer drinkers in the UK may soon be ordering \_\_\_\_\_ following plans for new measurements. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is equivalent to 161 meters, or 176 yards, it's also equal to 528 feet. 6. Deserts cover about \_\_\_\_\_ and occur where rainfall is less than 50 cm a year. 7. There are three inches in \_\_\_\_\_. 8. They say that \_\_\_\_\_ is not produced in Italy.

 **num.22** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными смешанными числительными в сочетании с существительными, обозначающими меру и вес:

eight and seven eighths tons of snow, two and two thirds pounds of weight, sixteen and a half pounds of anything, two and three fourths acres of land, ten and nine tenths inches of steel, two and one third pounds of oranges

1. One cup of cooked broccoli has as much vitamin C as an orange, and one third of a pound has more vitamin C than \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. \_\_\_\_\_ for sale is located in one of the largest parishes in the county and reputed to be in the exact centre of Sussex.
3. To lose 10 pounds within a month, you'll need to lose about \_\_\_\_\_ a week, which is on the high side of a typically recommended weight loss rate.
4. Is there any weapon that can shoot through \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. A group of adorable penguins left sweltering in the recent heat wave received a staggering \_\_\_\_\_ to cool off — but have refused to touch it.
6. There are approximately seven and a half kilograms in \_\_\_\_\_ .



**num.23** Образуйте сочетания данных в скобках существительных с существительным *half*, имеющим лексическое значение дробного числа. Обратите внимание на употребление артикля:

1. Life is filled with tough butter-buying decisions, but \_\_\_\_\_ (*half, pound*) of butter makes everything better.
2. How many calories does \_\_\_\_\_ (*half, hour*) of swimming burn?
3. A British man, sea fishing from a kayak, was dragged for \_\_\_\_\_ (*half, mile*) after snaring a six-foot shark.
4. A very popular gift for Easter in the UK is \_\_\_\_\_ (*half, dozen*) of real hens eggs with a hazelnut praline filling.
5. Far from effortlessly zooming down highways at limitless speeds, German drivers are increasingly sitting in traffic — with nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (*half, million*) kilometers of jams recorded this year.
6. Chinese human rights activist Hu Jia has been convicted of 'inciting subversion of state power' and sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_ (*four, half, years*) in prison.
7. If \_\_\_\_\_ (*three, half, pounds*) of peaches cost £1.68, how much will \_\_\_\_\_ (*two, half, pounds*) cost?
8. Science has recently discovered that we only need to know \_\_\_\_\_ (*seven, half, things*) per day to live a balanced, fulfilling lifestyle.
9. Apple closed all of its US retail stores for \_\_\_\_\_ (*hour, half*) during the Steve Jobs' memorial service.
10. How many steps is in \_\_\_\_\_



(*mile, half*)? — As \_\_\_\_\_ (*mile, half*) is equal to 7920 feet, it would be about 4000 steps, depending on how big your step is. 11. If \_\_\_\_\_ (*chicken, half*) could lay \_\_\_\_\_ (*egg, half*) in \_\_\_\_\_ (*day, half*), how many eggs could ten chickens lay in ten days? 12. If \_\_\_\_\_ (*man, half*) can catch \_\_\_\_\_ (*fish, half*) in \_\_\_\_\_ (*day, half*) how many fish will six men catch in seven days?

**num.24** Переведите данные предложения, используя сочетания с существительным **half**. Где возможно, дайте два варианта.

1. Говорят, что восстановление канатной дороге на Эльбрусе займет *полгода*. 2. Очень полезно за *полчаса* до завтрака выпивать стакан прохладной воды с лимоном, а в течение дня полезно выпивать *пол-литра* морковного сока. 3. Американские ученые выяснили, что каждая выкуренная сигарета сокращает жизнь на *пять с половиной минут*. 4. После *двенадцати с половиной лет* семейной жизни супруги отмечают особый юбилей — никелевую свадьбу. 5. Известно, что новорожденный детеныш ламы весит около *четырнадцати с половиной килограммов*. 6. Расстояние между греческим городом Марафон и Афинами составляет *тридцать четыре с половиной километра*, когда-то именно оно считалось марафонской дистанцией. 7. Традиционные карнавалы проводятся в Венеции каждый год в феврале, когда город на *две с половиной недели* превращается в сказочный мир. 8. Из-за ошибки стюардессы 200 человек *полдня* провели в аэропорту и опоздали на открытие карнавала.

**num.25** Назовите данные десятичные дроби:

2.14, 3.32, 5.84, 7.65, 10.249, 50.275, 94.318, 6.05, 8.09, 20.015, 41.026, 68.099, 0.3, 0.5, 0.8, 0.25, 0.30, 0.56, 0.567, 0.987, 0.04, 0.07, 0.025, 0.046, 0.018, 0.008



**num.26** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными в сочетаниях с десятичными дробями. Обратите внимание на употребление существительных в таких сочетаниях в единственном или во множественном числе, без предлога или с предлогом *of*:

1. It's quite clear that 0.6 \_\_\_\_\_ (*mile*) is less than 0.7 \_\_\_\_\_ (*mile*), but more than 0.5 \_\_\_\_\_ (*mile*). 2. If 15 minutes are 0.25 \_\_\_\_\_

(hour) and 30 minutes are 0.5 \_\_\_\_\_ (hour), how much of an hour are 20 minutes? 3. There are 4.8 \_\_\_\_\_ (ounce) in 0.3 \_\_\_\_\_ (pound). 4. How much is 0.75 \_\_\_\_\_ (pint) in cups? — If one pint is equal to 2 cups, 0.75 \_\_\_\_\_ (pint) is equal to 1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ (cup). 5. British people still measure weight in pounds, so 2.2 \_\_\_\_\_ (pound) are equal to one kilo. 6. Home sales are climbing to the highest level in 2.5 \_\_\_\_\_ (year) in Washington as first-time buyers rushed to take advantage of an expiring tax credit. 7. The ocean view property for sale consists of 3.30 \_\_\_\_\_ (acre) of cliff top land on the dry west coast of Dominica at Grande Savane. 8. Flying from Los Angeles to Bora Bora usually takes about 8.5 \_\_\_\_\_ (hour).


**num.27** Назовите проценты в целых и дробных числах:

1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 80%, 99%, 100%, 120%, 300%, 1/4 %, 1/8 %, 3/4 %, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.33%, 0.75%, 15 2/3 %, 20 3/4 %, 7.5%, 48.3%, 99.9%

**num.28** Образуйте сочетания числительных в процентах в функции определения с данными существительными и существительными с определениями:

an increase, a decrease, a slump, a rise, a growth,  
a discount, an interest rate, a spending cut


5%, 7.5%, 8.5%, 10%, 12.3%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 48.3%, 50%, 80%, 99.9%

 **num.29** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными словами и словосочетаниями с числительными в процентах, данными в скобках:

a slump, a rise, a growth, an increase, a decrease,  
a spending cut, a discount, an interest rate


1. Internet Marketing Company announced today that within one month, they have seen \_\_\_\_\_ (10%) of 'Likes' on the Facebook Platform. 2. French bank BNP Paribas suffered \_\_\_\_\_ (50%) as Europe's financial crisis intensified and slashed the value of its holdings of Greek government bonds. 3. The popular cruise line is offering \_\_\_\_\_ (15%) plus on-board spending money of up to £700 per person on summer cruises which are booked this month. 4. The Walt Disney Company

reported \_\_\_\_\_ (10.5%) in first-quarter earnings thanks to strong demand at its theme parks and cruise lines. 5. Though the Toronto library board may have rebuffed the mayor's demand for \_\_\_\_\_ (8.5%), budget chief Mike Del Grande is sticking to his guns. 6. Global Travel Singapore managing director, Mr Peter Choo, eyes a minimum 15 per cent growth in sales turnover and at least \_\_\_\_\_ (12%) in revenue. 7. Residents in Huntingdonshire will see \_\_\_\_\_ (3.5%) in the amount they pay for district council services from April. 8. Why is the UK Government lending to unemployed people \_\_\_\_\_ (10%)?

 **num.30** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными словосочетаниями в конструкции с числительными в процентах, данные в скобках глаголы поставьте в соответствующую форму:

Tennessee's population, American adult Internet users, households in the UK, the world's population, online daters, drivers, Maltese children, California's electricity, Pakistan's population, little children in America

1. Only twenty per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to enjoy) an adequate standard of living; the other eighty per cent struggle on a daily basis with substandard living conditions that are often life-threatening. 2. The results of a recent study have indicated that twenty per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a games console. 3. Ten per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to be suffering) from Hepatitis, which shows high prevalence of this disease in the country. 4. Seven per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to be expected) to have a significant speech or language difficulty that needs to be addressed by a speech-language pathologist, studies have shown. 5. Eighty per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to lie) in their profiles — but clues hidden in key words in online dating profiles could give singletons an early warning that daters might be older and fatter than their profile suggests. 6. 42 per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) from natural gas, followed by nuclear power and hydropower. 7. Twenty-five per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to be living) in poverty according to an analysis of Census data revealed on Thursday. 8. Thirty per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in a high poverty area though the state has the sixth-lowest income in the country. 9. Eighteen per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) that they sometimes send text messages or emails while driving. 10. Eight per cent \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) pages on Twitter, a report from the Pew Research Centre has revealed.

 **num.31** Заполните пропуски глаголами *to increase/to rise/to grow/to soar* и *to decrease/to decline/to fall/to cut* в соответствующей грамматической форме и предлогом *by* в сочетании с процентами:

1. The population of Richmond \_\_\_\_\_ 9.2 per cent since 2006 (*to grow*).
2. Exports of US-grown rice \_\_\_\_\_ 15 per cent to 110.2 million in the 2010/11 marketing year (*to increase*).
3. University applications \_\_\_\_\_ almost 10 per cent this year in England — where tuition fees are due to rise (*to decrease*).
4. Domain name sales \_\_\_\_\_ 12% last year, a report finds (*to grow*).
5. The UK property prices are expected \_\_\_\_\_ 30% this year (*to decline*).
6. Fiat \_\_\_\_\_ its Chrysler Group stake \_\_\_\_\_ five per cent, edging closer to a complete merger between the two companies (*to increase*).
7. The number of UK-born university applicants for next September — when fees rise to up to £9,000 a year — \_\_\_\_\_ almost 12%, official figures show (*to fall*).
8. Household water bills in England and Wales are \_\_\_\_\_ 5.7 per cent from April, as customers meet the cost of a multibillion pound upgrade for ageing infrastructure (*to rise*).
9. New figures have revealed that reports of domestic violence in Staffordshire \_\_\_\_\_ 40 per cent (*to soar*).
10. The battle between Republicans and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has culminated in the office \_\_\_\_\_ its budget \_\_\_\_\_ 30 per cent (*to cut*).


**num.32** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. В этом году число авиапассажиров в Европе увеличилось на 5 процентов по сравнению с прошлым годом, а в Северной Америке оно увеличилось на 3 процента.
2. Ученые предполагают, что к 2040 году население Африки удвоится, в Азии вырастет на 60 процентов, а в Европе и России — уменьшится не менее чем на 5 процентов.
3. Говорят, что 10 процентов населения земли портят жизнь оставшимся 90 процентам населения.
4. На европейском рынке в январе текущего года продажи автомобилей снизились на 12,9 процента — до 1 миллиона 32 тысяч 868 машин.
5. Как показало новое исследование, число христиан в Африке, Азии и Америке увеличилось на 23,6 процента.
6. Потребительские расходы в США в июне уменьшились на 0,2% по сравнению с маем, в то время как доходы населения выросли на 0,1%.
7. Несколько месяцев назад правительство одобрило 15-процентное сокращение бюджетных расходов, однако оно оказалось недостаточным.
8. Объем потребления российско-


го газа в Европе в первой половине 2015 года увеличился на 20 процентов. 9. Пассажиры, которые будут покупать билеты на международные поезда в Санкт-Петербург за 45—31 дней до поездки, смогут получить 15-процентную скидку. 10. Компания McDonald's, крупнейшая сеть ресторанов в мире, увеличила продажи в мае на 5,1% по сравнению с тем же месяцем годом ранее. 11. В 2016 году расходы на рекламу во всем мире выросли на пять процентов, а не на 5,7%, как предполагалось ранее. 12. Около 70 процентов пользователей интернета в мире заинтересовано в общении в социальных сетях.

**num.33** Назовите обозначения года без указания месяца и числа:


2017, 2018, 2015, 1998, 1995, 1991, 1984, 1945, 1937, 1825, 1812, 1799, 1682, 2002, in 2006, in 2008, in 2000, in 1903, in 1905, in 1801, in 1604, in 1509, in 1200, in 1109

 **num.34** Запишите данные хронологические даты, в том числе в порядке произнесения (британский вариант)<sup>1</sup>:

14.02.2016, 18.06.2017, 24.11.2015, 22.01.1998, 30.05.1905, 28.09.1991, 01.12.1984, 09.05.1945, 31.08.1937, 14.12.1825, 26.08.1812, 06.06.1799, 30.05.1682, 04.10.2002, 15.03.2015.

 **num.35** Запишите данные хронологические даты, в том числе в порядке произнесения (американский вариант):

02.14.2016, 06.18.2018, 11.24.2019, 03.08.1999, 07.16.1977, 09.01.1985, 12.31.2005, 06.22.1941, 01.01.1935, 04.28.1919, 10.25.1812, 11.19.2015, 02.23.2010, 05.09.2020, 08.03.2014.

 **num.36** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках хронологическими датами (в том числе в порядке их произнесения) при употреблении в значении родительного падежа. Обратите внимание на использование предлога **on**, предвещающего в этом случае хронологическую дату:

1. Elizabeth II was born at 17 Bruton Street, in Mayfair, London, \_\_\_\_\_ . (21.04.1926) 2. She became Queen when her father, King George VI, died \_\_\_\_\_ (06.02.1952). 3. Five years before her father's death, Princess Elizabeth married Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh \_\_\_\_\_ (20.11.1947).

<sup>1</sup> В дальнейшем в упражнениях будет использоваться британский вариант написания и произнесения хронологических дат.


4. \_\_\_\_\_, Elizabeth II gave birth to her first child, Charles (14.11.1948). 5. Prince Edward, the youngest of Elizabeth's II four children, was born \_\_\_\_\_ (10.03.1964). 6. When Elizabeth became the Queen \_\_\_\_\_, she was officially Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon (now called Sri Lanka) (06.02.1952). 7. The Queen and Prince Philip celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary \_\_\_\_\_, with a special service at Westminster Abbey (19.11.2007). 8. \_\_\_\_\_, Prince Charles married Camilla Parker Bowles, whom he loved many years (09.04.2005).

**num.37** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление хронологических дат в значении родительного падежа:

1. Принцесса Диана родилась в Сендрингеме, Норфолк, Англия, в семье графа Спенсера *1 июля 1961 года*. 2. Наследник британского трона, принц Чарльз, сделал предложение 19-летней Диане, и *24 февраля 1981 года* она официально стала его невестой. 3. *29 июля 1981 года* состоялось бракосочетание принца Чарльза и Дианы в соборе Святого Павла в Лондоне, которое транслировалось по всему миру. 4. Спустя 11 месяцев после свадьбы, *21 июня 1982 года*, в госпитале Святой Марии родился первый ребенок Чарльза и Дианы, которого назвали Уильям, хотя принц Чарльз настаивал на имени Артур. 5. Двумя годами позже, *15 сентября 1984 года* у Чарльза и Дианы родился второй сын, который был назван Гарри. 6. *1 сентября 1987 года* Чарльз и Диана посетили Испанию по официальному приглашению короля Испании Хуана Карлоса. 7. Однако между принцем Чарльзом и принцессой Дианой возникало все больше противоречий, и *9 декабря 1992 года* премьер-министр Великобритании официально объявил о том, что принц Чарльз и принцесса Диана расходятся. 8. Меньше чем через четыре года, *15 июля 1996 года* состоялся официальный развод принца Чарльза и принцессы Дианы. 9. Спустя год после развода, *31 августа 1997 года*, Диана погибла в Париже в автомобильной катастрофе вместе со своим другом Доди аль-Файедом и водителем Анри Полем.

**num.38** Назовите обозначения годов и веков до нашей эры и в начале нашей эры:

875 BC, 324 BC, 88 BC, 150 AD, 270 BC, 740 AD, 115 AD, 670 BC, 968 AD, 124 BC, 12th century BC, 8th century 540 BC, 3rd century AD, 1st century AD, 22nd century BC

 **num.39** Заполните пропуски по смыслу количественными числительными, обозначающими десятилетия:

the '20s, the '30s, the '40s, the '50s, the '60s, the '70s, the '80s, the '90s, the 2000s

1. The most significant evolution of \_\_\_\_\_ in the economic landscape was the long-time predicted breakthrough of economic giant China, which had double-digit growth during nearly the whole decade.  
 2. By the end of \_\_\_\_\_, the world had largely recovered from World War II and the Cold War developed from its modest beginning in \_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_ to a hot competition between the United States and the Soviet Union by the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. In \_\_\_\_\_ early \_\_\_\_\_, Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Worker's Party (the Nazi Party) rose to power in Germany forming a fascist regime committed to repudiating the Treaty of Versailles.  
 4. Personal computers experienced explosive growth in the US in \_\_\_\_\_, going from being a toy for electronics hobbyists to a full-fledged industry.  
 5. The United States President Bill Clinton was a dominant political figure in international affairs during \_\_\_\_\_, known especially for his attempts to negotiate peace in the Middle East.  
 6. Surrealism is a cultural movement that began in \_\_\_\_\_ early \_\_\_\_\_, and is best known for the visual artworks and writings of the group members.  
 7. Major events in music in \_\_\_\_\_ early \_\_\_\_\_ were the deaths of popular rock stars Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Jim Morrison all at the age of 27.

**num.40** Выразите данные показатели времени в неформальном употреблении (британский вариант английского языка):

7:00 a.m.; 7:00 p.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 9:30 p.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.; 6:15 a.m.; 6:15 p.m.; 5:45 a.m.; 8:45 p.m.; 1:05 a.m.; 10:05 p.m.; 8:10 a.m.; 9:10 p.m.; 7:20 a.m.; 10:20 p.m.; 11:25 a.m.; 2:25 p.m.; 5:40 a.m.; 6:40 p.m.; 9:50 a.m.; 10:50 p.m.; 8:55 a.m.; 9:55 p.m.

**num.41** Продолжите предложения с обстоятельством времени, вы-  
раженным показателями часов и минут в значении косвен-  
ных падежей с предлогом *at*:

1. At 7:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. At 9:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. At 1:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. At 3:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. At 5:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. At 7:30 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. At 9:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. At 9:15 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. At 10:20 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. At 12:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ .




**num.42** Заполните пропуски предложениями. Обратите внимание на  
предлоги *at/from/till/since*, выражающие отношения вре-  
мени:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 a.m. a man started \_\_\_\_\_ a town A travelling \_\_\_\_\_  
a town B at the rate of 16 miles \_\_\_\_\_ hour. \_\_\_\_\_ 8:15 a.m., another  
man started \_\_\_\_\_ B, travelling \_\_\_\_\_ A at the rate of 20 miles \_\_\_\_\_  
hour. Find \_\_\_\_\_ what time and where the two men will meet if A  
and B are 40 miles apart.
2. A boat leaves a dock \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 p.m.  
and travels due south \_\_\_\_\_ a speed of 20 km/h. Another boat has  
been heading due east \_\_\_\_\_ 15 km/h and reaches the same dock  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 p.m. How many minutes \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 p.m. were the two  
boats closest together?
3. A flock \_\_\_\_\_ geese on a pond were being  
observed continuously. \_\_\_\_\_ 1:00 p.m., 1/5 of the geese flew away.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2:00 p.m., 1/8 of the geese that remained flew away. \_\_\_\_\_ 3:00  
p.m., 3 times as many geese as before had flown away. \_\_\_\_\_ 1:00  
p.m. others flew away, leaving 28 geese on the pond. \_\_\_\_\_ no other  
time did any geese arrive or fly away. How many geese were in the  
original flock?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 a.m., the outside temperature was  $-16^{\circ}$ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9:00 a.m., the outside temperature dropped  $6.5^{\circ}$  lower.
5. If the  
sun rises \_\_\_\_\_ 6:00 a.m., and sets \_\_\_\_\_ 6:00 p.m., at what time does  
the moon rise and set?
6. A Norwich woman is growing increasingly  
concerned about her dog which has been missing \_\_\_\_\_ 5:30 a.m.
7. An  
eight hour workday \_\_\_\_\_ 9:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ 5:00 p.m. will generally be a  
minimum of 8.5 hours with a one hour break, thirty minutes of which  
is not paid.
8. Coralville Police Chief Barry Bedford said his officers  
have been going from one accident to another; \_\_\_\_\_ 9:30 a.m. they've  
responded to 12 property damage accidents in town.
9. The railway  
workers are set to strike every day \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ 4:00 p.m. until  
reaching a compromise.
10. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ approximately 8:00  
a.m. today, this gmail account has been inaccessible.



**num.43** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на выражение в английском языке часовых значений времени:

1. Во многих компаниях Великобритании рабочий день начинается в 8 часов утра и заканчивается в 5 часов дня, в некоторых начинают работать в 8.30 и заканчивают в 6 вечера, в других — работают с 9 утра до 6.30 вечера. 2. В пять часов все англичане ежедневно пьют чай, даже английская королева. 3. В некоторых школах Великобритании уроки начинаются в 9 часов утра и длятся до 6 часов вечера с тремя перерывами. 4. С шести часов утра идет дождь, возможно, он не прекратится даже к ночи. 5. Сбор фруктов и овощей считается сезонной работой, которая проводится в Великобритании с 6 утра до 4 часов дня. 7. Городские пабы, как правило, открываются в 11 утра, а закрываются в 3 часа дня, сельские пабы работают с 10.30 до 2.30 ночи. 8. Что делать, если с 10 утра болит голова и ничего не помогает? 9. В центре Лондона магазины работают в основном с 9 утра и до 6 вечера, даже по выходным. 10. В Великобритании до сих пор существует закон, который запрещает мужьям бить своих жен с 9 вечера до 6 часов утра, поскольку шум может побеспокоить соседей.

 **num.44** Заполните пропуски по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями и фразеологическими оборотами с количественными числительными:

one in a million, lesser of two evils, it takes two to tango, one and the same, a million and one, as phony as a three dollar bill, at sixes and sevens, one after another

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ways of doing a certain thing and a million and one ways of expressing a thought. 2. It would be \_\_\_\_\_ to choose one thing that isn't as bad as the other to avoid having the supposedly greater evil. 3. Some people unwittingly choose \_\_\_\_\_ bad relationship \_\_\_\_\_, and the consequences of their choices are painful and emotionally damaging. 4. Branding oneself can be the most significant strategy for a company to break out of the pack of others who market similar products and services and to become \_\_\_\_\_. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ means that two people in any fight are both responsible for the consequences.

6. After the captain of the team had broken his leg, all other players were \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. Maybe Washington can start paying invoices with \$3 bills — because the dramatic agreement to reduce the national debt is \_\_\_\_\_ . 8. Tomas Edison once said that genius is one per cent of inspiration and ninety-nine per cent of perspiration, and Victor Hugo considered genius and inspiration to be \_\_\_\_\_ .


**num.45**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями и фразеологическими оборотами с порядковыми числительными:

second to none, first among equals, third person, at first sight, a second helping, fifth column, second sight, first of all

1. In human existence, love \_\_\_\_\_ is the process in which one or two people fall in love with each other instantaneously at first visual contact. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ may have originally been so called because normal vision was regarded as coming first, while supernormal vision is a secondary thing, confined to certain individuals. 3. You should love a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ because you know what it is to be a stranger yourself. 4. A group of people who work against the organisation they are a part of, can be called \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Boxer Michael Nunn was an all-around boxer-puncher who was near perfect, for a while, he truly was \_\_\_\_\_. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ is often perceived as harder by new writers, since they now have to deal with all characters, not just the main character. 7. If it is a high end dinner at a hostess's home, watch how much food is in bowls or on platters, and if the food is almost gone, then do not ask for \_\_\_\_\_ unless the hostess offers. 8. The reason why Cambridge University attracts overall the brightest youngsters on the strength of A-level grades and highly testing interviews is that it is \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Exercises on the Use of Verbs

## Упражнения на употребление глаголов

- ✓ Переходные и непереходные глаголы, стр. 167  
*The Transitive and Intransitive Verbs*
- ✓ Употребление настоящего неопределенного/ простого времени, стр. 168  
*The Use of the Present Indefinite/ Simple Tense*
- ✓ Употребление прошедшего неопределенного/ простого времени, стр. 170  
*The Use of the Past Indefinite/ Simple Tense*
- ✓ Употребление будущего неопределенного/ простого времени, стр. 172  
*The Use of the Future Indefinite/ Simple Tense*
- ✓ Употребление настоящего продолженного времени, стр. 174  
*The Use of the Present Continuous Tense*
- ✓ Употребление прошедшего продолженного времени, стр. 175  
*The Use of the Past Continuous Tense*
- ✓ Употребление будущего продолженного времени, стр. 177  
*The Use of the Future Continuous Tense*
- ✓ Употребление настоящего совершенного времени, стр. 178  
*The Use of the Present Perfect Tense*
- ✓ Употребление прошедшего совершенного времени, стр. 181  
*The Use of the Past Perfect Tense*
- ✓ Употребление будущего совершенного времени, стр. 183  
*The Use of the Future Perfect Tense*
- ✓ Употребление настоящего совершенного продолженного времени, стр. 184  
*The Use of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense*


- ✓ Использование прошедшего совершенного продолженного времени, стр. 186  
*The Use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense*
- ✓ Использование будущего совершенного продолженного времени, стр. 186  
*The Use of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense*
- ✓ Использование страдательного залога, стр. 187  
*The Use of the Passive Voice*
- ✓ Использование сослагательного наклонения, стр. 194  
*The Use of the Subjunctive Mood*
- ✓ Использование модальных глаголов, стр. 204  
*The Use of Modal Verbs*
- ✓ Использование фразовых глаголов, стр. 216  
*The Use of Phrasal Verbs*
- ✓ Использование инфинитива, стр. 218  
*The Use of the Infinitive*
- ✓ Субъектный инфинитивный оборот, стр. 221  
*The Complex Subject*
- ✓ Объектный инфинитивный оборот, стр. 223  
*The Complex Object*
- ✓ Использование причастий, стр. 227  
*The Use of the Participle I and Participle II*
- ✓ Объектный причастный оборот, стр. 234  
*The Objective Participle Construction*
- ✓ Использование герундия, стр. 236  
*Use of the Gerund*
- ✓ Словообразование глаголов, стр. 244  
*The Word Formation: Verbs*

**v.1** Выберите из данных глаголов переходные и непереходные:

to happen, to know, to predict, to cough, to sneeze, to lose, to arrive, to win, to come, to answer, to follow, to disappear, to join, to fall, to rain, to understand, to die, to influence, to work, to go, to approach, to appear, to manage, to snow, to swim, to affect


**v.2** Выберите из данных глаголов употребляемые в разных значениях как переходные и непереходные:

to appear, to change, to follow, to move, to lose, to arrive, to stop, to come, to join, to answer, to grow, to fall, to drown, to work, to go, to run, to approach, to play, to swim, to live, to die, to continue, to affect, to influence, to happen

 **v.3** Заполните пропуски данными существительными в функции прямого дополнения, где требуется употребление глаголов **to walk, to run, to move, to stop, to grow, to change** как переходных и непереходных:

a dog, a pub, a train, flowers, furniture, the business world

1. The manager has got into such a rage about stupid things that scared everyone; he has changed \_\_\_\_\_ so much. 2. There is an opinion that Steve Job's greatest legacy is how he changed \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Running \_\_\_\_\_ can be a challenging but rewarding experience. 4. I've been running \_\_\_\_\_ 10 miles every day for two week for it helps burn much calories and fat. 5. People who choose to walk \_\_\_\_\_ across Australia can choose to walk from either of the geographical extremes of the continent, or from directly opposed cities on opposite shores. 6. The first gang ever to commit a train robbery was the Reno gang: in 1866, they stopped \_\_\_\_\_ and stole the safe from the baggage car. 7. A sheep-dog moved \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly as from fear like horses do when startled. 8. There is definitely enough information for dog owners about the proper way to walk \_\_\_\_\_. 9. The hair grows \_\_\_\_\_ about ½ inch each month, but diet and heredity play an important role in how long a person's hair is. 10. If you need to move \_\_\_\_\_ internationally or out of state, there are companies that offer great rates. 11. Once the train has stopped \_\_\_\_\_, the braking system will not recharge until the emergency valve has been closed. 12. It's a perfectly natural and simple thing to grow \_\_\_\_\_ from seeds.

 **v.4** Поставьте глагол-сказуемое данных предложений в отрицательную форму *Present Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Movies *tell* stories about characters going through experiences. 2. Some people *blame* others for their troubles. 3. Success *attracts*

success. 4. Owning pets *reduces* blood pressure and the risk of heart disease. 5. Monkeys *have* long arms to swing from branch to branch. 6. The extent to which you can achieve your dreams *depends* on the extent to which you take responsibility for your life. 7. Our lives *improve* only when we take chances. 8. Olympic athletes *have* lower resting heart rates because they tend to eat low-fat diets. 9. In fact, your brain *is* the boss of your body. 10. Making progress *involves* risk. 11. Every success *has* a trail of failures behind it. 12. Positive thinking *is* at the forefront of every great success story.



**v.5** Заполните пропуски в данных вопросах вспомогательным глаголом *to do* или вопросительной формой глагола *to be* в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple*:

1. \_\_\_\_ you believe in magic? 2. \_\_\_\_ you a wizard? 3. \_\_\_\_ your friend drive with extra caution in wet weather? 4. \_\_\_\_ you follow your head or heart? 5. \_\_\_\_ you tired of your job? 6. \_\_\_\_ you have a grudge against colleagues? 7. \_\_\_\_ you have enemies? 8. \_\_\_\_ your friend have a site of his own? 9. \_\_\_\_ you ready to get married? 10. \_\_\_\_ this property for sale? 11. \_\_\_\_ your friend cook smoked salmon? 12. \_\_\_\_ you eat the skin of a fig? 13. \_\_\_\_ these people shoplifters or looters? 14. \_\_\_\_ you get free dental treatment?

**v.6** Поставьте к следующим предложениям с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple* вопросы к подлежащему:

1. Some people refuse to raise their standards. 2. They have no future. 3. They know the real meaning of suffering. 4. They are among us. 5. They don't risk speaking their own thoughts and sharing their own ideas. 6. They don't hold their uniqueness in high regard. 7. They are convinced that they are right. 8. Mistakes teach us important lessons. 9. Education and intelligence accomplish nothing without action. 10. Some people drain you and others provide soul food.


**v.7** Образуйте вопросительно-отрицательные предложения из данных утвердительных предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Positive things happen when you emotionally distance yourself from the negative things. 2. Life is always a matter of choice that gives you thousands of chances. 3. Good things come to those who work for them. 4. The first step toward positive change is to change


the outlook. 5. Sometimes struggles are exactly what we need in our life. 6. Growth is impossible without change. 7. My friend gains confidence and grows stronger by every experience. 8. He appreciates all that he has learned.

**v.8** Переведите предложения, используя настоящее время группы *Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Успех в любом деле начинается с постановки цели. 2. Кто любит людей, долго живет. 3. Голос — часть образа, который мы демонстрируем окружающим. 4. Любой человек нуждается в самоуважении. 5. Критика часто обижает людей, но не исправляет их. 6. Плохие привычки — препятствия, стоящие на пути к поставленной цели. 7. Кто не верит в успех своего предприятия? 8. У кого нет терпения в преодолении трудностей? 9. Разве успех в отношениях зависит от одного человека? 10. Неужели хорошие отношения невозможны со всеми коллегами?

 **v.9** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple* и *Past Indefinite/Simple* по смыслу:

1. An amazing display of traditional-style kayaks and canoes \_\_\_\_\_ this week in Portland (*to open*). 2. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ shooting my first feature (*to finish*). 3. Moviegoers \_\_\_\_\_ their first look at a new Hollywood film this weekend (*to get*). 4. Last weekend in New Orleans, we \_\_\_\_\_ an Aperol Spritzer at Bouigny Tavern (*to enjoy*). 5. In the US, an average household of two adults \_\_\_\_\_ on food approximately \$200 every month (*to spend*). 6. Last month, we \_\_\_\_\_ the most amazing opportunity to head down to Nashville, Tennessee and attend the Country Music Festival (*to have*). 7. We \_\_\_\_\_ busy building our new country house this year (*to be*). 8. Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ too tired even to make quality home design (*to be*). 9. This time at Christmas we \_\_\_\_\_ to be surprised and surprise those we love (*to expect*). 10. Last time there \_\_\_\_\_ a snowfall in November in 2016 (*to be*).

 **v.10** Заполните пропуски в данных вопросах вспомогательным глаголом *to do* или вопросительной формой глагола *to be* в форме *Past Indefinite/Simple*:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you born in July or in August? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a nice holiday season last year? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you hear about the two urban sur-

vivalists who decided to try duck hunting? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ you scared of driving a car when you first started to drive? 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you have an awesome time yesterday? 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you have any reason why your project was going to fail? 7. \_\_\_\_\_ it your goal to increase information fluency? 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you forget about your promise? 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the coyotes make too much noise last night and keep you awake? 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Neanderthals human or were they ape-men? 11. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano when you were a child? 12. \_\_\_\_\_ your grandfather a chimney sweep? 13. \_\_\_\_\_ you sick yesterday? 14. \_\_\_\_\_ you lose consciousness after dinner? 15. \_\_\_\_\_ you forget to take your medication?

**v.11** Образуйте форму *Past Indefinite/Simple* данных неправильных глаголов:


to seek, to spend, to bear, to arise, to deal, to forbid, to knee, to rise, to shrink, to swing, to thrive, to think, to light, to tread, to weep, to wind, to wring, to wear, to thrust



**v.12** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Past Indefinite/Simple* и поставьте вопросы к подлежащему предложений:

1. A Qatari sheikh \_\_\_\_\_ more than £1billion on his art collection last year (*to spend*). 2. The illegal immigrants \_\_\_\_\_ help, but got deported (*to seek*). 3. The hot-blooded and furious Tybalt \_\_\_\_\_ a grudge against Romeo (*to bear*). 4. Democracy \_\_\_\_\_ from men's thinking that if they are equal in any respect, they are equal absolutely (*to arise*). 5. Developing strict ethical guidelines regarding research in the 1980s, psychologists \_\_\_\_\_ with ethical issues (*to deal*). 6. In the late 1600s, the British \_\_\_\_\_ all non-English ships from trading with colonies (*to forbid*). 7. Before the battle of Bannockburn against the Scots, the English \_\_\_\_\_ in prayer (*to knee*). 8. The price of Easter chocolate eggs at supermarkets across Britain \_\_\_\_\_ by as much as a pound last year, at the same time chocolate eggs \_\_\_\_\_ in size by almost 40 per cent (*to shrink*). 9. As so often in education, the pendulum \_\_\_\_\_ back to the other extreme in the 2000s, and testing \_\_\_\_\_ popular at schools and colleges (*to swing, to become*). 10. Nationally, the US agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the 1800s, and then went into decline (*to thrive*).



 **v.13** Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple* и *Past Indefinite/Simple*:


1. Who intends to promote public interests?
2. Who wants to be a millionaire?
3. Who likes the Beatles?
4. Who has a website?
5. Who needs a Schengen visa?
6. Who fell in love with his own reflection?
7. Who killed John Lennon?
8. Who broke into Buckingham Palace?
9. Who was the first to reach the North Pole?
10. Who discovered Australia?
11. Who needs help?
12. Who was the first man to walk on the moon?

**v.14** Переведите предложения, используя прошедшее время группы *Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Мы недооценили своих конкурентов.
2. Вчера мы потеряли много времени и не приняли никакого решения.
3. Наша идея изначально была сомнительной.
4. У нас не было времени ждать второго шанса.
5. Мы попали в пробку и опоздали на переговоры.
6. Ты испугался потерпеть неудачу в переговорах?
7. Где ты припарковал машину?
8. Неужели не было другого места для парковки?
9. Разве мы не говорили вчера о пути изменения ситуации к лучшему?
10. Кто нарушил договор?
11. Никто не напомнил мне о нашем договоре.

**v.15** Образуйте форму *Future Indefinite/Simple* данных глаголов:

to happen, to delay, to enjoy, to cause, to overtake, to hope, to agree, to expect, to drive, to bring, to change, to stay, to accomplish, to draw, to remember, to believe


 **v.16** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Future Indefinite/Simple* и *Present Indefinite/Simple* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными времени и условия:

1. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ outside in a quiet space (*to allow, to sit*).
2. If the global warming \_\_\_\_\_, a lot of changes \_\_\_\_\_ to the earth (*to continue, to happen*).
3. If polar ice caps \_\_\_\_\_, the sea level \_\_\_\_\_ enough to flood many coastal areas and change the world's coastlines (*to melt, to rise*).
4. Cool-season grass seed \_\_\_\_\_ when temperature \_\_\_\_\_ 50 degrees Fahrenheit (*to grow, to reach*).
5. When spring \_\_\_\_\_, plants \_\_\_\_\_ what they need to grow (*to start, to get*).
6. As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ our work, we \_\_\_\_\_ our partners

know (*to finish, to let*). 7. As soon as our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ the eviction notice from the Sheriff's department, they \_\_\_\_\_ (*to receive, to relocate*). 8. The rumours \_\_\_\_\_ after our top manager \_\_\_\_\_ the office (*to grow, to leave*). 9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a nice time together before we \_\_\_\_\_ good-bye (*to have, to say*). 10. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ these people until they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves (*to change*). 11. The renewable energy \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear power in the UK if current growth rates \_\_\_\_\_ (*to overtake, to continue*). 12. Local electrical crews and Red Cross volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ in the area until the storm \_\_\_\_\_ (*to remain, to pass*).

**v.17** Переведите сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными времени и условия, используя *Present Indefinite/Simple* и *Future Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Я отвечу на ваш вопрос, когда найду подходящую информацию. 2. Я возьму выходной, когда разрешит начальник. 3. Когда ветер станет сильнее, мы пойдем под парусом. 4. Я отправлю вам сообщение, как только самолет приземлится. 5. Как только мы получим информацию, мы поставим вас в известность. 6. Мы еще раз сделаем расчеты, если кто-нибудь найдет ошибку. 7. Если навигатор проложит правильный маршрут, наш гость придет очень быстро. 8. Если айфон попадет в воду, я достану из него сим-карту и просушу плату. 9. Наш коллега ничего не добьется, пока у него не будет конкретной цели. 10. Мы ничего не поймем, пока он не объяснит нам, что он на самом деле хочет.

 **v.18** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Future Indefinite/Simple in the Past* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными дополнительными:

1. A wise man once said that many things in life \_\_\_\_\_ your eye; few \_\_\_\_\_ your heart (*to catch*). 2. To end extreme poverty worldwide in 20 years, scientists calculated that the total cost per year \_\_\_\_\_ about \$175 billion (*to be*). 3. Scientists claimed that Earth \_\_\_\_\_ through the galactic plane in the nearest future contrary to what you might have heard (*not + to pass*). 4. Did the angel Gabriel tell Mary that she \_\_\_\_\_ birth to God or to God's Son (*to give*)? 5. A team of researchers in Japan claimed to be developing a technology that \_\_\_\_\_ dreams and thoughts displayed on a computer screen (*to see*). 6. It was reported that future iPhones and other Apple devices \_\_\_\_\_ effortlessly \_\_\_\_\_ with everyday electronic de-

vices like a downtown parking meter, a garage or home door or a grocery store cash register (*to communicate*). 7. Our travel agents said that they \_\_\_\_\_ airline miles to find the best possible seats for us with minimal expense (*to use*). 8. Our colleagues realized that living within a minimal budget \_\_\_\_\_ lowering living expenses and banking the difference for future emergencies (*to require*).

**v.19** Выберите из данных глаголов употребляемые и неупотребляемые во временах группы *Continuous*:


to answer, to agree, to create, to appreciate, to leave, to believe, to cry, to deny, to shout, to doubt, to carry, to go, know, to remember, to forget, to speak, to tell, to say, to guess, to prefer, to run, to jump, to walk, to recognize, to move, to fly, to dive, to respect, to predict, to suppose, to swear, to depend, to drive, to come, to matter, to own, to possess

**v.20** Образуйте от данных глаголов форму *Present Continuous* в единственном и множественном числе:

to come, to go, to leave, to run, to fly, to drive, to stay, to move, to carry, to try, to play, to cut, to scan, to watch, to examine, to buy, to tell, to speak, to ask, to answer, to act

**v.21** Продолжите предложения, используя данные в скобках глаголы в форме *Present Continuous*:

1. What are you doing now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to drive*). 2. What are you doing now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to try*). 3. What are you doing now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to play*). 4. What are you doing now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to book*). 5. What are you doing now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to remove*). 6. What is your mate doing now? — He \_\_\_\_\_ (*to shoot*). 7. What is your mate doing now? — He \_\_\_\_\_ (*to inspect*). 8. What is your mate doing now? — He \_\_\_\_\_ (*to interview*). 9. What are your colleagues doing now? — They \_\_\_\_\_ (*to calculate*). 10. What are your colleagues doing now? — They \_\_\_\_\_ (*to order*).


 **v.22** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Present Continuous* или *Future Indefinite/Simple* в значении запланированного или незапланированного действия в будущем:

1. Do we have enough olive oil for cooking? — We don't, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop to get some (*to go*). 2. It's nice to hear that you \_\_\_\_\_ for London next week (*to leave*). 3. When \_\_\_\_\_


you \_\_\_\_\_ back (*to come*)? 4. Are you overwhelmed by writing assignments? — I \_\_\_\_\_ and help you (*to come*). 5. I feel hungry; I \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich for lunch (*to have*). 6. What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner tonight (*to have*)? 7. We \_\_\_\_\_ down tomorrow from Baltimore and we're curious to know the best route (*to drive*). 8. It's nice that you \_\_\_\_\_ alone (*not + to drive*). 9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday (*to go*)? 10. As soon as we reach a place, I \_\_\_\_\_ you know (*to let*).

**v.23** Образуйте от данных глаголов форму *Past Continuous* в единственном и множественном числе:

to come, to go, to leave, to run, to fly, to drive, to stay, to move, to carry, to try, to play, to cut, to scan, to watch, to examine, to buy, to tell, to speak, to ask, to answer, to act

 **v.24** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Past Continuous* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными времени, в которых время действия обозначено глаголом-сказуемым главного предложения в форме *Past Indefinite/Simple*:

1. When our boss came to a presentation with a flash pen in his pocket, a speaker \_\_\_\_\_ something from the screen, our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ in armchairs, waiters \_\_\_\_\_ ready to serve beverages (*to read, to doze, to get*). 2. When Japan's 8.9 earthquake and tsunami started near Sendai, people in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ peacefully in their beds (*to sleep*). 3. As I got a call from the old friend of mine, I \_\_\_\_\_ a busy road and could hardly hear him (*to cross*). 4. When our colleague's parents were poverty-stricken, they \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ to give their son a better life (*to try*). 5. Some of my friend's best fishing results were achieved while it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to rain*). 6. A mobile phone belonging to our neighbour exploded in bed while it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to recharge*). 7. Did anyone take any pictures of Titanic while it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to sink*)? 8. I realized what really had happened as we \_\_\_\_\_ about things of no importance like upcoming movies (*to talk*).


 **v.25** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Past Continuous* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными времени:

1. While we \_\_\_\_\_ to a dive site we \_\_\_\_\_ the advantages of Utila, the smallest and most unspoiled of the Bay Islands of Honduras (*to boat, to discuss*). 2. What \_\_\_\_\_ the New Yorkers

\_\_\_\_\_ while they \_\_\_\_\_ for hurricane Sandy (*to do, to wait*)? 3. Our friend's dog \_\_\_\_\_ us as we \_\_\_\_\_ around the neighbourhood (*to follow, to walk*). 4. These ladies \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment when they \_\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_\_ English in Jakarta, Indonesia (*to share, to teach*). 5. While the men of the North and South \_\_\_\_\_, the women on both home fronts \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_, they were fighting to survive (*to fight, to fight*). 6. While the tourists \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach, animators \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the bar (*to dance, to have*). 7. The student \_\_\_\_\_ up the escalator while it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to run, to move*). 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful film on TV while you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to watch, to sleep*).

**v.26** Переведите сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными времени, используя *Past Continuous* и *Past Indefinite/Simple*:

1. Когда мы приземлились в Лондоне, шел дождь. 2. Когда мы приехали в отель, receptionист пил кофе за стойкой бара. 3. Когда мы гуляли по выставке, профессиональные фотографы снимали происходящее. 4. Когда мы обедали, официант спросил нас, откуда мы родом. 5. Когда мы возвращались в отель на такси, водитель все время молчал. 6. Когда мы осматривали город, мы заметили несколько женщин в хиджабах. 7. Когда мы проходили мимо них, они говорили о детях. 8. Когда мы уезжали из Лондона, светило солнце.

 **v.27** Заполните пропуски в общих вопросах вспомогательными глаголами в форме *Present Indefinite/Simple*, *Past Indefinite/Simple*, *Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you prefer to work independently or on a team? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ your employer have a house in the French Alps? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ your company have a Christmas party last year? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ you dancing all night long yesterday? 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you leaving tomorrow? 6. \_\_\_\_\_ it take more energy to run a mile than it does to walk a mile? 7. \_\_\_\_\_ you laughing when you saw your colleague wear a crocodile hat with teeth? 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to tease me? 9. \_\_\_\_\_ you need a dog licence in the UK? 10. \_\_\_\_\_ your colleague care about his ex-family? 11. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend waiting for you? 12. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend find you attractive? 13. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the movies yesterday? 14. \_\_\_\_\_ your colleague joking when he said that he had married? 15. \_\_\_\_\_ you sleeping? 16. \_\_\_\_\_ anything exciting happen to you last week?

**v.28** Образуйте от данных глаголов форму *Future Continuous*:

to wait, to work, to learn, to write, to drive, to fly, to listen, to swim, to travel, to call, to stay, to sleep, to use, to speak, to talk, to ask, to answer, to wear, to cook, to watch



**v.29** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в вопросительной форме *Future Continuous*:

1. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ pre-election debates all the time (*to watch*)?
2. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for you dreams to come true (*to wait*)?
3. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to a Navy recruiter tomorrow afternoon (*to talk*)?
4. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your Jaguar this winter (*to drive*)?
5. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ outside the country next summer (*to travel*)?
6. \_\_\_\_ you still \_\_\_\_\_ to Justin Bieber music ten years from now (*to listen*)?
7. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ black at a wedding (*to wear*)?
8. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in Halloween this year (*to participate*)?



**v.30** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Future Indefinite/Simple* или *Future Continuous* по смыслу:

1. Our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ a lunch break today (*not + to have*). They \_\_\_\_\_ both sides of the argument, for and against the provision of parole for accused law offenders (*to discuss*).
2. I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ tonight (*to cook*). We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner outside (*to have*).
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to a golf club on Sunday (*not + to go*). We \_\_\_\_\_ TV (*to watch*).
4. I suppose, you \_\_\_\_\_ immediately \_\_\_\_\_ our secretary at a bus station (*to recognize*). She \_\_\_\_\_ magazines (*to look through*).
5. I don't think it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny today (*to be*). It \_\_\_\_\_ (*to rain*).
6. I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ in this doubtful undertaking (*to participate*). We \_\_\_\_\_ another project (*to consider*).
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ you any questions tonight (*not + to ask*). I \_\_\_\_\_ your questions (*to answer*).



**v.31** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Future Continuous in the Past*:

to participate, to share, to use, to consider,  
to study, to work, to celebrate, to move

1. Many Americans said last year that they \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the next Independence Day.
2. British defense secretary claimed

that British troops \_\_\_\_\_ to a part of Iraq, controlled by the US. 3. It was supposed that all students of the University of Portsmouth \_\_\_\_\_ a number of law options. 4. It was reported that KnowledgePlex Inc. \_\_\_\_\_ information and its plans with its subscribers. 5. Most of the Gresham Hotel visitors said they \_\_\_\_\_ it again, when staying in London. 6. It was reported that about 100 thousand people \_\_\_\_\_ at the 2018 Olympic Games in Pyeongchang. 7. It was supposed that Growing Gardens Company \_\_\_\_\_ at the Red Rocks concert. 8. It was reported that California governor \_\_\_\_\_ budget cuts including defunding planned parenthood.

**v.32** Переведите предложения, используя *Future Continuous* и *Future Continuous in the Past*:

1. Местные атлеты будут тренироваться завтра с утра до вечера, чтобы не подвести свой клуб на соревнованиях. 2. Мы будем весь вечер танцевать хаул на набережной в пятницу, если не подведет погода. 3. Ты будешь ждать меня вечером на вокзале, если поезд прибудет от восьми до девяти? 4. Если мне не станет лучше, я буду завтра целый день лежать в постели. 5. Кто сказал, что мы будем все утро печь пироги? 6. Мы не поверили, что вы завтра будете целый день отмечать юбилей начальника. 7. Мы думали, что завтра никто не будет проверять наши отчеты. 8. Мы полагали, что не будем спать всю ночь, чтобы подготовить доклад.

**v.33** Образуйте от данных правильных и неправильных глаголов форму *Present Perfect*:

to plan, to miss, to recommend, to listen, to agree, to accept, to join, to discover, to fix, to write, to drive, to fly, to listen, to swim, to travel, to call, to be, to have, to know, to see, to hear, to get, to go, to come, to leave, to think, to bring, to buy, to break, to forget, to talk, to speak, to say, to wear, to fall


**v.34** Ответьте на данные вопросы, используя в утвердительном ответе наречие *already*, а в отрицательном ответе наречие *yet*:

1. Have you accepted a new position yet? 2. Have you joined Facebook yet? 3. Have you applied for a new credit card yet? 4. Have


you arranged to move out yet? 5. Have you ordered any items from an online company yet? 6. Have your friends chosen their second baby's name yet? 7. Has a child been born yet? 8. Have they visited a Lego store at Beachwood Place yet? 9. Have you seen a new Blockbuster movie yet? 10. Have you finished your game yet?

**v.35** Составьте предложения, иллюстрирующие результат действия, выраженного в данных предложениях глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect*:

1. I. have forgotten a pin number to my credit card. \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. I have swallowed my tongue ring. \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. I have fallen out of step with my team. \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. I have lost my wallet and all my ID. \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. I haven't slept all night. \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. I have made a fatal mistake. \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I have broken a kitchen cabinet door. \_\_\_\_\_ . 8. I have failed my final exam. \_\_\_\_\_ .


 **v.36** Заполните пропуски наречиями *just* и *so far* в функции обстоятельства в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect*:

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ received a troubling report on the expected rise in health care costs. 2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ lost my job. 3. I haven't accomplished anything in my life \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in Rome. 5. I haven't found what I am looking for \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ bought a race horse. 7. I haven't seen any moose \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. I have \_\_\_\_\_ found out that I have an adopted older sibling.
9. I haven't confirmed my Facebook friend requests \_\_\_\_\_ .

 **v.37** Заполните пропуски наречиями *ever* и *never* в функции обстоятельства в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect*:

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ seen black helicopters hovering in the sky above Montana. 2. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ tried any extreme sports? 3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been in love? 4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to New York in May? 5. My colleague has \_\_\_\_\_ paid national insurance. 6. He has \_\_\_\_\_ been to Honolulu. 7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ deceived my friend in anything. 8. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen people's faces in your dreams that you have \_\_\_\_\_ seen before in your life?




 **v.38** Заполните пропуски наречиями *recently* и *lately* в функции обстоятельства в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect*:

1. Astronomers have \_\_\_\_\_ discovered eighteen new Jupiter-like planets orbiting massive stars. 2. What interviews have appeared in newspapers or magazines \_\_\_\_\_? 3. A joint group of Turkish-Hong Kong scientists has \_\_\_\_\_ found an unusual cave with fossilized wooden walls. 4. It has been so cold and windy \_\_\_\_\_, it's quite unusual summer weather. 5. Have you learned anything new \_\_\_\_\_? 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ heard about the male response to strong women. 7. Our former colleague has \_\_\_\_\_ found out that she has a half brother that was given up for adoption when her mother was a teenager. 8. She has lost a lot of weight \_\_\_\_\_.

**v.39** Переведите предложения на русский язык, используя *Present Perfect* в сочетании с наречиями в функции обстоятельства для выражения завершенного действия:

1. Вы были когда-нибудь в Лондоне? 2. Я никогда не был в Лиссабоне. 3. Я никогда не видел сакуры в цвету. 4. Мы только что заказали билеты в Йоханнесбург. 5. Наш коллега уже перенес свой отпуск на февраль. 6. Он еще не принял решение, едет ли он с нами. 7. Он пока не оплатил свой авиабилет. 8. Он недавно приобрел новую цифровую фотокамеру. 9. Вы уже слышали о пользе аквариумов и аквариумных рыбок для здоровья человека? 10. Мы только что отказались работать с клиентом, потому что он не соглашается с нашими идеями о продвижении его бизнеса. 11. Мы пока не нашли окончательного решения этого вопроса, но надеемся, что наши усилия увенчаются успехом.

 **v.40** Заполните пропуски предлогами *since* и *for* для указания начала совершения действия или периода совершения действия, выраженного глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect*:

1. I haven't seen my colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. 2. I haven't seen my colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ a week. 3. I haven't heard from my fellow student \_\_\_\_\_ autumn. 4. I haven't heard from my fellow student \_\_\_\_\_ half a year. 5. I haven't been to London \_\_\_\_\_ 2010. 6. I haven't been to London \_\_\_\_\_ three years. 7. A politician hasn't appeared in public \_\_\_\_\_ summer. 8. A politician hasn't appeared in public \_\_\_\_\_ sev-

eral months. 9. How can I find people I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ kindergarten? 10. We have known each other \_\_\_\_\_ childhood. 11. We haven't seen our school teachers \_\_\_\_\_ many years.



**v.41** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Present Perfect* или *Past Indefinite/Simple*, принимая во внимание незавершенность или завершенность периода времени действия, выраженного обстоятельством:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ at a fast food restaurant last week (*to be*). 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to a fast food restaurant this week (*to be*). 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to a friend of mine yesterday (*not + to talk*). 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to a friend of mine tonight (*not + to talk*). 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ me a rose garden last weekend (*not + to promise*). 6. He \_\_\_\_\_ me a rose garden this month (*not + to promise*). 7. A friend of mine \_\_\_\_\_ and pay his income taxes last year (*not + to file*). 8. A friend of mine \_\_\_\_\_ his income taxes this year (*not + to pay*). 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ at all yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ at all and I \_\_\_\_\_ a fever at the end of the day (*not + to eat, not + to be hungry, to get*). 10. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ anything all day (*not + to eat*). 11. I \_\_\_\_\_ a dark jersey this autumn (*not + to wear*). 12. I \_\_\_\_\_ any hats last summer (*not + to wear*).

**v.42** Образуйте форму *Past Perfect* от данных глаголов:

to commit, to dismiss, to propose, to refuse, to accept, to promise, to deceive, to join, to mean, to lay, to swing, to swear, to hang, to hide, to creep, to draw, to awake, to bake



**v.43** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Past Perfect* по смыслу:

to dismiss, to follow, to know, to commit, to grasp,  
to make, to begin, to organize, to have, to give

1. By the afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with the dentist. 2. By the evening I \_\_\_\_\_ all instructions on how to make a cake, and the result was wonderful. 3. Not feeling too well I forgot that I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ tea. 4. By September the employer \_\_\_\_\_ unfairly \_\_\_\_\_ three colleagues of ours. 5. Even by 2015 many Singaporeans \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the implications of low economic growth in light of an uncertain economy. 6. When this book appeared, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the name of its author because of his scandalous behaviour. 7. After I \_\_\_\_\_ an er-

ror on my visa application form, I brought this error to the attention of the staff at the embassy. 8. The ransom demand for the missing dog was sent after the dog owner \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ it. 9. Did the employer invite people to job interviews after he \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ the job to someone else? 10. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of discussion before we accepted a business proposal. 11. Diseases \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ to disappear before vaccines were introduced, because of better hygiene and sanitation.



**v.44** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Past Indefinite* или *Past Perfect*:

1. The US \_\_\_\_\_ a sharp downturn in share prices by the beginning of 2016 (*to see*). 2. The prestige that female intellectuals and artists \_\_\_\_\_ by the 1770s could be realized by their celebration in art (*to win*). 3. The Queen Victoria Memorial in London \_\_\_\_\_ in 1901, ten years after she \_\_\_\_\_ (*to unveil, to die*). 4. Overpopulation \_\_\_\_\_ the world's main problem even before the anxiety about it \_\_\_\_\_ publicly \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be, to express*). 5. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ more than two thousand American men and \_\_\_\_\_ that a healthy 70-year-old man who \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ a fifty-fifty chance of reaching the age of 90 (*to examine, to find, to smoke, to have*). 6. In her interview, an actress \_\_\_\_\_ into detail about what she \_\_\_\_\_ (*not + to go, to experience*). 7. We \_\_\_\_\_ to be in California by September, but we \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves trapped in the Sierra Nevada in early November (*to plan, to find*). 8. Before the snow \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to find a nice place to settle (*to fall, to manage*).

**v.45** Переведите предложения, используя *Past Perfect*:

1. К концу марта мы закончили работу над проектом. 2. К концу года я нашел выход из сложной ситуации. 3. К началу мая моя кузина вышла замуж. 4. Когда друг моей кузины сделал ей предложение, она уже знала, что станет его женой. 5. Они много слышали друг о друге, прежде чем встретились. 6. Мои коллеги потеряли много времени, прежде чем стали предпринимать какие-либо попытки исправить ситуацию. 7. Я задал им несколько вопросов, прежде чем высказал свое мнение о ситуации. 8. После того как я высказал свое мнение, мои кол-

леги заторопились домой. 9. После того как они ушли, я остался один в офисе. 10. Я подумал, что мои коллеги совершили большую ошибку и не хотят признавать этого.

**v.46** Образуйте форму *Future Perfect* от данных глаголов:

to see, to hear, to get, to go, to come, to leave, to think, to bring, to buy, to break, to forget, to talk, to speak, to say, to wear, to fall, to watch, to miss, to recommend



**v.47** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Future Perfect*:

1. These wonderful tulips \_\_\_\_\_ flowering by the middle of July (*to finish*). 2. These teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ confirmation names by Easter (*to choose*). 3. We \_\_\_\_\_ the items from the online company by the weekend (*to receive*). 4. The colleagues of ours \_\_\_\_\_ their mortgages by the time of retirement (*to pay off*). 5. Our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ from abroad by the end of August (*to return*). 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ by 6 a.m. (*to wake up*)? 7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ anything essential in life by January (*to accomplish*)? 8. I hope that my wish \_\_\_\_\_ by Christmas (*to complete*).



**v.48** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Future Indefinite*, *Future Continuous* или *Future Perfect*:

1. The facilities in this building \_\_\_\_\_ by autumn (*to improve*). 2. All the equipment \_\_\_\_\_ different (*to look*). 3. All indecent comments and all replies \_\_\_\_\_ on this forum by tomorrow (*to delete*). 4. Indecent comments \_\_\_\_\_ immediately \_\_\_\_\_ in future (*to ban*). 5. Those who make indecent comments \_\_\_\_\_ by the weekend (*to blacklist*). 6. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ for a Barclaycard online (*to apply*). 7. If I am accepted, I \_\_\_\_\_ a Barclaycard by the next week (*to receive*). 8. This writer \_\_\_\_\_ his new novel by the end of the year (*to finish*). 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ some chapters in autumn (*to rewrite*).

**v.49** Переведите следующие предложения, используя формы *Future Perfect*:


1. Я думаю, что к выходным погода будет лучше. 2. Я полагаю, что к полудню уборщицы выполнят эту грязную работу чисто, быстро и недорого. 3. Я боюсь, что курьер не доставит наш за-

каз к четвергу. 4. Мы уверены, что подпишем этот контракт к июню. 5. Как нам известно, новая модель этого автомобиля появится к лету. 6. Нашей коллеге кажется, что она избавится от лишнего веса к сентябрю. 7. Мы планируем, что подготовим все необходимые документы к концу рабочего дня. 8. Я не сомневаюсь, что мы сделаем ремонт на даче сами.


**v.50** Образуйте форму *Present Perfect Continuous* от данных глаголов: to run, to wait, to travel, to walk, to work, to study, to examine, to play, to listen, to talk, to discuss, to wear, to build, to draw, to do, to make, to live, to look, to sleep, to watch

**v.51** Образуйте из данных повествовательных предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect Continuous* вопросительные предложения с вопросительным словом **how long?**:

1. Our colleague *has been waiting* for a happy chance for many years. 2. He *has been working* at this job for fifteen years. 3. He *has been dreaming* of a new job for a long time. 4. To our disappointment, he *has been smoking* already for a decade. 5. Our boss *has been travelling* in Bolivia for three weeks. 6. He *has been living* in London for two years. 7. He *has been building* a new house in suburbs of London for a year and a half. 8. It *has been raining* cats and dogs for half a day.

 **v.52** Заполните пропуски предлогами **since** и **for** в составе обстоятельств времени в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Present Perfect Continuous*:

1. A child has been sleeping \_\_\_\_ two hours. 2. A child has been sleeping \_\_\_\_ 2:00 p.m. 3. We have been trying to solve a problem \_\_\_\_ June. 4. We have been having a problem, solving this question \_\_\_\_ half a year. 5. We have been examining ways to fix a problem \_\_\_\_ a long time. 6. You have been wearing a black suit \_\_\_\_ autumn. 7. I have been watching biathlon \_\_\_\_ two hours. 8. It has been snowing \_\_\_\_ morning. 9. Have you been running a company \_\_\_\_ two years? 10. What have you been doing \_\_\_\_ Easter?

 **v.53** Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect Continuous*:

1. Humans \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of endangered species (*to solve*). 2. Humans \_\_\_\_\_ problems from the beginning

of their existence (*to solve*). 3. Camera sales \_\_\_\_\_ across the world now (*to fall*). 4. Camera sales \_\_\_\_\_ for several years (*to fall*). 5. It \_\_\_\_\_ now (*to rain*). It \_\_\_\_\_ since morning (*to rain*). 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ website builders now to create a website (*to use*)? — I \_\_\_\_\_ website builders for years to create websites (*to use*). 7. You friend \_\_\_\_\_ for you in the car (*to wait*). — He \_\_\_\_\_ for me already for half an hour (*to wait*). 8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a car with extra caution (*to drive*)? — I \_\_\_\_\_ since December (*not + to drive*).



**v.54** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Present Perfect* или *Present Perfect Continuous*:


1. \_\_\_\_\_ the experts \_\_\_\_\_ how some of the richest technology firms use offshore banking (*to examine*)? 2. The experts \_\_\_\_\_ for three months how the richest technology firms use offshore banking (*to examine*). 3. Biotechnology Industry Organization \_\_\_\_\_ recently \_\_\_\_\_ over \$180 billion on research and development (*to spend*). 4. For years they \_\_\_\_\_ more money on research and testing and getting fewer results (*to spend*). 5. Palaeontologists in China say they \_\_\_\_\_ the world's oldest flying fish, a strange, snub-nosed creature that glided over water (*to find*). 6. British scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to find that kind of fish, but they \_\_\_\_\_ it yet (*to try, not + to find*). 7. The customers \_\_\_\_\_ a refund from a retailer for rather a long time but they \_\_\_\_\_ it (*to expect, not + to receive*). 8. Rumours \_\_\_\_\_ around that a Celebrity Chef Tour is coming to San Diego (*to go*).

**v.55** Переведите предложения, используя форму *Present Perfect Continuous*:

1. Мы выращиваем виноград уже несколько лет. 2. Наш сосед ремонтирует крышу уже полгода. 3. Мы собираем грибы в лесу уже две недели с начала августа. 4. Мы движемся вперед к достижению нашей цели с прошлого года. 5. Один мой друг уже больше двух лет не ест мясо. 6. Другой мой знакомый с января не использует никаких электронных гаджетов. 7. Мы ждем ответа на наш запрос два месяца, начиная с августа. 8. Мы ищем программиста в нашу компанию уже три месяца. 9. С утра идет сильный дождь. 10. С полудня сверкает молния и гремит гром.

**v.56** Образуйте форму *Past Perfect Continuous* от данных глаголов:


to drive, to expect, to joke, to laugh, to celebrate, to lie, to burn, to keep, to travel, to walk, to work, to study, to play, to listen, to talk, to do, to make, to live, to look, to watch

 **v.57** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Past Perfect Continuous*:

1. A Geneva-based international team of scientists \_\_\_\_\_ in malaria-affected areas in countries such as Tanzania, Uganda, and India for several years since 1999 (*to practice*). 2. Our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ events within their work place for several months and had collected some rather interesting facts (*to document*). 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the issue for only a couple months, and brought some interesting information that I had found (*to study*). 4. Our partner said that our solicitors \_\_\_\_\_ people claim compensation since 2006 (*to help*). 5. By the end of the year this secretary \_\_\_\_\_ at our office for eleven months (*to work*). 6. By the beginning of March this writer \_\_\_\_\_ his novel for two years (*to write*). 7. My sick brother \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours by the time our doctor came to examine him (*to sleep*). 8. We \_\_\_\_\_ billiards for two hours when our colleagues joined us (*to play*).

**v.58** Образуйте форму *Future Perfect Continuous* от данных глаголов:

to arrange, to wait, to stay, to decorate, to celebrate, to pack, to practice, to discuss, to ask, to answer, to examine, to joke, to laugh, to look, to watch, to keep, to travel

 **v.59** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Future Perfect Continuous*:

1. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ to find a balance between traditional art and modern things for several years by the next summer (*to seek*). 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ at a new series of paintings for three years by June (*to work*). 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his work when we finally meet (*to finish*). 4. It \_\_\_\_\_ for half a day by the evening (*to rain*). 5. We \_\_\_\_\_ our new flat for half a year by the end of August (*to decorate*). 6. The friends of ours \_\_\_\_\_ a wedding party for two months by the beginning of May (*to arrange*). 7. These young gymnasts \_\_\_\_\_ acrobatics for two years by spring (*to practice*). 8. We'll definitely miss a good opportunity when it appears, because we \_\_\_\_\_ to make it better (*to try*).

**v.60** Переведите предложения, используя *Past Perfect Continuous*, *Future Perfect Continuous* или *Future Perfect Continuous in the Past*:


1. Атлеты соревновались уже два часа к тому времени, как пошел дождь. 2. Наши коллеги путешествовали по Европе уже две недели к тому времени, как они решили взять машину напрокат. 3. Наш сосед водил машину уже четыре года к тому времени, как попал в дорожную аварию. 4. Мы полчаса смеялись над нашей секретаршей к тому времени, как она поняла, что мы имели в виду. 5. Мы будем работать над созданием интернет-бизнеса уже полгода к тому времени, когда к нам присоединятся наши партнеры. 6. Мы будем ждать такси уже целый час к тому времени, как нам позвонит водитель. 7. Мы будем загорать уже два часа к тому времени, как море согреется. 8. Мы не думали, что страна будет переживать тяжелые времена к тому времени, когда начнется вторая волна кризиса.

**v.61** Выберите из данных глаголов употребляемые и неупотребляемые в страдательном залоге (*Passive Voice*):

to use, to commit, to arrive, to live, to die, to invite, to celebrate, to smile, to run, to spread, to resemble, to save, to reveal, to order, to suit, to lay, to grow, to walk, to have, to present, to suggest, to possess, to own, to join, to keep, to lack

**v.62** Поставьте данные глаголы в форму страдательного залога видо-временной группы *Indefinite* в 3 лице единственного и множественного числа настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени:

to accept, to avoid, to arrest, to break, to cancel, to change, to choose, to forgive, to hide, to hold, to win, to lose, to impress, to examine, to determine, to create, to maintain, to tell, to promise

 **v.63** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей форме настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени страдательного залога *Indefinite Passive*:


1. In all free markets, price \_\_\_\_\_ by supply and demand (*to determine*). 2. This African country \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ by a military dictatorship (*to run*). 3. Olympic host cities \_\_\_\_\_ by the Olympic Committee (*to choose*). 4. What currency \_\_\_\_\_ at Dubai airport (*to accept*)? 5. If an engagement \_\_\_\_\_, does the former bride-to-be get to keep the ring, or must she return



it to her former fiancé (*to break*)? 6. What \_\_\_\_\_ to happen next year (*to predict*)? 7. Our college mate \_\_\_\_\_ at a job in Florida at 42.5 hours per week (*to hire*). 8. Early Christians \_\_\_\_\_ by Roman authorities in the 2nd century AD (*to persecute*). 9. Even today, no one knows how many Jewish children \_\_\_\_\_ during the World War II (*to hide*). 10. From the moment we walked into the Nile Palace, we \_\_\_\_\_ with its beauty (*to impress*). 11. The lawyer who perished in the 2009 quake \_\_\_\_\_ for winning cases with his sharp wit and extensive knowledge of the law (*to know*). 12. The presentation of MTV Music Awards Ceremony held in England \_\_\_\_\_ live over the Internet next Friday (*to broadcast*). 13. All our orders except one \_\_\_\_\_ next Thursday (*to deliver*). 14. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the 2018 Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hold*)? 15. How many sports \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2018 Olympics (*to include*) ?

**v.64** Поставьте общие и специальные вопросы в утвердительной и отрицательной форме к данным предложениям с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Indefinite Passive*:

1. The concert set for tonight *is rescheduled* for the next month.  
 2. Flood insurance *is required* in flood risk areas to receive federally regulated disaster assistance.  
 3. Tens of thousands *are expected* to march through London on Saturday to protest against government austerity measures.  
 4. Canadian rising sports stars *are offered* funding help through a new Internet site.  
 5. In 1692, three women *were accused* of witchcraft in the puritan village of Salem, Massachusetts.  
 6. Six police officers *were treated* in hospital after diving into a river to rescue five occupants of a car which had crashed into the water.  
 7. Two hundred and forty wallets *were left* on the streets of Edinburgh last year to see how many will be returned to their owners.  
 8. The way the investigation results *will be presented* depends on the kinds of information that have been collected.

 **v.65** Заполните пропуски предложениями в сочетании с предложным дополнением, обозначающим субъект действия, причину действия или орудие действия при глаголе-сказуемом в форме *Indefinite Passive*:

1. The idea of rationalism was developed \_\_\_\_\_ enlightenment thinkers.  
 2. The proposed merger of Microsoft and Skype was

approved \_\_\_\_ the European Commission. 3. The White Album was composed \_\_\_\_ the Beatles in spring 1968. 4. Only a few painters were allowed \_\_\_\_ the Queen to paint her portraits, but other artists often copied the final paintings. 5. The iconic animated figure known as 'Big Tex' greeting visitors of the State Fair of Texas for 60 years, was destroyed \_\_\_\_ fire in autumn 2012. 6. Halloween celebration was ruined \_\_\_\_ tropical storm in South Florida last year. 7. Cooked fruit served in a bowl, such as fruit compote, is eaten \_\_\_\_ a spoon; canned fruit served on a plate is eaten \_\_\_\_ a fork. 8. Traditionally sushi was eaten \_\_\_\_ hands rather than \_\_\_\_ chopsticks, but most people even in Japan use chopsticks when eating sushi.

**v.66** Дополните предложения со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами, употребляемыми в конструкции страдательного залога только при указании субъекта действия:

1. The relationship between partners *is characterized by* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2. The behavior of atoms *is governed* entirely by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. A thaw of Iceland's ice caps in coming decades *is caused by* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. Fake designer clothes and shoes worth up to £2 million *were seized by* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5. *Is intelligence influenced by* \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_? 6. *Is global warming caused primarily by* \_\_\_\_\_? 7. The Byzantine Empire *was ruled by* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8. In the early operas and cantatas of the Florentine school, a recitative *was accompanied by* \_\_\_\_\_.

**v.67** Образуйте конструкции прямого, косвенного и предложного страдательного залога из данных предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Indefinite* действительного залога:

1. Journalists avoid plagiarism. 2. They maintain the confidentiality of information. 3. They determine the credibility of sources. 4. They give us report on current events. 5. They explain to us global economic shifts and fault lines. 6. Our colleague signed a contract without reading the content. 7. In two days he cancelled the contract. 8. He suddenly lost his reputation built over a lifetime. 9. Sellers and their agent accepted his offer on the house but then they revoked the offer. 10. They promised him a compensation for lost profits. 11. Our long-term partners advised us to attract foreign direct investment. 12. Musicians will reschedule their cancelled UK tour dates for

September of this year. 13. They will present new songs from their upcoming album. 14. They will show the audience a totally new program.

**v.68** Переведите предложения, используя конструкции страдательного залога группы *Indefinite*:

1. Договор подписан и отправлен по электронной почте. 2. Все документы вложены в письмо. 3. Мне часто присылают на почту рекламу и спам. 4. Моему другу предлагают взять пуделя четырех лет из цирка. 5. За этой пожилой парой ухаживает их племянница. 6. Каменная голова Гомера была найдена в прошлом году в Файфе. 7. Две ракеты класса «воздух-воздух» были спрятаны на юге Италии в ящиках с апельсинами. 8. Мне сказали вчера, что хомяки любят купаться. 9. Врачи рекомендовали нам побереечь себя. 10. Нам ответили, что мы имеем право расторгнуть договор через суд. 11. Новый фильм Джеймса Камерона будет называться «Годы опасной жизни». 12. Все матчи Лиги чемпионов будут показаны по телевизору. 13. Нам будет дано разрешение разместить рекламную конструкцию на здании. 14. Нам объяснят, какие новые налоги будут введены в следующем году.

**v.69** Поставьте данные глаголы в форму страдательного залога видо-временной группы *Continuous* в 3 лице единственного и множественного числа настоящего и прошедшего времени:

to consider, to confirm, to discuss, to prepare, to develop, to withdraw, to examine, to deliver, to serve, to treat, to show, to explain, to offer, to visit, to use, to make



**v.70** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей форме страдательного залога *Continuous Passive*:

1. Fines for smoking in parks and cars and a clampdown on duty-free tobacco limits \_\_\_\_\_ by the Government (*to consider*). 2. Our soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by a political leadership unfit to lick their boots (*to exploit, to mistreat*). 3. A popular painkiller \_\_\_\_\_ from the market over concerns about links with overdoses (*to withdraw*). 4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ my email not \_\_\_\_\_ to an address I've been in contact with

before and receive emails from (*to deliver*)? 5. School facilities in Rossford \_\_\_ currently \_\_\_\_\_ to determine what improvements need to be made (*to examine*). 6. No one likes to feel like they \_\_\_\_\_ (*to use*). 7. Children ran screaming out of the cinema as a wrong film \_\_\_\_\_ (*to show*). 8. Army drivers \_\_\_\_\_ to deliver fuel to petrol stations last week in case of a possible strike by tanker drivers (*to train*). 9. Further defense cuts \_\_\_\_\_ by defense officials yesterday (*to discuss*).

**v.71** Поставьте общие и специальные вопросы в утвердительной и отрицательной форме к данным предложениям с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Continuous Passive*:

1. A new treatment for varicose veins *is being offered* at Charing Cross Hospital. 2. At some companies, employees *are being provided* with the proper training to do their job. 3. Thousands of historic listed buildings in England *are being damaged* by crime every year. 4. Naughty teenagers *are being charged* with arson. 5. Free US and Canadian stock technical analysis published earlier this year *is being translated* into Chinese. 6. My former email address *was being used* to send spam letters. 7. A tropical storm was approaching Santiago, and hotel guests *were being kept* informed. 8. Hundreds of remote controlled transporters *were being used* to move the 11,000 ton block onto one of the world's biggest barges in Glasgow.

**v.72** Образуйте конструкции прямого, косвенного и предложного страдательного залога из данных предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Continuous* действительного залога:

1. European scientists *are developing* a system to protect Earth from the giant asteroids. 2. Food scientists *are offering* new foods and innovative processes to manufacture these foods. 3. NASA scientists *are preparing* food for three-year mission to Mars. 4. They *are giving* us new opportunities to keep the right pH balance. 5. They *are explaining* to us the advantages of a plant-based diet. 6. People *were playing* golf without focusing on their technique. 7. During a golf round, they *were hitting* balls very quickly. 8. A golf instructor *was showing* them full swing golf shots when we arrived at Golf center. 9. They *were describing* to us the rules of golf in detail the whole day through.

**v.73** Переведите предложения, используя конструкции страдательного залога группы *Continuous*:

1. Сейчас новый законопроект готовят к первому чтению в Думе.
2. В настоящее время открывается все больше и больше центров для занятий с детьми дошкольного возраста.
3. Почему сейчас повышаются цены на продукты?
4. Почему нам не говорят правду о некоторых событиях в мире?
5. Неожиданную новость обсуждали вчера на работе целый день.
6. Многие давали нам весь вечер советы, как преодолеть кризис отношений.
7. Проблемы не решались на протяжении всей осени.
8. Многие считают, что благополучию детей в настоящее время наносят вред, потому что детство становится все более коммерциализированным.

**v.74** Поставьте данные глаголы в форму страдательного залога видо-временной группы *Perfect* в 3 лице единственного и множественного числа настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени:

- to announce, to appoint, to postpone, to remove, to create, to develop, to present, to accept, to release, to award, to report, to record, to restore, to receive, to pay, to delay



**v.75** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей форме настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени страдательного залога *Perfect Passive*:

1. A delivery note indicates merely that the product \_\_\_\_\_ and not that it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to deliver, to accept*).
2. During inclement weather, travellers will want to know if their flights \_\_\_\_\_ before making the trip to the airport (*to delay*).
3. The trial \_\_\_\_\_ for the man accused of strapping a fake bomb to an elderly woman and forcing her to rob a bank (*to postpone*).
4. Which ancient books or works \_\_\_\_\_ forever (*to lose*)?
5. Kyle Abraham is an artist whose works as a dancer, teacher, and choreographer \_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe and the United States (*to present*).
6. Only eight women \_\_\_\_\_ to the federal judiciary in Canada this year, compared to 41 men (*to appoint*).
7. By the end of the year the University of Cambridge \_\_\_\_\_ nearly £3m funding for a new project (*to give*).
8. How many movies \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of film-making by the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (*to make*)?
9. By the end of

the week, three rescued sea lions \_\_\_\_\_ back into the wild by Peruvian environmentalists (*to release*). 10. A young woman was found safe in Arizona after she \_\_\_\_\_ missing (*to report*). 11. The nominees for the 40th Anniversary American Music Awards \_\_\_\_\_ by the beginning of the next month (*to announce*). 12. Most of Irish castles \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ for private use, public viewing or accommodation (*to restore*).

**v.76** Поставьте общие и специальные вопросы в утвердительной и отрицательной форме к данным предложениям с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Perfect Passive*:

1. Virtually all of Earth's ecosystems *have been significantly transformed* through human actions. 2. Some 48 Iranian pilgrims *have been kidnapped* from a bus in the vicinity of a shrine near the Syrian capital Damascus. 3. This Shetland sheepdog *has been trained* to perform tasks assisting people with disabilities. 4. Almost 40 per cent of work on the project *has already been completed*. 5. By the weekend our neighbours *had been informed* by the vet that their old bulldog needed surgery. 6. Approximately one hundred and ninety-five historical tsunamis *had been recorded* in the world by the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. 7. This popular book *will have been made* into a movie. 8. This scientific theory *will have been corroborated* through the scientific method.

**v.77** Образуйте конструкции прямого, косвенного и предложного страдательного залога из данных предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в форме *Perfect* действительного залога:

1. Human irresponsibility *has created* the climate change situation. 2. Arctic bowhead whales *have lost* a significant portion of their genetic diversity in the past 500 years. 3. Scientists *have made* a dramatic breakthrough in understanding the cause of chronic fatigue syndrome. 4. Which band in music history *has released* the most albums? 5. The client company *has offered* customers technical support. 6. British courts *have dealt* with more than eighty Olympic crimes during the course of the 2012 Games. 7. A former athlete *had found* his dream job by the end of the year. 8. He *had* definitely *chosen* the right major and career path then. 8. By the end of the month he *had promised* his family to arrange something special at Easter.

9. By the next spring he *will have completed* a range of project management courses. 10. By the weekend he *will have told* journalists something new about his sports career.

**v.78** Переведите предложения, используя конструкции страдательного залога группы *Perfect*:


1. Недавно СМИ распространили слухи о болезни известного политика. 2. Многие факты не были пока приняты во внимание при обсуждении важного вопроса. 3. Некоторые рейсы были только что отменены в связи с забастовкой бортпроводников. 4. Ничего не было сказано о компенсации за отмену рейсов. 5. К концу ноября документы на визу в США были подготовлены. 6. К началу XIX века русскими моряками были открыты и описаны Берингов пролив, Сахалин и Курильские острова. 7. К 2020 году все жилые дома Великобритании будут отапливаться энергией ветра. 8. К выходным мы уже получим ответ на наш запрос.

**v.79** Дополните следующие конструкции страдательного залога:

1. I was told \_\_\_\_\_. 2. I was asked \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. I have been brought \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. I have been given \_\_\_\_\_. 5. I was impressed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6. I was promised \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7. I was advised \_\_\_\_\_. 8. I will be examined \_\_\_\_\_.  
 9. I will be invited \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10. It will be explained to me \_\_\_\_\_.

**v.80** Образуйте утвердительную и отрицательную форму сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I* от данных глаголов:

to regret, to refuse, to insist, to accept, to appreciate, to avoid, to complain, to prefer, to leave, to remain, to allow, to concentrate, to agree, to worry, to joke, to deny, to stay

 **v.81** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в утвердительной или отрицательной форме сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I* в простых предложениях:

1. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ sincere advice (*to appreciate*). 2. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ boring people (*to avoid*). 3. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ of being bored (*to complain*). 4. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ an indecent proposal (*to accept*). 5. In her place

I \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine at regularly scheduled time (*to take*).  
 6. In his place I \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of thing (*to do*). 7. In her place I \_\_\_\_\_ visiting South Korea (*to mind*). 8. In her place I \_\_\_\_\_ no (*to say*). 9. In his place I \_\_\_\_\_ working in a team (*to prefer*). 10. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ on my business and my family (*to concentrate*).



**v.82** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами по смыслу в конструкции сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I would rather* + Inf. в простых предложениях:

to expect, to walk, to spend, to see, to fail,  
 to give, to free, to get rid

1. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ my mind from worries. 2. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ less and \_\_\_\_\_ more. 3. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ in doing something than excel in doing nothing. 4. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ of both kinds of annoying people: those who are annoying but don't know they are, and those who know but don't care. 5. I'd rather not \_\_\_\_\_ in the footprints of others. 6. He'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ everything with his own eyes 7. She'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ her life online. 8. They'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ than give up.

**v.83** Ответьте на вопросы, используя форму сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I*:

1. Would you rather be the worst player in the best team or the best player in the worst team? 2. Would you rather be poor and work at a job you like or be rich and work at a job you hate? 3. Would you rather be rich and ugly or poor and good looking? 4. Would you rather never play or play but always lose? 5. Would you rather go without the Internet or a car for a month? 6. Would you prefer to work for a small company or a big company? 7. Do you enjoy being single or would you prefer to meet someone special? 8. Would you run a mile in my place? 9. Would you keep a diet in my place? 10. Would you believe rumours in my place?

**v.84** Переведите предложения, используя форму сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I*:

1. На твоём месте я бы не уезжал из родного города. 2. На твоём месте я бы сделал жизнь в родном городе лучше. 3. Я бы не оставил родителей и друзей, а заботился бы о них. 4. На твоём месте



я бы не вел себя так, как ты ведешь себя в чужом городе. 5. Ты бы предпочел родиться в столице или в провинциальном городе? 6. Ты бы рассказал лучшему другу все о своих приключениях. 7. Я бы лучше остался дома. 8. Я бы лучше забыл эту историю, чем страдал из-за нее. 9. Я бы лучше простил своего друга, чем расстался с ним. 10. Вы бы скорее поехали в горы или на море?



**v.85** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive II* в придаточных предложениях дополнительных:

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ far from the madding crowd (*to be*).
2. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ meaner to strangers (*to be*).
3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ back home (*to be*).
4. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ taller and slimmer (*to be*).
5. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ an elder brother (*to have*).
6. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a billion in the bank and a Ferrari in the garage (*to have*).
7. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the truth about the current recession (*to know*).
8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the truth (*not + to know*).
9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to hurry to meet the deadline (*not + to need*).
10. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ of negative thoughts (*to get rid*).
11. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ do all the things that I cannot do (*can*).
12. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ travel back in time (*can*).



**v.86** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive II* в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях и в придаточных-сказуемых, вводимых союзами *as if/as though*:

1. A colleague of ours markets himself on the Internet as if he \_\_\_\_\_ a professional snowboarder (*to be*).
2. He speaks of serious things as if those \_\_\_\_\_ things of no importance (*to be*).
3. He usually behaves as though he \_\_\_\_\_ a university freshman (*to be*).
4. He tries to assist the weak and treats every young woman as if she \_\_\_\_\_ his sister (*to be*).
5. Last year he was knee-deep in doubt as though he \_\_\_\_\_ no motivation for doing anything at all (*to have*).
6. He usually delayed making decisions as if he \_\_\_\_\_ afraid to fail (*to be*).
7. He looked constantly confused as if he \_\_\_\_\_ what to do (*not + to know*).
8. It was as if he \_\_\_\_\_ reluctant to do anything (*to be*).
9. After his first snowboarding experiences it seemed as though he \_\_\_\_\_ born anew (*to be*).
10. He wins almost every snowboarding competition he enters as if it \_\_\_\_\_ his life goal (*to be*).

**v.87**

Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в утвердительной или отрицательной форме по смыслу в конструкции сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive II had better + Inf.* в простых предложениях:

to expect, to share, to light, to take, to look,  
to say, to make, to be

1. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ yourself, because life is too short to be anyone else.
2. He'd better \_\_\_\_\_ me as I am, or watch me as I walk away.
3. She'd better \_\_\_\_\_ empty promises.
4. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a candle than curse the darkness.
5. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a miracle, be a miracle.
6. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ for inspiration, start working and inspiration will come to you.
7. They'd better \_\_\_\_\_ their intentions with anyone.
8. He'd better \_\_\_\_\_ so and make that face again.

**v.88**

Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive II* в восклицательных предложениях, вводимых сочетанием *if only*:

to believe, to realize, to develop, to concentrate,  
to know, to be, to get rid, to cut out, can

1. If only we \_\_\_\_\_ a solution to the riddle of history!
2. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ that not everything starts out perfect!
3. If only you \_\_\_\_\_ see the opportunity in every difficulty!
4. If only she \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a smile waiting on the other side of sadness!
5. If only he \_\_\_\_\_ all mental resources to do the best job he can!
6. If only we \_\_\_\_\_ time-wasting habits!
7. If only you \_\_\_\_\_ of everything that wastes your time!
8. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of making decisions as soon as possible!
9. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ able to meet the deadline!
10. If only my friend \_\_\_\_\_ sincere with me!

**v.89**

Переведите предложения, используя форму сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive II*:

1. Я хотел бы быть летчиком (жаль, что я не летчик).
2. Жаль, что мне не восемнадцать лет.
3. Жаль, что у вас нет чувства юмора.
4. Жаль, что мы так много ошибаемся.
5. Этот человек ведет себя так, как будто он большой начальник.
6. Молоденькие провинциальные продавщицы разговаривают так, как

будто они королевы. 7. Наши друзья так легко тратят деньги, как будто они миллионеры. 8. Вам бы лучше не принимать все близко к сердцу. 9. Тебе бы лучше не обращать внимание на наши шутки. 10. Ей бы лучше не бросать эту работу. 11. Если бы только я мог повернуть время вспять! 12. Если бы только люди всегда понимали друг друга!



**v.90** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I* и *Indefinite Subjunctive II* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия:

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different way around my family, friends and people in general (*to be, to act*). 2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ in your position, I \_\_\_\_\_ for what is right, even if I \_\_\_\_\_ alone (*to be, to stand up*). 3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ in your shoes, I \_\_\_\_\_ anything in life (*to be, not + to regret*). 4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a dream, my life \_\_\_\_\_ different from the one I'm living (*to have, to be*). 5. If my friend \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble, I \_\_\_\_\_ a unique solution (*to get, to find*). 6. If our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ any experience with the Europcar rental company, they \_\_\_\_\_ definitely \_\_\_\_\_ me a piece of advice which company to choose (*to have, to give*). 7. If our manager \_\_\_\_\_ a Dr in front of his name, or a PhD after it, that \_\_\_\_\_ his influence, even if it is not relevant (*to have, to increase*). 8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a fever, I \_\_\_\_\_ right fever medication and have a few days free from working (*to have, to take*). 9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your destination, you \_\_\_\_\_ the path to get there (*to know*). 10. If all my friends \_\_\_\_\_ to jump off a bridge, I \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom to catch them when they fall (*to decide, not + to follow, to be*).

**v.91** Используя *Indefinite Subjunctive I*, дополните главное предложение в составе сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточным условия:

1. If I had one wish, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. If the whole world were listening to me, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. If I could travel back in time, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. If I could have any car, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. If only one book existed in the world, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. If I had the opportunity to be different, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. If I had to choose between love and money, I \_\_\_\_\_ . 8. If I were given a choice between being giv-


en great wisdom or great wealth, I \_\_\_\_\_. 9. If I were the Queen of Britain for a day, I \_\_\_\_\_. 10. If I were a famous film star, I \_\_\_\_\_.

**v.92** Используя *Indefinite Subjunctive II*, дополните придаточное предложение условия в составе сложноподчиненных предложений:

1. I would solve the problem of hunger in the third world if \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I would reorder priorities if \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I would raise my children to be bilingual if \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I would share the winnings if \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I wouldn't refuse if \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I would insist on my innocence if \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I wouldn't hesitate if \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I wouldn't complain if \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I would keep silent if \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I would be happy if \_\_\_\_\_.

**v.93** Замените вводимые союзом *if* придаточные предложения условия со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами *to be* (в качестве вспомогательного или глагола-связки) и *to have* в форме *Indefinite Subjunctive II*, бессоюзными придаточными предложениями:

1. If I were given a chance to go to the moon, I wouldn't refuse.
2. If I were given an opportunity to be born again, I would be a philosopher.
3. If I had only 24 hours to live, I would donate all that I have to the poor.
4. If the sick had another chance of a lifetime, they would accept it without any doubt.
5. If you were the leader of your country, what would you change?
6. If you were going to a deserted island and could only take three things with you, what would you take?
7. If you had time machine, where would you go?
8. If you were offered a job in another part of the country, would you be willing to take this job?

 **v.94** Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *can* и *may* в форме *Indefinite Subjunctive I* и *Indefinite Subjunctive II* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия:

1. If we had three proposals, we \_\_\_\_\_ think them over.
2. If we accepted a proposal, it \_\_\_\_\_ be perfectly good for us.
3. If we reached an interim goal, we \_\_\_\_\_ be satisfied with our progress.
4. If expenses for operating business were determined, managers \_\_\_\_\_ take them into consideration when preparing a budget plan.
5. If you were persistent in your pursuit of success, you \_\_\_\_\_ win a tender.
6. If you

\_\_\_\_\_ read my mind, you would see that I still care for you. 7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ be famous, what would you like to be famous for? 8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ relive any moment in your life, which moment would it be? 9. Would you avoid a talk if you \_\_\_\_\_ be misunderstood? 10. Would you remain indifferent if you \_\_\_\_\_ change a situation?

**v.95** Переведите сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточным условия, используя формы сослагательного наклонения *Indefinite Subjunctive I* и *Indefinite Subjunctive II*:

1. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы не терял времени напрасно. 2. Если бы мой коллега был на моём месте, он сразу воспользовался бы этой возможностью. 3. Если бы я мог повлиять на ситуацию, я бы сделал это. 4. Если бы я родился в другой стране, я был бы другим человеком. 5. Если бы мне дали ещё один шанс, я был бы очень благодарен. 6. Если бы я встретил правильных людей, я бы воплотил свою идею в жизнь. 7. Если бы я мог делать, что хочу, я бы путешествовал по всему миру. 8. Если бы погода была хорошая, мы бы жили в деревне. 9. Если бы я знал, как превратить мои недостатки в мои достоинства, я был бы победителем. 10. Если бы у меня было столько проблем, я бы писал картины маслом.

**v.96** Образуйте утвердительную и отрицательную форму сослагательного наклонения *Perfect Subjunctive I* от данных глаголов:

to manage, to lose, to miss, to fail, to succeed, to accept, to propose, to forgive, to appreciate, to avoid, to complain, to find, to leave, to remain, to allow, to agree

 **v.97** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Perfect Subjunctive I* в простых предложениях:

1. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ a way to succeed (*to find*). 2. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ that job (*to accept*). 3. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ any activity that put you at risk of heart disease (*to avoid*). 4. In your place I \_\_\_\_\_ that opportunity (*not + to miss*). 5. In her place I \_\_\_\_\_ with us on a certain point (*to agree*). 6. In his place I \_\_\_\_\_ the risk (*not + to run*). 7. In her place I \_\_\_\_\_ vigilant against scams (*to remain*). 8. In her place I \_\_\_\_\_ anyone to be rude with me (*not + to allow*).



**v.98** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Perfect Subjunctive II* в придаточных предложениях дополнительных:

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the resources to complete the challenge (*to have*).
2. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ on high mark projects before (*to concentrate*).
3. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ the subconscious factors (*to utilize*).
4. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ the recommendations of an expert (*to follow*).
5. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ on top of market trends (*to stay*).
6. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ to win extensive media coverage (*to continue*).
7. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ persistent in attaining success (*to be*).
8. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ hurdles and humps along our way (*not + to have*).



**v.99** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме сослагательного наклонения *Perfect Subjunctive I* и *Perfect Subjunctive II* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия:

1. If your mate \_\_\_\_\_ idle, he \_\_\_\_\_ decisive actions (*not + to be, to take*).
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ running from his problems, he \_\_\_\_\_ them over the course of time (*to stop, to solve*).
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_ good things in his life to happen, he \_\_\_\_\_ them happen himself (*to expect, to make*).
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your friend like he was just one of many options, he \_\_\_\_\_ himself from the equation (*not + to treat, not + to remove*).
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ first things first, you \_\_\_\_\_ distracted (*to put, not + to get*).
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself through someone else's eyes, you \_\_\_\_\_ worrying too much about what others think of you (*not + to judge, to give up*).
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes open and your feet moving forward, you \_\_\_\_\_ eventually \_\_\_\_\_ what you needed (*to keep, to find*).
8. If your colleague \_\_\_\_\_ unclear about what she wanted, her \_\_\_\_\_ such a big waste of time (*not + to be, not + to be*).
9. If she \_\_\_\_\_ past relationships and old mistakes ruin her future, her happiness \_\_\_\_\_ into a black hole (*to let, to slip*).
10. If her old problems \_\_\_\_\_ her dreams, she \_\_\_\_\_ in peace (*not + to punish, to live*).

**v.100** Используя *Perfect Subjunctive I*, дополните главное предложение в составе сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточным условия:

1. If your friend had approached each day with a positive attitude, he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If he had surrounded himself with people \_\_\_\_\_.

who made him better, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. If he had been addicted to never-ending self-improvement, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. If he had spent time with positive people, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. If he had shared his love openly and honestly with those he loved, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. If he had risen above the fears of failure, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. If he had treated his elders, minors, and everyone in between with the same level of respect, he \_\_\_\_\_ . 8. If he hadn't tried to change people around them, he \_\_\_\_\_ .

**v.101** Используя *Perfect Subjunctive II*, дополните придаточное предложение условия в составе сложноподчиненных предложений:


1. I wouldn't have known about hurricane Sandy if \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. I wouldn't have asked you that question if \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I would have avoided unnecessary miscommunication if \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I would have changed my mind if \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I wouldn't have been discouraged if \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I would have been a little happier if \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I would have avoided over-thinking and social comparison, if \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. I would have weeded those people out of my life, if \_\_\_\_\_ .

**v.102** Переведите сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточным условия, используя формы сослагательного наклонения *Perfect Subjunctive I* и *Perfect Subjunctive II*:

1. На твоём месте я бы извинился тогда за опоздание.
2. На твоём месте я бы не согласился тогда на такие условия.
3. На твоём месте я бы принял участие в тех переговорах.
4. Жаль, что я раньше не ответил на это письмо.
5. Жаль, что я не встретил этих людей раньше.
6. Жаль, что мы не дозвонились тогда до этого специалиста.
7. Если бы этот участок дороги не был бы таким узким, несчастного случая не произошло бы.
8. Если бы эти люди не слышали сигнал тревоги, они бы не выжили при таких обстоятельствах.
9. Если бы эта женщина осталась тогда одна, она бы не справилась с многочисленными проблемами.
10. Если бы она не приняла тогда это лекарство, она бы не потеряла сознание.
11. Если бы она не встретила тогда этого доктора, она бы не поправилась так быстро.
12. Если бы нам рассказали об этом раньше, мы бы не поверили.

**v.103** Образуйте от данных глаголов форму предположительного наклонения (*the Suppositional Mood*):

to find, to follow, to relax, to know, to see, to succeed, to gain, to forgive, to appreciate, to avoid, to keep, to free, to sharpen, to leave, to remain, to allow, to agree, to change

 **v.104** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме предположительного наклонения (*the Suppositional Mood*) в придаточных предложениях разных типов:

1. It's important that you \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes (*to relax*). 2. It is necessary that you \_\_\_\_\_ new knowledge (*to gain*). 3. It's recommended that you \_\_\_\_\_ everyone kindness and respect (*to show*). 4. To respect the humanity and religious beliefs of minorities is not to suggest that we \_\_\_\_\_ freedom of thought (*to limit*). 5. Do you insist that we \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves from negative people (*to free*)? 6. Who proposed that you \_\_\_\_\_ your career skills (*to sharpen*)? 7. Think this proposal over lest you \_\_\_\_\_ swift decisions and take immediate action (*to make*). 8. Be self-confident lest you \_\_\_\_\_ too much about what other people think about you (*to worry*). 9. Our boss expressed gratitude to all employees so that they \_\_\_\_\_ his positive attitude to their labour (*to know*). 10. Winners have the ability to cultivate optimism in order that it \_\_\_\_\_ life brighter (*to make*). 11. If you \_\_\_\_\_ comparing yourself to someone else, it may give you either an unhealthy sense of superiority or a sense of purposelessness (*to keep on*). 12. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ about anyone's birthday, it's never late to send congratulations (*to forget*).

**v.105** Переведите предложения, используя форму предположительного наклонения:

1. Очень важно, чтобы взрослые относились к ребенку с пониманием и терпением. 2. Необходимо, чтобы общество почувствовало потребность в знаниях. 3. Желательно, чтобы вы пришли на собеседование точно в назначенное время. 4. Рекомендуется, чтобы макияж соответствовал возрасту женщины и ее индивидуальным особенностям. 5. Некоторые предлагают, чтобы мы отказались от услуг гастарбайтеров. 6. Кто настаивает на том, чтобы оппозиционеры прекратили голодовку? 7. Информация о законах жизни передается из поколения в поколение,




чтобы мы не изобретали велосипед снова и снова. 8. Некоторые следуют библейским заповедям, чтобы (им) не делать ошибок, за которые в любом случае придется платить. 9. Если у вас возникнут проблемы, это может быть следствием того, что вы не верите в себя. 10. Если вам случится защищаться от нападения, можно использовать все возможные средства самообороны.

**v.106** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами по смыслу в сочетании с модальным глаголом *must* в значении необходимости/долженствования:

to confirm, to accept, to admit, to swear, to provide,  
to choose, to remember, to happen, to turn, to carry out

- All employers must \_\_\_\_\_ paid sick leave to each employee.
- Landlords must \_\_\_\_\_ a full check before taking on a lodger.
- Bayern Munich must \_\_\_\_\_ their reputation as one of Europe's top four clubs.
- Boston United must \_\_\_\_\_ defence into attack.
- At a crossroads, this country must \_\_\_\_\_ the path of human rights.
- This manager must publicly \_\_\_\_\_ that he acted against corporate economic interests.
- There are certain things that one must \_\_\_\_\_ in order to make sure that the process of money transfer is done in a correct manner.
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ life for what it actually is.
- Chinese lawyers must \_\_\_\_\_ allegiance to the Communist Party.
- What must \_\_\_\_\_ for evolution to occur?

 **v.107** Заполните пропуски отрицательной формой модального глагола *must* в значении запрещения в сочетании с данными глаголами по смыслу:

to appear, to walk, to speak, carry,  
to drive, to wear, to talk, to eat, to fly

- Children \_\_\_\_\_ to strangers.
- Muslim women \_\_\_\_\_ hijab in the Netherlands.
- In the UK, Christians \_\_\_\_\_ a cross or crucifix openly at work.
- The Indians \_\_\_\_\_ cow meat, as cows are considered as sacred beings.
- In California, women \_\_\_\_\_ a car being dressed in a house-coat.
- In Belvedere, dogs \_\_\_\_\_ in public places without their master and being not on a leash.
- In Fitchburg, barbers \_\_\_\_\_ combs in back of their ears.
- In Kentucky, women \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets of any town or village in bath-

ing dress without police protection. 9. In Thomasville, airplanes \_\_\_\_\_ over the town on Sundays during the hours between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. 10. In Blue Earth, children under the age of twelve \_\_\_\_\_ on the telephone unless accompanied by a parent.

**v.108** Замените сказуемое с модальным глаголом *must* модальной конструкцией *to have (to)* в значении прошедшего и будущего времени:

1. A musician *must* postpone recording his first single. 2. Our colleague *must* cancel his holiday at last minute because of illness. 3. I *must* move one plant due to not enough sunlight. 4. It's unbelievable, but we *must* pay for the taxman's mistake. 5. I *must* accept my fate as a sunflower. 6. I *must* return my computer to factory settings to fix a problem. 7. Even though this person is not quite a good friend of ours, we *must* admit that what he had accomplished was a brilliant piece of strategy. 8. What makes you finally accept the fact that you *must* give up smoking?

**v.109** Продолжите предложения, используя модальную конструкцию *to have (to)* в значении прошедшего и будущего времени в сочетании с данными в скобках глаголами:

1. The hurricane was approaching the Gulf Coast, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to leave*). 2. I left my phone at home, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to return*). 3. A patient refused a specific medical treatment, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to take*). 4. We made a decision to take our productivity to a new level, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to concentrate*). 5. Many of the skills we use in business today didn't even exist five years ago, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to learn*). 6. To work effectively we'll need uninterrupted blocks of time, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to arrange*). 7. We'd like to make our goals specific and put them in writing, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to define*). 8. We'll make attempts to increase productivity, therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (*to adjust*).


**v.110** Переведите предложения, используя модальный глагол *must* и модальную конструкцию *to have (to)* в значении необходимости/долженствования:

1. Приемные родители должны быть последовательными в своем поведении и отношении к ребенку. 2. Принятые решения должны вести к реальным результатам в устранении про-


блем. 3. Мы должны знать и помнить трагические события, которые пережили наши предки. 4. В каждой девушке должна быть загадка. 5. Мы должны были проверить техническое состояние автомобиля перед зимним сезоном. 6. Мы вынуждены были отменить нашу поездку. 7. Нам пришлось изменить структуру управления компанией. 8. Мы должны будем определить приоритетность проблем, их причины и последствия. 9. Мы вынуждены будем признать свои ошибки. 10. Нам придется подписать все эти документы.

**v.111** Используя данные глаголы, образуйте модальное сказуемое с глаголом **must** в сочетании с инфинитивом групп *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*:

to develop, to spend, to waste, to discuss, to persuade, to report, to inform, to use, to pass, to park, to pay, to play, to dance, to spread, to wear, to change, to choose, to win

 **v.112** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в сочетании с модальным глаголом **must** в вероятностном значении уверенного предположения, относящегося к действию в настоящем:

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a better way forward (*to be*). 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ a very black-and-white view of everything (*to have*). 3. Rumours \_\_\_\_\_ like wildfire through any social network, regardless of the circumstance (*to spread*). 4. The likelihood to spread a rumor \_\_\_\_\_ on the nature of the rumor itself (*to depend*). 5. Courage, like a muscle, \_\_\_\_\_ stronger every time we use it (*to grow*). 6. People \_\_\_\_\_ in their ability to focus their attention at the right time on what is important (*to differ*). 7. The candidates \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ to set some kind of record for the number of debates held during a few weeks (*to try*). 8. Our experts \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ the advantages and disadvantages of using multimedia to enhance web sites (*to discuss*). 9. The Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ for a pension reform (*to wait*). 10. The Libyans \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ for their rights (*to fight*).

 **v.113** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в сочетании с модальным глаголом **must** в вероятностном значении уверенного предположения, относящегося к действию в прошлом или к действию, начавшемуся в прошлом и продолжающемуся до момента речи:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ this movie thousand times as a kid, and I still enjoy it (*to see*). 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult situation and brought out a positive outcome (*to manage*). 3. Our colleague \_\_\_\_\_ his sense of humour, he got really boring and dull (*to lose*). 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ off his wedding engagement (*to break*). 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome his emotions (*to fail*). 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ something awkward instead of being more attentive and careful to our colleague (*to say*). 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ us in spite of our best efforts to encourage him (*to misunderstand*). 8. These managers \_\_\_\_\_ a two bedroom flat for several years (*to share*). 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ blind typing long enough (*to practice*). 10. These pharmaceutical companies \_\_\_\_\_ for influence for rather a long time (*to fight*).

**v.114** Замените предложения с модальным глаголом **must** конструкцией **to be likely/to be unlikely** в утвердительной и отрицательной форме в вероятностном значении уверенного предположения относительно действия в будущем:

1. You *must* be a success. 2. You *must* have skills necessary to succeed in today's competitive market. 3. You *must* make totally new projects. 4. You *must* achieve better results next time. 5. You *must* follow your own path. 6. Our colleague *must* be afraid of taking risks. 7. He *must* refuse to go diving. 8. He *must* fail to stop at scene of an accident. 9. He *must* forget his heroic past. 10. He *must* relieve his pain.

**v.115** Переведите предложения, используя модальный глагол **must** в сочетании с инфинитивом групп *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous* и конструкцию **to be likely/to be unlikely** в вероятностном значении:

1. Должно быть, некоторые люди лишь мечтают об успехе, а другие трудятся над его достижением. 2. Страх, надо полагать, мешает в принятии правильных решений. 3. Уверенность в себе, по всей видимости, помогает преодолевать трудности. 4. Отрицательный опыт наверняка делает человека сильнее. 5. Наше руководство, должно быть, принимает сейчас важные решения. 6. Они наверняка пытаются сейчас избежать негативных последствий. 7. Должно быть, вы забыли о вашем обещании. 8. По всей видимости, мы неправильно поняли друг друга. 9. Надо полагать, наш коллега проигнорировал критику руководства.

10. Наверняка он несколько месяцев ждал повышения по службе. 11. По всей видимости, все останется как прежде. 12. Должно быть, нам не предложат ничего существенно нового.



**v.116** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами по смыслу в сочетании с модальным глаголом **can** в настоящем и прошедшем времени в значении возможности или способности:

to enjoy, to hear, to haunt, to send, to yield,  
to have, to last, to read, to model, to get, to bolster

1. Getting a higher education can \_\_\_\_\_ your self-esteem and interest in the world. 2. In times of great torment we make decisions that can \_\_\_\_\_ us forever. 3. What you eat can \_\_\_\_\_ a profound effect on your productivity. 4. You have to climb a mountain before you can \_\_\_\_\_ the view. 5. Men can \_\_\_\_\_ smaller print than women can; women can \_\_\_\_\_ better. 6. Even if you're reading fiction, you can \_\_\_\_\_ some of the behaviors of the protagonists. 7. A rat can \_\_\_\_\_ longer without water than a camel. 8. A hurricane could \_\_\_\_\_ rain and snow to Western New York last week. 9. Timely talks could \_\_\_\_\_ good results last month. 10. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ this horrible song out of my head yesterday.

**v.117** Замените предложения с модальным глаголом **can** в значении возможности модальным оборотом **to be able (to)** относительно действия в будущем времени:

1. You *can* go your own way. 2. I think we *can* arrange a deal if the circumstances allow it. 3. No one *can* stand up against you all the days of your life. 4. *Can* people live in space? 5. *Can* people access their own health records from home? 6. *Can* passengers sue airlines over three-hour delays if flights are delayed by more than three hours? 7. Science *can* give answers based on scientific evidence. 8. *Can* humans live forever?

**v.118** Используя данные глаголы, образуйте модальное сказуемое с глаголом **can** в сочетании с инфинитивом групп *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*:

to expect, to wait, to use, to think, to examine, to waste, to spend, to discuss, to persuade, to report, to inform, to spread, to wear, to change, to choose, to protect

**v.119** Образуйте вопросительные предложения из данных повествовательных предложений с модальным глаголом **can (could)** в вероятностном значении в сочетании с инфинитивом *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*:

1. It *can't be true* that Cleopatra had black ancestors.
2. It *couldn't be raining* at night time.
3. Our manager *can't be in the mood* for starting a project from the very beginning.
4. Our boss *can't share* this opinion.
5. They *can't be expecting* repeated negative results.
6. Our partners *can't be looking* for effective handouts for presentation.
7. They *can't have proposed* such an idea.
8. They *couldn't have won* a tender.
9. They *can't have been working* at this project for such a long time.
10. They *couldn't have been making* mistakes for so many years.




**v.120** Заполните пропуски в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях с модальным глаголом **can (could)** в вероятностном значении в сочетании с инфинитивом *Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*, глаголов, данных в скобках:

1. Can this person \_\_\_\_\_ a spy (*to be*)?
2. He can't \_\_\_\_\_ busy with secretive special operations (*to be*).
3. He can't \_\_\_\_\_ obstacles on his way to the top (*to have*).
4. He can't \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable with the current condition of things (*to become*).
5. Can he \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting with public office holders at the moment (*to arrange*)?
6. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ his company during work time (*to enjoy*).
7. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ your national identification number (*to lose*).
8. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your vigilance (*to slacken*)?
9. Can scientists \_\_\_\_\_ a scientific method to their research for such a long time (*to apply*)?
10. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ five—seven times a week for years and for three years at the same pool (*to swim*).

**v.121** Переведите предложения, используя модальный глагол **can** в значении возможности, способности и в вероятностном значении:


1. Мы можем предложить вам несколько инвестиционных проектов в зависимости от ваших возможностей.
2. Вы можете помочь нам с разработкой логотипа?
3. Вы умеете кататься на горных лыжах?
4. Наш коллега не умеет водить машину.
5. Не может быть, что это правда.
6. Неужели ты веришь этому человеку?
7. Не может быть, что вы боитесь перемен.
8. Неужели вы готовы прожить так всю жизнь?
9. Не может быть, что вы

вините других за свои ошибки. 10. Неужели вы отказываетесь взять на себя ответственность? 11. Не может быть, что эти люди расстались. 12. Неужели они поссорились? 13. Не может быть, что молодой человек пытался контролировать даже неконтролируемое. 14. Неужели он поверил сомнительным слухам?

 **v.122** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами по смыслу в сочетании с модальным глаголом **may (might)** в значении возможности:

to inspire, to increase, to explain, to contain,  
to start, to help, to lose, to knock, to be, to have

1. Roses may \_\_\_\_\_ red, but violets are indeed violet. 2. Opportunity may only \_\_\_\_\_ once in a lifetime, but temptation always has its finger on the doorbell. 3. A cup of cocoa a day may \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the doctor away. 4. College sports gear may \_\_\_\_\_ future Olympians. 5. Madagascar may \_\_\_\_\_ producing oil soon. 6. Heavy rains may \_\_\_\_\_ flood risk along Nooksack, Whatcom County. 7. A redistribution of income towards poorer families may \_\_\_\_\_ the effect of boosting total consumer demand. 8. If one is allergic to nuts or peanuts, it's essential to learn what foods might \_\_\_\_\_ them and how to avoid them. 9. A man might \_\_\_\_\_ interest in his girlfriend or in the relationship itself for a number of reasons. 10. Which socio-cultural factors might \_\_\_\_\_ trends in divorce?

 **v.123** Заполните пропуски модальным глаголом **may** в значении возможности и глаголом **can** в значении возможности или способности:

1. Arranging furniture in a small bedroom \_\_\_\_\_ have a great deal of challenges. 2. Anyone saying that he \_\_\_\_\_ run two companies is lying to you or himself. 3. A Cambridge University geneticist believes that within the foreseeable future, human beings \_\_\_\_\_ be able to live to 1,000 years of age. 4. It is not impossible to build a human brain, and scientists \_\_\_\_\_ do it in 10 years. 5. In most states, you must register before you \_\_\_\_\_ vote. 6. Any president \_\_\_\_\_ think he \_\_\_\_\_ win. 7. Others \_\_\_\_\_ know us better than we know ourselves. 8. Uncertainty \_\_\_\_\_ be more stressful than clear negative feedback. 9. New studies on perfectionism show it \_\_\_\_\_ have a genetic link. 10. A perfectionist \_\_\_\_\_ spend copious amount of time to make something perfect.



**v.124** Заполните пропуски глаголами по смыслу в сочетании с модальным глаголом **may** в значении разрешения или просьбы о разрешении:

to suggest, to use, to stay, to see,  
to correct, to have, to take, to ask, to be

1. May I \_\_\_\_\_ you a favour? 2. May I \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number? 3. May I \_\_\_\_\_ a domain name for your business? 4. May I \_\_\_\_\_ you? 5. May I \_\_\_\_\_ this opportunity to thank you for the business package? 6. May I \_\_\_\_\_ frank with you? 7. You may \_\_\_\_\_ my phone. 8. You may \_\_\_\_\_ a look in the mirror. 9. Your friend may \_\_\_\_\_ here till Monday. 10. Our partners may \_\_\_\_\_ recent documents.

**v.125** Замените предложения с модальным глаголом **may** предложениями с конструкцией **to be allowed (to)** в значении разрешения, относящегося к будущему времени:

1. You *may* use a mobile phone on planes flying in European airspace under new European Commission rules. 2. Cubans *may* travel freely starting with January 2016. 3. Teachers *may* use force on pupils again after new figures revealed the extent of violent behaviour in classrooms. 4. Independent broadcasters *may* take payments for displaying commercial products during shows. 5. Women *may* compete in the Olympics in weightlifting. 6. Women *may* serve on Royal Navy submarines in the near future. 7. In the UK, dogs *may* travel on the bus up to a driver's discretion. 8. Children over 13 years of age *may* have Facebook accounts.

**v.126** Используя данные глаголы, образуйте модальное сказуемое с глаголом **may** в сочетании с инфинитивом групп *Indefinite*, *Continuous* и *Perfect*:

to move, to look, to spend, to pay, to play, to waste, to persuade, to inform, to use, to pass, to dance, to spread, to report, to wear, to change, to choose, to win, to lose

**v.127** Образуйте из данных предложений предложения с модальным глаголом **may (might)** в вероятностном значении сомнения или неуверенности по отношению к действию в настоящем:

1. Our colleague is upset because of the rumours about him. 2. He has an innate fear of failure. 3. Negative rumours get worse with each retelling. 4. It is not his fault that he had a string of dismal fail-



ures. 5. In the depth of his heart he hopes for success. 6. He is looking forward to better times. 7. He is moving forward in a particular direction that seems right to him. 8. His success will depend on circumstances.



**v.128** Заполните пропуски сказуемым с модальным глаголом *may* (*might*) в вероятностном значении сомнения или неуверенности по отношению к действию в прошлом:

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation with a difficult customer (*to hear*). 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ total misunderstanding (*to experience*). 3. You \_\_\_\_\_ lots of videos that try to prove that ghosts exist (*to see*). 4. Our colleague \_\_\_\_\_ no attention to the views of local communities (*to pay*). 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the conclusion that the proposed takeover would not be in the interest of shareholders (*to come*). 6. He \_\_\_\_\_ his mind after verbal agreement (*to change*). 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ ill after eating beef samples meant for testing (*to fall*). 8. His illness \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ by viruses (*to cause*).

**v.129** Переведите предложения, используя модальный глагол *may* в вероятностном значении:

1. Возможно, знания бесполезны, если не применяются на практике. 2. Возможно, счастье и успех — совершенно разные вещи. 3. Возможно, попытки быть идеальным приводят к потере времени и сил. 4. Возможно, эмоциональные решения — не лучшие решения. 5. Возможно, все смеются сейчас над нашим последним решением. 6. Возможно, мы общались не с теми людьми. 7. Возможно, этот человек пытался купить счастье, не понимая, что счастье купить нельзя. 8. Возможно, он потерял чувство меры. 9. Возможно, он общался с другими только на уровне фактов и мнений. 10. Возможно, он соперничал со всеми всю свою жизнь.

**v.130** Продолжите предложения с модальным глаголом *should* в значении необходимости/долженствования, используя данные в скобках глаголы:

1. I should \_\_\_\_\_ (*to postpone*). 2. I should \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hurry*). 3. I should \_\_\_\_\_ (*to avoid*). 4. I should \_\_\_\_\_ (*to report*). 5. I should \_\_\_\_\_

(to prepare). 6. We should \_\_\_\_\_ (to manage). 7. We should \_\_\_\_\_ (to take care). 8. We should \_\_\_\_\_ (to persist).



**v.131** Заполните пропуски глаголами по смыслу в сочетании с модальными глаголами **should** и **ought (to)** в значении совета или рекомендации в отношении настоящего или будущего времени:


to follow, to know, to understand, to change, to borrow, to keep, to stay, to get, to begin, to get, to use

1. Some career experts say that the day you start a new job you should \_\_\_\_\_ planning for your next job. 2. Passengers on delayed flights should \_\_\_\_\_ compensation, EU court confirmed. 3. No plan should \_\_\_\_\_ blindly. 4. A student should \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ familiar everyday expressions aimed at the satisfaction of concrete needs. 5. You ought \_\_\_\_\_ what to do when the relationship is going through rough times. 6. When driving, you ought \_\_\_\_\_ an eye on the road. 7. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ horses in midstream. 8. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ at the same job too long for your skills start to become outdated. 9. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ into a routine of doing the same thing every day. 10. You oughtn't \_\_\_\_\_ money from friends for it can ruin friendship.



**v.132** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в сочетании с модальными глаголами **should** и **ought (to)** в значении совета или рекомендации в отношении прошедшего времени:


1. You \_\_\_\_\_ us about a deadline (*should, to remind*). 2. Our neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ to a better university (*should, to go*). 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the highest standards for himself (*not + should, to set*). 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ himself in his choice (*not + should, to limit*). 5. You \_\_\_\_\_ the harshest critic of yourself (*not + should, to be*). 6. You \_\_\_\_\_ us of your intention to hold a joint news conference (*ought, to inform*). 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ us of danger of scuba diving (*ought, to warn*). 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ yourself up over the smallest thing that went wrong (*not + ought, to beat*). 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ an all-or-nothing approach to problem solving (*not + ought, to have*). 10. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time perfecting tasks, right down to the little nitty gritty (*not + ought, to spend*).

 **v.133** Заполните пропуски сочетанием модальных глаголов *should* и *ought (to)* с неперфектным или перфектным инфинитивом (в активном или пассивном залоге) в вероятностном значении предположения, основанного на уверенности, по отношению к настоящему, будущему и прошедшему времени:

1. Planning \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most important functions of management (*should, to be*). 2. Halloween \_\_\_\_\_ an entertainment and not a holiday in non-Catholic countries (*should, to be*). 3. Humidity \_\_\_\_\_ high when the levels go above 50 per cent (*should, to be*). 4. Every computer user \_\_\_\_\_ how to use Google effectively (*ought, to know*). 5. Many countries today \_\_\_\_\_ laws that prohibit smoking in public places because it affects non smokers as well (*should, to have*). 6. The elections \_\_\_\_\_ for any reason at any time (*not + ought, to delay*). 7. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ that a man has a legal right to beat his wife in Alabama, but only once a month (*should, to hear*). 8. All users \_\_\_\_\_ that WikiLeaks is a website devoted to blowing the whistle on dubious behavior through the publication of leaked documents (*should, to know*).


**v.134** Переведите предложения, используя модальные глаголы *should* и *ought (to)* в значении совета/рекомендации или в вероятностном значении уверенного предположения:

1. Вам следует быть чрезвычайно осторожным во всех делах с партнерами и коллегами. 2. Вам следует знать их сильные и слабые стороны. 3. Вам не следует хранить обиды. 4. Вам не следует делать то, что вы не можете. 5. Вам не следует становиться причиной печали для других людей. 6. Нам следовало обратить внимание на эту проблему. 7. Нам следовало принять правильное решение. 8. Нам не следовало вмешиваться в чужие дела. 9. Нашему программисту не следовало ждать от компьютера, что он решит за него все проблемы. 10. Эта программа, вероятно, очень сложна для начинающих пользователей. 11. Этот сайт, вероятно, временно заблокирован. 12. Новый закон будет принят, вероятно, в ближайшее время.


 **v.135** Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *must, can, may (might), should/ought (to)* в вероятностном значении:

1. Your colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ deliberately mystify you though it's hardly possible. 2. These people around you \_\_\_\_\_ fill your gaps, you

look happy in their company. 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ do the stuff they're better at, while you are doing the stuff you're better at. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ you organize your living space and working space? 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you get rid of stuff you don't use? 6. You \_\_\_\_\_ have spent too little time learning time-saving tricks necessary for efficient time planning. 7. Being alone \_\_\_\_\_ never cause as much loneliness as the wrong relationship. 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ compete against yourself, it's not natural. 9. Happiness \_\_\_\_\_ come when you have everything you want. 10. Our colleague \_\_\_\_\_ have got off his high horse, now he's very friendly. 11. He \_\_\_\_\_ have relocated closer to the office, he comes to the office on foot. 12. He \_\_\_\_\_ have paid all bills on time, we receive no further emails. 13. He \_\_\_\_\_ have learned to cook, he always disliked cooking. 14. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ have known by now that imagination is the ability to see what is just below the surface.

 **v.136** Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *shall, will, would* в утвердительной или отрицательной форме в соответствующем значении по смыслу:

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ bear false witness against your neighbour. 2. The soul of the diligent \_\_\_\_\_ be made rich. 3. You \_\_\_\_\_ definitely do greater things than I. 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ insist on having a day off next week. 5. The employer \_\_\_\_\_ give us the Friday after Thanksgiving as a paid day off. 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ celebrate Thanksgiving holiday with family and friends. 7. The phone is only a month old but the touch screen \_\_\_\_\_ work. 8. The previous touch-screen phone of mine \_\_\_\_\_ work too. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ I tell you about my life? 10. \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me, please, which way is north?

 **v.137** Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующей форме в сочетании с модальным глаголом *need* в значении настоящего или прошедшего времени:


to worry, to feel, to smile, to seek, to try,  
to waste, to buy, to be, to cook, to think over

1. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ to read other people's minds. 2. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ stuff you won't use. 3. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ to please everyone, just do what you know is right. 4. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ food in bulk. 5. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ to complete strangers. 6. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ too much about what other people at conference

were thinking about you. 7. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes because they didn't turn out as envisioned. 8. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ defensive toward criticism of others then. 9. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ hyper-critical of your mistakes yourself. 10. Our elder colleague needn't \_\_\_\_\_ his life fulfilling someone else's dreams and desires.


**v.138** Дополните предложения с модальным глаголом *dare*, используя глаголы, данные в скобках:

- How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to misrepresent*)?
- How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hurt*)?
- How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to involve*)?
- How dare he \_\_\_\_\_ (*to mistrust*)?
- How dare they \_\_\_\_\_ (*to bother*)?
- How dare she \_\_\_\_\_ (*to creep*)?
- How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to disturb*)?
- How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to avoid*)?

 **v.139** Заполните пропуски данными фразовыми глаголами в соответствующей грамматической форме по смыслу:

to find out, to run after, to turn into, to care for,  
to try on, to carry out, to hint at, to name after

- Businesses are generally aware of the need \_\_\_\_\_ fire risk assessments.
- Our boss \_\_\_\_\_ possible layoffs last week, and it made everyone sad.
- There are many things to consider when \_\_\_\_\_ the elderly, from finances to health concerns.
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ that the moon isn't as old as the Earth and was formed approximately 30–50 million years after the Solar System.
- For dozens of companies, the outbreak of swine flu frenzy \_\_\_\_\_ a licence to print money.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ America \_\_\_\_\_ Amerigo Vespucci?
- Can I upload my picture and \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses online?
- If you want to make a guy \_\_\_\_\_ you, show him that you can laugh at the little things in life.

 **v.140** Заполните пропуски дополнениями, выраженными местоимениями, в сочетании с разделяемыми фразовыми глаголами по смыслу:

- If you have a high-interest credit card debt, try to pay \_\_\_\_\_ off as soon as possible.
- Before Christmas my friends saw \_\_\_\_\_ off at the station.
- The truth is obvious in this case; it's hard to hide \_\_\_\_\_

away. 4. A delivery man arrived at the office too late, no one let \_\_\_\_\_ in. 5. The matter concerning the protest against police brutality is quite serious. We should talk \_\_\_\_\_ over. 6. Our colleague Betty had neither father nor mothers, so it was her aunt who brought \_\_\_\_\_ up. 7. The price of this small village house is too high, isn't it possible to knock \_\_\_\_\_ off? 8. Why don't our friends ever invite \_\_\_\_\_ out anywhere anymore?

**v.141** Переведите предложения, используя фразовые глаголы:

1. Вкус ягод зависит от погоды и от времени их сбора. 2. Никогда не сдаваться — это принцип победителя. 3. Вредные привычки отравляют жизнь, но многим не хватает силы воли, чтобы их бросить. 4. Правки в проект следует вносить не торопясь, чтобы их обсудить. 5. После тщательного изучения нашего предложения менеджер отклонил его. 6. После любой ссоры требуется некоторое время, чтобы успокоиться. 7. После обеда ребенок спал четыре часа, и никто не будил его. 8. Знаменитости истощают себя диетами, поскольку камера прибавляет вес. 9. Это красивая фотография, ее можно превратить в рисунок в режиме онлайн. 10. Неужели ваши новые знакомые пригласили вас в гости?




**v.142** Заполните пропуски глаголами в сочетании с модальной конструкцией *to be (to)* для выражения долженствования, следующего из намеченного плана или договоренности:

to accomplish, to solve, to insure, to prepare, to land, to introduce, to register, to hire, to give, to start

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new job next Monday. 2. My new colleague \_\_\_\_\_ me instructions and preparatory information on my first day at the office next Monday. 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ an important task as soon as possible. 4. My former colleague \_\_\_\_\_ as self employed next week. 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his business next week. 6. He \_\_\_\_\_ right people without delay. 7. A smoking ban \_\_\_\_\_ in all Northern Ireland's workplaces next year. 8. The fiscal cliff is only part of the problem that \_\_\_\_\_ through negotiations next month. 9. We \_\_\_\_\_ and conduct a survey on consumer confidence last month. 10. The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ in New York on Wednesday, April 17th, 1912.


**v.143** Образуйте отрицательную форму простого инфинитива *Indefinite Infinitive* от данных глаголов:

to accept, to bother, to cancel, to chase, to forgive, to inspire, to interrupt, to persuade, to possess, to protect, to recognize, to spread, to survey, to threaten

 **v.144** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в отрицательной форме простого инфинитива *Indefinite Infinitive* по смыслу:

to fasten, to use, to raise, to pay, to take, to look,  
to worry, to shake

1. Customs officers were ordered \_\_\_\_\_ for drug smugglers at Heathrow over Christmas. 2. It may be as stereotypically British as fish and chips, but British athletes were told \_\_\_\_\_ hands with rivals at the London Games for fear of wrecking their medal chances. 3. It is hard for most people \_\_\_\_\_ attention to things that annoy them. 4. Which of the US presidents promised \_\_\_\_\_ taxes and then did raise them? 5. Parents are recommended \_\_\_\_\_ unlicensed children's herbal medicine sold in Holland. 6. Older women are advised \_\_\_\_\_ hormone therapy. 7. In fact, it can be dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ a seat belt in the car. 8. I've made some observations and come to some conclusions recently that guided me down the path of finding the solution of how \_\_\_\_\_ about everything under the sun.

 **v.145** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в форме простого инфинитива *Indefinite Infinitive* с частицей *to* или без нее:


to act, to contradict, to quit, to win, to wait, to go,  
to become, to beat, to fall, to tell, to criticize, to  
enjoy, to do, to stop, to change

1. There comes a time in your life when, even if you may \_\_\_\_\_ being single, you meet the guy that makes your heart \_\_\_\_\_ faster. 2. The first rule to make a man \_\_\_\_\_ in love with you is to be yourself. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ his heart a woman ought \_\_\_\_\_ as if she were wearing an invisible crown. 4. Indira Gandhi's husband was a muslim named Feroz Khan and he was made \_\_\_\_\_ his name to Feroze Gandhi by Mahatma Gandhi. 5. Today's children say that they'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ popstars than teachers or lawyers. 6. Is there anything else you would like \_\_\_\_\_ us about yourself? 7. Have you heard this

manager \_\_\_\_\_ our boss at a meeting? 8. The manager was heard \_\_\_\_\_ our actions. 9. He'd better \_\_\_\_\_ smoking and think of his health. 10. Many people don't realise that their family physician can help them \_\_\_\_\_ smoking. 11. Why \_\_\_\_\_ for some better time? 12. Some children dislike indicators or even hints that constantly tell them where \_\_\_\_\_ or what \_\_\_\_\_ in a video game.


**v.146** Образуйте форму страдательного залога простого инфинитива *Indefinite Infinitive Passive* от данных глаголов:

to dismiss, to deceive, to forgive, to love, to respect, to suspect, to leave, to punish, to replace, to underestimate, to prepare, to approve, to impress, to employ, to treat, to admit

 **v.147** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в форме простого инфинитива действительного или страдательного залога в синтаксической функции подлежащего и именной части составного сказуемого:

to treat, to provide, to find, to forgive, to draw, to prepare, to promote, to approve, to love, to hear, to dismiss

1. To err is human, \_\_\_\_\_ is divine. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ unfairly for refusing to work on Sundays is a very disappointing experience. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ for a mortgage means that the mortgage lender will give you the loan for home buying. 4. It's very important \_\_\_\_\_ a right mortgage officer. 5. It's obligatory \_\_\_\_\_ for the having house insurance. 6. The greatest thing one can ever learn is just \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in return. 7. It will be great \_\_\_\_\_ from you as soon as possible. 8. Our aim is \_\_\_\_\_ a highly skilled and committed team of professionals for every project. 9. Our idea is \_\_\_\_\_ at work by showing detailed information about our past successes. 10. The plan was \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's attention to the most important factor — providing an at-a-glance snapshot of priorities.

 **v.148** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в форме простого инфинитива действительного или страдательного залога в синтаксической функции обстоятельства цели, вводимого бессоюзно или с помощью союза *in order to*:

to protect, to forgive, to ensure, to improve, to treat, to survive, to avoid, to understand, to win, to diagnose, to facilitate



1. In order \_\_\_\_\_, one must first learn how to lose. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ by others correctly, one should choose right words. 3. You will need proxy changing software in order \_\_\_\_\_ your computer and information over the Internet against the cybercrime, malware, and phishing. 4. Psychologists select a random sample of research participants \_\_\_\_\_ that the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values. 5. What must we, as individuals, sacrifice \_\_\_\_\_ public order? 6. In order \_\_\_\_\_ we should forgive others. 7. What do all organisms need to have in order \_\_\_\_\_? 8. The actress has left for Germany \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by a well-known specialist. 9. In order \_\_\_\_\_ a training violation, 85 per cent of employees at this store must have completed diversity training by the end of the week. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of education at the college and university level, all faculty should be required to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach.

**v.149** Переведите предложения, используя простой инфинитив в форме действительного или страдательного залога:

1. Остаться или не остаться в городе, где родился — это осознанный выбор каждого. 2. Некоторые иммигрируют, чтобы попытаться построить более успешную карьеру в новом месте. 3. Приятно слышать и наблюдать, как за завтраком в кафе все больше и больше людей обсуждают котировки. 4. Трудно поверить, что человек говорит вам правду, когда вы знаете, что на его месте вы бы солгали. 5. Если не хочешь быть неправильно понятым в виртуальном пространстве, нужно соблюдать правила интернет-общения. 6. Быть уволенным страшно, особенно когда увольняют по инициативе работодателя. 7. Наша цель — не допустить резкой критики в наш адрес. 8. Нашей задачей являлось не быть вовлеченными в сомнительные сделки. 9. Некоторые интересуются, куда вложить деньги, чтобы получить прибыль. 10. Чтобы чувствовать себя счастливым, нужно любить людей.

**v.150** Образуйте форму инфинитива продолженного времени *Continuous Infinitive* от данных глаголов:


to expect, to wait, to move, to drive, to run, to dress, to leave, to look, to fall, to use, to carry, to escort, to dance, to prepare, to question, to accomplish, to suffer, to enjoy

**v.151** Образуйте форму инфинитива совершенного времени *Perfect Infinitive* действительного и страдательного залога от данных глаголов:


to join, to consider, to hold, to bring, to drive, to run, to leave, to use, to carry, to escort, to follow, to examine, to invite, to prolong, to cancel, to create, to adjust, to destroy.

**v.152** Образуйте форму совершенно-продолженного времени *Perfect Continuous Infinitive* от данных глаголов:

to look, to watch, to spend, to run, to wait, to send, to take, to stay, to train, to cry, to examine, to arrange, to create, to consume, to follow, to chase, to travel, to keep

 **v.153** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме *Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Infinitive, Perfect Continuous Infinitive*:

1. An ex-serviceman seems \_\_\_\_\_ some down time with the family at the moment (*to enjoy*). 2. A saxophonist is proud \_\_\_\_\_ forces and used RS Berkeley musical instruments (*to join*). 3. A pizzeria worker is interviewed by a TV crew in front of the former fitness studio where the murder has been alleged \_\_\_\_\_ (*to occur*). 4. A chief constable has said he was extremely disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ after being found guilty of gross misconduct (*to fire*). 5. The managers intended \_\_\_\_\_ the award for innovation in water preservation and management (*to win*). 6. A former fire-fighter was the first \_\_\_\_\_ without a pulse for six months thanks to revolutionary artificial heart (*to live*). 7. A young lady has pretended \_\_\_\_\_ to what her neighbour was telling her hastily (*to listen*). 8. A manager said that he was sorry \_\_\_\_\_ us waiting so long (*to keep*).

 **v.154** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей форме инфинитива в конструкции *Complex Subject* («сложное подлежащее») в сочетании с глаголом-сказуемым в форме страдательного залога:

1. Large deposits of coal and iron ore *are known* \_\_\_\_\_ in Antarctica in economically viable quantities (*to exist*). 2. Global warming *is considered* \_\_\_\_\_ primarily by natural processes (*to cause*). 3. Many students don't even know what to do when they

are supposed \_\_\_\_\_ (to practice). 4. A man who died when his car crashed into a parked delivery lorry in Aberlour on Tuesday is thought \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack at the wheel of his vehicle (to suffer). 5. An Anniston attorney is believed \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday while diving in Glencoe, Scotland (to drown). 6. Aggressive young orphaned elephants are reported \_\_\_\_\_ 36 rhinos, including rare black ones, in a game park in South Africa (to kill). 7. If a car is travelling at the same speed for a long time it is said \_\_\_\_\_ at a constant speed (to travel). 8. A former radio announcer is reported \_\_\_\_\_ a full-time announcing work and living expenses by a basketball team (to offer). 9. The Liberals are stated \_\_\_\_\_ too much time and effort on a battle with Democrats over repealing healthcare reform (to spend). 10. A meteor was seen \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere near North Battleford, and the residents describe hearing a 'thump' at some point at night (to land).



**v.155** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей форме инфинитива в конструкции *Complex Subject* («сложное подлежащее») в сочетании с глаголом-сказуемым в форме действительного залога:

1. Someone *seems* \_\_\_\_\_ all my email contacts and is sending strange emails to them (to obtain). 2. Things *seemed* \_\_\_\_\_ on Mount Everest, there has been quite a bit of fresh snow over the past few days (to calm down). 3. Capitalism *seems* \_\_\_\_\_ frustrating cycles of booms and busts (to go through). 4. Have you ever wanted anything because everyone else has it, even if it *seems* \_\_\_\_\_ ridiculous (to be)? 5. A kind of virus *appeared* \_\_\_\_\_ my windows update and Avast fire wall (to disable). 6. Don't you *happen* \_\_\_\_\_ why life is so hard (to know)? 7. The carnival in the historic Brazilian city of Olinda *proved* \_\_\_\_\_ a non-stop, noisy affair that showed Brazilians at their very best as happy, energetic and creative people (to be). 8. Many area residents *turned out* \_\_\_\_\_ spruce up their neighbourhoods for a fall cleanup held by the Steubenville Hilltop Community (to help). 9. A person who aims at nothing *is sure* \_\_\_\_\_ it (to hit). 10. Based on statistical data, young black poor males *are most likely* \_\_\_\_\_ crime victims (to be).

**v.156** Замените данные предложения на предложения с конструкцией *Complex Subject*:

1. It is known that cats survive the accidents that would kill humans or other animals. 2. It is thought that black cats bring misfortune. 3. It is considered that many people all around the world are staying married to each other in anticipation of divorce, separation, regrets, bitterness, insecurity and doubts. 4. It is supposed that many married couples are experiencing marital setbacks, due to lack of genuine trust. 5. It is reported that many married people have laid their marital foundation on the grounds of trivialities — money and other material gains. 6. It is said that a traditional marriage has recently changed a lot. 7. It is known that trust disappears in a relationship when the feelings of love and connection are lost. 8. It appears that nobody likes to be fighting with a loved one, but a loss of trust causes serious problems. 9. It is considered that trust in relationships takes a long time to build and a very short time to destroy. 10. It is unlikely that blind trust is really blind.

**v.157** Переведите предложения на русский язык, используя конструкцию *Complex Subject*:

1. Известно, что королева Елизавета II общается с прессой только в случае крайней необходимости. 2. Говорят, что принц Уильям увлекается регби и плаванием. 3. Полагают, что все англичане любят свой дом и считают его крепостью. 4. Считают, что менталитет англичан отличается от менталитета других народов Европы. 5. Сообщают, что английские атлеты готовятся сейчас к чемпионату Европы. 6. Известно, что принц Гарри закончил университет по специальности графический дизайн. 7. Известно, что принц Гарри принял участие в военной операции в Афганистане. 8. Говорят, что принц Уильям и Кейт Миддлтон очень тщательно готовились к своей свадьбе. 9. Полагают, что Кейт Миддлтон сама готовит для своего мужа. 10. Говорят, что они мечтают о рождении ребенка — наследника британского престола.




**v.158** Заполните пропуски инфинитивами данных в рамке глаголов в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами восприятия. Замените именной компонент сложного дополнения местоимениями в объектном падеже:

to compete, to play, to hide, to shout, to sing,  
to go out, to open, to live, to smoke, to starve

1. Have you ever seen *your boss* \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Have you ever heard *a secretary* \_\_\_\_\_ at anyone?
- 3 I have never seen *a nestling* \_\_\_\_\_ for food with its older, larger nestmates.
4. I have never heard *a baby bird* \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. We enjoy watching *plants* \_\_\_\_\_ to the light of the rising sun.
6. Have you noticed *a lizard* \_\_\_\_\_ under the stone?
7. Have you seen *a snail* \_\_\_\_\_ of its shell?
8. In Rio de Janeiro, we saw *millions of people* \_\_\_\_\_ in favelas.
9. In Delhi, we saw *children* \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. In Mexico, we heard *a blind musician* \_\_\_\_\_ the guitarron.

**v.159** Дополните предложения, используя конструкцию *Complex Object* со сказуемым, выраженным данными в скобках глаголами восприятия:

1. I have never seen \_\_\_\_\_ (*to fall*).
2. I have never heard \_\_\_\_\_ (*to argue*).
3. I haven't noticed \_\_\_\_\_ (*to burn*).
4. We were watching \_\_\_\_\_ (*to dance*).
5. Have you ever seen \_\_\_\_\_ (*to sparkle*)?
6. Have you ever heard \_\_\_\_\_ (*to rumble*)?
7. Have you noticed \_\_\_\_\_ (*to creep*)?
8. Were you watching \_\_\_\_\_ (*to rise*)?

 **v.160** Заполните пропуски инфинитивом данных глаголов в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами, имеющими значение принуждения и позволения *to make* и *to let*. Замените именной компонент сложного дополнения местоимениями в объектном падеже:

to regret, to feel, to know, to change, to grow,  
to keep, to work, to choose, to look, to realize

1. I can't make *my brother* \_\_\_\_\_ between two seemingly right alternatives.
2. Some bosses make *employees* \_\_\_\_\_ harder.
3. Our colleague makes *his bride* \_\_\_\_\_ that she is really important.
4. What makes *this manager* \_\_\_\_\_ his decision?
5. It's nice to let *people* \_\_\_\_\_ that you are thankful to them.
6. What would be the point of living if we didn't let *life* \_\_\_\_\_ us?
7. Women like heels because they make *their legs* \_\_\_\_\_ longer.
8. Good computer content can make *children* \_\_\_\_\_ intellectually.
9. If you let *colleagues* \_\_\_\_\_ that you always make your own decisions, you can overcome opposition to your plans.
10. This athlete doesn't let *his physical condition* \_\_\_\_\_ him from competing on a national level.

**v.161** Дополните предложения, используя данные в скобках глаголы в конструкции *Complex Object* со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами *to make* и *to let*:

1. What made you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to agree*)? 2. Who makes you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to do*)? 3. Nothing will make him \_\_\_\_\_ (*to accept*). 4. Threats made him \_\_\_\_\_ (*to fear*). 5. Why let them \_\_\_\_\_ (*to interfere*)? 6. Who lets you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to disturb*)? 7. We won't let him \_\_\_\_\_ (*to waste*). 8. Don't let her \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be*).



**v.162** Заполните пропуски инфинитивом данных глаголов в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами, имеющими значение желания или предпочтения. Замените именную компонент сложного дополнения местоимениями в объектном падеже:

to stop, to get along, to sugarcoat, to discuss,  
to meddle, to give, to reciprocate, to do, to avoid

1. This handsome man wants *our colleague* \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings for her. 2. Our colleague doesn't want *her ex-husband* \_\_\_\_\_ the situation. 3. She wishes *her ex-husband* \_\_\_\_\_ showering her with attention. 4. She wanted *her ex-husband* not \_\_\_\_\_ paying child support. 5. She doesn't expect *colleagues* \_\_\_\_\_ her real advice or \_\_\_\_\_ anything but make fun of her. 6. We expect *the former spouses* \_\_\_\_\_ better. 7. Do you expect *your colleagues* \_\_\_\_\_ any aspects of your personal life? 8. No one likes *strangers* \_\_\_\_\_ in their business.



**v.163** Заполните пропуски инфинитивом данных глаголов в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным конструкцией *would/ should like*. Замените именную компонент сложного дополнения местоимениями в объектном падеже:

to offer, to create, to write, to become, to give,  
to make, to help, to go out

1. I would like *my boss* \_\_\_\_\_ me a bonus. 2. I shouldn't like *my boss* \_\_\_\_\_ me work extra without payment. 3. Our partner would like *his bride* \_\_\_\_\_ a stay-at-home wife, just like his mother. 4. Our partner wouldn't like *his future wife* \_\_\_\_\_ on her own. 5. Would you


like *a psychologist* \_\_\_\_\_ you advice? 6. Would you like *a final year MBA student* \_\_\_\_\_ a business plan for you? 7. I should like *my colleagues* \_\_\_\_\_ me when a new task arises. 8. I wouldn't like *a letter of complaint* \_\_\_\_\_ against the dentist who extracted the wrong tooth.

**v.164** Дополните предложения, используя данные в скобках глаголы в конструкции *Complex Object* со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами, имеющими значение желания или предпочтения, и конструкцией **would/should like**:

1 Who wanted \_\_\_\_\_ (*to appear*)? 2. Who wished \_\_\_\_\_ (*to keep*)? 3. Do you expect \_\_\_\_\_ (*to decline*)? 4. Do you dislike \_\_\_\_\_ (*to betray*)? 5. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (*to appreciate*)? 6. Who would like \_\_\_\_\_ (*to borrow*)? 7. We wouldn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (*to misunderstand*). 8. Don't expect \_\_\_\_\_ (*to praise*).

**v.165** Переведите предложения на русский язык, используя инфинитив в конструкции *Complex Object* со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами чувственного восприятия, а также глаголами, имеющими значение принуждения и позволения, желания и предпочтения:

1. Вы слышали, как поют птицы на рассвете? 2. Вы видели, как наш коллега подавал заявление об уходе? 3. Мы не заметили, что он собрал все свои вещи. 4. Что заставило его уехать из Москвы? 5. Ничто не заставит его предать кого бы то ни было. 6. Что может заставить вас заплакать? 7. Кто позволил топ-менеджеру так унижать служащих? 8. Неужели начальник позволяет ему критиковать сотрудников в некорректной форме? 9. Мы больше не позволим никому так манипулировать нами. 10. Мы хотели бы, чтобы наш начальник уволил этого топ-менеджера. 11. Никто не хочет, чтобы он продолжал работать в нашей компании. 12. Мы ожидаем, что он покинет нас навсегда.

 **v.166** Заполните пропуски инфинитивом данных в скобках глаголов в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами, имеющими значение интеллектуальной деятельности и значение побуждения. Замените именную компонент сложного дополнения местоимением в объектном падеже:

1. We know *this architect* \_\_\_\_\_ a skyscraper in London's financial district, informally known as 'the Gherkin' (*to design*).

2. We consider *artistic works* \_\_\_\_\_ for almost as long as the mankind in whole (*to exist*). 3. I find *misunderstanding among people* \_\_\_\_\_ lack of communication (*to come from*). 4. Some people suppose *cultural differences* \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood of misunderstanding (*to increase*). 5. Don't you remember *this actress* \_\_\_\_\_ in a crime drama (*to star*)? 6. Who told *a boy* \_\_\_\_\_ a carpet (*to vacuum*)? 7. I haven't recommended *colleagues* \_\_\_\_\_ this movie (*to see*). 8. We warned *our guests* \_\_\_\_\_ around the city late at night (*not + roam*). 9. Could we ask *a captain* \_\_\_\_\_ a boat at a wharf (*to moor*)? 10. A captain got *our boat* \_\_\_\_\_ at a wharf (*to tie up*).

**v.167** Образуйте причастие настоящего времени действительного залога *Participle I Indefinite Active* от данных глаголов:

to wait, to laugh, to leave, to grow, to follow, to hold, to fall, to burn, to cross, to run, to increase, to upset, to frighten, to seek, to disturb, to encourage, to emerge



**v.168** Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие *Participle I Indefinite Active* и заполните пропуски причастиями в функции определения в препозиции и определения в постпозиции с зависимыми словами в причастном обороте:

to frighten, to emerge, to hold, to upset, to disturb,  
to increase, to grow, to seek, to wait, to cross, to fall, to run

1. The man, who spent nine days in wild weather in the Pacific Ocean on his damaged yacht, opened up about his \_\_\_\_\_ experience. 2. We all have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts and emotions from time to time — after all, we are human. 3. Having exactly the right kind of \_\_\_\_\_ snow at the flick of a switch isn't a luxury for a director or designer but a necessity. 4. Mars appears to have had \_\_\_\_\_ water on its surface about one million years ago, according to new evidence. 5. A company may become a \_\_\_\_\_ company by acquiring enough voting stock in another company to exercise control of its operations. 6. In the US, there are thousands and thousands of good married couples \_\_\_\_\_ to adopt a baby. 7. Stress at school and home could be to blame for a \_\_\_\_\_ number of young people \_\_\_\_\_ help for hair loss. 8. Women \_\_\_\_\_



a household are the economists of their families. 9. Whether you are planting bulbs, annuals or perennials, flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in your garden add a beautiful splash of colour throughout the season. 10. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ trend in the \_\_\_\_\_ number of pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_ the road illegally against the red lights.



**v.169** Заполните пропуски образованными от данных глаголов причастиями *Participle I Indefinite Active* в утвердительной или отрицательной форме в функции обстоятельства:

to pay, to be, to respect, to replace, to act,  
to walk, to maintain, to ask, to look after

1. \_\_\_\_\_ without thinking, these people fire shots without aiming. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ thoughtful behaviour with thoughtless acts, they are doomed to material, mental, and physical suffering: lost dreams, emotional turmoil, and bodily pain and illness. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ attention to details beforehand, they stumble over mistakes again and again. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ yourself when you're going through intense experiences may not be foremost in your mind, nor will it be easy. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in Shelton Forest, we met quite a few walkers and at least four of them had walks books which they were following. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone for help, lonely people try to 'save face' by avoiding a potential new friend. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ tired all the time, I misplace my keys, waver between work assignments and YouTube, and daydream during conversations. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ assertive this person responds to other people \_\_\_\_\_ his rights and \_\_\_\_\_ the rights of other people.

**v.170** Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие настоящего времени страдательного залога *Participle I Indefinite Passive* в утвердительной и отрицательной форме:

to boil, to cook, to bake, to peel, to make, to prepare, to find, to drive, to bring, to give, to leave, to follow, to use, to carry, to appoint, to ask, to question, to tell, to expect



**v.171** Образуйте от данных в скобках глаголов причастие *Participle I Indefinite Passive* и заполните пропуски причастиями в функции обстоятельства:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ managing director, this person never forgets that he can be removed the same way as he was appointed (*to appoint*).

2. \_\_\_\_\_ redundant any person will feel frightened and confused especially when cut off from all social support networks (*to make*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the fully boiled egg will balance when given a spin like a top (*to boil*). 4. \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of murdering a defenceless labourer two men are facing life sentences (*to find*). 5. \_\_\_\_\_ good advice, not everyone is ready to follow it (*to give*). 6. \_\_\_\_\_ on time by employer, we started looking round for another job (*not + to pay*). 7. \_\_\_\_\_ in a relationship a girl is going to leave her long term boyfriend (*not + appreciate*). 8. \_\_\_\_\_ of danger people were joking and enjoying life (*not + to warn*).



**v.172** Заполните пропуски союзами **when** и **while** в сочетании с причастием *Participle I Indefinite* (в том числе, в составе причастного оборота) в функции обстоятельства времени:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ using a computer one should take five-minute breaks every hour by looking off into the distance and looking away from the computer monitor. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ making a test drive of a client's brand new £245,000 Ferrari a garage worker crashed it into a lamppost. 3. In much the same way that you most probably have house rules in your own home, there is a list of acceptable and unacceptable things you can do \_\_\_\_\_ staying in a hotel. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ returning to a sailboat anchored near the Fauntleroy Ferry terminal a man fell from a dinghy. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the Heart O' Texas Fair and Rodeo on Monday night an elderly woman was hit by a car. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ going out to dinner, especially in a nice restaurant, it is advisable for women to wear smart clothes, and having a shawl to cover bare shoulders would be a good idea. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ entering a mosque as a tourist it is better to observe the conservative dress code, and in some of the major mosques women are required to cover up. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ being deported to Angola the man who complained of breathing problems died being heavily restrained by security guards.


**v.173** Переведите предложения, используя причастие *Participle I Indefinite* в форме действительного или страдательного залога:

1. Падающая башня в Пизе известна во всем мире. 2. Смеющийся Будда — один из семи богов счастья в Японии. 3. Люди, пытающиеся использовать максимум своих возможностей для достижения даже малых целей, добиваются в жизни многого. 4. Фильмы, демонстрирующие ужасы и насилие, совсем не

полезны для детей. 5. Осматривая пациента, доктор записывал что-то в блокнот. 6. Опаздывая на переговоры, менеджер позвонил в офис, чтобы поставить в известность руководство. 7. Не глядя в зеркало, секретарша красила губы и поправляла причёску. 8. Не будучи готовым нам помочь, наш знакомый отказался от встречи. 9. Поскольку нам не дали инструкций, мы выполняли работу, как считали нужным. 10. Путешествуя, мы делаем обычно много фотографий. 11. Играя в компьютерные игры, дети забывают обо всем на свете. 12. Мы узнали об этом событии, просматривая новости в интернете.

**v.174** Образуйте от данных глаголов перфектное причастие *Participle I Perfect* в действительном и страдательном залоге:

to return, to suggest, to recommend, to leave, to bring, to give, to take, to drive, to use, to send, to examine, to invite, to commit, to cancel, to create, to make, to ask

 **v.175** Образуйте от данных в скобках глаголов причастие *Participle I Perfect* и заполните пропуски причастиями в функции обстоятельства времени и причины:

- \_\_\_\_\_ weight and completely changed shape, our manager got fitter, healthier and looks great into the bargain (*to lose*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ that dinosaur probably died as a result of the flood in Noah's day, a scientist admitted that there was no global, geological evidence for a flood (*to suggest*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ to speak at an international trade show, a lecturer obtained necessary information on fair trade, respective resources and networking opportunities (*to invite*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ an act of deviance a person might come to be seen as a criminal (*to commit*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ winning lottery numbers, our colleague made a decision never to buy lottery tickets anymore (*not + to guess*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ that he crashed his car into another car a drunk driver went further without stopping (*not + to realize*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ to make a wedding cake for about 70 people I decided that it was an incredibly stupid idea (*to ask*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ at one night club, I'm not allowed currently to enter others (*to blacklist*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ redundant an employee retained his statutory redundancy payment and was soon re-employed (*to make*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to introduce the debate

on youth unemployment the chairman said that the lack of youth opportunities was one of the main reasons why he came into politics (*to give*).

**v.176** Продолжите предложения с причастием *Participle I Perfect* в составе причастного оборота в функции обстоятельства времени и причины:

1. Having promised to protect our best interests \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Having gained a good reputation \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Having been abandoned by parents \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Having been suggested over-the-counter medications \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Not having received a reply to our request \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Not having been reminded of an appointment \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Having been told a hundred times about self-respect \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Having been recommended a good hairdresser \_\_\_\_\_ .

**v.177** Переведите предложения, используя причастие *Participle I Perfect* в форме действительного или страдательного залога:

1. Простудившись, я выпил горячий чай с лимоном и принял аспирин.
2. Влюбившись, наш однокурник перестал посещать занятия.
3. Взяв в Риме машину напрокат, мы поехали в Неаполь.
4. Не последовав нашему совету, коллеги заказали автобусный тур.
5. Не ответив на мой вопрос, секретарша вышла из комнаты.
6. Не получив ответа на свое письмо, я был очень расстроен.
7. Так как мне пообещали новое место, я не сожалел, что потерял свою работу.
8. Так как ребенка оставили одного, он чувствовал себя очень одиноким.
9. Так как мне не сказали правду, я не знал, что мне делать.
10. Так как мне не позвонили с нового места работы, я решил позвонить работодателю сам.

**v.178** Образуйте причастие прошедшего времени *Participle II* от данных глаголов и подберите к ним данные ниже существительные, используя причастие *Participle II* в функции препозитивного определения:

to recommend, to break, to hide, to return, to write,  
to publish, to assure, to guarantee, to repeat, to lose, to find,  
to miss, to forget, to gain, to marry, to divorce, to adore

food, a hotel, an agency, information, an image, clothing, a catalogue, a cheque, a plate, a promise, an application, a warning, paper, an account, a tenancy, security, a loan, finance, an addition, an action, an opportunity, a document, a password, a hope, time, weight, experience, a couple, a priest, a catholic, parents, a pet



**v.179** Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие *Participle II* и заполните пропуски причастиями в функции препозитивного и постпозитивного определения:

to know, to mention, to forbid, to base, to lay, to cover,  
to catch, to show, to lose, to injure, to miss, to knock down

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ birth certificate needs to be replaced, for without this vital document it's impossible to get a national passport and some other documents. 2. If you are lost for words it may lead to lower self-confidence and \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to engage in conversations with others. 3. It is supposed that while \_\_\_\_\_ the fruit is said to taste sweeter, it usually spoils faster. 4. A \_\_\_\_\_ fact is a fact that everyone knows, and it is known to be true by most people. 5. A well \_\_\_\_\_ table says 'welcome' to both family members and guests. 6. The materials \_\_\_\_\_ above are products of creative minds that intend only to express how they feel and how they see the system as a whole. 7. The examples \_\_\_\_\_ below have a back view, a side view and a plan view. 8. Mathematical models \_\_\_\_\_ on the physical principles can be used to generate either short-term weather forecasts or longer-term climate predictions. 9. Among the main types of sea fish \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland are bass fish, cod fish, coalfish, dab fish and some others. 10. Police are urging motorists to de-ice their cars after a woman was caught driving with her windscreen completely \_\_\_\_\_ with snow. 11. A school girl \_\_\_\_\_ by car escaped with minor cuts when her school bag took the force of the hit. 12. At least nine people \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident on the Northwest Side in the city's Montclare neighbourhood are being treated in hospital.



**v.180** Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие *Participle II* и заполните пропуски причастиями в функции обстоятельства:

to analyze, to publish, to repeat, to restore,  
to inspire, to divorce, to invite, to lock

1. \_\_\_\_\_ several times in the course of a scientific investigation the same procedure may show consistent results. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house, a young mother experienced a sick feeling because of her toddler's being inside alone. 3. When \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner at friend's, we brought the hostess wine and flowers. 4. When \_\_\_\_\_, the former spouses were trying not to double the trouble. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ by critics, a movie seemed to reveal deeper levels of meaning. 6. If \_\_\_\_\_, a book by this author will definitely be a great success. 7. A barren fig tree has dried up to its roots and suddenly it sprouted new leaves as if \_\_\_\_\_ to life by magic. 8. Though \_\_\_\_\_, a painter wasn't pleased with his work and looked for the essence out of which all things evolve.

**v.181** Переведите предложения, используя причастие *Participle II*:

1. Потерянное время не вернешь. 2. Говорят, что разбитая посуда — к счастью. 3. Полученная информация заставила всех улыбнуться. 4. Разыскиваемый преступник находится, по всей видимости, за границей. 5. Мы ждем подарки, заказанные для нас в интернет-магазине. 6. Тайна, хранимая многие годы, неожиданно была раскрыта. 7. Нам не очень нравится статья о мировой экономике, опубликованная в интернет-газете. 8. Найденные археологами памятники цивилизации майя отражают своеобразный художественный стиль этой культуры. 9. Открытый учеными новый вид растений является растением-хищником. 10. Забытый всеми когда-то известный актер неожиданно попал в больницу с сердечным приступом.



**v.182** Образуйте причастие *Participle I* или *Participle II* от данных в скобках глаголов и заполните пропуски в конструкции *Complex Subject* («сложное подлежащее») со сказуемым, выраженным соответственно глаголами восприятия или глаголами со значением умственной деятельности в форме страдательного залога:

1. *Four lights* were seen \_\_\_\_\_ across the night sky in South London last night, strange orange lights that looked like stars (*to move*). 2. *Our neighbour* was heard \_\_\_\_\_ the flute sitting on his porch (*to play*). 3. *This manager* was seen \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stupid stuff at inappropriate times (*to laugh, to do*). 4. *Some people* were seen

\_\_\_\_\_ with deltaplan over the mountains (*to fly*). 5. *The two pilots* were heard \_\_\_\_\_ as they came into land (*to argue*). 6. *Three hundred youngsters* were seen \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and being busy in all sorts of disgraceful actions in the name of fun (*to drink, to smoke*). 7. *Some films* produced in 1926—1930 in sound-on-disc systems are now considered \_\_\_\_\_ because the sound discs were damaged or destroyed (*to lose*). 8. Can *a gun* be considered \_\_\_\_\_ if no charges have been filed (*to steal*)? 9. *A piece of work* has been found \_\_\_\_\_ though there is still something to be improved (*to finish*). 10. *The text* that is visible when you scroll up and down and sideways on a page cannot be considered \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hide*).



**v.183** Заполните пропуски причастием *Participle I* в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами чувственного восприятия в сочетании с данными глаголами:

to cry, to try, to leave, to hang, to wave,  
to steal, to damage, to laugh, to talk

1. We've seen someone \_\_\_\_\_ to park a car in a tight spot and \_\_\_\_\_ the next vehicle. 2. We've heard our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ about the advantages of being white in America. 3. Have you heard them \_\_\_\_\_ at crude jokes? 4. Have you noticed your colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ the office? 5. Have you seen them \_\_\_\_\_ hands to you? 6. Were you watching the workers \_\_\_\_\_ a large mirror in the hall? 7. What would you do if you saw someone \_\_\_\_\_ from the store you are working at? 8. What would you do if you heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ for help?



**v.184** Заполните пропуски причастием *Participle II* в конструкции *Complex Object* («сложное дополнение») со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами чувственного восприятия, глаголами со значением интеллектуальной деятельности, желания, а также глаголами *to have* и *to get*:

to interview, to publish, to miss, to cover, to make,  
to dry-clean, to fix, to spread, to hire, to repair, to sign

1. We saw the agreement \_\_\_\_\_ by both sides. 2. We heard this curse rumour \_\_\_\_\_ across social media websites all over the

world. 3. Our associates consider a great opportunity \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Experts found some topics not \_\_\_\_\_ by the media. 5. Our boss wants another two applicants \_\_\_\_\_ within the next few days. 6. He wishes a really good specialist \_\_\_\_\_ by our company. 7. How can I get an article \_\_\_\_\_ in a magazine? 8. How much does it roughly cost to get a dress \_\_\_\_\_? 9. Our neighbour prefers not to wait for a week or more or to overpay to have his bicycle \_\_\_\_\_. 10. How long will it take to have a man's suit \_\_\_\_\_? 11. How much would it cost to get a belt \_\_\_\_\_ inside a transmission? 12. Getting his haircut \_\_\_\_\_ is something that my brother still feels uncomfortable doing.

**v.185** Переведите предложения на русский язык, используя причастие *Participle I* и *Participle II* в конструкции *Complex Object*:


1. Мы слышали, как машина соседей подъезжала к дому. 2. Мы видели, как они входили в дом. 3. Мы заметили, как сосед вносил в дом большую сумку. 4. Мы слышали, что за ними захлопнулась дверь. 5. Мы видели, что в окнах погас свет. 5. Мы полагаем, что эти данные опубликованы. 6. Мы считаем, что убийство инсценировано. 7. Никто не хочет, чтобы дело закрыли. 8. Все хотят, чтобы дело расследовали. 9. Мы отремонтировали фотокамеру. 10. Я почистил костюм. 11. Мы заверили все документы. 12. Я никогда не мою машину в выходной день.



**v.186** Составьте из данных пар предложений предложения с независимым причастным оборотом:


1. All the items have been viewed. / We chose the most impressive gift for the top manager. 2. A driving test has been passed. / I received a driving license. 3. The deadline has been reached. / No more requests are accepted. 4. The cruel war was over. / The soldiers marched across a divided country. 5. The headache pain was strong. / I couldn't fall asleep. 6. It was hot. / The ground cracked and the tar on the road was melting. 7. Time permits. / There will be a brief stop at the shores of the Dead Sea for a quick sightseeing. 8. The Titanic departed Southampton in southern England at 12.15, April 10, 1912. / The passengers on board waved hands in joy; it was due to arrive in New York City on April 15.



-  **v.187** Образуйте герундий от данных глаголов и заполните пропуски по смыслу герундием в функции подлежащего:


to follow, to own, to raise, to save, to grow,  
to lose, to listen, to smoke, to complain, to lie

- \_\_\_\_\_ a pet provides love, companionship, and hours of entertainment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to music boosts self-esteem, and lessens feelings of isolation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a vehicle that causes discouragement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ old doesn't have to mean developing disability and disease.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the next generation of innovators has nothing in common with moulding kids in anybody's image.
- \_\_\_\_\_ instructions is an important skill used by everyone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ voice is often associated with throat problems but is almost always a temporary condition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is probably one of the most common wrong acts that we carry out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is extremely harmful to many parts of the body.
- \_\_\_\_\_ energy helps you to save money but will also helps to save the environment.

-  **v.188** Образуйте отрицательную форму герундия от данных глаголов и заполните пропуски по смыслу герундием в функции прямого дополнения:

to tell, to let, to pay, to get, to support,  
to take, to make, to have

- We've suggested to our colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ attention to negative things.
- Don't you regret \_\_\_\_\_ a sweetheart?
- Will you forgive someone's \_\_\_\_\_ you the truth in the beginning of a relationship?
- I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ progress in language acquisition.
- Would you excuse my \_\_\_\_\_ you know what is going on?
- Will you prefer \_\_\_\_\_ married?
- Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ care of anyone?
- Do you intend \_\_\_\_\_ this candidate?

-  **v.189** Дополните следующие предложения с герундием в функции прямого дополнения с данными в скобках существительными в притяжательном падеже или притяжательными местоимениями, образующими герундиальный оборот:

- Don't you mind \_\_\_\_\_ smoking here (*I, my colleague*).
- Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ cooking (*you, your friend*)?
- Who suggested \_\_\_\_\_ going on a skiing holiday to France (*we, our colleagues*).

4. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ joining me (*you, your sister*). 5. We appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ taking time to provide comments and feedback (*you, your managers*). 6. Doesn't your chief prefer \_\_\_\_\_ finding a middle way (*he, our top manager*)? 7. Do you suggest \_\_\_\_\_ staying at home next Sunday? (*we, these children*) 8. Have you truly forgiven \_\_\_\_\_ being late for a date (*I, your friend*)?

**v.190** Дополните предложения герундиальным оборотом в функции прямого дополнения в сочетании со сказуемым, выраженным выделенными курсивом глаголами:

1. I *suggest* \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrange holiday insurance to cover any cancellation charges). 2. Our colleague *regrets* \_\_\_\_\_ (to be away from the family). 3. I try to *avoid* \_\_\_\_\_ (to catch a cold or get the flu in winter). 4. These people *deny* \_\_\_\_\_ (to have anything in common). 5. Can you *imagine* \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay lean all year round). 6. Do you *admit* \_\_\_\_\_ (to take risks in an Internet marketing business)? 7. We should *postpone* \_\_\_\_\_ (to sign a new long-term contract). 8. Have you *enjoyed* \_\_\_\_\_ (to scuba dive in Puerto Rico this autumn). 9. Will you *excuse* \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be attentive to your needs)? 10. I do *appreciate* \_\_\_\_\_ (to understand as I continue to improve my skills).




**v.191** Дополните предложения образованным от данных в скобках глаголов герундием или инфинитивом в функции прямого дополнения в сочетании со сказуемым, выраженным глаголами *to remember, to forget, to stop, to need*:

1. Our colleague forgot \_\_\_\_\_ a stamp on a confidential letter he sent and he is expecting it to return (*to put*). 2. My friend forgot \_\_\_\_\_ this information with me (*to share*). 3. With the help of my email reminder I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ a college mate on his birthday (*to congratulate*). 4. Don't you remember \_\_\_\_\_ me for help (*to ask*)? 5. Dreaming to lose weight our secretary stopped \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate and \_\_\_\_\_ sodas (*to eat, to drink*). 6. All cars stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a road accident victim (*to help*). 7. These batteries need \_\_\_\_\_ (*to recharge*). 8. If you forget your password, you need \_\_\_\_\_ your secret question, and at least one other question related to your account to confirm that you're the account holder (*to answer*). 9. Does your fence need \_\_\_\_\_ (*to mend*)? 10. How often will my horse need \_\_\_\_\_ (*to shoe*)?

**v.192** Образуйте форму страдательного залога простого герундия *Indefinite Gerund Passive* от данных глаголов:


to award, to praise, to love, to respect, to stop, to wake up, to approve, to impress, to leave, to punish, to replace, to underestimate, to prepare, to employ, to treat, to dismiss

 **v.193** Заполните пропуски образованным от данных в скобках глаголов простым герундием в форме страдательного залога в функции прямого дополнения:

1. Can you imagine your \_\_\_\_\_ by your chief (*to praise*)?  
 2. I try to avoid my \_\_\_\_\_ too early on Sundays (*to wake up*). 3. My friend avoids his \_\_\_\_\_ by road police (*to stop*). 4. Don't you regret your \_\_\_\_\_ at a job interview (*to underestimate*)? 5. Why do you deny your \_\_\_\_\_ at a multinational company (*to employ*)? 6. Does this man admit his \_\_\_\_\_ by police (*to mistreat*)? 7. Very few people are known to enjoy their \_\_\_\_\_ (*to tickle*). 8. Will you appreciate your \_\_\_\_\_ by colleagues (*to respect*)?

**v.194** Образуйте совершенную форму герундия действительного и страдательного залога *Perfect Gerund Active/Passive* от данных глаголов:

to force, to conceal, to deceive, to award, to leave, to humiliate, to treat, to mistreat, to return, to lose, to run, to choose, to present, to commemorate, to celebrate, to reach

 **v.195** Заполните пропуски образованным от данных глаголов совершенным герундием в форме действительного и страдательного залога в функции прямого дополнения:

to force, to humiliate, to mistreat, to cast,  
to spend, to give, to conceal, to deceive, to disclose

1. The suspect denies his \_\_\_\_\_ the fact and \_\_\_\_\_ the truth. 2. The manager regrets his \_\_\_\_\_ doubt on advantages of online advertising. 3. These poor people avoided their \_\_\_\_\_ by social services. 4. The old man admits his \_\_\_\_\_ to retire. 5. Young people enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of days on the Big Wood River in Ketchum, Idaho. 6. I

really appreciate your \_\_\_\_\_ me such a high score. 7. Our colleague could hardly forgive her \_\_\_\_\_ by the best friend. 8. I can hardly imagine my \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone.

**v.196** Переведите предложения, используя герундий в функции подлежащего и прямого дополнения:

1. Курение в общественных местах запрещено во многих странах мира. 2. Ожидание не может длиться всю жизнь. 3. Вождение автомобиля приятно, когда на дорогах нет пробок. 4. Кто предлагает поехать в Австралию? 5. Я не могу себе представить, что полечу так далеко. 6. Я обычно избегаю дальних перелетов. 7. Однако я не возражаю против того, чтобы меня пригласили в Австралию. 8. Мне жаль, что у меня сейчас нет загранпаспорта. 9. Я думаю, что начну готовиться к этой поездке. 10. Я не отрицаю, что очень вдохновлен этой идеей. 11. Я получил удовольствие от своего пребывания в Лаосе в течение двух недель. 12. Я очень признателен своим коллегам за то, что они пригласили меня.



**v.197** Образуйте герундий от данных глаголов и заполните пропуски по смыслу в предложениях с герундием в функции предложного дополнения:


to overcome, to commit, to involve, to change, to take,  
to talk, to record, to do, to make, to hack, to nominate,  
to get

1. Many people *think of* \_\_\_\_\_ a job like of \_\_\_\_\_ clothes but the truth is that changing a job is a big step. 2. Have you *heard of* \_\_\_\_\_ bread with self rising flour and no yeast? 3. Two men on trial *are accused of* \_\_\_\_\_ a racially motivated murder. 4. Who has been *praised for* \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of discount offerings despite upfront costs? 5. Does our manager *keep on* his \_\_\_\_\_ in his ex's family functions? 6. The survival of mankind *depends on* nations \_\_\_\_\_ their lethargy and tackling the problems of climate change, species extinction and feeding a growing population. 7. When you're willing to ask for what you want but don't *insist on* your \_\_\_\_\_ it, there are some potential hidden benefits as well. 8. We have *congratulated* our director *on* his \_\_\_\_\_ for the 'best place to work' award.

9. Do I have the right to *object to* my \_\_\_\_\_ ? 10. I am *looking forward to* \_\_\_\_\_ to you about my Hawaii holidays. 11. I don't *feel like* \_\_\_\_\_ anything tonight. 12. Don't you know how to *keep* a Facebook account *from* its \_\_\_\_\_ and how to safeguard against viruses?

**v.198** Используя герундий или герундиальный оборот, дополните предложения со сказуемым, выраженным фразовым или предложным глаголом:

1. Have you heard of \_\_\_\_\_ ? 2. Who complains of \_\_\_\_\_ ? 3. Who is to blame for \_\_\_\_\_ ? 4. Will you apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ ? 5. I'll go on \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. Do you insist on \_\_\_\_\_ ? 7. Won't you object to \_\_\_\_\_ ? 8. Are you looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ ? 9. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ . 10. Why do you persist in \_\_\_\_\_ ? 11. Can you keep from \_\_\_\_\_ ? 12. When did you give up \_\_\_\_\_ ?


 **v.199** Заполните пропуски образованным от данных глаголов герундием в функции предложного дополнения в сочетании с составным именным сказуемым:

to break, to award, to tell, to share, to fly,  
to lie, to apply, to play, to have, to solve

1. A woman *is tired of* \_\_\_\_\_ to. 2. I *have never really been afraid of* \_\_\_\_\_ , it's actually a fear that developed during my last flight. 3. Is it possible to be allergic to fish oil although I *am not aware of* \_\_\_\_\_ a fish allergy? 4. Many individuals *are fond of* \_\_\_\_\_ action computer games because it hones their skills in quick reactions and timing to beat the foes. 5. A wedding photographer *is proud of* \_\_\_\_\_ as the best photographer of Rhode island. 6. If a person has broken a law by stealing for instance, they *are guilty of* \_\_\_\_\_ the law. 7. *Are you good at* \_\_\_\_\_ jokes in social situations? 8. *Are you interested in* \_\_\_\_\_ for the management position? 9. What kind of scientists *are engaged in* \_\_\_\_\_ problems concerning force and energy? 10. I *am sorry for* \_\_\_\_\_ with you my innermost thoughts, dreams, fears and feelings.


**v.200** Переведите предложения, используя герундий в функции предложного дополнения:

1. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы эта работа была выполнена точно в срок. 2. Вы можете продолжать пускать деньги на ветер, если вам это нравится. 3. Интересно, извиняетесь ли вы перед родителями за то, что ведете себя не лучшим образом? 4. Неужели они не возражают против того, что вы приходите домой все время так поздно? 5. Они, вероятно, с нетерпением ждут того, чтобы вы стали серьезными людьми. 6. Мы ничего не слышали о том, что вы раньше заботились о младшем брате. 7. Неужели вы действительно не думали о том, чтобы последовать примеру старшего поколения вашей семьи? 8. Вы не боитесь того, что вас отчислят из университета? 9. Вы не устали от сдачи каждого экзамена несколько раз? 10. Вы не сожалеете о том, что потеряли настоящих друзей?

 **v.201** Заполните пропуски образованным от данных глаголов герундием в функции определения в предложном сочетании с существительными, имеющими абстрактное значение:

to apply, to maintain, to achieve, to express,  
to interfere, to have, to be, to keep

1. What are *the advantages* and *disadvantages* of \_\_\_\_\_ self-employed? 2. *The benefits* of \_\_\_\_\_ a website are many; it is difficult to make a go of working from home without one. 3. There are many *creative ways* of \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with long distance friends. 4. The Royal Navy recognizes *the importance* of \_\_\_\_\_ contact with loved ones and friends when they are deployed. 5. Basically, Buddhism is for personal development with *the possibility* of \_\_\_\_\_ personal enlightenment. 6. The law states the punishment for any person who uses physical force against another person with *the intention* of \_\_\_\_\_ with evidence that's to be presented in official proceedings. 7. A manager or a recruitment officer usually wants to know *the reasons* for \_\_\_\_\_ for a new job. 8. Do you have *any difficulties* in \_\_\_\_\_ yourself online?

 **v.202** Заполните пропуски предлогами *on*, *after*, *before* в предложениях с герундием в функции обстоятельства времени:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ getting a wisdom tooth removed our colleague couldn't even think of eating anything. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ leaving his mobile phone

at a victim's home, a burglar was easily caught. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ signing an employment contract, the applicant asked if accommodation was included in the contract. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ examining a patient's trigger finger, the doctor suggested a cortisone injection. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ paying a mortgage in full, the borrower was keeping the survey of the property that they received at closing. 6. It is common for people to say that \_\_\_\_\_ quitting smoking they never had much of a sweet tooth but now they find that they eat sweet foods. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ returning from holiday we went to exchange leftover foreign currency. 8. How long can an employee work \_\_\_\_\_ taking a break?



**v.203** Заполните пропуски предложениями *by, through* в предложениях с герундием в функции обстоятельства образа действия:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ letting yourself fail, you allow yourself the opportunity to learn and grow. 2. People progress faster in learning, not \_\_\_\_\_ being mechanically drilled in prefabricated material, but \_\_\_\_\_ doing work and experimenting with things. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ typing fast, you can complete your official work in relatively less time. 4. One will definitely gain inspiration \_\_\_\_\_ having the opportunity to help other people. 5. It is a sad fact that there are many good people that are affected \_\_\_\_\_ being made redundant. 6. Reducing body fat percentage \_\_\_\_\_ gaining muscle is pretty much everyone's fitness goal. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ creating content for your site which is interesting and informative, you will make visitors better disposed to making a purchase of a product. 8. It is considered that serving the society \_\_\_\_\_ volunteering gives a new lease of life.



**v.204** Заполните пропуски предложениями *in spite of, instead of* в предложениях с герундием в функции обстоятельства образа действия:

1. Do married people ever feel lonely \_\_\_\_\_ having a spouse? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ running from new experiences, engage in them — and seek more whenever you can. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ dwelling on your past failures and pains, ask yourself what you can learn from them. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ being hurt, the manager congratulated partners on their success. 5. We knew that he would definitely do that, \_\_\_\_\_ our telling him not to do it. 6. Experts blame parents for allowing children to stay up late playing computer games \_\_\_\_\_ forcing strict bedtimes. 7. Wolves are still being killed \_\_\_\_\_ their being

mentioned on the endangered species list in the US. 8. A report says that one out of four women would buy another pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ paying bills.

**v.205** Заполните пропуски предложениями *in spite of*, *instead of* в предложениях с герундием в функции обстоятельства образа действия:

1. In spite of having a serious disease \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. In spite of my having no contact with relatives \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Instead of complaining \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. In spite of having no major news \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Instead of being negative about someone's actions or words \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. In spite of going overseas three times a year \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Instead of losing weight \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. In spite of being alone \_\_\_\_\_ .



**v.206** Заполните пропуски образованным от данных глаголов герундием в функции обстоятельства цели в сочетании с предлогом *for* и сопутствующих обстоятельств с предлогами *without*, *besides*:

to warn, to think, to leave, to put, to cut,  
to stop, to improve, to be, to relax

1. Are there any new ideas *for* \_\_\_\_\_ world economy?
2. Teas *for* \_\_\_\_\_ are made of the most palatable of the calming herbs.
3. Have you ever seen a knife *for* \_\_\_\_\_ marzipan that doesn't get sticky?
4. Every time I say something, it comes out the wrong way as if I say things *without* \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A great snipe can fly 4,000 miles *without* \_\_\_\_\_ for food or water and at speeds of up to 60 mph.
6. A computer may turn off *without* \_\_\_\_\_ because of a hardware error.
7. What can be done with the plant called monkey grass *besides* \_\_\_\_\_ on either side of a walkway?
8. They say there are many ways and things one can do to make money *without* \_\_\_\_\_ their house.
9. *Besides* \_\_\_\_\_ ancient Greek philosophers, what did Socrates, Plato and Aristotle have in common?
10. *Besides* \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen months non-stop in South America, this man also lived over two years in La Plata, Argentina.

**v.207** Переведите предложения, используя герундий в функции обстоятельства:

1. После того как мы подтвердили наш заказ, пицца немедленно была доставлена курьером.
2. После того как наш бывший



коллега влюбился, с ним начали происходить странные вещи. 3. Прежде чем идти на собеседование по трудоустройству, он подготовил ответы на возможные вопросы. 4. Выход на рынок США может быть осуществлен посредством разработки партнерских соглашений с дистрибьютерами. 5. Несмотря на то что ученые уже достаточно далеко продвинулись в изучении природы, на сегодняшний день все еще есть очень много тайн. 6. Несмотря на то что в последнее время часто говорят о вреде сахара, не стоит полностью исключать его из рациона. 7. Вместо того чтобы действовать, мы тратим время на обсуждение нереальных проектов. 8. Вместо того чтобы строить мосты, многие предпочитают возводить стены. 9. Для понимания людей необходимо помнить, что все, в основном, погружены в себя и думают о своих, а не о ваших проблемах. 10. Помимо того, что люди, в основном, интересуются только собой, они часто скрывают от вас свои эмоции. 11. Многие люди, к сожалению, общаются со своими знакомыми, не проявляя никакого сочувствия. 12. Некоторые, однако, более человечны по причине того, что могут сопереживать другим.

**v.208** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью отрицательных префиксов *de-* или *dis-*:


to like, to allow, to generate, to believe, to value, to honour, to fame, to integrate, to join, to install, to mantle, to obey, to agree, to code, to orbit, to regard, to respect, to fame, to inherit, to claim, to appear, to forest

**v.209** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью отрицательных префиксов *dis-* или *mis-*:


to behave, to lead, to treat, to respect, to date, to direct, to join, to guide, to hear, to interpret, to allow, to judge, to claim, to understand, to lay, to manage, to agree, to name, to spell, to pronounce, to obey, to quote, to believe, to trust, to regard

**v.210** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью отрицательных префиксов *de-* или *un-*:


to cover, to bend, to code, to lock, to install, to dress, to fix, to tie, to fasten, to kink, to orbit, to load, to leash, to pack, to value, to fame, to veil, to wind

 **v.211** Заполните пропуски производными глаголами, образованными от данных в скобках простых глаголов с помощью отрицательных префиксов:

1. Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_ its currency, the franc, as the country tries to adjust to the wild fluctuations of the global economic crisis (*to value*).
2. A British soldier was killed in Afghanistan because he \_\_\_\_\_ a direct order and ran to help his injured colleague (*to obey*).
3. Just because a child is well-behaved at home, it does not mean he never \_\_\_\_\_ at school and vice-versa (*to behave*).
4. This rucksack is ultra lightweight, and when it is \_\_\_\_\_, it can be stored practically anywhere (*to pack*).
5. Why do some people immediately \_\_\_\_\_ even before carefully thinking over the other side's position (*to agree*)?
6. Scientists are creating a computer that can \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts and put them into words (*to code*).
7. This talented scientist \_\_\_\_\_ not only \_\_\_\_\_ but punished for his theories (*to believe*).
8. Former Cuban President Fidel Castro said that he \_\_\_\_\_ when he told American journalists that the Cuban model worked no longer (*to understand*).
9. A man was charged after firing a gun that he thought \_\_\_\_\_ (*to load*).
10. Naming a dog Ray could be a bad idea because the dog could \_\_\_\_\_ its name as a command to stay in one place (*to hear*).

 **v.212** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью префиксов *over-* и *under-*:


to act, to play, to buy, to do, to feed, to estimate, to fill, to run, to lay, to charge, to pay, to state, to value, to work, to achieve, to cut, to line, to burden

 **v.213** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью префиксов *up-*, *be-*, *trans-*:


to grade, to date, to moan, to plant, to lift, to form, to mock, to puzzle, to locate, to build, to raise, to bother, to pose, to swing, to cloud, to hold, to ship, to set, to root

**v.214** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью префиксов *co-* и *inter-*:


to exist, to change, to produce, to connect, to develop, to act, to own, to inherit, to twist, to sign, to lace, to flow, to operate, to manage, to produce, to breed, to direct

 **v.215** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных простых глаголов с помощью префиксов *re-* и *fore-*:


to make, to go, to see, to visit, to tell, to appear, to build, to doom, to know, to read, to taste, to cast, to finance, to bode, to join, to judge, to unit, to ordain

 **v.216** Заполните пропуски производными глаголами, образованными от данных в скобках простых глаголов с помощью префиксации, в соответствующей грамматической форме:

1. Everything is proceeding as we \_\_\_\_\_ (*to see*). 2. What was the first organ that \_\_\_\_\_ successfully \_\_\_\_\_ (*to plant*)? 3. Most oils can \_\_\_\_\_ in baking except for olive oil and peanut oil (*to change*). 4. The partners that \_\_\_\_\_ real estate are called joint tenants (*to own*). 5. Actress Patricia Hodge \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of roles for older women on TV (*to moan*). 6. Usually a borrower intending \_\_\_\_\_ his mortgage would like to stay with the same lending institution that he started with originally (*to finance*). 7. Federal health officials said yesterday they \_\_\_\_\_ in a high-profile study the number of Americans dying from being overweight (*to estimate*). 8. Agnes Jones was the first trained nursing superintendent; she \_\_\_\_\_ as others \_\_\_\_\_ and died at the age of 35 from typhus fever (*to work*). 9. What were the main religions of India and how \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (*to act*)? 10. The novel written in 1898 by Morgan Robertson about a ship called the Titan that crashed into an iceberg, strangely \_\_\_\_\_ the events on the Titanic that happened in 1912 (*to tell*).

 **v.217** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных существительных с помощью суффиксов *-ize*, *-en*, *-ify*, *-ate*:

a theory, a vaccine, a threat, a hospital, a test, a length, an apology, an agony, a note, a granule, a character, a class, a standard, a computer, strength, beauty, glory

 **v.218** Образуйте производные глаголы от данных прилагательных с помощью суффиксов *-ize*, *-en*, *-ify*, *-ate*:

human, simple, active, white, false, personal, deep, social, regular, pure, dark, individual, solid, central, weak, black, national, just, military



## v.219


Заполните пропуски производными глаголами, образованными от данных в скобках существительных и прилагательных с помощью суффиксации, в соответствующей грамматической форме:

1. Japan's feudal era \_\_\_\_\_ by the emergence of a ruling class (*a character*).
2. When a borrower procures a mortgage, he is required to show proof of income; if this income \_\_\_\_\_, the borrower can be charged with mortgage fraud (*false*).
3. The US job growth \_\_\_\_\_ this year, and remains too meager to significantly push down unemployment (*weak*).
4. The extraordinary measures have been taken \_\_\_\_\_ European economic support mechanism (*active*).
5. One of the hottest debate topics among moms today is vaccination — specifically, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ children (*a vaccine*).
6. The actions of the suspect \_\_\_\_\_ under North Carolina law (*just*).
7. Most companies \_\_\_\_\_ business operations to make documents easier to handle (*a computer*).
8. The UK tax law should \_\_\_\_\_ to cut the burden on business and attract foreign investment (*simple*).
9. Seven major electricity and nuclear technology firms \_\_\_\_\_ to pull future investment from Britain amid fears that the Government's environmental agenda is being watered down (*a threat*).
10. If I delete someone off my Facebook friends, \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (*a note*)?

# Exercises on the Use of Prepositions

## Упражнения на употребление предлогов

- ✓ Предлоги места, стр. 248  
*The Prepositions of Place*
- ✓ Предлоги направления и движения, стр. 251  
*The Prepositions of Direction and Movement*
- ✓ Предлоги времени, стр. 254  
*The Prepositions of Time*
- ✓ Предлоги причины и следствия, стр. 258  
*The Prepositions of Cause and Consequence*
- ✓ Предлоги целевые, стр. 262  
*The Prepositions of Purpose*
- ✓ Предлоги сравнительно-сопоставительные, стр. 263  
*The Prepositions of Comparison*
- ✓ Предлоги образа действия, стр. 264  
*The Prepositions of Manner*
- ✓ Предлоги, выражающие атрибутивные отношения, стр. 266  
*The Prepositional Attribute Constructions*
- ✓ Предлоги, выражающие инструментальные отношения, стр. 270  
*The Instrumental Prepositions*
- ✓ Использование послелогов, стр. 273  
*The Use of Postpositions*

 **упр. 1** Заполните пропуски предлогами места *on, in, at* в данных словосочетаниях:


1. \_\_\_ the way, \_\_\_ the corner, \_\_\_ the right, \_\_\_ the west, \_\_\_ the third floor, \_\_\_ the entrance, \_\_\_ the exit, \_\_\_ the house, \_\_\_ home, \_\_\_ the front door, \_\_\_ the room, \_\_\_ the window;

2. \_\_\_ TV, \_\_\_ the newspaper, \_\_\_ the Internet, \_\_\_ the office, \_\_\_ the university, \_\_\_ business, \_\_\_ the east, \_\_\_ the bus, \_\_\_ the helicopter, \_\_\_ the Missouri, \_\_\_ Oxford street;
3. \_\_\_ Europe, \_\_\_ the restaurant, \_\_\_ the menu, \_\_\_ the museum, \_\_\_ the painting, \_\_\_ holiday, \_\_\_ the village, \_\_\_ friends', \_\_\_ the kitchen, \_\_\_ the program, \_\_\_ the photo;
4. \_\_\_ the army, \_\_\_ the north, \_\_\_ the Tyne River, \_\_\_ the country, \_\_\_ the radio, \_\_\_ the meeting, \_\_\_ the agenda, \_\_\_ the back of a letter, \_\_\_ Page 3, \_\_\_ the top, \_\_\_ the bottom



**prep.2** Заполните пропуски предложениями места *on, in, at* в данных предложениях:

1. Waiting \_\_\_ a queue is a part of our everyday life; it may be due to overcrowded, overfilling or due to congestion. 2. Cops in Florida say a 27-year-old man stole his date's rental car while they were \_\_\_ the movies. 3. While waiting \_\_\_ the airport, patience is necessary not to lose the mood. 4. The talking points \_\_\_ the agenda for this year's third annual Asia Television Forum will range from local and international production trends to what formats will work best \_\_\_ Asia over the next 12 months. 5. When you insert an attachment into an e-mail message, Microsoft Outlook may place the attachment \_\_\_ a separate pane \_\_\_ the bottom of the message rather than inline \_\_\_ the insertion point. 6. At 15 years of service \_\_\_ the US Navy one can get a one-time payment of \$30,000. 7. The department store Dickins & Jones which had been located \_\_\_ Regent Street since 1835, was closed in January 2006. 8. A bus driver fired after a first-grader, was left alone \_\_\_ a bus in a parking lot for three hours on Wednesday. 9. If you're planning a day out short break or family holiday \_\_\_ the East of England — Cambridgeshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, spring is the best time for a journey. 10. After staying \_\_\_ his friends' for a few days, a Chinese left property behind to pick up later, and now the hostess refuses to let him get his things. 11. Whatever the occasion — corporate hospitality, business party, boat dinner party, wedding or a private party, having lunch \_\_\_ the Thames would be an unforgettable experience. 12. The three men depicted \_\_\_ the painting by Adrián Sánchez Galque, are identified \_\_\_ the painting itself as Don Francisco de Arobe and his two sons. 13. Can a cat and a dog live together \_\_\_ the same house? 14. There is no legal age limit for leaving a child on their own \_\_\_ home, but it is an offence to leave a child alone if it places them at risk.

 **преп.3** Заполните пропуски предлогами места *by, beside, behind, between, among, inside, outside, opposite, against, across, around, over* в данных предложениях:

1. The largest organ \_\_\_\_\_ the human body is the liver which weighs in an adult between 1.0 and 2.5 kilograms. 2. Everyone has heard of ways to save water \_\_\_\_\_ the house, but how about \_\_\_\_\_? 3. Mirrors should not be kept directly \_\_\_\_\_ the main door of the house; such a practice is very harmful as this results in the reflecting back of the positive energy which enters through the main door. 4. Some days it feels like you are standing \_\_\_\_\_ the wind with no fuel in your tank and then other days it's like the wind is \_\_\_\_\_ you pushing you forward. 5. It's nice to sit \_\_\_\_\_ a fireplace and think of all that has happened in life and of the adventures in future. 6. When reading Western reports dealing with Islam, one must learn to read \_\_\_\_\_ the lines: the readers are often left to interpret the information according to their own understanding. 7. The mosque and Islamic center in New York will be located \_\_\_\_\_ the corner from a Roman Catholic church which displays the Ground Zero 'cross' of steel beams that were left standing after the trade center fell. 8. Not many people know that \_\_\_\_\_ the Vatican, one can find sports areas for different sports taking place, such as judo, tennis, cycling, clay pigeon shooting and soccer. 9. A beautiful house in Thayer, Missouri is located just \_\_\_\_\_ the hill from beautiful Mammoth Spring. 10. Police \_\_\_\_\_ the Salt Lake Valley are looking for whoever damaged more than 130 vehicles overnight, causing thousands of dollars in damage. 11. Set \_\_\_\_\_ the buildings of the refurbished Victorian railway station, Windsor Royal Shopping is located \_\_\_\_\_ Windsor Castle and has over 40 exciting shops. 12. A number of people were staring at the Chrysler Building \_\_\_\_\_ the street and taking pictures. 13. The newcomers have been lucky enough to live \_\_\_\_\_ the sea in the north-east of Scotland for the past eight years. 14. George II was the last British monarch born \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain; he was born and brought up in Northern Germany.

**преп.4** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов места:

1. В самолетах, поездах и автобусах многие предпочитают коротать время, пользуясь электронными ридерами или планшетными компьютерами. 2. На повестке дня форума в Давосе была

экономическая трансформация и создание новых экономических моделей в условиях кризиса. 3. Многие на Западе считают, что нефтяное богатство формирует зависимость страны от нефти. 4. Где в интернете можно посмотреть онлайн-трансляцию телеканалов? 5. Множество символических традиций Лондона связано с подсчетом лебедей на Темзе. 6. В меню многих ресторанов есть многопорционные блюда, это самый удобный и экономный вариант. 7. В некоторых случаях, находясь в командировке, сотрудники могут использовать корпоративную банковскую карту. 8. Многие знаменитые лондонские магазины и рестораны расположены на Риджент-стрит, соединяющей Пикадилли-серкус с Оксфорд-серкус. 9. В 1835 году на Бейкер-стрит была открыта первая постоянно действующая экспозиция Музея восковых фигур мадам Тюссо, но позже музей переехал и теперь находится за углом, на Мэрилебон-роуд. 10. Отель «Ланкастер Лондон», с прекрасным видом и высоким уровнем обслуживания находится напротив Гайд-парка и Кенсингтонских садов. 11. В университетах мира существует ряд международных программ, которые дают возможность гражданам различных стран мира стать его студентами. 12. Бывая в гостях у друзей, дети узнают о своеобразии жизни в разных семьях, что может помочь им быть толерантными в будущем.



**prep.5** Заполните пропуски предлогами направления и движения *to, from, into, out of* в данных словосочетаниях:

- where to:* \_\_\_ the right, \_\_\_ the house, \_\_\_ the station, \_\_\_ the garden, \_\_\_ the west, \_\_\_ Europe, \_\_\_ the university, \_\_\_ the theatre, \_\_\_ the drawer, \_\_\_ the cup, \_\_\_ the pocket, \_\_\_ the party
- where from:* \_\_\_ the left, \_\_\_ the house, \_\_\_ the garage, \_\_\_ the hospital, \_\_\_ the room, \_\_\_ work, \_\_\_ the car, \_\_\_ the bag, \_\_\_ the Moon, \_\_\_ the water



**prep.6** Заполните пропуски предлогами направления и движения *to, from, into, out of* в данных предложениях:

- The Duke of Edinburgh has been successfully treated for a blocked coronary artery after being rushed \_\_\_ hospital with chest pains.
- Yankee was the derogatory nickname of white men \_\_\_ the north who came \_\_\_ the south during the America's Reconstruction in the



second half of the 19th century. 3. As so many beginner bands use garages as a rehearsal space, it's easier to take the band \_\_\_ the garage, than the garage \_\_\_ the band. 4. If you are a fan but do not have time to go \_\_\_ the movies, do not worry because now there are so many movies to download on the Internet. 5. To make the pot easier to be cleaned after cooking rise, pour some water \_\_\_ the pot after taking the cooked rice \_\_\_ it. 6. There is an opinion that taxing retirees' pension means stealing from retirees without using a gun, and that anyone who would take money \_\_\_ the pockets of retirees is a thief. 7. Drop a stone \_\_\_ the water, it will sink quickly — a moment and it is gone. 8. If you open your refrigerator and think to yourself, 'What died in there?', it's time to get odors \_\_\_ the refrigerator. 9. The students once took a physics course, at the end of which the professor had only one question: 'How far can you go \_\_\_ a forest?' 10. There's no medical reason not to take a healthy baby \_\_\_ the house for a walk.



### преп. 7

Заполните пропуски предлогами направления и движения *on, onto, towards, through, across, against, along, up, down* в данных предложениях:

1. More and more businesses are moving \_\_\_\_\_ a paperless office as it allows companies to handle their documents saving time and money. 2. They say that inflation comes \_\_\_\_\_ the door and wisdom flies out of the window. 3. It's possible to transfer any computer picture \_\_\_\_\_ a T-shirt with the help of the hot iron without steam. 4. There are a lot of superstitions about shoes such as 'never put shoes \_\_\_ the table', 'never put shoes \_\_\_\_\_ the bed' — both mean there will be death in the family. 5. Salmon is known to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the current to get to their breeding spot where they were born. 6. Swimming \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Lácar has become one of the most popular sports events in San Martín, Argentina during the summer. 7. The drive \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Northwest coastline is so breathtaking that a portion of US Highway 101 has been named the Pacific Coast National Scenic Byway. 8. Walking \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs is considered a great exercise as it burns calories. 9. One of the biggest fears about the Eurotunnel that connects Britain and France was held by the British who worried that infected animals could come \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel and reintroduce the disease to the island. 10. Every day is a new day of life with mysteries unrevealed and a new journey \_\_\_\_\_ unknown.



**prep.8** Заполните пропуски предлогами места и предлогами направления и движения в данных предложениях:

1. The art world's attention is firmly focused on the countries lying \_\_\_\_ the east as the established Asian art market continues to grow at an outstanding rate. 2. If you're thinking about taking a trip \_\_\_\_ the east, then you have many regions from which you can choose a specific region to take a trip to. 3. Tube and rail travellers routinely wait at least half an hour to board trains \_\_\_\_ 'hotspot' stations during peak hours. 4. The quickest way to get \_\_\_\_ Seven sisters \_\_\_\_ Great Portland Street Train station by underground is \_\_\_\_ Victoria Line. 5. Cutting payroll taxes to quickly put money \_\_\_\_ the pockets of low- to middle-income workers — an option being considered for Congress' economic recovery package could weaken the already-stressed social security safety net. 6. The iPhone is safe to store \_\_\_\_ the pocket for it has three layers of protection as stated \_\_\_\_ the video on apple.com. 7. A woman suffered minor injuries early Friday when she drove a Lexus \_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_ San Francisco's Ocean Beach, authorities said. 8. The best way to take a catfish \_\_\_\_ the hook is by means of using a towel or gloves and a pair of pliers. 9. If walking \_\_\_\_ the street you come across a bundle of cash, will you take it \_\_\_\_ the police station or keep it and spend it? 10. The increasing food crisis has affected millions of people \_\_\_\_ Africa; and now it is rapidly moving \_\_\_\_ South-East Asian countries including Pakistan.

**prep.9** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов направления и движения:

1. Мысль о полетах на Луну и на другие планеты уже давно перестала считаться фантазией. 2. Ученые из университета королевы Виктории в Новой Зеландии считают, что если темпы глобальных изменений климата не замедлятся, к 2100 году океаны нагреются на четыре градуса Цельсия. 3. Новое научное открытие говорит о том, что годовое движение планеты совершают не вокруг Солнца, а по направлению к нему, и Луна также движется по направлению к Земле, а не вокруг нее. 4. Сообщают, что из Европы в Америку скоро можно будет ездить на поезде через Берингов пролив. 5. Как достать корреспонденцию из почтового ящика, если нет ключа? 6. Если

видишь во сне, что поднимаешься вверх по лестнице, это означает, что впереди улучшение жизненной ситуации и социального положения. 7. Если во сне плывешь против течения, значит, придется вести серьезную борьбу за жизнь. 8. Если видишь во сне, что едешь через мост, вскоре возможны важные перемены в жизни. 9. Если не ездить холодной зимой на автомобиле, лучше вынуть из него аккумулятор. 10. Говорят, для опытного водителя въехать в гараж не проблема.



**преп.10** Заполните пропуски предлогами времени *in, at, on* в данных словосочетаниях:


1. \_\_\_ spring, \_\_\_ a day off, \_\_\_ present, \_\_\_ the 21st century, \_\_\_ Monday, \_\_\_ the evening, \_\_\_ night, \_\_\_ Friday morning, \_\_\_ the future, \_\_\_ Easter, \_\_\_ Saint Valentine's Day, \_\_\_ two days;
2. \_\_\_ three years, \_\_\_ dinner time, \_\_\_ Independence Day, \_\_\_ autumn, \_\_\_ November, \_\_\_ that moment, \_\_\_ Tuesday night, \_\_\_ the beginning, \_\_\_ the afternoon, \_\_\_ Christmas
3. \_\_\_ the past, \_\_\_ All Saint's day, \_\_\_ the end, \_\_\_ the 2000s, \_\_\_ Sunday morning, \_\_\_ the weekend, \_\_\_ summer, \_\_\_ Saturdays, \_\_\_ the age of 18, \_\_\_ a month




**преп.11** Заполните пропуски предлогами времени *in, at, on* в данных предложениях:

1. London's churches offer amazing-value concerts from musical professionals and students, especially \_\_\_ lunch time.
2. The movements and policies created \_\_\_ the 1960s continue to ripple through our society today.
3. \_\_\_ Saint Valentine's Day, love is definitely in the air.
4. Small businesses usually hoard up cash because they fear overdrafts could be slashed \_\_\_ any moment.
5. Why do people in shops and restaurants put the chairs on the tables \_\_\_ the end of the day?
6. The first regatta of the 2017 season, which will take place on the testing Atlantic waters, is going to start \_\_\_ two months.
7. If you happen to be in Germany \_\_\_ Easter and a passer-by greets you with the words 'Frohe Ostern', don't be taken aback.
8. Funerals of the five Tamil students killed by Sri Lanka armed forces \_\_\_ Tuesday will take place \_\_\_ Thursday morning at the Trincomalee Hindu Cemetery.
9. Sleeping later \_\_\_ the weekend doesn't mean you have to miss breakfast — it just

means you can enjoy brunch. 10. Can babies start teething \_\_\_ two months? 11. Who was the first to say that \_\_\_ the future everyone will be world- famous for 15 minutes? 12. There are the changes in forecast: rain returns \_\_\_ the beginning of the next week.


 **prep.12** Заполните пропуски предложениями времени *from, from...till, since* в данных предложениях:

1. Toyota Motor will raise the prices of entire range of vehicles by up to three per cent \_\_\_\_\_ January 2017. 2. The Booking Office for the Landmark Trust is open \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday \_\_\_\_\_ 9am \_\_\_\_\_ 6pm and on Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ 10am \_\_\_\_\_ 4pm. 3. There is one month and a half \_\_\_\_\_ Halloween \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas but so many people start Christmas shopping right after Halloween. 4. Halloween customs have spread \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s in continental Europe, starting in France and the holiday has become increasingly popular in Belgium, Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands, Germany, and Austria \_\_\_\_\_ the early 1990s. 5. In case of getting iTunes error message, the operation should be tried again \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning. 6. How many people have ever lived \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of time? 7. South African airways has launched a non-stop travel regimen to Beijing, China \_\_\_\_\_ January 31, 2012. 8. Unemployment in Scotland has increased for the first time \_\_\_\_\_ last autumn, according to official statistics today. 9. The cops are asking people to keep their eyes peeled for 56-year-old Greg Etue who has been missing \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of human life, man has been faced with his own mortality.

 **prep.13** Заполните пропуски предложениями времени *by, at, on, in* в данных предложениях:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Independence Day of America, kids and adults usually have a lot of activities like parades, festivals, picnics, barbecues, fireworks, and other such patriotic displays. 2. Strange enough for a country that spends millions on other commercially important occasions, very few really creative adds had been prepared \_\_\_\_\_ the Independence Day. 3. Looking at the effect of the iPad on the shipment of netbooks, the experts say that tablets will have completely overtaken netbooks \_\_\_\_\_ 2020. 4. Who knows what the world will be like \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 and whether the policies will have ever existed \_\_\_\_\_ that time. 5. One of the most important things \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas is

cosiness at home that traditionally involves a Christmas tree. 6. The removal of shipyard crane in Quincy had been finished \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas. 7. Every year millions of people are faced with the question of what to do \_\_\_\_\_ summer, what's the best way to spend summer vacations. 8. A college swim team will have been ready to compete \_\_\_\_\_ the summer. 9. The population of Calgary had significantly increased \_\_\_\_\_ September 2015. 10. An overview of Internet usage in Europe for 2016 showed that 373.4 million unique visitors went online \_\_\_\_\_ September 2016 for an average of 26.4 hours per person.

 **prep.14** Заполните пропуски предлогами времени *during, within, for* в данных предложениях:

1. In 1940, \_\_\_\_\_ the Second World War, the clocks in Britain were not put back by an hour at the end of summertime, and clocks continued to be advanced by one hour each summer until July 1945. 2. If you don't fix time for any job, then it must be done \_\_\_\_\_ a reasonable time. 3. If an employee has been in a current job \_\_\_\_\_ three months, can an employer give them one months notice without stating why? 4. Losing weight \_\_\_\_\_ a few days is possible by means of a pure water fast, but it's rather dangerous, especially for those who have never tried abstaining from food \_\_\_\_\_ long periods of time. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the winter months many find it difficult to stay in shape. 6. The number of calories you burn \_\_\_\_\_ the day is dependent upon the amount and level of activities in which you engage. 7. Charges against an American soldier accused of killing 16 Afghan civilians are expected to be filed \_\_\_\_\_ a week and if the case goes to court, the trial will be held in the United States. 8. To start a car engine that has been sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a long time is the same thing as to start an engine used yesterday. 9. What we recognize as phases of the Moon \_\_\_\_\_ a month occurs by virtue of our perspective as viewing the Moon from Earth. 10. A Spanish cyclist has been banned \_\_\_\_\_ two years by the Court of Arbitration for Sport following his positive doping test.

**prep.15** Назовите следующие даты, используя предлоги времени *on, of, since, by, from, till*:

18.02.2017, 03.11.2015, 05.01.2012, 24.05.1999, 22.03.2009,  
14.04.2008, 07.07.2007, 18.09.1992, 25.08.1989, 17.06.1975,  
11.11.2019, 31.12.2021, 01.01.2018, 14.02.2016, 08.02.2013

**prep.16** Выразите данные часовые показатели времени, используя предлоги времени *at, past, to, since, by, from, till*:

9:00 a.m.; 9:00 p.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:00 7.30 a.m.; 7.30 p.m.; 10:30 a.m.; 8.30 p.m.; 9.15 a.m.; 6.15 p.m.; 9.45 a.m.; 10.45 p.m.; 11.05 a.m.; 10.05 p.m.; 9.10 a.m.; 8.10 p.m.; 6.20 a.m.; 7.25 a.m.; 11.40 a.m.; 9.50 a.m.; 8.50 p.m.; 7.55 p.m.

**prep.17** Назовите часовые показатели времени и даты, используя предлоги времени *at, past, to, on, of*:

The document was generated \_\_\_ 9:24 a.m., July 3, 2015; the document was generated \_\_\_ 2:18 p.m. \_\_\_ Friday, September 09, 2015; the document was generated \_\_\_ 6:15 p.m. \_\_\_ Wednesday, December 07, 2015; the document was generated \_\_\_ 4:43 p.m. \_\_\_ Monday, March 19, 2016; the document was generated \_\_\_ 10:05 a.m. \_\_\_ Thursday, May 17, 2016; the document was generated \_\_\_ 11:52 a.m. \_\_\_ Tuesday, February 28, 2016; the document was generated \_\_\_ 7:11 p.m. \_\_\_ Saturday, August 04, 2016; the document was generated \_\_\_ 10:31 a.m. \_\_\_ Sunday, September 02, 2016.

**prep.18** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов времени:

1. Объем интернет-трафика в 2020 году может вырасти впятеро.
2. Говорят, что нулевые годы XXI века войдут в историю как эпоха цинизма.
3. Около 11,5 миллиона человек проживали в США в 2015 году нелегально, без необходимых документов.
4. С 2011 по 2016 год самый высокий уровень роста зарплат был зафиксирован в сфере здравоохранения и в социальной сфере.
5. С 1 января 2010 года многодетным семьям предоставлена скидка на оплату квартиры, электричества и телефона.
6. Сообщают, что к 2020 году пенсионный возраст будет увеличен до 62,5 лет.
7. К лету 2012 года все спортивные объекты в Лондоне были подготовлены к проведению Олимпийских игр.
8. Для снижения веса некоторые рекомендуют ходить пешком два-три километра каждый день в течение месяца.
9. В четырнадцатый день лунного цикла хорошо начинать те дела, которые надо закончить в течение месяца.
10. Опрос по потребительской оценке новой торговой марки проводился в течение

месяца. 11. В День всех влюбленных мужчины часто делают девушкам предложение выйти за них замуж. 12. На Пасху существует обычай прекращать пост и начинать празднование в 12 часов ночи по Великой субботе.



**преп.19** Заполните пропуски предлогами места, предлогами направления и движения и предлогами времени:

1. \_\_\_ the year \_\_\_ 500 000 BC people migrated \_\_\_ Britain \_\_\_ Europe. 2. \_\_\_ the year \_\_\_ 2500 \_\_\_ the year \_\_\_ 1500 BC most stone circles \_\_\_ the British Isles were constructed as a part of a megalithic tradition. 3. The Bronze Age \_\_\_ Britain refers to the period of British history that spanned \_\_\_ 2500 \_\_\_ 800 BC; \_\_\_ this period immigration brought new people \_\_\_ the islands \_\_\_ the continent. 4. \_\_\_ the 8th century BC, there is increasing evidence of Great Britain becoming closely tied \_\_\_ continental Europe, especially \_\_\_ Britain's South and East. 5. \_\_\_ his Gallic Wars, Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice, \_\_\_ 55 and \_\_\_ 54 BC; Caesar's first-hand discoveries showed that the island was triangular in its form, and one of its sides was \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Gaul — one angle of this side, which was in Kent, looked \_\_\_ the east, the lower looked \_\_\_ the south. 6. Christianity reached Britain \_\_\_ the third century of the Christian era, but \_\_\_ the end of the 6th century the face of Christianity in Britain was forever changed by Pope Gregory I who sent a group of clerics to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and to establish new churches \_\_\_ their territory. 7. Irish society had no history of literacy \_\_\_ the introduction of Christianity; yet \_\_\_ a few generations of the first missionaries the clerical class of the isle had become fully integrated \_\_\_ the culture of Latin letters.

**преп.20** Заполните пропуски данными существительными абстрактными в сочетании с предлогами причины и следствия *with, for, out of, through*:

fear, joy, curiosity, carelessness, anticipation, necessity, ignorance, excitement, kindness, cowardice, sorrow, rage, thoughtlessness, envy, cold, heat, laziness, pity, laughing

with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ ,

out of \_\_\_\_\_ , through \_\_\_\_\_ , through \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
 through \_\_\_\_\_ , through \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
 for \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , through \_\_\_\_\_ .



**prep.21** Заполните пропуски предлогами причины и следствия *with, for, out of, through* в данных предложениях:

1. Usually little kids ask a lot of questions \_\_\_\_\_ curiosity over the many amazing things they see. 2. It has been such an incredibly cold winter, so we're all just shivering \_\_\_\_\_ anticipation of the sun. 3. This Yorkshire terrier appears to be jumping \_\_\_\_\_ joy as it bounces back and forth between beds after being driven crazy by a pet hamster scuttling around in its cage. 4. A man who set fire to more than 100 luxury cars in Berlin acted \_\_\_\_\_ envy, according to the police report. 5. Indirect discrimination shows itself when everyone seems to be treated the same, but in practice, people from certain groups are put at greater disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_ unwitting prejudice, ignorance, thoughtlessness and racist stereotyping. 6. After a few nights spent in the dark, cold cellar, he had to leave his bed, and shaking, trembling, and shivering \_\_\_\_\_ cold and fear he had to start his work in expectation of a severe punishment in case of non-performance of his duties. 7. Humidifiers are the answer to a house that is stuffy \_\_\_\_\_ heat, especially when it is extremely hot and extremely dry outdoors. 8. Sometimes one hasn't even experienced the worst and doesn't want to, but \_\_\_\_\_ the fear of the worst they do something completely illogical and weird. 9. There is such a thing as liking someone \_\_\_\_\_ pity, but it isn't an affection that lasts very long because pity is one of the sicker emotions. 10. Any water valve box castings or covers broken \_\_\_\_\_ carelessness on the part of the contractor shall be replaced at the contractor's expense.



**prep.22** Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями, следующими за составными предлогами причины *because of, due to, owing to, on account of*:

the fear of unknown, various reasons, the illegal wildlife trade, the government, the global warming, the rain, the fact, the socialist attitude, all the rehearsals, the relaxation of some rules, a lack of economic and political progress, the belief in extrasensory perception, a seven-year fault



1. Polar bears are the first species to become endangered *because of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Voter dissatisfaction in different countries has risen *owing to* \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Most singers lose weight before they go on tour *due to* \_\_\_\_\_ , and training they have to put themselves through.
4. Tigers could be extinct within the next decade *on account of* \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia.
5. The idea that ghosts and spirits exist is thought to persist *because of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The road accident occurred *owing to* \_\_\_\_\_ that the driver was talking on his cell phone.
7. Various Indian market sectors have experienced a recent progress *on account of* \_\_\_\_\_ and regulations.
8. The unfortunate situation of divorce can arise *due to* \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Men's matches at the US Open have been postponed *because of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Energy customers have been overcharged *owing to* \_\_\_\_\_ on the company's automated telephone meter reading system.
11. *Due to* \_\_\_\_\_ , not all are ready for a home change.
12. Is the US and the UK in financial trouble *because of* \_\_\_\_\_ or *because of* \_\_\_\_\_ to poverty?



### prep.23

Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями, следующими за составными предлогами следствия **as a result of, in consequence of**:

the Internet use, the recession, this decision, drunk driving, the bloody terrorist outrages, the carelessness, hard work, a very short-term or limited default

1. Most accidents happen *as a result of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Contrary to the popular image, breakthroughs in research are not powered by a series of 'Eureka' moments, but they come *as a result of* \_\_\_\_\_ guided by experience and intuition.
3. In the universe of online dating, the selection criteria for potential partners are showing initial signs of shifting *as a result of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. What are the common types of crimes that occur *as a result of* \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Physical injuries, emotional damage, and legal problems may take place and take place *in consequences of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A catastrophic economic situation what may develop even *in consequence of* \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. A new era of terrible imperialist war directed particularly against

those of the Islamic faith has been initiated *in consequence of* \_\_\_\_\_ on 11 September 2001 in New York. 8. If the national Congress votes to cut funding for emergency food programs and *in consequence of* \_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 babies die of malnutrition over the next year or two, will the politicians who voted for that budget cut be guilty of murder?

**prep.24** Дополните данные предложения, используя составные предлоги причины и следствия *because of, due to, owing to, on account of, as a result of, in consequence of*:

1. City streets are unsatisfactory playgrounds for children \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Rising food and energy prices have received a lot of media attention lately \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Every other language is an atmosphere for an entire cultural world \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Global warming decreases ozone in the ozone layer \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. London had to be almost totally reconstructed in the 17th century \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Panic swept Tokyo in March 2012 \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Higher education may face significant changes \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. The US and other nations have urged the UN to ban all forms of human cloning \_\_\_\_\_ .

**prep.25** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов причины и следствия:


1. Многие дорожные аварии случаются по причине технической неисправности автомобилей.
2. В результате дорожных аварий ежедневно в мире погибают более 3 тыс. человек, большая часть которых — молодые люди в возрасте от 15 до 44 лет.
3. Говорят, что не обязательно отвечать на вопросы, заданные только из любопытства.
4. В мрачные 30-е годы XX века люди из зависти писали доносы на знакомых, и те навсегда исчезали.
5. Многие неприятные вещи в жизни происходят без злого умысла, а просто по недомыслию.
6. Страх перед конфликтами может быть причиной того, что человек становится неспособным отстаивать свое жизненное пространство.
7. Известный французский визажист считает, что только из-за лени европейские женщины пренебрегают макияжем.
8. Некоторые люди способны рисковать по многим причинам, частью рациональным, а частью иррациональным.
9. По причине эмоцио-

нальных переживаний некоторые могут становиться бледными от страха. 10. Мокрый от слез носовой платок лучше стирать не порошком, а хорошим фруктовым мылом.

**преп.26** Заполните пропуски данными существительными абстрактными в сочетании с целевыми предлогами *for, for the sake of, in*:

behalf, convenience, sale, lunch, peace, search,  
headache, honour, art, fun, return, dessert, sore throat,  
love, control, science, mental exhaustion

for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ , for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ , for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ , for \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_

 **преп.27** Заполните пропуски целевыми предлогами *for, for the sake of, in* в данных предложениях:

1. Some medications \_\_\_\_ headache can result in a drug rebound headache if overused either singly or in combination with similar drugs. 2. Business is booming nowadays, and more and more often people are turning to the Internet \_\_\_\_ profit. 3. \_\_\_\_ completeness it should be said that the Internet has created a new generation of millionaires in only a few short years. 4. Pancakes, waffles, and eggs are great \_\_\_\_ brunch along with drinks, fruits, and salads. 5. A group of scientists were plumbing the depths of the frozen Antarctic \_\_\_\_ search of a lake buried in ice for tens millions of years. 6. Do people born on leap day really celebrate on the actual day, or do they just do it every year like everyone else \_\_\_\_ convenience? 7. Virgin America Airlines company has recently named a plane \_\_\_\_ honour of late Apple co-founder Steve Jobs. 8. There is a choice between sleeping pills and melatonin as a treatment \_\_\_\_ insomnia. 9. Dog fighting can't be defined any other way but a generally-accepted societal wrong that \_\_\_\_ behalf of animals should be eliminated in our lifetime. 10. Have you ever done things \_\_\_\_ love that you wouldn't have dreamed of doing before then?

**prep.28** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов цели:

1. В сообществе «Один мой день» люди открывают личное пространство для чужих взглядов, выставляя свою жизнь на показ. 2. Первое апреля — единственный день, в который шутки ради можно делать все, что угодно. 3. В поисках иллюзорной второй половины можно провести всю жизнь, не замечая, что настоящая любовь находится совсем рядом. 4. Ради любви требуется действие, риск, усилия, и некоторые совсем не готовы к этому, предпочитая мечты о прекрасном. 5. Компания «Роял Карибиан» организовала недельный круиз в честь знаменитой ливерпульской группы «Битлз» 2 февраля 2012 года, в 48-ю годовщину первого появления музыкантов в знаменитом телешоу Эда Салливана. 6. Обычно на завтрак, обед и ужин на круизных лайнерах предлагается большой выбор блюд с учетом многонационального состава пассажиров и экипажа. 7. Экипаж на круизных лайнерах, как правило, делает все возможное для удобства пассажиров. 8. Выбор лекарств от гриппа и простуды как для взрослых, так и для детей в наши дни достаточно велик. 9. Лечение от бронхита должно проводиться под контролем специалиста. 10. Жизнь ради искусства — это совсем нелегкий путь, и не каждый готов ради него пожертвовать всем остальным.

**prep.29** Дополните предложения со сравнительно-сопоставительным предлогом *like*:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ like a boss. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ like a monkey.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ like a child. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
like a dream. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ like a candle flame.  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ like a cloud. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ like a  
star. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ like a snake. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
like a fox. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ like an angel.



**prep.30** Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями, следующими за сравнительно-сопоставительными предлогами *like*, *to* в данных предложениях:


the British, Wonderland, nature, exotic animals,  
a box of chocolates, marionettes, others, one

1. Big business has taken control of many functions of government, manipulating and controlling politicians like \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 2. Atlanta isn't a city of dreamers like \_\_\_\_\_ , it's a city of numerous advantages and disadvantages. 3. We're true to \_\_\_\_\_ because environmental impact is a consideration in every decision we make. 4. They say that if not the social cataclysms, life could be like \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. What are three unique characteristics you possess in comparison to \_\_\_\_\_ that set you apart? 6. Americans speak English more similarly to the way the British spoke it in the 17th and 18th centuries, and some Americans do speak like \_\_\_\_\_ — but the British of those times. 7. Wigan have won their last two away games with the final score two to \_\_\_\_\_ after conceding the first goal. 8. The Chinese are always quick to embrace bizarre trends, now they dye their pets to make them look like \_\_\_\_\_ .

**prep.31** Заполните пропуски данными существительными в сочетании с предлогами образа действия *with, without, out of, in, to, by*:

pleasure, respect, disgust, care, love, ease, hesitation,  
 love, care, pity, consent, prejudice, mind, use, work,  
 money, range, sight, order, law, public, sequence, haste,  
 distraction, death, surprise, sorrow, subscription, proxy,  
 post, mail, hand, perfection

with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , without \_\_\_\_\_ , without \_\_\_\_\_ , without \_\_\_\_\_ , without \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , to \_\_\_\_\_ , to \_\_\_\_\_ , to \_\_\_\_\_ , to \_\_\_\_\_ , by \_\_\_\_\_ , by \_\_\_\_\_ , by \_\_\_\_\_ , by \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , without \_\_\_\_\_ , out of \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , to \_\_\_\_\_ , by \_\_\_\_\_ ,

 **prep.32** Заполните пропуски данными абстрактными существительными в сочетании с предлогами образа действия *with* и *without* в данных предложениях:

confidence, hesitation, remorse, empathy, prejudice,  
 contempt, consent, diligence, ease, malice

1. To stop the enemy, one should act without \_\_\_\_\_, without \_\_\_\_\_, and outside the limits of the law. 2. According to the US law, journalists are immune from a civil case if they have reported without \_\_\_\_\_. 3. To speak in public with \_\_\_\_\_ is rather difficult for many people. 4. An employee should be terminated without \_\_\_\_\_, meaning the fired employee may be rehired readily for the same or a similar job in the future. 5. The ability to communicate with \_\_\_\_\_ is one of ingredients or managerial toolboxes which an organisation's leaders should apply in all situations. 6. As it was truly mentioned by Samuel Johnson, 'What we hope ever to do with \_\_\_\_\_, we must learn first to do with \_\_\_\_\_.' 7. Some energy firms in the UK are accused of treating clients with \_\_\_\_\_ as complaints leap. 8. Can information about anyone ever be shared without \_\_\_\_\_?




**prep.33** Заполните пропуски предложениями образа действия *out of, in, to, by* в данных предложениях по смыслу:

1. It's good to know that people can always surprise you and make you look at them \_\_\_\_\_ astonishment. 2. Some people realise that \_\_\_\_\_ their regret, they haven't found a sense of purpose in their lives, so they're running all the time looking for it. 3. What does it mean when a cell phone is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ coverage? 4. It's not easy to meet online someone worthy, either \_\_\_\_\_ accident or \_\_\_\_\_ design. 5. Despite government assurances, Texas ranchers and farmers who live and work near the Mexican border say that they live \_\_\_\_\_ fear because the level of violence is rising. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ their annoyance, 75 per cent of Britons consider that thirteen years of mass immigration have been a failure. 7. Figures show that unemployment in Scotland has soared to 229,000, and the proportion of people that stay \_\_\_\_\_ work is now higher than in the UK as a whole. 8. It's not clear whether to laugh or weep \_\_\_\_\_ despair having realized that humanity got to its boiling point. 9. A vote \_\_\_\_\_ proxy is a vote that is cast by someone who is not physically at the place for voting. 10. Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running \_\_\_\_\_ money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices this year. 11. \_\_\_\_\_ the delight of his fans, Roger Federer won the final game and became a world champion. 12. Chevron company took full responsibility for an oil spill that occurred \_\_\_\_\_ error in calculating reservoir pressure.

**упр.34** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов образа действия:

1. Толерантность как черта характера означает способность относиться к людям без предубеждения, независимо от их расы, цвета кожи и национальной принадлежности. 2. Эффективный архитектор всегда выполняет свою работу последовательно и с усердием, которое питает творчество. 3. Если сложно принимать решения без колебаний, нужно записывать и анализировать все «за» и «против». 4. Слова в языке могут быть вышедшими из употребления, если, например, исчезли понятия, которые они обозначают. 5. Если один человек говорит другому что-либо по секрету, он надеется, что больше никто об этом не узнает. 6. В отчаянии человек считает все бессмысленным и не верит, что в любой ситуации есть выход. 7. В первый год жизни ребенка родители с удивлением наблюдают, как быстро он растет. 8. Говорят, что некоторые блоггеры работают до полного изнеможения, часто в условиях постоянного круглосуточного стресса. 9. К всеобщему огорчению, блогосфера постепенно превращается в большой бизнес. 10. Переписка по электронной почте подразумевает свои правила поведения, как и любые иные способы коммуникации. 11. Восточная мудрость говорит, что «верблюда можно силой привести к воде, но нельзя силой заставить верблюда напиться». 12. К сожалению, все чаще мы сталкиваемся с ситуацией, когда случайно или намеренно кто-то может найти или даже использовать наши личные данные.

 **упр.35** Заполните пропуски предлогом *as*, выражающим атрибутивные отношения, и сравнительно-сопоставительным предлогом *like*:

1. During World War II, when blood supplies were running low, doctors discovered that the liquid inside young coconuts can be used \_\_\_\_\_ a substitute for blood plasma. 2. They say that the Americans and the English are \_\_\_\_\_ peaches — all warm and fuzzy on the outside but with a rock solid inner stone that is difficult to penetrate and get close to; and the French are \_\_\_\_\_ coconuts — rock solid on the outside, but once you break into the soft centre, you will have made a friend for life. 3. Working \_\_\_\_\_ a chief executive means that a person has definite responsibilities that include

communication, decision making, and managing. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ most chief executives in charge of corporations, this chief executive often fails employees when it comes to ethics, morality and everything in between. 5. Depending on jurisdiction, an internist often does not achieve recognition \_\_\_\_\_ a specialist until twelve or more years after commencing basic medical training. 6. Some specialists behave \_\_\_\_\_ active investors who seek to buy stocks when prices are low and to sell when prices are high. 7. Since Lady Wilde had longed for a daughter \_\_\_\_\_ a second child, she is said to have often dressed little Oscar in girls' clothing. 8. In case of stress, an adult may behave \_\_\_\_\_ a child since the adult personality collapses and the child takes over. 9. Media are increasingly relying on police handouts \_\_\_\_\_ a basis for crime stories, therefore we read more positive PR stories, than reports of actual crimes. 10. If you were a news reporter \_\_\_\_\_ a paparazzo, what scoop would you like to write?

**prep.36** Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями с предлогами *with* и *in*, выражающими атрибутивные отношения:

uniform, green eyes, blond hair, mufti, long legs, rags,  
plaits, freckles, mummery, fair complexion, arched  
eyebrows, blue, green, beige

with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
with \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
in \_\_\_\_\_ , with \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ .


**prep.37** Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями с предлогами *in*, *on*, *about*, выражающими атрибутивные отношения в значении «по», «в (области)», «о»:

biology, history, global warming, adventures, ecology,  
physics, painting, snakes, environmental problems,  
chemistry, discrimination, physiology, animals,  
celebrities, philosophy, digital photography, politics,  
horses, mathematics, economics, Barcelona, Tokyo


in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ , in \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
on \_\_\_\_\_ , on \_\_\_\_\_ , on \_\_\_\_\_ , on \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
on \_\_\_\_\_ , on \_\_\_\_\_ , about \_\_\_\_\_ , about \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_, about \_\_\_\_\_, about \_\_\_\_\_, about \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, about \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, about \_\_\_\_\_.

 **prep.38** Заполните пропуски предлогами *in, on, about*, выражающими атрибутивные отношения:

1. Some creative writers are always ready to assist the public with a book review \_\_\_\_\_ any literature work. 2. To prepare for the final exam students have taken all of the questions from past quizzes \_\_\_\_\_ Biology and compiled them all onto one test. 3. The essay \_\_\_\_\_ environmental pollution shows that pollution is becoming an increasingly worse problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, not only for the good of the environment, but also for the people that live in it. 4. Qualitative research \_\_\_\_\_ psychology is defined as a research in which findings are not arrived at by statistical or other quantitative procedures. 5. A blog \_\_\_\_\_ food, water and energy discusses the questions of more sustainable and equitable food system. 6. A new article \_\_\_\_\_ global warming finds no grounds for climate sceptics' concerns. 7. A 15-year-old student of Chaitanya Junior College was allegedly thrashed by policemen \_\_\_\_\_ mufti for alleged eve-teasing on Monday. 8. The School of Chemistry & Physics was formed in 2003 to consolidate the University of Adelaide's broad-ranging and cutting-edge study \_\_\_\_\_ physics and chemistry. 9. There are quite a few etiquette rules when a service member is \_\_\_\_\_ uniform that may be interesting to know. 10. Those who know all \_\_\_\_\_ Edgar Allan Poe are informed that he was the first well-known American to try to earn his living through writing.

 **prep.39** Заполните пропуски данными словами и словосочетаниями с предлогом *beyond*:

the current knowledge, the basics, all comparison, question, comprehension, criticism, expectations

1. There are times when people do things that are simply \_\_\_\_\_, where no rational reason can be found. 2. Everyone knows that going \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most effective methods of achieving success, but how many of us really do it? 3. During graduate studies engineers are encouraged to go \_\_\_\_\_, discover new things,

and go \_\_\_\_\_ and acquire new knowledge on their own. 4. Each editor is looking for the story that takes him to a place \_\_\_\_\_ — a place where he is delightfully fogged in. 5. Adjusting to life as a mother can be difficult: having a baby as a life-changing event is apparently \_\_\_\_\_. 6. If you feed the crocodile, it's \_\_\_\_\_ that it will eat you last.

**prep.40** Образуйте словосочетания с предлогом *of*, выражающие атрибутивные отношения, которые передаются в русском языке родительным падежом без предлога. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей с данными существительными:

comprehension/poetry, expectation/privacy, advancement/technology, threat/inflation, knowledge/communication, community/thought, rivalry/aim, processes/management, circumstances/abuse, justification/belief, conflict/interests, causes/crisis, integrity/elections, allegations/fraud, sense/morality, assessment/progress, loss/lifestyle, species/monkeys, production/wheat, state/excitement


**prep.41** Образуйте из данных словосочетаний с существительными вещественными в атрибутивной функции сочетания с предлогом *of*, выражающие атрибутивные отношения:

a granite fireplace, a glass table, a brass candle holder, a copper coin, marble tiles, a wooden house, a brick fence, a ceramic pot, a metal plate, a stone vase, a plastic container, rubber boots, a leather belt, a silk dress, a cotton blouse, a woollen coat


**prep.42** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов, выражающих атрибутивные отношения:

1. Работа в качестве бизнес-аналитика требует серьезных профессиональных навыков и умения общаться с людьми. 2. Сверх всяких ожиданий, количество безработных в США, согласно новым данным, увеличилось в 2016 году до 414 000 человек. 3. Статья о бизнес-консалтинге раскрывает перспективы отрасли в посткризисный период. 4. Экзамен по математике обычно сдают письменно, и он длится 4—5 часов. 5. Опрос по социальным проблемам многодетных семей позволяет определить пути развития социальной политики. 6. Социальная политика содержит в качестве элементов субъект, объект,

субъектно-объектные отношения, цели и механизмы. 7. Наиболее сильное влияние на исследования в области психологии личности в последнее время оказывают идеи и открытия биологов и генетиков. 8. Книги о домашних животных рассказывают об особенностях видов и пород и о правильном уходе за ними. 9. Охрана в штатском обычно присутствует на всех официальных мероприятиях. 10. Современная жизнь горожан заставляет контактировать со множеством людей и часто болтать сверх меры, даже когда это не приносит никакой пользы.

 **prep.43** Заполните пропуски предлогами *with* и *by* в инструментальном значении:

1. Drawing \_\_\_\_ pencils may seem easy; however, the difference between a doodle and a work of art lies in technique which comes with education and practice. 2. If your pencil breaks and you don't have a pencil sharpener, you can sharpen it \_\_\_\_ a knife. 3. Humans can be hit \_\_\_\_ lightning directly when outdoors, while there is actually no really safe location. 4. The Filipinos traditionally eat \_\_\_\_ a spoon and a fork; they usually don't use a knife. 5. They say that 'some men die \_\_\_\_ shrapnel, and some go down in flames, but most men perish inch by inch, playing little games.' 6. There is a truly amazing video clip online showing a man playing the guitar \_\_\_\_ his feet and singing to the crowd at the same time. 7. A 62-year-old woman was arrested Sunday morning after she hit a 65-year-old man on the head \_\_\_\_ a hammer, police say. 8. Heating \_\_\_\_ gas did not come into widespread use until the last half of the 20th century. 9. It's really very simple and fast to make homemade mayonnaise \_\_\_\_ a blender or processor. 10. An electric locomotive is powered \_\_\_\_ electricity from overhead lines, a third rail or an on-board energy storage device.

 **prep.44** Заполните пропуски предлогами *with* и *by* в предложениях с глаголом-сказуемым в форме пассивного залога:

1. Much has been achieved \_\_\_\_ scientists of all kinds, yet not less still remains to be done. 2. Sport in Britain has been used \_\_\_\_ three of the nine Celtic nations — Wales, Scotland, and Ireland — as a means of sustaining their individual identities. 3. The Duchess of Cambridge is said to have been impressed \_\_\_\_ the work at Centrepoint's Camberwell Foyer in London. 4. There is an opinion that we are being visited \_\_\_\_ the people who have managed to

create the technology to travel between dimensions. 5. Why can't mercury be touched \_\_\_\_ bare hands? 6. It's incredibly easy to be misunderstood \_\_\_\_ other people. 7. Do calls paid \_\_\_\_ a pre-paid calling card from a land line show up on the land lines bill? 8. It's funny but all surfaces painted \_\_\_\_ a brush look different from surfaces painted \_\_\_\_ a roller. 9. Car users are shocked \_\_\_\_ new parking fees since 1 January 2016. 10. There is a shocking video online of a little girl being struck by a van on a busy road in China — and then ignored \_\_\_\_ more than a dozen people who passed the writhing toddler without offering aid.



**prep.45** Заполните пропуски предлогами *by* и *of*, выражающими значение принадлежности:

1. The government, the largest owner \_\_\_\_ landed property in the country, is preparing a comprehensive land sale policy to raise revenues and check corruption in government-owned property deals. 2. Mohamed Al-Fayed is the owner \_\_\_\_ the Hotel Ritz Paris and Fulham football club, former owner \_\_\_\_ Harrods department store and the House of Fraser. 3. 'Fahrenheit 451' is a dystopian novel \_\_\_\_ Ray Bradbury presenting a future American society where books are outlawed. 4. Steve Gardiner is the co-proprietor \_\_\_\_ Gardiner's Transport, a family-owned moving and transportation company in Goderich, Ontario. 5. 'As Tears Go By', the ballad originally written for Marianne Faithfull, was one of the first songs \_\_\_\_ Mick Jagger and Keith Richards and also one of many written by the duo for other artists. 6. Calodelia, as Calverleigh was previously called, still has its luxuriant woods and pasture lands; in about 1166 the manor and the parish became the property \_\_\_\_ Sir Patrick Calewood. 7. Wagner, a holder \_\_\_\_ a \$1,000,000 Palmer, Inc. bond, collected the interest due on March 31, 2005, and then sold the bond to Seal, Inc. for \$975,000. 8. Some poems \_\_\_\_ Bob Dylan, a famous American singer-songwriter and musician, have been auctioned off by Christie's and are expected to fetch between \$10,000 and \$15,000 each.

**prep.46** Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов, выражающих инструментальные отношения и отношения принадлежности:

1. По правилам этикета курицу или утку было принято есть руками до тех пор, пока не появились вилки. 2. Рыбу как

в холодном, так и в горячем виде следует есть вилокй и ножом. 3. Миксером можно приготовить все, что угодно, начиная с картофельного пюре и заканчивая тестом, а блендером можно только измельчать продукты и делать коктейли. 4. Помимо того что окраска стен кисточкой занимает много времени, на поверхности могут остаться полосы. 5. Поражение молнией происходит обычно во время грозы на открытом месте или при попытке спрятаться под одиноко стоящими деревьями. 6. Финал нового фильма Ларса фон Триера произвел на всех очень большое впечатление. 7. Решающий гол во вчерашнем матче был забит головой известным испанским футболистом. 8. Красоты Дальнего Востока были описаны многими русскими путешественниками. 9. Сегодня песни «Битлз», в отличие от многих хитов 60-х и 70-х годов, звучат удивительно свежо и современно. 10. Самые красивые дома голливудских знаменитостей достаточно скромны и прекрасно гармонируют с окружающей средой. 11. Ни правительство США, ни Министерство обороны США, владеющее собственной засекреченной компьютерной сетью, не являются собственниками интернета. 12. Картины Сальвадора Дали удивляют и притягивают необычными сюжетами и мастерством исполнения.



**prep.47** Заполните пропуски предлогами:

### Givers and Takers

MANY species \_\_\_\_ cuckoo birds are known \_\_\_\_ brood parasites. They lay eggs \_\_\_\_ the nests \_\_\_\_ other birds, forcing the host bird to raise their nestlings \_\_\_\_ them. As the baby cuckoo birds begin to grow, they kick the babies \_\_\_\_ the host bird \_\_\_\_ the nest, so that they become the sole recipient \_\_\_\_ the mother bird's care. They are the real takers \_\_\_\_ the animal world. (1)

The sad thing \_\_\_\_ life is that there are people \_\_\_\_ this world that have the mentality \_\_\_\_ the parasitic cuckoo bird. \_\_\_\_ the world is made up \_\_\_\_ two kinds \_\_\_\_ people: givers and takers. This phenomenon manifests itself \_\_\_\_ various ways \_\_\_\_ all expectations. You see it \_\_\_\_ family reunions where some do all the work, and others expect it to be done \_\_\_\_ anybody else. The problem with takers is that they can never be satisfied \_\_\_\_ many

reasons. \_\_\_\_ laziness or thoughtlessness they want everything to be done the way they want it to be done \_\_\_\_ their pleasure. They let you know about it \_\_\_\_ sequence when \_\_\_\_ their annoyance those expectations are not met. (2)

The takers are so accustomed to getting things their way that \_\_\_\_ search \_\_\_\_ pleasure they fail to even appreciate what is done for them \_\_\_\_ care and diligence. Takers rarely think about what \_\_\_\_ their turn they can do for others. When they do give, often \_\_\_\_ necessity, they expect thanks and recognition \_\_\_\_ nobody else. So they take \_\_\_\_ completeness even when they try to give \_\_\_\_ accident or \_\_\_\_ design. (3)


Givers \_\_\_\_ their modesty have a difficult time asking for help even when they need it. It is very easy \_\_\_\_ a giver to be worn \_\_\_\_ a frazzle, exhausted, and burned out. Articles \_\_\_\_ psychology \_\_\_\_ takers and givers show that givers generally put back as much \_\_\_\_ society as they take. And sometimes it's an even greater amount \_\_\_\_ requirements. They understand that no man is an island, but is the part \_\_\_\_ the whole. Hopefully one day all people \_\_\_\_ justice will have a desire to get rid \_\_\_\_ the cuckoo bird mentality and not seek to take all the time. (4)




**prep.48** Заполните пропуски предложениями и послелогоми *on, in, into, at, by, for* и отметьте послелогом подчеркиванием:

1. If people were focused \_\_\_\_ really important things \_\_\_\_ life, it could change the world. 2. Do you think any anonymous group can succeed \_\_\_\_ what they're doing? 3. There is a certain limit when performing an action, after which the action you take turns \_\_\_\_ unproductivity. 4. When you arrive \_\_\_\_ Portland International Airport and are waiting \_\_\_\_ your departure or have to pick somebody and you need to eat something, then do not worry — the Portland International Airport offers a huge variety of restaurants and other fast food places. 5. The sad fact is, \_\_\_\_ most modern societies nowadays, people are judged \_\_\_\_ their physical appearance despite the ideal judgment by merit. 6. People we pass \_\_\_\_ a crowded city will size us up and immediately form an idea \_\_\_\_ their head of whom they think we are \_\_\_\_ less than two seconds. 7. A new survey which covered seven different countries, including the US, the UK and Canada, found that poor coordination

among health care providers can result \_\_\_\_ medical errors. 8. To care \_\_\_\_ the elderly is very important, yet spending \_\_\_\_ social care \_\_\_\_ England is falling this year — despite the assurances of ministers. 9. Nearly half of Americans struggle nowadays to get \_\_\_\_ financially. 10. Facebook and Twitter might not be as important for news sharing as we once thought, therefore less than ten per cent of people rely \_\_\_\_ Facebook and Twitter for news.

 **prep.49** Заполните пропуски предлогами и послелогами *of, off, with, out, over, up* и отметьте послелоги подчеркиванием:

1. Property prices in the United Arab Emirates fell \_\_\_\_ after banks reduced lending and speculators withdrew from the market because of the global economic crisis. 2. Having fallen \_\_\_\_ the horse a young man got \_\_\_\_ with the words \_\_\_\_ Winston Churchill who said that ‘success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm.’ 3. Can you recall the last time you had to deal \_\_\_\_ a negative or difficult person? 4. Have you ever had to carry \_\_\_\_ unpopular policies or decisions? 5. Looking \_\_\_\_ the ideas \_\_\_\_ weight loss diets it’s important to take into consideration that people who feel sad and lonely gain weight more quickly than those who feel happier. 6. A chief executive found himself again in the uncomfortable position \_\_\_\_ looking \_\_\_\_ his shoulder in fear somebody could take his place. 7. After the artist had divorced, his wife’s smile and her pictures reminded him \_\_\_\_ how nice a woman can make a man feel. 8. Was there any incident in your life when you were faced \_\_\_\_ a difficult family problem? 9. If someone shows \_\_\_\_ at a birthday party unexpectedly, make sure he has a seat at a table. 10. It’s not easy to size \_\_\_\_ a person at first sight; usually we build up our knowledge \_\_\_\_ a person \_\_\_\_ observation \_\_\_\_ time.

 **prep.50** Заполните пропуски предлогами и послелогами и отметьте послелоги подчеркиванием:

### The Initial Spark

IT often happens that men fall \_\_\_\_ women who look \_\_\_\_ their mothers or nannies. Of course, visual attraction is only the starting point \_\_\_\_ a love match: personality, character, wit, charm, sense \_\_\_\_ humour, sexual attraction all play a part. It is supposed that

the best illustration \_\_\_\_ this statement can be love stories \_\_\_\_ the Prince \_\_\_\_ Wales Charles and his son Prince William. (1)

Both father and son have ended \_\_\_\_ marrying women who look remarkably \_\_\_\_ their childhood nannies. So their final choice was a fundamental human attraction of the first connection — which makes people fall \_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_ someone who reminds them \_\_\_\_ a person \_\_\_\_ whom they shared a significant bond \_\_\_\_ childhood. \_\_\_\_ the cases \_\_\_\_ both Charles and William, the woman \_\_\_\_ whom they spent much time \_\_\_\_ their formative years would have been their nannies. (2)

\_\_\_\_ the Prince \_\_\_\_ Wales, it was Mabel Anderson — the daughter \_\_\_\_ an Essex policeman who took \_\_\_\_ the post \_\_\_\_ royal nanny \_\_\_\_ 1949 and lovingly looked \_\_\_\_ all the Queen's children. Looking \_\_\_\_ her picture one can see how surprisingly she resembles Camilla Parker Bowles, Prince Charles' only love. (3)

\_\_\_\_ Prince William, the lady \_\_\_\_ question was Tiggy Legge-Bourke who became William and Harry's nanny \_\_\_\_ 1993 \_\_\_\_ a very traumatic period \_\_\_\_ their young lives when their parents were separating. Tiggy had a shiny mane \_\_\_\_ long brown hair, a similar set \_\_\_\_ upper teeth, a straight nose, peachy cheeks and the same-shaped chin — isn't it the appearance \_\_\_\_ Kate Middleton who has recently become Prince William's wife? (4)

The initial spark \_\_\_\_ such cases is not supposed to be the only reason to bring two people together, since where it occurs, the man will instinctively trust the woman because she will remind him \_\_\_\_ a love that goes back \_\_\_\_ childhood, when trust and affection were first experienced. William knows he can trust Kate. Charles has long seen Camilla \_\_\_\_ his soulmate. (5)



# Exercises on the Use of Conjunctions

## Упражнения на употребление СОЮЗОВ

- ✓ Соединительные союзы **and, as well as, both... and, nor, neither... nor** и др., стр. 277  
*The Copulative Conjunctions and, as well as, both and, nor, neither ... nor, etc.*
- ✓ Противительные союзы **yet, while, whereas, however** и др., стр. 278  
*The Adversative Conjunctions yet, while, whereas, however, etc.*
- ✓ Разделительные союзы **or, or else, either ... or**, стр. 278  
*The Disjunctive Conjunctions or, or else, either ... or.*
- ✓ Причинно-следственные союзы **so, for, since**, стр. 281  
*The Causative-Consecutive Conjunctions so, for, since.*
- ✓ Изъяснительные союзы **if, whether, that**, стр. 281  
*The Objective/ Subjective/ Predicative Conjunctions if, whether, that*
- ✓ Условные союзы **if, unless, once**, стр. 282  
*The Conjunctions of Condition if, unless, once*
- ✓ Временные союзы **as, as soon as, while, till/ until, before, after** и др., стр. 282  
*The Conjunctions of Time as, as soon as, while, till/ until, before, after, etc.*
- ✓ Уступительные союзы **though/although**, стр. 283  
*The Concessive Conjunctions though/although*
- ✓ Сравнительные союзы **than, as, as ... as, not so ... as, the ... the**, стр. 284  
*The Conjunctions of Comparison than, as, as ... as, not so ... as, the ... the*
- ✓ Причинные союзы **because, as, since**, стр. 285  
*The Conjunctions of Cause and Reason because, as, since*

- ✓ Союзы цели **so that/ in order that, lest**, стр. 285  
*The Conjunctions of Purpose so that/ in order that, lest.*
- ✓ Союзы образа действия **as, as if / as though**, стр. 286  
*The Conjunctions of Manner as, as if / as though*
- ✓ Сложные союзы **whoever, whatever, whichever, wherever** и др., стр. 289  
*The Compound Conjunctions whatever, whichever, wherever, etc.*



**conj.1** Заполните пропуски соединительными сочинительными союзами **and, as well as** и двойным соединительными союзом **both...and** по смыслу:

1. Authorities in advertising have located cold calling as a poor organization practice, \_\_\_\_\_ have advised their team in marketing to never cold call. 2. The Ditchling Gallery in West Sussex specializes in drawings, watercolours \_\_\_\_\_ oil-paintings by Sussex artists depicting the traditional English landscape \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland and Wales. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ kefir \_\_\_\_\_ yogurt are cultured milk products but they contain different types of beneficial bacteria. 4. With the large amount of news and entertainment we see every day, we get insensitive to the many unethical behaviors of \_\_\_\_\_ business \_\_\_\_\_ political leaders. 5. Feminism is \_\_\_\_\_ an intellectual commitment \_\_\_\_\_ a political movement that seeks justice for women. 6. Americans say that investment banks need ethics \_\_\_\_\_ a desire to make money. 7. Ethical intelligence skills benefit \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ personal life making relationships free from unfair consequences for others around you. 8. Canadian business lawyer Christopher Neufeld is a corporate commercial solicitor admitted to practice law in \_\_\_\_\_ Ontario (Canada) \_\_\_\_\_ New York (USA). 9. Coasting grammar schools deserve the Government's attention, \_\_\_\_\_ comprehensives, in order to produce high-achieving pupils. 10. While gender discrimination happens to \_\_\_\_\_ men \_\_\_\_\_ women in individual situations, discrimination against women is an entrenched, global pandemic.



**conj.2** Заполните пропуски соединительным союзом **nor** или двойным соединительными союзом **neither...nor** по смыслу:

1. The vertical striping helps zebras hide in grass, and though grass is \_\_\_\_\_ white \_\_\_\_\_ black, it is supposed to be effective against

the zebra's main predator, the lion. 2. When you complete a job, but use more time and effort than is truly necessary, it is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ effective \_\_\_\_\_ efficient. 3. The billionaires are not especially close socially, \_\_\_\_\_ are they in complete agreement about politics or strategy. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ county executive \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens will necessarily be well-served by someone willing to work for less than the prevailing rate of pay. 5. Plenty of Americans have never travelled \_\_\_\_\_ outside the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ outside their home state. 6. What is \_\_\_\_\_ fish \_\_\_\_\_ flesh, \_\_\_\_\_ feathers \_\_\_\_\_ bone, but still has fingers, and thumbs of its own? 7. It was Herodotus who once remarked, that '\_\_\_\_\_ rain, \_\_\_\_\_ snow, \_\_\_\_\_ sleet, \_\_\_\_\_ hail shall keep the postmen from their appointed rounds'. 8. They say that the governance is not going through a very brilliant moment, \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.


**conj.3**

Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными словами и словосочетаниями при употреблении с соединительным союзом *not only...but also*:

justified, effective, outstanding as a player, in terms of workmanship, in cinemas, its prey, bite, brings fulfillment

1. 3D movies are now available not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also at home. 2. Aerobic exercises are not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also easy to do. 3. There are circumstances under which a military officer is not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also obligated to disobey a legal order. 4. Jealousy is a tiger that tears not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also its own raging heart. 5. Belgian scientists have discovered that the fearsome South American piranha can not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also bark, when it hunts. 6. New Zealand's Richie McCaw was not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also as a leader. 7. An extensive research has been done on the subject of volunteering, saying that volunteering not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also health benefits. 8. A company offers exceptionally high standards not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also with regards to facilities and customer satisfaction.


**conj.4**

Заполните пропуски противительными сочинительными союзами *yet, while, whereas, however, nevertheless* по смыслу:


1. \_\_\_\_\_ 'In God We Trust' is the official motto of the United States, it is being displayed in all public buildings, public schools and

other government institutions. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you cannot change the things that happen to you, you can always choose the attitude to have about situations. 3. Some people enjoy decorating their house or business for holiday; \_\_\_\_\_ they don't have enough time or talent to accomplish it. 4. Absolutely everyone desires to lose some kilos; \_\_\_\_\_ they don't possess the proper expertise or particulars on appropriate eating habits and diet to lose weight. 5. Nature's wilderness is a foreign land; \_\_\_\_\_ its tongue is strangely comforting. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ we are imperfect ourselves, why do we expect perfection in others? 7. Texas has weathered the economic downturn far better than liberal states like California and Michigan \_\_\_\_\_ it was absorbing millions of new immigrants. 8. Material prosperity predicts life evaluation, \_\_\_\_\_ psychosocial prosperity predicts positive feeling. 9. The idea of liberty, when truly understood, obligates us to respect the liberty of others; \_\_\_\_\_ as we so often see, the most exalted virtues in the world can give rise to practical vices. 10. Green Tea is only to be considered as a small part of a weight loss regime and can't be substituted for healthy diet or exercise; \_\_\_\_\_ it can definitely help. 11. There are some who eagerly donate to charity; \_\_\_\_\_ they treat their servants and subordinates very badly. 12. Today's science seems to know so much and religion can be viewed as ancient superstition; \_\_\_\_\_ even today science can't explain many things very well.



**conj.5** Заполните пропуски разделительными союзами *or*, *or else* (*else*) или двойным разделительным союзом *either...or*:

1. Farmers have to treat their animals well, \_\_\_\_\_ they won't produce as much milk or lay as many eggs. 2. People seem to have a preference for \_\_\_\_\_ the morning \_\_\_\_\_ evening with 10 per cent of the population being larks and a further 10 per cent extreme night owls. 3. They say that for any change to happen, you \_\_\_\_\_ wait to see \_\_\_\_\_ you choose to be. 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ live in hope \_\_\_\_\_ you live in despair. 5. All world leaders say that they don't have a magic wand \_\_\_\_\_ to fight corruption \_\_\_\_\_ bring down the inflation. 6. Nobody asks men if they are married \_\_\_\_\_ divorced if they want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ a credit card \_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone. 7. How can you tell if someone really likes you \_\_\_\_\_ if they are using you? 8. Any house, whatever its construction, needs a roof that is weatherproof and a solid foundation, \_\_\_\_\_ it won't be standing for long.

 **conj.6** Заполните пропуски двойными сочинительными союзами *either...or, neither...nor, both...and*:

1. Having a good attitude at work fosters an environment of high morale and increases \_\_\_\_\_ communication \_\_\_\_ productivity.
2. A lot of nonsense has been written in Ireland about the progressive nature of a new property tax, but in reality it is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ fair \_\_\_\_ progressive.
3. What should be done if the requested site is \_\_\_\_\_ unavailable \_\_\_\_ cannot be found?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ smiling \_\_\_\_ laughter, in all their expressive variety, transcend cultures and ontogenetic development as affective communication.
5. If you could choose to be \_\_\_\_\_ more successful but less intelligent, \_\_\_\_ be smarter but less successful, what would you choose?
6. Some dance clubs target dancing strictly for fun, and one needs \_\_\_\_\_ dance experience \_\_\_\_ a partner to join them.
7. It is much better to choose fresh frozen items if you \_\_\_\_\_ can't find the fresh produce \_\_\_\_ you simply like the convenience of using the frozen packages.
8. Earthquakes occur all the time all over the world, \_\_\_\_\_ along plate edges \_\_\_\_ along faults.
9. Nuclear energy is considered \_\_\_\_\_ safe \_\_\_\_ economical for any country because even in technologically advanced countries here have been disastrous failures.
10. William Howard Taft was the only figure in American history to serve \_\_\_\_\_ as President of the United States \_\_\_\_ chief justice of its highest court.

**conj.7** Переведите следующие предложения, используя двойные сочинительные союзы:

1. Решение вопроса зависит и от серьезности намерений, и от способности настоять на своей точке зрения.
2. Некоторые советы могут быть неоднозначными: они могут или помочь, или навредить.
3. Дата проведения переговоров еще не определена, очевидно, они состоятся или в среду, или в четверг.
4. Предполагается, что после переговоров состоится ужин в ресторане или в клубе.
5. Источник пока не подтвердил и не опроверг информацию об отставке чиновника.
6. И коллеги, и журналисты ждут информацию по этому вопросу.
7. Летом в Скандинавии ни жарко, ни холодно, но воздух чистый и свежий.
8. Говорят, что если переезжать с места на место, не приобретешь ни друзей, ни имущества.



**conj.8** Заполните пропуски причинно-следственными сочинительными союзами *so, for, since*:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it's so much easier to let the outside world tell us what to do, we've just stopped listening to ourselves. 2. Men and women all have commitment issue \_\_\_\_\_ they are afraid to be hurt, afraid that they will get bored with the relationship. 3. It's nice to be nice, \_\_\_\_\_ a little negativity goes a long way. 4. Both guys wanted to be educated and took on their debt to achieve it, \_\_\_\_\_ they shouldn't weep with rage but pay off their student loans. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ there is a problem with a sound device, Windows Media Player cannot play the file. 6. A girl forgot her email password \_\_\_\_\_ it was sent to her email. 7. It is very hard to fully characterize the crisis Nicaragua is going through right now, \_\_\_\_\_ it is extremely complex. 8. Make safety improvements today, \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow it may be too late.

**conj.9** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление сочинительных союзов разных типов:

1. Кризис евро — это *не только* кризис единой валюты, *но и* серьезный кризис проекта Единой Европы. 2. Европа не являлась местом зарождения человечества, *тем не менее* человек появился в Европе очень давно. 3. Слишком яркие цвета не противоречат дресс-коду, *однако* считаются проявлением дурного вкуса. 4. Известно, что готика достигла расцвета в Англии, *так же как* и во Франции, в середине XIII века. 5. Граница между Англией и Шотландией между заливом Солуэй-Ферт и рекой Туид составляет 180 км, *тогда как* расстояние по прямой линии всего 110 км. 6. В Викторианскую эпоху юг Англии считался консервативным, *в то время как* Шотландия, Ирландия, Уэльс и северная Англия придерживались радикальных взглядов. 7. Информация в интернете должна быть достоверной, *иначе* она может быть поставлена под сомнение и удалена. 8. Всем известно, что детям нельзя давать все, что они хотят, но не у всех родителей это получается, *потому что* детям трудно сказать «нет».



**conj.10** Заполните пропуски изъяснительными подчинительными союзами *if, whether* или *that* по смыслу:

1. Researchers and experts have long believed \_\_\_\_\_ there is a connection between attitude and overall health. 2. If you are at

a friends' house for dinner and the food is awful, when asked \_\_\_\_\_ you enjoyed it, what would your answer? 3. Astrophysicists say \_\_\_\_\_ we are in an increasingly dangerous part of our history and have to gain control of what's out there. 4. It's good to remember \_\_\_\_\_ the history of whoever you choose as a friend or a spouse will become a part of your own life history. 5. Everyone has a right to their opinion of the Iraq war, but only time will tell \_\_\_\_\_ it was right or wrong. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ or not it's an official recession, many say \_\_\_\_\_ America's economy will feel grim. 7. The company's board is deciding \_\_\_\_\_ to create a major department store in the city rather than in the suburbs, which was originally proposed. 8. Those who dream of changes should just make the decision to be happy and just realize \_\_\_\_\_ things could be even better than they hoped.



**conj.11** Заполните пропуски условными подчинительными союзами *if, unless, (if/when) once* по смыслу:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you want to see what you've never seen before, you've got to do what you've never done before. 2. All waters in the ocean could never sink a ship \_\_\_\_\_ it gets inside; likewise, all the pressures of life can never hurt you \_\_\_\_\_ you let them in. 3. Do hurricanes move more quickly northward \_\_\_\_\_ they pass Bermuda? 4. Would you stay with someone \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't know what they wanted? 5. British banks will face higher taxes \_\_\_\_\_ they start to lend to small firms. 6. As Abraham Lincoln said, 'History is not history \_\_\_\_\_ it is the truth.' 7. There can be a hundred reasons as to why a man can lose interest in a woman \_\_\_\_\_ they know they have won her heart. 8. Would you help someone even \_\_\_\_\_ they saw it as interfering? 9. Life will never be the same \_\_\_\_\_ you have children. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ technology is so great, why are so many systems and IT applications disappointing?



**conj.12** Заполните пропуски временными подчинительными союзами *when, as, as soon as, as long as, since, while, till/until, before, after* по смыслу:

1. Why do flowers wither \_\_\_\_\_ they are cut from a stem of a plant? 2. Over half of consumers check multiple websites before making a purchase; they wait \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to find the best

deal. 3. Is it bad to leave your laptop's battery charging all the time \_\_\_\_\_ it is turned on? 4. Never believe a rumor \_\_\_\_\_ it is officially confirmed or denied. 5. How can comments be made on the decision \_\_\_\_\_ it is taken? 6. It's nice to see the sun shining \_\_\_\_\_ it stops raining. 7. Some women like pink, but many don't care for that colour \_\_\_\_\_ it comes to their personal gadgets. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ women were waiting for their husbands, they asked each other how their sons were doing. 9. The rings of Saturn have puzzled astronomers \_\_\_\_\_ they were discovered by Galileo in 1610 during the first telescopic observations of the night sky. 10. Climate change will drive a million of the world's species to extinction \_\_\_\_\_ the year 2050 comes, a scientific study says.



**conj.13** Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующей форме в придаточных предложениях времени и условия с временными союзами *when, as soon as, till/until, before, after* и условными союзами *if, unless*:

1. The Mayans believe that our civilization will exist until the Earth and the solar system \_\_\_\_\_ into galactic synchronization with the rest of the universe (*to come*). 2. Success will be achieved when there \_\_\_\_\_ a decision and an effort and a commitment to make it happen (*to be*). 3. The negotiations will start as soon as the United Nations Security Council \_\_\_\_\_ economic sanctions against the country in question (*to lift*). 4. The managers will definitely fly overseas after they \_\_\_\_\_ a big project (*to finish*). 5. We'll come to you, if circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ you to come to us (*not + to allow*). 6. There is an opinion that the middle class will be marching toward indentured servitude unless they \_\_\_\_\_ who the real enemy is (*to understand*). 7. The dog won't go out for a walk before the rain \_\_\_\_\_ falling (*to stop*). 8. A star won't feel relaxed till everything \_\_\_\_\_ right (*to be going*).

**conj.14** Продолжите придаточные предложения с уступительными союзами *though/although*:

1. Although it may seem like a relatively small thing, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 2. Although it has been said many times, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 3. Although it's a nice idea, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 4. Though it has happened to plenty of people around you, \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ though it was not expected. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ though it was worth a try. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ though it's a great starting point. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ though it has been the most tiring weekend of the year.

**conj.15** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление уступительных, изъяснительных, условных и временных подчинительных союзов:

1. Власть королевы Великобритании является не абсолютной, а конституционной, *хотя* в стране не существует письменной конституции. 2. Трудно сказать, исчезнет *ли* суматранский тигр, если незаконная охота будет продолжаться. 3. Банк Англии продолжит снижать процентные ставки, *пока* финансовый сектор не начнет восстанавливаться. 4. *Хотя* большинство детей не боится незнакомцев, некоторые все же проявляют робость. 5. *Пока* дети не достигнут трехлетнего возраста, они не всегда понимают ограничения и наказания. 6. Всем интересно узнать будущее, но как только узнаешь его, оно тотчас начинает меняться. 7. *В то время как* один человек реагирует на события негативно, другой воспринимает те же события с юмором, понимая, что ничего страшного не произошло. 8. Человек может значительно измениться к лучшему, *стоит лишь* поверить в него. 9. События стали развиваться очень стремительно, *с тех пор как* началась зима. 10. Кто сказал, *что* когда наступит весна, мир будет выглядеть по-иному?



**conj.16** Заполните пропуски сравнительными союзами *than, as, as...as, not as (so)...as, the...the* по смыслу:

1. Some people are \_\_\_\_\_ successful \_\_\_\_\_ they would like to be because they allow distractions into their life. 2. The basketball game between the Indiana and Wisconsin teams proved to be every bit \_\_\_\_\_ competitive \_\_\_\_\_ it was expected with the largest margin either team held. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ pinker a flamingo is, \_\_\_\_\_ more desirable it is as a mate. 4. California has given up its smoking habit far more successfully \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of America — and it may be due to more \_\_\_\_\_ four decades of antismoking state policies.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ it has happened so often in Haiti, just when the situation was getting better, a fresh catastrophe struck. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ higher the price of a product, \_\_\_\_\_ better is the quality. 7. The end of friendship can seem \_\_\_\_\_ painful \_\_\_\_\_ divorce usually seems. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ more prepared you are, \_\_\_\_\_ better chances you have to be accepted into your desired school or program. 9. European banks have played a much bigger role in the US economy \_\_\_\_\_ it has been generally thought — and could do a lot more damage \_\_\_\_\_ it is expected as they pull back. 10. Millions of people sleep hungry, many die of hunger. So next time you are wasting food, think twice: everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ lucky \_\_\_\_\_ we are.



**conj.17** Заполните пропуски подчинительными причинными союзами *because, as, since* по смыслу:

1. It is so important to have a healthy lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ you feel better, have more energy and raise self esteem. 2. You make choices every day, and your life becomes more convenient or comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ you choose the right way. 3. Cold calling is considered a poor organization practice \_\_\_\_\_ the people you're calling might not even be interested in what you are telling them concerning your brand or product which you provide. 4. People lie to loved ones more than to acquaintances \_\_\_\_\_ it's easier. 5. I wonder what the muskrats eat \_\_\_\_\_ I would like to encourage them to inhabit my pond. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ it is the first day of Christmas holiday, it makes sense that we decorated for Christmas last night. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ it opens up to a globalised world, India still has a depth of history and intensity of culture that awes and fascinates the many who visit there. 8. Psychology is important \_\_\_\_\_ it is concerned with the study of behaviour and mental processes and at the same time it is also applied to many different things in human life. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ science doesn't prove anything in the future, anything can happen. 10. Discrimination against workers because of their religion or belief is completely unfair \_\_\_\_\_ it is against the law.



**conj.18** Заполните пропуски подчинительными союзами цели *so that, in order that, lest* по смыслу:

1. Organisms essentially need water and sunlight as a source of energy \_\_\_\_\_ they could survive. 2. The Moon reflects light

from the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ we could see it. 3. One should be careful \_\_\_\_\_ their fault didn't draw them to overlook or undervalue serious challenges. 4. As it has been said by a world famous female designer, \_\_\_\_\_ be irreplaceable one must always be different. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ we think the war in Afghanistan is over — it is not: it still takes the lives of the soldiers. 6. The US authorities should focus on cutting the national debt \_\_\_\_\_ the economy could grow. 7. How much weight do you have to lose \_\_\_\_\_ you could see a difference in your face? 8. We remember past events \_\_\_\_\_ we forget them.



**conj.19** Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола-сказуемого в придаточных предложениях образа действия с союзами *as, as if/as though*:

1. One should act as though it \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to fail (*to be*).  
 2. Some people, who have survived a clinical death, say that they saw their body as if it \_\_\_\_\_ from above (*to be*). 3. The best new movies carry intimations of permanence along with their novelty and very quickly start to seem as if they \_\_\_\_\_ around all along (*to be*). 4. Why does it seem that most people do not treat others as they \_\_\_\_\_ to be treated? (*to like*) 5. What makes students feel as if they \_\_\_\_\_ a medal when they abuse a teacher? (*to get*) 6. Can students retake classes as many times as they \_\_\_\_\_? (*to like*) 7. Sometimes when you talk to people, they behave as if they \_\_\_\_\_ you (*not + to hear*). 8. Before we can ever learn to love one another as we \_\_\_\_\_ to do, we must first be willing to see that for too long we have loved only ourselves (*to hope*). 9. Some young couples are in such harmony with love as if they \_\_\_\_\_ for each other (*to make*). 10. Has anyone ever felt as if they \_\_\_\_\_ while having a dream? (*to be falling*)

**conj.20** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление сравнительных и причинных подчинительных союзов, а также союзов образа действия и цели:

1. Рыбки в аквариуме ведут себя странно, постоянно прячутся, *как будто* их что-то пугает. 2. Британские ученые утверждают, что к 2020 году глобальное потепление остановится *вследствие* природных изменений климата. 3. Некоторые обязанности за-

нимают много времени, а от некоторых очень устаешь, *так как* они требуют особой концентрации. 4. *Поскольку* человек зависим от внешних обстоятельств, нужно учиться им противостоять. 5. Когда идешь в лес, возьми с собой компас, *чтобы не* заблудиться. 6. Понятие судьбы *такое же* древнее, *как* человек. 7. Мы часто путешествуем, *чтобы* жизнь *не* казалась скучной и однообразной. 8. *Чем* больше клетка, *тем* лучше будет себя чувствовать в ней животное. 9. Сельские районы не являются привлекательными для потенциальных телекоммуникационных инвестиций, *поскольку* требуют высоких расходов и дают низкий доход. 10. *Чтобы не* забывать пароли и логины, можно использовать специальные программы.



**conj.21** Заполните пропуски относительными местоимениями *who, whose, what, which* в функции союзных слов:

1. Bluetooth, a cable-replacement technology, is named after a Danish Viking and King, Harald Bletand (translated as Bluetooth in English), \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the latter part of the 10th century. 2. No matter \_\_\_\_\_ email address you are looking for or how much you know about the person, there are several strategies that can be used to find it. 3. Some people rarely mean \_\_\_\_\_ they say or say \_\_\_\_\_ they mean. 4. A surprising number of people do not really know \_\_\_\_\_ things in life they care about most. 5. Are friends \_\_\_\_\_ look at what kind of car you are driving worth keeping? 6. It's not easy to deal with people \_\_\_\_\_ deny evidence of wrong doing and distort \_\_\_\_\_ you know to be real to fit their own agenda. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a person actually does is more important than \_\_\_\_\_ they say they will do. 8. Men need a lot of emotional support \_\_\_\_\_ they depend on their woman to provide. 9. Henry IV was succeeded by his son Henry V, \_\_\_\_\_ wife Catherine was Queen until his death in 1422. 10. There is a story about a man \_\_\_\_\_ married a lady \_\_\_\_\_ used a false name, and now she can't sign the divorce paper because she has no ID under that name.



**conj.22** Замените относительные местоимения в функции союзных слов местоимением *that* в тех случаях, когда это возможно:

1. Sometimes it's funny to communicate with Internet friends *whom* we have never met off line. 2. The institution of money gives us a

more flexible approach to trade than barter, *which* has the double coincidence of wants problem. 3. Dolly the Sheep was an exact genetic replica of the adult female sheep *which* donated the somatic cell nucleus to the egg. 4. Today, many Roman Catholics do not know *what* official Roman Catholic teaching is or *what* it means to be called Catholic. 5. Many want to spend money and time on the glitzy, showy things, but they don't want to spend time and money on the foundational things *which* are essential to our success. 6. Getting a scientific degree may seem unachievable, but if you just schedule out *which* classes you need to take and the order you need to take them, it will make the goal more achievable. 7. How to help someone *who* is trying to stop smoking? 8. Trying to decide *which* e-reader to buy can be difficult. 9. If a person *who* collects numismatic items, especially coins, tries to do it without knowing the basics, he will never succeed in this hobby. 10. The only things we truly possess are those things *which* we are continually rediscovering.

**conj.23** Ответьте на данные вопросы, используя эмфатический оборот *it is (was)...who* для выделения подлежащего, обозначающего лицо:

1. Who discovered America? 2. Who invented the iPhone? 3. Who will reign in Great Britain after Queen Elizabeth II? 4. Who has played James Bond? 5. Who needs public liability insurance? 6. Who was the first person to walk on the Moon? 7. Who is the most famous singer in the world? 8. Who provided observational evidence for the spherical Earth, noting that travelers going south see southern constellations rise higher above the horizon? 9. Who refused to give up the fight against Nazism in the UK, at the time when other world leaders had given up? 10. Who came up with the theory of relativity which changed our outlook of the universe?

**conj.24** Переведите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление относительных местоимений в функции союзных слов:

1. Безработным считается человек, *который* не работает, но способен работать и активно ищет работу в течение последних четырех недель. 2. Чтобы починить чайник, *который* не работает, нужно отнести его в мастерскую. 3. Трудно найти хотя бы

двух людей, *чтобы* вкусы бы полностью совпадали. 4. В сложные моменты жизни человек задумывается о том, *кому* верить и к *кому* обратиться за помощью. 5. Завершить компьютерную программу, *которая* не отвечает, можно при помощи диспетчера задач без всяких усилий. 6. Для того чтобы завоевать девушку, *которая* не отвечает взаимностью, нужно приложить большие усилия. 7. Хорошо общаться с тем, *чье* мнение имеет для вас значение. 8. Если вы забыли, *кого* пригласили на день рождения, значит, вас ожидает много приятных сюрпризов. 9. Именно Роджер Мур считается лучшим исполнителем роли Джеймса Бонда. 10. Именно Уильям Хогарт утверждал, что творчество является лекарством от пороков.



**conj.25** Заполните пропуски сложными союзами *whoever, whatever, whichever, whenever, wherever* по смыслу:


1. \_\_\_\_\_ we face choices and refuse to decide, that refusal is our decision. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ stubbornly refuses to accept criticism, will suddenly be destroyed beyond recovery. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is said in Latin, sounds profound. 4. If you can tell yourself that \_\_\_\_\_ decision you make will be fine, and accept it without regret or guilt, you will be able to make decisions without having anxiety over it. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ we are travelling overseas, there are so many things that we need to take into consideration and so many guidelines we should follow. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you go, there you are, even in India. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ happens to the education landscape, a new model can't leave anyone behind. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not against us, is for us. 9. In the future, we will continue to pursue efficiencies \_\_\_\_\_ we can find them and meet or exceed any statutory regulations imposed and agreed by our industry. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ place in Greece you decide to visit, it has plenty to offer you as regarding ancient history.

# Exercises on the Use of Particles


## Упражнения на употребление частиц

✓ Выделительно-ограничительные, усилительные и уточняющие частицы, стр. 290  
*The Limiting, Intensifying and Specifying Particles*


✓ Отрицательные частицы, стр. 293  
*The Negative Particles*

 **part.1** Заполните пропуски выделительно-ограничительными частицами *only, just, but, alone, solely, merely, barely* по смыслу:

1. A hint is \_\_\_\_\_ a hint when you're sure to be understood. 2. What should we visit or see in Rome in \_\_\_\_\_ two days? 3. They've never been to Rome, it is \_\_\_\_\_ a dream of theirs. 4. They say that one should seek patience and passion in equal amounts, because patience \_\_\_\_\_ will not build the temple, and passion \_\_\_\_\_ will destroy its walls. 5. Can you identify the owner of a lost iPod \_\_\_\_\_ by the playlist? 6. That criminal is not \_\_\_\_\_ ignorant but positively dangerous. 7. It's been \_\_\_\_\_ a fortnight since the Commonwealth Games, and already a question mark hangs over the maintenance of the huge sports infrastructure. 8. Many people in this world seem to simply exist rather than live, so ensure you are truly living rather than \_\_\_\_\_ existing. 9. Marriage should be viewed as a covenant between a man and a woman based on the idea of fairness \_\_\_\_\_. 10. Travellers in the western United States should not rely \_\_\_\_\_ on technology such as GPS for navigation, as a Canadian couple got lost recently in the vast Nevada wilderness. 11. A strong trademark makes a better commercial impression than a \_\_\_\_\_ descriptive trademark. 12. Life will be \_\_\_\_\_ fair if millionaires pay their share. 13. Sometimes the motivation to fight for survival rests \_\_\_\_\_ on hope and faith. 14. War is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ the continuation of politics by other means.

 **part.2** Заполните пропуски усилительными частицами *even, just, yet, still, all, only, quite, simply* по смыслу:

1. It's very possible to make life \_\_\_\_\_ better by creating an unlimited stream of income that allows you to do the things you love.
2. People should travel more when they are \_\_\_\_\_ young.
3. Many investors believe that gold is a hedge against inflation, but their hopes are \_\_\_\_\_ in vain.
4. The Nationals have a chance to finish with a winning record; no doubt, great expectations are \_\_\_\_\_ around the corner.
5. Alaska's attractions lure visitors \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a blind squirrel occasionally finds a nut.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ success in the conservation of nature can avert civilization collapse.
8. The trouble with Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_ a failure of leadership.
9. Raw diet cookbooks are \_\_\_\_\_ amusing, though they require that you own more equipment than many people need to cook food.
10. Is it funny or sad that a person would dislike or \_\_\_\_\_ hate an omnivore \_\_\_\_\_ due to their diet?
11. Have you ever applied for a position and didn't get it or worse \_\_\_\_\_ didn't get an interview?
12. These spouses are \_\_\_\_\_ complete opposites, but opposites attract, don't they?
13. Playing mind games with me my friend got me \_\_\_\_\_ confused. Can a relationship like this get better, or \_\_\_\_\_ worse?
14. Do baby birds chirp when they are \_\_\_\_\_ in the egg and they are getting ready to hatch?
15. Are all fools foolish or is it \_\_\_\_\_ the foolish fools that are foolish?

 **part.3** Заполните пропуски уточняющими частицами *just, right, exactly, precisely* по смыслу:

1. Internet-shops can deliver any item \_\_\_\_\_ to your door or your work place.
2. Football matters \_\_\_\_\_ because it does not matter that much.
3. Sarcasm is a good example of why we should not always believe what a person says is \_\_\_\_\_ what was meant.
4. What should we do in gym class, \_\_\_\_\_ us two?
5. Since Africans had to work hard in their slave days, they became strong and that went into their genetics; that is \_\_\_\_\_ why they are good at sports.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ happened when Julius Caesar got kidnapped by the Pirates?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ as Germany was divided after the war, Berlin, the former capital of Germany, was divided into four sectors.
8. Two people can look at \_\_\_\_\_ the same thing and see something different.




**part.4** Переведите, используя усилительные, уточняющие и выделительно-ограничительные частицы:


1. *Только* факты позволяют видеть ситуацию объективно.
2. Существует мнение, что человеческий мозг используется нами *только* на десять процентов. Вероятно, *именно* поэтому человек не может придумать, как его развить на все сто.
3. Есть люди, которые могут говорить *только* на одну тему — о себе.
4. Говорят, что плохая работа — *даже* хуже, чем безработица.
5. В деловых отношениях многое определяет *просто* бизнес, и ничего личного.
6. Выборы — это *как раз* классический случай борьбы добра и зла: кто побеждает, тот и объявляет себя добром.
7. Фотограф прибыл *как раз* вовремя, чтобы сделать снимки всех участников конференции.
8. Прическа является *точно* такой же частью имиджа, как одежда.
9. *Только* одна неделя осталась до декабря, и *только* месяц до Нового года.
10. Актеры *совсем* устали из-за бесконечных гастрольных спектаклей.
11. Спортсмены *даже* и не думали о том, что могут проиграть третий раз подряд.
12. *Только* надежда может заставить человека поверить в невозможное.

**part.5** Дайте короткие реплики, выражающие солидарность, в конструкции с частицей *too*:


1. Some people prefer modern American jazz to hip-hop. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Some are heavy Facebook users. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Some appreciate Facebook as it puts one in touch with others the world over. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Some use made-up names on Facebook to prevent certain people from their past from finding them. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Some often click the 'like' button on the sites of others, and a story appears in the user's friends news feed with a link back to their websites. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Some mean that money in itself is not an asset, but rather a medium of exchange. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Millions of Americans are still deep in debt trying to deal with family budgets that are stretched to the breaking point. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Our fellow-students have been to London twice and they are going again. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My neighbour looks after his horses from feeding through to exercise. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He would like to buy another horse. \_\_\_\_\_ .

 **part.6** Заполните пропуски частицей *not* в сочетании с личными и неличными формами данных в скобках глаголов:


1. It's hard to play \_\_\_\_\_ about the victory (*to think*).
2. Some people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ famous (*to be*). 3. Child protection \_\_\_\_\_ the priority it deserved in the previous years (*to give*).
4. Most of us have a low feeling that we \_\_\_\_\_ the real reasons for the war in Libya (*to tell*).
5. Many couples nowadays prefer \_\_\_\_\_ even if they have long relationships with their partners (*to get married*).
6. Just like everyone gets to decide whether or \_\_\_\_\_ the time is right to have children, everyone is also allowed to have feelings about the time to get married being in long relationships.
7. What would you regret \_\_\_\_\_ if your life were ending? (*to do*)
8. In people with depression, \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep can cause other problems as well. (*to be able*)
9. How \_\_\_\_\_ in a conversation? (*to be boring*)
10. The newly recruited accountants \_\_\_\_\_ so sincere with the employer, but until they speak to him to find out why they \_\_\_\_\_ on time, much more \_\_\_\_\_ under such circumstances (*ought, to be / to pay / can, to offer*).

 **part.7** Дайте короткие ответы на вопросы по смыслу, используя частицу *not* в сочетании с местоимениями или наречиями в функции модальных слов:

1. Who has blocked our mutual friend on Facebook? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who has viewed his Facebook profile? \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Who was born on this day? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who could access this bank account? \_\_\_\_\_
5. There is definitely not much controversy over whose responsibility it is when something goes wrong in Internet banking, is it? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Helicopter routes would doubtlessly not affect arriving and departing traffic, would they? \_\_\_\_\_
7. On-line education is obviously not as effective as traditional on-campus schooling, is it? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Airport radar failure will surely not happen in Ireland again, will it? \_\_\_\_\_

 **part.8** Дайте короткие ответы на вопросы, имеющие значение су-  
ждения, используя частицу **not** и глаголы, данные в скобках:

1. Will the world end in the nearest future? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hope*).
2. Are there any snakes in Ireland? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to suppose*).
3. Is the global financial crisis coming to an end? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be afraid*).
4. Have there been more earthquakes than usual lately? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to believe*).
5. Will China own America when the economic crisis is over? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to expect*).
6. Do the British like the French? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to presume*).
7. Can a dwarf hamster eat red grapes? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to think*).
8. Has a pig ever been in space? \_\_\_\_\_ (*to suspect*).

 **part.9** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в соответствующей  
грамматической форме в сочетании с частицей **never** по смыслу:

to wear, to try, to use, to leave, to speak, to  
confide, to see, to break

1. The poor see the thousands of labels, the new vintages, the varieties that they never \_\_\_\_\_, and they wonder, if there is some new delight just waiting to be discovered.
2. Once a cheater is always a cheater, but this man never \_\_\_\_\_ a promise.
3. Yet he never \_\_\_\_\_ what he had been doing to anyone — not even to his mother.
4. What he said was pretty doubtful, but he never \_\_\_\_\_ a word more either to annul it or to enforce it.
5. Hasegawa created a publishing empire with exports to North America and Europe, and though he was dealing with foreigners both in Japan and overseas, he never \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.
6. The father of a woman who was shot to death by her common-law husband said he never \_\_\_\_\_ signs of abuse in their relationship.
7. While cooking our aunt never \_\_\_\_\_ a recipe, but rather a little of this and some of that, but not too much of that.
8. The secretary said that she never \_\_\_\_\_ those magnificent shoes because of the heel height.

 **part.10** Заполните пропуски частицами по смыслу:

### Move like Jagger

MICK Jagger is the face and the mouth of The Rolling Stones. It's \_\_\_\_\_ him you hear and see first when the band comes to eye, ear and mind. He is \_\_\_\_\_ young though he is about 70, and \_\_\_\_\_ now he


keeps himself in great shape. He's been a high profile musician and entertainer for more than 50 years; this is \_\_\_\_\_ the reason why there have been invented so many interpretations of his personality which made it \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to separate the man from the myth. (1)

Music \_\_\_\_\_ is, was and ever shall be the main and the principal accomplishment of Mick Jagger and all The Rolling Stones, regardless of the financial and social side effects. None of the scandal and gossip would have \_\_\_\_\_ come about, if Mick Jagger were \_\_\_\_\_ one of the greatest and most popular composers and musicians of the modern era. Mick Jagger \_\_\_\_\_ visited Grammy Awards ceremonies though he was several times awarded as the best performer. (2)

# Exercises on the Use of Interjections


## Упражнения на употребление междометий

- ✓ Непроизводные и производные междометия, стр. 296  
*The Primary and Secondary Interjections*
- ✓ Эмотивные, когнитивные и императивные междометия, стр. 297  
*The Emotional, Cognitive and Imperative Interjections*
- ✓ Звукоподражательные слова, стр. 299  
*The Onomatopoeia Words*

 **interj.1** Подберите дефиниции, соответствующие данным производным междометиям:

fie! oops! hush! alas! pooh! wow! hum!  
ha-ha! hurrah! eek!


1. an exclamation of pleasure, approval, elation, or victory 2. an exclamation of wonder, amazement, or great pleasure 3. an exclamation of grief, compassion, or alarm 4. an exclamation of disdain, contempt, or disgust 5. a plea or demand for silence 6. a sound of a squeak of fear 7. an exclamation of distaste or disapproval 8. an exclamation of mild dismay, chagrin or surprise as at one's own mistake, a clumsy act, or social blunder 9. an indication of hesitation, surprise, or displeasure 10. a representation of the sound of laughter

 **interj.2** Подберите дефиниции, соответствующие данным производным междометиям:

help! sure! come on! easy does it! dog my cats!  
indeed! well! chop chop! knock on wood! shoot!

1. an exclamation of surprise, reproof and also to introduce a remark, resume a narrative, or fill a pause during conversation

2. an exclamation of surprise, mild annoyance, or disappointment  
 3. something that you say in order to tell someone to hurry  
 4. an exclamation to ask for assistance  
 5. an exclamatory request to make an effort or to be stick to the facts  
 6. an expression of surprise, incredulity, irony  
 7. an exclamatory request to be gentle or handle with care  
 8. an expression of astonishment  
 9. an expression of certainty  
 10. an exclamation to assure continued good luck


 **interj.3** Заполните пропуски данными эмотивными междометиями:

hard luck! fie! oops! bravo! alas! no way! cool beans!  
 wow! hurrah! eek!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ You have made a great impression!  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ It's awfully hot! The rays of the sun can be dangerous!  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ It's a wonderful city with great landscapes and views!  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ The best time to buy a house was 35 years ago.  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ But the failure was so predictable.  
 6. iPad Air 2 has already been made by Apple. \_\_\_\_\_ We will have a new one!  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_ We've got our own forum!  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_ The food is not fresh!  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ It's impossible to accomplish most of the work in such a short period of time.  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_ I haven't posted as much as I was going to.

**interj.4** Дополните восклицательные предложения с данными эмотивными междометиями:

1. Ah, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 2. Alas, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 3. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 4. Hum, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 5. Oops, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 6. Fie, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 7. Wow, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 8. Why, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 9. For God's sake, \_\_\_\_\_ !  
 10. Hard luck, \_\_\_\_\_ !


 **interj.5** Заполните пропуски данными когнитивными междометиями:

righty-ho! indeed! you don't say so! who writes this stuff!  
fiddlesticks! too much information! think fast! water to  
your mill! come on! point taken!

1. Our computer programmer, bored with his job, decided to start his own business and bought a rhea farm. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ We'll see how it develops.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ It's not a problem with a person, it's a problem with the situation.
4. Reporters carry on propagating deliberate lies! \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Brevity is the soul of wit!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Nobody believes the UK statistics!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The business plan will be changed to serve the mutual interests.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ We are short of time!
9. \_\_\_\_\_ This idea is worth thinking over.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ You'll make it!

**interj.6** Дополните восклицательные предложения с данными когнитивными междометиями:

1. Think fast, \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Come on, \_\_\_\_\_!
3. Fiddlesticks, \_\_\_\_\_!
4. Water to your mill, \_\_\_\_\_!
5. Indeed, \_\_\_\_\_!
6. Righty-ho, \_\_\_\_\_!
7. Understood, \_\_\_\_\_!
8. Too much information, \_\_\_\_\_!

 **interj.7** Заполните пропуски данными императивными междометиями:


hush! get real! hands up! gee up! screw off! come  
on! get lost! perish the thought! stand easy!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Things will change for the better.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The child is sleeping!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Life is not a fairy tale.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ We have a lot of things to do.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not in the mood for joking!
6. \_\_\_\_\_, prove your mettle!


7. \_\_\_\_\_ You have lost, the game is over! 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 But no talking or shifting from the current place! 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm sick and tired of your manners. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ It's too late  
 to apologize!

**interj.8** Дополните восклицательные предложения с данными императивными междометиями:

1. Get real, \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Gee up, \_\_\_\_\_!
3. Get lost, \_\_\_\_\_!
4. Come on, \_\_\_\_\_!
5. Just think, \_\_\_\_\_!
6. Screw off, \_\_\_\_\_!
7. Perish the thought, \_\_\_\_\_!
8. Encore, \_\_\_\_\_!

 **interj.9** Назовите, с какими животными соотносятся данные звукоподражательные слова:

1. neigh-neigh 2. oink-oink 3. bow-wow 4. quack-quack 5. caw-caw
6. cheep-cheep 7. mew-mew 8. coo-coo 9. honk-honk 10. hoot.
11. chirp-chirp 12. moo-moo 13. croak 14. baa-baa

 **interj.10** Назовите звукоподражательные слова, имитирующие явления природы и звуки (шумы), возникающие в результате деятельности человека:

1. a short, relatively high-pitched tone produced by a horn 2. the sound made by rain or any falling drops 3. the sound of waves 4. the sound made by an analogue clock 5. a gunshot sound 6. the sound of fire 7. the sound of a steam locomotive 8. the sound of footsteps in the snow 9. the sound of a bell 10. the sound of coins going into the pocket



# Exercises on the Grammar of Sentences (Syntax)

## Синтаксические упражнения


- ✓ Инвертированный порядок слов в предложении, стр. 301  
*The Inversion*
- ✓ Неопределенно-личные и безличные предложения, стр. 303  
*The Indefinite-Personal and Impersonal Sentences*
- ✓ Общие и специальные вопросы, стр. 304  
*The General and Special Questions*
- ✓ Альтернативные и разделительные вопросы, стр. 307  
*The Alternative and Disjunctive Sentences*
- ✓ Повелительные предложения, стр. 308  
*The Imperative Sentences*
- ✓ Восклицательные предложения, стр. 309  
*The Interrogative Sentences*
- ✓ Отрицательные предложения, стр. 309  
*The Negative Sentences*
- ✓ Сказуемое предложения, стр. 310  
*The Predicate of a Sentence*
- ✓ Употребление дополнения в предложении, стр. 313  
*The Use of the Object in a Sentence*
- ✓ Употребление определения в предложении, стр. 315  
*The Use of the Attribute in a Sentence*
- ✓ Употребление обстоятельства в предложении, стр. 317  
*The Use of the Adverbial Modifier in a Sentence*
- ✓ Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения, стр. 318  
*The Compound and Complex Sentences*
- ✓ Прямая и косвенная речь, стр. 323  
*The Direct and Indirect Speech*

✓ Согласование времен, стр. 325


*The Sequence of Tenses*

✓ Пунктуация, стр. 329


*Punctuation*

 **s.1** Заполните пропуски частицей **there** в конструкции с глаголом **to be** и с модальными глаголами **must, can, may, should/ought (to)**:

- \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to fear but fear itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ more questions than answers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a better way forward.
- \_\_\_\_\_ no true beauty without decay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ miracles if you believe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a global limit to family size.
- \_\_\_\_\_ no point in worrying.
- \_\_\_\_\_ no light without darkness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a way out of this awkward situation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ too few women presenting science on TV.
- \_\_\_\_\_ more statues of famous women all over the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the times when we are powerless to prevent injustice.


 **s.2** Заполните пропуски глаголами **to seem, to appear, to remain, to exist, to happen** в соответствующей форме по смыслу в повествовательных предложениях с инвертированным порядком слов с вводной частицей **there**:

- There \_\_\_\_\_ many unresolved racial issues in the USA.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ no reason for a baby to cry.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ an error in the installation of Visual Studio 2008.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ potential danger from toxic and explosive gases.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a massive 7.0-magnitude earthquake in the Caribbean in January 2010.
- About 1.4 billion years ago, there \_\_\_\_\_ first cells having nucleus with their genes forming chromosomes.
- Evolutionists are not willing to accept that there \_\_\_\_\_ giant versions of a modern man in the past because there is no evolutionary explanation for their existence.
- These windows were closed by shutters but as they were bowed, there \_\_\_\_\_ a semi-circular space at the top.


 **s.3** Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола **to be** в повествовательных предложениях с инвертированным порядком слов, начинающихся с обстоятельства места, выраженного наречием **here**:

- Here \_\_\_\_\_ your umbrella.
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ your gloves.
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ my ipad.
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ the incredible pictures.
- Here \_\_\_\_\_

the link you need. 6. Here \_\_\_\_ the attached files. 7. Here \_\_\_\_ the latest version of our online docs. 8. Here \_\_\_\_ my comments. 9. Here \_\_\_\_ the news. 10. Here \_\_\_\_ the details.

 **s.4** Используя инвертированный порядок слов в предложении, выразите солидарность с данными утвердительными и отрицательными высказываниями:

1. I am not a robot. I am ready for a serious relationship. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. I am responsible for what I say. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I am not responsible for what others understand. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I don't feel like dancing. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I don't want to talk about politics. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I was only joking. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I wasn't born yesterday. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. I saw the light. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. I didn't mean to hurt you. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. I didn't know my own strength. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. I won't break your heart. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. I will be missing you. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. I have found the one whom my soul loves. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. I haven't stopped dancing yet. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. I can't access my Facebook account. — \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. I must lose weight. — \_\_\_\_\_ .


 **s.5** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей грамматической форме в предложениях с инвертированным порядком слов, начинающихся с дополнения, выраженного отрицательным местоимением **nothing**, или с обстоятельства, выраженного наречием **never** или сочетанием **in vain**:

1. Nothing \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ about the string of affairs (*to know*).
2. Nothing \_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ on their way home (*to notice*).
3. Never \_\_\_\_ history \_\_\_\_\_ so unpopular in the UK (*to be*).
4. Never \_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her brother for any money (*to ask*).
5. Never \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ anything new (*to try*).
6. Nothing \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to his girlfriend (*to promise*).
7. In vain \_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ for such a long time (*to argue*).
8. In vain \_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ everybody's attention to a severely neglected problem (*to draw*).


**s.6** Переведите данные повествовательные предложения, используя инвертированный порядок слов:

1. Ничего не было сделано, чтобы достичь цели.
2. В нашей жизни ничего не изменилось.
3. У роботов никогда нет выход-

ных. 4. У этого человека никогда не было иной цели, чем заставлять подчиненных работать на него днем и ночью. 5. Мы никогда не были на Фолклендских островах. 6. Напрасно подчиненные просили своего начальника повысить им зарплату. 7. Тщетно пытались они противостоять злу. 8. Я думаю, что люди не должны терять достоинство ради денег. — И я тоже. 9. Я не уверен, что такой начальник изменит свое отношение к служащим. — И я тоже. 10. Мы всегда были против его произвола. — И мы тоже. 11. Вот проект нового договора. 12. Вот комментарии к новому договору. 13. В новом договоре несколько спорных пунктов. 14. Из этой ситуации должен быть выход. 15. На повестке дня остается несколько вопросов относительно нового договора.

 **s.7** Заполните пропуски неопределенным местоимением *one* или личными местоимениями *you, they* по смыслу в данных неопределенно-личных предложениях:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ say you only live once, but if \_\_\_\_\_ work it right, once is enough. 2. Everybody makes mistakes, that's why \_\_\_\_\_ put erasers on the end of pencils. 3. The things \_\_\_\_\_ want to die for, are the things \_\_\_\_\_ live for. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ can never be too rich or too thin. 5. Once \_\_\_\_\_ start to dislike someone, everything \_\_\_\_\_ do begins to annoy you. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ shouldn't be made to choose between their beliefs and family. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ don't have to be friends with everyone, but \_\_\_\_\_ should be friendly. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ were born an original, don't try to become a copy. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ needn't seek long to find multiple examples of global warming. 10. Enjoy who \_\_\_\_\_ are; don't hate yourself for what \_\_\_\_\_ aren't.

 **s.8** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей грамматической форме в именных и глагольных безличных предложениях:

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ warm (*to get*). 2. It \_\_\_\_\_ since morning (*to rain*). 3. It \_\_\_\_\_ a minute to like someone, an hour to love someone, but a lifetime to forget someone (*to take*). 4. It \_\_\_\_\_ cold again despite a sunny, warm and dry end of the autumn (*to turn*). 5. It \_\_\_\_\_ too late for anything to be done (*to seem*). 6. It \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and there is a strong wind in

this area (*to hail, to thunder*). 7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (*to grow dark*). 8. It \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to find a way out (*to take*). 9. It \_\_\_\_\_ for three days (*to snow*). 10. It \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to decide that something is really necessary (*to be*).

**s.9** Переведите данные неопределенно-личные и безличные предложения:

1. Говорят, что известные люди часто заносчивы. 2. Говорят, что каждый англичанин мечтал бы лично поговорить с королевой Елизаветой II. 3. В некоторых странах Африки почитают змей. 4. Можно найти лучшее решение любой проблемы. 5. Нужно стараться вести себя независимо в отношениях. 6. Следует различать язык и речь. 7. Если хочешь что-то предпринять, не нужно терять время, иначе может быть поздно. 8. Никогда не знаешь, где найдешь, а где потеряешь. 9. Жизнь — как езда на велосипеде, падаешь тогда, когда перестаешь крутить педали. 10. От проблем не убежишь. 11. Темнеет. 12. Холодает. 13. Идет дождь. 14. Дождь идет три дня. 15. Завтра пойдет снег. 16. Сейчас два часа дня. 17. Приготовление обеда и десерта займет два часа. 18. «Это невозможно», сказала гордость. «Это рискованно», сказал опыт. «Это бессмысленно», сказал рассудок. «Нужно попробовать», прошептало сердце.

**s.10** Задайте общие вопросы к данным предложениям и дайте на них краткие ответы:

1. The Moon is moving away from the Earth towards the Sun. 2. They were anticipating the worst while hoping for the best. 3. Procrastinating makes you lazy. 4. Some things in life get better the more you wait. 5. More than 20 million US children rely on school meal programs to keep from going hungry. 6. A teenager refused to give police the password to his computer. 7. He left without saying good bye. 8. He will appreciate their help. 9. He will be dancing at his brother's wedding. 10. He has got a brand new car. 11. People have been dancing since time began. 12. Inflation in the UK has been rising sharply for more than half a year. 13. They should invite all relatives and friends to their wedding party. 14. Nobody can play your role better than yourself.



**s.11** Образуйте общие вопросы в отрицательной форме из данных общих вопросов в утвердительной форме, дайте краткие ответы:

1. Is there a bus line from Heathrow to Euston station? 2. Are there tigers in Africa? 3. Do you remember the '90s? 4. Was your friend always expecting to fail? 5. Do you know that eleven per cent of people are left handed? 6. Will it rain tomorrow? 7. Have you heard of flying cows? 8. Can a hobby add dramatic purpose to your life? 9. Is there any post today? 10. Are there any snakes in Ireland?

**s.12** Задайте специальные вопросы к прямому и косвенному (беспредложному и предложному) дополнению в составе данных предложений:

1. Animals can predict everything from natural disasters to sports results. 2. 750,000 people experience homelessness in the United States every night. 3. Most of us tend to please people. 4. Only a real friend will tell you the truth. 5. My friend's decision to join the US Military will have life-changing implications. 6. College students have asked the lecturer about interracial marriage. 7. Some people are scared of dentists. 8. This woman hasn't let her ex-husband in. 9. She has been promised money from her employer. 10. Popular beaches of Mediterranean may be packed with tourists in summer.

**s.13** Задайте специальные вопросы к определению, относящемуся к прямому дополнению в составе данных предложений:

1. It's easy to distrust indecent people. 2. Everyone has their own ideas of what life means to them and for everyone. 3. Scientists claim that playing computer games causes violent or aggressive behavior. 4. Rising food and energy prices have received a lot of media attention lately. 5. American farmers have found new ways to grow profits. 6. Dairy farmers are opening ice cream shops all across America. 7. For a lot of people 'poverty' is a nebulous concept. 8. Healthy relationships include six basic qualities — respect, honesty and trust, fairness and equality, and good communication. 9. Tom Ford has recently opened his first flagship store in the UK. 10. Good leaders understand the link between happy and fulfilled employees and satisfied customers.

**s.14** Задайте специальные вопросы к подлежащему в составе данных предложений и дайте на них краткие ответы:

1. Traffic signs are erected at the side of roads to provide information to road users. 2. Britons are spending now a quarter of their take-home pay on mortgage payments. 3. Today's pop stars are stealing their style from the stars of the past. 4. Some people are angry and bitter about what happened in the past. 5. We enjoy every single sensation that life gives us. 6. Gentlemen don't deal with money. 7. Gentlemen do right things regardless of the personal consequences. 8. I have received notice that my account will be shut down. 9. These two want to have a man-to-man chat to find out exactly what happened. 10. Malice may change one's face so much that it would be hardly recognizable.

**s.15** Задайте специальные вопросы к определению к подлежащему в составе данных предложений:

1. My relationships have never been better. 2. Busy modern life doesn't leave much time for building a loving family. 3. People of integrity are also people of principle — they do what they say they will do. 4. Every language is also an atmosphere for an entire cultural world. 5. Some verbs are complete in themselves and do not require any further elements to make their meaning complete. 6. A university study estimates that child poverty costs the US economy 500 billion dollars a year. 7. During 2016, 20.2 million Americans spent more than half of their incomes on housing. 8. The European edition of the Financial Times is distributed in continental Europe and Africa. 9. Easel painting has been defined as a vehicle for the expression or communication of emotions and ideas. 10. Cognitive dissonance is a motivational state caused by a conflict between competing goals, beliefs, values, ideas, or desires.

**s.16** Задайте специальные вопросы к именной части составного сказуемого в составе данных предложений:

1. Stupidity is a lack of intelligence, understanding, reason, wit, or sense. 2. Decline of Hindu population is a matter of grave concern. 3. Charles Darwin, father of the theory of evolution, is the new face on the £10 bank note. 4. My friends are the people who give the most meaning to my life. 5. The okapi is a giraffid mammal native to the Ituri Rainforest located in the northeast of the Democratic Republic


of Congo, in Central Africa. 6. Bavarian Motor Works (BMW) is a German automobile, motorcycle and engine manufacturing company founded in 1917. 7. The woman in red is my aunt. 8. The man in black is a famous painter. 9. The people in the corner are my relatives from the Far East. 10. Those people in white medical smocks are professionally trained doctors.

**s.17** Образуйте специальные вопросы в отрицательной форме из данных специальных вопросов в утвердительной форме:

1. Who is excited about the 'Planet of Apes' remake? 2. Who likes sci-fi thrillers? 3. Who preferred solitude to companionship? 4. What have you been told? 5. Why are you leaving your job? 6. Who do you trust? 7. Which of these suitcases is yours? 8. Which things are you allowed to take on an air-plane? 9. What kind of person are you? 10. Why do you want to work for this company?

**s.18** Образуйте из данных пар общих вопросов альтернативные вопросы без вопросительного слова и с вопросительным словом, дайте ответы на альтернативные вопросы:

1. Are you interested in full-time work? Are you interested in part-time work? 2. Do you drive a sedan? Do you drive a hatchback? 3. Have you been to the Aviation museum at Chateau de Savigny? Have you been to the Museum of Fine Arts in Dijon? 4. Did you apply for this job last week? Did you apply for this job last month? 5. Will you take you month's holiday in summer? Will you take you month's holiday in winter? 6. Do you prefer adventure- thrillers? Do you prefer sci-fi thrillers? 7. Is your favourite number three? Is your favourite number seven? 8. Do you try to avoid being used? Do you try to avoid being the scapegoat?

 **s.19** Заполните пропуски в разделительных вопросах и дайте краткие ответы:


1. You are a star, \_\_\_\_\_? 2. Your professional career is in the banking and financial sector, \_\_\_\_\_? 3. I am the one and the only, \_\_\_\_\_? 4. Last summer was extremely hot, \_\_\_\_\_? 5. You enjoy lying in the searing hot sun, \_\_\_\_\_? 6. Sunburning has a negative therapeutic benefit, \_\_\_\_\_? 7. You will find me on Facebook, \_\_\_\_\_? 8. You have got thousand Facebook friends, \_\_\_\_\_? 9. Your friend has left for Delhi, \_\_\_\_\_? 10. You have been travelling in the East, \_\_\_\_\_?



11. You can go your own way, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 12. You aren't going to quit Facebook, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 13. Your failure isn't fatal, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 14. Last winter wasn't extremely cold, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 15. You don't miss what you never had, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 16. Your boss doesn't believe in love, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 17. You won't find anybody else like your friend, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 18. You haven't hurt anyone, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 19. Your friend hasn't proposed so far, \_\_\_\_\_ ? 20. Let's be serious, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**s.20** Переведите следующие вопросительные предложения:


1. Вы готовы сделать заказ? Что вы хотите заказать? Вы хотите заказать свежевыжатый сок или коктейль? Вы хотите заказать сок, не так ли? 2. Ваш начальник участвует в принятии решений? Какие решения он принимает? Ваш начальник принимает долгосрочные или краткосрочные решения? Ваш начальник принимает долгосрочные решения, не так ли? 3. Вы родились в Дублине? Где вы родились? Вы родились в Лондоне или в Дублине? Вы родились в Дублине, не правда ли? 4. Твой друг был когда-нибудь на Сейшелах? Когда он был на Сейшелах? Где он недавно был: на Сейшелах или на Багамах? Твой друг никогда не был на Багамах, не правда ли? 5. Вы будете работать в крупной компании? В какой компании вы будете работать? Вы будете работать в крупной компании или на небольшой фирме? Вы будете работать в крупной компании, не так ли? 6. Твой друг знает, что он хочет? Кто знает, что он хочет? Твой друг знает, что он хочет, или имеет об этом смутное представление? Твой друг не знает, что он хочет, не так ли? 7. Ты можешь умерить амбиции? Почему ты не можешь умерить амбиции? Ты можешь умерить амбиции или не можешь? Ты можешь умерить амбиции, не правда ли?

 **s.21** Используйте в повелительных предложениях местоимение *you* в функции подлежащего, конструкцию с глаголом *to do* или частицу *just* для придания высказываниям эмоциональной окраски:

1. Believe me! (*you*) 2. Hold the dream! (*to do*) 3. Turn your wounds into wisdom! (*just*) 4. Reflect on and develop your practice! (*you*) 5. Press the red button! (*to do*) 6. Don't ever give up! (*you*) 7. Don't date muscular guys! (*just*) 8. Don't hurt me! (*you*) 9. Don't ignore the warning signs of stress! (*just*) 10. Don't judge too quickly! (*you*)

**s.22** Переведите следующие повелительные предложения, используя языковые средства для придания предложениям эмоциональной окраски:


1. Перестаньте же смеяться! 2. Надень же куртку! 3. Ответь же на мой вопрос! 4. Не клади все яйца в одну корзину! 5. Не притворяйся, что не понимаешь, о чем я говорю! 6. Не будь же занудой! 7. Не удивляйся, если встретишь в клубе много знакомых! 8. Не принимай все близко к сердцу! 9. Успокойся, пожалуйста! 10. Подвинься же!

 **s.23** Образуйте восклицательные предложения, используя местоимение *what*, наречие *how*, союзы *if (only)* и *as if/as though*:

1. You have chosen a lovely name for your baby (*what*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 2. It has been an awful misunderstanding (*what*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 3. This lady has refined manners (*what*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 4. This car looks excellent (*how*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 5. That was a stupid decision (*how*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 6. Homeless people are so miserable (*how*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 7. I can't change the world (*if only*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 8. These teenagers don't know the real value of a day (*if only*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 9. This 12 year old girl acts like a top model (*as if*) \_\_\_\_\_ ! 10. This man looks like a zombie (*as though*) \_\_\_\_\_ !


**s.24** Переведите следующие восклицательные предложения:

1. Какой огромный дом из стекла и бетона! 2. Какая красивая пара! 3. Какое трудолюбие! 4. Какие удивительные вещи может создавать наш разум! 5. Как печальна жизнь без любви! 6. Как быстро летит время! 7. Если бы только я мог прожить жизнь заново! 8. Если бы только мне дали второй шанс! 9. Этот человек так горд собой, как если бы он был депутатом! 10. Эта девушка так держит вилку в левой руке, как если бы никогда не была в хорошем обществе!

 **s.25** Поставьте глагол-сказуемое данных предложений в отрицательную форму:

1. In these days of mediocrity, there are many role models for how to be excellent. 2. I am afraid of any ghosts and shadow people. 3. These business people manipulate the truth and cut corners to make a buck. 4. More than half of women think they have met


Mr Right. 5. You can do anything you like. 6. We had to be very patient and work hard last month. 7. My iPod Touch is being recognized by my computer or iTunes. 8. Firing people will have been made easier by the next year, a new business minister says.

 **s.26** Образуйте предложения в отрицательной форме из данных предложений в утвердительной форме с помощью лексических средств отрицания:

1. In some countries, Christians have a right to wear the crucifix at work. 2. Somewhere in the world every day is Sunday. 3. Our boss has been in love with this woman. 4. They had a chance to say good-bye to each other. 5. People usually see something different in the mirror than they do in photographs. 6. If there is hope, there is something to dream about and to look forward to. 7. Everything is either black or white, and there always has to be something grey. 8. How to type fast looking at the keyboard?

**s.27** Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимание на грамматические и лексические средства выражения отрицания:

1. У этого человека нет ничего, кроме таланта. 2. Он никогда нигде не работал и никогда не сомневался в своей правоте. 3. Нет никакого смысла убеждать этого человека в обратном. 4. Ни его друзья, ни родственники не могут на него повлиять. 5. Никто не обращает внимания на его богатый внутренний мир. 6. Он отказывается (не соглашается) быть как все, не понимая, что становится очень одиноким. 7. Я не уверен, что у него будет большое будущее. 8. Издательства возвращают ему рукописи без объяснения причин.

 **s.28** Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в соответствующей грамматической форме в функции сказуемого. Обратите внимание на сочетаемость сказуемого с подлежащим в числе и лице:

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of powers that gives them the tools they need to reduce crime and keep our communities safe (*to have*). 2. Linguistics \_\_\_\_\_ the scientific study of human language (*to be*). 3. What \_\_\_\_\_ the contents of the annual report? (*to be*) 4. Good clothes \_\_\_\_\_ people feel comfortable (*to make*). 5. The United Arab Emirates \_\_\_\_\_ a federation of seven emirates on the

eastern side of the Arabian peninsula, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf (*to be*). 6. Pincers \_\_\_\_\_ to pick things up, particularly things which may be too hot to pick up by hand (*to use*). 7. BBC News \_\_\_\_\_ the department of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) responsible for the gathering and broadcasting of news and current affairs (*to be*). 8. Money \_\_\_\_\_ any object or record that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services (*to be*). 9. Five minutes \_\_\_\_\_ like five hours if you haven't prepared a speech properly (*to seem*). 10. In Australia, all \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English, which is the national language and an important unifying element of Australian society (*to encourage*). 11. All \_\_\_\_\_ possible for the one who believes in himself (*to be*). 12. To inspire people around you \_\_\_\_\_ essential on the way to a personal success (*to be*).



s.29

Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в соответствующей грамматической форме в сочетании с инфинитивом в функции модального глагольного сказуемого:

to intend, to expect, to hope, to try, to wish,  
to attempt, to want, to endeavour

1. British archeologists \_\_\_\_\_ to find the remains of King Richard III who was buried over 500 years ago and whose final resting place was soon lost to history. 2. They said that they \_\_\_\_\_ to evaluate several possible solutions to a specific problem they needed to solve. 3. The letter of application \_\_\_\_\_ to outline your value to a prospective employer. 4. A Scottish cyclist \_\_\_\_\_ to break his own record at a location in Great Britain. 5. A man is his own easiest dupe, for what he \_\_\_\_\_ to be true he generally believes to be true. 6. All politicians \_\_\_\_\_ to ingratiate themselves with the electorate in every possible way. 7. The Afghan Taliban said that they were doing everything in their power \_\_\_\_\_ to kidnap Britain's Prince Harry who had arrived in Afghanistan the day before. 8. The UK youngsters \_\_\_\_\_ to be 40 years old before owning home as they are locked out of the property market.




s.30

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках глаголами в форме инфинитива или герундия в составе сложного аспектного сказуемого:


1. Famous Spanish football players will go on \_\_\_\_\_ what they have to do to win games (*to do*). 2. A well-known footballer stopped

\_\_\_\_\_ local fans at the Lisbon Airport (*to greet*). 3. Have people stopped \_\_\_\_\_ church on Sundays? (*to attend*) 4. A dancer gave up \_\_\_\_\_ to save his career (*to smoke*). 5. Two of our friends' guinea pigs have started \_\_\_\_\_ and can't stay together (*to fight*). 6. Unfortunately, Twitter will cease \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Twitter for Mac (*to support, to develop*). 7. At the beginning, the Vikings only travelled to trade their goods, but eventually they began \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the countries (*to raid, to settle*). 8. It's right to wait until someone else finishes \_\_\_\_\_ before beginning to speak (*to talk*).

-  **s.31** Заполните пропуски данными глаголами в функции глагола-связки в соответствующей грамматической форме в составном именном сказуемом:

to remain, to keep, to taste, to sound, to prove,  
to grow, to turn, to seem

1. Some people never \_\_\_\_\_ old, for their soul is cheerful by nature. 2. Yogurt \_\_\_\_\_ sour because it contains lactic acid which gives it its distinctive taste. 3. Potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ green when growing too close to the soil surface, as well as when stored under low light conditions. 4. It \_\_\_\_\_ appropriate that I am beginning to write this essay on Sicilian food at my mother's in Sicilia. 5. My singing voice always \_\_\_\_\_ sick, tired or weak, and I have no idea why it is so. 6. The water of the river Ganges \_\_\_\_\_ sterile even after being stored in a bottle for years. 7. Japan \_\_\_\_\_ silent on worst nuclear crisis scenario after the earthquake in March 2011. 8. The year 2009 \_\_\_\_\_ hard for the consumers as the prices of cooking oil, flour varieties, tea, meat, milk, spices and sugar remained on the higher side despite the government's claim of sharp decline in inflation.

-  **s.32** Заполните пропуски данными прилагательными по смыслу в сочетании с формальным дополнением *it*:

important, inappropriate, impolite, possible,  
desirable, legal, necessary, easier

1. Many female MPs, especially Conservative ones of late, find it \_\_\_\_\_ to articulate a particular commitment to the cause of feminism. 2. The use of flight simulation games have made it \_\_\_\_\_ to pretend that you are an actual pilot. 3. Why do companies and organizations consider it \_\_\_\_\_ to have a logo

that gives them an identity or brand? 4. Copyright offices deem it \_\_\_\_\_ to unlock cell phones. 5. Is it true that the Japanese consider it \_\_\_\_\_ to give gifts in odd numbers because it's bad luck? 6. Wish list sites make it \_\_\_\_\_ to get what you want. 7. Most people find it \_\_\_\_\_ to stare, so even if they really want to look, they might just be trying to be polite. 8. Business people consider it \_\_\_\_\_ to focus on the topic of investing mistakes.



s.33

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках словами и словосочетаниями в функции прямого дополнения и косвенного беспредложного дополнения. Дайте второй вариант, при котором косвенное дополнение употребляется с предлогом *to*:

1. A senior project manager has offered \_\_\_\_\_, and now he has to sign the employment contract (*a job, my brother*). 2. There are hundreds of ways to show \_\_\_\_\_ (*your love, a person*). 3. I gave \_\_\_\_\_, I said, 'each day is a gift and not a given right' (*the best advice, my best friend*). 4. My cat brought \_\_\_\_\_ last night; this bunny will need medical attention to survive (*a wild baby rabbit, our neighbours*). 5. My colleague owes \_\_\_\_\_ but refuses to pay him back (*money, my cousin*). 6. The Labour Party promised \_\_\_\_\_ but they gave them Little Britain (*New Jerusalem, people*). 7. Our colleague has recently paid \_\_\_\_\_ for a day's work, how can he record this as an expense? (*cash, someone*) 8. Our secretary was shocked when her boyfriend wished \_\_\_\_\_ last week (*happy birthday, his ex-girlfriend*).



s.34

Замените выделенные существительные местоимениями в функции прямого и косвенного дополнения. Обратите внимание на употребление предлога *to* с косвенным дополнением:

1. A new manager has told *the boss part of the truth*, the part that the boss could handle. A new manager has told \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. 2. The local government organisation handed *this manager an administrative apprenticeship* when he left school two years ago. The local government organisation handed \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. 3. My sister has willingly given *a new manager her mobile phone number*. My sister has willingly given \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. 4. He promised *my sister a miracle*. He promised \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. 5. The colleagues brought *a new manager a bomb-shaped cake* on his birthday. The colleagues brought \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. 6. This old man lends *his neighbours money* at excessive rates

of interest. This old man lends \_\_\_ to \_\_\_. 7. I have never owed *my colleagues any money*. I have never owed \_\_\_ to \_\_\_. 8. Volkswagen has shown *the audience the first pictures* of the new seventh-generation Golf. Volkswagen has shown \_\_\_ to \_\_\_.



**s.35** Заполните пропуски по смыслу данными переходными глаголами, принимающими косвенное дополнение в сочетании с частицей *to*:

to say, to announce, to recommend, to write, to attribute,  
to explain, to dedicate, to ascribe, to interpret

1. The astronomers couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the public the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects. 2. An experienced traveller \_\_\_\_\_ to us the itinerary for the road trip through England and Scotland. 3. My first teacher never \_\_\_\_\_ to me anything, but she looked at me as if I were retarded. 4. The girl went through emails of her boyfriend's ex and she saw that he \_\_\_\_\_ to her the same poem that he once \_\_\_\_\_ to his ex. 5. There was a young woman on our adventure tour, a Chinese, who could expound many of the mysteries, and she \_\_\_\_\_ to us our dreams. 6. After 20 years of marriage, our neighbour's husband \_\_\_\_\_ to her that he wanted a divorce — but she refused to let him go. 7. The statements of well-known people are often distorted, and frequently statements made by others \_\_\_\_\_ to them. 8. Did Romney really write the Obama Healthcare Plan, or \_\_\_\_\_ it just \_\_\_\_\_ to him?



**s.36** Заполните пропуски предложениями в сочетании с предложным косвенным дополнением:

1. Thousands of UK families suffer \_\_\_ food poverty. 2. The US President boasts \_\_\_ the most progressive political triumphs in decades. 3. To discuss humanitarian concerns was a pretext for speaking \_\_\_ the political situation in the world. 4. Egypt has lately identified those responsible for this attack, revealing that it was carried out \_\_\_ six foreign nationals and one Egyptian citizen. 5. Scientists have succeeded \_\_\_ completing a 143 kilometer teleportation. 6. Shoeing a horse needs straightening the clenches and levering off the shoe \_\_\_ the pincers. 7. Who can apply \_\_\_ a first adult passport and when? 8. I have been congratulated \_\_\_ receiving my first adult passport.



**s.37** Заполните пропуски данными существительными или сочетаниями существительных с местоимениями в функции первого компонента синтаксической конструкции «сложное дополнение» разных типов по смыслу:

a chance, a colleague, an ignoramus, the beard, twins, people, nonentities, dinosaurs, her son, my iphone

1. I have never seen \_\_\_\_\_ feel sorry for himself. 2. The woman complains of \_\_\_\_\_ being poor and weak. 3. I must have \_\_\_\_\_ unlocked. 4. Are you waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ to come? 5. Why do they call \_\_\_\_\_ a loverbucket? 6. Are your neighbours expecting \_\_\_\_\_ to appear in summer? 7. What made \_\_\_\_\_ become extinct? 8. Don't you mind \_\_\_\_\_ grinning in your face? 9. Before Christmas, I must have \_\_\_\_\_ trimmed. 10. Don't let \_\_\_\_\_ grind you down!

**s.38** Переведите данные предложения. Обратите внимание на употребление простого и сложного дополнения:

1. Я ищу новую работу. 2. Все одобряют это решение. 3. Мне предложили работу в крупной компании. 4. Это предложение сделали сначала моему старшему брату, но он отказался. 5. Не говори мне, что не хочешь рассмотреть это предложение. 6. Даже не говори мне это. 7. Объясни мне, что заставляет тебя сомневаться? 8. Ты должна сделать набойки на туфлях и отдать белье в стирку. 9. Кто порекомендует мне хорошую прачечную? 10. Ты ждешь, когда отправится поезд? 11. Мы никогда не слышали, чтобы наши соседи поднимали друг на друга голос. 12. Нам бы хотелось подружиться с этими людьми. 13. Ничто не заставит этого человека признать свою вину. 14. Он никогда не будет сожалеть о последствиях того, что совершил.



**s.39** Заполните пропуски препозитивными определениями, выраженными причастием I (*Participle I*) и причастием II (*Participle II*), образованными от глаголов, данных в скобках:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ tower in Pisa is one of the most interesting attractions in Italy that is surely worth visiting (*to fall*). 2. Republicans make up for \_\_\_\_\_ time at convention parties: hundreds of Republicans sampled premium liquors as circling sharks (*to lose*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ women are usually aware of the fact their habit



increases the risk of a heart attack (*to smoke*). 4. A \_\_\_\_\_ family generally refers to friends who care a lot about each other (*to chose*). 5. Albany Police tracked down a \_\_\_\_\_ man who managed to evade a police manhunt for seven years (*to want*). 6. One should avoid the \_\_\_\_\_ type of interview questions around company benefits: ‘How long is the lunch break?’ and ‘Are the \_\_\_\_\_ hours flexible?’ (*to follow, to work*). 7. \_\_\_\_\_ chills are just what they sound like — literally shaking because you are very cold (*to shake*). 8. Wouldn’t you mind buying a \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone? (*to steal*) 9. A \_\_\_\_\_ door bookshelf is a bookshelf used to camouflage an entrance into another area of the house (*to hide*). 10. \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons from the CartoonStock directory is the world’s largest on-line collection of cartoons and comics (*to move*).



**s.40** Заполните пропуски по смыслу постпозитивными определениями, выраженными прилагательными в сочетании с неопределенными, отрицательными или обобщающими местоимениями:

mysterious, real, serious, worthy, wrong, traditional, interesting, beautiful, tasty

1. It’s possible to roll something \_\_\_\_\_ even for fasting.  
 2. Utilitarians insist there is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ about ethics. 3. It is easy to get caught in the trap of searching for someone to love instead of realizing we must first become someone \_\_\_\_\_ of being loved.  
 4. This man likes everything \_\_\_\_\_: people, flowers, pictures, architecture. 5. His life is so boring and there’s nobody \_\_\_\_\_ in it. 6. He is on the hunt for anyone \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 7. The research indicated men don’t want anything \_\_\_\_\_ on Father’s day; they actually prefer a gift that is unique and does not necessarily even need to be something that is purchased. 8. There’s nothing \_\_\_\_\_ with an attorney expecting to get paid; contingency fees are the ordinary way of getting paid pursuing a personal injury claim.

**s.41** Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на употребление препозитивных и постпозитивных определений:

1. Немецкие власти делают все возможное для сохранения еврозоны. 2. В системе ООН нет установленных правил для определения развитых стран и развивающихся стран или регионов. 3. Необычные аватары привлекают внимание интернет-

пользователей. 4. В этом аватаре нет ничего необычного. 5. Привычные действия помогают детям воспринимать окружающую действительность более уверенно и ощущать себя в безопасности и защищенности. 6. В большинстве случаев, когда принимаешь решение предпринять что-то новое или изменить что-то привычное в жизни, надеешься получить в результате что-то хорошее и приятное для себя. 7. Потребительская психология может быть причиной появления потерянных поколений. 8. Многим нравится находить что-нибудь смешное в глубинах интернета и делиться этим с остальными.



**s.42** Заполните пропуски, поставив в нужном порядке данные в скобках слова и словосочетания, употребляющиеся в функции обстоятельства места, времени и образа действия в следующих предложениях:

1. Lacking conversational skills can hold you back \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (day by day, academically, socially, in any field, professionally). 2. I've been thinking a lot about what we talked about \_\_\_\_\_ (at the Cavern Club, the other night, quietly). 3. \_\_\_\_\_ , Leon Festinger published a theory of cognitive dissonance \_\_\_\_\_ ; and it has changed the way psychologists look at decision-making and behaviour (in New York, in 1957, anyway). 4. Seats are never guaranteed in trains leaving for \_\_\_\_\_ and for \_\_\_\_\_ (Dublin, on Friday, at noon, on Sunday, Galway, at midnight). 5. What would have happened if the Beatles hadn't split up \_\_\_\_\_ ? (in April 1970, unexpectedly) 6. Police have been criticised for failing to communicate with people \_\_\_\_\_ (in Hawkins County, clearly, during the past years). 7. According to the US Census Bureau, the percentage of 'very poor' rose \_\_\_\_\_ (during 2016, in 300 largest metropolitan areas, progressively). 8. Britain's most romantic man has revealed the secret of his success — buying his wife flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (for 70 years, with love, every week).



**s.43** Заполните пропуски данными вводными словами и словосочетаниями по смыслу:

actually, surely, obviously, nevertheless, anyway, on the one hand, on the other hand, generally speaking, by the way

1. \_\_\_\_\_ , most of us can hardly imagine going about our business without an Internet connection or a cell phone. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ , English is the most spoken language on the Internet, with more than 550 million regular visitors across the globe. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ , unfair employment practices have been identified as one of the reasons which have led to unlawful practices. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ , the end of the world has been predicted hundreds of times throughout our history. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ , every color has its own distinct personality — one red may be warm, and another cool, and of two blues, one is deeper than the other. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ , the British want to see the UK rich in native woods and trees, enjoyed and valued by everyone. 7. Aquarians are extremely independent, \_\_\_\_\_ , they are very faithful and supportive in the right relationship. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ , there is a theory that Napoleon was killed by means of poisoned wallpaper, \_\_\_\_\_ , the official cause was a stomach cancer.



**s.44** Образуйте из данных пар простых предложений сложносочиненные предложения посредством соединительной, разделительной, противительной или причинно-следственной связи, используя соответствующие союзы, данные в скобках:

1. Rules are rules. They are meant to be followed or broken (*and*). 2. This person doesn't believe in God. He doesn't deny the existence of God (*neither ... nor*). 3. The past is in the past. It doesn't have to be repeated (*so*). 4. Thinking about the past is futile. People can't help thinking about it (*but*). 5. I would like to live my own life with excellence. I would like to show people around me how to do the same (*not only ... but also*). 6. For many, gaining self confidence is one of the most desirable things in the world. Not many feel comfortable talking about it (*however*). 7. Passions are the driving force of action. The relationship between passion and the object of that passion must be based on reason (*therefore*). 8. Narcissists must be seen as perfect or superior by the people around. They feel worthless (*or else*). 9. The US ought not to possess nuclear weapons. Irrational leaders make the possession of nuclear weapons dangerous (*since*). 10. Lots of youngsters act like gangsters. They have a vague mental map of reality (*whereas*).



**s.45** Заполните пропуски союзами и союзными словами по смыслу в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными предложениями-подлежащими:

if/whether, that, who, whoever, what, whatever,  
how, where

- \_\_\_\_\_ makes me really happy is being around the people I love.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the police officers arrested a wrong man by mistake is a revolting fact.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the world economic recession will deepen is a good question.
- \_\_\_\_\_ puts on a false appearance of virtue or religion is a hypocrite.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the Loch Ness Monster hides itself is a great mystery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ this man tells about himself is rather doubtful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the brain works is a research matter since ancient times.
- \_\_\_\_\_ helps you is a nice person.



**s.46** Заполните пропуски союзами и союзными словами по смыслу в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными предложениями-сказуемыми:

as if/as though, if/whether, that, why, when, how

- The fact is \_\_\_\_\_ riddles are meant to challenge the brain.
- It appears \_\_\_\_\_ this website continues to have a problem.
- It seems \_\_\_\_\_ the human contact will be one of the first casualties of a new digital recruitment age.
- The trouble is \_\_\_\_\_ you can't take things easy.
- The question is \_\_\_\_\_ you are ready to take risks.
- It seemed \_\_\_\_\_ our partners were short on time and long on reasons.
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ they acted quickly doing all they could to secure a profit.
- The question is \_\_\_\_\_ they would act not being under time pressure.
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ we will be able to discuss all the issues.
- The sky turned red \_\_\_\_\_ it were all in flames.



**s.47** Заполните пропуски союзами и союзными словами по смыслу в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными предложениями дополнительными:

if/whether, that, why, what, whatever, which,  
whichever, why

- Numerous sophisticated, entertaining programs have proved \_\_\_\_\_ television can make the ideas bankrupt.
- It is widely

known \_\_\_\_\_ Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of South Sudan have gained independence in the 21st century and have been recognized by a majority of foreign governments. 3. Many of us forget \_\_\_\_\_ we are just human and make mistakes. 4. Why does it take men longer than women to realize \_\_\_\_\_ they lost after a breakup? 5. Most Americans doubt \_\_\_\_\_ they will ever be able to stop working and retire because of their financial situation. 6. A lot of people fail to accomplish \_\_\_\_\_ they want in their lives. 7. Using simple strategies you can achieve \_\_\_\_\_ you want in your life. 8. Find out \_\_\_\_\_ results you would like to accomplish and create plans to achieve them! 9. Money will not fall from the sky \_\_\_\_\_ way you choose. 10. Nobody knows \_\_\_\_\_ a duck's quack doesn't echo. 11. The United Nations estimates \_\_\_\_\_ world population will reach 9.2 billion by mid-century. 12. Climate scientists have postulated \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is undergoing significant anthropogenic global warming.

**s.48** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными предложениями подлежащими, сказуемыми и дополнительными:

1. Никто из нас не знает о том, что нас ждет в будущем. 2. Иногда кажется, что проблем слишком много. 3. Где находилась Атлантида, до сих пор неизвестно. 4. Некоторые историки считают, что представление об Атлантиде является философским мифом. 5. Вопрос заключается в том, как атланты использовали магические силы. 6. Вели ли атланты войны с амазонками, также является вопросом. 7. Что бы ученые ни писали об Атлантиде, этот таинственный остров является символом высокого уровня развития цивилизации. 8. Беда в том, что Атлантида опустилась на морское дно в результате природной катастрофы, когда атланты потеряли свою божественную силу. 9. Дело в том, что атланты вначале обладали божественной природой и пренебрегали богатством, ставя превыше всего добродетель. 10. То, что делало их сильными, была их божественная природа. 11. То, что заставило атлантов потерять свою божественную силу, было алчностью и гордыней, которые стали типичными для общества незадолго до катастрофы. 12. Роскошь обернулась неожиданной гибелью, как если бы древние боги рассердились на жителей Атлантиды.



**s.49** Заполните пропуски данными союзами и союзными словами по смыслу в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными определительными ограничительными:

who, whom, that, which, why, where

1. Rock is the broadest genre of music \_\_\_\_\_ has ever been heard.  
 2. The people \_\_\_\_\_ are best able to generate ideas are unpredictable, quixotic and generally unsuited to a formal business environment.  
 3. Many homes own hundreds of books \_\_\_\_\_ will never be read again.  
 4. It is rare these days to meet an explorer, pilot, sailor or even a taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ is not equipped with satellite navigation.  
 5. The place \_\_\_\_\_ you were born is your birthplace.  
 6. Is there anyone among your colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ you consider to be an effective communicator?  
 7. A person \_\_\_\_\_ is excessively parsimonious unwilling to give or spend is a niggard.  
 8. Amazon was the first company \_\_\_\_\_ fully realized the potential for selling goods over the Internet.  
 9. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ women live longer than men is all in the genes.  
 10. The immediate attraction \_\_\_\_\_ people in love often feel for one another is seldom logical or rational.  
 11. Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube are all major examples of social websites \_\_\_\_\_ gained widespread popularity in the 21st century.  
 12. Food shortages \_\_\_\_\_ could force world into vegetarianism warn scientists.



**s.50** Заполните пропуски союзными словами *who, which* или союзом *that* в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными определительными описательными и аппозитивными:

1. Horatio Bottomley, \_\_\_\_\_ was one of Great Britain's most notorious and colourful fraudsters of the early twentieth century, joined the liberal party and was elected MP for Hackney South.  
 2. Face-to-face interviews, \_\_\_\_\_ are time-consuming and costly for both parties, will increasingly be reserved for the very final stages of hiring.  
 3. Sir Hans Sloane, \_\_\_\_\_ invented milk chocolate, was a famous British physician, botanist and collector.  
 4. Advances in telecommunications and free trade agreements, \_\_\_\_\_ caused economic and cultural shifts, brought to unprecedented global economic and cultural integration.  
 5. Some monuments reveal the Iron Age belief \_\_\_\_\_ the soul lived in the stone.  
 6. The 112-year old Washington Monument, \_\_\_\_\_ has been recently restored, is already on display.  
 7. I have the impression \_\_\_\_\_ growing old

doesn't have to mean developing disability and disease. 8. Have you ever had the feeling \_\_\_\_\_ you are destined to be with a certain person? 9. A lot of people make the assumption \_\_\_\_\_ poverty only exists in the Third World. 10. The opinion \_\_\_\_\_ foreign investments have always been to our advantage is not quite true.

**s.51** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными предложениями определительными. Обратите внимание на употребление союзов *who, which, that*.

1. Поисковые серверы поощряют сайты, которые содержат качественную информацию и красивую графику. 2. Ребенок, который не обращает внимания на слово «нет», думает, что в мире существуют только его желания. 3. Некоторые фотографии, которые потрясли мир, учат ценить тяжелую работу фотокорреспондентов. 4. Есть ли среди ваших знакомых люди, которые вас вдохновляют? 5. Реклама, которая заслуживает уважения, редко появляется на экране. 6. Каждый мечтает о друге, с которым не соскучишься. 7. Есть вещи, которые служат знаком личности ее обладателя. 8. Молодой человек, которого мы встретили, собирается повторить путь своего отца. 9. Было ли в вашей жизни событие, которое изменило вашу жизнь? 10. Все уважают людей, которые что-то строят или создают, и не важно, дом это или произведение искусства.



**s.52** Заполните пропуски данными союзами и союзными словами по смыслу в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными обстоятельными:

though, if, as, as if, because, than, when, while,  
whenever, whoever, lest, until, so that

1. Young people are not aware of the risks \_\_\_\_\_ it comes to online friends. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I find the key to success, someone changes the lock. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you are always ahead of others, you are always walking alone. 4. It is wrong to harm someone in return \_\_\_\_\_ they have harmed you. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't respect the use of your own time, no one else will respect it either. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the old rock and roll style may not be around anymore, there is now a wide family of rocks, including soft rock, hard rock, techno, punk, emo, etc. 7. Sheep can adapt to many different environments

\_\_\_\_\_ their wool protects them through hot, cold, damp and dry seasons. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ people learn to be comfortable in their own skin, there will always be a need to compare themselves to others. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ plays with fire will get burnt. 10. Behind insincere smiles lies a lonely heart, \_\_\_\_\_ it may seem impossible. 11. It's better to be alone among strangers, \_\_\_\_\_ to feel alone with your close ones. 12. Confidence unlocks every opportunity in life \_\_\_\_\_ you could go further. 13. A rich man can afford to pay for his mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ any of them were the thing of no importance. 14. Never fear failure \_\_\_\_\_ you should lose your chance. 15. \_\_\_\_\_ the preferable is not available, the available is preferable.

**s.53** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными предложениями обстоятельными:

1. Когда наступит осень, деревья снова сбросят листву. 2. Невежественные люди никогда не добиваются успеха, хотя могут казаться успешными. 3. Я буду упорствовать, пока не добьюсь успеха. 4. Если вы не понимаете, о чем я говорю, как же вы поймете, о чем я буду молчать? 5. Что делать, если собака ничего не ест? 6. Печатная пресса будет жить дольше, чем многие думают. 7. Любому человеку нужно задавать вопросы так, чтобы он мог на них ответить. 8. Как только мы примем решение, мы сообщим вам об этом. 9. Поскольку сны являются плодами нашего собственного воображения, мы часто видим себя во сне в роли героев. 10. Чем выше взлет, тем стремительнее спуск.

**s.54** Передайте данные повествовательные высказывания в косвенной речи. Обратите внимание на изменение личных и притяжательных местоимений соответственно лицу, от имени которого передается высказывание в косвенной речи:

My mate says, 'I am excited about the Olympics.'  
My mate **says** that he is excited about the Olympics.

1. 'I am actually confused about my relationship with my ex.' 2. 'I am the author and the illustrator of my life.' 3. 'I am trying to believe you.' 4. 'I like the way you dance.' 5. 'You owe me money.' 6. 'You broke my trust.' 7. 'My mail account was hacked and all my email contacts were spammed'. 8. 'We just haven't got a clue what to do.' 9. 'I can't change my past, but I can choose my destiny.' 10. 'I don't know whether I should wait or give up.'



- s.55** Передайте данные специальные вопросы в косвенной речи. Обратите внимание на изменение порядка слов при обращении вопросов в косвенную речь:

My mate asks me, 'What do you think about the Olympics?'  
My mate **asks** me what I think about the Olympics.

1. 'Where are you now?' 2. 'Where can we go?' 3. 'What kind of music do you like?' 4. 'Which is the best vacation you've ever had?' 5. 'Where do peanuts grow?' 6. 'What does your name mean?' 7. 'Why have you chosen this job?' 8. 'Why do people lie?' 9. 'How will you recognise your soul mate?' 10. 'How do you reset your iPod?'

- s.56** Передайте данные общие и альтернативные вопросы в косвенной речи, используя союзы *if/whether*, и дайте на них утвердительные и отрицательные ответы в косвенной речи:

My mate asks me, 'Are you excited about the Olympics?'  
My mate **asks** me if I am excited about the Olympics.  
I say that I am.

1. 'Are you interested in art?' 2. 'Are you short-tempered or easygoing?' 3. 'Do you need a passport to go to Ireland from the US?' 4. 'Does a newly appointed person make changes energetically?' 5. 'Does muscle really weigh more than fat?' 6. 'Were you exhausted after a long run?' 7. 'Have you heard of the Loch Ness Monster in Scotland?' 8. 'Have I done anything wrong?' 9. 'Will you stay in London or you will stay in Edinburg?' 10. 'Would you prefer high salary or job satisfaction?'

- s.57** Передайте данные побудительные высказывания в косвенной речи:

My mate says, 'Come and join the celebration!'  
My mate tells me/ asks me to come and join the celebration.  
My mate says, 'Don't forget to remind me of your plan!'  
My mate tells me/ asks me not to forget to remind him of his plan.

1. 'Prepare for a job interview!' 2. 'Get ready for training!' 3. 'Find my umbrella!' 4. 'Make your own website!' 5. 'Take a break and take time out from your regular life!' 6. 'Don't be timid!' 7. 'Don't cry out loud!' 8. 'Don't believe everything you hear!' 9. 'Don't stop trying!' 10. 'Never argue with an idiot!'

- s.58** Передайте данные восклицательные высказывания в косвенной речи:

My mate says, 'What a wonderful sight! I'll never forget it.'  
My mate cries joyfully that he will never forget the sight.

1. 'What a beautiful morning! It's the best time to enjoy a family walk.'
2. 'How promising your business is! No doubt it will be a success.'
3. 'What on earth is happening! I haven't let anyone bother me.'
4. 'I'm sorry! I shouldn't have said that.'
5. 'If only this moment could last forever! But unfortunately all good things come to an end.'
6. 'To lie so much! It's just impossible.'
7. 'Isn't this show boring! I'd rather leave.'
8. 'Over she got! But it has been the greatest disappointment in her life.'

- s.59** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения, содержащие косвенную речь:

1. Мой коллега говорит, что цвет автомобиля характеризует его владельца.
2. Мой коллега говорит, что серый цвет — это цвет компромисса.
3. Мой коллега говорит, что он не готов к новым отношениям.
4. Мой друг спрашивает меня, где я нахожусь.
5. Мой друг спрашивает меня, где мой автомобиль.
6. Мой друг спрашивает меня, когда мы были в кино в последний раз.
7. Мой друг спрашивает меня, почему мы не можем встретиться вечером.
8. Мой друг спрашивает меня, все ли в порядке.
9. Мой друг спрашивает меня, собираюсь ли я домой.
10. Мой друг спрашивает меня, случилось ли что-либо необычное.
11. Мой друг велит мне звонить ему каждый день.
12. Мой друг велит мне не доверять незнакомцам.
13. Мой друг просит меня помочь ему с переводами.
14. Мой друг просит меня долго не говорить по телефону.



- s.60** Передайте данные повествовательные высказывания в косвенной речи, учитывая правило согласования времен:

My mate said, 'I am excited about the Olympics.'  
My mate *said* that he was excited about the Olympics.

1. 'There is often a bad atmosphere at our office.'
2. 'I am underpaid and underappreciated.'
3. 'I am tired of certain colleagues whining and bickering all the time.'
4. 'I fear the level of responsibility

I have.’ 5. ‘I have too much pointless paperwork.’ 6. ‘Lack of time and money for staff training leads to numerous problems.’ 7. ‘Things as they are put me in a difficult situation with clients.’ 8. ‘Working here appears like fighting a losing battle.’ 9. ‘I have had many bad experiences here.’ 10. ‘I have been applying for a part-time job but I get no replies.’ 11. ‘I will persist until I succeed.’ 12. ‘I have been trying to find a new job for three months.’ 13. ‘I will have achieved a result by the end of the year.’ 14. ‘I can’t even enjoy my free time any more because I’m so consumed with how unhappy I am at work.’ 15. ‘You may laugh at me, but I’ll try to square the circle.’




**s.61** Передайте данные повествовательные высказывания в косвенной речи, учитывая правило согласования времен и соответствующие изменения местоимений и обстоятельств места и времени:

1. ‘I don’t like this forum any more.’ 2. ‘These numbers on the wall mean something special.’ 3. ‘I am dying of hunger now.’ 4. ‘I am not going to work much today.’ 5. ‘You didn’t text me yesterday.’ 6. ‘I didn’t ask you this question the day before yesterday.’ 7. ‘I’ll give you an answer tomorrow.’ 8. ‘I’ll keep my fingers crossed for clear skies at the Aviation show the day after tomorrow.’ 9. ‘I’m better off now than two years ago.’ 10. ‘I couldn’t afford a car last year.’ 11. ‘In two months you won’t recognize me.’

**s.62** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения, учитывая правило согласования времен:

1. Мой друг сказал мне, что цель без плана — это просто желание. 2. Мой друг сказал мне, что боль — это неизбежная часть жизни. 3. Мой друг сказал мне, что я его не всегда понимаю. 4. Мой друг сказал мне, что не собирается брать отпуск летом. 5. Мой друг сказал мне, что никогда не был в Южной Америке. 6. Мой друг сказал мне, что пока не закончил свой доклад. 7. Мой друг сказал мне, что будет работать всю ночь. 8. Мой друг сказал мне, что вчера звонил мне три раза. 9. Мой друг сказал мне, что через неделю полетит в Лондон. 10. Мой друг сказал мне, что некоторым людям следует изменить восприятие реальности. 11. Мой друг сказал мне, что мы можем изменить мир. 12. Мой друг сказал мне, что нужно воспринимать любую трудность с улыбкой.


-  **s.63** Передайте данные специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, учитывая правило согласования времен:

My mate asked me, 'What do you think about the Olympics?'  
My mate **asked** me what I thought about the Olympics.

1. 'Why are you interested in this position?'
2. 'When are you going to San Francisco?'
3. 'What is the most important thing for you?'
4. 'Where does your name come from?'
5. 'Why do you do what you do?'
6. 'How do you manage to make pancakes as light as air?'
7. 'Where were you when I needed you most?'
8. 'What day of the week were you born?'
9. 'When did you last see your parents?'
10. 'What have you achieved in your life that you are most proud of?'
11. 'Which career have you chosen?'
12. 'How long have you been tweeting?'
13. 'Where will you go for vacations?'
14. 'How will you realize your potential?'
15. 'Why must cultural differences be fully respected?'
16. 'Where can I download free music safely?'

- s.64** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения со специальными вопросами в косвенной речи, учитывая правило согласования времен:

1. Мой друг спросил меня, какой корм предпочитает мой кот.
2. Мой друг спросил меня, почему люди жестоки.
3. Мой друг спросил меня, где идет новый фильм.
4. Мой друг спросил меня, когда мы ели суши в последний раз.
5. Мой друг спросил меня, куда вчера уехали мои родственники.
6. Мой друг спросил меня, какие планы у меня на выходные.
7. Мой друг спросил меня, как будет выглядеть мой новый костюм.
8. Мой друг спросил меня, во сколько я сегодня освобожусь.
9. Мой друг спросил меня, почему он должен быть нравственным.
10. Мой друг спросил меня, почему мы не можем перенести нашу встречу.

-  **s.65** Передайте в косвенной речи общие и альтернативные вопросы, а также ответы на них:


My mate asked me, 'Are you excited about the Olympics?'  
My mate **asked** me if I was excited about the Olympics.  
I **said** that I was.

1. 'Are you in control of your emotions?'
2. 'Is your friend emotionally available?'
3. 'Do you need to change your job or to

change your brain?’ 4. ‘Do you have a sixth sense?’ 5. ‘Did you have fun last night?’ 6. ‘Did you forget to take your medications?’ 7. ‘Were you born in August?’ 8. ‘Was your friend away last month?’ 9. ‘Have you ever been blamed for the mistakes of others?’ 10. ‘Have you ever blamed others for your own mistakes?’ 11. ‘Will you be able to live under stress?’ 12. ‘Will your new friend understand what you really want?’ 13. ‘Will you say yes if you don’t feel like that?’ 14. ‘Can you paint an object like a pitcher?’ 15. ‘Should animals be kept in zoos?’

**s.66** Переведите данные сложноподчиненные предложения с общими вопросами в косвенной речи, учитывая правило согласования времен:

1. Мой друг спросил меня, сожалею ли я о том, что случилось. 2. Мой друг спросил меня, действительно ли обстоятельства сильнее меня. 3. Мой друг спросил меня, не иду ли я в другом направлении, чем он. 4. Мой друг спросил меня, есть ли у меня сильные желания. 5. Мой друг спросил меня, отношусь ли я к критике легко. 6. Мой друг спросил меня, в курсе ли я, что в жизни всегда бывают взлеты и падения. 7. Мой друг спросил меня, пригласили ли меня уже на интервью. 8. Мой друг спросил меня, будут ли переговоры долгими. 9. Мой друг спросил меня, можно ли ему присутствовать на переговорах. 10. Мой друг спросил меня, можно ли ожидать новых результатов, если делаешь одно и то же.

 **s.67** Передайте данные повелительные высказывания в косвенной речи с авторскими словами в прошедшем времени, обращая внимание на соответствующие изменения местоимений и обстоятельств места и времени:

1. ‘Stay here!’ 2. ‘Don’t take this comment personally!’ 3. ‘Help yourself to these African fruits!’ 4. ‘Don’t keep me waiting now!’ 5. ‘Don’t catch a cold today!’ 6. ‘Call me tomorrow!’ 7. ‘Give me another chance in a week!’ 8. ‘Don’t forget me in three years’.

**s.68** Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие повелительные высказывания в косвенной речи:

1. Мой друг велел мне позвонить ему сегодня. 2. Мой друг велел мне не обращать внимание на пустяки. 3. Мой друг велел

мне не сдаваться на переговорах завтра. 4. Мой друг велел мне всегда рассчитывать на него. 5. Мой друг попросил меня не беспокоить его вчера. 6. Мой друг попросил меня приехать к нему на следующей неделе. 7. Мой друг попросил меня забыть все, что он сказал мне на прошлой неделе. 8. Мой друг попросил меня не задавать ему глупых вопросов.

**s.69** Передайте данные сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения в косвенной речи, учитывая правила согласования времен. Используйте в функции сказуемого главного предложения данные глаголы, выражающие отношение к содержанию высказывания:


to claim, to admit, to assert, to notice, to mention,  
to complain, to emphasize, to realize

1. My mate said, 'There are a lot of issues that need to be hashed out if we expect to figure out a real picture.' 2. My mate said, 'I have to do a lot of things, but I am short of time this week.' 3. My mate said, 'I have been actively blogging since 2004, and I have spent a lot of time in conservative politics'. 4. My mate said, 'I am not in game shape for a tennis tournament that will take place on Sunday.' 5. My mate said, 'Only the fool will trust anyone who flatters him.' 6. My mate said, 'Yahoo Answers is more overloaded now than ever before, and seems to be unable to cope with the gross overload.' 7. My mate said, 'It is necessary that we should train ourselves to be more resistant to stresses at work.' 8. My mate said, 'The trouble is I haven't been able to find the most appropriate website for what I need.'




**s.70** Поставьте конечные знаки препинания в следующих предложениях:


1. Winners are ordinary people with extra ordinary determination \_\_  
2. Do you belong to these kind of people \_\_ 3. It's very easy to find someone you haven't seen for years by using the Internet \_\_ 4. If you could have chosen your own name, what would it be \_\_ 5. Do not give advice unless you are asked to \_\_ 6. I have been asked how I could explore new oceans if I was afraid to lose sight of the shore \_\_ 7. Are you sure saying that people don't have limits \_\_ 8. Will you help me manage my debts, please \_\_ 9. A successful man stands on top of a mountain of failures just because \_\_ 10. Oh, how cute you are \_\_

 **s.71** Поставьте запятые в следующих простых предложениях, где требуется:

1. On the one hand \_\_\_ people consider robots necessary \_\_\_ to maintain a household. 2. On the other hand \_\_\_ people see risks in managing robots. 3. Tigers in Nepal generally move around at all times of the day \_\_\_ and night to monitor the territory \_\_\_ mate and hunt. 4. Since the start of the 20th century \_\_\_ the world's population of wild tigers has dropped \_\_\_ by 97 per cent. 5. Actually \_\_\_ every new day is another chance to change your life. 6. Orlando Figes \_\_\_ a professor of history at the University of London \_\_\_ admits full responsibility for his posts in LiveJournal. 7. Please \_\_\_ let me know at your earliest convenience. 8. Will you let me know your plans for the next weekend \_\_\_ please. 9. Oh \_\_\_ the hardest thing to do \_\_\_ is to do the right thing. 10. The darkest hour \_\_\_ my friend \_\_\_ is just before the dawn.

 **s.72** Поставьте знаки препинания в следующих сложносочиненных предложениях, где требуется:

1. Robots are necessary and good \_\_\_ but they also require careful management. 2. You make choices every day \_\_\_ and your life becomes more convenient or comfortable \_\_\_ because of them. 3. Be of use \_\_\_ but don't be used! 4. Lily \_\_\_ the black bear \_\_\_ gave birth on Friday 29 January \_\_\_ and mother and offspring have spent the past few days acclimatizing to each other. 5. Lily's pregnancy has been covered by the media \_\_\_ and she has a Facebook page in the Internet. 6. Opportunity may only knock once in a lifetime \_\_\_ but temptation always has its finger on the doorbell. 7. The pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity \_\_\_ the optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. 8. Don't look for inspiration \_\_\_ start working \_\_\_ and inspiration will come to you. 9. Anyone can get angry \_\_\_ but it takes a real man to suffer ignorance and smile 10. Indeed \_\_\_ there are lots of things we simply don't know \_\_\_ as well as can't completely cover \_\_\_ and that is just the nature of existence.

 **s.73** Поставьте запятые в следующих сложноподчиненных предложениях, где требуется:

1. You can catch more flies with a drop of honey \_\_\_ than with a gallon of vinegar. 2. If we were to go through our life without any

obstacles \_\_ we would not be strong. 3. In courts of England \_\_ you must make a statement \_\_ that you take the court very seriously and are not making a light statement \_\_ that you could revoke on a whim. 4. If you are not a Christian \_\_ you may make a promise to a judge without any holy book \_\_ being involved. 5. People \_\_ who are constantly swearing that they are telling the truth \_\_ tend to lose credibility as you wonder \_\_ why they feel the need to swear \_\_ if they are so trustworthy. 6. When you first start playing the guitar \_\_ the best thing to learn is practicing chords \_\_ until you can change them smoothly and without trouble. 7. The walls \_\_ that we build around us to keep out the sadness \_\_ also keep out the joy. 8. Happiness can be found even in the darkest of times \_\_ though overcoming desperation \_\_ when you face dark times is not easy. 9. The higher is the mountain \_\_ the greater is the obstacle \_\_ and the sweeter the victory. 10. The best feeling in life is doing something \_\_ that others said \_\_ you could not do.



**s.74** Поставьте знаки препинания в следующем письме:

Mr. Philip Gutt  
Executive Director of  
the Human Resources Agency  
of New Britain, Inc.  
180 Clinton Street  
New Britain CT 06053

April 14, 2016

Dear Mr.Gutt

After many years of working with people in diverse professional settings I am seeking to leverage my experience at a social service position in the field of social care that is one of the major public services within Britain. For this reason I was excited to learn that your agency is currently seeking a social service case manager and I would be glad to be considered as a strong candidate.

Ideally this position will allow me the opportunity to utilize my experience gained as a social service case manager. In this position I have succeeded in managing clients in need of services related to mental and medical health welfare elderly care or substance abuse treatment. I was working mainly with people who were homeless



sick or had family problems and I also assisted students who had trouble at school.

Much of my experience is connected with providing help to many individuals in a variety of circumstances so that they could overcome difficulties and better contribute to society. My previous experience has made me emotionally mature and gave me the ability to be non-judgemental or critical of individuals families and their situations to perform job responsibilities effectively.

For your convenience I have attached my resume for your review. Realizing the limitations of the written page I would welcome the opportunity to participate in a personal interview to answer any of your questions and better present my qualifications.

Faithfully yours  
John Brown



**s.75** Поставьте знаки препинания в следующем тексте:

### **A Way to Success**

THE old way of thinking about success was to call it a goal that usually meant money. Money meant putting health happiness family and friends in some lower hierarchical order. This may work for some people but for the most it's a wrong way to success. That's like saying that some people can do nothing to achieve happiness material prosperity or fulfillment. Simply stated that doesn't make any sense and completely denigrates their influence and wisdom.

The conventional wisdom includes the phrase work hard to achieve success. That would be acceptable if you were working at what you love to do. Work is a four-letter word that does not guarantee success. Work can be the giant hindrance on your way to success. Loving what you do has a lot more power to propel you on your way to success. Notice the people who love what they do and you will find that they possess the brass ring of success.

They use tools, muscles and brain power to harness the unseen success secrets. These people always seem to work less but accomplish more which is almost mystical or magical. Working hard is good if you are mixing cement or laying bricks. The way to success even in these fields is to create or learn a more effective way to accomplish the task

to take some time to analyze the job at hand and develop a tool to make it easier to accomplish the task.

They found their way to success not only monetarily but mentally. The way to success isn't always a straight road. Actually it's rarely a straight road and it's never paved. Every resource you can exploit to ease your way to success is worth its weight in gold.

# Irregular Verbs List

## Список неправильных глаголов

|           |                        |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| arise     | arose                  | arisen                 |
| awake     | awoke                  | awoke(n), awaked       |
| be        | was/were               | been                   |
| bear      | bore                   | borne                  |
| beat      | beat                   | beaten                 |
| become    | became                 | become                 |
| begin     | began                  | begun                  |
| bend      | bent                   | bent                   |
| bet       | bet                    | bet                    |
| bind      | bound                  | bound                  |
| bite      | bit                    | bitten                 |
| bleed     | bled                   | bled                   |
| blow      | blew                   | blown                  |
| break     | broke                  | broken                 |
| breed     | bred                   | bred                   |
| bring     | brought                | brought                |
| broadcast | broadcast, broadcasted | broadcast, broadcasted |
| build     | built                  | built                  |
| burn      | burnt                  | burnt                  |
| burst     | burst                  | burst                  |
| buy       | bought                 | bought                 |
| catch     | caught                 | caught                 |
| choose    | chose                  | chosen                 |
| cling     | clung                  | clung                  |
| come      | came                   | come                   |
| cost      | cost                   | cost                   |
| creep     | crept                  | crept                  |
| cut       | cut                    | cut                    |
| deal      | dealt                  | dealt                  |
| dig       | dug                    | dug                    |
| do        | did                    | done                   |
| draw      | drew                   | drawn                  |

|          |                 |                 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| dream    | dreamt, dreamed | dreamt, dreamed |
| drink    | drank           | drunk           |
| drive    | drove           | driven          |
| dwelt    | dwelt           | dwelt           |
| eat      | ate             | eaten           |
| fall     | fell            | fallen          |
| feed     | fed             | fed             |
| feel     | felt            | felt            |
| fight    | fought          | fought          |
| find     | found           | found           |
| flee     | fled            | fled            |
| fling    | flung           | flung           |
| fly      | flew            | flown           |
| forbid   | forbade         | forbidden       |
| forecast | forecast        | forecast        |
| foresee  | foresaw         | foreseen        |
| forget   | forgot          | forgotten       |
| forgive  | forgave         | forgiven        |
| freeze   | froze           | frozen          |
| get      | got             | got             |
| give     | gave            | given           |
| go       | went            | gone            |
| grind    | ground          | ground          |
| grow     | grew            | grown           |
| hang     | hung            | hung            |
| have     | had             | had             |
| hear     | heard           | heard           |
| hew      | hewed           | hewn            |
| hide     | hid             | hidden          |
| hit      | hit             | hit             |
| hold     | held            | held            |
| hurt     | hurt            | hurt            |
| keep     | kept            | kept            |
| kneel    | knelt           | knelt           |
| know     | knew            | known           |
| lay      | laid            | laid            |
| lead     | led             | led             |
| learn    | learnt, learned | learnt, learned |
| leave    | left            | left            |
| lend     | lent            | lent            |

|        |                 |                    |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------|
| let    | let             | let                |
| lie    | lay             | lain               |
| light  | lit             | lit                |
| lose   | lost            | lost               |
| make   | made            | made               |
| mean   | meant           | meant              |
| meet   | met             | met                |
| pay    | paid            | paid               |
| prove  | proved          | proved/proven (US) |
| put    | put             | put                |
| quit   | quit            | quit               |
| read   | read            | read               |
| rid    | rid             | rid                |
| ride   | rode            | ridden             |
| ring   | rang            | rung               |
| rise   | rose            | risen              |
| run    | ran             | run                |
| say    | said            | said               |
| see    | saw             | seen               |
| seek   | sought          | sought             |
| sell   | sold            | sold               |
| send   | sent            | sent               |
| set    | set             | set                |
| shake  | shook           | shaken             |
| shine  | shone           | shone              |
| shoe   | shod/shoed (US) | shod/shoed (US)    |
| shoot  | shot            | shot               |
| show   | showed          | shown              |
| shrink | shrank          | shrunk             |
| sink   | sank            | sunk               |
| sit    | sat             | sat                |
| slay   | slew/slayed     | slain              |
| sleep  | slept           | slept              |
| smell  | smelt           | smelt              |
| sow    | sowed           | sown/sowed         |
| speak  | spoke           | spoken             |
| spell  | spelt, spelled  | spelt, spelled     |
| spend  | spent           | spent              |
| spill  | spilt           | spilt              |
| spin   | spun            | spun/span          |

|            |                 |                 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| spit       | spat/spit       | spat/spit       |
| spoil      | spoilt, spoiled | spoilt, spoiled |
| spread     | spread          | spread          |
| stand      | stood           | stood           |
| steal      | stole           | stolen          |
| sting      | stung           | stung           |
| strike     | struck          | struck          |
| strive     | strove          | striven         |
| swear      | swore           | sworn           |
| sweep      | swept           | swept           |
| swell      | swelled         | swollen         |
| swim       | swam            | swum            |
| swing      | swung           | swung           |
| take       | took            | taken           |
| teach      | taught          | taught          |
| tear       | tore            | torn            |
| tell       | told            | told            |
| think      | thought         | thought         |
| throw      | threw           | thrown          |
| thrust     | thrust          | thrust          |
| tread      | trod            | trodden         |
| understand | understood      | understood      |
| wake       | woke            | woken           |
| wear       | wore            | worn            |
| weep       | wept            | wept            |
| win        | won             | won             |
| wind       | wound           | wound           |
| write      | wrote           | written         |

## КЛЮЧИ К УПРАЖНЕНИЯМ

### EXERCISES ON THE USE OF NOUNS

#### Упражнения на употребление имен существительных

**n.2** 1. is 2. are 3. are, is/are 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. are 8. is 9. is/are 10. is, is

**n.5** 1. beef 2. cement 3. honey 4. gold 5. shampoo 6. bread 7. copper 8. salt 9. tea 10. wool

**n.6** 1. — 2. a 3. — 4. — 5. a 6. a, — 7. a 8. —, — 9. a 10. — 11. — 12. —, —

**n.8** 1. law 2. beauty 3. memory 4. light 5. experience 6. sight 7. time 8. service

**n.9** 1. — 2. —, —, —, — 3. — 4. an 5. a 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. a 10. a 11. — 12. —

**n.11** 1. some 2. much, much 3. any 4. a little 5. little 6. some 7. much 8. any 9. little, little 10. any, any

**n.14** 1. wages 2. riches 3. clothes 4. trousers 5. glasses 6. contents 7. scales 8. proceeds 9. goods 10. tongs

**n.16** 1. is 2. are 3. is, is 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. are 8. was 9. is 10. is

**n.18** 1. has 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. has 7. has 8. was, was 9. is 10. has 11. is

**n.19** 1. were, have 2. have 3. are, are 4. have 5. are, have 6. have been 7. were 8. have 9. have

**n.23** 1. their 2. her 3. his 4. their 5. his 6. her 7. our 8. their 9. his 10. their

**n.26** 1. the 2. the, the 3. — 4. — 5. a, the 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. — 10. —

**n.28** 1. the dentist's 2. the chemist's 3. the baker's 4. friends' 5. the greengrocer's 6. the physician's

**n.32** 1. musician 2. stylist 3. lioness 4. partnership 5. egoism 6. relationship, neighbourhood 7. boredom 8. lordship 9. Freudism 10. Londoner

**n.36** 1. frankness 2. idealism 3. popularity 4. wisdom 5. width 6. responsibility 7. shallowness 8. globalism, neo-feudalism 9. closeness 10. Americanism

**n.41** 1. interference 2. consideration 3. treatment 4. approval 5. payment 6. eater 7. proposal 8. preference 9. employment 10. appreciation

**n.46** 1. ex-husband 2. hyperinflation 3. underdevelopment, overpopulation  
4. interdependence 5. co-owner 6. disfavour 7. misconception 8. non-believer

**n.47** website, raincoat, earthquake, snowfall, seaside, birthday, headache, laptop, netshop, paintball, godfather, lifestyle, footstep, watermelon, grapefruit, sunlight, railway, steamship, birdcage, bellflower, handbill, wineglass, gunpoint, workload, paperknife, notebook, dressmaker, clothesline.

**n.48** 1. mother-in law, daughter-in-law 2. get-together 3. go-between  
4. hang-up 5. editor-in-chief 6. show-off 7. sleepyhead 8. hearsay

**n.49** 1. a chute 2. ad 3. a coon 4. a flue, a doc. 5. frige 6. a gym 7. a tec 8. a gator

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF ARTICLES

### Упражнения на употребление артиклей

**a.1** 1. — 2. a, — 3. a 4. —, — 5. — 6. a, an 7. —, —, a 8. a, —, — 9. —, —  
10. —, —, — 11. —, a 12. a, —, —, —, an, — 13. an, a, — 14. a, —, —

**a.2** 1. an, the, the, the 2. a 3. a, the 4. the, the 5. an, the 6. the, the 7. a  
8. the 9. the, an, an 10. the, the 11. a, a, a 12. a, a, the, a

**a.3** 1. — 2. the, the 3. —, —, —, — 4. the, the, the 5. the, the, — 6. —, the,  
the 7. —, —, —, — 8. —, the, —, the 9. the, —, the, the, the 10. the, the  
11. —, the, the 12. the, the, the

**a.4** 1. an, a, a, a 2. a, a 3. a, a 4. the, a, a, —, —, the, the, the 5. a, a, the,  
the 6. the, the, the, a 7. the, a 8. the, the, the, a

**a.5** 1. an, the, — 2. a, a 3. a, an 4. —, a 5. —, — 6. a, a 7. the, —, — 8. a  
9. —, — 10. a, —

**a.6** 1. the, the, —, a 2. the, an, the, a 3. the, the, —, the, a 4. the, the, a  
5. the, — 6. the, the, the, the, the, the, —

**a.7** 1. —, a, —, — 2. a, — 3. a, the, —, the, a 4. —, the, the, the, a 5. a, a,  
a 6. a, a, the 7. —, a, — 8. the, a, a 9. the, the, a, the, the 10. a, the, the, —,  
the, the, —, the, — 11. —, a, a 12. the, a, the, a

**a.9** 1. —, a, —, —, —, —, — 2. a, a, a, —, the 3. the, —, —, —, a 4. an, the,  
a 5. —, —, —, — 6. the, the, — 7. a, a, the 8. —, a, — 9. a, an, a, — 10. —,  
the, —, the, —, —, —, —, — 11. —, —, the, a, —, a, a, the, —, a 12. —, —,  
the, the, a, —, —, —, —, —

**a.10** 1. the, the, —, the, a, the, a, the, the, — 2. the, the, —, —, —, —,  
the, —, — 3. the, the, the, the, the 4. the, the 5. a, —, the, a, the 6. —, —,  
—, —, a, the, a, a 7. —, —, a, —, a, —, a, the, — 8. —, a, —, —, — 9. the, —,  
—, — 10. the, a, the, — 11. the, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,  
—, — 12. a, a, the, a, the, the, —

**a.11** 1. —, a, —, the 2. a, the, an 3. the, —, the 4. the, the 5. —, a, the, the  
6. the, the, a, —, —, the, — 7. the, — 8. the, the, the, the 9. the, the, a, a 10. the





**a.31** 1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. the 6. — 7. — 8. the 9. — 10. — 11. the 12. — 13. the 14. — 15. the 16. — 17. the 18. — 19. — 20. the 21. — 22. — 23. — 24. the 25 — 26. the 27. — 28. — 29. the 30. — 31. the 32. the 33. — 34. the 35. the

**a.33** 1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. the 6. — 7. — 8. the 9. — 10. — 11. — 12. the 13. — 14. — 15. the 16. — 17. — 18. the 19. — 20. — 21. — 22. the 23. — 24. — 25 the

**a.34** 1. the 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. the 6. the 7. the 8. — 9. the 10. the 11. — 12. the 13. — 14. the 15. the 16. the 17. — 18. — 19. — 20. the

**a.35** 1. the 2. — 3. the 4. — 5. the 6. — 7. — 8. the 9. — 10. the 11. — 12. the 13. — 14. the 15. — 16. the 17. the 18. — 19. the 20. —

**a.37** 1. the 2. the 3. the 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. the 8. the 9. the 10. the 11. the 12. the 13. the 14. the 15. the 16. the 17. the 18. the 19. the 20. — 21. — 22. the 23. the 24. the 25 the

**a.39** 1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 10. — 11. — 12. — 13. — 14. the 15. the 16. the 17. the 18. the 19. the 20. the 21. the 22. the 23. the 24. the 25 the

**a.40** 1. a, — 2. a, —, —, —, the, the 3. the, — 4. —, — 5. the, the, a 6. the, a 7. —, a, —, —, —, — 8. —, — 9. the, the, —, the, — 10. —, —, the, —, —, —, —, —

**a.41** 1. the, Trafalgar Square 2. the, Great Russell Street 3. the, 5th Avenue, 82th Street 4. the, Lavrushinsky Lane 5. the, Lambeth Road 6. the, Cromwell Road 7. the, Teatralnaya Square 8. the, St. Martin's Lane 9. the, Kensington Gore 10. the, Broadway

**a.42** 1. the, Conservative 2. the, Liberal 3. the, Democratic 4. the, Republican 5. the, Communist 6. the, Labour 7. the, Socialist 8. the, European 9. the, United 10. the, North, Atlantic

**a.43** 1. the 2. the 3. — 4. the 5. — 6. — 7. the 8. the 9. — 10. — 11. — 12. the 13. — 14. — 15. — 16. the 17. the 18. the 19. — 20. the

**a.44** 1. the, —, the, the 2. the 3. the 4. the, the, the 5. the, the, a, —, the, the 6. the 7. the, the, a, the 8. the, the

**a.45** 1. Christmas 2. St.Valentine's Day 3. Easter 4. Halloween 5. Thanksgiving Day 6. May Day 7. Mother's Day 8. Palm Sunday 9. Father's Day 10. New Year's Day

**a.46** 1. the, an, —/(the) 2. the, an, —/(the) 3. the, a, —/(the) 4. the, an, —/(the) 5. the, a, —/(the) 6. the, an, —/(the) 7. the, a, —/(the) 8. the, a, —/(the) 9. the, a, —/(the) 10. the, a, —/(the) 11. the, a, —/(the) 12. the, a, —/(the) 13. the, a, —/(the) 14. the, a, —/(the) 15. the, a, —/(the) 16. the, a, —/(the) 17. the, an, —/(the) 18. the, a, —/(the) 19. the, a, —/(the) 20. the, a, —/(the) 21. the, a, —/(the) 22. the, a, —/(the) 23. the, a, —/(the) 24. the, an, —/(the) 25 the, an, —/(the)

**a.47** 1. a, a, an, an, the, the, the, the 2. a, the, the 3. an, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the

**a.48** 1. a, the, the, —, the 2. the, — the, —, — 3. —, the, a, a, the 4. —, — 5. —, a, the, — 6. a, — the, the, a 7. the, —, the, — 8. the, the, —, the

**a.49** 1. a, the, the, the, the, the, the 2. a, the, the, —, — 3. the, the, — 4. the, a, the, the, —, —, — 5. the, a, the, — 6. the, the, the, the, the, the 7. the, a, a, —, —, —, — 8. the, the, the, —, the, the, —

**a.50** 1. —, —, —, —, a, a, a, the, the, the, a, —, the 2. a, the, the, a, the, —, the, the, a, the 3. the, a, an, the, the, the 4. a, the, the, a, the 5. the, a, —, the, a, the, the, the, the

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF PRONOUNS

### Упражнения на употребление местоимений

**pron.1** 1. he 2. she 3. we 4. they, they 5. it, it 6. it, you 7. I, I 8. they 9. they 10. he 11. they 12. they 13. I, I 14. we

**pron.2** 1. them, me 2. her 3. us 4. you 5. them 6. him 7. them 8. her 9. them 10. him 11. us 12. us, it

**pron.3** 1. your 2. its 3. their 4. his 5. your 6. her 7. theirs 8. ours 9. her, his, hers 10. my, hers, my 11. her, her, mine 12. yours, yours

**pron.4** 1. its, its 2. us 3. their 4. our 5. them 6. me, her, our 7. their 8. our, their 9. his 10. their 11. her, her 12. them 13. him 14. your, your, your 15. their 16. his

**pron.7** 1. himself 2. herself 3. themselves 4. herself 5. myself 6. himself 7. ourselves 8. himself 9. yourself 10. ourselves 11. herself 12. themselves

**pron.9** 1. themselves 2. yourself 3. himself, himself 4. herself 5. ourselves 6. himself 7. herself 8. yourself 9. himself 10. myself 11. herself 12. himself

**pron.11** 1. lies to herself 2. work for himself 3. fight for themselves 4. came to myself 5. talking about yourself 6. care about ourselves 7. talking to themselves 8. look after herself 9. depends on himself 10. think about ourselves

**pron.12** 1. —, — 2. ourselves 3. themselves 4. —, — 5. herself 6. himself 7. — 8. oneself

**pron.13** 1. by himself 2. by themselves 3. by himself or herself 4. by itself 5. by ourselves 6. by themselves 7. all by herself 8. all by myself 9. all by itself 10. all by himself

**pron.15** 1. each other 2. each other's 3. each other, one another, each other's 4. one another 5. each other's 6. one another 7. each other's 8. each other

**pron.17** 1. one 2. one 3. one's, one's 4. one, one 5. one's 6. one 7. one's 8. one's

**pron.19** 1. many 2. much 3. few 4. little 5. a few 6. a little 7. few 8. many 9. little 10. much, much 11. a few 12. much

**pron.20** 1. many 2. many 3. a lot of / lots of / plenty of 4. a lot of / lots of / plenty of 5. much 6. a lot of / lots of / plenty of 7. many 8. a lot of / plenty of

**pron.21** 1. much 2. many 3. few 4. a few 5. many 6. much, little 7. many 8. much

**pron.23** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. — 5. a 6. — 7. a 8. — 9. a 10. an 11. — 12. a 13. —

**pron.24** 1. a, short 2 a, profound 3. an, ordinary 4. a, distinctive, elegant 5. an, impressive 6. — , high 7. a, significant 8. a, small

**pron.25** 1. such as 2. such...as 3. such as 4. such...as 5. as such 6. such...as 7. such as 8. as such 9. such...as 10. as such

**pron.27** 1. the same river, the same river, the same man 2. the same location 3. the same reason 4. the same mind, the same time 5. the same day 6. the same time 7. the same spelling, the same pronunciation 8. the same rate 9. the same old stories 10. the same first names

**pron.28** 1. the same lifestyle habits 2. the same weather 3. the same maintenance 4. the same average life span 5. the same way 6. the same colour 7. the same age 8. the same amount

**pron.31** 1. some 2. some, some 3. any 4. some 5. some 6. any 7. some 8. any 9. some 10. any, some 11. any 12. some 13. any 14. some 15. any

**pron.32** 1. any 2. no 3. any 4. no 5. no 6. any 7. no 8. any 9. no 10. no 11. no 12. any 13. no 14. no

**pron.33** 1. some of, some of 2. some of, some of 3. any of 4. some of , some of 5. any of 6. some of 7. any of 8. some of

**pron.34** 1. any business 2. any impatience 3. any circumstance 4. any person 5. any fisherman 6. any hobby 7. any purpose 8. any sea

**pron.35** 1. any better 2. any longer 3. any worse 4. any more 5. any better, any worse 6. any longer 7. any more 8. any longer

**pron.36** 1. no better 2. no worse 3. no longer 4. no better 5. no longer 6. no more 7. no worse, no better 8. no longer

**pron.38** 1. someone 2. anything 3. anybody 4. someone 5. anybody 6. something 7. anyone 8. something 9. anybody 10. something, something 11. something 12. anybody 13. anything 14. anything 15. something

**pron.39** 1. nothing 2. anything 3. nothing 4. anything 5. anything 6. nothing 7. nobody 8. anybody 9. anything 10. nothing 11. no one 12. nothing

**pron.40** 1. anyone, anything 2. anything 3. anyone 4. anything 5. anybody 6. anything 7. anybody 8. anything

**pron.42** 1. someone's 2. no one's 3. anyone's 4. someone's 5. anyone's 6. nobody's 7. somebody's 8. nobody's 9. anyone's 10. anybody's 11. no one's 12. somebody's

**pron.44** 1. none 2. none 3. none 4. neither 5. neither 6. none 7. neither 8. none 9. neither 10. none

**pron.45** 1. neither 2. either 3. neither 4. either 5. either 6. neither 7. either 8. neither

**pron.46** 1. either 2. any 3. either 4. any 5. any, any 6. either 7. either 8. any 9. either 10. any

**pron.47** 1. either 2. both 3. either 4. both 5. either 6. both 7. either 8. both 9. either 10. both 11. either 12. both

**pron.49** 1. each 2. each 3. each 4. every 5. every 6. each 7. every 8. each 9. every 10. every 11. each 12. every, each 13. each, each 14. every 15. each 16. every

**pron.51** 1. everyone 2. everybody, everyone 3. everybody's 4. everything, everyone 5. everything, anything 6. everybody's 7. everything, everything 8. everyone's 9. everybody 10. everyone's 11. everything, everything 12. everybody's

**pron.52** 1. has, have been deceived 2. are looking 3. is 4. has 5. has been written 6. has been discovered 7. have been told 8. has been told 9. knows 10. know

**pron.53** 1. everyone 2. all 3. all 4. all 5. everybody 6. all 7. everything 8. all 9. everything 10. all 11. all 12. everyone 13. all 14. everything

**pron.55** other: people, dreams, users, tales, duties, thoughts another: fate, choice, site, recourse, bill, offer, idea, project, agenda, revenue

**pron.56** 1. another 2. other 3. another 4. other 5. others 6. another 7. others 8. other 9. others 10. another 11. another 12. another

**pron.57** the other: spouse, parent, side, glove, shoe, eye, hand, foot; another: day, chance, date, effort, attempt, place, country, dress, suit

**pron.58** 1. the other 2. another 3. the other 4. another 5. the other 6. the other 7. another 8. the other 9. another 10. the other 11. another 12. the other

**pron.59** the other half, the other spouse, the other men, other women, the other mother, the other motherland, other countries, other people, the other person, other ways, the other end, the other side, other circumstance, the other truth, the other eye, the other hand

**pron.60** 1. the other 2. the other 3. another 4. others 5. another, the other 6. others 7. the other 8. the other 9. others 10. another 11. the other, the other 12. another

**pron.62** 1. some other time 2. for no other reason 3. the other way round 4. the other world 5. the other day 6. their other half 7. another pair of shoes 8. in other words

**pron.63** 1. who 2. who/ whom 3. who/whom, who 4. what/which 5. which/what 6. which 7. what 8. which 9. who 10. whose 11. whose 12. what 13. whose 14. what

**pron.64** 1. has been 2. is 3. says 4. are waiting 5. needs 6. do appreciate 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. are 11. was 12. were looking 13. are 14. is 15. does mean 16. are

**pron.65** 1. is 2. does trust 3. are 4. is shared 5. led 6. has led 7. are going 8. is known 9. are 10. did begin 11. has scored 12. had 13. has changed 14. is

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

### Упражнения на употребление имен прилагательных

**adj.1** 1. frightened 2. similar 3. alike 4. dozing 5. asleep 6. sick 7. ill 8. contrite 9. ashamed 10. afraid 11. healthy 12. well 13. living 14. alive

**adj.2** 1. possible 2. impossible 3. imaginable 4. affected 5. galore 6. available 7. immemorial 8. available 9. extraordinaire 10. required 11. unimaginable 12. positive

**adj.3** 1. mysterious, tiny 2. old, French 3. young, green 4. trendy, medium, square/ blue, plastic 5. huge, adult, Asian 6. traditional, fresh, creamy, smooth 7. refined, Victorian, round 8. big, round, black, wooden

**adj.4** 1. vulgar, untraditional, juvenile, —, ordinary, amateur, public, — 2. ignorant, deep, ugly, soulless, —, asleep, illogical, — 3. permanent, changeable, —, —, —, modern, unsure 4. —, slow, conceited, —, serious, —, awkward, unfruitful, — 5. —, insufficient, tiny, —, helpless, —, carnivorous, imprecise, unsavory

**adj.6** 1. colder, hotter 2. newer 3. slower 4. heavier, lighter 5. further, better 6. worse, more likely 7. elder 8. greatest 9. hottest 10. most serious 11. least honest, most honest 12. most delicious, least healthy 13. best 14. best, worst 15. nearest

**adj.7** 1. older 2. elder 3. eldest 4. oldest 5. farther 6. farthest 7. further 8. further 9. furthest 10. nearer 11. nearest 12. next 13. later 14. latest 15. latter 6. last, last, last, last

**adj.8** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. an 7. an 8. the 9. the 10. — 11. —, a 12. the, —, the, —

**adj.9** 1. the 2. the 3. the 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. the 8. the 9. — 10. — 11. —, the 12. —, the, —, —

**adj.11** 1. busier 2. happier 3. worse 4. worse, fatter 5. fewer 6. older 7. farther 8. more 9. more common 10. less sensitive

**adj.13** 1. older, them 2. smart, him 3. more beautiful, her 4. more confident, you 5. richer, him 6. more successful, them 7. lazier, me 8. more intelligent, her

**adj.14** 1. three years older 2. 20 years older 3. ten centimetres shorter 4. two meters higher 5. some 2,000 kilometres farther 6. 5 pounds lighter 7. 120.5% heavier 8. 15% less prosperous 9. two times more expensive 10. ten times higher

**adj.15** 1. much older 2. much higher 3. much worse 4. much more professional 5. far better 6. far more interesting 7. far more flexible 8. a little more rapid 9. a little more progressive 10. a little more expensive 11. a little more mature 12. even more fruitful 13. even more stupid 14. even more obstinate 15. still more exciting

**adj.16** 1. more, more 2. more, better 3. more, fewer 4. worse, less 5. worse, better 6. lower, better 7. higher, stronger 8. shorter, worse 9. more, heavier 10. longer, better

**adj.18** 1. the best 2. the best 3. the worst 4. the worst 5. the shallowest, the warmest 6. the narrowest 7. the most wonderful 8. the least effective 9. the most dangerous 10. the least attractive

**adj.19** 1. the happiest 2. the saddest 3. the best 4. the worst 5. the most fascinating 6. the most gorgeous 7. the least pleasant 8. the most stressful 9. the most important 10. the most weird 11. the most necessary 12. the most comfortable 13. the most beautiful 14. the most powerful

**adj.20** 1. by far, the most romantic 2. by far, the most fascinating 3. by far, the most impressive 4. by far, the most useful 5. by far, the worst 6. by far, the most attractive 7. the simplest, possible 8. the most comprehensive, possible 9. the healthiest, imaginable 10. the most successful, imaginable

**adj.22** 1. not as...as 2. not as...as 3. as...as 4. as...as 5. not as...as 6. as...as 7. as...as 8. as...as 9. not as...as 10. not as...as

**adj.24** 1. patients 2. intellectual 3. royals 4. musicals 5. Buddhists' 6. romantics 7. innocents 8. militant's 9. terminals 10. Conservative, Liberal

**adj.25** 1. the rich, the poor 2. the young, the old 3. the disabled, the sick 4. the blind 5. the meek 6. the deaf, the mute 7. the evil, the good, the good, the evil 8. the singular, the plural 9. goods 10. the valuables 11. eatables 12. greens, greens 13. weeklies, dailies 14. monthlies

**adj.29** 1. the Brazilians 2. Japanese 3. an Englishman, a Welshman, an Irishman 4. Pakistanis 5. Scotsmen, Dane 6. the Americans 7. a Russian, an American, a Dutchman 8. Chinese 9. Swedes 10. Iraqis 11. a Frenchman 12. the Portuguese 13. Finns 14. Poles 15. the Swiss

**adj.36** 1. tearless 2. senseless 3. playful 4. adventurous 5. murderous 6. egoistic, altruistic 7. healthy 8. accidental 9. oaten 10. motherly 11. clownish 12. wimpish

**adj.39** 1. predictable 2. changeable 3. suitable 4. wearable 5. accessible 6. preferable 7. ignorant, sensitive 8. insistent, persistent, consistent 9. dependent 10. different

**adj.43** 1. unequal 2. disrespectful, disobedient 3. unsuccessful 4. ineffective 5. irregular 6. immoral 7. illegal 8. unpopulated 9. non-hazardous 10. nonverbal

**adj.44** 1. a time-saving gadget 2. an English-speaking country 3. a well-known artist 4. a round-table discussion 5. a middle-aged lady 6. a short-sighted man 7. a long-lasting affair 8. a world-famous dancer 9. a far-reaching decision 10. a last-minute solution 11. a forty-floor building 12. a tenth-storey window 13. a brightly-lit room 14. a densely-populated town 15. a 20th-century novel 16. an open-minded guy 17. a cold-blooded murderer 18. a kind-hearted person 19. an awe-inspiring personality 20. an old-fashioned suit 21. a full-length dress 22. a dark-blue sweater 23. a shop-soiled item 24. a thirty-mile journey 25. a five-page document

**adj.45** 1. world-famous, so-called 2. trouble-free, everlasting 3. never-ending 4. ill-natured 5. absent-minded 6. 19th-century 7. record-breaking 8. labour-saving 9. two-door, four-door 10. far-reaching

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF ADVERBS

### Упражнения на употребление наречий

**adv.1** 1. slowly 2. slow 3. quick 4. quickly 5. loudly 6. loud 7. firmly 8. firm 9. easily 10. easy

**adv.2** 1. hardly 2. hard 3. highly 4. high 5. Late 6. lately 7. just 8. justly 9. soft 10. softly

**adv.8** 1. downstairs, downstair 2. overall 3. abroad 4. back, forward 5. inside 6. ashore 7. there 8. nearby

**adv.9** 1. somewhere 2. anywhere 3. somewhere 4. nowhere 5. anywhere 6. somewhere 7. anywhere 8. nowhere

**adv.11** 1. has already been said 2. hasn't been written, yet 3. was focused, yesterday 4. was recently exposed 5. has been promoted, lately 6. have just appeared 7. had been used, long ago 8. will appear, soon 9. hasn't been released, so far 10. has been finished, yet 11. emerge, today 12. haven't heard, yet

**adv.13** 1. outside, in summer 2. around, thenadays 3. indoors, at the weekend 4. outdoors, all the year round 5. last week, halfway 6. overseas, in October 7. in winter, sideways 8. at midday, overhead, somewhere

**adv.14** 1. generally choose 2. often fail 3. sometimes sprout 4. often appear 5. usually prefer 6. don't regularly take part 7. have never tried 8. have seldom finished 9. have always been kept 10. has ... ever been refused 11. should occasionally criticize 12. can sometimes be 13. takes ... daily 14. go ... weekly

**adv.15** 1. are, usually 2. is, often 3. are, seldom 4. is, always 5. are, sometimes 6. is, generally 7. are, never 8. are, regularly



**adv.16** 1. sometimes 2. usually 3. occasionally 4. every month 5. generally 6. every year 7. twice a year 8. three times a day

**adv.18** 1. professionally 2. doubtfully 3. passionately 4. absolutely 5. harmfully 6. positively 7. heavily 8. extremely

**adv.20** 1. rather 2. enough 3. very 4. even 5. so, quite 6. too 7. pretty 8. so, only

**adv.21** 1. still 2. even 3. hardly 4. enough 5. almost 6. merely 7. hardly ever 8. scarcely

**adv.22** 1. much 2. little 3. a little 4. a lot 5. much 6. nothing else 7. much 8. little 9. much 10. much, little

**adv.24** 1. also 2. as well 3. either 4. also 5. too/as well 6. neither 7. also 8. either 9. neither 10. so 11. neither 12. so

**adv.25** 1. what else 2. nobody else 3. somebody else 4. anywhere else 5. anyone else 6. nothing else 7. nowhere else 8. everything else 9. anything else 10. something else 11. somewhere else 12. who else 13. where else 14. how else

**adv.27** 1. still 2. else 3. yet 4. else 5. still 6. else 7. yet 8. still 9. else 10. yet

**adv.29** 1. higher 2. lower 3. easier 4. sooner, later 5. better 6. worse 7. further 8. less, more 9. more often 10. more, less 11. more negatively 12. more seriously 13. less pretentiously 14. less selfishly

**adv.30** 1. the most 2. the worst 3. most productively 4. most successfully 5. the fastest 6. the least 7. most passionately 8. the best 9. most positively 10. the most

**adv.32** 1. louder 2. better 3. quicker, worse 4. more 5. less 6. more often, more assertively 7. more successfully 8. less ambitiously 9. more constantly 10. less accurately

**adv.33** 1. much more slowly 2. much better 3. even sooner 4. much further 5. far more 6. far less 7. far less selfishly 8. even more 9. a little more, a little less 10. a bit more sceptically

**adv.34** 1. faster, faster 2. more, more 3. less, less 4. worse, worse 5. further, further 6. higher, higher 7. easier, easier 8. deeper, deeper

**adv.35** 1. more, more 2. more, less / less, more 3. more, better 4. farther, bigger 5. sooner, better 6. more quickly, sooner 7. higher, better 8. earlier, better

**adv.37** 1. most 2. least 3. best 4. most convincingly 5. furthest 6. worst 7. most 8. highest

**adv.39** 1. far 2. often 3. much 4. badly 5. seriously 6. soon 7. high 8. carefully

**adv.41** 1. sooner or later 2. neither more nor less 3. as soon as 4. more or less 5. at least 6. as far as 7. all the more 8. least of all

**adv.44** 1. seawards 2. crabwise 3. landwards 4. sidewise 5. afterwards 6. likewise 7. homewards 8. pairwise 9. southeastwards 10. crosswise

**adv.47** 1. apiece 2. aflower, afire 3. aboard 4. ahead 5. afield 6. aside 7. uneasily 8. irresponsibly 9. immaturely 10. unambitiously 11. inefficiently 12. unconsciously

**adv.48** absent-mindedly, short-sightedly, good-humouredly, cool-bloodedly, ill-temperedly, broken-heartedly, strait-facedly, half-nakedly, self-critically, cat-like, upside-down, two-handedly

**adv.49** however, somewhere, hereby, whereupon, nevermore, overmuch, anytime, moreover, midway, secondhand

**adv.50** 1. inside out 2. at last 3. from head to toe 4. in spite of 5. on the sly 6. for spite 7. at random 8. in particular 9. from now on 10. on purpose

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF NUMERALS

### Упражнения на употребление числительных

**num.3** 1. nought 2. zero 3. oh 4. nil 5. zero, zero, zero 6. nothing 7. love 8. zero 9. nought 10. nil, nil, nil

**num.4** two men, three women, twelve children, fifteen oxen, eighteen sheep, twenty-five swine, thirty-two teeth, thirty-three blues, fifty-seven bison, seventy-five elves, eighty-seven phenomena, ninety-three passers-by, ninety-five forget-me-nots, ninety-nine have-beens

**num.5** 1. a million 2. thousands 3. hundred 4. a thousand 5. billion 6. hundreds 7. million 8. millions 9. thousand 10. a hundred

**num.7** 1. three 2. 360 3. twenty-two, 200 4. five, eight 5. 2:0, 3:1 6. eighteen, twenty, five 7. 10, 000 8. one hundred 9. 65, 2011 10. 90

**num.9** 1. bears 2. days 3. generations 4. suspects 5. employees 6. residents 7. kinds 8. volunteers

**num.10** 1. the 2. the 3. the 4. — 5. —, — 6. the 7. the 8. — 9. —, —, the, the 10. —, the, —

**num.11** 1. Office 14, Office 15 2. Building 7 3. Highway 101 4. Chapter 12, Title 11 5. Paragraph 395C 6. Route 1 7. Number 10, Number 10 8. Room 45

**num.14** 1. the second 2. the first 3. the eighth 4. the third 5. the sixth 6. the fourth 7. the fifth 8. the tenth 9. the first, the Seventh 10. the thirteenth 11. the twelfth 12. the twenty-first

**num.15** 1. the fifth, basic 2. the seventh, leading 3. the first, twenty-four 4. the second, cold 5. the first, industrial 6. the third, election 7. the first, two 8. the second, hair 9. the fourth, longest 10. the first, modern, color

**num.16** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. the 5. a 6. the 7. a 8. a 9. the 10. a

**num.19** 1. the First 2. the Third 3. the Forth 4. the Seventh 5. the Eighth 6. the Sixth 7. the First 8. the Second 9. the Third 10. the Second

**num.21** 1. one third of an inch 2. one hundredth of a meter 3. three fourths of an hour 4. two thirds of a pint 5. one tenth of a mile 6. one fifth of the Earth's surface 7. one fourth of a foot 8. four fifths of Italian olive oil

**num.22** 1. two and one third pounds of oranges 2. two and three fourths acres of land 3. two and two thirds pounds 4. ten and nine tenths inches of steel 5. eight and seven eighths tons of snow 6. sixteen and a half pounds of anything

**num.23** 1. half a pound 2. half an hour 3. half a mile 4. half a dozen 5. half a million 6. four and a half years 7. three and a half pounds, two and a half pounds 8. seven and a half things 9. an hour and a half 10. a mile and a half, a mile and a half 11. a chicken and a half, an egg and a half, a day and a half 12. a man and a half, a fish and a half, a day and a half

**num.26** 1. of a mile, of a mile, of a mile 2. of an hour, of an hour 3. ounces, of a pound 4. of a pint, of a pint, cups 5. pounds 6. years 7. acres 8. hours

**num.29** 1. a 10 per cent increase 2. a 50 per cent slump 3. a 15% discount 4. a 10.5 per cent rise 5. an 8.5 per cent spending cut 6. a 12 per cent growth 7. a 3.5 per cent increase 8. a 10 per cent interest rate

**num.30** 1. (%) of the world's population, enjoys 2. (%) of households in the UK, have 3. (%) of Pakistan's population, is suffering a 4. (%) of Maltese children, are expected 5. (%) of online daters, lie 6. (%) of California's electricity, comes 7. (%) of little children in America, are living 8. (%) of Tennessee's population, lives 9. (%) of drivers, say 10. (%) of American adult Internet users, have

**num.31** 1. has grown, by 2. increased, by 3. have decreased, by 4. grew, by 5. to decline, by 6. has increased, by 7. has fallen, by 8. to rise, by 9. have soared, by 10. having cut, by

**num.34** the fourteenth of February twenty twelve; the eighteenth of June twenty fourteen; the twenty-fourth of November twenty ten; the twenty-second of January nineteen ninety-eight; the thirtieth of May nineteen oh-five; the twenty-eighth of September nineteen ninety-one; the first of December nineteen eighty-four, etc.

**num.35** February the fourteenth, twenty twelve; June the eighteenth, twenty fourteen; November the twenty-fourth, twenty ten; March the eighth, nineteen ninety-nine; July the sixteenth, nineteen seventy-seven; September the first, nineteen eighty-five; December the thirty-first, twenty oh-five, etc.

**num.36** 1. on 21 April 1926/on the twenty-first of April 1926 2. on 6 February 1952/on the sixth of February 1952 3. on 20 November 1947/on the twentieth of November 1947 4. on 14 November 1948/on the fourteenth of November 1948 5. on 10 March 1964/on the tenth of March 1964 6. on 6 February 1952/on the sixth of February 1952 7. on 19 November 2007/on the ninth of November 2007 8. on 9 April 2005/on the ninth of April 2005

**num.39** 1. the 2000s 2. the '50s, the '40s, the '60s 3. the '30s 4. the '80s 5. the '90s 6. the '20s 7. the '70s

**num.42** 1. at, from, towards, per, at, from, towards, per, at 2. at, at, at, at, after 3. of, at, at, at, at 4. at, at 5. at, at 6. since 7. from, till 8. since 9. from, till 10. since

**num.44** 1. a million and one 2. lesser of two evils 3. one after another 4. one in a million 5. it takes two to tango 6. at sixes and sevens 7. as phony as a three dollar bill 8. one and the same

**num.45** 1. at first sight 2. second sight 3. first of all 4. fifth column 5. second to none 6. third person 7. a second helping 8. first among equals

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF VERBS

### Упражнения на употребление глаголов

**v.3** 1. — 2. the business world 3. a pub 4. — 5. — 6. a train 7. — 8. a dog 9. — 10. furniture 11. — 12. flowers

**v.4** 1. don't tell 2. don't blame 3. doesn't attract 4. doesn't reduce 5. don't have 6. doesn't depend 7. don't improve 8. don't have 9. isn't 10. doesn't involve 11. doesn't have 12. isn't

**v.5** 1. do 2. are 3. does 4. do 5. are 6. do 7. do 8. does 9. are 10. is 11. does 12. do 13. are 14. do

**v.9** 1. opens 2. finished 3. get 4. enjoyed 5. spend/spends 6. had 7. are 8. were 9. expect 10. was

**v.10** 1. were 2. did 3. did 4. were 5. did 6. did 7. was 8. did 9. did 10. were 11. did 12. was 13. were 14. did 15. did

**v.12** 1. spent 2. sought 3. bore 4. arose 5. dealt 6. forbade 7. knelt 8. rose, shrunk 9. swung, became 10. threw

**v.13** 1. a president does 2. I do/ he does 3. I do/ he does 4. I do/ he does 5. I do/ he does 6. Narcissus did 7. Mark David Chapman did 8. Michael Fagan did 9. Børge Ousland and Erling Kagge were 10. Willem Jansz did 11. I do/ he does 12. Neil Armstrong was

**v.16** 1. allows, will sit 2. continues, will happen 3. melt, will rise 4. will grow, reaches 5. starts, will get 6. finish, will let 7. receive, will relocate 8. will grow, leaves 9. will have, say 10. will change, change 11. will overtake, continue 12. will remain, passes

**v.20** 1. would catch, would catch 2. would be 3. wouldn't pass 4. would give 5. would see 6. would communicate 7. would use 8. would require

**v.22** 1. shall/will go 2. are leaving 3. are coming 4. shall/will come 5. shall/will have 6. are having 7. are driving 8. won't drive 9. are going 10. shall/will let

**v.24** 1. was reading, were dozing, were getting 2. were sleeping 3. was crossing 4. was trying 5. was raining 6. was recharging 7. was sinking 8. were talking

**v.25** 1. were boating, were discussing 2. were doing, were waiting 3. was following, were walking 4. were sharing, were teaching 5. were fighting,

were fighting 6. were dancing, were having 7. was running, was moving  
8. was watching, were sleeping

**v.27** 1. do 2. does 3. did 4. were 5. are 6. does 7. were 8. are 9. do 10. does  
11. is 12. does 13. did 14. was 15. are 16. did

**v.29** 1. will be watching 2. will be waiting 3. will be talking 4. will be driving  
5. will be travelling 6. will be listening 7. will be wearing 8. will be participating

**v.30** 1. won't have, will be discussing 2. shall/will cook, shall/will be  
having 3. shan't/won't go, shall/will be watching 4. will recognize, will be  
looking through 5. will be, will be raining 6. shall/will participate, shall/will  
be considering 7. shan't/won't ask, shall/will be answering

**v.31** 1. would be celebrating 2. would be moving 3. would be studying  
4. would be sharing 5. would be using 6. would be working 7. would be  
participating 8. would be considering

**v.36** 1. just 2. just 3. so far 4. just 5. so far 6. just 7. so far 8. just 9. so far

**v.37** 1. never 2. ever 3. ever 4. ever 5. never 6. never 7. never 8. ever, never

**v.38** 1. recently 2. lately 3. recently 4. lately 5. lately 6. recently 7. recently  
8. lately

**v.40** 1. since 2. for 3. since 4. for 5. since 6. for 7. since 8. for 9. since  
10. since 11. for

**v.41** 1. was 2. haven't been 3. didn't talk 4. haven't talked 5. didn't promise  
6. hasn't promised 7. didn't file 8. hasn't paid 9. didn't eat, wasn't hungry,  
got 10. hasn't eaten 11. haven't worn 12. didn't wear

**v.43** 1. had made 2. had followed 3. had organized 4. had dismissed 5. had  
not grasped 6. had known 7. had committed 8. had found 9. had given  
10. had had 11. had begun

**v.44** 1. had seen 2. had won 3. was unveiled, had died 4. had been,  
was expressed 5. examined, found, had smoked, had 6. didn't go, had  
experienced 7. had planned, found 8. had fallen, managed

**v.47** 1. will have finished 2. will have chosen 3. shall/ will have received  
4. will have paid off 5. will have returned 6. will have woken up 7. will have  
accomplished 8. shall/ will have been completed

**v.48** 1. will have been improved 2. will be looking 3. will have been deleted  
4. will be banned 5. will have been blacklisted 6. will apply 7. shall/ will  
have received 8. will have finished 9. will be rewriting

**v.52** 1. for 2. since 3. since 4. for 5. for 6. since 7. for 8. since 9. for 10. since

**v.53** 1. are solving 2. have been solving 3. are falling 4. have been falling  
5. is raining, has been raining 6. are using, have been using 7. is waiting, has  
been waiting 8. are driving, haven't been driving

**v.54** 1. have examined 2. have been examining 3. has spent 4. have been  
spending 5. have found 6. have been trying, haven't found 7. have been  
expecting, haven't received 8. have been going

**v.57** 1. had been practicing 2. had been documenting 3. had been studying  
4. had been helping 5. had been working 6. had been writing 7. had been  
sleeping 8. had been playing

**v.59** 1. will have been seeking 2. will have been working 3. will have been  
finishing 4. will have been raining 5. will have been decorating 6. will have  
been arranging 7. will have been practicing 8. will have been trying

**v.63** 1. is determined 2. is run 3. are chosen 4. is accepted 5. is broken 6. is  
predicted 7. was hired 8. were persecuted 9. were hidden 10. were impressed  
11. was known 12. will be broadcasted 13. will be delivered 14. will be held  
15. will be included

**v.65** 1. by 2. by 3. by 4. by 5. by 6. by 7. with, with 8. with, with

**v.70** 1. are being considered 2. are being exploited, mistreated 3. is being  
withdrawn 4. is being delivered 5. are being examined 6. are being used  
7. was being shown 8. were being trained 9. were being discussed

**v.75** 1. has been delivered, has been accepted 2. have been delayed 3. has  
been postponed 4. have been lost 5. have been presented 6. have been  
appointed 7. had been given 8. had been made 9. had been released 10. had  
been reported 11. will have been announced 12. will have been restored

**v.81** 1. would appreciate 2. would avoid 3. wouldn't complain 4. wouldn't  
accept 5. would take 6. wouldn't do 7. wouldn't mind 8. wouldn't say  
9. would prefer 10. would concentrate

**v.82** 1. free 2. expect, give 3. fail 4. get rid 5. walk 6. see 7. spend 8. persist

**v.85** 1. were 2. were 3. were 4. were 5. had 6. had 7. knew 8. didn't know  
9. didn't need 10. got rid 11. could 12. could

**v.86** 1. were 2. were 3. were 4. were 5. had 6. were 7. didn't know 8. were  
pushing 9. were 10. were

**v.87** 1. be 2. take 3. not make 4. light 5. not expect 6. not look 7. not share  
8. not say

**v.88** 1. knew 2. realized 3. could 4. believed 5. concentrated 6. cut out  
7. got rid 8. developed 9. were 10. were

**v.90** 1. were, would act 2. were, would stand up, were 3. were, wouldn't  
regret 4. had, would be 5. got, would find 6. had, would give 7. had, would  
increase 8. had, would take 9. knew, would know 10. decided, would not  
follow, would be

**v.94** 1. could 2. might 3. could 4. might 5. might 6. could 7. could 8. could  
9. might 10. could

**v.97** 1. would have found 2. would have accepted 3. would have avoided  
4. wouldn't have missed 5. would have agreed 6. wouldn't have run 7. would  
have remained 8. wouldn't have allowed

**v.98** 1. had had 2. had concentrated 3. had utilized 4. had followed 5. had  
stayed 6. had continued 7. had been 8. hadn't had

**v.99** 1. hadn't been, would have taken 2. had stopped, would have solved 3. had expected, would have made 4. hadn't treated, wouldn't have removed 5. had put, wouldn't have got 6. hadn't judged, would have given up 7. had kept, would have found 8. hadn't been, wouldn't have been 9. hadn't let, wouldn't have slipped 10. hadn't punished, would have lived

**v.104** 1. should relax 2. should gain 3. should show 4. should limit 5. should free 6. should sharpen 7. should make 8. should worry 9. should know 10. should make 11. should keep on 12. should forget

**v.106** 1. provide 2. carry out 3. confirm 4. turn 5. choose 6. admit 7. remember 8. accept 9. swear 10. happen

**v.107** 1. mustn't talk 2. mustn't wear 3. mustn't wear 4. mustn't eat 5. mustn't drive 6. mustn't walk 7. mustn't carry 8. mustn't appear 9. mustn't fly 10. mustn't speak

**v.112** 1. must be 2. must have 3. must spread 4. must depend 5. must grow 6. must differ 7. must be trying 8. must be discussing 9. must be waiting 10. must be fighting

**v.113** 1. must have seen 2. must have managed 3. must have lost 4. must have broken 5. must have failed 6. must have said 7. must have misunderstood 8. must have been sharing 9. must have been practising 10. must have been fighting

**v.116** 1. bolster 2. haunt 3. have 4. enjoy 5. read, hear 6. model 7. last 8. send 9. yield 10. get

**v.120** 1. be 2. be 3. have 4. become 5. be arranging 6. be enjoying 7. have lost 8. have slackened 9. have been applying 10. have been swimming

**v.122** 1. be 2. knock 3. help 4. inspire 5. start 6. increase 7. have 8. contain 9. lose 10. explain

**v.123** 1. may 2. can 3. may 4. can 5. can 6. may, can 7. may 8. can 9. may 10. can

**v.124** 1. ask 2. have 3. suggest 4. correct 5. take 6. be 7. use 8. take 9. stay 10. see

**v.128** 1. may have heard 2. may have experienced 3. may have seen 4. may have paid 5. may have come 6. may have changed 7. may have fallen 8. might have been caused

**v.131** 1. begin 2. get 3. be followed 4. understand, use 5. to know 6. to keep 7. change 8. stay 9. get 10. to borrow

**v.132** 1. should have reminded 2. should have gone 3. shouldn't have set 4. shouldn't have limited 5. shouldn't have been 6. ought to have informed 7. ought to have warned 8. oughtn't to have beaten 9. oughtn't to have had 10. oughtn't to have spent

**v.133** 1. should be 2. should be 3. should be 4. ought to know 5. should have 6. ought not to be delayed 7. should have heard 8. should have known

- v.135** 1. may 2. may 3. must 4. can 5. can 6. must 7. should/ought to 8. can't 9. should/ought to 10. must 11. might 12. must 13. can't 14. should
- v.136** 1. shall not 2. shall 3. will 4. will 5. wouldn't 6. would 7. won't 8. wouldn't 9. shall 10. will/would
- v.137** 1. try 2. buy 3. seek 4. cook 5. smile 6. have worried 7. have thought over 8. have been 9. have felt 10. have wasted
- v.139** 1. to carry out 2. hinted at 3. caring for 4. found out 5. has turned into 6. was ... named after 7. try on 8. run after
- v.140** 1. it 2. me 3. it 4. him 5. it 6. her 7. it 8. us
- v.142** 1. am to start 2. is to give 3. am to accomplish 4. is to register 5. is to insure 6. is to hire 7. is to be introduced 8. is to be solved 9. were to prepare 10. was to land
- v.144** 1. not to look 2. not to shake 3. not to pay 4. not to raise 5. not to use 6. not to take 7. not to fasten 8. not to worry
- v.145** 1. enjoy, beat 2. fall 3. to win, to act 4. to change 5. become 6. to tell 7. contradict 8. to criticise 9. quit 10. stop 11. wait 12. to go, to do
- v.147** 1. to forgive 2. to be dismissed, to be treated 3. to be approved 4. to find 5. to be prepared 6. to love, to be loved 7. to hear 8. to provide 9. to be promoted 10. to draw
- v.148** 1. to win 2. to be understood 3. to protect 4. to ensure 5. to facilitate 6. to be forgiven 7. to survive 8. to be diagnosed ... treated 9. to avoid 10. to improve
- v.153** 1. to be enjoying 2. to have joined 3. to have occurred 4. to have been fired 5. to have won 6. to have been living 7. to be listening 8. to have kept
- v.154** 1. to exist 2. to be caused 3. to be practicing 4. to have suffered 5. to have drowned 6. to have killed 7. to be travelling 8. to have been offered 9. to have been spending 10. to have landed
- v.155** 1. to have obtained 2. to have calmed down 3. to go through 4. to be 5. to have disabled 6. to know 7. to be 8. to help 9. to hit 10. to be
- v.158** 1. him smoke 2. her shout 3. it compete 4. it sing 5. them open 6. it hide 7. it go out 8. them live 9. them starve 10. him play
- v.160** 1. him choose 2. them work 3. her feel 4. him regret 5. them know 6. it change 7. them look 8. them grow 9. them realize 10. it keep
- v.162** 1. her to reciprocate 2. him to sugarcoat 3. him to stop 4. him to avoid 5. them to give, to do 6. them to get along 7. them to discuss 8. them to meddle
- v.163** 1. him to give 2. him to make 3. her to become 4. her to go out 5. him/her to offer 6. him/her to create 7. them to help 8. it to be written
- v.166** 1. him to have designed 2. them to have existed 3. it to come from 4. them to increase 5. her to star 6. him to vacuum 7. them to see 8. them not to roam 9. him to moor 10. it to be tied up



**v.168** 1. frightening 2. disturbing, upsetting 3. falling 4. running 5. holding 6. waiting 7. growing, seeking 8. running 9. growing 10. emerging, increasing, crossing

**v.169** 1. acting 2. replacing 3. not paying 4. looking after 5. walking 6. not asking 7. being 8. being, maintaining, respecting

**v.171** 1. being appointed 2. being made 3. being boiled 4. being found 5. being given 6. not being paid 7. not being appreciated 8. not being warned

**v.172** 1. when 2. while 3. when 4. while 5. while 6. when 7. when 8. while

**v.175** 1. having lost 2. having suggested 3. having been invited 4. having committed 5. not having guessed 6. not having realised 7. having been asked 8. having been blacklisted 9. having been made 10. having been given

**v.179** 1. lost 2. missed 3. forbidden 4. known 5. laid 6. mentioned 7. shown 8. based 9. caught 10. covered 11. knocked down 12. injured

**v.180** 1. repeated 2. locked 3. invited 4. divorced 5. analyzed 6. published 7. restored 8. inspired

**v.182** 1. moving 2. playing 3. laughing, doing 4. flying 5. arguing 6. drinking, smoking 7. lost 8. stolen 9. finished 10. hidden

**v.183** 1. trying, damaging 2. talking 3. laughing 4. leaving 5. waving 6. hanging 7. stealing 8. crying

**v.184** 1. signed 2. spread 3. missed 4. covered 5. interviewed 6. hired 7. published 8. made 9. repaired 10. dry-cleaned 11. fixed 12. made

**v.186** 1. All the items having been viewed, we chose the most impressive gift for a top-manager. 2. A driving test having been passed, I received a driving license. 3. The deadline having been reached, no more requests are accepted. 4. The cruel war (being) over, the soldiers marched across a divided country. 5. The headache pain being strong, I couldn't fall asleep. 6. It being hot, the ground cracked and the tar on the road was melting. 7. Time permitting there will be a brief stop at the shores of the Dead Sea for a quick sightseeing. 8. The Titanic departed Southampton in southern England at 12.15, April 10, 1912, the passengers on board waving hands in joy; it was due to arrive in New York City on April 15.

**v.187** 1. owning 2. listening 3. complaining 4. growing 5. raising 6. following 7. losing 8. lying 9. smoking 10. saving

**v.188** 1. not paying 2. not having 3. not telling 4. not making 5. not letting 6. not getting 7. not taking 8. not supporting

**v.189** 1. my, my colleague's 2. your, your friend's 3. our, our colleagues' 4. your, your sister's 5. your, your managers' 6. his, our top manager's 7. our, these children's 8. my, your friend's

**v.190** 1. our arranging holiday insurance to cover any cancellation charges 2. his being away from the family 3. my catching a cold or getting the flu in winter 4. their having anything in common 5. your staying lean all year

round 6. your taking risks in an Internet marketing business 7. our signing a new long-term contract 8. your scuba diving in Puerto Rico this autumn 9. my not being attentive to your needs 10. your understanding as I continue to improve my skills

**v.191** 1. to put 2. sharing 3. to congratulate 4. asking 5. eating, drinking 6. to help 7. recharging 8. to answer 9. mending 10. shoeing

**v.193** 1. being praised 2. being woken up 3. being stopped 4. being underestimated 5. being employed 6. being mistreated 7. being tickled 8. being respected

**v.195** 1. having concealed, having disclosed 2. having casted 3. having been mistreated 4. having been forced 5. having spent 6. having given 7. having been deceived 8. having been humiliated

**v.197** 1. changing, changing 2. making 3. committing 4. taking 5. being involved 6. overcoming 7. getting 8. being nominated 9. being recorded 10. talking 11. doing 12. being hacked

**v.199** 1. being lied 2. flying 3. having 4. playing 5. being awarded 6. breaking 7. telling 8. applying 9. solving 10. not sharing

**v.201** 1. being 2. having 3. keeping 4. maintaining 5. achieving 6. interfering 7. applying 8. expressing

**v.202** 1. on 2. after 3. before 4. on 5. after 6. before 7. after 8. before

**v.203** 1. by 2. through, through 3. by 4. through 5. by 6. by 7. by 8. through

**v.204** 1. in spite of 2. instead of 3. instead of 4. in spite of 5. in spite of 6. instead of 7. in spite of 8. instead of

**v.206** 1. improving 2. relaxing 3. cutting 4. thinking 5. stopping 6. warning 7. putting 8. leaving 9. being 10. travelling

**v.211** 1. has devalued 2. disobeyed 3. misbehaves 4. unpacked 5. disagree 6. decode 7. was ... disbelieved 8. was misunderstood 9. was unloaded 10. mishear

**v.212** to underact/to overact, to underplay/to overplay, to underbuy/to overbuy, to underdo/to overdo, to underfeed/to overfeed, to underestimate/to overestimate, to underfill/to overfill, to underrun/to overrun, to underlay/to overlay, to undercharge/to overcharge, to underpay/to overpay, to understate/to overstate, to undervalue/to overvalue, to underwork/to overwork, to underachieve, to undercut, to underline, to overburden

**v.213** to upgrade, to update, to bemoan, to transplant, to uplift, to transform, to bemock, to bepuzzle, to translocate, to upbuild, to upraise, to bebother, to transpose, to upswing, to becloud, to uphold, to tranship, to beset/to upset, to uproot

**v.214** to coexist, to interchange, to coproduce, to interconnect, to co-develop, to interact, to co-own, to co-inherit, to intertwist, to cosign, to interlace, to interflow, to co-operate, to co-manage, to interbreed, to co-direct

**v.215** to remake, to forego, to foresee, to revisit, to foretell, to reappear, to rebuild, to foredoom, to foreknow, to reread, to foretaste, to reappear, to forecast, to refinance, to forebode, to rejoin, to forejudge, to reunite, to foreordain

**v.216** 1. have foreseen 2. was ... transplanted 3. be interchanged 4. co-own 5. has bemoaned 6. to refinance 7. had overestimated 8. overworked, underworked 9. did ... interact 10. foretold

**v.217** to theorize, to vaccinate, to threaten, to hospitalize, to testify, to lengthen, to apologize, to agonize, to notify, to granulate, to characterize, to classify, to standardize, to computerize, to strengthen, to beautify, to glorify

**v.218** to humanize, to simplify, to activate, to whiten, to falsify, to personalize, to deepen, to socialize, to regulate, to purify, to darken, to individualize, to solidify, to centralize, to weaken, to blacken, to nationalize, to justify, to militarize

**v.219** 1. was characterized 2. is falsified 3. has weakened 4. to activate 5. to vaccinate, not to vaccinate 6. were justified 7. computerize 8. be simplified 9. have threatened 10. will ... be notified

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

### Упражнения на употребление предлогов

**prep.1** 1. on, at, on, in, on, at, at, in, at, at, in, at 2. on, in, on/in, at, at, on, in, on, in, on, in 3. in, at, on, at/in, in, on, in, at, in, on, in 4. in, in, on, in, on, at, on, on, at, at

**prep.2** 1. in 2. at 3. at 4. on, in 5. in, at, at 6. in 7. in 8. on 9. in 10. at 11. on 12. in, in 13. in 14. at

**prep.3** 1. inside 2. inside, outside 3. opposite 4. against, behind 5. by/ beside 6. between 7. around 8. inside 9. over 10. across 11. among, opposite 12. across 13. by 14. outside

**prep.5** 1. to, into, to, into, to, to, to, to, into, into, into, to 2. from, out of, out of, from, out of, from, out of, out of, from, out of

**prep.6** 1. to 2. from, to 3. out of, out of 4. to 5. into, out of 6. out of 7. into 8. out of 9. into 10. out of

**prep.7** 1. towards 2. through 3. onto 4. on, on 5. against 6. across 7. along 8. up, down 9. through 10. towards

**prep.8** 1. in 2. to 3. at 4. from, to, through 5. into 6. in, in 7. into, at 8. off 9. along, to 10. in, towards

**prep.10** 1. In, on, at, in, on, in, at, on, in, at, on, in 2. in, at, on, in, in, at, on, at, in, at 3. in, on, at, in, on, at, in, on, at, in

**prep.11** 1. at 2. in 3. on 4. at 5. at 6. in 7. at 8. on, on 9. at 10. at 11. in 12. at

**prep.12** 1. from 2. from...till, from...till, from...till 3. from...till 4. since, since 5. from 6. since 7. since 8. since 9. since 10. since

**prep.13** 1. on 2. by 3. by 4. in, by 5. at 6. by 7. in 8. by 9. by 10. in

**prep.14** 1. during 2. within 3. for 4. within 5. during 6. during 7. within 8. for 9. during 10. for

**prep.19** 1. in, of, to, from 2. from, of, till, of, across 3. in, from, till, during, to, from 4. by, to, in 5. during, in, in, opposite, to, to, to 6. in, at, in 7. until, within, into

**prep.21** 1. out of 2. with 3. for 4. out of 5. through 6. with 7. for 8. for 9. out of 10. through

**prep.22** 1. the global warming 2. a lack of economic and political progress 3. all the rehearsals 4. the illegal wildlife trade 5. the belief in extrasensory perception 6. the fact 7. the relaxation of some rules 8. various reasons 9. the rain 10. a seven-year fault 11. the fear of unknown 12. the government, the socialist attitude

**prep.23** 1. the carelessness 2. hard work 3. the recession 4. the Internet use 5. drunk driving 6. a very short-term or limited default 7. the bloody terrorist outrages 8. this decision

**prep.27** 1. for 2. for 3. for the sake of 4. for 5. in 6. for the sake of 7. in 8. for 9. in 10. for the sake of

**prep.30** 1. marionettes 2. Wonderland 3. nature 4. a box of chocolates 5. others 6. the British 7. one 8. exotic animals

**prep.32** 1. remorse, hesitation 2. malice 3. confidence 4. prejudice 5. empathy 6. ease, diligence 7. contempt 8. consent

**prep.33** 1. in 2. to 3. out of 4. by, by 5. in 6. to 7. out of 8. in 9. by 10. out of 11. to 12. by

**prep.35** 1. as 2. like, like 3. as 4. like 5. as 6. like 7. as 8. like 9. as 10. like

**prep.38** 1. on 2. in 3. on 4. in 5. about 6. on 7. in 8. in 9. in 10. about

**prep.39** 1. beyond comprehension 2. beyond expectations 3. beyond the basics, beyond the current knowledge 4. beyond criticism 5. beyond all comparison 6. beyond question

**prep.43** 1. with 2. with 3. by 4. with 5. by 6. with 7. with 8. by 9. with 10. by

**prep.44** 1. by 2. by 3. with 4. by 5. with 6. by 7. with 8. with, with 9. with 10. by

**prep.45** 1. of 2. of, of 3. by/of 4. of 5. by/of 6. of 7. of 8. by/of

**prep.47** 1. of, as, in, of, for, of, out of, of, of 2. in, in, of, as a result, of, of, in, beyond, in, by, for, through, for, in, to 3. in, of, with, in, out of, like, for the sake of, by, by 4. through, for, to, on, of, into, beyond, of, out if, of

**prep.48** 1. on, in 2. in 3. into 4. at, for 5. in, by 6. by, in, in 7. in 8. for, on, in 9. by 10. on

**prep.49** 1. off 2. off, up, of 3. with 4. out 5. over, of, 6. of, over 7. of 8. with 9. up 10. up, of, with, over

**prep.50** 1. for, like, for, of, of, of, of 2. up, like, in, with, of, with, in, in of, with, of 3. for, of, of, up, of, in, after, at 4. for, in, in, during, of, of, of, of 5. in, of, to, as

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

### Упражнения на употребление союзов

**conj.1** 1. and 2. and, as well as 3. both...and 4. both...and 5. both...and 6. as well as 7. both...and 8. both...and 9. as well as 10. both...and

**conj.2** 1. neither...nor 2. neither...nor 3. nor 4. neither...nor 5. neither...nor 6. neither...nor, neither...nor 7. neither...nor, nor, nor 8. neither...nor

**conj.3** 1. in cinemas 2. effective 3. justified 4. its prey 5. bite 6. outstanding as a player 7. brings fulfillment 8. in terms of workmanship

**conj.4** 1. whereas 2. while 3. however 4. nevertheless/yet 5. yet 6. while 7. while 8. whereas 9. yet/however 10. nevertheless/yet 11. yet/however 12. yet/however

**conj.5** 1. or else 2. either...or 3. either...or 4. either...or 5. either...or 6. or, either...or 7. or 8. or else

**conj.6** 1. both...and 2. neither...nor 3. either...or 4. both...and 5. either...or 6. neither...nor 7. either...or 8. both...and 9. neither...nor 10. both...and

**conj.8** 1. since 2. for/since 3. for/since 4. so 5. since 6. so 7. for/since 8. for/since

**conj.10** 1. that 2. if/whether 3. that 4. that 5. if/whether 6. whether, that 7. if/whether 8. that

**conj.11** 1. if 2. unless, unless 3. once 4. if 5. unless 6. unless 7. (when) once 8. if 9. once 10. if

**conj.12** 1. as soon as 2. as long as 3. while 4. until 5. before 6. after 7. when 8. as 9. since 10. as soon as

**conj.13** 1. come 2. is 3. lifts 4. finish 5. don't allow 6. understand 7. stops 8. is going

**conj.16** 1. not as (so)...as 2. as...as 3. the...the 4. than, than 5. as 6. the...the 7. as...as 8. the...the 9. than, than 10. not as (so)...as

**conj.17** 1. because 2. since/as 3. since/as 4. because 5. as 6. since/as 7. as 8. because 9. since/as 10. since/as

**conj.18** 1. in order to 2. so that 3. lest 4. in order to 5. lest 6. so that 7. in order to 8. lest

**conj.19** 1. were 2. were 3. had been 4. would like 5. have got 6. would like 7. didn't hear 8. would hope 9. were made 10. were falling

**conj.21** 1. who 2. whose 3. what, what 4. which 5. who 6. who, what 7. what, what 8. which 9. whose 10. who, who

**conj.22** 1. that 2. that 3. that 4. —, — 5. that 6. — 7. that 8. — 9. that 10. that

**conj.25** 1. whenever 2. whoever 3. whatever 4. whichever 5. whenever 6. wherever 7. whatever 8. whoever 9. wherever 10. whichever

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF PARTICLES

### Упражнения на употребление частиц

**part.1** 1. only 2. just 3. but 4. alone, alone 5. solely 6. merely 7. barely 8. merely 9. alone 10. solely 11. merely 12. only 13. solely 14. merely

**part.2** 1. even 2. still 3. all 4. just 5. even 6. even 7. only 8. simply 9. quite 10. even, simply 11. yet 12. just 13. all, only 14. still 15. just

**part.3** 1. right 2. precisely 3. exactly 4. just 5. precisely 6. exactly 7. just 8. exactly

**part.6** 1. not thinking 2. not being 3. has not been given 4. are not being told 5. not to get married 6. not 7. not having done 8. not being able 9. not to be boring 10. ought not to have been; were not being paid; can not be offered

**part.7** 1. Not me! 2. Not me! 3. Not me! 4. Not me! 5. Definitely not! 6. Doubtlessly not! 7. Obviously not! 8. Surely not!

**part.8** 1. I hope not! 2. I suppose not! 3. I am afraid not! 4. I believe not! 5. I expect not! 6. I presume not! 7. I think not! 8. I suspect not!

**part.9** 1. tried 2. broke 3. confided 4. spoke 5. left 6. saw 7. used 8. wore

**part.10** 1. just, still, even, precisely, quite 2. alone, simply, not, never

## EXERCISES ON THE USE OF INTERJECTIONS

### Упражнения на употребление междометий

**interj.1** 1. hurrah! 2. wow! 3. alas! 4. pooh! 5. hush! 6. eek! 7. fie! 8. oops! 9. hum! 10. ha-ha!

**interj.2** 1. well! 2. shoot! 3. chop chop! 4. help! 5. come on! 6. indeed! 7. easy does it! 8. dog my cats! 9. sure! 10. knock on wood!

**interj.3** 1. bravo! 2. eek! 3. wow! 4. alas! 5. hard luck! 6. cool beans! 7. hurray! 8. fie! 9. no way! 10. oops!

**interj.5** 1. you don't say so! 2. point taken! 3. fiddlesticks! 4. who writes this stuff! 5. too much information! 6. come on! 7. righty-ho! 8. think fast! 9. indeed! 10. water to your mill!

**interj.7** 1. perish the thought! 2. hush! 3. get real! 4. gee up! 5. hold the phone! 6. come on! 7. hands up! 8. stand easy! 9. get lost! 10. screw off!

**interj.9** 1. a horse 2. a pig 3. a dog 4. a duck 5. a crow 6. a chicken 7. a cat 8. a cuckoo 9. a goose 10. an owl 11. a sparrow 12. a cow 13. a frog 14. a sheep

**interj.10** 1. beep 2. drip drop 3. splash 4. tick tock 5. bang 6. crackle 7. choo-choo 8. crunch 9. ding, dong 10. chintz

**EXERCISES ON THE GRAMMAR OF SENTENCES (SYNTAX)****Синтаксические упражнения**

**s.1** 1. there is 2. there are 3. there must be 4. there can be 5. there may be  
6. there should be 7. there is 8. there can be 9. there must be 10. there are  
11. there ought to be 12. there may be

**s.2** 1. remain 2. seems 3. appears 4. exists 5. happened 6. appeared  
7. existed 8. remained

**s.3** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. are

**s.4** 1. so am I 2. so am I 3. neither am I 4. neither do I 5. neither do I 6. so was  
I 7. neither was I 8. so did I 9. neither did I 10. neither did I 11. neither will I  
12. so will I 13. so have I 14. neither have I 15. neither can I 16. so must I

**s.5** 1. does know 2. have noticed 3. has been 4. has asked 5. has tried 6. has  
promised 7. have been arguing 8. have drawn

**s.7** 1. they, you 2. they 3. you, you 4. one 5. you, they 6. one 7. you, you  
8. you 9. one 10. you, you

**s.8** 1. is getting 2. has been raining 3. takes 4. turned 5. seems 6. hails,  
thunders 7. is growing dark 8. took 9. has been snowing 10. is

**s.11** 1. Isn't there a bus line from Heathrow to Euston station? 2. Aren't  
there tigers in Africa? 3. Don't you remember the 90s? 4. Wasn't your friend  
always expecting to fail? 5. Don't you know that eleven per cent of people  
are left handed? 6. Won't it rain tomorrow? 7. Haven't you heard of flying  
cows? 8. Can't a hobby add dramatic purpose to your life? 9. Isn't there any  
post today? 10. Aren't there any snakes in Ireland?

**s.19** 1. aren't you? 2. isn't it? 3. aren't I? 4. wasn't it? 5. don't you?  
6. doesn't it? 7. won't you? 8. haven't you? 9. hasn't he? 10. haven't you?  
11. can't you? 12. are you 13. is it? 14. was it? 15. do you? 16. does he?  
17. will you? 18. have you? 19. has he? 20. shall we?

**s.21** 1. You believe me! 2. Do hold the dream! 3. Just turn your wounds into  
wisdom! 4. You reflect on and develop your practice! 5. Do press the red  
button! 6. Don't you ever give up! 7. Just don't date muscular guys! 8. Don't  
you hurt me! 9. Just don't ignore the warning signs of stress! 10. Don't you  
judge too quickly!

**s.23** 1. What a lovely name (you have chosen)! 2. What an awful  
misunderstanding (it has been)! 3. What refined manners (she has)! 4. How  
excellent this car looks! 5. How stupid that decision was! 6. How miserable  
homeless people are! 7. If only I could change the world! 8. If only they  
knew the real value of a day! 9. She acts as if she were a top model! 10. He  
looks as though he were a zombie!

**s.25** 1. In these days of mediocrity, there aren't many role models for how  
to be excellent. 2. I ain't afraid of any ghosts and shadow people. 3. These

business people don't manipulate the truth and don't cut corners to make a buck. 4. More than half of women don't think they have met Mr Right. 5. You can't do anything you like. 6. We didn't have to be very patient and work hard last month. 7. My iPod Touch isn't being recognized by my computer or iTunes. 8. Firing people won't have been made easier by the next year, a new business minister says.

**s.26** 1. In some countries, Christians have no right to wear the crucifix at work. 2. Nowhere in the world every day is Sunday. 3. Our boss has never been in love with this woman. 4. They had no chance to say good-bye to each other. 5. People usually see nothing different in the mirror than they do in photographs. 6. If there is no hope, there is nothing to dream about and to look forward to. 7. Everything is neither black nor white, and there always has to be something grey. 8. How to type fast without looking at the keyboard?

**s.28** 1. have 2. is 3. are 4. make 5. is 6. are used 7. is 8. is 9. seems 10. are encouraged 11. is 12. is

**s.29** 1. hope 2. wanted 3. is intended 4. will attempt 5. wishes 6. endeavour 7. to try 8. expect

**s.30** 1. doing 2. to greet 3. attending 4. smoking 5. fighting 6. to support, to develop 7. to raid, to settle 8. talking

**s.31** 1. grow 2. tastes 3. will turn 4. seems 5. sounds 6. remains 7. kept 8. proved

**s.32** 1. necessary 2. possible 3. important 4. legal 5. inappropriate 6. easier 7. impolite 8. desirable

**s.33** 1. my brother, a job/a job to my brother 2. a person, your love/ your love to a person 3. my best friend, the best advice/the best advice to my best friend 4. our neighbours, a wild baby rabbit/a wild baby rabbit to our neighbours 5. my cousin, money/money to my cousin 6. people, New Jerusalem/New Jerusalem to people 7. someone, cash/cash to someone 8. his ex-girlfriend, happy birthday/happy birthday to his ex-girlfriend

**s.34** 1. it to him 2. it to him 3. it to him 4. it to her 5. it to him 6. it to them 7. it to them 8. them to it/ them

**s.35** 1. explain 2. has recommended 3. said 4. dedicated, had written 5. interpreted 6. announced 7. are attributed 8. was ascribed

**s.36** 1. from 2. of 3. on 4. by 5. in 6. with 7. for 8. on

**s.37** 1. an ignoramus 2. her son's 3. my iphone 4. a chance 5. their colleague 6. twins 7. dinosaurs 8. people 9. my beard 10. nonentities

**s.39** 1. falling 2. lost 3. smoking 4. chosen 5. wanted 6. following, working 7. shaking 8. stolen 9. hidden 10. moving

**s.40** 1. tasty 2. mysterious 3. worthy 4. beautiful 5. interesting 6. serious, real 7. traditional 8. wrong



**s.42** 1. academically, socially, professionally, in any field, day by day  
 2. quietly, the other night, at the Cavern Club 3. In 1957, anyway, in New York  
 4. Dublin, at noon, on Friday, Galway, at midnight, on Sunday  
 5. unexpectedly, in April 1970 6. clearly, in Hawkins County, during the past years  
 7. progressively, in 300 largest metropolitan areas, during 2016  
 8. with love, every week, for 70 years.

**s.43** 1. surely 2. actually 3. obviously 4. by the way 5. anyway 6. generally speaking  
 7. nevertheless 8. on the one hand, on the other hand

**s.44** 1. Rules are rules, and they are meant to be followed or broken.  
 2. This person neither believes in God nor denies the existence of God.  
 3. The past is in the past, so it doesn't have to be repeated. 4. Thinking about the past is futile, but people can't help thinking about it. 5. I would like not only to live my own life with excellence, but also to show those around me how to do the same. 6. For many, gaining self confidence is one of the most desirable things in the world, however not many feel comfortable talking about it. 7. Passions are the driving force of action, therefore the relationship between passion and the object of that passion must be based on reason. 8. Narcissists must be seen as perfect or superior by the people around or else they feel worthless. 9. The US ought not to possess nuclear weapons since irrational leaders make the possession of nuclear weapons dangerous. 10. Lots of youngsters act like gangsters, whereas they have a vague mental map of reality.

**s.45** 1. what 2. that 3. if/whether 4. who 5. where 6. whatever 7 how  
 8. whoever

**s.46** 1. that 2. that 3. that 4. that 5. if/whether 6. as if/as though 7 why  
 8. how 9. when 10. as if/as though

**s.47** 1. that 2. that 3. that 4. what 5. if/whether 6. what 7 whatever 8. which  
 9. whichever 10. why 11. that 12. that

**s.49** 1. that 2. who 3. that/which 4. who 5. where 6. whom/who 7 who  
 8. that/which 9. why 10. that/which 11. that/which 12. that/ which

**s.50** 1. who 2. which 3. who 4. which 5. that 6. which 7 that 8. that 9. that  
 10. that

**s.52** 1. when 2. whenever 3. when 4. because 5. if 6. while 7 as 8. until  
 9. whoever 10. though 11. than 12. so that 13. as if 14. lest 15. when

**s.60** My mate said that there was often a bad atmosphere at their office.  
 2. My mate said that he was underpaid and underappreciated. 3. My mate said that he was tired of certain colleagues whining and bickering all the time. 4. My mate said that he feared the level of responsibility he had. 5. My mate said that he had too much pointless paperwork. 6. My mate said that lack of time and money for staff training lead to numerous problems. 7. My mate said that things as they were put him in a difficult situation with

clients. 8. My mate said that working there appeared like fighting a losing battle. 9. My mate said that he had had many bad experiences there. 10. My mate said that he had been applying for a part-time job but he got no replies. 11. My mate said that he would persist until he succeeded. 12. My mate said that he had been trying to find a new job for three months. 13. My mate said that he would have achieved a result by the end of the year. 14. My mate said that he couldn't even enjoy his free time any more because he was so consumed with how unhappy he was at work. 15. My mate said that I might laugh at him but he would try to square the circle.

**s.61** 1. My mate said that he didn't like that forum any more. 2. My mate said that those numbers on the wall meant something special. 3. My mate said that he was dying of hunger then. 4. My mate said that he was not going to work much that day. 5. My mate said that I didn't text (hadn't texted) him the day before. 6. My mate said that he didn't ask (hadn't asked) me that question two days before. 7. My mate said that he would give me an answer the next day. 8. My mate said that he would keep his fingers crossed for clear skies at the Aviation show two days later. 9. My mate said that he was better off then than two years before. 10. My mate said that he couldn't afford a car the year before. 11. My mate said that I wouldn't recognize him two months later.

**s.63** 1. My mate asked me why I was interested in that position. 2. My mate asked me when I was going to San Francisco. 3. My mate asked me what was the most important thing for me. 4. My mate asked me where my name came from. 5. My mate asked me why I did what I did. 6. My mate asked me how I managed to make pancakes as light as air. 7. My mate asked me where I was when he needed me most. 8. My mate asked me what day of the week I was born. 9. My mate asked me when I last saw (had seen) my parents. 10. My mate asked me what I had achieved in my life that I was most proud of. 11. My mate asked me which career I had chosen. 12. My mate asked me how long I had been tweeting. 13. My mate asked me where I would go for vacations. 14. My mate asked me how I would realize my potential. 15. My mate asked me why cultural differences must be fully respected. 16. My mate asked me where he could download free music safely.

**s.65** 1. My mate asked me if/whether I was in control of my emotions. 2. My mate asked me if/ whether my friend was emotionally available. 3. My mate asked me if/whether I needed to change my job or to change my brain? 4. My mate asked me if/whether I had a sixth sense. 5. My mate asked me if I had (had had) fun the night before. 6. My mate asked me if I forgot (had forgotten) to take my medications. 7. My mate asked me if I was born in August. 8. My mate asked me if my friend was (had been) away the month before. 9. My mate asked me if I had ever been blamed for the

mistakes of others. 10. My mate asked me if had ever blamed others for my own mistakes. 11. My mate asked me if I would be able to live under stress. 12. My mate asked me if my new friend would understand what I really wanted. 13. My mate asked me if I would say yes if I didn't feel like that. 14. My mate asked me if I could paint an object like a pitcher. 15. My mate asked me if animals should be kept in Zoos.

**s.67** 1. My mate told me to stay there. 2. My mate told me not to take that comment personally. 3. My mate told me to help myself to those African fruits. 4. My mate asked me not to keep him waiting then. 5. My mate told me not to catch a cold that day. 6. My mate asked me to call him the next day. 7. My mate asked me to give him another chance a week. 8. My mate asked me not to forget him three years later.

**s.70** 1. a full stop 2. ? 3. a full stop 4. ? 5. ! 6. a full stop 7 ? 8. ! 9. ... 10. !

**s.71** 1. , / - 2. , 3. - / , 4. , / - 5. , 6. , / , 7 - 8. , 9. , / - 10. , / ,

**s.72** 1. , 2. , / - 3. , 4. , / , / , 5. , 6. , 7 , 8. , / , 9. , 10. , / - / ,

**s.73** 1. - 2. , 3. , / - / - 4. , / - 5. - / - / - / - 6. , / - 7 - / - 8. , / - 9. , / , 10. - / -

#### **s.74**

Mr. Philip Gutt,  
Executive Director of  
the Human Resources Agency  
of New Britain, Inc.,  
180 Clinton Street,  
New Britain, CT, 06053

April 14, 2016

Dear Mr.Gutt,

After many years of working with people in diverse professional settings, I am seeking to leverage my experience at a social service position in the field of social care that is one of the major public services within Britain. For this reason, I was excited to learn that your agency is currently seeking a social service case manager, and I would be glad to be considered as a strong candidate. // Ideally, this position will allow me the opportunity to utilize my experience gained as a social service case manager. In this position I have succeeded in managing clients in need of services related to mental and medical health, welfare, elderly care, or substance abuse treatment. I was working mainly with people who were homeless, sick, or had family problems, and I also assisted students who had trouble at school. // Much of my experience is connected with providing help to many individuals in a variety of circumstances so that they could overcome difficulties and better contribute to society. My previous experience has made me emotionally mature and gave me the ability to be non-judgemental or critical of individuals, families and their situations to perform job responsibilities

effectively. // For your convenience, I have attached my resume for your review. Realizing the limitations of the written page, I would welcome the opportunity to participate in a personal interview to answer any of your questions and better present my qualifications.

Faithfully yours,  
John Brown

**s.75** The old way of thinking about success was to call it a goal that usually meant money. Money meant putting health, happiness, family and friends in some lower hierarchical order. This may work for some people, but for the most it's a wrong way to success. That's like saying that some people can do nothing to achieve happiness, material prosperity or fulfillment. Simply stated, that doesn't make any sense and completely denigrates their influence and wisdom. // The conventional wisdom includes the phrase 'work hard to achieve success'. That would be acceptable if you were working at what you love to do. Work is a four-letter word that does not guarantee success. Work can be the giant hindrance on your way to success. Loving what you do has a lot more power to propel you on your way to success. Notice the people who love what they do, and you will find that they possess the brass ring of success. // They use tools, muscles and brain power to harness the unseen success secrets. These people always seem to work less but accomplish more which is almost mystical or magical. Working hard is good if you are mixing cement or laying bricks. The way to success – even in these fields – is to create or learn a more effective way to accomplish the task: to take some time to analyze the job at hand and develop a tool to make it easier to accomplish the task. // They found their way to success – not only monetarily but mentally. The way to success isn't always a straight road. Actually, it's rarely a straight road and it's never paved. Every resource you can exploit to ease your way to success is worth its weight in gold.

Все права защищены. Книга или любая ее часть не может быть скопирована, воспроизведена в электронной или механической форме, в виде фотокопии, записи в память ЭВМ, репродукции или каким-либо иным способом, а также использована в любой информационной системе без получения разрешения от издателя. Копирование, воспроизведение и иное использование книги или ее части без согласия издателя является незаконным и влечет уголовную, административную и гражданскую ответственность.

Учебное издание

ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ С ТАТЬЯНОЙ КАМЯНОВОЙ

**Камянова Татьяна Григорьевна**

## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**Грамматика английского языка: теория и практика**

**Часть 2**

**Упражнения с ключами**

Ответственный редактор *Н. Уварова*  
Редакторы *Е. Вьюницкая, А. Максеева*  
Младший редактор *О. Колышева*  
Художественный редактор *В. Безкровный*  
Технический редактор *Л. Зотова*  
Компьютерная верстка *И. Кондратюк*  
Корректор *Т. Павлова*

В оформлении обложки использована фотография:  
anyaivanova / Shutterstock.com  
Используется по лицензии от Shutterstock.com

ООО «Издательство «Эксмо»  
123308, Москва, ул. Зорге, д. 1. Тел. 8 (495) 411-68-86.  
Home page: [www.eksmo.ru](http://www.eksmo.ru) E-mail: [info@eksmo.ru](mailto:info@eksmo.ru)

Өндіруші: «ЭКСМО» АҚБ Баспасы, 123308, Мәскеу, Ресей, Зорге көшесі, 1 үй.  
Тел. 8 (495) 411-68-86.

Home page: [www.eksmo.ru](http://www.eksmo.ru) E-mail: [info@eksmo.ru](mailto:info@eksmo.ru).

Тауар белгісі: «Эксмо»

Қазақстан Республикасында дистрибьютор және өнім бойынша  
арыз-талаптарды қабылдаушының

өкілі «РДЦ-Алматы» ЖШС, Алматы қ., Домбровский көш., 3-а, литер Б, офис 1.

Тел.: 8(727) 2 51 59 89,90,91,92, факс: 8 (727) 251 58 12 вн. 107; E-mail: [RDC-Almaty@eksmo.ru](mailto:RDC-Almaty@eksmo.ru)

Өнімнің жарамдылық мерзімі шектелмеген.

Сертификация туралы ақпарат сайтта: [www.eksmo.ru/certification](http://www.eksmo.ru/certification)

Сведения о подтверждении соответствия издания согласно законодательству РФ  
о техническом регулировании можно получить по адресу: <http://eksmo.ru/certification/>

Өндірген мемлекет: Ресей  
Сертификация қарастырылмаған

Подписано в печать 16.01.2017. Формат 60×90<sup>1/16</sup>.  
Гарнитура «Ньютон». Печать офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 23,0.  
Тираж экз. Зак. №

ISBN 978-5-699-94812-3



9 785699 948123 >



**УГЛУБЛЕННЫЙ КУРС  
ГРАММАТИКИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ НА ВСЕХ ЭТАПАХ –  
ОТ НАЧАЛЬНОГО  
ДО ПРОДВИНУТОГО**

- Практический курс грамматики современного английского языка

- 700 упражнений для формирования навыков употребления грамматических форм, явлений и конструкций английского языка

- Упражнения разного типа позволяют проанализировать в действии случаи употребления грамматических явлений и приобрести навыки их употребления в речи

- Тексты упражнений взяты из аутентичных источников и отражают современное состояние английского языка

**ГРАММАТИКА АУТЕНТИЧНОЙ  
АНГЛЯЗЫЧНОЙ РЕЧИ  
СЕГОДНЯШНЕГО ДНЯ**

ISBN 978-5-699-94812-3



9 785699 948123 >