

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Ю. ГОЛИЦЫНСКИЙ

ГРАММАТИКА

**СБОРНИК
УПРАЖНЕНИЙ**

ИЗДАНИЕ СЕДЬМОЕ



ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

КАРО

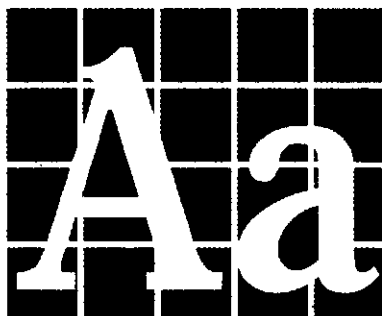
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ГРАММАТИКА

СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ

*ИЗДАНИЕ СЕДЬМОЕ,
ИСПРАВЛЕННОЕ И ДОПОЛНЕННОЕ*



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
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Сборник упражнений по всем разделам английской грамматики. Упражнения основаны на несложной лексике. Они содержат достаточно материала для запоминания основных грамматических форм и выработки навыков их применения. Дополнен теоретическим материалом и словарем.

Предназначен для учащихся V—IX классов базовых школ и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка.

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Любые попытки нарушения закона будут преследоваться в судебном порядке.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемый сборник содержит грамматические упражнения по основным темам грамматики английского языка: артикль, существительное, неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные, местоимения *much, many, (a) little, (a) few*, степени сравнения прилагательных, предлоги, употребление времен, страдательный залог, согласование времен и косвенная речь, неличные формы глагола, сложное дополнение, сложное подлежащее, условные предложения и употребление сослагательного наклонения после *I wish*, модальные глаголы.

Настоящее, седьмое издание сборника подверглось переработке, в процессе которой были сделаны необходимые исправления и дополнения.

В данном учебном пособии предложен новый интересный материал:

1) о прошедших Олимпийских играх в Пекине и Ванкувере;

2) о предстоящих Олимпийских играх в Лондоне и Сочи;

3) о финансовом кризисе в 2007–2010 гг.;

4) о развитии экономики в Китае и Индии;

5) о глобальном потеплении.

Включены такие тексты, как:

1) «Барак Обама — 44-й президент США»;

2) «Премьер-министр Соединенного Королевства Джеймс Гордон Браун» (2007–2010 гг.);

3) «1150-летие Господина Великого Новгорода».

Изучение этого материала дает возможность познакомиться с политической и экономической лексикой английского языка. Упражнения, представляющие собой связные тексты, можно также использовать и для развития навыков устной речи. После выполнения задания по грамматике все связные тексты могут использоваться в различных вопросно-ответных упражнениях, пересказах, беседах и т. п.

Сборник завершается контрольными упражнениями, позволяющими проверить правильность усвоения учащимися применения артиклей, употребления времен в активном и пассивном залогах, герундия, причастия и модальных глаголов.

Для некоторых грамматических явлений в сборнике приведены примечания, в которых указана ссылка на: 1) пособие по грамматике английского языка: *Raymond Murphy* "Essential Grammar in Use"; 2) словарь "Cambridge International Dictionary of English".

Кроме того, расширен и выверен словарь, исправлены орфография и транскрипция. Изменения, внесенные в словарь сборника, выполнены в соответствии с орфографией и транскрипцией словаря *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*. — Longman Group UK Limited, 1992. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь сборника помещен в конце книги, причем он включает все слова, имеющиеся в упражнениях, благодаря чему у ученика не будет необходимости обращаться к большому словарю в поисках незнакомых слов, что облегчит ему работу и сократит время на выполнение упражнений. Перед словарем приведены таблицы с фонетическими символами, используемыми в транскрипции английских слов.

Сборник предназначен для учащихся средних школ, независимо от их профиля, а также может быть использован при работе со взрослыми. При существующем в настоящее время большом разнообразии учебных программ и учебников не представляется целесообразным согласовывать лексический и грамматический материал с каким-нибудь определенным учебником. В пределах каждого раздела сборника упражнения расположены по мере возрастания трудностей, что дает возможность учителю подбирать упражнения в соответствии с языковым уровнем учащихся.

Все упражнения сборника снабжены ключами, которые изданы отдельной книгой. Наличие ключей позволит использовать данный сборник упражнений в качестве пособия для самостоятельной работы.

Из собственного многолетнего опыта преподавательской работы авторы сборника знают, что количество грамматических упражнений, предлагаемых любым учебником, недостаточно, а учитель всегда испытывает потребность в дополнительных упражнениях. Поэтому предлагаемый сборник упражнений может оказаться уместным и полезным для работы по любому учебнику и с любой аудиторией.

Авторы

АРТИКЛЬ

Запомните следующие правила:

Перед каждым нарицательным существительным должен стоять артикль.

Если вы не употребляете перед существительным артикль, вы должны уметь объяснить, почему.

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное или отрицание **no** (не **not**!).

Упражнение 1

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. That is ... pencil. 2. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 3. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 4. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. They have got two ... children. 5. This is ... girl. This ... girl is their ... daughter. Their daughter's ... name is Vera. 6. That is ... boy. That ... boy is her ... brother. Her brother's ... name is Nick. 7. This is our ... flat. 8. We have got ... car. Our ... car is not very expensive but reliable. 9. I have no ... pet. 10. My granny has got ... headache. She has no ... idea what to do. 11. I have ... friend. His ... name is Mike. My ... friend is very good. 12. It's ... cat. Its ... tail is long and bushy. It's Mike's ... cat.

Упражнение 2

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. When is your ... birthday? — My ... birthday is (on) 1st May. 2. Do you remember your mother's ... birthday? — Yes, I do. 3. His ... uncle is generous and her ... aunt is very kind. 4. That ... man is very clever. His ... book is recognized by a lot of people. 5. They know our ... address. 6. Their ... son speaks English very well. 7. My cousin's ... dog is small. Its ... hair is curly. 8. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 9. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 10. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 11. Give me ... chair, please. 12. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 13. I have ... spoon in my ... soup plate, but I have no ... soup in it. 14. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day. 15. Would you like ... orange? 16. Mr Smith is ... artist. Mrs Smith is ... poetess. She is not ... singer.

Упоминая предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль **a (an)**. Упоминая этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим перед ним определенный артикль **the**.

• E.g. This is **a** book. **The** book is interesting.

Упражнение 3

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. His ... friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. Our ... room

is large. 7. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 8. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 9. Last year I gave my ... mother ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet. 10. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 11. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 12. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big. 13. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting. 14. When they were in Geneva, they stayed at ... hotel. Sometimes they had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes in ... restaurant. 15. I've got ... idea. 16. What ... surprise! Our ... parents gave us ... DVD player for Christmas.

Неопределенный артикль **a (an)** может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе неопределенный артикль опускается. Определенный артикль **the** употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, как с единственным, так и со множественным числом.

- E.g. **This is a book. The book is interesting.**
исчисляемое в единственном числе
- This is ✓ meat. The meat is fresh.**
неисчисляемое
- These are ✓ books. The books are good.**
множественное число.

Упражнение 4

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is so tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake.

... coffee was hot. ... cake was very tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book interesting? 8. Do you need ... camera? 9. He never eats ... meat, he always eats ... vegetables, ... cereals, ... seeds, ... fruit, and ... nuts. He is ... vegetarian. 10. This is ... pineapple. ... pineapple is delicious. 11. Elaine, ... apples are good for you! 12. My ... cousin is upset. He's got ... sore throat. 13. This is ... cottage cheese. ... cottage cheese is fresh. 14. She bought ..., meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was ... delicious. We ate ... cake and drank ... tea. 15. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... books, two ... pencils, ... pen and ... paper. 16. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sister's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

Запомните следующие словосочетания,
в которых артикль не употребляется:

at ☒ school
at ☒ home
at ☒ work

Упражнение 5

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor. 6. He has no ... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home.

Если перед существительным употребляется прилагательное, оно стоит между артиклем и существительным.

• E.g. **This is a book. This is a good book.**

Упражнение 6

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works in ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil. 7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like ... milk, too. 8. I am ... engineer. 9. My ... son is ... pupil. 10. He is ... good ... pupil. 11. This is ... house. 12. This is my ... laptop. 13. You have some ... pencils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please. 14. It's ... small ... animal that has ... long ... ears, ... short ... tail, and ... soft ... hair.

Часто, даже упоминая предмет впервые, мы, тем не менее, употребляем перед ним определенный артикль:

а) если упоминаемый предмет является единственным в мире:

• E.g. **The sun is shining brightly.**

б) если этот предмет является определенным по ситуации:

• E.g. **Put the book on the table.**

Упражнение 7

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. What's ... weather like today? — ... weather is fine. 2. ... sun is yellow. 3. ... sky is grey today. 4. ... Earth is ... planet. 5. We had ... English lesson yesterday. ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult. 6. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home. He is in his ... room. He is sitting at ... table. He is doing his ... homework. ... homework is difficult. 7. Our ... cat is sitting on ... sofa. 8. It is very dark in ... room. Turn on ... light, please. 9. Nick went into ... bathroom, turned on ... water and washed his ... hands. 10. Ann turned on ... television to watch ... evening news. 11. She doesn't often watch ... television. 12. You can't see ... moon in ... sky tonight.

Упражнение 8

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book in ... bookcase. 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at ... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was important. 5. We live in ... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... marvellous ... story. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is not ... lawyer. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. ... hospital is large. 10. That is

... book. ... book is thick. That ... book isn't thin. This is ... interesting thick book. 11. Those are ... books. ... books are new and old. Those are ... new and old books. Those ... books are interesting.

Кроме того, существует огромное количество так называемых устойчивых словосочетаний, в которых артикль употребляется или отсутствует традиционно. Эти словосочетания приходится заучивать наизусть.

Запомните следующие конструкции:

There is a ...

Where is the ... ?

Запомните также следующие предложения:

The (book) is on the (table).

• Но: **The (book) is on a little (table)¹.**

Упражнение 9

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... big tree in ... garden. 2. There is ... bank near here. — Where is ... bank? 3. There is ... new supermarket in ... centre of our ... town. 4. There is ... hotel over there. ... hotel isn't cheap. 5. Where is ... cat? — ... cat is on ... sofa. 6. Where is ... book? — ... book is on ... shelf. 7. Where are ... flowers? — ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 8. Where is ... vase? — ... vase is on ... little table near ... window. 9. Open ... window, please. ...

¹ Существительное, стоящее в скобках, может быть любым. Прилагательное также может быть любым. Вместо предлога *on* может быть любой другой предлог или заменяющее его словосочетание, напр. *in front of*.

weather is fine today. I can see ... sun in ... sky. I can see ... nice little bird. ... bird is sitting in ... big tree. ... tree is green. 10. There is ... little white cloud in ... sky. 11. What ... beautiful ... day! 12. We have ... large room. There is ... big sofa in ... room and ... little lamp on ... wall over ... sofa. I like to sit on ... sofa and read ... good book. 13. This is ... computer. ... computer isn't old. This ... computer is new. This is ... good new computer. 14. These are ... computers. ... computers are new. These aren't ... old computers. These are ... new computers. These ... computers are good.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

in ✓ front (of)

Упражнение 10

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there. 2. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker. 3. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 4. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread? 5. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa. 6. Where is ... table in your ... room? 7. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor in my mother's ... room. 8. Is your brother at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. He works in ... big factory. He is ... engineer. 9. My sister has many ... books. ... books are in ... big bookcase. She has really ... good ... taste in ... books. 10. ... weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard. There are many ... children in ... yard. They are playing with ... ball.

Запомните следующие конструкции,
требующие неопределенного артикля:

I have a ...

He has a ...

I see a ...

This is a ...

That is a ...

It is a ...

There is a ...

I am a ...

He is a ...

She is a ...

Упражнение 11

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I see ... bottle of ... pineapple ... juice on ... kitchen table. 2. Her ... son has ... great ... sense of ... humor. 3. There was ... disco at ... club last Sunday but he didn't go. 4. Is there ... bus stop near ... building? 5. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 6. My friend has ... very good computer. 7. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 8. There is ... large piano in ... hall. 9. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 10. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I study at ... school. 11. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary. She works for ... new company. 12. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it. 13. Do you see ... little girl with ... big ball in her ... hands? She is ... pupil of our ... school. 14. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now? 15. Last year we were in Geneva. It is ... exciting city to visit, but ... very expensive place to live.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in the middle

in the corner

to the right

to the left

Упражнение 12

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... jar of ... delicious orange marmelade in ... middle of ... shelf. 2. There is ... big ... box of ... cereal to ... right of you. 3. There is ... bunch of ... bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... fridge. 4. There is ... loaf of ... white ... bread on ... upper ... shelf of ... fridge. If you want your ... bread to be fresh, keep it only in ... fridge. 5. Is there ... bag of ... flour in ... cupboard? 6. There was ... bottle of ... drinking water in ... corner of ... kitchen. 7. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ... room. ... carpet is on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa. 8. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? — His ... table is near ... window. 9. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. There are ... lovely ... flowers in ... vase. 10. They have no ... piano in their ... living room. 11. My ... uncle is ... married. He has ... beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter. 12. I can see ... nice ... coffee table in ... middle of ... room to ... right of ... door. It is ... black and ... red. I like ... coffee table. 13. Our ... TV set is on ... little ... table in ... corner of ... room. 14. There is ... beautiful picture in my father's ... study. ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of ... window. 15. What ... picture!

Упражнение 13

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living room, ... bedroom, ... study, ... bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. ... bedroom is ... large room with ... two windows. ... room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ... windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them.

There are ... small tables near ... beds. There are ... lamps on them. To ... left of ... door there is ... dressing table with ... mirror on it. There is ... low chair at ... dressing table. There are ... several pictures on ... pale green walls. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor. ... carpet is dark green. ... room is very cosy.

Если после конструкции **there is (there are)** стоит неисчисляемое существительное или существительное во множественном числе, вместо опущенного неопределенного артикля часто (не обязательно) употребляется слово **some**.

Упражнение 14

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... park behind ... hospital. There are ... beautiful ... trees in ... park. 2. There is ... good ... film on TV this ... evening. I am going to watch it. 3. There is ... library between ... school and ... bank. There are ... English and German books in this ... library. 4. There is ... sofa in ... corner of ... room. 5. There are ... cushions on ... sofa. 6. There are ... books on ... shelf. Give me ... book, please. 7. What can you see in ... fridge? — There is ... sausage on ... top shelf, but there is no ... cheese there. There is ... butter in ... butter dish. There are ... tomatoes and ... carrots on ... bottom shelf. There are ... eggs and ... apples on ... next shelf. There is ... orange, ... lemon, and ... jam in ... little jar there. 8. There is ... juice in this ... carton. May I drink ... juice? 9. There are ... girls in ... yard, but I can see no ... boys. Where are ... boys? — Oh, all ... boys are playing football at ... stadium. 10. There is ... peculiar charm in her ... voice. 11. There is ... money in ... purse.

Упражнение 15

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Where is ... bus station? — ... bus station is next to ... gas station. 2. There are two ... pets in ... house: ... cat and ... dog. 3. There is ... TV antenna on ... roof. 4. There is ... mailbox between ... building and ... bus stop. 5. There is ... big ... dog in ... front of ... fireplace. 6. Do you speak English at ... work? 7. She had ... bad ... day today. 8. I have ... colour TV set. ... TV set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room. 9. There is ... book, ... pen, and ... paper on my ... writing desk. 10. My ... brother is ... teacher. He works at ... school. He has ... very good books. His ... books are in ... big bookcase. 11. There is ... tea in my ... glass. There is no ... tea in my ... friend's ... glass. His ... glass is empty. 12. Where is ... coffee table in your ... room? — ... coffee table is in ... front of ... sofa. There is ... cup on ... coffee table and ... box of ... chocolates. There is ... coffee in ... cup. 13. There are ... photographs and newspapers on ... sofa. 14. There is ... guitar on ... chair near ... piano. 15. There was ... piano in ... corner of ... living room. He sat at ... piano for ... hours, playing ... favourite pieces from ... classical music. He was ... wonderful piano player.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

In the morning

In the evening

In the afternoon

at ✓ night

А также:

to go to ✓ bed

to go to ✓ school

to go to ✓ work

Упражнение 16

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Every day my ... brother and I get up at eight o'clock and walk to ... school. I like ... school. It's ... fun. My ... brother loves ... football. He hates ... homework. So he doesn't like to go to ... school. Will he go to ... work in ... future? 2. My ... friend has to get up early in ... morning because he goes to ... school. That's why he usually goes to ... bed early in ... evening. 3. ... weather was very bad in ... morning yesterday. ... sky was grey and it was raining. But in ... middle of ... day ... weather began to change. ... rain stopped and ... sun appeared from behind ... clouds. In ... afternoon it was very warm. I did not want to stay at ... home and went into ... yard. There were ... boys and ... girls in ... yard. We played in ... yard till late in ... evening. When I came ... home, I drank ... tea, ate ... sandwich and went to ... bed at once. I slept very well at ... night.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

at ✓ half past five	at a quarter past five
to go ✓ home	to come ✓ home
to leave ✓ home	for ✓ work (for ✓ school)

Упражнение 17

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My brother is ... pupil. He goes to ... school. He goes to ... school in ... morning. He has five or six ... lessons every day. In ... afternoon he goes ... home. At ... home he does his ... homework. In ... evening he reads ... books. He usually goes to ... bed at ... half past ten. At ... night he sleeps. 2. My father goes to ... work in ... morning and comes ... home

in ... evening. 3. I get up at ... half past seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at ... quarter to eleven in ... evening. 4. When does your mother leave ... home for ... work? — She leaves ... home for ... work at ... quarter past eight. 5. When do you leave ... home for ... school? — I leave ... home for ... school at ... half past ... eight. 6. What do you do when you come ... home from ... school? — I do my ... homework, talk to my ... friends on ... phone and go for ... walks. I often listen to ... music. I like ... jazz best. Sometimes I play ... computer games.

Перед названиями месяцев и дней недели артикль не употребляется.

School begins in ✓ September.

We rest on ✓ Sunday.

Перед порядковыми числительными обычно употребляется определенный артикль.

Our classroom is on *the* second floor.

Today is *the* tenth of May.

Упражнение 18

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We always go to ... Russian Museum on ... Sunday. 2. On ... Saturday she usually goes to ... Philharmonic. 3. In ... August he has his ... birthday. He is planning to have ... nice party with his ... friends. 4. There are three rooms and ... kitchen in our new flat. 5. My new dress is made of ... silk. 6. If you want to write something on ... blackboard, you must have ... piece of ... chalk. 7. Are there any pupils in ... classroom? 8. I have ... new English book. I find ... book quite fascinating. 9. There is ... garden in ... front of our school. ... garden is not large, but

it is very nice. 10. ... May is ... fifth month of the year. 11. ... Saturday is ... sixth day of the week. 12. ... Sunday is ... day off. 13. Today is ... ninth of ... May. Anton has got ... new mobile phone. He is going to make ... phone call to his ... grandfather. 14. This is ... nice place. In ... June we are going there for ... holiday. It'll be ... great fun.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

after ✓ work
from ✓ work

after ✓ school
from ✓ school

Упражнение 19

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... classroom. ... classroom is large and light. 2. There is ... picture on ... wall. 3. What is ... date today? It is ... seventh of ... December. 4. ... third lesson today is ... lesson of English. 5. Pete, go to ... blackboard. 6. After ... school I usually go ... home. 7. My father always comes from ... work late: at eight o'clock or at ... half past eight. But on ... Friday he comes ... home early: at half past four or at ... quarter to five. On ... Saturday and on ... Sunday he does not go to ... work. 8. My friends live in ... small town. It is ... new town. ... streets in ... town are broad and straight. There are ... beautiful buildings in them. ... town is very green, and so ... air is fresh. There are ... beautiful parks and gardens in ... town. ... people like to go there after ... work. In ... evening you can hear ... sounds of ... music from ... parks. There are ... schools, ... libraries, ... supermarket, ... hospital, ... theatre, ... cinemas, ... clinics and ... kindergartens in ... town.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

to have (cook, make, prepare)	✓ breakfast
	✓ lunch
	✓ tea
	✓ dinner
	✓ supper

Упражнение 20

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I go to ... school in ... morning, so I get up early. I usually get up at ... quarter past seven. I go to ... bathroom, turn on ... water and wash my face and hands. My father and mother also get up early in ... morning. My mother works in ... office. She is ... typist. My father is ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. We have ... breakfast in ... kitchen. We eat ... porridge and ... eggs. We drink ... tea. My father and mother leave ... home for ... work at ... half past eight. My father goes to ... hospital, and my mother goes to ... office. I don't leave ... home with my parents: ... school where I study is near our house. I leave ... home for ... school at ... quarter to nine. My granny stays at ... home and cooks ... dinner. I have ... lunch at ... school after ... third lesson. My father and mother have ... lunch at ... work. When we come ... home, we have ... dinner.

Упражнение 21

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Every day my husband goes to ... work, my son goes to ... school and I go to ... institute. 2. There is ... new school at ... corner of our street. 3. My daughter

came ... home from ... school on ... Monday and said to me, "There will be ... parents' meeting on ... tenth of February at six o'clock in ... evening." 4. ... teacher read us ... very interesting story at ... lesson. 5. When ... bell rang, ... pupils went into ... classroom. 6. We are usually at ... school from nine o'clock in ... morning till two o'clock in ... afternoon. 7. We don't go to ... school on ... Sunday. 8. We stay at ... home and relax. I like to read ... books for ... relaxation.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

after ✓ breakfast

after ✓ lunch

after ✓ tea

after ✓ dinner

after ✓ supper

before ✓ breakfast

before ✓ lunch

before ✓ tea

before ✓ dinner

before ✓ supper

at ✓ breakfast

at ✓ lunch

at ✓ tea

at ✓ dinner

at ✓ supper

for ✓ breakfast

for ✓ lunch

for ✓ tea

for ✓ dinner

for ✓ supper

Упражнение 22

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. What do you do after ... breakfast? — After ... breakfast I go to ... school. 2. My granny likes to read ... book after ... lunch. 3. ... people usually have ... breakfast in ... morning. They have ... dinner in ... afternoon. In ... evening ... people have ... supper. 4. There is a proverb: "After ... dinner sleep awhile, after ... supper walk ... mile." 5. Who cooks ... dinner in your family? 6. Yesterday father told us ... very

amusing story at ... breakfast. 7. What did you have for ... lunch at ... school on ... Wednesday? — We had ... salad and ... tea. 8. My mother never has ... supper with ... family because she does not like to eat in ... evening. 9. When do you clean your teeth in ... morning: before ... breakfast or after ... breakfast? 10. I make ... cakes for ... tea.

Упражнение 23

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. For ... breakfast I have ... coffee with ... milk and ... sugar. I have ... jam, too. There are ... different things on ... dinner table. There is ... bread, ... butter and ... ham. There are ... cups and ... glasses there. There is ... jug on ... table. ... milk in ... jug is hot. There is ... teapot on ... table. There is ... tea in ... teapot. ... tea is hot, too. There are ... plates, ... forks and ... knives on ... table. 2. ... lamp is on ... table. 3. There is ... lamp on ... table. 4. Is there ... lamp on ... table? 5. Is ... lamp on ... table? 6. Is there ... clock on ... wall? 7. There are two ... shelves on ... wall. 8. Where are ... shelves? — ... shelves are on ... wall. 9. They have ... large flat. There are ... four rooms in ... flat. 10. Is ... newspaper on ... table? 11. Is there ... newspaper on ... table? 12. There is ... butter on ... plate. 13. Where is ... butter? — ... butter is on ... little plate. 14. There is ... white and ... brown bread on ... table. 15. What time do you usually have ... dinner? — We eat ... dinner at five. 16. We often have ... fish for ... dinner.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

to watch ✓ TV

Упражнение 24

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Pete has ... small family. He has ... father and ... mother. He has no ... brother, but he has ... sister. His sister is ... pupil. She is ... good girl. She has ... many Russian books, but she has no ... English books. 2. There is ... writing desk in ... room. ... writing desk is good. There is ... lamp on ... writing desk. 3. My uncle has ... large family. They are six in ... family. 4. My father is ... engineer. He works in ... big factory. 5. We have ... good library. Our books are in ... big bookcase. 6. Is your ... sister married? 7. What do you do after ... breakfast? — I go to ... school. 8. When do you come ... home? — I come ... home at ... half past two. 9. Do you like to watch ... TV in ... evening? 10. He watches ... television all day. I never do it. I can't watch ... TV very often. But tonight I can spend ... evening in ... front of ... box, because there is ... very exciting ... film on. It is "My Fair Lady" with Rex Harrison and Audrey Hepburn. I love it. 11. We bought ... new telly last week. 12. Is there anything good on ... telly tonight?

Упражнение 25

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My ... aunt and my ... uncle are ... doctors. They work at ... hospital. They get up at seven o'clock in ... morning. They go to ... bed at eleven o'clock. 2. I work in ... morning and in ... afternoon. I don't work in ... evening. I sleep at ... night. 3. When do you leave ... home for ... school? — I leave ... home at ... quarter past eight in ... morning. 4. What does your mother do after ... breakfast? — She goes to ... work. 5. Is there ... sofa in

your ... living room? — Yes, there is ... cosy little ... sofa in ... living room. — Where is ... sofa? — It is in ... corner of ... room to ... left of ... door. I like to sit on this ... sofa in ... front of ... TV set in ... evening. 6. There is ... nice coffee table near ... window. There are ... newspapers on ... coffee table. 7. There is ... tea in ... cup. 8. When do you watch ... TV? — I watch ... TV in ... evening. We have ... large colour TV set in our ... room. There is ... beautiful vase on ... TV set. There are ... flowers in ... vase. 9. I have ... large writing desk in ... study. There is ... paper on ... writing desk. My ... books and ... exercise books are on ... writing desk, too.

Упражнение 26

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

My friend's ... flat is very comfortable. There are ... three rooms in ... flat: ... living room, ... study and ... bedroom. ... living room is not very large. ... walls in ... living room are blue. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... table in ... middle of ... room with some chairs around it. To ... left of ... door there is ... sofa. Near ... sofa there are ... two large armchairs. They are very comfortable. There is ... piano in my friend's living room. ... piano is to ... right of ... door. ... bedroom and ... study are small. ... furniture in ... flat is brown.

Если перед существительным стоит вопросительное или относительное местоимение, артикль опускается.

- E.g. What ✓ colour is your cat?
 I want to know what ✓ book you are reading.

Упражнение 27

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

1. What ... colour is your new ... hat? — It's ... red. 2. Is there ... refrigerator in your ... kitchen? 3. Where is ... refrigerator in your ... kitchen? — It is in ... corner of ... kitchen. 4. There are ... flowers in our ... living room. ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 5. I have ... tea in my ... cup. 6. He has no ... coffee in his ... cup. 7. What ... book did you borrow from ... library on ... Tuesday? 8. I have ... books, ... exercise books and ... pens in my ... bag. 9. I am ... engineer. I work in ... office. I go to ... office in ... morning. As ... office is far from ... house I live in, I take ... bus to get there. 10. What ... bus do you take to get to ... work? 11. Whose ... pen is this? 12. What ... colour is your ... new ... T-shirt? — It's ... white. 13. She is going to ... music shop to buy ... cassette. — What ... cassette is she going to buy? 14. That's ... man whose ... computer was stolen last night. 15. What ... books do you like to read? 16. I don't know what ... music you are listening to.

Упражнение 28

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

Here is ... large window. Through ... window we can see ... room. Opposite ... window there is ... door. On ... door there is ... curtain. In ... corner of ... room there is ... round table. On it we can see ... books and ... telephone. There is ... bookshelf over ... table. On ... bookshelf we can see ... newspapers and ... book by ... Jack London. There are ... two ... pictures in ... room. One ... picture is small, ... other picture is very large. There are ... two bookcases in ... room. ... bookcases are full of ... books. There is ... large sofa in ... room. On ... sofa we can see ... bag. Whose

... bag is that? There is no ... bed in ... room. On ... small table near ... window there are ... flowers and ... glass of ... water. In ... front of ... window we can see ... armchair. It is ... comfortable ... armchair.

Перед названиями наук, учебных предметов и языков¹ артикль не употребляется.

- E.g. He studies ✓ chemistry.
 I speak ✓ English.

Упражнение 29

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... English is ... world language. 2. I study ... English. I attend ... English classes in ... evening. On ... days when I have no ... classes, I stay at ... home and do some work about ... house. I have ... dinner with my ... family. After ... dinner I talk to ... members of my ... family, watch ... TV and read ... books, ... newspapers and ... magazines. I go to ... bed late at ... night. 3. I am thirsty. Give me ... water, please. 4. There is ... book on ... table. Give me ... book, please. 5. I enjoy listening to ... music but I don't really like ... music which that man performs on his ... guitar. 6. What did you have for ... lunch? — I only had ... tuna sandwich. 7. He is ... wonderful ... teacher. He teaches ... English. 8. His ... son is planning to get ... degree in ... computer science.

¹ Если после названия языка не стоит слово **language**. В противном случае употребляется определенный артикль.

E.g. ✓ Chinese is difficult.

The Chinese language is difficult.

Упражнение 30

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. When my grandfather was ... young man, he studied ... physics. 2. Do you speak ... Spanish? 3. My uncle is ... great specialist on ... English literature. 4. ... Japanese is more difficult than ... French. 5. We listened to ... very interesting lecture on ... English history yesterday. 6. Yesterday at ... lesson of ... geography ... teacher told us ... very interesting things about ... famous travellers. 7. My father speaks ... English and ... French, but he does not speak ... German. 8. We had ... lesson of ... mathematics yesterday. We wrote ... paper in ... mathematics. ... teacher said, "I shall correct ... papers in ... evening. Tomorrow you will know ... results". 9. My brother is an expert on ... geology. He enjoys ... beauties of ... nature in Siberia. 10. My friend is studying ... law.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

to play <u>✓</u> chess	to play <i>the</i> piano
to play <u>✓</u> football	to play <i>the</i> guitar
out of <u>✓</u> doors	

Упражнение 31

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Do you play ... piano? 2. There is ... big black piano in our living room. It is at ... wall to ... left of ... door opposite ... sideboard. My mother likes to play ... piano. She often plays ... piano in ... evening. 3. ... boys like to play ... football. 4. What do you do in ... evening? — I often play ... chess with my grandfather. 5. Where are ... children? — Oh, they are out

of ... doors. ... weather is fine today. They are playing ... badminton in ... yard. 6. What ... games does your sister like to play? — She likes to play ... tennis. 7. Do you like to play ... guitar? 8. What ... colour is your guitar? 9. My ... name is Charlie. I come from ... pretty big ... family. I have two ... brothers and ... sister. My ... sister plays ... violin really well and wants to be ... professional ... musician. She has other ... hobbies, too, and she often goes swimming with her ... friends if ... weather is nice. After ... work I like to relax. I play ... piano for relaxation. On ... Sunday my ... brothers and I play ... golf if there is ... time.

Запомните, что перед обращением артикль опускается:

• E.g. What are you doing, ✓ children?

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in a loud voice

in a soft voice

in a low voice

in a thin voice

in an angry voice

in a trembling voice

in a high voice

in a weak voice

in a kind voice

in a ... voice

Упражнение 32

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

It was ... hot day. ... sun was shining brightly in ... blue sky. ... wolf and ... lamb met at ... stream. ... water in ... stream was cool and clear. ... wolf saw that ... lamb was fat and wanted to eat it. He began to shout, "You, ... fool, you are making ... water dirty!" ... lamb was afraid. It looked at ... wolf and said in ... thin voice, "But, ... Mr Wolf, I cannot make ... water dirty for you from ... place where I am stand-

ing, because ... stream runs from you to me." "Stop talking!" shouted ... wolf in ... angry voice. "I know you! I met you six months ago, and you were very rude to me." "You are wrong, ... Mr Wolf," cried ... lamb, "you could not have met me six months ago: I am only four ... months old." "Never mind," said ... wolf, "if it wasn't you, it was your brother." And with these ... words he seized ... poor lamb and carried it into ... wood.

Запомните, что перед превосходной степенью прилагательных употребляется определенный артикль:

- E.g. **Asia is *the* largest continent.**
My brother is *the* best pupil in his class.

Упражнение 33

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Bill Robins was ... very rich man. He was ... richest man in ... village. 2. Pete is ... tallest boy in our class. Nick is ... shortest boy, but he is very ... strong. He is ... stronger than many boys who are ... taller than he. I think Nick is ... strongest boy in ... class. 3. Granny often tells us ... long stories. Today her story was still ... longer. It was ... longest story. She began telling it after ... dinner and finished only before ... supper. But ... story was very interesting. I think it was ... most interesting of Granny's stories. 4. Which was ... most difficult exercise in ... paper? 5. Which is ... best season of the year? 6. February is ... shortest month of the year. 7. Do you know ... longest river in our country? 8. In ... May ... days are ... longer than in ... April. 9. He is ... most intelligent person I know.

Запомните правила употребления артикля с географическими названиями:

Определенный артикль употребляется перед названиями рек, каналов, морей, заливов, проливов, океанов, архипелагов, горных цепей.

Артикль не употребляется перед названиями озер¹, отдельных горных вершин, отдельных островов, городов (но: **The Hague**), штатов или провинций, стран, континентов.

Исключения:

the United States of America

**the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland**

the Netherlands the Congo

the Ukraine the Crimea

Упражнение 34

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ... Harlem River. 3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur. 4. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals. 5. There is ... splendid ... view of ... Lake Geneva from this hotel. 6. My ... friends have travelled a lot. This ... year they are going to fly to ... Canary Islands. 7. Which

¹ Если перед названием озера стоит слово **Lake**. В противном случае употребляется определенный артикль.

Е.g. ✓ **Lake Ontario**. **The Ontario**.

river flows through ... London? — ... Thames. 8. Of which country is ... Washington ... capital? — ... United States. 9. ... United Kingdom consists of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 10. ... Chicago is on ... Lake Michigan.

Упражнение 35

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... Veliky Novgorod is ... most important city of ... North-Western Russia and ... administrative centre of ... Novgorod Oblast. ... city lies along ... Volkhov River just below its ... outflow from ... Lake Ilmen.

... Novgorod was ... second main city after ... Kiev in ... Russia in the mid centuries. It was ... rich and powerful city, and ... State of Novgorod was as large as ... present Sweden. Its ... power was based on ... international trade. ... Novgorod was ... main Russian port for many centuries and was important for ... Baltic sea trade.

Nowdays, ... Veliky Novgorod is ...small, calm town in the provinces, with ... splendid old Russian architecture, ... interesting museums, ... fresh air, many trees, and ... nice and helpful people. I like this ... town very much. I like ... people there.

In 2009, ... Novgorod marked 1150 ... years since it was first mentioned in 859 in ... most ancient national texts — ... Russian Primary Chronicles¹. ... event was granted ... national status and was organized with ... participation of ... Russian President and ... Federal Government. ... celebration lasted for ... whole week. ... programme was filled with ... performances, ... exhibitions, and ... fairs. ... fireworks

¹ The Russian Primary Chronicles — «Повести временных лет».

and laser show brought ... huge crowds to ... Volkhov River on ... Saturday and ... Sunday nights. ... skydivers and ... show by vintage planes graced ... skies over ... river area on ... Sunday. Many of these events were covered by ... news media and shown on ... TV.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in <i>the</i> north	to <i>the</i> north
in <i>the</i> south	to <i>the</i> south
in <i>the</i> east	to <i>the</i> east
in <i>the</i> west	to <i>the</i> west

Упражнение 36

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Thames is ... short river. 2. ... Russia is washed by ... Arctic Ocean in ... north. 3. Kiev is to ... south of ... Moscow. 4. ... Europe is ... continent. 5. ... Moscow is ... capital of ... Russia. 6. Is ... Asia ... island or ... continent? 7. ... Black Sea is in ... south of our country. 8. ... White Sea is in ... north of our country. 9. ... Philippines are situated to ... southeast of ... Asia. 10. This is ... map of ... world. Can you read ... maps? What can you see on ... map? What ... colour are ... valleys on ... map? 11. Petrov is ... architect. He is ... experienced architect. He is in ... Far East. He has ... beautiful wife. His wife is ... dentist. They have ... son and ... daughter.

Упражнение 37

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland. 2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep. 3. ... Urals are not very

high. 4. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus; but it's ... highest mountain in ... Europe too. 5. ... Alps are covered with ... snow. 6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. Is ... Canada ... largest country in ... America? 8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 10. Is ... Paris ... capital of ... France? 11. Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 12. Gogol was born in ... Ukraine in 1809. 13. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 14. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 15. ... Baltic Sea is stormy in winter. 16. There are many small islands in ... Pacific Ocean. 17. ... North Sea separates ... British Isles from ... Europe. 18. ... Balkans are old mountains. 19. ... Nile flows across ... northeastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea. 20. Which are ... highest mountains in ... Russia? 21. When was she in ... USA? 22. When was he in ... Ethiopia?

Упражнение 38

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Russia occupies ... eastern half of ... Europe and ... northern third of ... Asia. 2. ... climate of ... northern part of ... Russia is severe. 3. This winter is ... true Russian winter with ... hard frosts. 4. It is warm in ... Crimea and ... Caucasus. 5. ... Washington is ... capital of ... United States of America. 6. I want to go to ... New York some day. 7. ... best way to know and understand ... people of ... other countries is to meet them in their own homes. 8. Is ... Australia ... island or ... continent? 9. ... Red Sea is between ... Africa and ... Asia. 10. ... France is to ... north of ... Italy. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France. 11. There are seven continents on ... Earth.

Упражнение 39

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... XXI Olympic Winter Games were ... major international sport event held on ... February 12–28, 2010, in ... Vancouver, ... British Columbia, ... Canada. Approximately 2,600 ... athletes from 82 ... nations participated in 86 ... events in fifteen ... disciplines. ... 2010 Winter Olympics were ... third Olympics hosted by ... Canada, and ... first by ... province of ... British Columbia. Previously, ... Canada hosted ... 1976 Summer Olympics in ... Montreal, ... Quebec and ... 1988 Winter Olympics in ... Calgary, ... Alberta. For ... first time, ... Canada won ... gold at ... Olympic Games hosted at ... home. With 14, ... Canada broke ... record for ... most gold medals won at ... single Winter Olympics, which was 13, set by ... former Soviet Union in 1976 and ... Norway in 2002. ... United States won ... most medals in total and broke ... record for ... most medals won at ... single Winter Olympics, with 37, which was held by ... Germany in 2002 at 36 ... medals. ... athletes from ... Slovakia and ... Belorussia won ... first Winter Olympic gold medals for their ... nations.

Упражнение 40

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. It is ... good pen. ... pen is black. It is on ... table. 2. I have got ... dog. ... dog's name is Spot. He is ... big grey dog. ... dog is very strong. 3. My friend has ... sister. Her name is Ann. ... girl is ... pupil. 4. We have ... picture in ... living room. ... picture is really very fine. It is on ... wall. 5. ... Irish Sea is between ... Great Britain and ... Ireland.

6. There is ... map on ... wall of ... classroom. It is ... map of ... world. There are many seas and lakes on ... map. This is ... Mediterranean Sea and that is ... Red Sea. These are ... Himalayas. They are ... highest mountains in ... world. ... Everest, which is 8848 metres high, is ... highest mountain in ... world. 7. We live in ... St Petersburg. ... St Petersburg is ... very large city. It is one of ... largest cities in ... Russia. 8. My brother is ... programmer. His flat is in ... centre of ... city. It is in ... large building. There are three rooms in ... flat. ... living room is .. largest of all. It is ... nice light room. There are ... beautiful pictures on ... walls. There is ... large oval mirror over ... fireplace. There is ... round table in ... middle of ... room. There is ... sofa at ... wall with ... large thick carpet in ... front of it. ... study and ... bedroom are small, but very comfortable.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

to have a good time
from ✓ morning till ✓ night
all ✓ day long
a lot of

Упражнение 41

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Did you have ... good time in the country? — Oh, yes. ... weather was fine. We were out of ... doors from ... morning till ... night. We played ... football, ... volleyball and ... other games. We came ... home late at ... night and went to ... bed at once. 2. Look at ... clock! It is ... quarter past ten. Go to ... bed at once. 3. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ...

west. 4. We spent last summer in ... Ukraine, in ... little village on ... bank of ... big river with ... very warm water. There was ... wood on ... other side of ... river. We often went to ... wood and gathered ... lot of ... mushrooms. 5. My friend likes to play ... chess. He is ready to play ... chess all ... day long. He is ... best chess player in our school.

Перед названиями университетов артикль
не употребляется.

- E.g. I shall study at ✓ St Petersburg University.
My grandfather graduated from ✓ Oxford University.

Упражнение 42

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Teckle comes from ... very old country on ... Nile. It is called ... Ethiopia. ... Ethiopia is ... beautiful mountainous country. Teckle is ... young man. He wants to become ... engineer. He is very happy to be ... student of ... St Petersburg University. He spends ... lot of time at ... library reading and studying different subjects. Very often in ... evening his new friends and he walk around ... city talking about their native countries. 2. Galina lives in ... Ukraine. She lives in ... small village near ... Odessa. She is ... librarian. She always has ... lot of ... work. Galina wants to enter ... Moscow University and now she is preparing for ... entrance exams. 3. My friend lives in ... America. He is ... student. He studies ... history at ... Harvard University. 4. Every year, thousands of ... students come to ... Cambridge from overseas to study ... English. Ilse, ... German student, graduated from ... Cambridge University two ... years ago. What ... talented girl!

Артикль не употребляется с именами собственными, а также в том случае, если они стоят с существительными, обозначающими звания или титулы.

- E.g. **Queen Anne** **King Lear**
 Professor Higgins **General Washington**

Артикль не употребляется с существительными, стоящими после глаголов **to appoint, to elect, to make, to crown, to become.**

- E.g. **They appointed him secretary of the new Committee. He was elected chairman. They made him President. They crowned him king.**

Упражнение 43

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Games Gordon Brown was ... Prime Minister of ... United Kingdom and Leader of ... Labour Party. Brown became ... Prime Minister in ... June 2007, after ... Blair's resignation. Immediately before this he had served as ... Chancellor of ... Exchequer in ... Labour government from 1997 to 2007.

Brown has ... PhD in ... history from ... University of ... Edinburgh and spent his ... early career working as ... television journalist. He has been ... Member of ... Parliament since 1983. As ... Prime Minister, he also held ... offices of First Lord of ... Treasure and ... Minister for ... Civil Service.

After ... initial rise in ... opinion polls, Brown's time as ... Prime Minister saw his ... approval ratings fall and ... Labour Party suffered its ... worst local election results in 40 years. On 11 May 2010, Brown officially resigned as ... Prime Minister and leader of ... Labour Party. He was succeeded as ... Prime Minister by David Cameron. At ... age of 43, Cameron became ... youngest British Prime Minister and Leader of ... Conservative Party.

Упражнение 44

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Barack Hussein Obama¹ is ... 44th President of ... United States. He is ... first African American to hold ... office.

With ... father from ... Kenya and ... mother from ... Kansas, ... President Obama was born in ... Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his ... grandfather, who served in ... army, and his ... grandmother, who worked her way up from ... typing pool to ... middle management at ... bank.

Obama is ... graduate of ... Columbia University and ... Harvard Law School, where he was ... president of the Harvard Law Review. He was ... community organizer in ... Chicago before earning his ... law degree. He worked as ... civil rights attorney in ... Chicago and taught ... constitutional law at ... University of ... Chicago Law School, from 1992 to 2004.

Obama served three ... terms in ... Illinois State Senate from 1997 to 2004. He cut ... taxes for ... working families, and expanded ... health care for ... children and their ... parents. He won election to ... United States Senate in November 2004.

Obama served as ... junior United States Senator from ... Illinois, from ... January 2005 until he resigned after his ... election to ... presidency in November 2008. He was elected ... 44th President of ... United States on ... November 4, 2008, and sworn in on ... January 20, 2009. Obama is also ... 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He and his wife, Michelle, are ... proud parents of two ... daughters, Malia, 10, and Sasha, 7.

¹ Barack Hussein Obama [bəˈrɑ:k huːsein əʊˈbɑ:mə].

Упражнение 45

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

When we want to write ... letter, we take ... piece of ... paper and ... pen. We first write our ... address and ... date in ... right-hand corner. We leave three ... blank lines between ... date and ... body of ... letter. Then on ... left-hand side we write ... greeting. We may write, for instance, "My dear brother," "Dear Henry," etc., and then on ... next line we begin ... body of ... letter. We must not forget to leave ... margin on ... left-hand side of ... page. At ... end of ... letter we write "Yours," and then we sign our name. We put ... letter in ... envelope and close ... envelope. On ... envelope we write ... name and address of ... person who will receive it. We stick ... stamp in ... top right-hand corner, and then we post ... letter.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

What's *the* use?

Упражнение 46

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Once there lived ... man who was very fond of ... gold. He used to say, "While I have my gold, I am ... happiest man in ... world." And so all his life he saved ... money. One day he was travelling in ... desert of ... North Africa. He lost his way. He had no ... food or ... water. He was almost dying of ... hunger. He was so weak that he could not walk, he could only crawl. ... heat was terrible. There were only ... stones and ... sand around. Just then he saw ... bag lying on ... sand. He hoped that he would find ... food in it and ... water, too. He crawled up to ...

bag and opened it. He saw that ... bag was full of ... gold. What is ... use of ... gold to ... hungry man in ... desert? He left ... bag on ... hot sand, crying bitterly, "I am ... most unhappy man in ... world."

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

to the cinema	at the cinema
to the theatre	at the theatre
to the shop	at the shop
to the market	at the market
to go for a walk	

Упражнение 47

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Let's go to ... shop. I must buy ... bread and ... milk. 2. I was at ... cinema yesterday. — What ... film did you see? — Oh, I saw ... very good film. I think it is ... best film of ... year. 3. Do you often go to ... theatre? — No, I don't. I like to go to ... theatre, but I am very busy. I work from ... morning till ... night. I even have no ... time to play ... piano. 4. Oleg has ... lot of ... interesting books at ... home. 5. ... lot of ... tourists from ... different countries come to ... St Petersburg. They want to see one of ... most beautiful cities in ... world. 6. My new friend said to me, "I am ... first-year student at Harvard." 7. We went to ... cinema in ... evening. 8. What ... foreign languages does your father speak? — He speaks ... English. He studied ... English at ... school. 9. I am interested in ... biology. 10. We played ... tennis at ... lesson of ... physical training yesterday. We had ... good time. 11. Did you go for ... walk yesterday? — No, we didn't. ... weather was bad, and we went to ... cinema. 12. What are your friends doing? — Mary is playing ... piano. Tom and Nick

are playing ... chess. 13. Do you go to ... to market to buy ... fish and fruit? 14. I usually buy all my ... vegetables at ... market.

Упражнение 48

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Three men came to ... New York for ... holiday. They came to ... very large hotel and took ... room there. Their room was on ... forty-fifth floor. In ... evening ... friends went to ... theatre and came back to ... hotel very late. "I am very sorry," said ... clerk of ... hotel, "but ... lifts do not work tonight. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make ... beds for you in ... hall." "No, no," said one of ... friends, "no, thank you. We don't want to sleep in ... hall. We shall walk up to our room." Then he turned to his friends and said, "It is not easy to walk up to ... forty-fifth floor, but we shall make it easier. On ... way to ... room I shall tell you some jokes; then you, Andy, will sing us some songs; then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories." So they began walking up to their room. Tom told them many jokes; Andy sang some songs. At last they came to ... thirty-sixth floor. They were tired and decided to have ... rest. "Well," said Tom, "now it is your turn, Peter. After all ... jokes, I would like to hear ... sad story. Tell us ... long and interesting story with ... sad end." "... story which I am going to tell you," said Peter, "is sad enough. We left ... key to our room in ... hall."

Запомните следующие конструкции:

The famous English writer Dickens lived in the 19th century.

Dickens, a famous English writer, lived in the 19th century.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

on ✓ horseback

on ✓ board a ship

Упражнение 49

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Swift, ... famous English writer, was travelling one day on ... horseback with his servant. ... weather was bad, it was raining, and ... roads were muddy. In ... evening the two¹ men came to ... inn. Before going to ... bed Swift told his servant to clean his boots. But ... servant was lazy and did not do it. In ... morning Swift asked ... servant why he had not cleaned ... boots. "What's ... use cleaning ... boots now?" said ... servant. "... roads are muddy, and ... boots will soon be dirty again." "All right," said ... writer. "Let's go. We must continue ... journey." "But I haven't had ... breakfast," said ... displeased servant. "Well, what's ... use giving you ... breakfast now?" said Swift. "You will soon be hungry again."

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in ✓ fact

the same

Запомните употребление артикля в восклицательных предложениях, начинающихся со слова **what**:

What a good boy!

What a smart girl!

What a long story!

What a lovely view!

What a day!

What a pity!

¹ Обратите внимание на употребление определенного артикля перед количественным числительным. В этом случае определенный артикль имеет значение *эти; эти двое мужчин; эти два человека*.

Упражнение 50

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

In ... small town in ... East there once was ... man who had ... parrot. ... parrot was taught to say ... words, "There is no doubt about it." It used to repeat these words all ... day long. Every time it was asked ... question, it gave ... same answer, "There is no doubt about it." One day ... man decided to sell ... bird; so he put ... parrot into ... cage and went to ... market with it. "Twenty pounds for ... very clever parrot!" he cried. ... man who was passing by heard this and turned to ... parrot. "Are you worth twenty pounds?" he asked. "There is no doubt about it!" answered ... parrot. "What ... clever parrot!" said ... man and bought ... bird. He took ... parrot home and invited his friends to look at ... clever bird. ... friends came and looked at ... parrot and talked to it. Now you must know that ... man was not rich. In ... fact, he was often short of ... money. So ... week or two later, sitting in ... armchair and looking at ... parrot, he said, "What ... fool I was to throw away such ... lot of ... money!" "There is no doubt about it!" cried ... parrot. And this time ... bird was right.

Упражнение 51

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... train stopped at ... little station. ... passenger looked out of the window of ... train carriage and saw ... woman selling ... cakes. ... man had not had ... breakfast in ... morning. He was hungry and wanted to buy ... cake. ... woman was standing rather far from ... carriage. ... man did not want to go and buy ... cake himself because he was afraid to miss ... train. He saw ... boy who was walking along ... platform

near ... carriage. He called ... boy and asked him, "How much does ... cake cost?" "Threepence, sir," answered ... boy. ... man gave him a sixpence and said, "Bring me ... cake, and with ... other threepence buy ... cake for yourself." ... boy took ... money and went to ... woman. A few minutes later ... boy returned. He was eating ... cake. He gave ... man threepence change and said, "... woman had only one cake, sir."

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

It's ✓ high time

to take ✓ aim

to take ✓ care of

such a ...

Упражнение 52

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... crow once said to her children, "It's ... high time for you to look for ... food." With these words she turned them out of ... nest and took them to ... field. But ... crow's children did not like ... idea. "We'd rather go back to ... nest," they cried. "It's so nice when you bring ... food to us!" "Indeed!" said their mother. "You are big enough to feed yourselves. My mother turned me out of ... nest when I was much younger, and I had to take ... care of myself." "But ... people will kill us with their guns," said ... young crows. "No ... fear of that," answered their mother. "Before ... people shoot, they take ... aim, and that takes ... time. When you see ... man raising ... gun to his face, you must just fly away." "That's ... simple thing to do," said ... children, "but supposing ... man or ... boy wants to throw ... stone at us: in such ... case he won't have to take ... aim." "Well, then he will have to bend down to pick up ... stone," said ... crow. "But what if he carries ... stone

in his hand ready?" "Why, if you are clever enough to think of that," said ... mother, "you are clever enough to take ... care of yourselves." And she flew away leaving ... young crows in ... field.

Упражнение 53

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... Russia is such ... large country that when it is night in one part of ... country, it is day in another part, when it is winter in one part of ... country, it is already summer in another. Imagine it is ... beginning of ... May now. It is spring in ... St Petersburg. ... weather is fine. It is still cool at ... night, but it is quite warm in ... afternoon. It sometimes rains, but ... rain is warm, too. ... ground is covered with ... soft green grass, and ... trees are covered with ... green leaves. But while it is spring in St Petersburg, it is still winter in ... north of our country at ... beginning of ... May. Here it is cold and sometimes frosty, ... rivers and ... seas are covered with ... ice. ... ice does not melt in some places even in summer. ... ground is covered with ... deep snow. In ... south of our country ... weather is quite different. It is already summer in ... Caucasus. It is much warmer than in St Petersburg. It is sometimes even hot. ... sky is usually cloudless and it seldom rains here. People wear ... summer clothes. They enjoy gardening. You should see their ... gardens in ... summertime — they are beautiful.

Упражнение 54

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Is this ... interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book you have spoken about so much? It is such ... interesting

book. Is it ... same book you have recommended to us?
2. She is ... teacher. She is ... good teacher. She is ... teacher of our school. She is ... teacher of ... English. Here is ... teacher, ask her about ... questions which interest you. 3. There is ... word in ... text which I cannot understand. There is ... very difficult word, too, which I cannot pronounce. Here is ... word I was looking up in the dictionary. This word is ... adverb.
4. ... first men were vegetarians. 5. Serfdom was abolished in ... Russia in ... 19th century. 6. Columbus, who discovered ... America, was ... native of ... Genoa.
7. ... Rome is ... ancient town. 8. ... Ireland, ... Scotland and ... Wales are parts of ... United Kingdom.
9. What is ... name of ... ocean between ... America and ... Asia? — ... Pacific. 10. Last summer I visited ... Switzerland and ... Germany. 11. ... Amsterdam is ... capital of ... Netherlands. ... Hague is ... city of ... Netherlands where that country's ... government is based. 12. It was such ... shock. 13. It's ... high time to take ... break.

Упражнение 55

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Once there lived ... king. His name was Midas. He had ... little daughter. They lived in ... beautiful palace with ... wonderful garden around it. Now ... king was very fond of ... gold. He loved ... gold more than anything else in ... world. One day, when ... king was looking at his gold, ... young man appeared before him. "You are ... very rich man, Midas," said ... young man. "Yes," said ... king, "but I would like to be richer. I would like to have ... golden touch. I want everything that I touch to turn into ... gold." ... young man was ... magician, and he gave ... king ... golden touch which he wanted to have. ... king was very happy. He touched ... table, and ... table

became gold. He went into ... garden. There were ... beautiful roses in ... garden. He touched ... roses, and they also became gold. ... king's daughter, who loved ... roses very much, saw it and began to cry. "Don't cry, ... dear daughter," said ... king and touched his daughter's head. ... next moment ... girl turned into ... beautiful gold statue.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

The fact is (was) that ...

Обратите внимание на употребление артикля со словом **other** (другой):

another — другой (неопределенный), какой-то другой, еще один (во множественном числе или перед неисчисляемым существительным — **other**);

the other — другой (определенный), тот другой, другой из двух.

Упражнение 56

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... group of ... farmers were sitting in ... village house, and among ... other things they began talking about ... echoes. One of ... farmers said that there was ... wonderful echo in ... field near his farm where there was ... large group of ... trees. All ... other farmers said that they would like to hear ... echo, and ... farmer invited them to come ... next afternoon. But ... fact was that ... farmer did not really have ... echo he had told ... other farmers about. So when he came ... home, he sent for ... son of ... cook and told him to go to ... field, hide himself among ... trees and imitate everything that was said. ... next day ... other farmers came, and ... farmer took them

to ... field to listen to ... wonderful echo. When they were in ... field, he shouted at ... top of his voice, "Are you there?" The answer came back, "Yes, I've been here for two hours!"

Упражнение 57

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

It was ... nice summer day. ... weather was fine, ... sun was shining in ... blue sky, ... air was fragrant with ... smell of ... grass and ... flowers. ... dog which was running about ... streets of ... little town saw ... butcher's ... stall with ... lot of ... meat. ... dog cautiously approached ... stall and, when ... butcher turned away to talk to ... woman, quickly seized ... big piece of ... meat and ran away with it. On ... way home ... dog had to cross ... stream by ... narrow bridge. As he was crossing, he looked down into ... stream and saw his reflection in ... water. He thought it was ... other dog with ... other piece of ... meat. He snapped at ... reflection and dropped his own piece of ... meat. That's how ... dog was punished for ... greediness.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

at ✓ sunrise

at ✓ sunset

in the country

in ✓ town

to the country

to ✓ town

by ✓ bus

by ✓ tram

by ✓ train

by ✓ car

Упражнение 58

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

On ... Sunday our family went to ... country. We got up at ... sunrise and quickly had ... breakfast.

After ... breakfast we left ... home. There is ... little village not far from ... St Petersburg where we have ... friends. We went there by ... train. We all had ... great time in ... country. ... weather was nice, ... sky was blue and ... sun was shining. We stayed out of ... doors all ... day long. We played ... volleyball and ... tennis. At ... sunset we stopped playing. There was ... beautiful red and golden sunset that ... evening. We sat watching ... sunset. So we returned to ... town late in ... evening. When we came ... home, we had ... supper and went to ... bed at once.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in ✓ spring

in ✓ autumn

in ✓ summer

in ✓ winter

Упражнение 59

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Look at ... sky. It is covered with ... dark clouds. Let's hurry ... home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in ... country in ... summer. ... weather was nice and it seldom rained. Summer is ... fine season. 3. How lovely ... night is! There are no ... clouds in ... sky and ... air is so fresh. 4. When spring comes, ... sun shines brighter, ... snow melts, ... days become longer. 5. Winter is ... good time for sports. 6. On ... Sunday my friend and I usually go to ... country. We ski, skate, play ... snowballs and have ... very good time. 7. ... fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk. 8. My friend is ... very good chess player. 9. In ... summer we lived in ... country and went up to ... town by ... train. 10. Tomorrow is ... Sunday. If it is too hot in ... town, we shall go to ... country. And on ... Monday we shall come back. 11. Autumn

is ... most beautiful ... season of ... year. 12. Winter isn't ... depressing season.

Упражнение 60

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Last Tuesday ... evening, when ... whole family was at ... home, ... burglar came into ... house and stole \$500! When we discovered ... theft, we called ... police. Because ... burglar's ... shoes were wet and dirty, ... detective could follow his ... footprints. Here is what ... burglar did. He broke in through ... front door. It was locked, so he broke ... lock. Dad was reading ... newspaper in ... study near ... front door. He was facing ... big window, so he didn't see ... man, and because he was also listening to ... loud ... music, he didn't hear him. It was raining and there was ... thunder, so there was ... lot of ... noise outside, too. ... burglar crossed ... hall to ... kitchen. Mum was making ... pot of ... tea, so he didn't go into ... kitchen. ... man went back across ... hall and looked into ... dining room. No one was in there. He looked through all ... drawers and found \$300. But this wasn't enough. He came out of ... dining room and went upstairs. Tom was doing his ... homework in his ... bedroom and listening to his ... Walkman. ... burglar went past Tom's ... room. Sally was taking ... shower and singing at ... top of her ... lungs. He went into ... TV room. He opened everything but found nothing. Then he left ... TV room, went back down ... stairs and into ... kitchen. Mum was sitting in ... living room with Dad. ... burglar was very quiet! He found \$200 in ... old ... teapot on ... top shelf of ... left kitchen cupboard. Then ... man went out through ... French window in ... dining room. It wasn't locked, so it was easy to get out. ... police couldn't believe it! We never heard ... burglar!

Упражнение 61

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My brother read to me ... extract from ... book which he had brought ... day before. ... main character of ... book is ... young doctor who went to ... distant village in ... Siberia. 2. ... weather was very bad in ... October. We didn't enjoy ... very cool autumn last year. 3. When he came into ... room, he saw ... man sitting on ... sofa. He at once remembered that it was ... man he had seen at ... theatre ... night before. 4. Yesterday I saw ... film you are speaking about. 5. He took ... taxi and gave ... address to ... driver. 6. Tower Bridge is ... first bridge over ... Thames coming from ... sea. Built in 1894, it is ... suspension bridge. ... central portion of it can be opened to admit ... ships to ... docks in this part of ... river. When ... ship arrives, ... traffic is stopped and ... great bridge opens in ... centre: its two halves go up into ... air and ... ship passes through.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

It was <u>✓</u> morning.	It was <u>✓</u> evening.
It was <u>✓</u> daytime.	It was <u>✓</u> night.

Упражнение 62

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Once ... Frenchman was travelling in ... Sweden. He stopped at ... hotel in ... little Swedish town. It was ... evening, ... man was tired, so he went to ... bed at once. In ... morning he had ... breakfast in ... hotel restaurant. After ... breakfast he went for ... walk. He walked along ... streets of ... town, visited ... museum and ... shops. Presently he felt hungry

and dropped into ... cafe for ... lunch. He sat down at ... table, called ... waiter and ordered ... mushrooms. But ... Frenchman did not know ... Swedish and ... waiter did not know ... French. Nobody in ... cafe could speak ... French. Then ... Frenchman took ... piece of ... paper and ... pencil and drew the picture of ... mushroom. ... waiter looked at ... picture and left ... room at once. Five minutes later he returned with ... umbrella. What ... funny story!

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

after a while

from ✓ place to ✓ place

Упражнение 63

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... guide was once showing ... group of ... rich American tourists ... places of ... interest in ... little town in ... south of ... Italy. He took ... tourists from ... place to ... place, but as ... town was small, after ... while ... guide could not think of anything that might be of ... interest to ... Americans. "Tell us something unusual about ... weather or ... climate of this place," said ... American lady to ... guide. "What can I tell her about our climate?" thought ... guide. Then he had ... idea. "Well," he said, "there is one unusual thing about our climate. One can easily notice that the wind here always blows from ... west." "Really?" said ... lady in ... surprised tone, "What ... interesting thing!" But ... other tourist said, "You must be wrong. Look! ... wind is blowing from ... east now!" At ... first moment ... guide did not know what to say. But he was ... clever man and soon found ... way out. "Oh," he said, "is that so? Well, then it must be ... west wind coming back."

Упражнение 64

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... English king Richard the Lionheart was ... tall, strong man. He was very proud of his strength and liked to show ... people how strong he was. Once, as he was riding on ... horseback in ... countryside, his horse lost ... shoe. Luckily he was not far from ... village and soon he found ... blacksmith. "Give me ... good horseshoe," he said to ... man. ... blacksmith gave ... king ... horseshoe. Richard took it in his hand and broke it in two. "This horseshoe is no good," he said, "give me ... better one." ... blacksmith did not say ... word. He gave ... king ... other horseshoe, but Richard broke it, too. The blacksmith gave him a third shoe. This time Richard was satisfied and ordered ... blacksmith to shoe his horse. When ... work was done, Richard offered ... man ... coin. ... blacksmith took ... coin between his fingers and broke it in two. Now it was Richard's turn to be surprised. He took ... larger coin out of his pocket and handed it to ... blacksmith. ... man broke it, too, saying, "This coin is no good, give me ... better one." Richard smiled and gave ... man ... gold coin.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

to set ✓ sail

Упражнение 65

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

In ... fifteenth century ... people knew only three continents: ... Europe, ... Asia and ... Africa. They knew nothing about such ... big continent as ...

America. ... man who discovered ... America was born in 1451 in ... Italy. His name was Christopher Columbus. He became ... sailor at ... early age. Knowing that ... Earth was round, he decided to reach ... India sailing to ... west. He tried to arrange ... expedition, but did not have ... money, and nobody wanted to help him. At last ... king of ... Spain gave him ... money for ... expedition. He set ... sail in 1492. ... voyage was very dangerous and difficult. On ... 12th of ... October his ship reached ... land. When they landed, they saw ... strange trees and ... flowers. ... olive-skinned men and ... women gathered around ... sailors and looked at them with ... great surprise. Columbus was sure that he had discovered ... new way to ... India. Some time later ... other sailor reached ... America. ... name of ... sailor was Amerigo Vespucci. He understood that it was ... new continent.

Упражнение 66

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. He's looking for ... plain shirt, but all ... shirts are striped. 2. I'm looking for ... pair of ... black pants. 3. She's looking for ... blouse. Polka-dot ... blouses are very popular this ... summer. 4. I bought ... new hat yesterday. ... shop assistant said it was ... latest style. 5. I want to ask you to accompany me to ... shop. I must buy ... dress. 6. Where did you buy this overcoat? — I bought it at ... big store in Nevsky Prospect on ... Tuesday. 7. My sister bought ... blue hat on ... Wednesday. ... colour suits her very nicely as she has got ... blue eyes. 8. I must buy ... pair of ... new gloves. 9. Where is ... shoe department? — It is on ... third floor. 10. I think ... coat is a little tight. 11. We came to ... big tailor's shop to find out if we could have ... business suit made to order.

12. I don't like ... hat you have chosen. ... colour is not becoming to you. 13. Here is ... department of ready-made clothes. Let's go in and see if we can buy ... nice pair of ... trousers for you. 14. I am going to give him ... silk tie as ... birthday present. He likes ... ties.

Упражнение 67

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, ... founder of ... first Russian university. 2. Nekrasov, ... famous Russian poet, described ... life of ... Russian peasants. 3. I don't want to miss ... concert which will take place at ... Philharmonic on ... 15th of ... April. 4. He graduated from ... university of ... London six years ago. Now he is ... scientist. And though he is ... young scientist, his name is well known. 5. My aunt is ... teacher of ... physics. 6. Yesterday I read ... book by Dickens, ... famous English writer. 7. I am sorry, I don't know ... way to ... nearest cafe. I am ... stranger here myself. 8. ... town I was born in is on ... Volga. 9. Who is .. author of this book? 10. ... quarter of ... hour was left before ... beginning of ... concert. We entered ... hall and saw ... group of ... pupils of our school. We joined them.

Упражнение 68

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. During ... vacation I attended some interesting lectures. I remember two of ... lectures best of all. They were about ... Russian music. 2. I am sure he won't stay in ... town for ... vacation. 3. Two weeks are left before ... end of ... school year. ... examinations are coming. On ... first of ... June we shall take

... exam in ... literature. 4. Today is my day off. I am going to spend ... day in ... country. 5. My brother brought ... new book yesterday. When I looked at ... title, I was very glad: it was ... book which I had wanted to get for ... long time. 6. My sister is acquainted with ... actor who played ... leading part in ... play you saw yesterday. 7. What ... river is ... longest in ... Europe? — Why, what ... strange question to ask! Any schoolboy can tell you that it is ... Volga. 8. I am afraid you will have ... lot of ... trouble with this business. 9. ... day was not bright yesterday. ... sky was covered with ... clouds. 10. What ... pity! I can't come to ... party tonight.

Упражнение 69

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I knew ... man who had travelled very much in his life. He had visited many ... countries in ... east and in ... west. He loved ... children and often told them ... interesting stories. I remember some of ... stories which he told me. One of ... stories was about ... adventure he had had in ... London. He was ... young man at that time and was interested in ... history of ... architecture. One day he visited one of ... towers of ... Houses of ... Parliament. He came out on to ... balcony of ... tower and began to look at ... ornaments on ... walls. Then he climbed up on ... roof. Suddenly ... man came running to him and seized him by ... arm. He began shouting something in ... English, but my friend knew only a few words of ... English and did not understand him. ... Englishman called ... policeman. ... fact was that he thought that ... Russian tourist wanted to kill himself by jumping from ... top of ... tower. Later, when everything became clear, they laughed ... lot over it.

Упражнение 70

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

One ... day ... father and his ... rich ... family took his ... son on ... trip to ... country with ... firm ... purpose of showing him how poor ... people can be. They spent ... day and ... night at ... farm of ... very poor family. When they returned from their ... trip, ... father asked his ... son, "How was ... trip?" "Very good, Dad!" "Did you see how poor ... people can be?" ... father asked. "Yeah!" "And what did you learn?" ... son replied: "I saw that we have ... dog at ... home, and they have four. We have ... pool that reaches to ... middle of ... garden; they have ... river that has no ... end. We have ... imported lamps in ... garden; they have ... stars. Our ... patio reaches to ... front yard; they have ... whole horizon." When ... little boy finished speaking, his ... father was speechless. His ... son added, "Thanks, Dad, for showing me how poor we are."

Упражнение 71

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... room in which ... boys were fed was ... large stone hall, with ... copper at one end, out of which ... cook took ... gruel which he put into each bowl at ... mealtimes. Each boy had one portion of ... gruel, and no more, and on ... Sundays they had two ounces and ... quarter of ... bread besides. ... bowls never needed washing — ... boys polished them with their spoons till they shone again. At last ... boys got so wild with ... hunger that one boy said he was afraid he would some night eat ... boy who slept next to him. ... boys believed him. ... council was held. Oliver was chosen to go up to ... cook that evening after ... supper and

ask for more. ... evening arrived, and ... boys took their places. ... cook stood at ... copper. ... gruel was served out and disappeared. Then Oliver rose from ... table and advancing to ... cook, said in ... weak voice, "Please, sir, I want some more." ... cook was ... healthy man, but he turned pale. "What?" said he in ... trembling voice. ... man could not believe his ears.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

to go on ☒ strike to be on ☒ strike

Упражнение 72

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Many years ago ... London theatre performed ... play in which there was ... great storm on the sea. In those days ... theatres had no ... machines. That is why ... manager engaged ... several boys to make ... waves of ... sea. They jumped up and down under ... big piece of ... sea-green cloth. ... boys received ... shilling ... night for their work. They worked for ... several weeks. But then ... manager decided to pay them less ... money — only sixpence ... night. So ... boys decided to go on ... strike. During ... performance, when ... storm began, when ... wind blew and it was raining, ... sea remained calm — there was not ... single wave on it. ... angry manager lifted one corner of ... "sea" and said to ... boys, "Make ... waves, ... boys, make ... waves!" "Do you want ... waves for ... shilling or for sixpence?" asked ... boy in ... loud voice. "Oh, for ... shilling," answered ... manager. ... boys began to jump up and down, and did it so well, that ... storm looked quite real.

Запомните следующее устойчивое словосочетание:

the rest of the...

Упражнение 73

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

In the old days it was necessary for all ... parts of ... city to be close together, in order that ... defensive wall might surround it, and ... streets, therefore, were made as narrow as possible. Many ... European cities began with ... walls round them. But in ... America there was little need for ... defensive walls, and that's why many ... American cities have been built on ... regular plan, modified a little according to ... natural surroundings. ... streets in ... American cities, instead of having ... names, are numbered, and so when one has once understood ... plan of ... American city, it is very easy to find one's way from one part of it to ... other. ... old part of ... New York lies in ... southern half of ... Manhattan Island, and there ... streets are narrow and twisted, as in ... towns of ... Old World. But ... rest of ... streets, with but few exceptions, all run in ... straight lines. There is one street in ... city, however, that does not follow ... straight line. And that is Broadway, ... New York's most famous street. It starts within sight of ... dancing waters of ... harbour and runs between ... tall skyscrapers in ... northwestern direction. This great street is ... longest in ... world.

Упражнение 74

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... Africa is ... very large continent lying to ... south of ... Europe and to ... southwest of ... Asia to which it is joined by ... Isthmus of Suez. Less than

one hundred years ago ... men knew almost nothing of ... middle of ... continent. ... travellers from ... Europe made ... long journeys into ... centre but they met with ... terrible difficulties, for ... continent is covered with ... forests full of ... fearful wild animals. Some travellers died of ... hunger or ... thirst or ... strange illnesses, ... others were killed by ... lions, still ... others by ... natives; but nevertheless bold men were found ready to go along ... rivers into ... heart of ... Africa. The merchants who came from ... European countries had much to sell, and here were ... millions of ... people ready to buy; here was ... country, ... richness of which was unimaginable.

Упражнение 75

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Robert Burns, ... son of ... small farmer in Ayrshire, was born on ... 25th of ... January, 1759. His parents were poor, so Burns did not get a good education. He worked hard as ... ploughboy. He was fond of reading and always had ... ballad book before him at ... dinner. After ... death of his father Robert and his brother and sisters took over ... farm together. Working in ... fields Burns wrote many wonderful songs. However, things became so bad on ... farm, that ... poet decided to go to ... Jamaica hoping to get ... job on ... plantation there. Luckily some friends helped Burns to publish ... book of poems. ... book was noticed and praised highly. In 1786 Burns went to ... Edinburgh, and his book of poems unlocked ... doors of ... rich Edinburgh houses to a peasant with such ... wonderful talent. In 1788 he married Jean Armour and spent ... peaceful and happy year. ... rest of his life story is ... tale of ... poet's hardships. ... hard life ruined ... poet's health, and on ... 21st of ... July, 1796, he died at ... age of thirty-seven.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in a day
in a week

in a month
in a year

Упражнение 76

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

"Is there ... post office near ... house you live in?"

"Yes, there is. Go to ... corner of ... street along which ... trams run. Then turn to ... left and walk ... short distance down ... street. Do not cross ... street, of course. You will see ... sign over ... door which says 'Post and Telegraph Office'."

"Thank you very much. I am sure I shall find it without ... difficulty. I must buy ... stamps, send ... telegram and ask whether they receive ... parcels there. I want to send ... parcel to ... old friend. It will be her birthday in ... week. Perhaps you can tell me where I can find ... shop that sells ... nice things that one can give as ... presents?"

"Yes, certainly. There's ... very good shop not far from here. You can easily walk there in a few minutes. Go straight down ... street that you will see directly in ... front of you when you come out of ... post office till you come to ... wide street along which ... buses and ... trolleybuses run. Then turn to ... left again and almost immediately you will come to ... beautiful shop with ... big windows full of all sorts of ... things. I am sure you will find ... nice presents there."

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

for ✓ life
a great deal

Упражнение 77

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Until near ... end of ... 19th century it was the law in ... England that if ... man was unable to pay ... debt, even ... small one, he could be imprisoned. This imprisonment might very well be for ... life, as it was impossible for ... people in prison to work at their ordinary occupations and so make ... money to repay ... sum they had borrowed. If they had ... friends who could bring them ... materials to work with, they might work with their hands, sewing or making ... boots, for instance.

... great English novelist Charles Dickens knew ... great deal about the debtors' prisons from personal experience, for when he was about ten, his father was imprisoned for debt, and ... whole family had to go and live with him in ... prison because they had nowhere else to live. ... mother and ... children, however, could leave ... place when they wished; but at ten o'clock every evening ... great gates were shut for the night, and no one could leave or enter until morning. Dickens described ... life in the debtors' prisons in some of his novels. It was largely because of Dickens' sharp criticism that ... English Government was finally forced to do away with ... debtors' prisons.

Упражнение 78

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

At ... beginning of ... 19th century ... little boy was born in ... family of John Dickens, ... clerk at ... office in ... Portsmouth, and was named Charles. He had ... sister who was older than himself, and there were several other children in ... family. When Charles was seven, he was sent to ... school. He was not ... strong child. He did not like to play ... cricket or ... football

and spent all his free time reading. In 1821 ... family went to ... London, and little Charles left behind him ... happiest years of his childhood. His father was in ... money difficulties, and ... family became poorer and poorer. ... boy had to give up his studies. Mr Dickens was put into ... debtors' prison. Little Charles learned to know all ... horrors and cruelty of ... large capitalist city. He had to go to work at ... blacking factory. He worked there from ... morning till ... night. When his father came out of prison, Charles was sent to ... school for some time. Soon he got work as ... clerk. Then he learned ... stenography and became ... reporter in Parliament. In 1836 at ... age of 24 Charles Dickens published his first book. It was ... collection of ... stories. ... title of ... book was "Sketches by Boz." These were followed by "Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist" and many other famous novels. Charles Dickens is one of ... greatest writers of ... 19th century. His novels are now translated into most languages of ... world.

Упражнение 79

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

During ... American War of ... Independence, ... commander of ... small unit of soldiers was giving ... orders to his men about ... heavy cannon that they were trying to lift to its place at ... top of some fortifications. It was almost beyond their power to lift ... weight, and ... commander kept shouting ... encouraging words. ... officer, not in uniform, was passing by, and he asked ... commander why he did not help ... soldiers. Greatly surprised, ... man turned round and said proudly, "Sir, I am ... corporal!" "Oh, you are, are you?" replied ... officer: "I did not know that. I beg your pardon, Mr Corporal." Then he got

off ... horse he was riding and, taking hold of ... rope that ... men were pulling at, he pulled with all his strength. And when ... cannon was in its place, he turned to ... little great man and said, "Mr Corporal, when you have ... other job like this and have not enough ... men, send for your commander in chief, and I shall gladly come and help you." ... corporal was struck with ... astonishment. ... man who had helped his soldiers was George Washington.

Упражнение 80

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

William Shakespeare, ... greatest English playwright, was born in 1564 in ... Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England. ... Stratford is ... small country town in ... farming district near ... centre of ... England. ... Avon, which is ... pretty river with ... grass and ... trees all along its banks, runs through ... Stratford. Not much is known of ... Shakespeare's father. He was ... farmer who, at ... different times of his life, sold ... meat and bought and sold ... wool. He was poor and was often in ... money difficulties. Also very little is known about ... life of his only son William. ... little house in which ... great writer was born still stands. It is now ... museum. William went to ... school in ... Stratford. In 1586 he went to ... London. Probably ... first work he did there was at one of the two theatres that were in ... London at that time. Then he became ... actor and soon began to write ... plays for ... company of actors to which he belonged. Shakespeare bought ... largest house in his home town in 1597, but he did not spend much time there till 1610. He spent ... last years of his life mostly in ... Stratford, but he often visited ... London. He died in 1616.

Упражнение 81

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

The financial crisis of 2007–2010 has been called by ... leading economists ...worst financial crisis since ... Great Depression of ... 1930s. Economist Peter Morici has termed it “... Great Recession”. It contributed to ... failure of ... key businesses, declines in ... consumer wealth estimated in ... trillions of U.S. dollars, ... substantial financial commitments incurred by ... governments, and ... significant decline in ... economic activity.

Many causes have been proposed. Both ... market-based and regulatory solutions have been implemented or are under ... consideration, while ... significant risks remain for ... world economy over ... 2010–2011 periods.

Упражнение 82

Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

Rarely has ... economic ascent of two relatively poor nations been watched with such awe. ... postwar era witnessed ... economic miracles in ... Japan and ... South Korea. But neither was large enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in ... multiple industries. ... China and ... India, by contrast, possess the weight and dynamism to transform ... 21st century global economy. Never has ... world seen the simultaneous, sustained takeoffs of two ... nations that together account for one-third of the planet's population.

What makes ... two giants especially powerful is that they complement each other's strengths. ... technical and managerial skills in both ... China and ... India are becoming more important than ... cheap assembly labour. ... China stays dominant in mass manufacturing, and is one of ... few nations build-

ing ... multibillion-dollar electronics and ... heavy industrial plants. ... India is ... rising power in ... software, design, services, and precision industry. Its ... software industry barely existed 15 ... years ago but is growing rapidly today. How these ... Asian giants integrate with ... rest of ... world will largely shape ... 21st century global economy.

Упражнение 83

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. George Bernard Shaw, ... well-known English playwright, was born in ... Ireland in 1856. He was ... son of ... clerk and had to begin working at ... early age. At ... age of twenty he moved to ... London where he became ... journalist.

2. ... play "Widowers' Houses" shows ... egoism and hypocrisy of some businessmen who got their profits from ... London slums where ... poorest people lived.

3. While travelling in ... Germany Harry Trench, ... young English doctor, got acquainted with Mr Sartorius, ... respectable-looking gentleman, and his daughter Blanche. ... young people fell in love with each other and were going to get married. Trench knew that Sartorius was rich, but he did not know what ... kind of ... property he had. He learned about it from ... conversation with Lickcheese, Sartorius' rent collector. It turned out that Sartorius was ... owner of some tenements in the London slums, and that all ... property he had was built by getting ... money out of ... poor people who lived there. Trench was greatly shocked. He did not want to take ... money from Blanche's father. But Blanche said she could not live on ... small income Trench had. They had ... quarrel, and Trench left ... house. After some time Trench learned that ... land on which Sartorius' houses were built belonged to Trench's aunt and that

he himself was living on ... money got in ... same way. Everything comes out "all right" in ... end: Trench marries Blanche and becomes ... partner in Sartorius' business. The author shows that in ... fact Trench is no better than Sartorius, Lickcheese and the like.

Упражнение 84

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

My ... husband picks up ... local newspaper every morning from ... vending machine on our ... way to ... work. ... other morning, ... girl who appeared to be about six was in ... front of him in ... line, buying ... paper for her ... mother, who was sitting in ... car. ... child put ... money for one ... paper in ... slot and took two ... newspapers!

My ... husband said to her, "Oh, is this two-for-one day?" ... child did not reply. She just took ... two ... newspapers to her ... mother.

This is stealing, pure and simple. I wonder what this ... mother is going to think when her ... daughter becomes ... teen and gets arrested for ... shoplifting at ... mall? I suppose she'll wonder where her ... daughter got ... idea that it is OK to take something without paying for it.

... mother missed ... opportunity to teach her ... child right from wrong. If ... child took ... extra newspaper in ... error, ... mother should have instructed her to put it back. However, if she put ... child up to it — shame on her.

Упражнение 85

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Three ... bank robbers got ... surprise last night. This is what happened. ... three ... robbers, who all work as ... cleaners at ... hospital, drove up to ... bank

on Main Street. ... three men, wearing ... masks over their ... faces, got out of ... car and ran into ... bank. Inside ... bank, they pointed ... guns at ... customers and ... bank tellers. One of ... men told all ... customers to lie down on ... floor. And then one of ... other men said something like, "Quick, ... money! Give me ... money!" So one of ... tellers handed them some ... bags. After leaving ... bank, ... three men jumped into their ... van and drove off. One ... mile down ... road, ... robbers parked their ... van next to ... ambulance they had parked before ... robbery. They got into ... ambulance and drove off. They went straight to their ... hospital. After leaving ... ambulance in ... hospital parking lot, ... three ... men went together into ... small room. There, they opened ... bags of ... money they had been given — and got ... very ... unpleasant surprise! ... bank teller had given ... robbers ... special bags containing ... bright red ... ink! ... red ink is released when ... bag is opened, and it can't be washed off. So suddenly, ... men found themselves covered in red ink! As ... men left ... room and tried to leave ... hospital, ... emergency room doctor saw them and she thought, "Oh God, they're all covered in ... blood." So she tried to help them but they refused her ... help and ran off. ... doctor realized something funny was going on and she called ... police. ... police caught ... robbers — guess where? Outside ... bank on Main Street.

Упражнение 86

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... tsunami is ... natural phenomenon consisting of ... series of ... waves generated when ... water in ... lake or ... sea is rapidly displaced on ... massive scale. It is also ... very large dangerous ocean wave caused by ... underwater explosion, earthquake, etc. ... earthquakes, ... landslides, ... volcanic eruptions

and ... large meteorite impacts all have the potential to generate ... tsunamis. ... effects of ... tsunami can range from unnoticeable to ... devastation.

... magnitude 9.0 2004 ... Indian Ocean Earthquake triggered ... series of ... lethal tsunamis on December 26, 2004 that killed over 310,000 people (more than 220,000 in ... Indonesia alone), making it ... deadliest tsunami in ... recorded history. ... tsunami killed ... people over ... area ranging from ... immediate vicinity of ... quake in ... Indonesia, ... Thailand and ... north-western coast of ... Malaysia to thousands of kilometres away in ... Bangladesh, ... India, ... Sri Lanka, ... Maldives, and even as far as ... Somalia, ... Kenya and ... Tanzania in ... eastern Africa. ... disaster prompted ... huge worldwide effort to help ... victims of ... tragedy, with hundreds of ... millions of ... dollars being raised for ... disaster relief.

Упражнение 87

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... 2012 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as ... Games of ... XXX Olympiad, will take place in ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland from 27 July to 12 August 2012. ... London will become ... first city to officially host ... modern Olympic Games three ... times, having previously done so in 1908 and in 1948. ... London was elected as ... host city on 6 July 2005 during ... 117th IOC¹ Session in ... Singapore, defeating ... Moscow, ... New York City, ... Madrid and ... Paris after four ... rounds of voting.

... Olympics prompted ... redevelopment of many of ... areas of ... London in which ... games are to be held.

¹ IOC — the International Olympic Committee.

A total of 12,500 ... athletes are expected to compete in 300 ... events in 26 ... sports. 205 ... nations are reported to participate in ... 2012 Summer Olympics.

Упражнение 88

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

... 2014 Winter Olympics, officially known as ... XXII Olympic Winter Games or ... 22nd Winter Olympics, will be held in ... Russian Federation for ... first time; ... Soviet Union hosted ... 1980 Summer Games in ... Moscow. The host city Sochi has ... population of 400,000 ... people and is situated in ... Krasnodar, which is ... third largest region in ... Russia.

... Games will be organized in two ... clusters: ... coastal cluster for ... ice events in Sochi, and ... mountain cluster located in ... Krasnaya Polyana Mountains. This will make it one of ... most compact Games ever, with around 30 ... minutes ... travel time from ... coastal to mountain cluster. ... Sochi Olympic Park will be built along ... Black Sea coast in ... Imeretinskaya Valley, where all ... ice venues such as ... Bolshoi Ice Palace, ... Maly Ice Palace, ... Olympic Oval, ... Sochi Olympic Skating Centre, ... Olympic Curling Centre, ... Central Stadium, ... Main Olympic Village and ... International Broadcast Centre and Main Press Centre, will be built anew for ... 2014 Games. There will be ... average distance of 6 km between ... Olympic Village and ... other coastal venues.

The mountain cluster in ... Krasnaya Polyana will be ... home to all ... skiing and sliding sports. There will be ... average distance of 4 km between ... mountain sub-village and ... venues. There will also be ... sub-media centre in ... mountain cluster.

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Упражнение 89

Дайте соответствующие существительные женского рода.

A lion, a tiger, an actor, a poet, a man, an uncle, a husband, a brother, a grandfather, a son, a master, a baron, a count, a shepherd, a host.

Упражнение 90

Дайте соответствующие существительные мужского рода.

A lady, a girl, a niece, Mrs Smith, a widow, a mother, a Frenchwoman, a hen, a cow, a queen, a princess, a duchess, a stewardess.

Образование множественного числа существительных

a cat — cats
a dog — dogs
a car — cars
a chair — chairs

a dress — dresses
a box — boxes
a dish — dishes
a watch — watches

a boy — boys
a city — cities

a potato — potatoes
a leaf — leaves

Но: 1) a piano — pianos;
2) a roof — roofs;
a chief — chiefs;

a photo — photos.
a safe — safes;
a cliff — cliffs.

Упражнение 91

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (не забудьте, что перед множественным числом неопределенный артикль нужно опустить).

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a hero, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a dictionary, a thief, a key.

Запомните форму множественного числа
следующих существительных:

a man — men	a goose — geese
a woman — women	a tooth — teeth
a child — children	a foot — feet
a mouse — mice	an ox — oxen

Запомните также:

an Englishman — Englishmen
a Frenchman — Frenchmen

Но: a German — Germans

Запомните три существительных, имеющих
во множественном числе ту же форму,
что и в единственном:

a sheep — sheep
a deer — deer
a swine — swine

Упражнение 92

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множественном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).

A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

Упражнение 93

Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this book, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher, that comedy.

Запомните:

this is — these are

that is — those are

there is — there are

it is — they are

Упражнение 94

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a star. 4. This is a film star. 5. That is a cartoon. 6. This is a boy. 7. This is a baby. 8. That is a plate. 9. That is a flower. 10. That is a bookshelf. 11. Is this a sofa? 12. Is this a bookcase? 13. Is this a man? 14. Is that a ball? 15. Is that a train? 16. Is that a plane? 17. Is the window open? 18. Is the door closed? 19. Is the boy near the window? 20. That is not a king. 21. That is not a queen. 22. That is not a bus. 23. This isn't a mountain. 24. That isn't a goose. 25. This isn't a mouse. 26. It is a sheep. 27. It is a calendar. 28. It is a cat. 29. It is not a girl. 30. It isn't a bag. 31. It isn't a tree. 32. It is not a bad egg. 33. It is a good egg. 34. Is that a flower? 35. Is this a rose? 36. This is a teapot.

Упражнение 95

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This man is an engineer. 2. That woman is my sister. 3. This child is my son. 4. That goose is big. 5. This mouse is white. 6. This man is a doctor. 7. That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher. 8. That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9. This girl has a blue sweater. 10. This boy has a warm coat. 11. My uncle has a large flat. 12. There is a table in the room. 13. I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14. There is a flower in the vase. 15. This child's foot is sore. 16. This cup is dirty. 17. That book is dull. 18. This hotel is very expensive but it's

very nice. 19. There is a children's playground in the park. 20. That is a new supermarket in our town. 21. It's a delicious lemon pie for dessert. 22. It's a nice cotton dress for my niece.

Упражнение 96

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This phone in the office is out of order. 2. That blouse is made of silk. 3. This is an excellent painting. 4. His book is very popular and it really interests me. 5. It's a difficult word to write. 6. My son is a journalist and he has been very successful. 7. This purse isn't made of leather. 8. That is my neighbour's car. 9. Has he got a camera? 10. It's a new cassette recorder. 11. This room is very large. 12. There is a match in the box. 13. There is a knife over there. 14. There is a man and a woman in the street. 15. This lady is that gentleman's wife. 16. This shoe is too large for my foot. 17. The child is sitting on a bench. 18. My tooth is white. 19. This key is made of steel. 20. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit. 21. This is my friend's study. 22. My chief is very competent.

Упражнение 97

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is my dictionary. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not

like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town isn't very large. 9. I saw her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be an unusual one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The young man put his hand in his pocket. 18. Is this student coming with us, too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English? 21. The police officer has caught the thief. 22. He is holding the child hostage.

Упражнение 98

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse. 8. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy, and a girl in the room. 9. In the farmyard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow, and a goose. 10. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? — He is a Frenchman. 11. Why don't you eat this potato? 12. This strawberry is still green. 13. The withered leaf has fallen to the ground. 14. Can you see a bird in that tree? 15. Does your tooth still ache? 16. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it. 17. His child studies very well. 18. This man works at our office. 19. There is a new house in our street. 20. This story is very exciting. 21. I have hurt my foot. 22. The wolf has been shot. 23. He keeps his toy in a box. 24. Put this knife on that table.

Упражнение 99

Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a bird. 2. Is that also a bird? — No, it isn't. That is a cat. 3. Is that a good horse? — Yes, it is. 4. Is that cow big or small? — It is big. 5. This is an apple and that is a flower. 6. Where is the coin? — It is in the box. 7. What colour is the box? — It is green. 8. What is it made of? — It is made of wood. 9. What is that man? — He is a clerk. 10. Is he in the office? — Yes, he is. 11. Is that woman a typist? — No, she isn't. — What is she? — She is a doctor. 12. Is his brother at home? — Yes, he is. 13. This house has a balcony looking out on the street. 14. The architecture of this building is quite modern. 15. This is a new district of St Petersburg. 16. There is a shop, a cinema and a theatre in the new district. 17. He is a retired worker. 18. I am a driver. 19. We hear the sounds of a child's voice. 20. She is a nice girl. 21. He is a noisy boy.

Притяжательный падеж существительных

the child's toys — the children's toys

the boy's books — the boys' books

Упражнение 100

Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children. 4. The umbrella of this woman. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of my son. 7. The wife of my brother. 8. The table of our teacher. 9. The poems of Pushkin. 10. The voice

of this girl. 11. The new club of the workers. 12. The letter of Pete. 13. The car of my parents. 14. The life of this woman. 15. The handbags of these women. 16. The flat of my sister is large. 17. The children of my brother are at home. 18. The room of the boys is large. 19. The name of this girl is Jane. 20. The work of these students is interesting. 21. The computer of my son is modern. 22. He was a friend of my cousins.

Упражнение 101

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя прилагательный падеж.

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День рождения моего отца в мае. 4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моего мужа. 6. Как зовут того молодого человека? 7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры. 8. Она взяла коньки своего брата. 9. Дайте мне тетради ваших учеников. 10. Принесите вещи детей. 11. Вчера дети нашли птичье гнездо. 12. Это семья моего друга. Отец моего друга — инженер. Мать моего друга — преподаватель. 13. Чья это сумка? — Это сумка Тома. 14. Чьи это словари? — Это словари студентов. 15. Вы видели книгу нашего учителя? 16. Мне нравится почерк этого мальчика. 17. Я слышу голос моей сестры. 18. Она открыла окно и услышала смех и крики детей. 19. Она поставила мокрые сапоги мальчиков к печке. 20. Это бабушкино кресло. 21. Я считаю, что ответ этого студента отличный. 22. Мой муж много знает о романах (книгах) Агаты Кристи. 23. В воскресенье у Дианы был день рождения. 24. Вчера вечером мы смотрели телевизор в доме моего друга. 25. Собака Лизы прыгнула с нами в пруд.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ *SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY* И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

Some обозначает некоторое количество.	
Употребление	
Утвердительная форма	We have got some dictionaries.
Отрицательная форма	We have got no dictionaries. We haven't got any dictionaries.
Вопросительная форма	Have you got any dictionaries?

Упражнение 102

Вставьте some, any или no.

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English text-books on the desks? — Yes, there are 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? — Yes, there are 7. Are there ... sweets in your bag? — Yes, there are 8. Have you got ... English books at home? —

Yes, I have 9. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 10. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write. 11. Is there ... paper on your table? 12. I haven't got ... exercise books. Give me ... , please. 13. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees. 14. I didn't buy ... bananas yesterday. 15. Did you buy ... oranges? Did you buy ... orange juice? 16. Is there ... tea left? — No, there isn't I'll make ... coffee if you don't mind. The apple pie is wonderful. Would you like ...? — Oh, yes, please. Can I have ... milk in my coffee, please? 17. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk. 18. Are there ... eggs? — There aren't ... eggs left. 19. We haven't got ... flour. 20. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage, ... onions, ... carrots, ... beetroots, ... dill and ... parsley, ... potatoes, ... good oil and ... salt. 21. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste. 22. Oh, dear! There is ... money in my purse. But I can use my credit card.

Упражнение 103

Вставьте some, any или no.

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelette. 2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread. 4. They haven't got ... stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels. 6. There are ... schools in this street. 7. Are there ... pictures in your book? 8. There are ... flowers here in winter. 9. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing. 10. Are there ... new buildings in your street? 11. There are ... people in the park because it is cold. 12. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them. 13. They borrowed ... good books from the library. 14. Give me ... tea, please,

I am thirsty. 15. Dinner was not ready yet, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry. 16. Do you want ... milk in your coffee? 17. Have you got ... time to spare? I'd like to ask you ... questions. 18. Is there ... cheese on the plate? 19. There is ... ham on the plate. 20. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.

Сравните следующие предложения:

After dinner he drank *some* juice.

сока (некоторое количество)

I borrowed *some* books from the library.

(некоторое количество книг)

He does not drink milk after dinner, he drinks ✓ juice.

сок (не некоторое количество, а сок вообще; сок, а не молоко)

I like ✓ books.

(не некоторое количество, а вообще книги)

Упражнение 104

Вставьте some, any, no или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. 2. There is ... caviare in the can. I love it. Would you like ... ? 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. 5. There is ... ink in my pen. 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? 7. My mother likes ... music. 8. Are there ... chess players here? 9. There are ... diagrams in the new book. 10. Are there ... newspapers on the table? 11. Was there ... water in the glass or ... milk?

12. There was ... soap in the soap dish; he used it to wash his hands. 13. There was ... soap in the box: it smells of ... soap. 14. There is ... tea for you on the table. 15. Do you like ... apples? 16. Were there ... of our boys at the stadium? 17. There were ... students of our group at the Opera House yesterday. 18. Will there be ... concerts at the club next month? 19. There were ... yellow and green pencils on the table. 20. People need ... oxygen for breathing. 21. Are there ... mistakes in my dictation? — Yes, there are 22. My brother doesn't like ... onions.

something — что-нибудь, что-то	
Употребление	
Утвердительная форма	I can see <i>something</i> on the table.
Отрицательная форма	I can see <i>nothing</i> on the table. I cannot see <i>anything</i> on the table.
Вопросительная форма	Can you see <i>anything</i> on the table?

everything — всё

Упражнение 105

Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.

1. My husband taught his son ... he knows. 2. Her patient has a bad memory. She can't remember 3. I think there is ... wrong with my watch. 4. We've got ... to eat. We've got only ... to drink. 5. The

student didn't understand ... because she heard
6. Does he know ... about computers? — Yes, he knows ... because he is the best specialist in computer science at Harvard University. 7. He felt terrible. He couldn't do ... else. 8. ... is all right, the patient is much better today. 9. Is there ... interesting in the theatre programme? 10. I could see ... : it was quite dark. 11. Give me ... to drink. 12. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy 13. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now. 14. I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent. 15. My friends had ... they wanted, but they weren't happy, because they didn't have any children.

Упражнение 106

Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.

1. She has to go to the supermarket. There isn't ... in the fridge. 2. I've had a terrible day. ... went wrong. 3. The young man is very upset. There is ... wrong with his car. 4. His grandparents like doing ...: cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends. 5. She never says ... nice about her neighbours. 6. What do you want to drink? — ... I'm not thirsty. 7. Nobody told me ... about his lung cancer. I could do ... to save his life. 8. Give me ... to read, please. — With pleasure. 9. I don't know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 10. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here. 11. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 12. There is ... white in the box. What is it? 13. Is there ... that you want to tell me? 14. Where is the book? — It is on the table. — No, there is ... there. 15. There is ... new under the moon. 16. The capital's best-selling guide contains ... you need to know about London.

somebody/someone — КТО-ТО/КТО-НИБУДЬ

Употребление

Утвердительная форма

He asked *somebody/someone* to help him.

Отрицательная форма

He asked *nobody/no one* to help him.He did not ask *anybody/anyone* to help him.

Вопросительная форма

Did he ask *anybody/anyone* to help him?**everybody/everyone** — ВСЕ

Упражнение 107

Вставьте *somebody/someone*, *anybody/anyone*, *nobody/no one* или *everybody/everyone*.

1. Don't tell ... about it. It's a secret. 2. Life is tough! ... has problems. 3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight. 4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust 5. If you look in the yellow pages, I am sure you'll find ... who can fix your TV. 6. I am not a perfectionist. ... is perfect in this world. 7. Is there ... in the office? 8. ... needs good friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 9. Does ... in this group have a dictionary? 10. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 11. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 12. I am afraid I won't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 13. ... knows that water is necessary for life. 14. Is there ... here who knows French? 15. You must find ... who can help you. 16. ... knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it. 17. I saw ... in the train yesterday who

looked like you. 18. There is ... in the next room. I don't know him. 19. Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 20. Is there ... in my group who lives in the dormitory? 21. Does ... here have a red pencil? 22. ... can answer this question. It is very easy.

Упражнение 108

Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.

1. We haven't ... black trousers (no, any). 2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want ... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7. I didn't see ... in the street when I went out (anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play ... games in the yard because it was raining all day long (no, any). 9. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for these boots? — I didn't pay ... (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother. 11. Have you lost ... (anything, nothing)? — No, I haven't. I haven't lost ... (nothing, anything). 12. Do you have ... idea (any, no)? 13. I have ... idea (any, no). 14. There is ... ice in the fridge (any, no).

Упражнение 109

Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму.

1. They have done something. 2. He has given them some money. 3. You have brought something for us. 4. I have taken some English books from you.

5. She was reading something. 6. He has written a letter to somebody. 7. Somebody by the name of Petrov lives on the third floor. 8. They have some English books. 9. There are some tall trees in front of their house. 10. Peter has something in his box. 11. There are some parks in this town. 12. There are some good bookshops in our district.

Упражнение 110

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я ничего не сказал. Ни слова. 2. Все хотели получить автограф Юрия Гагарина. 3. Все, что у меня есть, принадлежит тебе. 4. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 5. В саду никого нет. 6. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 7. Там есть кто-то. 8. Там никого нет. 9. В библиотеке есть кто-нибудь? 10. За занавеской есть что-нибудь? — Нет, там ничего нет. 11. В сумке что-то есть. 12. В доме есть кто-нибудь? — Да, там есть кто-то. 13. Под столом есть что-нибудь? — Да, там что-то есть. 14. Там ничего нет. 15. В кабинете врача есть кто-нибудь? — Нет, там никого нет. 16. В нашей библиотеке есть кое-какие книги на английском языке. 17. В вашей библиотеке есть какие-нибудь книги Джека Лондона? 18. Мой дядя хочет мне что-то сказать. 19. На другой день мой брат знал всех. 20. Если вы захотите что-нибудь поесть, идите в вагон-ресторан. 21. Расскажите нам все о вашем путешествии. 22. Я могу что-то сделать для вас?

Заметьте, что в утвердительных предложениях:

any — любой

anything — что угодно

anybody — кто угодно

Упражнение 111

Вставьте some, any, no или их производные.

1. Here are ... books by English writers. Take ... book you like. 2. There are ... boys in the garden because they are at school. 3. I can see ... on the snow, but I don't know what it is. 4. Are there ... desks in the classroom? — Yes, there are many. 5. There are ... books on this desk, but there are ... exercise books. 6. Did he say ... about it? — No, he said 7. What shall I do now, Mom? I have done my homework. — You can do ... you like. 8. There was ... in the street because it was very late. 9. ... wants to see him. 10. Is there ... here who knows this man? 11. Have you got ... books on Dickens? I want to read ... about him. I have read ... books by Dickens and I am interested in the life of the writer. 12. Can ... tell me how to get to the Public Library? — Yes, take ... bus that goes from here towards the railway station and get off at the third stop. 13. Please bring me ... grapes, Mary. 14. That is a very easy question — ... can answer it.

somewhere — где-нибудь, куда-нибудь,
где-то, куда-то

Употребление

Утвердительная форма

I saw this man somewhere.

Отрицательная форма

**I saw this man nowhere.
I did not see this man any-
where.**

Вопросительная форма

**Did you see this man any-
where?**

everywhere — везде

Упражнение 112

Вставьте somewhere, anywhere, nowhere или everywhere.

1. I can't find my book I have looked all over the house. 2. Johnny lives ... near Chicago. 3. It so happened that he had ... to go to. So last summer he stayed at home in his beloved city for his holidays. 4. This book can be found Let's buy it. 5. Do you live ... near them? 6. Is it ... in Russia? — Yes, it's ... in Russia. 7. Where are you going? — I am not going 8. I put my dictionary ... yesterday and now I can't find it — Of course, that is because you leave your books 9. You must go ... next summer. 10. Did you go ... on Sunday? 11. Let's go The weather is fine. I don't want to stay at home in such weather. 12. I cannot find my glasses I always put them ... and then look for them for hours. 13. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers

Упражнение 113

Переведите на английский язык.

1. На столе лежит что-то круглое. Что это такое? 2. Никто об этом ничего не знает. 3. В городе много парков. Везде деревья и цветы. 4. В той комнате кто-то есть. 5. Анна живет где-то в этом районе. 6. Я никого не знаю в этом городе. 7. Дай мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь поесть. 8. Кто-нибудь знает адрес нашего учителя? 9. Все в порядке. 10. Кто-нибудь хочет посмотреть телевизор? 11. Мы слышали эту песню повсюду. 12. Он где-то в саду. 13. Здесь нет Кати. Мы ее везде искали, но не можем нигде найти ее. Кто-нибудь видел Катю? — Вот она. Никто ничего не знает о ней, а она сидит на скамейке и читает книгу.

Упражнение 114

Вставьте одно из следующих слов:

а) *some, any, no*

1. There were ... of my friends there. 2. Well, anyway, there is ... need to hurry, now that we have missed the train. 3. Have you ever seen ... of these pictures before? 4. There is ... water in the kettle: they have drunk it all. 5. There were ... firtrees in that forest, but so many pines. 6. We could not buy cherries, so we bought ... plums instead.

б) *somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, nobody*

1. I saw ... I knew at the lecture. 2. I dare say that there may be ... at the lecture that I know, but what does that matter? 3. Do you really think that ... visits this place? 4. I have never seen ... lace their boots like that. 5. Does ... know anything about him? 6. ... knows anything about him. 7. He didn't ask ... for help. 8. We need ... like you to stay with our kids.

в) *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere*

1. I haven't seen him 2. I know the place is ... about here, but I don't know exactly where. 3. Did you go ... yesterday? — No, I went ... , I stayed at home the whole day. 4. ... is safe anymore. 5. '...' is usually used instead of '...' in negative sentences and questions. 6. Bad manners will get you

Упражнение 115

*Вставьте *some, any, no, every* или их производные.*

1. To know ... is to know 2. ... is rotten in the state of Denmark (W. Shakespeare). 3. Wealth is ... without health. 4. ... is good in its season. 5. Can I have ... milk? — Yes, you can have 6. Will you have ... tea? 7. Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home. 8. Put ... sugar in her tea: she does

not like sweet tea. 9. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened. 10. We did not see ... in the hall. 11. ... was present at the lesson yesterday. 12. He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us. 13. Do you need ... books to prepare your report? 14. Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question. 15. ... liked that play: it was very dull. 16. If ... is ready, we shall begin our experiment. 17. Money isn't ... in the world. 18. She's got ... in common with her brother. 19. Don't believe ... she says. 20. We enjoyed ... minute of the concert last Sunday.

Упражнение 116

Вставьте some, any, no, every или их производные.

1. Can you see ... in an empty box? No, I can't see ... in an empty box. I can see ... in an empty box. Why not? Because there is ... in an empty box. There isn't ... in an empty box. What is an empty box? An empty box is a box that has ... in it. An empty box is a box without ... in it. An empty room is a room without ... in it.

2. Can ... see? No, ... people can't see. ... people are blind. Blind people can't see. They can't see ... ; they can see

3. Can ... hear? No, ... people can't hear. ... people are deaf. People who are quite deaf can't hear. They can't hear ..., they can't hear They can hear ... ; they can hear

4. Can we see ... ? No, we can't see We cannot see the air. ... can see the air.

5. We can't walk without legs and feet. People without legs and feet can't walk. They can't walk They can walk

Упражнение 117

Вставьте some, any, no или их производные.

1. Are there ... cinemas or theatres in your town? — There aren't ... cinemas, but there is a theatre festival in summer. 2. Is there ... for young people — a zoo, interesting museums? — I'm sorry, there is ... zoo in our town. But there are ... museums, ... discos and every three weeks there is a rock concert for young people here. 3. Do you have ... relatives? — No, I don't. I don't have ... relatives. 4. Does she have ... nephews or nieces? — She has ... nephews. 5. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers. 6. Do you know ... about Chinese art? 7. They have ... cousins in Minsk. 8. Do you have ... brothers? — No, I don't. I have ... brothers. 9. I have ... good friends. 10. We did not know ... about his problems: he told us 11. Do you have ... interesting books? 12. Do you have... friends in America? 13. He has ... English books in this bookcase. 14. Did you meet ... on your way to school? 15. Have you got ... pencils in your bag? 16. Do we have ... chalk on the blackboard? 17. How could I know that he was ill? ... told me 18. She has ... mistakes in her test.

Упражнение 118

Вставьте одно из следующих слов: some, any, no, a, the или оставьте пропуски незаполненными.

1. Передай мне масло. Pass me ... butter, please. 2. Дай ему масла. Give him ... butter. 3. Я не хочу масла. I don't want ... butter. 4. Эта ферма производит масло. This farm produces ... butter. 5. В этом стакане нет молока. There is ... milk in this glass. 6. Возьми варенья. Take ... jam. 7. Возьми варенье. Take ... jam. 8. Любите ли вы бекон? Do you like ... bacon? 9. Какова цена бекона? What is the price of

... bacon? 10. Он никогда не кладет сахару в чай. He never puts ... sugar in his tea. 11. Сахар — сладкое вещество, получаемое из сахарной свеклы или сахарного тростника. ... sugar is a sweet substance obtained from sugar beet or sugarcane. 12. Суп (вообще) — жидкое кушанье. ... soup is a liquid food. 13. Суп готов. ... soup is ready. 14. Дайте мне супу. Give me ... soup. 15. Название этого супа — борщ. The name of ... soup is borshch. 16. Прежде всего нам нужно согреть воды. First of all we must heat ... water. 17. Прежде всего нам нужно согреть воду. First of all we must heat ... water. 18. Вода состоит из водорода и кислорода. ... water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. 19. Мыло необходимо для мытья. ... soap is necessary for washing. 20. В мыльнице нет мыла. There is ... soap in the soap dish. 21. Мыло на полке. ... soap is on the shelf. 22. Мне не нравится цвет этого мыла. I don't like the colour of ... soap. 23. Есть у вас жидкое мыло для рук? Have you got ... liquid hand soap? 24. В Карелии есть фабрика, которая производит бумагу. There is a factory in Karelia that produces ... paper. 25. Бумага для стенгазеты на столе. ... paper for the wall newspaper is on the table. 26. Дайте мне бумаги. Give me ... paper. 27. Я очень люблю этот сорт бумаги. I like this sort of ... paper very much. 28. Ты купил сегодняшнюю газету? Have you bought today's ... paper yet? 29. Я очень люблю эту газету. I like ... paper very much.

Упражнение 119

Вставьте a, the, some или оставьте пропуски незаполненными.

1. a) I've just made ... coffee. Would you like ... ?
b) Wait ... minute! ... coffee is very hot. — I'd like ... milk, please. — I prefer ... black coffee.

2. a) Give me ... water, please. I am thirsty.
b) ... water in this river is always pure.
c) ... water is necessary for animal and plant life.
d) There is no life without ... water on the Earth.
3. a) Do you like ... brown bread?
b) Please go to the shop and get ... brown bread.
c) How much does ... bread cost?
4. a) He likes ... modern music.
b) I should like to listen to ... music.
c) I don't like ... music, it is too noisy. Can you turn ... music down a bit?
5. a) Ann has bought ... cheese.
b) Where did she put ... cheese?
c) Give me ... cheese, please.
6. a) Yesterday she invited us to dinner. It was ... marvellous dinner.
b) I cannot forget ... dinner we had at the Savoy.
c) What time do you usually have ... dinner?

Упражнение 120

Вставьте одно из следующих слов: some, the, a или оставьте пропуски незаполненными.

1. In ... bedroom of this flat there are twin beds, ... little bedside table between them, and ... chair. There are clothes thrown over ... chair. 2. Here is ... book that you left on my table yesterday. 3. ... men saw ... boat on ... river. 4. Can you give me ... match? 5. I get ... long letters from my mother, but only ... postcards from my brother. 6. Would you like ... salad? 7. When did ... lesson begin? 8. Children must go to ... school. 9. Pass me ... piece of ... bread, please. 10. Do you like ... cucumbers? 11. We bought

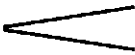
... cucumbers at ... market. 12. We use ... pencils or ... pens when we write. 13. He was reading ... book when I came into ... room. 14. Give me ... water to drink, please. 15. At what time will ... meeting begin? 16. Do you find ... English difficult? 17. I got ... phone call from my brother last night. 18. I had ... piece of ... bread and ... butter and ... egg for ... breakfast this morning.

Упражнение 121

Вставьте одно из следующих слов: some, any, no, the, а или оставьте пропуски незаполненными.

1. I'm afraid there's ... juice in ... fridge. Would you like ... lemonade? 2. My friends from Chicago can't speak ... foreign languages. 3. She bought ... new books yesterday. 4. Where are ... books which you borrowed from ... library yesterday? 5. Did you buy ... apples when you were at ... shop? 6. We could not skate because there was ... snow on ... ice. 7. ... house must have ... windows. 8. Most people like ... music. 9. There was ... meat on Nick's plate and ... fish on Tom's. 10. We saw ... houses in the distance. 11. ... cats like ... milk. 12. They stopped in ... front of ... house where Tom lived. 13. I showed him ... way to ... station. 14. What is ... name of ... street on which you live? 15. I want to say ... words to your sister. 16. ... tea in this glass is cold. 17. ... sun was high in ... sky. 18. Oh, there are ... apples in ... fruit bowl: ... children have eaten all of them. Please put ... apples into ... fruit bowl. 19. Yesterday we had ... fish for dinner. 20. He gave me ... coffee. 21. I drank ... cup of ... coffee after ... dinner. 22. What ... success! 23. We didn't have ... problem in using this printer with ... computer. 24. Nowadays, watching ... television is ... complete waste of ... time.

MUCH, MANY, (A) LITTLE, (A) FEW

Много		much time (ед. ч.) many books (мн. ч.)
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Упражнение 122

Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много мальчиков, много девочек, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин.

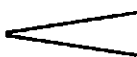
Упражнение 123

Вставьте much или many.

1. A don't eat ... mangoes. 2. He does not eat ... fish. 3. She ate so ... dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache. 4. That man drank so ... wine, and he smoked so ... cigarettes that he has a terrible

headache today. 5. Mary must not eat too ... food because she has a weight problem. 6. My mother says I eat too ... French fries and drink too ... beer. She wants me to be healthy. 7. There is not too ... space in my flat. 8. There are not ... pictures in this room. 9. There are so ... teachers at our school, but not ... of them are men. 10. Not ... of these books are new. 11. Thanks awfully for the books you sent me yesterday. — Don't mention it, it wasn't ... bother. 12. ... of her advice was not useful at all. 13. He had got so ... pairs of socks. 14. Please don't put ... pepper on the meat. 15. There were too ... plates on the table. 16. I never eat ... bread with soup. 17. Why did you eat so ... ice cream? 18. She wrote us not very ... letters from the country. 19. ... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 20. Do you drink ... coffee? — Yes, a lot. Do you watch TV ...? — No, not 21. Not ... of the answers were correct. 22. How ... money did you spend last Friday? 23. The students enjoyed the concert very

Мало



little time (ед. ч.)

few books (мн. ч.)

Упражнение 124

Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Мало домов, мало чая, мало чашек, мало яблок, мало окон, мало бумаги, мало кофе, мало статей, мало радости, мало супу, мало деревьев, мало травы, мало детей, мало игрушек, мало света, мало парт, мало колбасы, мало сока, мало книг, мало цветов, мало соли, мало друзей, мало дворцов.

Упражнение 125

Вставьте little или few.

1. He has got ... friends. 2. I drink ... coffee. I don't like it. 3. We must hurry. We've got very ... time. 4. This university offers very ... scholarships. 5. The Smiths have ... money. They aren't rich. 6. The theatre was almost empty. There were very ... people there. 7. There was ... lemonade in the bottle. There were ... peaches in the basket. 8. I have ... time, so I can't go with you. 9. He has ... English books. 10. There is ... juice in my glass. Have you got any juice? 11. There are ... bears in the zoo. 12. Tom Canty was the son of poor parents and had very ... clothes. 13. There is too ... soup in my soup plate. Give me some more, please. 14. The children returned from the wood very sad because they had found very ... mushrooms. 15. There was too ... light in the room, and I could not read. 16. There are very ... people who don't know that the Earth is round. 17. I made very ... progress on this assignment. 18. There is very ... hope of getting financial support for the research project. 19. Fortunately, very ... passengers were injured in a traffic accident.

Упражнение 126

Вставьте much, many, little или few.

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat. 3. His father didn't earn ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very 4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday. 5. Does your sister read ... ? — Yes, she does. And your brother? — Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books,

but he reads very 6. Do you have ... work to do today? — No, not very 7. Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time. 8. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott. 9. My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends too ... time preparing for his lessons. 10. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading. 11. The pupils of our class ask so ... questions at the lesson. They want to know everything. 12. You do not make ... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard on it? — Oh, yes, I do, I work very 13. He is lazy. He's done very ... today. 14. Very ... people can afford to own a plane. 15. There is ... traffic on the roads this morning. I'm so glad.

Сравните:

плохо	I have little time.	У меня мало времени.
хорошо	I have a little time.	У меня есть немного времени.
плохо	I have few books.	У меня мало книг.
хорошо	I have a few books.	У меня есть несколько книг.

Упражнение 127

Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, немного веселья, мало веселья, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столов, несколько минут, несколько кошек, мало травы, немного удачи, несколько дней, мало работы, немного соли, несколько ложек, мало света, мало окон, несколько машин, немного сахара, мало яиц, мало сыра.

Упражнение 128

Вставъте a little или a few.

1. There is ... milk in the bottle. 2. There are ... pears in the fruit bowl. 3. There is ... fruit salad in the salad bowl. 4. There are ... tomatoes on the kitchen table. Make a salad! Add ... drops of olive oil and ... salt to the salad. 5. Put ... cups of flour into a mixing bowl. 6. Slice ... apples. 7. Add ... sugar. 8. Cut up ... oranges. 9. Chop up ... nuts. 10. Pour in ... honey. 11. Mix in ... raisins. 12. Add ... baking soda. 13. Add ... eggs, ... vanilla and ... almonds and beat thoroughly. 14. Bake until brown and the fruit-cake will be ready in ... minutes. Enjoy, dear! 15. This young man knows ... Russian. 16. Can't you stay ... longer and help me with my exam? 17. He's already been to the USA ... times. 18. Do you mind if I ask you ... questions? — Yes, please. I've got ... time now and I can talk to you. 19. John has got only ... close friends and they meet quite often. 20. They had ... money left, so they could go shopping. 21. I always come on time or early, but she is always ... late.

Упражнение 129

Вставъте little, a little, few или a few.

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we cannot go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ..., that's why she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there. 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in

it, it will be sweeter. 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 11. I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money. 12. She left and returned in ... minutes. 13. I think you can spare me ... time now. 14. I am sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.

Упражнение 130

Вставьте much, many, little, few, a little или a few.

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students. 2. Have you got ... money on you? — I'm sorry. I have very ... money at the moment. 3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well. 4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down. 5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting. 6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand. 7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson. 8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books. 9. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face. 10. I'd like to say ... words about my journey. 11. After the play everybody felt ... tired. 12. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place. 13. Were there ... new words in the text? Did Peter spend ... time learning them? 14. There was not ... hay in the barn, and the children could play there. 15. My friend is going to the concert this evening because he hasn't got ... work to do. 16. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter. 17. He's got very ... time left. If he doesn't hurry up, he'll miss the plane. 18. I have very ... drinking water left.

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Односложные и двусложные прилагательные		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
small large big happy	smaller larger bigger happier	<i>the smallest</i> <i>the largest</i> <i>the biggest</i> <i>the happiest</i>

Упражнение 131

Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных. Не забывайте употреблять определенный артикль перед превосходной степенью прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

Запомните особые случаи образования степеней сравнения:		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
old	elder older	the eldest the oldest
far	farther	the farthest
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Упражнение 132

Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

Многосложные прилагательные		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

Упражнение 133

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- а. Я знаю интересную историю.
б. Он знает более интересную историю.
в. Она знает самую интересную историю.

2. а. Это длинный путь.
б. Это более длинный путь.
в. Это самый длинный путь.
3. а. Ее работа очень важна.
б. Его работа важнее.
в. Моя работа самая важная.
4. а. Это плохая песня.
б. Это еще более плохая песня.
в. Это самая плохая песня.
5. а. Он хороший инженер.
б. Он более хороший инженер.
в. Он самый лучший инженер.
6. а. Он принес ей красивый цветок.
б. Он принес ей более красивый цветок.
в. Он принес ей самый красивый цветок.
7. а. Он рассказал нам о счастливом человеке.
б. Он рассказал нам о более счастливом человеке.
в. Он рассказал нам о самом счастливом человеке.

Упражнение 134

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне более трудную задачу.
2. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие.
3. 22 июня — самый длинный день.
4. В июле дни короче.
5. В декабре дни самые короткие.
6. «Четверка» — хорошая отметка, но «пятерка» лучше.
7. «Пятерка» — самая лучшая отметка.
8. Самая плохая отметка — «двойка».
9. Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое, но мое платье красивее.
10. Мой папа — высокий мужчина.
11. Это более теплое пальто.
12. Я думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив.

13. Наш старый доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят. 14. Моя учительница немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек. 15. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень скучный человек. 16. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал. 17. Часы Рональда точные, но часы его тети более точные. 18. Она купила часы в Швейцарии, потому что она считает, что швейцарские часы самые точные в мире. 19. Тот телевизионный фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний. 20. Какая самая смешная телевизионная программа? 21. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни.

Упражнение 135

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. — How do you like Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade, Mrs Johnson? — I think it's (delicious). It's much (delicious) than the marmalade I usually buy. — We agree with you, Mrs Johnson. We think Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade is (delicious) marmalade in the world. 2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar. 6. Russia is a very (large) country. 7. Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 8. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 9. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 10. The London Underground is the (old) in the world. 11. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia. 12. St Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

Запомните:

as ... as — такой же... как

not so ... as — не такой... как

not as ... as — не такой... как¹

Упражнение 136

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My essay is not as long as yours. 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog. 8. Eis hockey is as popular as football in Russia. 9. A football match isn't as exciting as a hockey match. 10. The hotel isn't as cheap as we expected. 11. The results of the experiment were not as bad as they had expected. 12. This book is as expensive as my dictionary.

Упражнение 137

Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is ... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This

¹ В современном английском языке употребляется **not as ... as**. См.: Raymond Murphy "Essential Grammar In Use".

a) A book for elementary students: Unit 88 — Rome is not as old as Athens.

b) A book for intermediate students: Unit 106 — But he isn't as rich as Shirley.

woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 11. I am ... thin ... you. 12. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 13. This child is not ... small ... that one.

Упражнение 138

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Он не такой усталый, как она. 2. Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 3. 3. Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба. 4. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 5. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 6. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 7. Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 8. Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 9. Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 10. Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 11. Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 12. Державин не так знаменит, как Пушкин. 13. Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 14. В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль. 15. Он не такой старый, как я. 16. Она такая же щедрая, как ее бабушка. 17. Его машина такая же удобная (комфортабельная), как твоя. 18. Экзамен был не таким трудным, как мы ожидали. 19. Он такой же сильный, как его брат. 20. Этот компьютер не такой дорогой, как я ожидал. 21. Ее сын такой же вежливый, как и она. 22. Эта работа такая же интересная, как и твоя.

Не забывайте употреблять союз **than** при сравнительной степени прилагательного:

• E.g. Tom is taller **than** Kate.

Том выше Кати.

Упражнение 139

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Эта работа легче той. 2. Этот роман более увлекательный, чем тот. 3. Этот молодой человек был более талантливым актером, чем другие. 4. Эти люди более приятные, более вежливые и более гостеприимные, чем те. 5. Этот дом выше того. 6. Сегодня вода в реке холоднее, чем вчера. 7. Папа умнее тебя. 8. Китай больше Индии. 9. Его бабушка моложе дедушки. 10. Груши вкуснее яблок. 11. Наша кошка меньше нашей собаки. 12. Мой брат моложе меня. 13. В прошлом году февраль был холоднее января. 14. Днепр короче Волги. 15. Эрмитаж богаче Русского музея.

Упражнение 140

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one. 2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street. 4. Our house isn't as big as yours. 5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard. 6. She's getting better. That's the most important thing. 7. What is your height? You are taller than me. 8. She felt as strong as her brother. 9. We started earlier than you. 10. He was more careful than I (was). 11. This student is the most attentive in our group. 12. I need a warmer coat. 13. He is as tired as you. 14. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 15. Better late than never. 16. She was not so attractive as her mother. 17. His work is not so difficult as mine. 18. He was the eldest in the family. 19. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 20. This is the smallest room in our flat.

Упражнение 141

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 11. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 15. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 16. Spanish is (easy) than German. 17. She is not so (busy) as I am. 18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 21. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 22. January is the (cold) month of the year. 23. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 24. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 25. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 26. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

Упражнение 142

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the

(tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 8. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all. 9. Oil is (light) than water. 10. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 11. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 12. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 13. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 14. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 15. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 16. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 17. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 18. My pie is (delicious). Everybody says it's out of this world!

Упражнение 143

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Это самая ценная картина в Русском музее. 2. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как компьютер моего друга. 3. Наши экзамены гораздо труднее, чем ваши. 4. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице. 5. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый. 6. Невский проспект — одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга. 7. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? — Петров. Но он самый высокий. 8. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но ан-

глийское произношение труднее. 9. Магазины на нашей улице больше, чем магазины на вашей улице. 10. Наш телевизор такой же современный, как этот. 11. Эта комната светлее той. 12. Погода сегодня хуже, чем вчера. Сегодня холоднее, и идет дождь. 13. Моя комната не такая большая, как комната моей подруги, но она светлее и теплее. 14. Какая из этих книг самая интересная? 15. Ноябрь — не такой холодный месяц, как январь. 16. Мой отец — очень занятой человек. 17. Крым — одно из самых лучших мест для отдыха. 18. Сегодня он чувствует себя гораздо лучше.

ПРЕДЛОГИ

Предлоги места и направления	
В целях выработки беглости речи полезно запомнить следующие словосочетания:	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
НА столе ON On the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the blackboard.	НА стол ON On the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the windowsill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, on the bridge, on the platform, on the shelf, on the bench, on the snow, on the ice, on the wall, on the blackboard.
В комнате IN In the room, in the kitchen, in the house, in the car, in the box, in the pocket, in the cup, in the glass, in the bottle, in the water, in the river, in the lake, in the sea, in the wood, in the park, in the classroom.	В комнату INTO Into the room, into the kitchen, into the house, into the car, into the box, into the pocket, into the cup, into the glass, into the bottle, into the water, into the river, into the lake, into the sea, into the wood, into the park, into the classroom.

Упражнение 144

Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1. Where is the book? — It is ... the table.
2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup.
3. Put the plates ... the table.
4. Bathing ... the lake, they often jumped ... the water.
5. There is a beautiful picture

... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? — She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the windowsills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his wallet ... an inside pocket of his coat. Slipping his hand ... his shirt pocket, he felt for his car keys. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Запомните также следующие словосочетания:

ГДЕ?	КУДА?
У стены АТ	К стене ТО
At the wall, at the door, at the window, at the black- board, at the map, at the bookcase, at the tree, at the river.	To the wall, to the door, to the window, to the black- board, to the map, to the bookcase, to the tree, to the river.
И следующие словосочетания:	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
ЗА столом — АТ the table ЗА партой — АТ the desk	ЗА стол — АТ the table ЗА парту — АТ the desk

Упражнение 145

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги on, in, at, to, into.

1. Идите к доске.

2. Напишите число на доске.

3. Повесьте картину на доску.

4. Она налила в вазу воды и поставила в нее цветы. Потом она пошла к окну и поставила вазу на подоконник.

5. Учитель стоит у доски. Он пишет на доске предложение. Ученики сидят за партами. Они пишут это предложение в своих тетрадях.

6. Ник вошел в кухню и сел за стол. Мама стояла у плиты. Она подошла к столу, поставила на стол чашку и налила в чашку чаю.

7. Мы собрали в лесу много грибов.

8. Маша открыла дверь и вошла в дом. В доме никого не было. Медведи были в лесу. В комнате Маша увидела стол. Она подошла к столу. На столе она увидела три тарелки.

9. Катя была в комнате. Она стояла у книжного шкафа.

10. На полу лежал толстый ковер. Дети сели на ковер и начали играть.

11. Где мальчики? — Они играют во дворе.

12. Сейчас зима. На земле лежит снег. На реке лед.

13. Она подошла к доске, взяла мел и начала писать на ней (на доске).

14. Масло на столе. Поставь его в холодильник. А теперь садись за стол. В этом стакане сок. Выпей его и поставь стакан в раковину. Я вымою его позже.

15. Где твоя ручка? — Она в (моем) кармане.

16. Положи в карман платок.

17. Он прыгнул в реку и быстро поплыл к острову.

Запомните следующие словосочетания:

ГДЕ?	КУДА?
At the theatre, at the cinema, at the museum, at the swimming pool, at the library, at the shop, at the port, at the railway station, at the concert, at the exhibition, at the stadium, at the stop, at the factory, at work ¹ , at school ¹ , at the lesson, at the lecture.	To the theatre, to the cinema, to the museum, to the swimming pool, to the library, to the shop, to the port, to the railway station, to the concert, to the exhibition, to the stadium, to the stop, to the factory, to work ¹ , to school ¹ , to the lesson, to the lecture.

Упражнение 146

Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания, употребляя предлоги in или at.

В кухне, в порту, в плавательном бассейне, в парке, в лесу, в театре, в саду, в библиотеке, в реке, в магазине, в стакане, в комнате, в кино, в снегу, в школе, в классе, в доме, в чашке, в музее, в океане.

Упражнение 147

Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания, употребляя предлоги on или at.

На полке, на подоконнике, на скамейке, на заводе, на стене, на вокзале, на платформе, на полу, на крыше, на выставке, на остановке, на земле, на концерте, на доске, на уроке, на мосту, на стадионе, на снегу, на траве, на работе.

¹ Обратите внимание на отсутствие артикля в этих словосочетаниях.

Упражнение 148

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги at, on, in, to, into.

1. Где Коля? — Он на лекции. 2. Папа ходит на работу каждый день. 3. Вчера папа был на работе, а мама была дома. 4. Вчера я ходил в библиотеку. В библиотеке я взял очень интересную книгу. 5. Катя сидела за столом. На столе лежали книги и тетради. Папа подошел к столу и поставил на стол вазу. В вазу он поставил цветы. 6. Вчера мы ходили на выставку. На выставке мы видели много картин. 7. Где Том? — Он на стадионе. Он всегда ходит на стадион в воскресенье. А его сестра ходит в плавательный бассейн. Сейчас она в бассейне. 8. Ты любишь ходить в театр? 9. Когда мы пришли на вокзал, мы поставили свои вещи на платформу и сели на скамейку. Мама пошла в магазин и купила лимонаду. 10. Вчера на уроке учитель сказал мне: «На доске две ошибки. Иди к доске и исправь их (ошибки)». 11. Вы были вчера на концерте? — Нет, мы работали в библиотеке, а потом мы пошли в парк. В парке мы играли, а потом сидели на траве. 12. Сегодня во дворе не так много ребят. 13. Сегодня на лекции так много студентов.

Обратите внимание на разницу в значении в зависимости от употребления предлогов **to** и **into** со словами **wood, park, garden, yard, etc.**:

пошел, ходил в лес, парк
и т. д.
went TO

(преодолея какое-то
расстояние прежде,
чем дошел)

вошел в парк, лес и т. д.
went INTO

(был рядом и вошел
внутрь)

Упражнение 149

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги to или into.

1. Я пошел в сад. 2. Я вошел в сад. 3. Мы пошли в лес. 4. Мы вошли в лес. 5. Идите в класс. 6. Войдите в класс. 7. Иди в парк. 8. Войди в парк. 9. Она пошла в кухню. 10. Она вошла в кухню. 11. Не ходите в магазин. 12. Не входите в магазин. 13. Она побежала во двор. 14. Она вбежала во двор.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:	
ГДЕ?	КУДА?
в постели — <i>in bed</i> ¹	в постель — <i>to bed</i> ¹
в городе — <i>in town</i> ¹	в город — <i>to town</i> ¹
за городом — <i>in the country</i>	за город — <i>to the country</i>

Упражнение 150

Вставьте предлоги in или to.

1. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I go... school and have to get up early. But in summer, when I don't go ... school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. 2. Do you like to read ... bed? 3. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country. 4. It is very late. Go ... bed at once. 5. Where is your little sister? — She is ... bed. Mother always puts her ... bed at eight o'clock. 6. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ...

¹ Обратите внимание на отсутствие артикля в этих словосочетаниях.

work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning, when I am still ... bed.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

ГДЕ?	КУДА?
на севере — <i>in the north</i>	на север — <i>to the north</i>
на юге — <i>in the south</i>	на юг — <i>to the south</i>
на востоке — <i>in the east</i>	на восток — <i>to the east</i>
на западе — <i>in the west</i>	на запад — <i>to the west</i>

Упражнение 151

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги on, in, at, to, into.

1. Летом они всегда ездят на юг. 2. Мой папа работает на автозаводе, а мама — в библиотеке. Мой старший брат учится в нашем университете, а я учусь в школе. Утром папа идет на автозавод, мама идет в библиотеку, мой брат идет в университет, а я иду в школу. Наша бабушка обычно ходит в магазин утром. В магазине она покупает хлеб и молоко. 3. Мой друг живет на севере. 4. Мы провели лето на юге. 5. В городе было очень жарко, и мы решили поехать за город. После завтрака мы поехали на вокзал. На вокзале было много народу. Люди стояли на платформе и ждали поезда. За городом было чудесно. Сначала мы пошли в лес. Было жарко, но, когда мы вошли в лес, стало прохладно. Потом мы подошли к реке. Мы плавали в реке, а бабушка сидела у реки на траве. Вечером мы поехали в город. 6. Владивосток расположен на Дальнем Востоке. 7. Вчера мы были в театре. 8. Позавчера мы были в парке. 9. Завтра мы пой-

дем в кино или в музей. 10. Где твой брат? — Он в комнате, стоит у окна. 11. Где твоя сестра? — Она в школе. 12. Где ребенок? — Он в постели. Мама уложила его в постель полчаса назад. 13. Где твой папа? — Он на работе. 14. Где твой дедушка? — Он дома. 15. Где Коля? — Он на стадионе.

Предлог времени: AT

в пять часов — **at five o'clock**
 в полдень — **at noon**
 в полночь — **at midnight**
 на восходе солнца — **at sunrise**
 на закате — **at sunset**

Упражнение 152

Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.

В четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, на закате, в четверть пятого, в полночь, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, в полдень, на восходе солнца, в двадцать пять третьего.

Предлог времени: ON

в воскресенье — **on Sunday**
 пятого марта — **on the 5th of March**

Упражнение 153

Вставьте предлоги at или on.

1. I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven. 2. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock

or ... half past nine. But last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon. 3. My birthday is ... the ninth of July. 4. The school year begins ... the first of September. 5. ... the twenty-fifth of December people celebrate Christmas. 6. ... Wednesday I usually have a lot of homework. 7. Lev Tolstoy liked to get up ... sunrise. 8. Our lessons are usually over ... twenty minutes to two. 9. They returned from the wood ... sunset. 10. I began writing my essay ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight.

Предлог времени: IN

в 1997 году — *in 1997*

в марте — *in March*

Но: в этом году — *✓ this year*

в прошлом году — *✓ last year*

в будущем году — *✓ next year*

А также: в этом месяце — *✓ this month*

в прошлом месяце — *✓ last month*

в будущем месяце — *✓ next month*

А также: на этой неделе — *✓ this week*

на прошлой неделе — *✓ last week*

на будущей неделе — *✓ next week*

Упражнение 154

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги at, on, in, to.

В прошлом месяце моя тетя не ходила на работу. Она вставала в десять часов и ложилась спать в полночь. Она часто ходила в театр и в кино. Но

в этом месяце она встает на восходе солнца, потому что она опять ходит на работу. Она работает в нашем университете. Учебный год в университете начинается в сентябре, а кончается в мае. В январе и в июне студенты сдают экзамены. Тетя ходит в университет во вторник, в среду, в четверг и в субботу. В понедельник она всегда работает в библиотеке. В пятницу она обычно ездит за город. Она встает в семь часов и едет на вокзал. За городом она проводит целый день и возвращается в город на закате. На будущей неделе моя тетя поедет в Лондон, а в будущем году — в Нью-Йорк.

Запомните следующие
устойчивые словосочетания с предлогом *in*:

весной — <i>in spring</i>	утром — <i>in the morning</i>
летом — <i>in summer</i>	днем — <i>in the afternoon</i>
осенью — <i>in autumn</i>	вечером — <i>in the evening</i>
зимой — <i>in winter</i>	Но: ночью — <i>at night</i>

Упражнение 155

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Четвертого июня мы поедем за город. 2. Я люблю ходить в парк осенью. 3. На этой неделе мы будем встречать наших друзей в аэропорту. Самолет прибывает в семь часов вечера. Я думаю, что мы ляжем спать только в полночь. 4. Прошлой зимой он часто ходил на каток по воскресеньям. 5. На прошлой неделе мы ходили в Русский музей. 6. Летом солнце встает рано утром, а садится поздно вечером. 7. Прошлым летом мы ездили на юг. Когда мы были на юге, мы ходили к морю каждый день. Мы вставали на рассвете и купались в море. В полдень мы обедали и отдыхали. Вечером мы

ходили в парк. На закате мы часто ходили к морю и возвращались домой в половине одиннадцатого или в одиннадцать. 8. В будущем году мы поедем на Дальний Восток. 9. На будущей неделе я пойду в театр. 10. Диккенс родился в 1812 году.

Предлог времени: **BY**

к пяти часам — **by 5 o'clock**

к 2020 году — **by 2020**

к завтрашнему дню — **by tomorrow**

Предлог времени: **SINCE**

с прошлого года — **since last year**

с весны — **since spring**

с 1998 года — **since 1998**

с утра — **since morning**

с трех часов — **since 3 o'clock**

Упражнение 156

Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.

В пять часов, к пяти часам, с пяти часов, в полдень, к полудню, с полудня, с полуночи, к полуночи, в полночь, с прошлого года, в прошлом году, в этом году, к 2019 году, к двадцатому февраля, двадцатого февраля, с утра, к ночи, ночью, к первому ноября, в ноябре, с лета, во вторник, к пятнице, в половине третьего, к завтрашнему дню, на восходе солнца, к весне, весной, прошлой весной, с прошлой весны, к зиме, в будущем году, к будущему году, со вчерашнего дня.

Обратите внимание на употребление **Present Perfect** в отрицательных предложениях с предлогом **since**:

I haven't been to the Hermitage since winter.

Упражнение 157

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я не слышал эту песню с прошлой зимы. 2. Она не была в театре с прошлого месяца. 3. Мы не разговаривали об этом с прошлой недели. 4. Ты не подходила к роялю с понедельника. 5. Сейчас уже вечер, а ты с трех часов ничего не сделал. 6. Мы не были в Москве с 1999 года. 7. Он не писал нам с прошлого года. 8. Я не видел его со вчерашнего дня. 9. Она не ела с самого утра. 10. Мы не играли в футбол с лета.

Запомните:

через час — *in an hour*

через год — *in a year*

через два дня — *in two days*

через несколько минут — *in a few minutes*

Упражнение 158

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он придет через час. 2. Подождите, пожалуйста, я вернусь через несколько минут. 3. Мы окончим школу через несколько лет. 4. Через два или три года все изменится. 5. Я не был в Эстонии с 2009 года. Будущим летом я поеду туда. Я проведу там все лето и вернусь в Санкт-Петербург к первому сентября. 6. В прошлое воскресенье мы

встали на рассвете и к семи часам были готовы идти. В десять минут восьмого мы отправились. Мы пошли на автобусную остановку. На остановке было мало народу: в воскресенье люди не любят вставать на рассвете. Автобус подошел к остановке через десять минут. Мы сели на автобус, чтобы поехать на вокзал. Через полчаса мы были уже там. На вокзале мы встретили своих друзей на платформе. Через час мы были уже за городом. Мы пошли в лес. Было жарко, но, когда мы вошли в лес, стало прохладно. Мы провели за городом весь день и вернулись в город на закате.

Предлоги, передающие падежные отношения

Обратите внимание на соответствие некоторых предложных оборотов русским падежным формам:

of — родительный

• **the leg of the table** — ножка стола

to — дательный

• **explain to me** — объясните мне

Упражнение 159

Вставьте предлоги to или of.

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 2. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 3. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 4. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 5. He was devoted ... his friend. 6. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher. 7. He bought a book

... English poems and gave it ... his sister. 8. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 9. The roof ... the house is very old. 10. There is a monument ... Pushkin in Arts Square. 11. Would you like to try a piece ... lemon pie? 12. He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car. 13. He gave her a big bunch ... beautiful flowers. 14. I sent a letter ... my friend. 15. The streets ... St Petersburg are straight. 16. Not so many pages ... this book are torn.

Сочетания существительных с предлогами **with** и **by** соответствуют русскому творительному падежу.

Не путайте употребление этих предлогов:

with обозначает орудие (чем произведено действие)
by обозначает деятеля (кто совершил действие)

• **with a knife** — ножом

• **by my brother** — братом

Упражнение 160

Вставьте предлоги with или by.

1. He was taken to hospital ... an ambulance.
2. He was treated ... very effective drugs. 3. He was cured ... a very skilful doctor. 4. He wrote his letter ... a pencil. 5. He was scolded ... his mother. 6. The boy cut his finger ... a knife. 7. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea. 8. The teacher was pleased ... our work. 9. America was discovered ... Columbus. 10. "Hamlet" was written ... Shakespeare. 11. We eat soup ... a spoon. 12. He was killed ... a knife. 13. He was killed ... the robbers. 14. He was knocked down ... a big stick. 15. He was knocked down ... a car.

Запомните употребление предлогов со следующими глаголами и выражениями:

They waited for me. — Они ждали меня.

They looked at me. — Они смотрели на меня.

They spoke to me. — Они говорили со мной.

They listened to me. — Они слушали меня.

They laughed at me. — Они смеялись надо мной.

They complained of illnesses. — Они жаловались на болезни.

They complained about² me. — Они жаловались на меня.

They were afraid of me. — Они боялись меня.

They answered ✓ my question. — Они ответили на мой вопрос.

They entered ✓ the room. — Они вошли в комнату.

They turned ✓ the corner. — Они повернули за угол.

Упражнение 161

Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо.

1. We tried to speak ... him, but he did not want to listen ... us. He did not even look ... us and did not answer ... our questions. 2. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions. 3. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not expected ... me. 4. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus. 5. My mother is

¹ **Complain of** употребляется при жалобах на боли или болезни.

² **Complain about** употребляется в остальных случаях. См.: Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, p. 256:

1) He went to the doctor **complaining of** difficulty in breathing.

2) They **complained bitterly about** the injustice of the system.

afraid ... rats. 6. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor. 7. Don't enter ... the room. 8. What are you laughing ... ? 9. They did not want to listen ... me. 10. Wait ... me. I'll be back ... a few minutes. 11. Yesterday the teacher spoke ... us about the architecture ... St Petersburg. 12. My grandmother often complains ... headache. 13. I am sorry, I cannot speak ... you now, the professor is waiting ... me. I must go ... the institute and explain ... him some details ... our work. Come ... the evening, I shall listen ... you very attentively and answer ... all your questions. 14. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful? 15. He was an excellent pupil, and the teachers never complained ... him. 16. She complained ... feeling bad and could not answer ... the questions ... the teacher. 17. ... nine o'clock the lecturer entered ... the hall, walked up ... the table, put his bag ... it, looked ... everybody and began his lecture. The lecture, as all the lectures ... this professor, was very interesting, and the students listened ... him with great attention.

Обратите внимание на способы перевода
русского предлога **через**:

через час — **in an hour**

через дорогу — **across the road**

через поле — **across the field**

через лес — **through the wood**

через реку (вброд, вплавь, на лодке) — **across the river**

через реку (по мосту, по воздуху) — **over the river**

через забор — **over the fence**

Обратите внимание на способы перевода
русского предлога *по*:

по улице — *along (down) the street*

по реке — *down (up) the river*

по морю — *across the sea*

по городу — *about the town*

по комнате — *about the room*

по коридору — *along the corridor*

по стране — *about the country*

Упражнение 162

Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода предлогов через и по.

1. Пройдите по этому коридору, заверните за угол в конце коридора и войдите в первую комнату. 2. Через пять минут все сидели за столом и слушали бабушку. 3. Он смотрел на лодки, плывущие по реке. 4. В прошлом году мы путешествовали по Европе. 5. Он шел по улице и смотрел на лица прохожих. 6. Собака подбежала к реке, прыгнула в воду, переплыла реку и вбежала в лес. 7. Он перешел дорогу и вошел в кафе. 8. Она ходила по комнате. 9. Они плавали по южным морям. 10. Иди по этой дорожке через поле и через лес, и через два-три часа ты подойдешь к реке. 11. Они гуляли по городу с рассвета до заката, говорили со многими людьми, смотрели на прекрасные дворцы и памятники. Вечером они вернулись в гостиницу усталые, но довольные. 12. Том Сойер перепрыгнул через забор и побежал по улице. Через несколько секунд он повернул за угол и исчез.

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

Спряжение глагола **to be** (быть)
в **Present Simple Tense (Present Indefinite Tense)**

I am
he is
she is
it is

we are
you are
they are

I am not
he is not
she is not
it is not

we are not
you are not
they are not

Am I?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

Am I?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

Is he?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Is she?

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

Is it?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

Are we?

Yes, we are.

No, we aren't.

Are you?

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't.

Are they?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

Упражнение 163

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What ... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-1930. 4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she 8. ... they at home? — No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 10. ... you an engineer? — No, I ... not. I ... a lawyer. 11. ... your sister a typist? — No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. ... your brother at school? — Yes, he 13. ... your sister at school? — No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? — Yes, it 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He ... at work. 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has so much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His wife ... not from St Petersburg, she ... from Moscow. They ... nice people.

Упражнение 164 .

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Как тебя зовут? — Меня зовут Аня. 2. Какой твой адрес? — Мой адрес: Оксфорд Стрит, 45. 3. Откуда ты родом? (... приехала?) — Я из Лондона. 4. Кто этот мужчина на фотографии? — Это мой отец. 5. Как его зовут? — Его зовут Джон. 6. Где он? — Он в Лондоне. 7. Я Лена, а это Коля. Он мой брат. Ему 10 лет, а мне 12 лет. Мы из Петербур-

га. 8. Я ученик. Я в школе. 9. Мой брат — художник. Он не инженер. 10. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач. 11. Он студент. 12. Вы студент? — Нет, я врач. 13. Моя сестра дома. 14. Мы не в школе. Мы дома. 15. Мой брат — ученик. Он в школе. 16. Ваша мама дома? — Нет, она на работе. 17. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? — Нет, он в школе. Он ученик. 18. Ваша сестра — учительница? — Нет, она студентка. 19. Твой папа на работе? — Нет, он дома. 20. Твоя сестра — машинистка? — Да. — Она дома? — Нет, она на работе. 21. Мой дедушка — ученый. 22. Моя мама — не учительница. Она врач. Она очень хороший врач.

Упражнение 165

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Меня зовут Катя. 2. Мне 14 лет. 3. Я русская. Я из Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Я ученица. 5. Мой любимый вид спорта — теннис. 6. Я интересуюсь музыкой. 7. Мой любимый предмет — английский язык. 8. Мой папа — программист. Он не интересуется политикой. Его любимые виды спорта — футбол и плавание. 9. Моя мама — зубной врач. Она интересуется искусством. 10. Мы всегда заняты, но мы очень счастливы быть вместе. 11. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 12. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 13. Чей это стол? — Это стол моего брата. 14. Чья это сумка? — Это сумка моей мамы. 15. Чей это карандаш? — Это карандаш моей сестры. 16. Это твоя тетрадь? — Да. 17. Это тетрадь твоего брата? — Нет, это моя тетрадь. 18. Где ваш стол? — Он посередине комнаты. 19. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 20. Где твоя тетрадь? — Она на столе. 21. Где твоя мама? — Она

на работе. 22. Где твой брат? — Он в школе. 23. Где твоя сестра? — Она дома. 24. Чей это карандаш? — Это мой карандаш. — А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 25. Чьи это часы? — Это мои часы. — А где мои часы? — Они на столе. 26. Где твой ноутбук? — Он в кабинете на письменном столе.

Упражнение 166

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They .. at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating. 16. Debt ... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow? 21. Art ... long, life ... short. 22. You ... the best friend I've ever had. 23. I don't remember what his telephone number 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... really very expensive this week.

**Спряжение глагола to be (быть)
в Past Simple Tense (Past Indefinite Tense)**

I was
he was
she was
it was

we were
you were
they were

I was not
he was not
she was not
it was not

we were not
you were not
they were not

Was I?
Was he?
Was she?
Was it?

Yes, I was.
Yes, he was.
Yes, she was.
Yes, it was.

No, I wasn't.
No, he wasn't.
No, she wasn't.
No, it wasn't.

Were we?
Were you?
Were they?

Yes, we were.
Yes, you were.
Yes, they were.

No, we weren't.
No, you weren't.
No, they weren't.

Упражнение 167

Вставьте глагол to be в Past Simple.

My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy.

The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink. There ... nothing in the fridge. There ... no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children. There ... not even bread in the house! She ... tired and hungry. She ... just exhausted.

Упражнение 168

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple* или *Past Simple*.

1. Я ученик. 2. Он летчик. 3. Она доктор. 4. Мы школьники. 5. Вы рабочие. 6. Ты рабочий. 7. Они ученики. 8. Я дома. 9. Он в школе. 10. Она в кино? 11. Мы в парке. 12. Они в театре? 13. Она молодая? 14. Он старый. 15. Она не старая. 16. Они сильные. 17. Она больна. 18. Вы больны? 19. Он болен? 20. Я не болен. 21. Я был болен вчера. 22. Она не была больна. 23. Мы были в кино. 24. Погода была прекрасная. Было тепло и солнечно. Мои дети были в школе, а мой муж был на работе. Я была в саду. Там было много красивых цветов. Это было весной. Я была счастлива.

**Спряжение глагола *to be* (быть)
в *Future Simple Tense (Future Indefinite Tense)***

**I shall be
he will be
she will be
it will be**

**we shall be
you will be
they will be**

**I shall not be
he will not be
she will not be
it will not be**

**we shall not be
you will not be
they will not be**

**Shall I be?
Will he be?
Will she be?
Will it be?**

**Yes, I shall.
Yes, he will.
Yes, she will.
Yes, it will.**

**No, I shan't.
No, he won't.
No, she won't.
No, it won't.**

**Shall we be?
Will you be?
Will they be?**

**Yes, we shall.
Yes, you will.
Yes, they will.**

**No, we shan't.
No, you won't.
No, they won't.**

Упражнение 169

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag. 23. Where ... your friends? — They ... at the stadium. 24. What colour ... your notebook? — It ... black. 25. The library ... on the right.

Упражнение 170

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

Ronald Wood ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. He ... always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he ... in Chicago. Next week he ... in New Orleans. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. In two hours he ... in the Hague. Three

days ago he ... in Paris. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. He ... with his family now. His sons ... so much excited. They have got new toys from their father. Everybody in the family ... very glad to see him at home again.

Упражнение 171

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке. 2. Сейчас они в школе. 3. Завтра они будут в театре. 4. В данный момент его здесь нет. 5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте. 6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе. 7. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 8. Мой брат был вчера в кино. 9. Мой брат будет завтра дома. 10. Ты будешь дома завтра? 11. Она была вчера в парке? 12. Он сейчас во дворе? 13. Где папа? 14. Где вы были вчера? 15. Где он будет завтра? 16. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас? 17. Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 18. Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 19. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 20. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве. 21. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне. 22. Когда твоя сестра будет дома? 23. Ты будешь летчиком? — Нет, я буду моряком. 24. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач. — Ты тоже будешь врачом? — Нет, я не буду врачом. Я буду инженером. 25. Они не были в кино. 26. Они не в школе. 27. Они дома. 28. Вы были в парке вчера? 29. Он был в школе вчера? 30. Он был рабочим. 31. Она была учительницей. 32. Он будет прекрасным журналистом.

Спряжение глагола **to work** (работать)

в Present Continuous Tense

(Present Progressive Tense)

(действие в процессе, совершается в тот момент,
когда о нем говорят)

I am working
he is working
she is working
it is working

we are working
you are working
they are working

I am not working
he is not working
she is not working
it is not working

we are not working
you are not working
they are not working

Am I working?
Is he working?
Is she working?
Is it working?

Yes, I am.
Yes, he is.
Yes, she is.
Yes, it is.

No, I am not.
No, he isn't.
No, she isn't.
No, it isn't.

Are we working?
Are you working?
Are they working?

Yes, we are.
Yes, you are.
Yes, they are.

No, we aren't.
No, you aren't.
No, they aren't.

Упражнение 172

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(NOW) 1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2. Mr Jones (to clean) his yard. 3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5. I (to wash) my hair. 6. Who (to fix) your sink? 7. What she (to do) now? — She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (do) at the moment? — He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12. I (to do) my homework. 13. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14. Ann (to sit) at her

desk. She (to study) geography. 15. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 16. The old man (to walk) about the room. 17. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18. You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21. What they (to talk) about? 22. It still (to rain). 23. I (to open) an umbrella. 24. John (to play) computer games. 25. My friend (to collect) material for a book that he (to write) now. 26. She (to feel) tired. 27. We (to have) a private lesson in computer science.

Упражнение 173

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(NOW) It (not to rain) any more, it (to clear) up and the sun (to shine). The jazz band (to play) in the park. A lot of people (to listen) to the music and they really (to have) a good time. But they (not to dance) yet. There is a coffee shop there. Only seven people (to sit) there, and only five people (to wait) in the queue. Some people (to have) sandwiches and (to drink) coffee, tea or fruit juices. Boys and girls over there (to laugh) and (to make) a lot of noise. They (to play) games and Tom (to take) pictures. So what (to go) on?

Упражнение 174

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

(СЕЙЧАС) 1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на роя-

ле. 8. Она не поет. 9. Моя сестра спит. 10. Папа пьет чай? 11. Твои родители пьют чай? 12. Я не сплю. 13. Она сидит за столом. 14. Мы делаем упражнение. 15. Мы не купаемся. 16. Они играют во дворе? 17. Нина и Аня моют пол. 18. Коля помогает маме. 19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 21. Они идут в школу. 22. Вы идете в школу? 23. Он работает? 24. Твоя бабушка идет в магазин? 25. Он покупает конфеты. 26. Что делает твоя сестра? 27. Где играют дети? 28. Почему ты смеешься? 29. Куда они идут? 30. Что несут эти мальчики? 31. Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 32. Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 33. Это фотография моих друзей. Том играет на гитаре, а Джейн поет. 34. А здесь они танцуют на вечеринке в мой день рождения.

**Спряжение глагола to work (работать)
в Present Simple Tense (Present Indefinite Tense)
(действие совершается обычно)**

I work
he works
she works
it works

we work
you work
they work

I do not work
he does not work
she does not work
it does not work

we do not work
you do not work
they do not work

Do I work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?

Yes, I do.
Yes, he does.
Yes, she does.
Yes, it does.

No, I don't.
No, he doesn't.
No, she doesn't.
No, it doesn't.

Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Yes, we do.
Yes, you do.
Yes, they do.

No, we don't.
No, you don't.
No, they don't.

Упражнение 175

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(USUALLY) 1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk). 2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) her two hours to do her homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

Упражнение 176

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(USUALLY) 1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 am and (to take) a shower. She normally (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She always (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00 pm, so she (to be) at school all day. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00. On Satur-

days she (to have) lunch at the restaurant. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming. A few friends usually (to go) along, too. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home. After swimming they often (to go) out for a pizza. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert. Sometimes she (to invite) friends to her house and they (to listen) to music and (to talk). Mr and Mrs Connor often (to take) them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains. From time to time she (to call) her family in Switzerland. They never (to talk) for very long because it (to be) expensive. She usually (to call) on Sundays because it (to be) cheaper then.

2. What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 3. When she (to catch) the bus? 4. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5. She (to go) home for lunch? 6. When she (to go) swimming? 7. How she (to get) to the pool? 8. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

Упражнение 177

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(ОБЫЧНО) 1. Я работаю. 2. Мы работаем. 3. Они не работают. 4. Вы работаете? — Да. 5. Он работает? — Нет. Он учится. 6. Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 7. Ты носишь очки? 8. Вы помогаете людям? 9. Он любит читать сказки? 10. Она любит играть на скрипке? 11. Моя сестра не читает книг. 12. Наша бабушка любит спать на диване. 13. Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 14. Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 15. Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 16. Мы спим в спальне. 17. Мой брат спит на диване в гостиной. 18. Моя сестра одевается перед

зеркалом. 19. Мой дядя пишет книги. 20. Мы пишем упражнения в школе. 21. Я трачу свои карманные деньги на мороженое. 22. Он все время читает и не любит смотреть телевизор.

Упражнение 178

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски. 6. Когда вы встаете? — Я встаю без четверти семь. 7. Когда встает твой брат? — Он встает без двадцати восемь. — А твоя сестра тоже встает без двадцати восемь? — Нет. Мой брат ходит в школу, а моя сестра не ходит в школу. Она еще не ученица. Она встает в девять часов. 8. Он не моет руки перед едой. 9. Этот мальчик свистит в классе. 10. Он не играет ни на каком музыкальном инструменте. 11. Они играют в футбол и любят смотреть мультфильмы. 12. Они любят школьные каникулы, особенно летние. 13. День рождения у девочки 31 декабря. 14. Поэтому она получает много подарков.

Упражнение 179

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

Мой дядя — инженер. Он очень занят. Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встает

в семь часов. Он умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идет на работу. Он работает в институте. Он любит свою работу. Он женат. Его жена — врач. Она работает в больнице. Вечером она изучает французский язык. Она посещает курсы французского языка. Мой дядя не говорит по-французски. Он говорит по-русски и по-немецки. Он изучает английский язык. Вечером он посещает курсы английского языка. Сын моего дяди — ученик. Он ходит в школу. В школе он изучает английский и японский языки.

Сравните употребление
Present Continuous и ***Present Simple***

Упражнение 180

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Continuous** или в **Present Simple**.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I (to take) my sister to school now. | I (to take) her to school every day. |
| 2. He (to help) his father now. | He (to help) his father very often. |
| 3. At the moment they (to go) to the river for a swim. | They usually (to go) to the river for a swim. |
| 4. She (to play) the violin now. | She (to play) the violin every day. |
| 5. I (to read) now. | I (to read) every day. |
| 6. He (to sleep) now. | He (to sleep) every night. |
| 7. We (to drink) tea now. | We (to drink) tea every morning. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. They (to go) to school now. | They (to go) to school every morning. |
| 9. I (not to sleep) now. | I (not to sleep) in the daytime. |
| 10. She (not to drink) coffee now. | She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. |
| 11. We (not to watch) TV now. | We (not to watch) TV in the morning. |
| 12. They (not to eat) now. | They (not to eat) at the lesson. |
| 13. My mother (not to work) now. | My mother (not to work) at an office. |
| 14. You (to work) now? | You (to work) every day? |
| 15. He (to play) now? | He (to play) in the afternoon? |
| 16. They (to eat) now? | They (to eat) at school? |
| 17. Your sister (to rest) now? | Your sister (to rest) after school? |
| 18. What you (to do) now? | What you (to do) every morning? |
| 19. What you (to read) now? | What you (to read) after dinner? |
| 20. What they (to eat) now? | What they (to eat) for breakfast? |
| 21. What your brother (to drink) now? | What your brother (to drink) in the evening? |
| 22. Everybody (to have) a good time now? | Everybody (to have) a good time every Saturday? |
| 23. She (to take) medicine now? | How often she (to take) medicine? |
| 24. Where they (to go) now? | Where they (to go) on Sunday? |
| 25. They (to speak) English now? | What language they usually (to speak)? |

Упражнение 181

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) a lot of books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

Упражнение 182

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. Tom (to play) football on Saturday. 2. He (not to play) football every day. 3. I (to wear) a suit now. 4. I (not to wear) jeans now. 5. My friend (not to like) to play football. 6. I (not to read) now. 7. He (to sleep) now? 8. We (not to go) to the country in winter. 9. My sister (to eat) sweets every day. 10. She (not to eat) sweets now. 11. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 12. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 13. My father (not to work) on Sunday.

14. He (to work) every day. 15. I (to read) books in the evening. 16. I (not to read) books in the morning. 17. I (to write) an exercise now. 18. I (not to write) a letter now. 19. They (to play) in the yard now. 20. They (not to play) in the street now. 21. They (to play) in the room now? 22. He (to help) his mother every day. 23. He (to help) his mother every day? 24. He (not to help) his mother every day. 25. You (to go) to school on Sunday? 26. She (to work) in a shop now? 27. He (to deliver) furniture now? 28. You (to go) to the opera with your friends? Who (to be) your favourite opera singer?

Упражнение 183

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? — She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come) home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? — He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? — No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now.

She (to play) the piano in the morning. 18. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio? 19. Who (to make) breakfast for you now? 20. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holiday at the moment? 21. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to go) to discos very often. 22. What she (to talk) about right now?

Упражнение 184

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work) in my office now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in St Petersburg. 5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow. 6. The children (not to sleep) now. 7. The children (to play) in the yard every day. 8. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday. 9. She (to read) in the evening. 10. She (not to read) in the morning. 11. She (not to read) now. 12. I (to write) an essay now. 13. I (not to drink) milk now. 14. I (to go) for a walk after dinner. 15. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday. 16. He (not to work) now. 17. He (to play) now. 18. He (to play) now? 19. My mother (to work) in a factory. 20. My aunt (not to work) in a shop. 21. You (to work) in an office? 22. Your father (to work) in this factory? 23. You (to play) chess now? 24. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer. 25. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day. 26. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room? 27. Henry usually (to wear) glasses and now he (to wear) sunglasses. 28. Who (to listen) to music on his personal stereo over there right now?

Запомните глаголы, не употребляющиеся во временах группы **Continuous**:

to be, to know, to understand, to think¹, to recognize, to want, to like, to dislike, to see, to hear, to believe, to have².

Эти глаголы надо употреблять в **Present Simple**, даже если действие совершается в момент речи.

Упражнение 185

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St Petersburg in summer? — Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a nice walk in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? — We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? — Yes, I ... 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? — It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be)

¹ **to think** — только в значении «считать, полагать».

² **to have** — только в своем прямом значении «иметь». В словосочетаниях типа **to have breakfast, to have a lesson, to have a break, to have a rest, to have a talk** глагол **to have** употребляется также и во временах группы **Continuous**.

good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? — Yes, I But I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money. 15. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 16. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 17. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 18. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 19. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money. 20. They (to come) tonight? — Yes, I (to believe) so. 21. I (to believe) in myself at the moment. 22. He (to dislike) walking, he (to like) jogging.

Упражнение 186

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

One Sunday Agnes and her mother went to the zoo. The girl was very excited. She was interested in everything she saw.

"Mother, look," she said. "There (to be) a monkey in this cage. It (to eat) an apple. Now it (to give) a bite to another monkey. I (to think) monkeys (to like) apples very much."

"Yes, dear," said her mother.

"Now I (to want) to go and see the lions and tigers. Where they (to live), mother?"

"In that big house over there. Come along."

Agnes enjoyed the lion house a lot. "Mother," she said, "the tiger (to want) a drink: it (to go) to the dish of water there in the corner. And the lion (to look) right at me. You (to think) it (to want) to eat me up? When the lions and tigers (to have) their dinner, mother?"

"The keepers (to bring) them large pieces of meat every day at four o'clock. And they (to make) a lot of noise before their dinner time, so everybody (to know) they (to be) hungry."

Упражнение 187

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends.
2. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club. 3. Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late.
4. It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk). 5. I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Novgorod. I (to write) to her very often. 6. It (to take) me forty minutes to get to school. 7. Hello, Pete, where you (to go)? — I (to hurry) to school. 8. When your lessons (to begin) on Monday? — They (to begin) at nine o'clock. 9. Where your sister (to be)? — She (to do) her homework in the next room. 10. It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises. 11. Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. — He (to have) dinner. 12. I (to look) for a cassette recorder. You (to have) anything on sale? — Take a look at this little Sonic Walkman. — No, I (not to want) that kind. — Well, this Supersound might interest you. It (to be) a good size, it (to be) stereo and it (to have) a radio to listen to the news. 13. I (not to know) about you, but I (to go) out to the cinema.

Упражнение 188

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. You (to keep) to any special diet? — Well, I (not to think) it (to be) good to eat a lot of meat.

I usually (to have) meat only once a week. I (to eat) lots of fruit and vegetables. 2. He (to learn) English now because he (to want) to get a better job. 3. The teacher (to know) the girl often (not to argue) with pupils. 4. I (to think) she often (to worry). 5. Barbara's boss (to see) she (to be) always late for work. 6. I (to call) my son in Chicago now. I (to want) to call him every month but it (to be) very expensive. 7. You (to hear) me now? How your job (to go)? — Great! I (to enjoy) it a lot. The only problem I (to have) here (to be) that the food (to be) so good. I (to eat) too much! I (to get) really fat. 8. Ruth (to learn) English now because she (to like) learning languages and she (to want) to impress everybody. 9. Listen to that man! You (to understand) what language he (to speak)? 10. Your English (to get) better? — Yes, I (to think) so. 11. We (to know) he never (to take) risks. 12. They (to think) he (to learn) fast, he (to know) English well and he (to speak) English fluently. 13. Don't disturb him. He just (to work) at his English. 14. I (not to like) to watch TV very often. But at the moment I (to enjoy) my favourite film "Gone with the Wind". And I (to be) very happy. 15. You (to have) any idea where Rick (to be)? I (not to see) him at work now. — He (to visit) his friends in Spain. 16. Hurry up! We (not to have) much time left. — I (to come)! 17. She (to try) to lose weight, I (to think). She always (to have) light lunches. 18. She (to try) to do her best. 19. My little brother (not to play) the piano very well. That (to be) why he (to practise) the piano again. 20. My grandmother (to be) busy. She (to bake) an apricote pie. She (to bake) pies every Sunday. 21. Tom (to be) tired. He (to be) embarrassed because he (to yawn) his head off. 22. I (to be) sad. That (to be) why I (to cry).

**Спряжение глагола to work (работать)
в Future Simple Tense (Future Indefinite Tense)
(действие будет совершаться в будущем)**

**I shall work
he will work
she will work
it will work**

**we shall work
you will work
they will work**

**I shall not work
he will not work
she will not work
it will not work**

**we shall not work
you will not work
they will not work**

**Shall I work?
Will he work?
Will she work?
Will it work?**

**Yes, I shall.
Yes, he will.
Yes, she will.
Yes, it will.**

**No, I shan't.
No, he won't.
No, she won't.
No, it won't.**

**Shall we work?
Will you work?
Will they work?**

**Yes, we shall.
Yes, you will.
Yes, they will.**

**No, we shan't.
No, you won't.
No, they won't.**

Упражнение 189

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) hello. 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose, and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with

a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (ECG or EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr Setton's call. 14. Dr Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

Сравните употребление *Present Continuous*,
Present Simple и *Future Simple*

Упражнение 190

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day. 5. He (not to play) chess every day. 6. He (to play) chess every day? 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to walk) in the park now. 11. Nick (to go) to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. I (to miss) your excellent cooking! 14. You ever (to buy) presents? 15. You (to think) it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people? 16. What present your mother (to receive) for her next birthday?

17.

A: The weather (to be) unpredictable these days.

B: Well, maybe it (to be) warm and sunny.

A: It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds. I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp.

B: You (to be) right. It (to get) cold. My feet (to freeze). You (to know), it might snow.

A: You never (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning. It (to clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful this afternoon, too.

B: You (to kid)? I (to freeze). Where the bus (to be)?
Oh, how dreadful! We still (to wait) for the bus. I can't wait any longer. The bus never (to arrive) on time.
I (to go) now. You (to come) or (to stay)?

Упражнение 191

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. You (to come) to my place next Sunday?
2. You (to read) this book next week? 3. You (to read) books every day? 4. You (to read) a book now?
5. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8. Where you (to go) next summer? 9. Where you (to go) every morning? 10. Where you (to go) now? 11. Look! Mary (to dance). 12. She (to dance) every day. 13. She (to dance) tomorrow? 14. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 15. We (to go) to school in the morning. 16. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18. I (not to play) the guitar now. 19. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21. You (to like) apples? 22. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23. Nick (to read) a lot of books. 24. Mother (to work) every day. 25. He (not to sleep) now. 26. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28. I (not to learn) the poem now. 29. She (to live) in San Francisco. 30. My father (to shoot) very well. 31. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

Упражнение 192

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. My sister (not to like) coffee. 2. When you (to go) to bed every day? 3. What he (to read) now?

4. What he (to read) every day? 5. What he (to read) tomorrow? 6. You (to give) me this book tomorrow? 7. Where she (to be) tomorrow? 8. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 9. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 10. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 11. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 12. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 13. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 14. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 15. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 16. What your father (to drink) in the evening? 17. When you (to get) up every day? — I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 18. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 19. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 20. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 21. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the weekend. 22. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 23. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 24. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day.

Не забывайте употреблять **настоящее время** вместо будущего в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов **if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)**.

Упражнение 193

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket. 2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3. If you (to translate) this

article into Russian, I shall use it in my report. 4. If she (to be) in St Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station. 5. If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train. 6. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country. 7. When my friend (to come) to St Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum. 8. What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place? 9. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen. 10. I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary. 11. You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson. 12. Where will you go when you (to come) to London? 13. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit. 14. I shan't have dinner before mother (to come) home. 15. What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight? 16. She will wait for him till he (to come) back. 17. What do you want to do after you (to leave) school? 18. I'll call you as soon as I (to get) home from the hospital.

Упражнение 194

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6. I (to go) to university after I (to leave) school. 7. When he (to return) to St Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their

letter. 9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words. 11. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 12. What you (to do) when you (to come) home? 13. When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel. 14. Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping centre. 15. What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight? 16. What she (to do) if she (to see) her best friend again? 17. If the bus (to be) very crowded, you (to be) exhausted by the time you (to get) to work. 18. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.

Упражнение 195

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)

1. If the weather (to be) nice, we probably (to go) to the beach. 2. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to a disco. 3. If you (to decide) to forget about your diet, you (to eat) a piece of wedding cake tomorrow. 4. If I (to drink) too much champagne at my friend's wedding, I (to get) a bad headache. 5. If they (to go) to California next year, they (to visit) his friend in San Francisco. 6. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her and (to hire) my sister. 7. I (to see) you before you (to start)? 8. What he (to do) when he (to come) home? 9. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine? 10. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home. 11. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 12. She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold. 13. I am sure he (to come) to say goodbye to us before he (to leave) St Petersburg. 14. Please turn off the light when

you (to leave) the room. 15. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village halfway to Moscow and (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 16. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35. 17. She (to make) all the arrangements about it before she (to fly) there. 18. Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a week or two at a holiday resort not far from here. 19. He (to watch) videos after he (to finish) his homework.

Упражнение 196

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me, "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you (to break) a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years." 2. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). 3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them. 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St Petersburg. 5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question!

Упражнение 197

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous или Future Simple.

1. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 2. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow). Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 3. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 4. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) it on. 5. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 6. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 7. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 8. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? — No, it ... 9. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? — Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? — We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? — With pleasure, if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

Упражнение 198

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Он сделает упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не помогу ему, он завтра не напишет контрольную работу. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером.

4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. Завтра ее не будет дома. 8. Если ее завтра не будет дома, оставь ей записку. 9. Завтра погода будет хорошая. 10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город. 11. Когда она приходит в школу, она снимает пальто. 12. Когда она придет в школу, она снимет пальто. 13. Как только он вспоминает эту забавную сцену, он начинает смеяться. 14. Как только он вспомнит эту забавную сцену, он начнет смеяться. 15. Я приду домой в шесть часов. 16. Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам. 17. Она позвонит нам вечером. 18. Если она позвонит вам, попросите ее принести мне книгу. 19. Я увижу Тома завтра. 20. Как только я увижу Тома, я расскажу ему об этом. 21. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе. 22. Перед тем как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.

**Спряжение глагола to work (работать)
в Past Simple Tense (Past Indefinite Tense)**

**Правильные глаголы
(действие совершалось в прошлом)**

I worked
he worked
she worked
it worked
we worked
you worked
they worked

I did not work
he did not work
she did not work
it did not work
we did not work
you did not work
they did not work

Did I work?
Did he work?
Did she work?
Did it work?
Did we work?
Did you work?
Did they work?

Yes, I did.
Yes, he did.
Yes, she did.
Yes, it did.
Yes, we did.
Yes, you did.
Yes, they did.

No, I didn't.
No, he didn't.
No, she didn't.
No, it didn't.
No, we didn't.
No, you didn't.
No, they didn't.

**Спряжение глагола to write (писать)
в Past Simple Tense (Past Indefinite Tense)**

*Неправильные глаголы
(действие совершалось в прошлом)*

I wrote he wrote she wrote it wrote we wrote you wrote they wrote		I did not write he did not write she did not write it did not write we did not write you did not write they did not write	
Did I write? Did he write? Did she write? Did it write? Did we write? Did you write? Did they write?	Yes, I did. Yes, he did. Yes, she did. Yes, it did. Yes, we did. Yes, you did. Yes, they did.	No, I didn't. No, he didn't. No, she didn't. No, it didn't. No, we didn't. No, you didn't. No, they didn't.	

Упражнение 199

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday?
2. Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.
3. His wife (to water) her lovely flowers.
4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball.
5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV.
6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile).
7. Her brothers (to shout) at her.
8. Mrs Smith (to work) in the kitchen.
9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie.
10. She (to cook) a nice dinner.
11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired.
12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed.
13. Their

mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr and Mrs Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time with their friends. 19. Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning? Mrs Smith (to water) her lovely flowers? Their children (to clean) the yard? They (to play) basketball? When their boys (to watch) TV? Who (to bake) a delicious lemon pie? Mrs Smith (to cook) a good dinner? The children (to go) to bed? Why Mr Smith and Mrs Smith (to have) a wonderful time last night? Where they (to be)?

Упражнение 200

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change my books. Then I go home.

Упражнение 201

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени (что рассказала мама).

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean

my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

Упражнение 202

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with delicious sandwiches. He is in a hurry to catch the 8 am train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Сравните употребление
Present Simple и ***Past Simple***

Упражнение 203

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. Your brother (to go) to school last Friday? — Yes, he 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Last night he (to wash) his face with soap and water. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17. You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? — Yes, I I (to wear) it yesterday. 18. We (to like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

Упражнение 204

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. Tom always (to eat) breakfast. 2. Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late.

3. We (to like) to cook but we (not to like) to wash the dishes. 4. He never (to shout) at his students. He (to be) a wonderful teacher, I remember. 5. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 6. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 7. He (to live) on the third floor. 8. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 9. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 10. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 11. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 12. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 13. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 14. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven. 15. Antonio Stradivari (to make) wonderful violins. 16. Who (to paint) the world-known picture "Mona Lisa"? 17. She (to know) all the works of Chopin. She (to enjoy) listening to his waltz last night. 18. Steven's friends (to come) to his birthday party last night and (to give) him wonderful presents. His parents (to cook) a special dinner for him. His girlfriend (to promise) to come, but she (not to be) there. He (to try) to phone, but he couldn't get through. He (to be) really upset. Only she (not to wish) him a Happy Birthday.

Сравните употребление
Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple

Упражнение 205

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to

the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I ... 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow. 17. What mark she (to get) in her exam last week?

Упражнение 206

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.

11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the chicken soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive). 17. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 18. When your birthday (to be)? 19. When you (to get) your watch? 20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

Сравните употребление *Present Continuous*, *Present Simple*, *Past Simple* и *Future Simple*

Упражнение 207

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous*, *Present Simple*, *Past Simple* или *Future Simple*.

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow. 8. I (not to eat) ice cream yesterday. 9. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 10. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 11. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 12. Where he (to spend) last summer? 13. She (to help) mother yesterday. 14. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 15. She (to help) mother yesterday? 16. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What

your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday? 25. What you (to get) for your birthday?

Упражнение 208

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. — I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? — I (to go) to the stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that a very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago. 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where Boris (to be)? — He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. I (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score. It (to be) 4 to 2 in favour of the Russian team. I (to be) absolutely happy. 11. I (to think) Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow. 12. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 13. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 14. We (to expect) you (to go) to London next summer. 15. Her English (not to be) excellent, but she (to work) on it. 16. A week ago they (not to know) what to think. 17. She (to worry) a lot at the moment, but the problems (not to be) very great. 18. Last Tuesday he (to be) upset and (to have) no idea where to go. 19. Could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square? I (to go) the right way?

Упражнение 209

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 5. What you (to do) now? 6. He (to sleep) now. 7. Where your father (to work) last year? 8. She (to go) to the south next summer? 9. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 10. Yesterday we (to write) a paper. 11. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 12. Granny (to go) shopping but (not to buy) many things yesterday. 13. What you (to buy) in the supermarket tomorrow? — A lot of things. 14. Don't make noise! Father (to work). 15. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 16. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 17. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 18. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 19. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 20. When you (to go) to school? 21. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 22. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 23. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 24. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 25. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 26. His grandfather (to listen) to rock'n'roll music. That (to be) strange! He always (to listen) to classical music.

Упражнение 210

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Max (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend. 2. He (not to play) the piano

tomorrow. 3. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 4. Your mother (to cook) every day? 5. We (to make) a fire last summer. 6. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 7. Where you (to spend) last summer? 8. Where he (to spend) next summer? 9. What your mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 10. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 11. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 12. I (to meet) my friend yesterday. 13. I (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 14. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 15. I (not to write) a report now. 16. Mother (to cook) a marvellous dinner yesterday. 17. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. — I (not to think) so.

<p>Спряжение глагола to work (работать) в Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive Tense) (действие в процессе, совершалось в определенный момент или протекало в течение четко ограниченного периода времени в прошлом)</p>		
<p>I was working he was working she was working it was working</p> <p>we were working you were working they were working</p>	<p>I was not working he was not working she was not working it was not working</p> <p>we were not working you were not working they were not working</p>	
<p>Was I working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working?</p> <p>Were we working? Were you working? Were they working?</p>	<p>Yes, I was. Yes, he was. Yes, she was. Yes, it was.</p> <p>Yes, we were. Yes, you were. Yes, they were.</p>	<p>No, I wasn't. No, he wasn't. No, she wasn't. No, it wasn't.</p> <p>No, we weren't. No, you weren't. No, they weren't.</p>

Сравните употребление *Present Continuous*
(действие протекает в момент речи)

и *Past Continuous*
(действие протекало в определенный момент
в прошлом)

Упражнение 211

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 21. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

Сравните употребление
Past Simple и **Past Continuous**

Обратите внимание на обстоятельства
времени, характерные для **Past Continuous**:

at... o'clock yesterday
when mother came home
from 5 till 6 yesterday
the whole evening

Обратите также внимание
на следующие два предложения:

We played chess in the evening.
(вечером) — **Past Simple**

We were playing chess the whole evening.
(весь вечер) — **Past Continuous**

Упражнение 212

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Past Simple** или **Past Continuous**.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too.

I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 13. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the woods one day. In the woods I (to find) a little fox cub. It could not run. It (to injure) its leg. I (to decide) to help the cub. I (to bring) it home. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to do) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite well. It (to leave) my house. It lives in the woods again.

Упражнение 213

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 10. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 11. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 14. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday. 15. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 18. What he (to do) yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 19. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 20. She (to sleep) when you came home? — No, she (to knit).

Обратите внимание на следующие предложения:

• When mother *came* home, I *was reading*.

came — однократное действие (пришла)

Past Simple

was reading — действие в процессе (читал)

Past Continuous

• When mother *was reading*, I *came* home.

was reading — действие в процессе (читала)

Past Continuous

came — однократное действие (пришел)

Past Simple

Упражнение 214

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest,

we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

Упражнение 215

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. The girl (to cook) dinner when the lights (to go) out. She (to burn) herself. 2. The boy (to hurt) himself while he (to skate). 3. When the woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) raining, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 8. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 9. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 16. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 17. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 18. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 19. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise books. 20. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) to rain.

Упражнение 216

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. While my grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 13. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

Обратите внимание на следующие предложения:

Father was reading at 7 o'clock yesterday.
действие в процессе — *Past Continuous*

Father came home at 7 o'clock yesterday.
однократное действие — *Past Simple*

Упражнение 217

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday. 6. She (to play) the flute at four o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday. 8. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 9. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 10. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 11. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 12. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 13. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. 14. We (to go) to the wood in summer. 15. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks. 16. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 17. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 18. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 19. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 20. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday.

Упражнение 218

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left

before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. He (to leave) the bank, when the thieves (to take) his money.

Упражнение 219

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at eight o'clock. 4. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 5. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 6. At this time yesterday I (to watch) a play by Chekhov at the theatre. 7. He (to come) back to St Petersburg on the 15th of January. 8. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 9. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 10. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 11. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 12. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 13. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 14. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 15. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 16. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 17. When somebody (to knock) on

the door, she (to argue) with her husband. 18. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his expensive mobile phone. 19. When the police (to take) the thief to the car, I (to go) to the cinema to see the new Tom Cruise film. 20. He (to shave) when he (to hear) her scream.

Упражнение 220

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to wash) the dishes after dinner. 2. I (to wash) the dishes from six till seven yesterday. 3. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 4. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 7. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 8. When they (to sail) down the river, they (to see) a little island. 9. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 10. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 11. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 12. I (not to see) Mike last week. 13. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 14. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 15. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 16. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, my little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

Упражнение 221

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 7. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? 8. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 9. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 10. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 11. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 12. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 13. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 14. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 15. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday. 16. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 17. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) an essay the whole day yesterday. 18. When your father (to come) home yesterday? — He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 19. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 20. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer.

Упражнение 222

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when we (to see) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, too, but

he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that very moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny," he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you here. I am so glad to see you."

Упражнение 223

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant, and I'll remember it along time.

Сравните употребление *Present Simple* и *Past Simple*, *Present Continuous* и *Past Continuous*

Упражнение 224

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*.

1. Where you (to be) yesterday? — I (to be) at home the whole day. — How strange. I (to ring) you up at two o'clock, but nobody (to answer). — Oh, I (to be) in the garden. I (to read) your book and (not to hear) the telephone. 2. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? — I (to work) in the library. — I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 3. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flowers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance). 4. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. 5. I (to like) music very much. 6. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets. 7. What you (to do) at seven o'clock yesterday? — I (to have) supper. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle, who (to live) in Kiev. 9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 11. Where your sister (to be) now? — She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework. 12. He (to brush) his teeth at the moment. He (to clean) them thoroughly morning and night. 13. Don't disturb her while she (to sleep). 14. You (to talk) nonsense. You never (to talk) sense. 15. My mother (to sit) in the sunlight now and I (to set) the table.

Упражнение 225

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous* или *Past Continuous*.

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time.

2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)? — He (to study) computer science. 16. What you (to do) at this weekend? 17. When she (to open) the door, a man (to stand) on the doorstep. It (to be) her uncle, but she (not to recognize) him because he (to wear) dark glasses. 18. Last night we (to go) to a cafe to meet our friends.

Сравните употребление всех изученных времен:
***Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple;
Present Continuous, Past Continuous***

Упражнение 226

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: ***Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous***.

1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when

you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. 7. You (to skate) last Sunday? — Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? — I (to enjoy) the party. 10. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? — I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 26. A disco, which (to take) place at the club last weekend, (to keep) people awake half the night.

Упражнение 227

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времён: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.*

1. I (to apply) for a visit visa and (to want) to make two journeys to your country while the visa

(to be) valid. 2. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 3. I (to look) for a nice pair of gloves. 4. My train (to leave) in half an hour. — OK, I (to drive) you to the station in my car. 5. I (to check) the battery? — Yes, please. 6. Nowadays cars (to get) more and more expensive. 7. He (to get) a higher salary. 8. A father and his son (to travel) home in a car. It (to snow) and a strong wind (to blow). As they (to go) over a bridge, they (to hear) a loud bang and the father (to lose) control of the car. They (to be) injured and their lives (to be) in great danger. A helicopter (to take) the father and the boy to hospital and they (to be) saved. Now, the happy father (to look) at his son and (to say) to him, "I never (to drive) my car when it (to snow). I (to promise) you. It (to be) very dangerous to drive when it (to be) so slippery."

Спряжение глагола to write (писать) в Present Perfect Tense (действие, совершившееся в прошлом, связано с настоящим)		
I have written he has written she has written it has written we have written you have written they have written		I have not written he has not written she has not written it has not written we have not written you have not written they have not written
Have I written? Has he written? Has she written? Has it written? Have we written? Have you written? Have they written?	Yes, I have. Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has. Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, I haven't. No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't. No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.

Запомните типичные для **Present Perfect** обстоятельства: **already, not yet, just, ever, never.**

Сравните также:

- **I have bought a book today (this week, this month).**
неистекший отрезок времени — **Present Perfect**
- **I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month).**
истекший отрезок времени — **Past Simple**

Запомните также следующие предложения:

I have never been to France.
Have you ever been to London?
I haven't seen you for ages.
I haven't met him for a long time.
I haven't been to Moscow since last year.

Упражнение 228

*В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на **Present Perfect**. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. Good manners are going out of fashion. 5. Kate is watching the news. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13. The children are putting on their coats. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates. 16. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18. We are buying a CD player and some CDs

with good music. 19. Are you watching the news or your favourite film? 20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian. 21. She is telling the truth. 22. The baby is learning to walk.

Упражнение 229

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us. 8. Have you (to find) the book? 9. What are you (to look) for? 10. What are you (to talk) about? 11. We have just (to talk) about it. 12. He has just (to say) something about it. 13. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 14. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 15. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 16. We have (to have) two lessons today. 17. They are (to have) a meeting. 18. She has not (to speak) yet. 19. They have (to ask) me several questions. 20. He has already (to learn) the rule. 21. I am (to write) an exercise. 22. What is he (to do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 23. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 24. I am (to answer) the telephone right now. 25. He has (to fix) his car and now he is (not to have) any trouble with the brakes anymore. 26. Have you just (to hear) tomorrow's weather forecast? 27. I have (to read) this interesting book lots of times. 28. I don't think he has ever (to do) it.

Упражнение 230

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)? 2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet. 3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here. 4. What you (to study) now? 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much. 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 11. How long you (to be) sick? 12. You (to see) any good movies recently? 13. What you (to look) forward to? 14. Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend. 15. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work. 16. Mike (to leave) for work yet? 17. They (to pay) their electric bill this month? 18. How long you (to know) each other? 19. Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong? 20. The boy (to do) his homework and (to take) a karate lesson now. 21. I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again. 22. Jay never (to travel) overseas. 23. We always (to have) a dog and a cat. We love pets. 24. Larry never (to own) a sports car. 25. I (to love) him ever since.

Упражнение 231

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Continuous.

1. Я только что позавтракал. 2. Он уже позавтракал. 3. Мы еще не завтракали. 4. Они все еще пьют чай в столовой. 5. Я уже сделал свои уроки. 6. Он все еще делает свои уроки. 7. У нас сегодня

было три урока. 8. У них только что было собрание. 9. Она еще не читала этой книги. 10. Она все еще читает. 11. Кто это написал? 12. Что вы ему написали? 13. Я только что была у зубного врача и чувствую себя намного лучше. 14. Он говорит неправду. Он не сделал уроки. 15. Почему он не обедает? — Он все еще разговаривает со своим другом по телефону. 16. Куда исчезла эта ленивая кошка? — Она вон там, спит перед камином. 17. Подожди меня! Я не взяла деньги. 18. Она все еще печатает свою статью. 19. Мы ее давно не видели. 20. Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 21. Сейчас они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о своей поездке. 22. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 23. Он все сделал для нее. Теперь он еще собирается купить ей дом. 24. Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы. 25. Пришло время обо всем поговорить.

Сравните употребление
Present Perfect и ***Past Simple***

Упражнение 232

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.*

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last

year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

Упражнение 233

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4. While travelling in the Crimea, I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12. He (not yet to come) back. 13. He (to go) already? 14. When you (to see) him last? 15. I (not to see) him for ages. 16. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17. You (to pass) your driving test yet? — Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 18. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.

Упражнение 234

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You

(to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. I don't think you ever (to see) Niagara Falls. 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party. — When you (to see) her? — I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

Упражнение 235

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun

(not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

Упражнение 236

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. It (to be) very cold yesterday. 2. When you (to meet) him? 3. I (not to see) him since 2006. 4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)? 5. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere. 6. The new school (to begin) working last year. 7. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out. 8. The building of the house (to begin) early in April. 9. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing. 10. We already (to solve) the problem. 11. He (to come) a moment ago. 12. I never (to speak) to him. 13. He just (to finish) his work. 14. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation? 15. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country? 16. They (not yet to come) from the south. 17. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover). 18. If everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it. 19. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I I (to book) them several days ago. 20. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Moscow. And you (to change) so much.

21. You (to read) all the books on this shelf?
22. I (not to see) my cousin since last year. 23. Why you (to put) these things in the wrong place?
24. Why you (to leave) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught. 25. "We (not to meet) for such a long time!" said my friend. "Yes, indeed," I answered, "and we both (to grow)."

**Сравните употребление *Present Perfect*,
Present Continuous и *Past Simple***

Упражнение 237

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. What you (to do) here at such a late hour? You (to write) your essay? — No, I (to write) it already. I (to work) on my report. — And when you (to write) your essay? — I (to finish) it two days ago. 2. I say, Tom, let's have dinner. — No, thank you, I already (to have) dinner. 3. What the weather (to be) like? It still (to rain)? — No, it (to stop) raining. 4. Please give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 5. I (not to meet) Peter since Monday. 6. Nina just (to finish) work. 7. Where Sergei (to be)? — He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago. 8. What you (to read) now? — I (to read) "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë. 9. They (to read) "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott a month ago. What about you? You (to read) "Ivanhoe"? 10. My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it. 11. You (to see) Jack today? — Yes, I (to see) him at the institute. 12. You (to hear) the new symphony by M.? — Yes, I ... — When you (to hear) it? — I (to hear) it last Sunday. 13. You (to change) so much. Anything (to happen)?

Сравните употребление
***Present Perfect, Present Continuous,
Past Simple и Past Continuous***

Упражнение 238

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 2. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 3. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 4. As soon as I (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 5. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 6. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 7. Yesterday afternoon he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 8. When your friend (to return) from the south? — She (to return) yesterday. — You (to go) to the station to meet her? — No, I ..., I (to be) too busy. 9. Your brother (to return) from the north? — Yes, he (to come) a few days ago. 10. You (to be) to the Crimea? When you (to be) there? — I (to be) there in 2005. 11. Where (to be) your brother? — He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now. 12. As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) something and (not to notice) anything. 13. When I (to come) home yesterday, the children (to run) and (to sing) merrily. "We (to learn) a new song!" they cried. 14. When the young man (to enter) the room, she

(to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say). "Why you (to come)?" 15. It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again. 16. You (to work) right now? — Yes, I (to prepare) for the English exams. 17. Have a look! That (to be) the Golden Gate Bridge on your left. — Oh, it (to be) beautiful. I just (to take) a picture of it. 18. Where you (to learn) the news? 19. They already (to think) of everything? They (to buy) a lot of food? — Yes, Mark just (to order) ten bottles of Coke and four kinds of mineral water. He (to mention) peanuts, but he (not to order) any. He (to think) of tea and fancy cakes. The shop (to charge) everything to Mark's credit card. 20. Why you (to shiver)? — I (to shiver) because I (to be) cold. 21. I (to sprain) my ankle again. 22. A world-famous violinist (to play) at tonight's concert. 23. The children (to play) with their train set the whole evening yesterday.

**Спряжение глагола to write (писать)
в Past Perfect Tense (предпрошедшее время)**

I had written
he had written
she had written
it had written
we had written
you had written
they had written

I had not written
he had not written
she had not written
it had not written
we had not written
you had not written
they had not written

Had I written?
Had he written?
Had she written?
Had it written?
Had we written?
Had you written?
Had they written?

Yes, I had.
Yes, he had.
Yes, she had.
Yes, it had.
Yes, we had.
Yes, you had.
Yes, they had.

No, I hadn't.
No, he hadn't.
No, she hadn't.
No, it hadn't.
No, we hadn't.
No, you hadn't.
No, they hadn't.

Сравните употребление
Past Simple и **Past Perfect**

Упражнение 239

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упражнение 240

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember)

that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. My friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the exams successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11. Where you (to work) before you (to go) to university? 12. He (to know) French before he (to visit) France. 13. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 18. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Сравните употребление
Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect

Упражнение 241

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six

o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 6. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 7. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 8. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 9. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 10. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 11. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 12. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 13. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a film on TV.

Упражнение 242

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

Last night we (to go) to a football match. We (to take) a bus. The bus (to be) overcrowded as a lot of people (to want) to see the match. We (to get) off the bus and (to go) in the direction of the stadium. While we (to cross) the road, I (to see) Victor. He (to stand) at the corner. He said he (to wait) for his friend who (to come) to St Petersburg the day before and (to wish) to see the new stadium. A man (to come) up to me and asked if I (to have) a spare ticket for the match. Victor told us that two boys

just (to ask) him whether he (to have) a spare ticket. We (to enter) the stadium just as the football players (to come) out on to the field. At the entrance to the stadium we (to meet) Sergei. He (to show) us to our seats and (to ask) me if I (to play) football in my childhood. We (to agree) to meet in the snack bar during the interval.

Упражнение 243

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a message from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money. 8. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room. 9. She (to come) to see us just at the time when we (to have) dinner. It (to be) the first time I (to see) her. 10. I (to see) him just as he (to leave) the hotel. 11. I (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert. 12. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything. 13. After spending several days in Paris he (to feel) lonely and (to want) to return home. 14. I (to think) he already (to go) home. 15. I (to find) the old man in the garden. He (to talk) to some children who (to stand) around listening to him. 16. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before. 17. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 18. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

Упражнение 244

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. I (to return) to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. When I (to come) up to my room, I (to see) Pete who (to stand) at the door of the room. He (to wait) for me as he (to lose) his key and could not get in. 2. When I (to wake) up, it (to be) already ten o'clock. I (to call) my brother. Nobody (to answer). He already (to leave). 3. I (to go) up to the open window. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. The birds in the garden (to sing). The morning (to be) fine. 4. When the rain (to stop), I (to look) out of the window and (to see) John who (to stand) under a tree waiting for me. 5. When I called at his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 6. When I came to the station, I (not to find) my friend there as I (to be) five minutes late and the train (to leave). 7. He (to want) to visit the place where he (to live) in his childhood. 8. The e-mail (to come) some minutes before he (to leave). 9. She (to look) very tired as she (to work) hard. 10. When she (to finish) work?

Сравните употребление всех изученных времен, соответствующих русскому прошедшему времени

Упражнение 245

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. He (to come) home late yesterday. 2. She is very glad: she (to finish) her essay at last. 3. He (to translate) the whole text by eleven o'clock.

4. I never (to be) to Rome. 5. Last year we (to work) too much. 6. When I (to have) breakfast, I went to school. 7. I (not to see) you for ages! I am very glad to see you. 8. When you (to see) the "Swan Lake"? 9. My sister already (to graduate) from the university. 10. He repaired the toy which his brother (to break) the day before. 11. I (to see) an interesting TV programme this week. 12. You ever (to be) to Trafalgar Square? 13. They (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 14. I just (to see) Jack. 15. She (to play) the violin from five till six. 16. Look! She (to draw) a very nice picture. 17. At this time yesterday I (to talk) to my friend. 18. My favourite TV programme (to begin) before I (to come) home. 19. I (not to eat) ice cream since summer. 20. I understood that she (not to read) the novel. 21. She (to do) the rooms when I (to come) home. 22. It's all right: she (to find) the way out of the situation. 23. I (to answer) three questions and that is enough. 24. He just (to spend) all his money.

Упражнение 246

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day. 2. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday. 3. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door. 4. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country. 5. Columbus (to discover) America 500 years ago. 6. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America. 7. I already (to read) five English books. 8. He (to discuss) the problem with a lot of people before he (to take) a decision. 9. Mother (to bake)

a delicious cake! Sit down at the table and let's eat it! 10. She (to read) an English book the whole evening yesterday. 11. I never (to be) to Greece. 12. They (to tell) me yesterday that you (to get) an excellent mark. 13. When you (to receive) a parcel from your friend? 14. Our grandmother (to cook) dinner from twelve till three yesterday. 15. Look! What beautiful flowers she (to buy)! 16. They (to travel) along the coast of Africa last year. 17. We (not to see) each other for ages. 18. They (to eat) all the apples which I (to bring). 19. When the children (to have) dinner, they (to go) to the cinema. 20. You ever (to be) to Niagara Falls? 21. At this time yesterday they (to sit) on the sofa and (to listen) to their grandmother who (to tell) them fairy tales. 22. My friend just (to ring) me up from London. 23. I (to stand) at the tram stop when it (to begin) to rain. 24. We (not to skate) since last winter. 25. I (to promise) to be back by six o'clock.

Упражнение 247

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. She is very happy: her son (to finish) school. 2. My brother (to train) at the stadium from six till eight yesterday. 3. My sister (to buy) a pair of nice high-heeled shoes this month. 4. I (not to dance) for ages. 5. When Nick (to come) from school, his friends (to play) hockey on ice. 6. When your sister (to go) to London? 7. My friend just (to recover) after a serious illness. 8. I never (to be) to the Bahamas. 9. At this time yesterday we (to talk) about you. 10. I (to speak) to my friend yesterday. 11. Look! Kate (to wash) all the dishes. 12. Your mother (to return) from work? Can I speak to her? 13. She (to do) her flat the whole

day on Saturday. 14. The cat (to drink) all the milk which I (to give) it. 15. You ever (to be) to Piccadilly Circus? 16. He (not to read) Turgenev since he was a pupil. 17. They (to reach) the river by sunset. 18. I (not yet to receive) an answer to my letter. 19. Only when she was going to bed, she remembered that she (to forget) to ring up her friend. 20. We already (to study) seven English tenses. 21. He (to spend) two weeks in Scotland two years ago. 22. I (to buy) a lovely fashionable dress. Now I shall look smart at the party. 23. He (to learn) English before he (to go) to the USA. 24. When she (to spend) all her money, she (to go) home.

Упражнения на все изученные времена

Упражнение 248

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (to eat) a pie again. 2. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine. 3. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 4. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to be) there yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. He (to stay) at home and (to play) a computer game. 5. What your brother (to do) now? 6. My father (to work) in an office. It (to be) Sunday now. He (not to work) at

the office, he (to read) at home. 7. I (not to see) you for a while! You (to be) busy at work? — I (to have) an awful week, you (to know). 8. What he (to do) at ten o'clock last night? — He (not to do) anything really. He just (to look) at some magazines. 9. We (to have) rather a difficult time at the moment. — I (to be) sorry to hear that. 10. Something awful (to happen). Her little daughter (to swallow) a coin. 11. She (to ask) me if I (to see) her backpack. 12. After the boys (to do) all the work, they (to go) to the theatre.

Упражнение 249

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood. Now we shall make jam. 2. Look! Jane (to swim) across the lake. 3. What they (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 4. You ever (to see) the Pyramids? 5. I (to go) to the Caucasus two years ago. 6. We (to go) to school every day. 7. Nick (to do) his homework by seven o'clock yesterday. 8. You (to help) your father tomorrow? 9. When Nick (to come) home yesterday, his mother (to return) and (to cook) dinner in the kitchen. 10. When I (to go) to school yesterday, I suddenly (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my English exercise book. 11. Yesterday grandfather (to tell) us how he (to work) at the factory during the war. 12. When Mr and Mrs Smith (to arrive) home, they (to discover) that someone (to break) into their house. Their video recorder and television (to disappear). They (not to know) what they (to do) to deserve this bad luck. 13. The man (to get) off the bus without paying while the conductor (to collect) fares upstairs.

Упражнение 250

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.*

1. Don't go to Nick's place now, he (to work). He (to finish) his homework at seven o'clock. If you (to come) after seven, he (to be) very glad. 2. Pete (to go) to the cinema? — Yes, I (to think) so. He usually (to play) in the yard at this time, and now he (not to be) there. 3. He (to read) a book at five o'clock yesterday. 4. You (to go) for a walk with me? — I (to be) sorry, I can't. I (to do) my homework. I (not yet to write) the English exercise. If you (to wait) for me, I (to go) with you in half an hour. I (to want) to take a walk, because I (not to have) walks since last week. 5. Yesterday the children (to do) all their homework before mother (to come) home, and when she (to come), they (to play) with the cat. 6. I (to lose) my key when I (to play) in the yard yesterday. 7. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home. 8. Where you usually (to borrow) books for reading? 9. He doesn't think he ever (to see) this film.

Упражнение 251

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.*

1. Mike (to eat) ice cream every day. Look, he (to eat) ice cream now. When I (to see) him in the morning, he (to eat) ice cream, too. He (to say) he (to eat) one ice cream already by that time. I think he (to fall) ill if he (to eat) so much ice cream. 2. They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick

(to stop) and (to say), "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the door key." "If you (not to find) it," said Pete, "we (to have) to wait for your mother." 3. When I (to come) to the station yesterday, I (to learn) that my train already (to leave). 4. What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday? 5. I (to give) you this book as soon as I (to finish) reading it. 6. When the ship (to cross) the ocean, a great storm (to break) out. 7. I never (to hear) of her. 8. Her parents (to have) breakfast when he (to phone).

Упражнение 252

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Let's go for a walk. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine). 2. If you (to help) me, I (to do) this work well. 3. I always (to get) up at eight o'clock, but tomorrow I (to get) up a little later. 4. What you (to read) now? — I (to read) Tom's book. I (to be) in a hurry. Tom soon (to come), and I (to want) to finish reading the book before he (to come). 5. As soon as you (to see) your friend, tell him that I (to want) to see him. 6. When I (to come) home yesterday, my brother (to sleep). 7. When you (to come) to see us? — I (to come) tomorrow if I (not to be) busy. 8. I (not to like) apples. 9. He (to come) home at five o'clock yesterday. 10. I (to ring) you up as soon as I (to come) home tomorrow. 11. I (to show) you my work if you (to like). 12. He (to come) home by six o'clock yesterday. 13. Pete certainly (to help) you with your English if you (to ask) him. 14. This little boy never (to see) a crocodile. 15. Send me an e-mail as soon as you (to arrive). 16. He (to know) the results before we (to meet). 17. He (to hear) the latest news?

Упражнение 253

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Yesterday I (to put) five apples into the fruit bowl. Where they (to be) now? — I (to eat) them. You (to bring) some more tomorrow? — Yes, if you (not to make) noise when granny (to sleep). 2. You ever (to be) to the Hermitage? 3. What Nick (to do) when you (to ring) him up yesterday? — He (to play) the piano. He (to tell) me that he already (to write) his essay. 4. Why she (to sleep) now? It (to be) too early. She never (to sleep) at this time. 5. You (to go) to the library tomorrow? — No, I already (to be) there this week. I (to be) there on Monday. As a rule, I (to borrow) books from the library every Wednesday. But yesterday I (not to go) there, because I (not to read) the book. I (to read) it now. I (to go) to the library on Saturday if I (to finish) the book by that time. 6. As soon as I (to receive) a tourist visa, I shall go to France. 7. By six o'clock we already (to make) arrangements to take the early train. 8. I don't think they ever (to talk) about this trip.

Упражнение 254

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Autumn (to come). It (to be) November now. It (to get) colder, the days (to get) shorter. It often (to rain). Soon it (to be) very cold. 2. When I (to do) my

homework yesterday, I quickly (to run) to the yard, because my friends (to wait) for me there. 3. We (to have) a nice time last summer. 4. What you (to learn) for today? — I (to be) sorry, I (not to do) anything. I (to be) ill yesterday and (not to know) what to do. I (to be) ready with my homework tomorrow. — If you (not to prepare) it tomorrow, you (to get) a bad mark. 5. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? 6. Mike always (to do) his homework in the evening, but today he (to begin) doing it as soon as he comes from school, because his father (to promise) to take him to the theatre. 7. When Mary (to come) home, her brother (to read) the book which she (to bring) him two days before.

Упражнение 255

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Hello! Where you (to go)? — Nowhere in particular. I just (to take) a walk. 2. Our students (to do) all kinds of exercises and now they (to be) sure that they (to know) this rule well. They (to hope) they (to make) no mistakes in the paper. 3. The expedition (to cover) hundreds of kilometres, but they still (to be) far from their destination. 4. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 5. Yesterday Nick (to say) that he (to read) so much during his summer holidays. 6. At the age of twenty my father (to combine) work and study. 7. A great number of students (to study) in the reading room when I (to enter) it last night. 8. The storm (to rage) the whole night, and the sailors (to try) to do their best to save the ship. 9. Mike's friends could hardly recognize him as he (to change) greatly

after his expedition to the Antarctic. 10. When I (to enter) the hall, the students (to listen) to a very informative lecture on history of the English language. 11. I don't think she ever (to read) such a book.

Упражнение 256

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

It was eight o'clock in the morning and time for me to go to work. I (to look) out of the window. It (to rain) hard. "You (to get) wet through if you (to go) out now," said my mother. "No, I ...," I answered, "I (to take) an umbrella." We (to have) five umbrellas in the house, but when I (to want) to take one, I (to find) that there (to be) not one that I could use: they all (to be) torn or broken. So I (to take) them all and (to carry) them to the umbrella maker, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I (to go) to have lunch in the afternoon, it still (to rain) very hard. I (to go) to the nearest cafe, and (to sit) down at a table. A few minutes later a young woman (to come) in and (to sit) down at the same table with me. When I (to finish) my lunch and (to be) ready to leave, I absent-mindedly (to take) her umbrella and (to start) for the exit. She (to stop) me saying that I (to take) her umbrella. I (to return) the umbrella with many apologies. In the evening I (to go) to the umbrella maker, (to take) my five umbrellas and (to get) on the tram to go home. It so happened that the woman I (to meet) at the cafe (to ride) in the same tram. When she (to see) me with my five umbrellas, she (to say), "You (to have) a successful day today, (to have not) you?"

Спряжение глагола **to write** (писать) в **Future Continuous Tense (Future Progressive Tense)**
(действие в процессе, будет совершаться в определенный момент в будущем)

I shall be writing
he will be writing
she will be writing
it will be writing

we shall be writing
you will be writing
they will be writing

I shall not be writing
he will not be writing
she will not be writing
it will not be writing

we shall not be writing
you will not be writing
they will not be writing

Shall I be writing?
Will he be writing?
Will she be writing?
Will it be writing?

Yes, I shall.
Yes, he will.
Yes, she will.
Yes, it will.

No, I shan't.
No, he won't.
No, she won't.
No, it won't.

Shall we be writing?
Will you be writing?
Will they be writing?

Yes, we shall.
Yes, you will.
Yes, they will.

No, we shan't.
No, you won't.
No, they won't.

Спряжение глагола **to write** (писать)
в **Future Perfect Tense** (действие уже совершится к определенному моменту в будущем)

I shall have written
he will have written
she will have written
it will have written

we shall have written
you will have written
they will have written

I shall not have written
he will not have written
she will not have written
it will not have written

we shall not have written
you will not have written
they will not have written

Shall I have written?
Will he have written?
Will she have written?
Will it have written?

Yes, I shall.
Yes, he will.
Yes, she will.
Yes, it will.

No, I shan't.
No, he won't.
No, she won't.
No, it won't.

Shall we have written?
Will you have written?
Will they have written?

Yes, we shall.
Yes, you will.
Yes, they will.

No, we shan't.
No, you won't.
No, they won't.

Сравните употребление трех будущих времен:
Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect

Упражнение 257

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous или Future Perfect.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow.
3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow.
4. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together.
5. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper.
6. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come.
7. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) an essay the whole evening.
8. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
9. What you (to do) tomorrow?
10. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow?
11. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?
12. You (to do) this work by next Sunday?
13. When you (to go) to see your friend next time?
14. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow?

Спряжение глагола **to write** (писать)
в **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**
(**Present Perfect Progressive Tense**)
(действие началось в прошлом, длилось вплоть
до настоящего и продолжается в настоящем)

I have been writing
he has been writing
she has been writing
it has been writing

we have been writing
you have been writing
they have been writing

I have not been writing
he has not been writing
she has not been writing
it has not been writing

we have not been writing
you have not been writing
they have not been writing

Have I been writing?
Has he been writing?
Has she been writing?
Has it been writing?

Have we been writing?
Have you been writing?
Have they been writing?

Yes, I **have**.
Yes, he **has**.
Yes, she **has**.
Yes, it **has**.

Yes, we **have**.
Yes, you **have**.
Yes, they **have**.

No, I **haven't**.
No, he **hasn't**.
No, she **hasn't**.
No, it **hasn't**.

No, we **haven't**.
No, you **haven't**.
No, they **haven't**.

Сравните следующие предложения:

Я **живу** в Санкт-Петербурге.
Я **живу** в Санкт-Петербурге
с детства.

Она **делает** уроки.
Она **делает** уроки **с утра**.

I live in St Petersburg.
I have been living
in St Petersburg **since**
childhood.

She **is doing** her homework.
She **has been doing** her
homework **since morning**.

Упражнение 258

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. а) Мой папа работает в институте.
б) Мой папа работает в институте с 1995 года.
2. а) Моя бабушка готовит обед. (СЕЙЧАС)
б) Моя бабушка готовит обед с двух часов.
3. а) Моя сестра спит.
б) Моя сестра спит с пяти часов.
4. а) Мама убирает квартиру. (СЕЙЧАС)
б) Мама убирает квартиру с утра.
5. а) Дедушка смотрит телевизор. (СЕЙЧАС)
б) Дедушка смотрит телевизор с шести часов.
6. а) Мой дядя пишет стихи.
б) Мой дядя пишет стихи с детства.
7. а) Она читает. (СЕЙЧАС)
б) Она читает с утра.
8. а) Они играют в волейбол. (СЕЙЧАС)
б) Они играют в волейбол с трех часов.
9. а) Мы изучаем английский язык.
б) Мы изучаем английский язык с 2010 года.

Сравните следующие предложения:

I am still working on my report.	Я все еще рабо- таю над докладом.	Present Continuous
I have already been working on my report for three hours .	Я уже 3 часа рабо- таю над докладом.	Present Perfect Continuous

Упражнение 259

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в **Present Continuous** или в **Present Perfect Continuous**.*

1. а) Она все еще изучает испанский язык.
б) Она уже два года изучает испанский язык.
2. а) Они все еще живут на даче.
б) Они уже четыре месяца живут на даче.
3. а) Она все еще разговаривает по телефону.
б) Она разговаривает по телефону уже двадцать минут.
4. а) Мой брат все еще решает эту трудную задачу.
б) Он решает эту задачу уже полчаса.
5. а) Она все еще пишет письмо бабушке.
б) Она уже целый час пишет это письмо.
6. а) Они все еще ловят рыбу.
б) Они ловят рыбу уже пять часов.
7. а) Дедушка и бабушка все еще играют в лото.
б) Они играют в лото уже два часа.
8. а) Они все еще спорят.
б) Они спорят уже два часа.
9. а) Она еще спит.
б) Она спит уже два часа.
10. а) Он еще делает уроки.
б) Он делает уроки уже три часа.
11. а) Мальчики все еще играют в футбол.
б) Они играют в футбол уже сорок минут.
12. а) Девочки еще переодеваются.
б) Они переодеваются уже полчаса.
13. а) Артисты все еще репетируют эту сцену.
б) Они репетируют эту сцену уже три часа.
14. а) Дети все еще бегают во дворе.
б) Они уже три часа бегают во дворе.

15. а) Он все еще пишет свою новую книгу.
б) Он пишет свою новую книгу уже два года.
16. а) Он все еще учит монолог Гамлета.
б) Он учит монолог Гамлета уже два дня.
17. а) Мы все еще ремонтируем нашу квартиру.
б) Мы ремонтируем нашу квартиру уже полмесяца.

Сравните употребление всех времен **Present**

Упражнение 260

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already. 6. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) basketball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in St Petersburg. I (to live) in St Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work)

here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I (to wait) for an answer from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for two hours already. I already (to read) sixty pages. 16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. 17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. 19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. 21. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket. 22. I (to stay) with some American friends in Chicago. I (to stay) with them for two weeks now. I (to have) a great time here. I (to take) the opportunity to improve my English. I already (to see) the towering skyscrapers of Chicago which are reflected in the rippling water of Lake Michigan. I just (to take) a picture of Chicago's Sears Tower which (to rise) 1,707 feet and (to provide) a panoramic view from the skydeck. 23. I (to go) to give that cat some food. I (to be) sure it (to starve). — But Jane already (to feed) the cat. You needn't do it.

Глаголы, не имеющие форм *Continuos*, следует употреблять в *Present Perfect*.

Сравните следующие пары предложений:

Я знаю его. Я знаю его уже три года.	I know him. I have known him <i>for three years</i> .
Я хочу поехать в Лондон. Я <i>всегда</i> хотел поехать в Лондон (<i>и сейчас хочу</i>).	I want to go to London. I have <i>always</i> wanted to go to London.
Она больна. Она больна уже две недели.	She is ill. She has been ill <i>for two weeks</i> .
Он предпочитает классическую музыку. Он <i>всегда</i> предпочитал классическую музыку (<i>и сейчас предпочитает</i>).	He prefers classical music. He has <i>always</i> preferred classical music.
Она любит кошек. Она <i>всегда</i> любила кошек (<i>и сейчас любит</i>).	She likes cats. She has <i>always</i> liked cats.

Упражнение 261

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous*, *Present Perfect* или *Present Perfect Continuous*.

- Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года.
- Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык.
- Где Нина? — Она уже два часа дома.
- Где дети? — Они все еще играют во дворе.
- Мой брат уже три года инженер.
- Мой друг знает английский с детства.
- Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой.
- Ваш брат еще болен? — Нет, он уже поправился. Он уже три дня занимается физикой. Он хочет

получить отличную оценку на экзамене. 9. Мне уже давно хочется прочесть эту книгу. 10. Я уже двадцать минут пытаюсь найти мою старую тетрадь. 11. Они уже десять лет живут в Нью-Йорке. 12. Моя тетя — артистка. Она всегда любила театр. 13. Ваш папа уже вернулся с севера? — Да, он уже две недели дома. 14. Я уже три дня об этом думаю. 15. Моя сестра пьет кофе с молоком. А я всегда предпочитал черный кофе. 16. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц. 17. Вы все еще читаете эту книгу? Сколько времени вы ее уже читаете? 18. Моя сестра занимается музыкой уже пять лет. 19. Я ищу тебя весь вечер. Где ты был все это время? 20. Они пишут сочинение уже два часа.

Будущее в прошедшем

Не забудьте, что если **главное** предложение стоит в **прошедшем времени**, то в **придаточном дополнительном** вместо будущих времен должны употребляться соответствующие **будущие-в-прошедшем времена**.

Спряжение глагола *to write* (писать) в *Future-In-the-Past Simple Tense*

(He knew that)
I **should write**
he **would write**
she **would write**
it **would write**

we **should write**
you **would write**
they **would write**

(He thought that)
I **should not write**
he **would not write**
she **would not write**
it **would not write**

we **should not write**
you **would not write**
they **would not write**

Спряжение глагола *to write* (писать) в *Future-In-the-Past Continuous Tense*

<p>(He said that) I should be writing he would be writing she would be writing it would be writing</p> <p>we should be writing you would be writing they would be writing</p>	<p>(He supposed that) I should not be writing he would not be writing she would not be writing it would not be writing</p> <p>we should not be writing you would not be writing they would not be writing</p>
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Спряжение глагола **to write** (писать)
в Future-in-the-Past Perfect Tense

<p>(He was sure that) I should have written he would have written she would have written it would have written</p> <p>we should have written you would have written they would have written</p>	<p>(He guessed that) I should not have written he would not have written she would not have written it would not have written</p> <p>we should not have written you would not have written they would not have written</p>
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Упражнение 262

Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

1. I am afraid I shall be late. 2. Do you think we shall pick all the apples in three days? 3. He hopes you will often visit him. 4. They expect he will be at home in a few days. 5. We are not sure he will arrive at our party. 6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week. 7. I think Henry will help us. 8. I hope we'll enjoy the show. 9. She expects he'll win the race.

Упражнение 263

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple или Future-in-the-Past Simple.

1. I know we (not to be) late. 2. I knew we (not to be) late. 3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home. 4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home. 5. "When you (to be) ready?" he asked. 6. He asked when I (to be) ready. 7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best. 8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there. 9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that? 10. I was afraid he (to say), "I don't think I (to be) able to come." 11. I did not know what he (to speak) about. 12. I knew your aunt (to bake) special cookies for all her nieces and nephews.

Упражнение 264

Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные. В роли главных предложений используйте предложения, данные в скобках.

(I supposed; He believed; She was sure; We were told; I heard; She said; He understood; She imagined; The letter said.)

- E.g. My brother **will** be sleeping.
I **supposed** that my brother **would** be sleeping.

1. He will solve the problem in no time. 2. The new film will be shown at a cinema. 3. The teacher will have corrected our papers by the beginning of the lesson. 4. She will not like that TV programme. 5. The train will arrive on time. 6. The children will be playing in the yard. 7. All the newspapers

will publish that information. 8. They will win the game. 9. I shall go to the south. 10. My sister will not forget to ring me up. 11. I shall have done my homework by nine o'clock. 12. The tourists will not return by sunset. 13. My friends will be waiting for me. 14. My friend will have returned by that time. 15. They will be working the whole evening. 16. He will return that book to the library immediately.

Упражнение 265

Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола в главном предложении.

1. Я знаю, что он скоро придет. 2. Я знал, что он скоро придет. 3. Я думаю, что она будет спать в это время. 4. Я думал, что она будет спать в это время. 5. Она думает, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам. 6. Она думала, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам. 7. Я был уверен, что к десяти часам он уже выучит стихотворение. 8. Я знал, что к девяти часам мама уже приготовит ужин и в девять часов вся семья будет сидеть за столом. Я боялся, что приду слишком поздно. 9. Она боялась, что ее друг не придет. 10. Они написали, что скоро приедут. 11. Я был уверен, что встречу его на станции. 12. Я думаю, что папа скоро напишет нам письмо. 13. Вам сказали, что в декабре мы будем писать контрольную работу? 14. Он понял, что никогда ее не забудет. 15. Я полагаю, что они вспомнят о нас. 16. Он говорит, что купит машину. 17. Он говорил, что купит машину.

Все времена действительного залога				
	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Future-in-the-Past</i>
Simple (Indefinite)	He writes letters <i>every day</i> .	He wrote a letter <i>yesterday</i> .	He will write a letter <i>tomorrow</i> .	(He said that) he would write a letter <i>the next day</i> .
Continuous (Progressive)	He is writing a letter <i>now</i> .	He was writing a letter <i>at 5 o'clock yesterday</i> .	He will be writing a letter <i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> .	(He said that) he would be writing a letter <i>at 5 o'clock the next day</i> .
Perfect	He has already written a letter.	He had written a letter <i>by 5 o'clock yesterday</i> .	He will have written a letter <i>by 5 o'clock tomorrow</i> .	(He said that) he would have written a letter <i>by 5 o'clock the next day</i> .
Perfect Continuous (Perfect Progressive)	He has been writing a letter <i>since morning</i> .	He had been writing a letter <i>for two hours</i> when I came.	He will have been writing a letter <i>for two hours</i> when I come.	(He said that) he would have been writing a letter <i>for two hours</i> when I came.

Упражнения на все 16 времен действительного залога

Упражнение 266

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall). 2. Yesterday by eight o'clock he (to finish) all his homework, and when I (to come) to his place at nine, he (to read). 3. I (to wait) for permission to go abroad for three weeks already, but I (not to receive) the visa yet. 4. Everybody (to be) at the museum, but my friend (not yet to come). 5. We (to drink) tea when the telephone (to ring). 6. Johnny noticed that everybody (to look) at him, and he (to feel) shy. 7. Light (to travel) more quickly than sound. 8. When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book. He (to say) he (to give) it to me soon. Today I (to take) it from him. Now I (to read) it. I (to finish) it by Friday. If you like, I (to give) it to you on Saturday when you (to come) to see me. 9. When will he come? We (to wait) for him for half an hour already. 10. On leaving the hall, the students (to thank) the professor who (to deliver) the lecture. 11. We already (to cover) about ten miles when Peter, who (to look) out of the window for the last five or ten minutes, suddenly exclaimed, "Here is the station!"

Упражнение 267

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. He (to be) here five minutes ago, but you (to be) out. He (to ask) me to tell you that he (to come)

again tonight. 2. You (to read) "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" by Agatha Christie? — No, I (not yet to read) it. But I (to hear) that it (to be) a very interesting book. I (to read) it as soon as I (to get) it. 3. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to arrive). The passengers (to hurry) to occupy their seats in the carriages. 4. The concert (to be) a greater success than we (to expect). We were very glad. 5. He (to tell) me that if no one (to come) to meet me at the station, I (can) leave the suitcases in the checkroom and go to the hotel where he (to reserve) a room for me. 6. Lanny (to return) home after seven years of absence. During these seven years he (to study) in Cape Town where his people (to send) him. Lanny was glad at the thought that he (to do) what they (to hope) he (to do) and that soon he (to be) among his people again.

Упражнение 268

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. We could not go out because it (to rain) hard since early morning. 2. She (to teach) at our school for twenty years now. 3. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home. 4. He (to begin) to write his essay at three o'clock. It is already eleven, and he still (to write) it. He says he (to finish) it by twelve. 5. We (to help) our librarian to put the books in the right order for three days already, but we (to arrange) only half the books. 6. What you (to do) when I (to come) in? 7. When I (to come) to his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 8. On checking up his answers, he (to find) out that he (to make) several mistakes. 9. When I (to leave) home, the snow already (to stop), but a strong wind (to blow). 10. You (to read) this book? — Yes, I (to read) it. I (to think)

it (to be) extremely boring. 11. What the children (to do) now? — Oh, they (to play) the new board game which I just (to buy) for them. 12. They (to reach) the corner of the street by now and (to stand) at the bus stop. 13. After we (to walk) about two hours, we arrived at a picturesque glade covered with fresh grass. 14. That (to be) what I (to complain) about. I doubt that he (to talk) to me.

Упражнение 269

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. At last the librarian (to give) me the book which I (to wait) for during two months. I was very glad. I (to go) home and (to begin) reading it at once. 2. Don't speak to him: he (to be) very busy, he (to do) some very urgent work. 3. I did not want him to go there: I (to be) afraid that something (to happen). 4. I did not notice that my watch (to stop), and when I (to arrive) at the station, my train (to leave) and I (to have) to ask when the next train (to come). 5. He (to wait) for fifteen minutes when at last he (to see) her at the end of the platform. 6. By the end of the year he (to read) about two hundred pages. 7. We were happy when the sun (to rise), for the night (to be) very cold. 8. Where you (to put) my dictionary? I cannot find it anywhere. 9. I (not yet to fall) asleep when the telephone (to ring). 10. What you (to do) from six till nine yesterday? 11. The children (to play) here at eleven o'clock, but now they (to go) home. 12. Go to see your old grandfather as soon as you (to arrive) in Novgorod. 13. You always (to spend) summer at the seaside? — Yes, as a rule. Last summer I (to go) to the mountains, but I (not to find) the rest there as pleasant as near the sea. 14. When they returned, they (to tell) us a lot of interesting things

which they (to see) during their journey. 15. When I (to leave) home, it (to rain).

Упражнение 270

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Our train starts late in the evening, so if you (to come) at seven o'clock, we still (to pack) our luggage. 2. When you (to see) him last? 3. I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park. 4. You ever (to act) on the stage? — Why, yes, that's what I (to do) for the last six years. 5. Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake) up when someone (to open) the door. 6. Where is your luggage? — I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me. 7. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come). 8. The play (not yet to begin) and the people (to talk) in the hall. 9. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind. 10. What you (to do) these three months? 11. Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones. 12. We (to walk) in silence. He already (to tell) me all that (to be) interesting about himself, and I (to have) nothing to tell him. 13. The moon (not to rise) yet, and only two stars, like two distant lighthouses, (to shine) in the dark blue sky.

Упражнение 271

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. What you (to read)? — I (to read) a magazine. — How long you (to read) it? — I (to read) it

for half an hour. 2. She (to live) in Moscow for ten years when her sister (to come) to live with her. 3. Our teacher (to come). Now he (to speak) with our librarian. 4. They (to speak) when I (to look) at them. 5. What you (to do) here? — I (to prepare) my report. — How long you (to prepare) it? — Oh, I (to work) since morning. 6. He (to teach) at school for five years when the war (to break) out. 7. She (to study) English since last year. 8. You ever (to be) to London? — Yes, I (to be) there last summer. 9. What your friend (to do) now? — She (to have) dinner. She usually (to have) dinner at this time. 10. I (to buy) a new dress. I (to show) it to you tomorrow when you (to come) to my place. 11. So you begin working tomorrow! And who (to take) care of your children when you (to go) to work? 12. Hello, Peter! Where you (to go)? — I (to go) to the library. 13. I (to walk) about an hour when I (to see) a little house not far from the river. 14. When he (to read) the newspaper, he (to give) it to his brother. 15. He (to leave) for Rostov in 1990 and since then he (to live) there. 16. At this time tomorrow we (to discuss) your report. 17. Now she (to read) the book which I (to give) her yesterday. 18. I always (to hate) such cruelty. 19. No, I (not to see) that movie. 20. Speak only when others (to be) ready to listen to you.

Упражнение 272

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. How long you (to wait) for me? I am really very sorry. 2. Yesterday I (to meet) a friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a long time. 3. Ring me up at eleven o'clock, I (not yet to sleep). 4. You (to be) late for the concert if you (not to take) a taxi. 5. The sun (to

set) a long time ago, and it (to begin) to get really cold. 6. When I (to come) home yesterday, my sister already (to return) and (to sit) at the fireplace looking through some old photographs. 7. He (to smoke) three cigarettes and (to look) through all the books on the shelf, when at last he (to hear) his friend's steps approaching the door. 8. The first person whom Andrew (to see) as he (to enter) was his old nurse. She (to sit) on the sofa. During the last five years she greatly (to change) and now (to look) a very old woman. 9. She is going to read the letter she just (to receive). 10. He just (to approach) the door, when she (to enter). 11. He (to write) the essay for two hours already and he (to say) he soon (to finish) it as he (to think) over the conclusion now. 12. Where is the baby? — The nurse (to put) it to bed. 13. He said he (to work) for a long time without achieving good results. 14. Hardly¹ I (to go) out when I (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my umbrella. 15. It (to be) late. You (not to finish) yet?

Упражнение 273

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. The students (to write) the paper by dinner time. 2. They (to sail) down the river for three days before they (to come) to the village. 3. I (not to be) to my home town for five years. 4. The rain (to stop) by the time we (to reach) home. 5. The message (to arrive) five minutes after he (to leave) the house. 6. It (to be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (to begin) doing this work. 7. At last the reply from my grandmother (to come), and my mother (to tell) me that she

¹ После **hardly** употребляйте Past Perfect и обратный порядок слов.

(to come) soon. 8. Here you (to be) at last! I (to wait) for you for twenty minutes. You (not to be) ashamed? 9. Peter (to read) by the fireplace when the door (to open) and the maid (to enter). The cook (to follow) her. 10. When the mother (to satisfy) herself that the children (to sleep) peacefully in their beds, she (to take) out the Christmas presents and carefully (to put) them into the stockings which (to hang) at the beds. 11. If you (to ring) me up tomorrow, I (to tell) you all about it. 12. The lesson (not yet to begin), and the children (to talk) loudly in the corridor. 13. I (to live) in St Petersburg since 1991. 14. By the fifteenth of January the students (to pass) all the exams. 15. I (to wait) for the teacher now. He (not to be) here yet. 16. You (to hear) the news?

Упражнение 274

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. Where is Nick? — He (not to be) at home, he (to go) to the cinema. Wait for him, he (to come) in half an hour. 2. It was very late. I (to go) to bed and (to fall) asleep when my father (to return) home. 3. I'll join you when I (to drink) my tea. 4. When I (to come), he (to live) in the same old house where I first (to meet) him. He (to tell) me he (to wait) for me for some time already. 5. The pupils (to do) a lot of exercises before they (to learn) to write dictations well. 6. I could not hear a sound: they (to stop) talking. 7. On entering the drawing room, he (to find) that his two friends (to get) up and (to wait) for him. 8. The sportsmen (to train) since early morning; now they (to go) over the high jump, as they (not to be) satisfied with their results. 9. Five minutes (not to pass) when the train for which we (to wait) (to appear) in the distance. 10. Tomorrow father (to come)

late. We (to do) all our homework and (to drink) tea when he (to come). 11. When Mrs Smith (to come) home yesterday, she (to see) that her daughter (to cook) supper and (to wait) for her with the table laid. 12. Anyone (to see) my dog? 13. You (to go) to the sports centre today?

Упражнение 275

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

1. He said he (to listen) to the same stories for a long time. 2. By the evening he (to translate) ten pages. 3. You ever (to be) to the new stadium? — Yes, I (to be) there last Saturday. 4. The old lady was happy: she (not to see) her son for three years. 5. What you (to do) yesterday? 6. How many pages you (to translate) for today? 7. The day (to be) cold and it (to rain). When I (to reach) home, my raincoat (to be) all wet. I (to take) it off, (to shake) the water off it, (to hang) it up and (to go) into the living room. My children (to play) on the carpet. When they (to see) me, they (to jump) up and (to run) up to me. 8. I (to hear) this song several times already, but I cannot remember the words. I (to write) them down as soon as I (to hear) this song again. 9. Hardly¹ he (to open) the suitcase, when he (to find) the tie which he (to think) he (to lose) long before. 10. Shut the door! The room (to be) full of smells which (to come) from the kitchen. Mother (not to like) kitchen smells in the room. 11. Last night he (to finish) the book which he (to begin) writing a year ago. 12. I (to be) afraid he (to lose) this match. 13. Who (to make) all that noise? 14. Sharks (to be) on earth more than 350 million years.

¹ См. примечание на стр. 227.

Упражнение 276

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. When the train (to stop), I (to look) out of the window but (not to see) any of my friends there. I (to send) them a telegram and hoped that they (to meet) me. As I (to discover) later, they (to receive) it ten minutes before the train arrived and could not meet me. 2. We were greatly surprised not to find Ann at home. It turned out that her sister (to forget) to give her our message, and Ann (to leave) the house fifteen minutes before we (to come). 3. I decided not to put on my raincoat as it (to stop) raining already and the sun (to shine) brightly. 4. The young people entered the theatre. The performance already (to begin), and they (to have) to wait till the first act (to be) over. Nina never (to be) here before and she (to like) the theatre very much. 5. I did not recognize Helen as I (not to see) her for a very long time and she greatly (to change). 6. When the teacher told the boy to recite the poem, the boy (to burst) into tears: he (not to remember) anything, though he (to try) to learn his lesson so well. 7. Jane usually works in the library. She (to work) there now. She already (to gather) the necessary material and now she (to write) her report. 8. When we (to come) to the station, our train already (to leave), and we (to have) to wait for two hours before another one (to come). 9. I was anxious to see the place where I (to spend) my childhood. 10. Victor asked me to explain the new rule to him, as he (to miss) the previous lesson. 11. John Gray (to visit) Russia in 1989 and (not to be) here since that time. 12. The sight of the school building brought back the old days to us. Here we (to spend) many years together. We (to learn) to read and write; here we (to experience) our first joys and

sorrows. We recollected our first day at school, how we (to come) to our first lesson looking alarmed and excited.

Упражнение 277

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

Ann: Hello, Kate. I am so glad you (to come) at last. Where you (to spend) the morning?

Kate: I (to be) in the bookstore choosing new books in English.

Ann: It (to rain) still? It (to be) rather dark in the room.

Kate: No, the rain (to stop), but the wind (to blow). On my way to your place I (to meet) Mary. You (to know) her?

Ann: Of course I ... I (to know) her since childhood. When we (to be) children, we often (to play) together. Where you (to meet) her? I (not to see) her for a long time. What she (to look) like?

Kate: She (not to change) a bit. She (to go) to the library when I (to meet) her.

Ann: What she (to tell) you?

Kate: She (to tell) me she recently (to return) from a very interesting trip and that she (to travel) a lot and (to visit) the most popular places. She (to want) to see all her friends soon.

Ann: Oh, then she (to come) to see me, too, I (to think).

Kate: Yes, that (to be) a pleasant meeting, I (to be) sure. But what (to be) the time? My watch (to stop) and I (not to know) the exact time.

Ann: It (to be) ten minutes to three.

Kate: Oh, then let's begin working at once. At four o'clock I must go. My mother (to wait) for me at the metro station at a quarter past four.

Упражнение 278

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Он был счастлив: он написал отличное сочинение. 2. Мы ищем тебя весь вечер. 3. Я вдруг вспомнил, что ничего не ел с утра. 4. К счастью, дождь уже перестал, когда мы вышли. 5. Сколько лет вы работаете в этой школе? 6. В одиннадцать часов мы еще работали. 7. В одиннадцать часов мы уже работали три часа. 8. Я уже три раза говорил тебе, что надо переписать упражнение. 9. Я уже целый час читал после обеда, когда пришел папа. 10. Я не приду. Я буду писать сочинение весь вечер. 11. Где ты был с прошлой пятницы? 12. Я уже две недели живу у друзей. 13. Я уже две недели жил у друзей, когда получил письмо. 14. Сколько дней вы уже читаете эту книгу? 15. Только когда она была в поезде, она вспомнила, что оставила книгу дома. 16. Они живут в этом доме уже пять лет. 17. Моя сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнала об этом. 18. Ты знал, что он не написал сочинение? 19. Мы не получаем от нее никаких вестей уже несколько месяцев. 20. Сколько лет вы уже работаете на этой фабрике? 21. Он уже ушел, когда Лена включила радио. 22. Я работаю над этой проблемой уже три месяца. 23. Вы должны отдохнуть. Вы слишком много работали сегодня. 24. Подумай о том, что я тебе сказал.

Упражнение 279

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Что делает твой брат? — Он работает в институте. — А что он сейчас делает? — Он читает

газету. Я всегда приношу ему газеты, когда он приходит с работы. 2. Было уже темно, когда мы подошли к дому; дул сильный ветер, и становилось все холоднее и холоднее. 3. Что вы будете делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? — Завтра к восьми часам я уже закончу все свои уроки и в восемь часов буду играть на рояле. 4. Они читали Диккенса по-английски и знают многие его произведения. 5. Наступила зима, и теперь мы опять будем часто ходить на каток. 6. Когда Том вышел из дома, все ребята играли в футбол, а Билл и Джон считали круглые камешки, которые они принесли с реки. 7. Она была удивлена: она еще никогда не видела столько цветов. 8. Когда я проснулся, мама уже встала и готовила чай. 9. Я уже полчаса стараюсь вспомнить ее имя, но до сих пор еще не вспомнил. 10. Когда он пришел домой, мы уже ушли в кино. 11. Она сказала, что идет дождь и нам лучше остаться дома. 12. Она жила в этом доме уже пять лет, когда приехал ее брат. 13. Она думала, что будет хорошая погода. 14. Разве ты не понимаешь, что весной будет уже три года, как я ношу эту шляпку? 15. Неужели они играют в шахматы с самого утра? 16. Они шли по дороге уже два или три часа, когда вдруг пошел дождь. 17. Я знаю, что она работает над этой статьей уже три недели. 18. Когда я повторила свой вопрос, он сказал, что не слышал меня в первый раз, но я ясно видела, что он хорошо слышал меня оба раза. 19. Ну, уложила ты свои вещи, наконец? Такси уже десять минут ожидает у дверей. 20. Мы сидим здесь уже два часа, а я все еще не рассказал тебе о своей поездке. 21. Где Юля? — Она в библиотеке, она готовится к докладу. Она уже работает три часа. 22. Он думал, что его друзья работают вместе. 23. Я сегодня не завтракал.

PASSIVE VOICE

Passive Voice = to be + III форма глагола

Спряжение глагола **to take** (брать, отводить)
во временах группы **Simple** в **Passive Voice**

Present Simple Passive

**I am taken
he is taken
she is taken
it is taken**

**I am not taken
he is not taken
she is not taken
it is not taken**

**Am I taken?
Is he taken?
Is she taken?
Is it taken?**

**we are taken
you are taken
they are taken**

**we are not taken
you are not taken
they are not taken**

**Are we taken?
Are you taken?
Are they taken?**

Past Simple Passive

**I was taken
he was taken
she was taken
it was taken**

**I was not taken
he was not taken
she was not taken
it was not taken**

**Was I taken?
Was he taken?
Was she taken?
Was it taken?**

**we were taken
you were taken
they were taken**

**we were not taken
you were not taken
they were not taken**

**Were we taken?
Were you taken?
Were they taken?**

Future Simple Passive

I shall be taken he will be taken she will be taken it will be taken	I shall not be taken he will not be taken she will not be taken it will not be taken	Shall I be taken? Will he be taken? Will she be taken? Will it be taken?
we shall be taken you will be taken they will be taken	we shall not be taken you will not be taken they will not be taken	Shall we be taken? Will you be taken? Will they be taken?

Сравните:

I take (я отвожу) — **I am taken** (меня отводят)**I took** (я отвел) — **I was taken** (меня отвели)**I shall take** (я отведу) — **I shall be taken** (меня отведут)**Упражнение 280***Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.*

Я рассказал. — Мне рассказали.

Я показал. — Мне показали.

Она привела. — Ее привели.

Мы спросили. — Нас спросили.

Мы ответили. — Нам ответили.

Мы послали. — Нас послали.

Она запретила. — Ей запретили.

Они дали. — Им дали.

Он помог. — Ему помогли.

Он посоветовал. — Ему посоветовали.

Он забыл. — Его забыли.

Он вспомнил. — Его вспомнили.

Мы пригласили. — Нас пригласили.

Мы поправили. — Нас поправили.
Он вылечил. — Его вылечили.
Он позвал. — Его позвали.
Она предложила. — Ей предложили.
Я позвонила. — Мне позвонили.

Упражнение 281

Переведите на английский, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

Мне рассказали. — Мне рассказывают. — Мне расскажут.

Мне показали. — Мне показывают. — Мне покажут.

Ее привели. — Ее приводят. — Ее приведут.

Нас спросили. — Нас спрашивают. — Нас спросят.

Нам ответили. — Нам отвечают. — Нам ответят.

Нас послали. — Нас посылают. — Нас пошлют.

Им дали. — Им дают. — Им дадут.

Ему помогли. — Ему помогают. — Ему помогут.

Ему посоветовали. — Ему советуют. — Ему посоветуют.

Его забыли. — Его забывают. — Его забудут.

Его вспомнили. — Его вспоминают. — Его вспомнят.

Нас пригласили. — Нас приглашают. — Нас пригласят.

Нас поправили. — Нас поправляют. — Нас поправят.

Его позвали. — Его зовут. — Его позовут.

Упражнение 282

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Not many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. A lot of interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. Lost time never (to find) again. 14. Rome (not to build) in a day. 15. My question (to answer) two days ago. 16. Hockey (to play) in winter. 17. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 18. Thousands of houses (to destroy) during the Great Fire of London. 19. His new book (to finish) next year. 20. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 21. St Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Упражнение 283

Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

Упражнение 284

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

1. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 2. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 3. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 4. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 5. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 6. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 7. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 8. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 9. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 10. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 11. Я часто посылаю друзьям письма по электронной почте. 12. Меня часто посылают в командировку за границу. 13. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 14. Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 15. Я иногда забываю взять проездную карточку. 16. Я не пишу много писем. 17. Книжки А. Кристи читают с большим интересом. 18. Собаки любят кости. 19. Собак любят во многих семьях. 20. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 21. Где хранят старые письма? 22. Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 23. Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 24. Где живут ваши друзья? 25. Где покупают хлеб? 26. Когда задают вопросы?

Упражнение 285

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

1. Я посоветовал (моему) другу заниматься в спортклубе. 2. Мне посоветовали заниматься в спортклубе. 3. Я показал доктору (мои) зубы. 4. Меня показали доктору. 5. Я дал своей собаке кусок сахара. 6. Мне дали на обед суп. 7. Вчера

я попросил учителя помочь мне. 8. Вчера меня попросили помочь однокласснику. 9. Прошлым летом я научил сестру плавать. 10. Прошлым летом меня научили плавать. 11. Вчера нам давали много вопросов на уроке. 12. Я ответил на все вопросы. 13. Учитель поставил мне хорошую оценку. 14. Дома меня похвалили. 15. Эти письма принесли утром. 16. Мой велосипед купили в прошлом году. 17. Эти орехи съели вчера. 18. Где вы купили эту книгу? 19. Где купили эту книгу? 20. Когда сварили обед? 21. Когда разбили чашку? 22. Когда ты разбил чашку? 23. Что ему обещали? 24. Когда починили машину? 25. Когда исправили ошибку? 26. Где вы родились? 27. Где вы учились английскому языку? Кто обучал вас?

Упражнение 286

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Active или Future Simple Passive.

1. Завтра я принесу новый фильм. 2. Завтра принесут новый фильм. 3. Мой друг поможет мне с математикой. 4. Моему другу помогут с немецким. 5. Мы купим мороженого. 6. Новые коньки купят завтра. 7. Миша попросит меня помочь ему. 8. Мишу попросят рассказать о своем путешествии. 9. Доктор попросит меня открыть рот. 10. Доктора попросят вылечить меня. 11. Билеты принесут завтра. 12. Диктант будут писать в следующий вторник. 13. Маму попросят не беспокоиться. 14. Маме дадут чашечку кофе. 15. Мама поблагодарит доктора. 16. Деньги будут отправлены сейчас же. 17. Ковер повесят на стену. 18. Книги положат на полку. 19. Когда пошлют письмо? 20. Когда проверят контрольную работу? 21. Как будут делать эту работу? 22. Когда возвратят этот словарь?

Сравните:

The doctor was sent. — Доктора послали.

The doctor was sent for. — За доктором послали.

Запомните этот шуточный мини-рассказ:

He was talked about.

He was sent for.

He was waited for.

He was looked at.

He was listened to.

He was laughed at.

Запомните эти предложения:

The house wasn't lived in.

The bed wasn't slept in.

Упражнение 287

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice, обращая внимание на место предлога.

- E.g. We speak very highly of her. — She is very highly spoken of.

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman.
2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
3. These young mothers looked after their babies with great care.
4. Nobody lived in that old house.
5. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.
6. We thought about our friend all the time.
7. The doctor will operate on him in a week.
8. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents.
9. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.
10. Nobody slept in the bed.
11. The neighbour asked for the telegram.
12. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention.
13. They often talk about the weather.

Упражнение 288

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Ее часто посылают на почту. 2. В прошлом году ее послали в Кембридж. 3. Его пошлют в Гарвард. 4. За ней всегда посылают. 5. За ней послали вчера. 6. За мной пошлют завтра. 7. Их всегда приглашают на день рождения Ани. 8. Летом Колю отвезут на дачу. 9. Об этом неинтересном фильме много не говорили. 10. В музее нам показали много прекрасных картин. 11. Эту книгу очень часто спрашивают. 12. Мою идею не поняли.

Упражнение 289

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

- E.g. Mother **waters** the houseplants in the evening. —
The houseplants **are watered** in the evening (by Mother).

1. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 2. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 3. Mr Wilson will teach you English. 4. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying. 5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 6. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 8. A boy showed her the way. 9. They will send us a box of fruit. 10. Five or six small children followed them. 11. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields. 12. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 13. The waves carried the little boat out to sea. 14. We shall do the translation in the evening. 15. They water the houseplants regularly. 16. You promised me these books long ago. 17. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Wal-

ter Scott's works. 18. The two hikers dropped their heavy backpacks. 19. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 20. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence. 21. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present.

Упражнение 290

Поставьте выделенные глаголы в Passive Voice, внося необходимые изменения в предложения.

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she **wrote** it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will **break** it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? — They didn't **invite** me. 4. We had some difficulties, but all the same we **finished** the work on time. 5. We shall **leave** you behind if you are not quick. 6. I **spent** all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we shall **do** all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always **stops** me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will **eat** them. 10. She really **broke** her mother's heart when she left home. 11. The bees **attacked** the bear when it tried to take their honey.

Запомните:

Это нужно сделать. — **It must be done.**

Это можно сделать. — **It can be done.**

Упражнение 291

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. You must take the box to the station. 2. You can cross the river on a raft. 3. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 4. You must

pay your debts the day after tomorrow. 5. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 6. You can find the book you need in any library. 7. We must send these letters at once. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each summer vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees. 15. You mustn't spend all your money at once. 16. We can't take his advice.

Упражнение 292

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Passive Infinitive после модальных глаголов.

1. Руки надо мыть перед каждой едой. 2. Комнаты нужно регулярно проветривать. 3. Кошку надо кормить рыбой. 4. Собаку можно кормить мясом и овощами. 5. Ребенку надо давать фрукты. 6. Книги надо положить в шкаф. 7. Эту красивую картину можно повесить над камином. 8. Как можно перевести это слово? 9. Куда можно поставить чемоданы? 10. Можно кошку оставить во дворе? 11. На что нужно обратить внимание? 12. Нужно записать твой номер телефона. 13. Нужно измерить ваше кровяное давление. 14. Его надо пригласить на мой день рождения. 15. Ей можно предложить новую работу.

Упражнение 293

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us. 2. The poem was

so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 3. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody. 4. The letter (to post) in half an hour. 5. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room. 6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 7. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 8. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 9. Soon he (to send) to a conference. 10. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 11. The essay must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 12. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 13. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 14. The lecture (to attend) by all of us yesterday. 15. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment. 16. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years. 17. The mobile phone must (not to use) at the lesson.

Упражнение 294

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The money (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation tomorrow. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruky (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovsky the father of Russian aviation. 11. He (to speak) very highly of the doctor.

Таблица всех времен в *Passive Voice*

	Present	Past	Future	Future-in-the-Past
Simple (Indefinite)	Letters are written <i>every day.</i>	The letter was written <i>yesterday.</i>	The letter will be written <i>tomorrow.</i>	(He said that) the letter would be written <i>the next day.</i>
Continuous (Progressive)	The letter is being written <i>now.</i>	The letter was being written <i>at 5 o'clock yesterday.</i>		
Perfect	The letter has already been written.	The letter had been written <i>by 5 o'clock yesterday.</i>	The letter will have been written <i>by 5 o'clock tomorrow.</i>	(He said that) the letter would have been written <i>by 5 o'clock the next day.</i>
Perfect Continuous (Perfect Progressive)				

Упражнение 295

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell milk in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 7. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 8. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 9. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 10. He is teaching computer science to our children now. 11. They will show this film on TV. 12. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have carried out a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates. 25. Teachers usually make corrections in red ink.

Упражнение 296

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. She showed him the way to the metro station. 2. He will introduce me to his friends. 3. They are building a bridge over the river. 4. I haven't yet translated the article. 5. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 6. You will talk about the films

at the lesson. 7. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 8. Has the secretary typed the letters yet? — No, she is typing them now. 9. We asked him about his holidays. 10. They have already discussed the novel. 11. He did not give me his address. 12. I have just paid all my bills.

Упражнение 297

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 2. We received this letter after his departure. 3. Have dogs ever attacked you? 4. Bees gather honey from flowers. 5. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 6. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 7. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 8. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 9. They offered her some interesting work. 10. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 11. They don't think much of him. 12. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 13. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 14. We shall insist on strict discipline. 15. He has just written this computer program.

Упражнение 298

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. The children have scattered about a lot of things. 2. Our father has put all the books in the bookcase. 3. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 4. They will hand in the homework tomorrow. 5. I don't think we shall finish all the preparations today. 6. She always invites me to her dinner parties. 7. She showed me the dress which her daughter had made. 8. They did not invite her to the party. 9. I did not leave the window

open. 10. They did not turn off the light. 11. I have invited some friends to tea. 12. She has given me an English book. 13. Have you written the letter yet? 14. They have told us a lot of interesting things. 15. The students have written the paper without mistakes. 16. We discussed the matter some days ago. 17. Someone wants you on the phone. 18. She found my book on the windowsill. 19. They have built excellent shelters for tourists in these mountains. 20. Have you given out the exercises to all the students? 21. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium. 22. Why have you put my books on this table? 23. He has paid his taxes. 24. She is still using this old computer.

Упражнение 299

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. One of my friends took me to the cinema last week. 2. We shall finish this work on time. 3. They built this house in 2001. 4. They were selling new children's books in that shop when I entered it yesterday. 5. A large group of young people joined us on our way to the station. 6. A young teacher started a school in this village. 7. They are translating this article now. 8. Galsworthy wrote "The Forsyte Saga." 9. Thousands of people attended this meeting. 10. He has just interrupted me. 11. The teacher has explained it to us. 12. We turn on the light when it is dark. 13. The students finished their translation some time ago. 14. Helen washed the dishes. 15. Betty often took her younger brother for a walk. 16. Mother has made some coffee. 17. Have you ironed your dress yet? 18. Nina mispronounced this word. 19. They have told her the truth. 20. She promised us an interesting entertainment. 21. One uses chalk for writing on the blackboard. 22. I shall finish my work about

seven o'clock. 23. Somebody has opened the door. 24. The waitress brought in the coffee. 25. He has lost his credit card.

Упражнение 300

Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They looked for the girl everywhere. 2. They did not listen to the boy. 3. She looks after the patients well. 4. They asked for our address. 5. My father looked through these papers this morning. 6. He will give my brother English lessons. 7. A friend of his has shown me an interesting magazine. 8. His friend told him everything. 9. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly. 10. They have recently built a huge plant in the town of N. 11. We must finish the work by tomorrow. 12. When I fell ill, my mother sent for the doctor. 13. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre. 14. He gave his patient some good advice. 15. Mary has told me the news. 16. The people looked at the little boy with interest. 17. They examined the paper attentively. 18. Mother is teaching her daughter to cook now.

Упражнение 301

Передайте следующие предложения в Active Voice. Введите любые подходящие подлежащие.

1. The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Have all these books been read? 3. Whom were these letters written by? 4. The letter has just been typed. 5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband. 6. I shall not be allowed to go there. 7. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now. 8. All the questions must be answered. 9. The door has been left open. 10. Betty was met

at the station. 11. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert. 12. She said that the new timetable had not yet been hung up on the notice board. 13. The roast chicken was eaten with pleasure. 14. It was so dark, that the houses could not be seen. 15. The light has not yet been turned off. 16. The boy was punished for misbehaving. 17. By three o'clock everything had been prepared. 18. The dictation was written without mistakes. 19. Whom was the poem written by? 20. Her dress was washed and ironed. 21. I was not blamed for the mistakes. 22. The papers had been looked through and corrected by the next lesson. 23. This house was built last year. 24. The letter has just been sent. 25. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday. 26. When will this book be returned to the library? 27. She was ordered to have complete rest after her heart attack.

Упражнение 302

Передайте следующие предложения в Active Voice. Введите любые подходящие подлежащие.

1. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary. 2. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver. 3. The work was finished on time. 4. The child is taken care of. 5. This book must be read by every student. 6. This film can be seen at our cinema. 7. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships. 8. Which article was translated by your brother? 9. They were being taught drawing at that lesson. 10. This name was seldom mentioned in his novels. 11. I am often told about it. 12. This man has never been talked to. 13. When was it done? 14. What museums were visited last year? 15. Has his essay

been handed in? 16. What has been said is true. 17. After the facts had thoroughly been explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 18. He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place. 19. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea. 20. This mountain has never been climbed before. 21. She told me that those newspapers had carefully been put away where they would not be lost. 22. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard? 23. Nick was told to go home at once.

Упражнение 303

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow. 2. They told me that the new student highly (to speak) of. 3. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect). 4. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) at the Hermitage the next week. 5. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now. 6. All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find). 7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very informative. 8. He said that Grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before. 9. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department. 10. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening.

Упражнение 304

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера.
2. Этих трех студентов спросили два дня тому на-

зад. 3. Вас экзаменовали утром? 4. Эта мышь была поймана ночью. 5. На этой фабрике делают очень красивые сумки. 6. Письма туда можно посылать только летом, а телеграммы — круглый год. 7. Мою подругу каждый год посылают за границу. 8. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад. 9. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию. 10. Это сочинение о поэзии было написано на прошлой неделе. 11. Деньги послали поздно вечером, и он получит их только утром. 12. Эту статью должна прочитать вся группа. 13. Это упражнение можно написать карандашом. 14. Все ваши сочинения будут возвращены на будущей неделе. 15. Это письмо можно написать на одном листе.

Упражнение 305

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Нам показали очень странную картину. 2. Тебя ищут. Иди домой. 3. Вам расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе. 4. Почему над ним всегда смеются? 5. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку. 6. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием. 7. Меня ждут? 8. Им задали три трудных вопроса. 9. За директором уже послали. Подождите немного. 10. Всех пригласили в большой зал. 11. Эти письма просмотрены. Их можно отправлять. 12. На станции их встретил гид и отвез в гостиницу. 13. Эти журналы должны быть возвращены в библиотеку на следующей неделе. 14. На наших занятиях особое внимание уделяется произношению. 15. Мальчику велели объяснить, почему он пропускает занятия. 16. Меня пригласят на ваш вечер? 17. Детей оставили дома одних.

Упражнение 306

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. За этим доктором часто посылают. 2. На вокзале его всегда встречают друзья. 3. Вам в школе дают книги для чтения? 4. Пленников привели в большой зал. 5. Какие упражнения делали в классе? 6. Кто написал этот роман? 7. В будущем году не построят много школ. 8. Над ним все смеются. 9. Эта работа будет закончена на будущей неделе? 10. Когда были посажены эти яблони? 11. В институте его часто вспоминали и очень хорошо отзывались о нем. 12. Нас встретят на станции? 13. Ответ будет отправлен через несколько дней. 14. Когда тебя спрашивали? 15. Этот перевод будет закончен через несколько дней. 16. Эту книгу вернут вовремя? 17. На вокзале его встретит папа. 18. Эта картина была написана в XVI веке. 19. Эти книги используются для работы? 20. В Италии нам покажут много достопримечательностей. 21. За этим мужчиной шла огромная толпа. 22. Когда читали новый рассказ, кто-то постучал в дверь. 23. Вас уже пригласили на вечер? 24. Когда мама пришла, обед был уже сварен.

Упражнение 307

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Письма были оставлены на столе. 2. Мальчику не разрешили купаться в реке. 3. После обеда посуда была вымыта. 4. Письмо было написано вчера. 5. Эту статью написал один английский журналист. 6. Это стихотворение должны выучить

все студенты нашей группы. 7. Нам показали много красивых картин. 8. Стихотворение было выучено наизусть. 9. Их будут обучать английскому языку. 10. Когда яблоко было съедено, девочка взяла куклу и пошла в комнату. 11. Когда будет написана ваша книга? 12. Все эти книги взяты из библиотеки. 13. Диктант был сдан преподавателю после звонка. 14. Я думала, что хлеб и масло купит моя сестра. 15. Весной это поле будет покрыто зеленой травой и цветами. 16. Уроки были приготовлены, книги и тетради уложены в сумку. 17. Работа была выполнена очень хорошо. 18. Статья должна быть переведена к пяти часам. 19. Перевод будет закончен вовремя. 20. Когда я пришла домой, суп был уже сварен. 21. Статья была переведена без ошибок. 22. Книгу положили в шкаф.

Упражнение 308

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Где сейчас ваш брат? — Его послали во Францию. 2. О вас только что говорили. 3. Дома над ней посмеялись. 4. «Мне только что приказали ввести пленных», — сказал солдат. 5. Кто написал это письмо? 6. Эти цветы только что сорвали. 7. Тебя вчера просили прийти пораньше? 8. В будущем году его пьеса будет поставлена в этом театре. 9. За этим профессором всегда посылают в трудных ситуациях. 10. Собор Святого Павла строил архитектор Рен. 11. Когда написали письмо? 12. Куда положили книги? 13. За доктором пошлют завтра. 14. В Санкт-Петербурге строят много домов? 15. Произведения английских и американских писателей издают во всем мире. 16. К тому времени, как он приехал, письмо было уже получено. 17. Наш дом сейчас ре-

монтируют. 18. Колю как раз спрашивают. 19. Книги уже принесли из библиотеки? 20. Этот кинотеатр был построен до того, как мы приехали сюда. 21. Стихи Роберта Бернса знают во многих странах. 22. Когда Чарльз Диккенс был маленьким мальчиком, его отца посадили в долговую тюрьму. 23. Эта опера была написана сто лет назад. 24. Этот роман уже переведен на пять языков. 25. Обед готовили, когда я пришел домой.

Упражнение 309

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. Меня представили ее отцу вчера. 2. Когда я вернусь домой, все мои чемоданы будут уже уложены. 3. На какой учебник вы ссылаетесь в вашем докладе? 4. Разве это отличное сочинение было написано до того, как вы делали доклад? 5. Ее слушали невнимательно, и все, что она сказала, было вскоре забыто. 6. Об этом эпизоде много говорят в ее семье? 7. Ему еще не предложили работу. 8. Послали за лекарством? — Да, его ищут. 9. Его воспитала сестра. 10. Не беспокойся, ему помогут в работе. 11. В нашем районе строятся три новые школы. 12. Этот мост еще строится. Он строился, когда я его увидел в первый раз. 13. Когда я начал им помогать, они переводили статью уже два часа, но она еще не была переведена. 14. Когда я приду домой, обед будут готовить. 15. Этот рассказ обсуждали на уроке литературы. 16. Не говори, пока с тобой не заговорят. 17. Произведения Агаты Кристи были переведены на более чем 100 языков.

СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

Сдвиг времен в придаточном дополнительном
при главном предложении в прошедшем времени

*Present Simple —
Past Simple*
*Present Continuous —
Past Continuous*

Действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного.

Present Perfect  *Past Perfect*
Past Simple

Действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного.

Future — Future-In-the-Past

Действие придаточного предложения совершается позже действия главного.

Употребляя простые предложения в роли придаточных дополнительных при главном предложении в прошедшем времени, сдвигайте времена, как указано в таблице:

Sequence of Tenses

He lives in New York. I thought that he lived in New York. Mother is sleeping. I knew that mother was sleeping.	Одновременное действие Одновременное действие
He has returned from London. I was told that he had returned from London. He bought a new car. I heard that he had bought a new car.	Предшествующее действие Предшествующее действие
He will send us a letter. I supposed that he would send us a letter.	Последующее действие

Упражнение 310

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. 2. We did not know where our friends had gone. 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor. 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor. 5. I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage. 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage. 7. I knew that you were ill. 8. I knew that you had been ill. 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. 10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. 11. When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.

12. When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark at school, he was very pleased.

Упражнение 311

Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He says it did him a lot of good. 4. He says he feels better now. 5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. 6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7. He says he has a good camera. 8. He says he took a lot of colour photographs while travelling in the Caucasus. 9. He says he will come to see us next Sunday. 10. He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus.

Упражнение 312

Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides. 2. He says they have made good progress in English. 3. Oleg says that in a day or two several English students will come to pay a visit to their school and he will probably have to act as an interpreter. 4. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street. 5. She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things about his travels in the south. 6. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St Petersburg from the United

States of America. 7. He says they have not been in their beloved city for along time. 8. He says they were friends at school. 9. He says he will take them to the theatre on Sunday. 10. They say they will write him a letter when they return home.

Упражнение 313

Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола.

1. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room. 2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter. 4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse. 5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 7. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum. 8. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel. 9. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 10. He asked me where I (study, studied). 11. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time. 12. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago. 13. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

Упражнение 314

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry. 2. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock. 3. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her. 4. He says that he (to

know) the laws of the country. 5. Sarie understood why Lanny (not to come) the previous evening. 6. She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about a faithful lion. 7. He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him. 8. He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well. 9. I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately. 10. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning. 11. She says she already (to find) the book. 12. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five. 13. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong. 14. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before. 15. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early. 16. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes.

Упражнение 315

Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках. Сдвигайте времена в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.

1. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid)
2. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew)
3. She never drinks milk. (I was told) 4. He is a very talented singer. (We were told) 5. They live a happy life. (We knew) 6. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought) 7. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 8. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought) 9. She knows English very well. (I supposed) 10. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure) 11. He does not know German at all. (I found out) 12. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad) 13. He works on his English hard. (I knew) 14. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told) 15. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt) 16. She will come to stay with

us. (My aunt wrote in her letter) 17. He is painting a new picture. (We heard) 18. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure)

Упражнение 316

Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Я знала, что Аня работает на заводе, что у нее есть муж и двое детей, что семья у нее очень дружная и она счастлива. 2. Он сказал мне вчера, что раньше он учился в университете. 3. Мы решили на прошлой неделе, что будущим летом мы все поедem в Крым. 4. Сестра сказала, что хочет приехать к нам сама. 5. Я знала, что она очень занята. 6. Никто не знал, что вы ждете здесь. Пойдемте в дом. 7. Гид предупредил нас, что в той части города движение довольно сильное. 8. Секретарь не заметил, что директор с кем-то разговаривает. 9. Все мы знали, что их семья опять в Санкт-Петербурге. 10. Лена сказала, что она дарит нам ту картину. 11. Она сказала, что ее коллеги всегда дают ей прекрасные советы. 12. Он сказал, что любит ту пьесу. 13. В прошлом году они думали, что никогда не будут хорошо читать по-английски, но вчера они увидели, что читают тексты довольно хорошо. 14. Он сказал мне вчера, что его отец — профессор и живет в Москве.

Упражнение 317

Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Я боялся, что заблужусь в лесу. 2. Она знала, что мы никогда не видели ее картины. 3. Ученый был уверен, что найдет решение проблемы. 4. Я знал, что ты приехал в Санкт-Петербург, и полагал, что

ты наведишь меня. 5. Мы не думали, что он так рассердится. 6. Мы вчера узнали, что она больна. 7. Он думал, что она не придет в школу. 8. Я знал, что моя сестра изучает французский язык, и думал, что она поедет в Париж. 9. Мне сказали, что ты мне звонил. 10. Я думал, что ты в Москве. 11. Я не знал, что ты уже вернулся в Санкт-Петербург. 12. Мы надеялись, что поедем в Лондон. 13. Учитель сказал, что наши друзья из Лондона прислали письмо. 14. Она сказала, что ее подруга пригласила ее в театр. 15. Мы боялись, что не купим билет в театр. 16. Мы увидели, что дети играют в песке. 17. Она сказала, что больше не будет купаться, потому что вода холодная. 18. Моя двоюродная сестра сказала, что любит оперу и будет рада пойти с нами в театр, хотя уже дважды слушала «Травиату».

Упражнение 318

Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. Все были уверены, что Борис хорошо сдаст экзамены. 2. Он говорил, что Лев Толстой — его любимый писатель. 3. Я знал, что вы живете в Москве, но не знал вашего адреса. 4. Он сказал, что бросит курить. 5. Все знали, что она поедет в Рим. 6. Простите, мы не думали, что вы ждете нас. 7. Я не знал, что вы тоже любите футбол. 8. Я был уверен, что он будет выдающимся артистом. 9. Я боялся, что вы не последуете моему совету. 10. Я не знал, что ты будешь работать в читальном зале. 11. Я думал, что он подождет меня. 12. Он боялся, что ему будет трудно сделать доклад. 13. Андрей сказал нам, что, когда он вошел в комнату, его друг уже сидел на диване. Он читал газету. 14. Мы надеялись, что она скоро придет. 15. Он сказал, что не знает, когда начнется конфе-

решения. 16. Я был уверен, что, если мы поспешим, мы не опоздаем на поезд. 17. Он спросил меня, что я буду делать вечером. Я ответил, что не знаю, буду ли я свободен вечером, но сказал, что, если буду свободен, то позвоню ему часов в восемь.

Косвенная речь

При переводе предложений в косвенную речь не забывайте заменять обстоятельства времени, как указано в таблице.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
... ago	... before
this ...	that ...
these ...	those ...
here	there
last year	the year before
last month	the month before
last ...	the ... before
next...	the following ...

Indirect commands

Keep quiet! Don't make noise!

He told me He asked me	to keep quiet and not to make noise.
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Упражнение 319

Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," my friend said to me. 2. The doctor said to Nick, "Open

your mouth and show me your tongue." 3. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate. 4. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy. 5. The doctor said to Pete, "Don't go for a walk today." 6. "Don't eat too much ice cream," Nick's mother said to him. 7. "Go home," the teacher said to us. 8. "Buy some meat in the shop," my mother said to me. 9. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," my mother said to me. 10. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen. 11. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary.

Упражнение 320

Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The teacher said to me, "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister, "Put the letter in an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us, "Come here tomorrow." 9. I said to Mike, "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 10. Father said to me, "Don't stay there long." 11. Peter said to them, "Don't leave the room until I come back." 12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 13. He said to me, "Ring me up tomorrow." 14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 15. "Don't be late for dinner," mother said to us. 16. Jane said to us, "Please tell me all you know about it." 17. She said to Nick, "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

Indirect statements		
I am an engineer. I work at a plant. In the evening I study English.		
He said He told me	that	he was an engineer and worked at a plant. He added that he studied English in the evening.
I saw my friend <i>yesterday</i> .		
He said He told me	that	he had seen his friend <i>the day before</i> .
We lived in Rome <i>two years ago</i> . My father worked there.		
He said He told me	that	they had lived in Rome <i>two years before</i> and explained that his father had worked there.
I shall tell you about it <i>tomorrow</i> .		
He said He told me	that	he would tell me about it <i>the next day</i> .

Упражнение 321

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Oleg said, "My room is on the second floor."
2. He said, "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St Petersburg."
3. Misha said, "I saw them at my parents' house last year."
4. He said, "I haven't seen my cousin today."
5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said.
6. Tom said, "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry."
7. He

said, "I have just received a letter from my uncle." 8. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me. 9. Mike said, "I spoke to Mr Brown this morning." 10. He said to her, "I shall do it today if I have time." 11. I said to them, "I can give you my uncle's address."

Упражнение 322

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The woman said to her son, "I am glad I am here." 2. Mike said, "We have bought these books today." 3. She said to me, "Now I can read your translation." 4. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 5. "I can't explain this rule to you," my classmate said to me. 6. The teacher said to the class, "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 7. Our teacher said, "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 8. She said, "You will read this book in the 9th form." 9. Nellie said, "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year." 10. "My friend lives in Moscow," said Alec. 11. "You have not done your work well," the teacher said to me. 12. The poor man said to the rich man, "My horse is wild. It can kill your horse." 13. The rich man said to the judge, "This man's horse has killed my horse."

Упражнение 323

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Masha said, "I usually spend my holidays in the south." 2. She said, "I spent my holidays in the Crimea last year." 3. Boris said, "I go to the south

every year." 4. He said, "I am going to a ski resort tomorrow." 5. Ann said to us, "They haven't come yet." 6. She said to us, "They arrived in St Petersburg yesterday." 7. I said, "I have been in London for a fortnight's holiday. My friends in London sometimes invite me to spend my leisure time with them." 8. Nick said, "I have never been to London. I think I shall go there next year." 9. He said, "I shall not stay with my friends too long." 10. He said to me, "They are staying at the Grand Hotel Europe." 11. He said, "They are leaving next Monday." 12. The clerk said to them, "You can leave the key with the maid upstairs."

Упражнение 324

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The mother said, "The children are in the nursery, doctor." 2. "I have no time for lunch today," said the boy to his mother. 3. "You speak English very well," the woman said to me. 4. My brother said to me, "I am going to become a doctor." 5. My uncle said to us, "I buy several newspapers every day." 6. The teacher said to the pupils, "Next year we shall have six hours of English a week." 7. He said to me, "I want to see you today." 8. She said, "I am free tonight". 9. Mother said to me, "I feel bad today." 10. The pupil said to the teacher, "I can do my homework after dinner." 11. The teacher said to Jack, "You work hard, I know. You are a good boy." 12. The old man said to the girl, "You can sing perfectly. I think you will be a famous singer." 13. My sister said to me, "You look very well, much better than you looked yesterday. I think you have recovered after your illness." 14. "You are an excellent

cook. Everything is so tasty," my guest said to me.
15. The student said, "I can't answer this question. I don't understand it."

Упражнение 325

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи. Употребляйте любое существительное или местоимение в роли подлежащего главного предложения.

1. I shall come as soon as I am ready. 2. You will know that I have gone to the concert if I am not at home by eight. 3. I'll come to the Philharmonic with you if you get tickets. 4. Five years ago there were no people living here at all. 5. I shall go skiing on Sunday if I have time. 6. They finished building this house only last week. 7. It will be so pleasant when Tom comes home. 8. I shall do it now if you like. 9. My brother was here early today. 10. It's a pity you didn't come earlier. 11. There will be an interesting lecture at our school tomorrow. One of our teachers will speak about Charles Dickens. 12. Last year I spent my summer vacation in the Caucasus. 13. I came to live in this town several years ago. 14. I'll be reading you a story until it is time to go to bed. 15. I have read all about it in today's newspaper. 16. It's not funny if there is no money, sonny.

Упражнение 326

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "When your turn comes, listen very carefully to what the doctor tells you," I said to my grand-

mother. 2. "If you are in a hurry, we shall only do the first experiment," the laboratory assistant said to me. 3. "I shan't start anything new until I have finished this novel," said the writer to the correspondent. 4. "When I get a job, I'll buy you a warm coat," said the boy's father. 5. "If you spill the milk, there won't be any for the cat," my mother said to me. 6. "When you come to see me on Sunday, I shall show you my new dress," she said to me. 7. "If Mary arrives before seven, bring her to our house for the evening," said Jane to Henry. 8. "Don't wait until I come. As soon as you finish the exercises, begin playing volleyball," said the PT teacher to the pupils. 9. "As soon as Robert appears, ask him where he put the dictionary," said Mary to her mother.

Упражнение 327

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. 2. He told me he was ill. 3. He told me he had fallen ill. 4. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before. 5. I told my sister that she might catch a cold. 6. She told me she had caught a cold. 7. He said that while crossing the English Channel they had stayed on deck all the time. 8. The woman said she had felt sick while crossing the Channel. 9. She said she was feeling bad that day. 10. The old man told the doctor that he had pain in his right side. 11. He said he had just been examined by a good doctor. 12. He said he would not come to school until Monday. 13. The man said he had spent a month at a seaside resort. 14. He said that his health had greatly improved since then.

Indirect questions		
Special questions	He asked (me) He wanted to know He wondered	
"What are you doing?" "Where do you live?" "Where does he work?" "What is Nick doing?" "What have you prepared for today?" "When did you come home yesterday?" "When will your mother come home?"	<i>what</i> I was doing. <i>where</i> I lived . <i>where</i> he worked . <i>what</i> Nick was doing. <i>what</i> I had prepared for that day. <i>when</i> I had come home the day before. <i>when</i> my mother would come home.	
General questions	He asked (me) He wanted to know He wondered	
"Are you watching TV?" "Do you play chess?" "Does she go to school?" "Are you listening to me?" "Have you done your homework?" "Did you skate last winter?" - "Will you see your friend tomorrow?"	<i>if, whether</i>	I was watching TV. I played chess. she went to school. I was listening to him. I had done my home-work. I had skated the winter before. I should see my friend the next day.

Упражнение 328

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. I said to Nick, "Where are you going?" 2. I said to him, "How long are you going to stay there?" 3. I said to him, "How long will it take you to get there?" 4. He said to her, "Where do you usually

spend your summer holidays?" 5. Ann said to Mike, "When did you leave London?" 6. She said to Boris, "When will you be back home?" 7. Boris said to them, "How can I get to the railway station?" 8. Mary asked Tom, "What time will you come here tomorrow?" 9. She asked me, "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" 10. She asked me, "What will you do tomorrow if you are not busy at your office?" 11. Pete said to his friends, "When are you leaving St Petersburg?" 12. He said to them, "Who will you see before you leave the city?" 13. They said to him, "What time does the train leave?" 14. I asked Mike, "What will you do after dinner?" 15. I asked my uncle, "How long did you stay in the Crimea?" 16. Mother said to me, "Who has brought this parcel?" 17. Ada said to me, "Where did you see such trees?" 18. I said to Becky, "What kind of book has your friend brought you?"

Упражнение 329

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody...)
2. Where has he gone? (Did you know...) 3. Where is he? (Did you know...) 4. When is he leaving school? (I wanted to know...) 5. Where does he live? (Nobody knew...) 6. When will he come back? (She asked them...) 7. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know...) 8. How much did she pay for it? (I had no idea...) 9. Where did I put the book? (I forgot...) 10. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...) 11. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me...) 12. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered...)

Упражнение 330

Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. I said to Boris, "Does your friend live in London?" 2. They said to the man, "Are you living in a hotel?" 3. He said to his friend, "Will you stay at the Hilton?" 4. He said to me, "Do you often go to see your friends?" 5. He said to me, "Will you see your friends before you leave St Petersburg?" 6. Mike said to Jane, "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?" 7. She said to me, "Have you sent them an e-mail?" 8. She said to me, "Did you send them an e-mail yesterday?" 9. I said to Mike, "Have you packed your suitcase?" 10. I said to Kate, "Did anybody meet you at the station?" 11. I said to her, "Can you give me their address?" 12. I asked Tom, "Have you had breakfast?" 13. I asked my sister, "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?" 14. I said to my mother, "Did anybody come to see me?" 15. I asked my sister, "Will Nick call for you on the way to school?" 16. She said to the young man, "Can you call a taxi for me?" 17. Mary said to Peter, "Have you shown your photo to Dick?" 18. Oleg said to me, "Will you come here tomorrow?" 19. He said to us, "Did you go to the museum this morning?"

Упражнение 331

Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Have they sold the picture? (I did not know...)
2. Do they know anything about it? (I wondered...)
3. Has Jack given you his telephone number? (She asked me...)
4. Is he coming back today? (I was not

sure...) 5. Have you found the book? (She asked me...) 6. Are there any more books here? (The man asked...) 7. Did she go shopping yesterday (I wanted to know...) 8. Has she bought the dictionary? (He did not ask her...) 9. Does she know the name of the man? (I doubted...) 10. Did Boris see the man this morning? (I asked...)

Упражнение 332

Передайте следующие вопросительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Kate said, "Mike, do you like my dress?" 2. Grandfather said to Mary, "What mark did you get at school?" 3. My sister said to me, "Will you take me to the theatre with you tomorrow?" 4. Mother asked me, "Did you play with your friends yesterday?" 5. "Why don't you play with your friends, Kate?" said her mother. 6. "Do you like chocolates?" my little sister said to me. 7. "Did you see your granny yesterday, Lena?" asked Mr Brown. 8. The doctor asked Nick, "Do you wash your face and hands every morning?" 9. The teacher said to Mike, "Does your father work at a factory?" 10. Mother said to us, "What are you doing here?" 11. Father said to Nick, "Have you done your homework?" 12. Tom said, "Ann, where are your friends?"

Упражнение 333

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital. 2. I asked my friend if he had a headache. 3. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill. 4. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.

5. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. I asked him if he was feeling better now. 6. I asked the man how long he had been in St Petersburg. 7. I asked him if he was going to a ski resort in Colorado. 8. We asked the girl if her father was still in Moscow. 9. I asked the girl what sort of work her father did.

Упражнение 334

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Do you like my pies, Ann?" asked her grandmother. 2. "Stop shouting and do your homework," Tom's mother said to him. 3. "What did you do at school yesterday, John?" said his father. 4. "Will you play the piano today, Helen?" asked her aunt. 5. My uncle said, "We shall visit you next week." 6. "Don't cross the street when the lights are red," said the man to Nick. 7. "I borrowed a very good book from our library yesterday," said Mike to his father. 8. "Come to my house tomorrow, Jane," said Lena. 9. "Where are your books, Betsy?" said her mother.

Упражнение 335

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Lock the door when you leave the house," my elder sister said to me. 2. "Have you received a telegram from your wife?" she asked Robert. 3. Mabel said, "Nothing will change my decision and I shall leave for Cape Town tonight." 4. "Please don't smoke in the room," said the old woman to her nephew. 5. "I am shivering with cold," said the girl. 6. "I want to sit in the armchair," said the boy. 7. The secretary said to me, "The delegation arrived

in St Petersburg yesterday." 8. "Open the window, please," she said to me. 9. He said, "I shall light a fire and make myself breakfast." 10. "Don't run to the door when you hear the bell," said the woman to her little daughter. 11. She asked me, "How long are you going to stay here?" 12. Mary asked me, "Will you spend your holidays in Moscow?"

Упражнение 336

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Father said to Jane, "Show me your exercise book." 2. "What game are you playing here, boys?" said Kate's aunt. 3. "Don't make noise," Tom's mother said to him. 4. Helen said to Pete, "Did you play chess with your father yesterday?" 5. Kate said to her grandmother, "Help me (to) cook the soup, please." 6. Mike said to the teacher, "My sister knows two foreign languages." 7. Tom said to his sister, "I saw your friend at the library yesterday." 8. "What have you prepared for today, children?" said the teacher. 9. The teacher said to the pupils, "Don't open your books." 10. Mother said to me, "You will go to the cinema tomorrow."

Упражнение 337

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Tom, go to bed," said his mother. 2. "I have never seen your toys," said Nellie to Pete. 3. "Give me your French book, Nick," said the teacher. 4. Ann said to Lena, "Look at my nice kitten." 5. "We shall go to the zoo tomorrow," said our grandmother. 6. Mother said to Pete, "Don't forget to wash your hands." 7. Nick said to his mother, "I am doing my

homework." 8. "I have learnt a long poem," said Mike to the teacher. 9. "Don't play in the street," said the man to the boys. 10. "Why don't you drink your tea?" my mother said to me. 11. "I saw my friend at the stadium yesterday," said Johnny to his mother. 12. "When did you receive this letter?" my friend said to me. 13. "Will you play football with us?" said the boys to Peter.

Упражнение 338

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "I shall buy some new stamps for you if you give me this one," said Mike to Kate. 2. "Will you bring your sister to the party with you, Boris?" asked Mary. 3. "Please don't touch me," he said to me. 4. My father said, "I think I shall not go to the beach with you today because I am very busy." 5. "I am very thirsty. Please give me some lemonade, Ann," said Tom. 6. "Don't lie to me, Tom," said Aunt Polly. "I am tired of your lies." 7. "Are you fond of going to the theatre?" asked my friend. "Have you seen any plays by Shakespeare?" 8. Nellie asked me, "Did you see 'Hamlet' last night?" 9. I asked Nellie, "Shall we go to the theatre together?" 10. "Does Mike like Shakespeare?" asked Nellie. "Is he going to the theatre tonight?"

Упражнение 339

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Why are you shouting, man?" said Prince John to Locksley. "What is your name?" 2. "Who has read 'Ivanhoe'?" asked the teacher. "Whom was it written by?" 3. One of the pupils asked the teacher

of literature, "What novels shall we read next year?" 4. "Is the river Volga in Russia?" asked the Frenchman. 5. "Are you playing volleyball, girls?" said Ann. "I did not know that you liked it." 6. "Don't touch these photographs," said Peter to us. "They are still wet, and you may spoil them." 7. "Does your friend often come here, boys?" said Fred. "I want to speak to him." 8. "How did you manage to solve this difficult problem in such a short time?" my friend said to me. 9. The teacher said to us, "You will write a paper tomorrow." 10. "I saw a new film yesterday," said Kate to Nick. "Did you like it?" asked Nick.

Упражнение 340

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Do you know where the Browns live?" we asked a passerby. 2. "There are a lot of trains to my station on Sunday," said Andrew to us. "You will have no problems getting to my country place." 3. "Do you often meet my sister at the library?" he asked me. 4. "Will the teacher return our exercise books today?" asked Nick. 5. "My nephew is a very capable young man," said the woman. "He has just graduated from college, but he is already a very skilful specialist." 6. "Sit still and don't move your head," said the doctor to me. 7. "I want to know how your cousin likes working at this hospital," said Vera to Helen. 8. "Don't forget to bring your exercise books tomorrow," the teacher said to us. "You are going to write a very important paper." 9. "How can I get to the circus?" asked the girl. "Take tram number five," said the man. 10. "I am very sorry, Kate," said Mike, "I have forgotten to bring your dictionary." 11. "When does your mother go shopping?" asked the neighbour.

coffee." 2. Nina asked her friend, "What did the professor speak about in his lecture?" 3. Ann said, "He is one of the best speakers I have ever heard." 4. He said, "I haven't yet seen the film you are talking about." 5. He said, "I seldom went to see my friend in May as I was very busy." 6. She asked her brother, "Will you manage to get tickets to the Philharmonic on Sunday?" 7. My friend said, "We arrived in Kiev on Saturday and the next day we went to look round the city." 8. She said to me, "Did you live in St Petersburg ten years ago?" 9. She said to me, "Are you going to leave St Petersburg for the summer?" 10. My friend said to me, "The discussion will still be going on when you return." 11. He said, "I am proud of my brother who won the first prize at the competition." 12. She asked me, "How long have you been living in St Petersburg?" 13. She said, "He has just left." 14. He asked me, "When will your parents arrive in St Petersburg?" 15. She said to me, "Were you present at the meeting yesterday?"

Упражнение 345

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. Mary wondered if Jane would be busy the next day. 2. John asked Mary if she was afraid of thunderstorm. 3. He asked her if she had ever walked in rainy weather. 4. Mary told John that she preferred sunny days. 5. The woman asked her son if he was in a hurry. 6. Ann asked if they would go to the country the next day. 7. Kate asked her friend what she liked to do on her days off. 8. I asked the secretary if I might speak to the headmistress. 9. Nick wanted to know if Helen would give him her book. 10. Tom asked if Jane would come to the Philharmonic with him. Jane asked at what time he was planning to go.

Tom said that it would take them long to get there. Jane asked where they would meet.

Упражнение 346

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. When I came home, my mother told me that a friend of mine had called on me half an hour before. 2. He said that he studied at Moscow University. 3. She said that her brother was playing chess with her grandfather. 4. George said it was very difficult to play that role. 5. He asked why there were so few people in the street. 6. The man asked the boy if he knew where he lived. 7. The woman told him not to worry and go home quietly. 8. She said that she would sleep in the open air. 9. She wondered if I was going to leave St Petersburg the next day. 10. He told me that he had bought that watch the day before. 11. Ann said that she had just had a telephone call from home. 12. My neighbour asked me to leave the key at my sister's. 13. He said he could not understand the rule. 14. He told me he had bought a ticket the day before.

Упражнение 347

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. Annie said that she had seen the film several months before. 2. Lydia said she had not seen it yet. 3. Boris told me that he wanted to build a radio set. 4. He told me that he had built a radio set. 5. Jack said that he often went to see Bob. 6. She said she had seen Mary that day. 7. Mike said he liked Dickens' novels very much. 8. He told me he had read "Dombey and Son" the year before. 9. The teacher said that the pupils would read the text the next

day. 10. She asked me to buy some bread on my way home. 11. Mother told me not to be late for dinner. 12. I asked Mike if he had got "Gulliver's Travels". 13. Mike asked me if I had read "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. 14. I asked John if he would be at home at three o'clock. 15. Nick asked Pete what he had seen at the museum. 16. The teacher asked who was absent. 17. The teacher asked who was ill.

Упражнение 348

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. I asked my aunt if she was going to her hometown for the holidays. 2. He told me that he hadn't been able to ring me up because he didn't have my number. 3. He asked his classmates to wait for him. 4. He asked her if anyone else knew about his arrival. 5. I asked him when he would take his last exam. 6. He asked me if I had taken part in the football match. 7. She asked me where I lived. 8. He said that he had joined a sports club. 9. He told me that he had seen my brother the day before. 10. She asked me to hurry up as there was little time left before the beginning of the meeting. 11. She asked her friend if the rain had stopped. 12. He answered that it was still raining. 13. My sister told me that she had found the book I was looking for. 14. He said that he didn't like the main character of the book but he could not explain why. 15. He asked his brother what he would do if he did not find the book he needed.

Упражнение 349

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. The man told us to have our passports ready. 2. He told us to pass up the gangway. 3. He said we

would find our luggage on deck. 4. I asked my friend if he would go down to his cabin or stay up on deck. 5. He said he was a bad sailor and could not stay on deck. 6. We told the porter to take our luggage to cabin number eight. 7. I asked my friend if he often went to England. 8. He said he did not cross the English Channel very often for it was rough as a rule. 9. My friend asked me if I knew when the boat was due¹ at Southampton. 10. I asked my friend if he thought it would take us long to get through the customs.

Упражнение 350

Ответьте на следующие вопросы, употребляя косвенную речь.

- E.g. "I like novels written by Dickens," said Nina to her friend Vera. "I have read some of them."

What did Nina say to Vera?

Nina told Vera that she liked novels written by Dickens and that she had read some of them.

1. "My favourite books are 'Gulliver's Travels' and 'Robinson Crusoe'," answered Vera. "And now I am reading a novel by Walter Scott."

What did Vera answer Nina?

2. "Last year we learnt some poems by Byron and Shelley, they are so beautiful," said Nina.

What did Nina say?

3. "I know a lot of poems by these great poets. I have read some books about Byron and Shelley, too," said Vera.

What did Vera tell Nina?

4. "This year we shall read a play by Shakespeare in English," said Nina.

What did Nina say?

¹ when the boat was due — когда корабль прибывает

Упражнение 351

Переведите на английский язык. Сравните конструкцию повествовательных и повелительных предложений в прямой и косвенной речи.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Мой друг сказал: «Все ученики нашего класса любят уроки истории». | 1. Мой друг сказал, что все ученики их класса любят уроки истории. |
| 2. Я сказал ему: «Мы любим уроки английского языка». | 2. Я сказал ему, что мы любим уроки английского языка. |
| 3. Учительница сказала: «Скоро вы будете хорошо говорить по-английски, так как вы много работаете». | 3. Учительница сказала, что скоро мы будем хорошо говорить по-английски, так как мы много работаем. |
| 4. Учитель сказал: «Я уже проверил вашу контрольную работу». | 4. Учитель сказал, что он уже проверил нашу контрольную работу. |
| 5. Катя сказала: «Папа в комнате. Он читает». | 5. Катя сказала, что папа в комнате и что он читает. |
| 6. Мама сказала: «Не шумите! Дедушка спит». | 6. Мама сказала нам, чтобы мы не шумели, так как дедушка спит. |
| 7. Аня сказала: «Мы нашли в лесу много грибов». | 7. Аня сказала, что они нашли в лесу много грибов. |

Упражнение 352

Переведите на английский язык. Сравните конструкцию вопросительных предложений в прямой и косвенной речи.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Вчера наш учитель спросил нас: «Много ли вы читаете?» | 1. Вчера наш учитель спросил нас, много ли мы читаем. |
| 2. Когда он увидел у меня в руках «Дэвида Копперфильда», он спросил: «Где вы взяли эту книгу?» | 2. Когда он увидел у меня в руках «Дэвида Копперфильда», он спросил, где я взял эту книгу. |
| 3. Потом он спросил: «Знаете ли вы что-нибудь об авторе этой книги?» | 3. Потом он спросил, знаю ли я что-нибудь об авторе этой книги. |
| 4. Миша спросил меня: «Когда ты пойдешь покупать книги?» | 4. Миша спросил меня, когда я пойду покупать книги. |

Упражнение 353

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Did you run a race yesterday?" said Peter. "Yes, we did," said Ann. "Tamara was the first to come to the finish." 2. "Where is my bag, mother?" asked Tom. "I have put it on the chair near the door," said his mother. "Don't forget to put your dictionary into it." 3. "Why can't we play here, mother?" asked the children. "Father is sleeping," said their mother. "He has worked very hard today. Keep

quiet.” 4. “Why do you help her?” said Alex to us. “She is lazy. She can do everything herself.” 5. “I don’t want to go to the zoo. I was there last week with my cousin and saw all the animals,” said Lena. 6. “Look at my stamps, father,” said Nick. “When will you buy some new ones for me?” 7. “I can’t do this exercise: it is too difficult,” said Tanya. “Why didn’t you ask your teacher to explain it?” said her brother. 8. “Can you see the lights over there in the distance?” said the lighthouse keeper. “Yes, I can,” said his assistant. “A ship is giving signals.”

Обратите внимание на передачу
следующих конструкций в косвенной речи:

Let’s play chess,” said Nick. — Nick **suggested playing** chess.

“All right,” said Pete. — Pete **agreed.**

“Oh no,” said Mike. — Mike **refused.**

Упражнение 354

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. “Let’s play badminton,” said Nina. “All right,” said Mike. “I like to play badminton very much.” 2. “Let’s run a race,” said Bill. “No,” said Jack. “I hurt my foot three days ago and now I cannot run.” 3. “Will you show me your new flat?” said Tom. “Of course,” said Becky. “Come to our place tomorrow.” 4. “I shall go to see my friend tomorrow,” said Kate. “Will you come with me?” “Yes, I shall,” said Pete. “I want to see your friend.” 5. “Does your friend always come to school so early?” said Victor. “No,” said Mary. “She came so early this morning because she is on duty today.” 6. “There is a new film

on at our cinema," said Lena. "Let's go and see it." "No, I can't," said Mike. "I shall be busy." 7. "What shall we do with Nick?" said Ann. "He has got a bad mark again." "Let's help him with his Russian," said Pete. "I am sure we can do it."

Упражнение 355

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said, "We have forgotten to take the ball!"
2. She said, "I shall be very glad to see you."
3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time."
4. Alex asked me, "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," I said. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London."
5. He said, "Who is this man? I don't know him."
6. I thought, "He is a very clever man: he can help me."
7. My brother said, "In two hours I shall have finished my work and then I shall go to the cinema." Then he said to me, "Let's go together." "All right," I said.
8. The teacher said, "Open your books and begin reading the new text."
9. The girl asked, "What is the price of this dress?"
10. "Please help me with this problem, I cannot solve it," I said to my father. "All right," said my father, "let's try to solve it together."
11. "Let's go to Finland for the winter holidays," said Kate. "No," said Andrew, "we have already been to Finland. Let's go to Greece. It will be very interesting to see the country we have read about so much." "All right," said Kate, "let's go."
12. Nellie said, "Yesterday I went to see Paul, but he was not at home." "Let's go to see him today," said Nick. "I think he will be at home." "No," said Nellie, "I can't go today, I am very busy."

Упражнение 356

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "That's enough," said Tom's mother, "he will never go there again. I shall see to it." 2. "Who will read the next story?" asked grandmother. "It is very interesting, and I am sure you all will like it." 3. "Will you come and see me on Friday?" Lena asked her friend. "All right," said her friend, "I think I shall be free on Friday." 4. "Will you need the book for a long time?" he asked me. "I can give it to you only for a few days." 5. "Soon I shall know the whole poem perfectly," said Mary. "I have already learnt more than half of it." 6. "Will you be able to find their house without me?" said John to me. "You have never been to those parts." 7. "Please, please don't ask me any more questions," she said to me, "I am very tired. I shall answer all your questions tomorrow." 8. "I shall finish reading the book by Monday, and then you can have it," he said to me. 9. "I haven't seen him since last year," said Lena, "and I think he has grown. Let's go and see him tomorrow." "All right," I said. "It will be interesting to see him and talk to him." 10. "Do you think it is really correct?" I asked my friend. "I am afraid you have made a mistake in one or two words."

Упражнение 357

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. He told me not to call on him the next day as he would not be at home. 2. The officer ordered the soldiers to wait for him. 3. He said that he had lived in St Petersburg for many years and knew the city very well. 4. I told my brother that I was sorry he

hadn't kept his promise. 5. John told his friend that he had just come from the United States and intended to stay in St Petersburg for about a month. 6. Our monitor said that he was not satisfied with his report and was going to work on it for some more time. He said that he was to make it on the twelfth of February and so he had a few days left. 7. He said that he was quite all right. The climate hadn't done him any harm. 8. A man came up and asked me where he could buy a video cassette. 9. I asked my brother who had rung him up in the morning.

Упражнение 358

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The shop assistant said, "The shoe department is downstairs." 2. The professor said to his assistant, "You have made great progress." 3. The teacher said to us, "You must read this text at home." 4. Paul said, "We shall have to discuss this text tomorrow." 5. She asked me, "Do you know who has taken my book?" 6. We asked him, "What has happened to you? You look so pale!" 7. She said to me, "I hope you haven't forgotten to post the letter." 8. She asked me, "Where have you put my gloves? I cannot find them." 9. They said to me, "Try this coat on before buying it. Maybe you won't like it when you have put it on." 10. Someone called me last night. The man said, "Is that Michael? My name is Brown. I have come from London today. I have brought you some books from your friends. I am staying at the Grand Hotel Europe. When and where can we meet?" "Let's meet at the Pushkin monument in Arts Square at five o'clock if it is convenient for you," I said. "All right," he answered, "I shall be there."

Упражнение 359

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. "Have you got a Russian-English dictionary?" he asked me. "Can you let me have it for this evening? I must do some very difficult translation." "All right," I said. "I won't need it tonight." 2. "I thought about you last night, Lydia," said Nellie. "Have you decided to go to Omsk with your parents or will you remain here with your aunt until you finish school?" 3. "Have you done your homework or did you leave it till the evening, Bob?" asked Mike. "I thought of inviting you to go to the theatre with me, but I remembered that you nearly always do your homework in the evening." 4. "I am fond of Dickens," said Jack. "I have been reading 'The Old Curiosity Shop' the whole week. I like the novel very much. I am reading it for the second time." 5. "I think my friend has finished reading 'Jane Eyre'," said Tanya. "I hope she will give it to me soon: I am eager to read it."

Упражнение 360

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Mother: Nick! Do you hear the alarm clock? Wake up!

Nick: Oh, I am so sleepy!

Mother: Well, that's what you always say. Now, get out of bed quickly.

Nick: Oh!

Mother: Be quick, or you will be late for school.

Nick: No fear. I have a lot of time.

Mother: You forget that you have to brush your teeth and to wash your hands and face.

Nick: Mummy, I remember everything.

Упражнение 361

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Jane: May I come in?

Kate: Is that you, Jane? Come in! It is very good of you to come and see me.

Jane: I came before, but you were too ill to see anybody. Did you get the flowers?

Kate: Surely, I did. It was very nice of you to send them to me.

Jane: How are you now?

Kate: Oh, I am much better, thank you. The doctor says that I shall be allowed to go out in a few days.

Jane: Do you miss school?

Kate: Very much. I am afraid I'll be lagging behind the group in my lessons now.

Jane: Don't think about it. We shall help you.

Kate: Thank you very much.

Упражнение 362

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Peter: Are you coming my way?

John: Yes, I am. How are you getting along?

Peter: Jolly well. How did you find the last test in geometry?

John: Rather difficult. I am not very good at solving problems.

Peter: Why don't you ask me to help you? I'll gladly do it.

John: Oh, thanks a lot. I shall. Have you got a lot of homework for tomorrow?

Peter: Yes. You know the timetable, Friday is always a bad day. We have six lessons tomorrow,

and all the subjects are difficult. Besides, there will be questions from my little sister. She is not very good at sums.

John: All right, then. I'll come to your place tomorrow evening, if you don't mind.

Peter: Let's make it tomorrow. I'll be waiting for you.

Упражнение 363

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Susan: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: Good morning, Susan. What's the matter with you?

Susan: I feel bad. I have a headache, and I am afraid I am running a temperature.

Doctor: Open your mouth and show me your throat. You have a bad cold, Susan. You must stay in bed for two days until your temperature is normal and you stop coughing.

Susan: How I hate being ill and staying in bed!

Doctor: But if you are not careful, you may fall ill with the flu or pneumonia. I'll prescribe some medicine.

Susan: Thank you, doctor. Goodbye.

Упражнение 364

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Michael: I say, Bill, can you show me around a bit? I only came here two days ago and I haven't been anywhere as yet.

Bill: Of course, I shall do it with pleasure. Let's go at once. And let's invite Alice to come with us. She knows a lot about the places of interest here.

Michael: That's a good idea.

Bill: Alice, can you come with us? We are going for a walk, and I want to show Michael some places of interest.

Alice: No, I can't go with you, boys. I am sorry. Mother told me to do the shopping, and I forgot about it. I shall have to do it now. Go without me. I shall go with you some other time.

Bill: It's a pity. All right, Michael, let's go.

Упражнение 365

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Waiter: What will you order?

Man: Give me the menu, please.

Waiter: Here you are.

Man: Chicken soup for the first course...

Waiter: For the second course I recommend you to take fried fish. It is very good.

Man: All right, bring me fried fish.

Waiter: Any vegetables?

Man: Yes, bring me some potatoes, and then cheese, coffee and fruit.

Waiter: Yes, sir.

ИНФИНИТИВ

Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to":

- после модальных глаголов;
- после глаголов to let и to make;
- в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (to see, to hear, to feel, etc.);
- после выражений: I would rather...
You had better...

Упражнение 366

Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I like ... dance. 2. I'd like ... dance. 3. I shall do all I can ... help you. 4. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 5. I saw him ... enter the room. 6. She did not let her mother ... go away. 7. Do you like ... listen to good music? 8. Would you like ... listen to good music? 9. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 10. I like ... play the guitar. 11. My brother can ... speak French. 12. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 13. They wanted ... cross the river. 14. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 15. May I ... use your telephone? 16. They

heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 17. I would rather ... stay at home today. 18. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 19. Would you like ... go to England? 20. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 21. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 22. It is time ... get up. 23. Let me ... help you with your homework. 24. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 25. I'd like ... speak to you. 26. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 27. What makes you ... think you are right? 28. He must ... do it. 29. Pete can't ... concentrate with the radio on. 30. We don't feel the earth ... move.

Упражнение 367

Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами.

- E.g. The boy had many toys **which he could play with**.
The boy had many toys **to play with**.

1. Here is something **which will warm you up**.
2. Here is a new brush **which you will clean your teeth with**. 3. Here are some more facts **which will prove that your theory is correct**. 4. Here is something **which you can rub on your hands**. It will soften them. 5. Here are some screws **with which you can fasten the shelves to the wall**. 6. Here are some tablets **which will relieve your headache**. 7. Here are some articles **which must be translated for tomorrow**. 8. Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something **I could write with**. 9. I have brought you a book **which you can read now**, but be sure and return it by Saturday. 10. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem **that we were to consider**. 11. The girl was quite young when both her parents died and she remained alone with two

younger brothers whom she had to take care of. 12. I have no books which I can read. 13. Is there anybody who will help you with your spelling? 14. Don't forget that she has a baby which she must take care of. 15. Have you got nothing that you want to say on this subject? 16. There was nothing that he could do except go home. 17. I have only a few minutes in which I can explain these words to you. 18. I have an exam which I must take soon, so I can't go to the theatre tonight. 19. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights who would serve him after he had divided up his kingdom.

Упражнение 368

Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

- E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate.
He is too old to skate.

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke. 9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it. 11. They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing. 12. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it. 13. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation. 14. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом:

to cut a long story short — короче говоря
to tell (you) the truth — сказать (вам) по правде
to say nothing of — не говоря уже о
to put it mildly — мягко выражаясь
to say the least of it — по меньшей мере
to begin with — начнем с того, что

Запомните следующие предложения:

The book leaves a lot to be desired. — Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. — С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. — Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. — На нее приятно смотреть.

Упражнение 369

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Для начала она открыла все окна. 2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 3. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 7. Короче говоря, они поженились. 8. Самая известная книга Джерома — «Трое в лодке, не считая собаки». 9. Вам трудно угодить. 10. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 11. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 12. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 14. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 15. Начнем с того, что я занят. 16. На него было приятно смотреть. 17. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 18. Мы все

были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 19. Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 20. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере.

Обратите внимание на отсутствие союза **чтобы** перед инфинитивом в роли обстоятельства цели:

To get this book, you must go to the library.

Чтобы получить эту книгу, вы должны пойти в библиотеку.

Запомните следующие предложения:

I have nothing to read.	—	Мне нечего читать.
She has nobody to speak to.	—	Ей не с кем поговорить.
What is to be done?	—	Что делать?
Who is to blame?	—	Кто виноват?
I am not to blame.	—	Я не виноват.
To see is to believe.	—	Видеть значит верить.
He was the first (last) to come.	—	Он пришел первым (последним).
It is out of the question to go there.	—	Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

Упражнение 370

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится.
2. Им было нечего есть.
3. Кто виноват?
4. Короче говоря, он не сделал урок.
5. В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая.
6. На нее приятно смотреть.
7. Чтобы перевести эту статью, вы должны вос-

пользоваться словарем. 8. Мне некуда ехать летом. 9. О том, чтобы купаться в этой реке, не могло быть и речи. 10. Ему было не с кем обсудить эту проблему. 11. Вчера Катя пришла в школу последней. 12. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы должны упорно поработать. 13. С ней трудно иметь дело. 14. Что делать? 15. Начнем с того, что он болен. 16. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 17. Мягко выражаясь, он не прав. 18. Она была не виновата. 19. Ребенку не с кем играть. 20. Увидеть — значит поверить. 21. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться. 22. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 23. Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

Сравните употребление
Active Infinitive и **Passive Infinitive**
to write — to be written

I am glad to help you. — Рад помочь. (Рад, что я помогаю).
I am glad to be helped. — Рад, что мне помогают.

Упражнение 371

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive.

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 2. The child did not like to be washed. 3. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded? 4. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 6. To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyse your speech. 7. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 8. To

be instructed by such a very experienced specialist was a great advantage. 9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Сравните употребление
Indefinite Infinitive и *Perfect Infinitive*
to write — to have written

I am glad to see you. — Рад видеть вас. (Рад, что вижу вас.)
I am glad to have seen you. — Рад, что повидал вас.

Упражнение 372

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 8. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 9. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 10. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra. 11. Sorry not to have noticed you. 12. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 13. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company. 14. I remembered to have been moved¹ by the scene I witnessed.

¹ moved — 3д. растроган.

Формы инфинитива		
	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	to write	to be written
<i>Continuous</i>	to be writing	
<i>Perfect</i>	to have written	to have been written
<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	to have been writing	

Что значат эти формы? Рассмотрите предложения, иллюстрирующие значение разных форм инфинитива.

Чему я рад?

<i>Active</i>	<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	I am glad to <i> speak to you.</i>	Рад поговорить с вами. (Всегда радуюсь, когда говорю с вами.)
	<i>Continuous</i>	I am glad to <i> be speaking to you.</i>	Рад, что сейчас разговариваю с вами.
	<i>Perfect</i>	I am glad to <i> have spoken to you.</i>	Рад, что поговорил с вами.
	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	I am glad to <i> have been speaking to you.</i>	Рад, что уже давно (все это время) разговариваю с вами.
<i>Passive</i>	<i>Indefinite (Simple)</i>	I am (always) glad to <i> be told the news.</i>	Всегда рад, когда мне рассказывают новости.
	<i>Perfect</i>	I am glad to <i> have been told the news.</i>	Рад, что мне рассказали новости.

Упражнение 373

Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами.

- E.g. He is sorry that he has said it.
He is sorry to have he said it.

1. It is certain that it will rain if you don't take your umbrella. 2. Don't promise that you will do it, if you are not sure that you can. 3. He was happy that he was praised by everybody. 4. He was very proud that he had helped his elder brother. 5. She was sorry that she had missed the beginning of the concert. 6. I am glad that I see all my friends here. 7. I was afraid of going past that place alone. 8. My sister will be thrilled when she is wearing a dress as lovely as that. 9. We must wait till we hear the exam results. 10. She is happy that she has found such a nice place to live in. 11. I should be delighted if I could join you. 12. He hopes that he will know everything by tomorrow. 13. I was lucky that I had attended this concert.

Упражнение 374

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. He seems (to read) a lot. 2. He seems (to read) now. 3. He seems (to read) since morning. 4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library. 5. I want (to take) you to the concert. 6. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 7. She hoped (to help) her friends. 8. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 9. I hope (to see) you soon. 10. We expect (to be) back in two days. 11. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 12. The children seem (to play) since morning. 13. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.

14. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here. 15. I am sorry (to break) your cup. 16. His English seems (to get) better. 17. He is glad (to help) with his health problems.

Упражнение 375

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 2. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 3. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 4. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 5. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 7. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 9. You seem (to look) for trouble. 10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow. 11. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door. 12. They are supposed (to work) on the problem for the last two months. 13. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom. 14. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall. 15. They seemed (to wait) for ages.

Упражнение 376

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомиться вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер. 8. Мы очень счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер. 9. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 10. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 11. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 12. Я не предполагал останавливаться на этой станции. 13. Я не ожидал, что меня остановят. 14. Я сожалею, что причинил вам столько беспокойства. 15. Он не выносит¹, когда ему лгут. 16. Я вспомнил, что уже встречал это слово в какой-то книге. 17. Мне очень жаль, что я пропустил эту интересную лекцию. 18. Она счастлива, что слышала концерт известного итальянского дирижера. 19. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции. 20. Он очень доволен, что закончил свою книгу. 21. Наши спортсмены гордятся тем, что выиграли кубок. 22. Я только хочу, чтобы мне позволили помочь вам. 23. Я был благодарен, что мне дали комнату с большим окном. 24. Он был счастлив, что вернулся домой. 25. Он был счастлив, что снова дома. 26. Я сожалею, что прервал вас. 27. Я сожалею, что не застала вас дома. 28. Джейн была счастлива, что уезжает от миссис Рид. 29. Рочестер был рад познакомиться с Джейн. 30. Рочестер был рад, что познакомился с Джейн.

¹ не выносит — hates.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

She watched the children writing the dictation.

Writing the dictation, he made only one mistake.

The dictation written the day before was corrected.

Упражнение 377

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. 10. Frankly speaking, he has made a terrible mistake. 11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

Упражнение 378

Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at our university. 5. People who borrow books from the library must return them on time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities.

Упражнение 379

Замените придаточные предложения причины причастными оборотами.

1. As he now felt more at ease, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. Since he knew who the man was, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. As he thought that it was his brother at the window, Steve decided to open it. 4. As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. Since he needed a shelter for the night, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

Упражнение 380

Замените придаточные предложения времени причастными оборотами (не опускайте союз when).

1. You must have more practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language. 2. When you

speak English, pay more attention to the word order. 3. When you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles. 4. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions. 5. Be careful when you are crossing a street. 6. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light. 7. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.

Past Participle = Participle II

III форма глагола

broken — сломанный, разбитый**written** — написанный**eaten** — съеденный**Упражнение 381**

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Past Participle.

1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.
2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now.
3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.
4. My sister likes boiled eggs.
5. We stopped before a shut door.
6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away.
7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room.
8. This is a church built many years ago.
9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.
10. The stolen money was returned to the bank.
11. It's no good crying over spilt milk.

Сравните употребление **Participle I** (ing-форма)
и **Participle II** (III форма глагола)

taking — берущий, беря

taken — взятый

doing — делающий, делая

done — сделанный

Упражнение 382

*Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на **Participle I** и **Participle II**.*

1. a) A letter sent from St Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
b) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
c) When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.
2. a) Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
c) While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.
3. a) A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
b) A person sunbathing on the beach must be very careful.
c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
4. a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried, "Fire! Fire!"
5. a) The word pronounced by the student was not difficult.
b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.

- c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
- 6. a) The right word spoken at the right time may have very important results.
- b) The students speaking good English must help their classmates.
- c) The child was interested in the talking doll.
- d) While speaking to Nick some days ago, I forgot to ask him about his sister.

Упражнение 383

Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

- 1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
- b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
- 2. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
- b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
- 3. a) The girl (washing, washed) the dishes is my sister.
- b) The dishes (washing, washed) by Kate looked very clean.
- 4. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
- b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
- 5. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is lovely.
- b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
- 6. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.

7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
8. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
9. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
10. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
11. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
12. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
13. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
14. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
15. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
16. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
17. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
18. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
19. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
20. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
21. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
22. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
23. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
24. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
25. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Сравните употребление
Present Participle и ***Perfect Participle***

buying — покупая
having bought — купив

Упражнение 384

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Participle** или **Perfect Participle**.*

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard.
2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 9. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 10. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St Petersburg's White Nights in summer. 11. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 12. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 13. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 14. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

Формы причастия

	Active	Passive
Present	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written
Past	—	written

Как переводить разные формы причастия на русский язык:		
Формы причастия	Как их переводить	
	причастием	деепричастием
reading	читающий	читая
having read	—	прочитав
being read	читаемый (т. е. который читают)	будучи читаемым (т. е. когда его читали), будучи прочитанным (т. е. когда его прочитали)
having been read	—	будучи прочитанным (т. е. когда его прочитали)
read	прочитанный	—
building	строящий	строая
having built	—	построив
being built	строящийся (т. е. который строят)	будучи строящимся (т. е. когда его строили) будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)
having been built	—	будучи построенным (т. е. когда его построили)
built	построенный	—

Упражнение 385

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came.
2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor.
3. While being examined, the boy could not help crying.
4. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
5. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
6. The dress bought at the department

store was very beautiful. 7. While using a needle, you should be careful not to prick your finger. 8. While crossing the street, one should first look to the left and then to the right. 9. People watching a performance are called an audience. 10. Being very ill, she could not go to school. 11. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill. 12. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 13. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 14. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened. 15. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way. 16. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one. 17. Having descended the mountain, they heard a man calling for help. 18. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother. 19. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.

Обратите внимание на способы перевода на английский язык русских причастий:				
Причастие	действительный залог	несовершенный вид	бросающий, бросавший	throwing нельзя ¹
		совершенный вид	бросивший	нельзя ¹
	страдательный залог	несовершенный вид	бросаемый	being thrown
		совершенный вид	брошенный	thrown

¹ Действительное причастие совершенного вида (а также несовершенного вида прошедшего времени) может быть переведено на английский язык только придаточным определительным предложением (who threw, who has thrown, who had thrown).

Обратите внимание на способы перевода на английский язык русских деепричастий:				
Деепричастие	действительный залог	несовершенный вид	бросая	throwing
		совершенный вид	бросив	having thrown
	страдательный залог	несовершенный вид	будучи бросаемым	being thrown
		совершенный вид	будучи брошенным	being thrown having been thrown

Упражнение 386

Переведите следующие русские причастия и деепричастия на английский язык.

Приносящий, принесенный, принося, принеся, переводящий, переведенный, переводя, переводя, давая, написав, читающий, берущий, данный, прочитав, сделанный, пьющий, сказанный, будучи потерянным, нарисовав, написавший, делая, взятый, взяв, рисуя, выпитый, сделав, идя, пишущий, прочитанный, дав, рисующий, делающий, нарисованный, выпив, говорящий, беря, написанный, читая, идущий, дающий, сказав, сидевший, посмотрев, будучи забыт, строящий, строящийся, играя, поиграв, рассказанный, рассказавший, видя, принесший, будучи принесенным, построенный, продав.

Упражнение 387

В следующих предложениях употребите, где возможно, причастия вместо глаголов в личной форме. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. When he was running across the yard, he fell.
2. When I was going home yesterday, I kept thinking

about my friend. 3. He put on his coat, went out and looked at the cars which were passing by. 4. She closed the book, put it aside and looked at the children who were running about in the yard. 5. As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody. 6. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 7. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a walk. 8. As soon as I have bought the book, I shall begin reading it.

Упражнение 388

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 2. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 3. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 4. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 5. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present before. 6. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the subject. 7. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 8. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 9. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room. 10. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 11. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 12. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 13. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 14. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours.

Упражнение 389

Замените выделенные части предложений причастными оборотами. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо.

1. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train. 2. As he was promised help, he felt calmer. 3. After he was shown in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while. 4. Robinson started the building of the house at once and finished it before the season of rains set in. 5. He poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him. 6. When he had left the house and was crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to take his tablets. 7. He looked at me and hesitated: he did not know what to say. 8. As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well, he easily found his way to the marketplace. 9. He has no language problems, because he has been studying English for a long time. 10. After I had written this exercise, I began to doubt whether it was correct. 11. Take care when you cross the street. 12. Students should always be attentive when they are listening to the lecturer. 13. There are many students who study music. 14. Don't you feel tired after you have walked so much?

Упражнение 390

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. Артистка, рассказывающая детям сказки по радио, знаменита на всю страну. 2. Ребенок всегда с интересом слушает сказки, рассказываемые няней. 3. Рассказывая ребенку сказки, она говорит разными голосами, имитируя героев сказок. 4. Рассказав ребенку сказку, она пожелала ему

спокойной ночи. 5. Сказка, рассказанная няней, произвела на ребенка большое впечатление. 6. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в маленьком домике на берегу озера.

Упражнение 391

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.

1. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился. 2. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 3. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову. 4. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше. 5. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 6. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 7. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке. 8. Он положил на стол смятое письмо. 9. Плачущая девочка была голодна. 10. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе. 11. Она любит смотреть на играющих детей. 12. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять. 13. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу. 14. Принеся свои игрушки в комнату, ребенок начал играть. 15. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал этого писателя.

Независимый причастный оборот (<i>Nominative Absolute Participial Construction</i>)	
<u>The day being piercing cold</u> , he had no desire to loiter.	<u>Так как день был пронизывающе холодным</u> , он не имел желания медлить.

Упражнение 392

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. The weather being cold, he put on his overcoat. 2. The weather having changed, we decided

to stay where we were. 3. You can set your mind at ease, all being well. 4. There being no chance of escape, the thief was arrested on the spot. 5. Oliver knocked weakly at the door and, all his strength failing him, sank near the door. 6. The bridge having been swept by the flood away, the train didn't arrive. 7. There being little time left, they took a cab to get to the theatre in time. 8. It being cold and damp, a fire was lighted for the weary travellers to warm themselves by. 9. It being pretty late, they decided to postpone their visit. 10. The hour being late, she hastened home. 11. The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker. 12. The weather being very warm, the closet window was left open. 13. And the wind having dropped, they set out to walk. 14. The vessel being pretty deep in the water and the weather being calm, there was but little motion. 15. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church. 16. For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back. 17. There being nothing else on the table, Oliver replied that he wasn't hungry. 18. Mrs Maylie being tired, they returned more slowly home. 19. Their search revealing nothing, Clyde and she walked to a corner. 20. The wind being favourable, our yacht will reach the island in no time. 21. I had long tasks every day to do with Mr Mell, but I did them, there being no Mr and Miss Murdstone here. 22. It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs. 23. He being no more heard of, it was natural to forget everything. 24. He started about five, Riggs having informed him that the way would take him three hours. 25. Our horses being weary, it was agreed that we should come to a halt. 26. It having been decided that they should not go out on account of the weather, the members of the party were busy writing their notes. 27. The wind

stirring among trees and bushes, we could hear nothing. 28. The resistance being very high, the current in the circuit was very low. 29. This material being a dielectric, no current can flow through it.

His story told, he leaned back and sighed.

Когда его история была рассказана, он откинулся назад и вздохнул.

Упражнение 393

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. His directions to the porter finished, he came up to his niece. 2. Dinner being over, we assembled in the drawing room. 3. The fifth of June arriving, they departed. 4. This being understood, the conference was over. 5. The constraint caused by the old man's presence having worn off a little, the conversation became more lively. 6. This done, and Sikes having satisfied his appetite, the two men lay down on chairs for a short nap. 7. The concert being over, the lottery came next. 8. Dinner being over, the old lady asked Barbara to come and sit on the sofa near her. 9. Then, the house search proving that she was not there, Asa went outside to look up and down the street. 10. All the necessary preparations having been made with utmost secrecy, the army launched an attack. 11. The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed. 12. About eleven o'clock, the snow having thawed, and the day being finer and a little warmer than the previous one, he went out again. 13. The cathode heated, the electrons leave the surface and move to the anode. 14. Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.

Sir Henry was deep in his papers, his long white hands moving nervously.

Сэр Генри был погружен в свои бумаги, причем (а) его длинные белые руки нервно двигались.

Упражнение 394

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. Then they heard the noise of the plane, its shadow passing over the open glade. 2. She remembered him talking, his glasses magnifying his round blue eyes. 3. She sat staring into the fire, the sock forgotten on her knee. 4. He heard the bathers coming up the sandy road, their voices ringing through the quiet. 5. They continued their way, the boy sobbing quietly, the man ashamed. 6. They went down the stairs together, Aileen lingering behind a little. 7. He lifted the lid and kept it in his hand while she was drinking, both standing. 8. She danced light as a feather, eyes shining, feet flying, her body bent a little forward. 9. We walked very slowly home, Agnes and I admiring the moonlight, and Mr Wickfield scarcely rising his eyes from the ground. 10. They walked quickly through street after street, the Dodger leading and Oliver at his heels. 11. He was standing there silent, a bitter smile curling his lips. 12. The dog sat close to the table, his tail thumping now and again upon the floor, his eyes fixed expectantly on his master. 13. The electrons move with varying velocities, their velocity depending on the temperature and nature of the material. 14. Any moving object can do work, the quantity of kinetic energy depending on its mass and velocity. 15. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist A. S. Popov.

She stood silent, her lips pressed together.

Она стояла молча,
плотно сжав губы.

Упражнение 395

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. She stood listlessly, **her head dropping upon her breast**. 2. She rose from the bed and removed her coat and stood motionless, **her head bent, her hands clasped before her**. 3. Pale-lipped, **his heart beating fast**, Andrew followed the secretary. 4. Jack sat silent, **his long legs stretched out**. 5. The speaker faced the audience, **his hand raised for silence**. 6. He sat down quickly, **his face buried in his hands**. 7. Clyde sat up, **his eyes fixed not on anything here but rather on the distant scene at the lake**. 8. She hurried along, **her heels crunching in the packed snow**.

Then she sprang away and ran around the desks and benches, with Tom running after her.

Потом она отскочила и побежала вокруг парт и скамеек, **а Том бежал за ней**.

Упражнение 396

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.

1. Little Paul sat, **with his chin resting on his hand**. 2. He stood, **with his arms folded**. 3. Lanny stood looking at the lorry rolling away, **with his cheek burning and his fists clenched**. 4. She stood there, **with her brows frowning, her blue eyes looking**

before her. 5. He leant a little forward over the table, with his wrists resting upon it. 6. And then came the final moment, with the guards coming for him. 7. He slowly and carefully spread the paper on the desk, with Lowell closely watching. 8. She was standing on the rock ready to dive, with the green water below inviting her. 9. Twenty minutes later he came out of number seven, pale, with his lips tightly compressed and an odd expression on his face. 10. Little Oliver Twist was lying on the ground, with his shirt unbuttoned and his head thrown back. 11. The girl wandered away, with tears rolling down her cheeks. 12. The moonlit road was empty, with the cool wind blowing in their faces. 13. She sat on the steps, with her arms crossed upon her knees. 14. Then, with her heart beating fast, she went up and rang the bell.

Упражнение 397

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя независимый причастный оборот.

1. As our work was finished, we went home. 2. If the letter is posted today, the news will reach them tomorrow. 3. If mother permits us, we shall go to the theatre. 4. When the working day was over, she went straight home. 5. As a storm was arising, the ship entered the harbour. 6. When the packing had been done, the girls left for the station. 7. As the stop was a long one, the girls got off the train. 8. As the weather was perfect, Lydia played tennis every day. 9. As the last month was a very busy one, she could not answer her friend's letter. 10. If time permits, we shall come a few days earlier. 11. When the third bell had gone, the curtain slowly rose. 12. As the underground station was not far, we

walked there. 13. Bill could not sleep the whole night, as there was something wrong with his eye. 14. As the rules were very strict, the doorkeeper did not permit Bill to enter. 15. As the front door was open, she could see straight through the house. 16. Rip had no desire to work on his farm, for it was to his mind the worst piece of land in the neighbourhood. 17. They stood there; the night wind was shaking the drying whispering leaves. 18. As the situation was urgent, we had to go ahead. 19. When the greetings were over, Old Jolyon seated himself in a wicker chair. 20. The town of Crewe is known to be one of the most busy junctions in England: many railway lines pass through it. 21. We set off; the rain was still coming down heavily. 22. After a private sitting room had been engaged, bedrooms inspected and dinner ordered, the party walked out to view the city. 23. Dinner was served on the terrace, as it was very close in the room. 24. Thoughtful, Andrew finished his omelette; his eyes were all the time fixed upon the microscope. 25. There was in fact nothing to wait for, and we got down to work. 26. The question was rather difficult to answer at once, and I asked permission to think it over. 27. He stood leaning against the wall, his arms were folded. 28. There was very little time left; we had to hurry. 29. Of an evening he read aloud; his small son sat by his side. 30. The new engines were safely delivered, all of them were in good order. 31. Our efforts to start the car had failed, and we spent the night in a nearby village.

Запомните следующее предложение:

Time permitting, we shall go for a walk.

Если время позволит, мы пойдем гулять.

Упражнение 398

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя независимый причастный оборот.

1. Если погода позволит, мы пойдем на каток.
2. Так как все было готово, она решила отдохнуть.
3. Так как было уже поздно, они никуда не пошли.
4. Так как погода была холодная, Джек спрятал руки в карманы.
5. Так как быстро темнело, она поспешила домой.
6. Когда солнце зашло, сразу стало темно.
7. Так как наш разговор был закончен, я пошел домой.
8. Когда письмо было написано, она быстро побежала на почту отправить его.
9. Так как оставалось еще полчаса до отхода поезда, мы решили поужинать на вокзале.
10. Если погода будет благоприятной, спортсмены могут показать хорошие результаты.
11. Мы долго разговаривали: он задавал мне вопросы, а я охотно на них отвечал.
12. Если условия позволят, я приеду к вам на лето.
13. Так как было очень тепло, дети спали на открытом воздухе.
14. Когда все приготовления были закончены, мы отправились в поход.
15. Корабль медленно плыл вдоль берегов Белого моря; сотни птиц кружились над ним.
16. Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звездочки.
17. Когда солнце село, туристы развели костер.
18. Так как было очень поздно, собрание было закрыто.

ГЕРУНДИЙ

I like seeing a good film.

Seeing a good film is a pleasure.

We thought of seeing a film after supper.

He went home without seeing the film.

Упражнение 399

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. Repairing cars is his business. 2. It goes without saying. 3. Have you finished writing? 4. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very healthy. 5. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 6. She likes sitting in the sun. 7. It looks like raining. 8. My watch wants repairing. 9. Thank you for coming. 10. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 11. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 12. Let's go boating. 13. He talked without stopping. 14. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired. 15. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 16. She has no hope of discussing it with him. 17. My nephew took wrestling up for a while, but soon lost interest. 18. Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 19. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr Dick his

opinion. 20. His father disliked wasting time on such trifles. 21. Avoid making mistakes if you can. 22. The neighbours saved our life by lending us that money. 23. Beethoven continued writing music after he became deaf. 24. Don't make so much fuss over losing your money. 25. Complaining is useless.

Упражнение 400

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

A: I'm really looking forward to going to New York.

B: Are you? I'm not. I can't stand visiting noisy cities.

A: But New York is wonderful. I love seeing the skyscrapers, the museums, the historical monuments, the Statue of Liberty...

B: I hate visiting museums. I'm not looking forward to going at all.

A: Oh, it's so exciting! I like listening to the sounds of New York — the traffic, the different languages...

B: The noise! I can tell you, I dislike visiting noisy cities!

A: Oh, come on! It'll be fun. New York's a great big melting pot of people from all over the world. And the world capital is worth seeing. I want to go to the Big Apple. It's so interesting!

Упражнение 401

В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом of.

- E.g. She thought she would go to the country for the weekend.

She thought of going to the country for the weekend.

1. I thought I would come and see you tomorrow.
2. I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? — I don't know yet; I thought I would go on an excursion, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go. 4. I hear there are some English books at our university bookstall now.— So you are thinking that you will buy some, aren't you? 5. I thought I would work in the library this evening, but as you have come, I won't go there. 6. We were thinking we would plant roses this year. 7. He is thinking that he will learn foreign languages in the near future.

Упражнение 402

В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after.

- E.g. When she had bought everything she needed, she went home.
After buying everything she needed, she went home.

1. After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to prepare for her exam. 2. When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first. 3. After I had hesitated some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4. When she had graduated from the university, she left St Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5. When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines. 6. My son got a job after he left school.

Формы герундия		
	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written
<p>Что значат эти формы? Рассмотрите предложения, иллюстрирующие значение разных форм герундия.</p>		
Что он любит?		
Indefinite (Simple)	Active	He likes <u>telling</u> fairy tales. рассказывать
	Passive	He likes <u>being told</u> fairy tales. чтобы ему рассказывали
Чем он гордится?		
Perfect	Active	He is proud <u>of having spoken</u> to this outstanding person. что поговорил
	Passive	He is proud <u>of having been spoken to</u> . что с ним поговорили

Упражнение 403

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. She has always dreamt of living in a small house by the sea.
2. She disliked living in her old house.
3. She was thinking of buying a new one.
4. Now, she enjoys living in a beautiful new house.
5. She misses seeing the neighbours of course.
6. Usually she enjoyed talking to them and didn't mind helping them.
7. She likes cooking and is

very good at it. 8. But she doesn't like washing and ironing. 9. She hates getting up early, but she has to. 10. She doesn't mind working a lot, you know. 11. She enjoys driving an expensive car. 12. She has always dreamt of travelling round the world. 13. But she hates flying and she's never been overseas. 14. She has risen to be head of the company in spite of being a woman in a man's world. 15. She loves meeting people because she can't bear being alone. 16. She loves talking to the press and appearing on TV shows. 17. She enjoys being photographed because she thinks she's beautiful. 18. She hates being laughed at. 19. She likes being stared at because she thinks she's attractive. 20. But she hates being ignored.

Упражнение 404

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.

1. The place is worth visiting. 2. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 3. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 4. Can you remember having seen the man before? 5. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to. 6. He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him. 7. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them. 8. I wondered at my mother's having allowed the journey. 9. I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once. 10. Everybody will discuss the event, there is no preventing it. 11. At last he broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining room. 12. On being told the news, she turned pale.

**Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения,
требующие после себя герундия:**

to avoid	to excuse	to keep (on)
to burst out	to finish	to mind¹
cannot help	to forgive	to postpone
to deny	to give up	to put off
to enjoy	to go on	to stop

Упражнение 405

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. I avoided speaking to them about that matter.
2. She burst out crying.
3. They burst out laughing.
4. She denied having been at home that evening.
5. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of traveling.
6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment.
7. Please forgive my interfering.
8. He gave up smoking a few years ago.
9. They went on talking.
10. He keeps insisting on my going to the south.
11. Oh, please do stop laughing at him.
12. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question?
13. Would you mind coming again in a day or two?
14. I don't mind wearing this dress.
15. She could not help smiling.
16. I cannot put off doing this translation.
17. Though David was tired, he went on walking in the direction of Dover.
18. Her husband used to smoke, but he stopped smoking two years ago. But it was too late.
19. Have you finished washing the dishes yet?
20. Don't be nervous! Stop biting your nails!
21. He postponed going to New York as he fell ill.

¹ Только в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: 1) Do you mind me smoking? 2) I don't mind having a dog in the house. См.: Cambridge International Dictionary of English, p. 899.

Упражнение 406

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Перестаньте разговаривать. 2. Мы уже закончили чтение этой книги. 3. Продолжайте петь. 4. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 5. Он отрицал, что совершил преступление. 6. Я очень люблю рисовать. 7. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания. 8. Я не могла не согласиться с ним. 9. Он рассмеялся. 10. Она бросила курить. 11. Она избегала встречи с ним. 12. Мы отложим обсуждение доклада. 13. Наконец они перестали смеяться. 14. Она отрицала, что украла деньги. 15. Нам пришлось отложить поездку на дачу до следующей субботы. 16. Простите, что я потерял вашу ручку. 17. Когда она закончит писать сочинение? 18. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы остаться дома и поработать над моей новой книгой. 19. Перестаньте дрожать. Избегайте показывать этим людям, что вы их боитесь. 20. Я не могу не беспокоиться о них: они перестали писать. 21. Я не отрицаю, что видел их в тот вечер. 22. Он не возражал против того, чтобы его осмотрели: он перестал притворяться, что здоров. 23. Он не может меня простить за то, что я порвал его сумку. 24. Она отрицала, что взяла мои часы. 25. Мальчик любит командовать своей сестрой. 26. Лучше отложить принятие решения. 27. Не могли бы вы дать мне книгу, когда закончите ее читать? 28. Ее сын пытался избежать ответа на ее вопросы, так как ему было стыдно, что он солгал ей прежде. 29. Он не мог не думать, что его сын совершил большую ошибку. 30. Простите меня, пожалуйста, что я вскрыла ваше письмо по ошибке. 31. Я перестала есть мясо и каждый день получаю удовольствие от более здоровой пищи.

Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия с определенными предлогами:

to accuse of
to apologize for
to approve of
to be afraid of
to congratulate on
to depend on
to dream of
to feel like
to give up the idea of

to insist on
to look forward to
to object to
to persist in
to prevent from
to succeed in
to suspect of
to thank for
to think of

Упражнение 407

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. He was afraid of waking her. 2. I'm looking forward to going on holiday. 3. She congratulated herself on having thought of such a good idea. 4. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text. 5. She suspected him of deceiving her. 6. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him. 7. He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her. 8. We are looking forward to seeing you again. 9. He has always dreamt of visiting other countries. 10. He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem. 11. The cold weather prevented the girls from going for long walks. 12. Jane thought of leaving Lowood after Miss Temple's marriage. 13. They accuse him of having robbed the house. 14. He never approved of their children going on that dangerous voyage. 15. He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee. 16. The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming. 17. All the happiness of my life depends on your loving

me. 18. I don't feel like seeing him. 19. I insist on being told the truth. 20. I object to his borrowing money from you. 21. I stretched out my hand to prevent her from falling. 22. You must apologize to him for wasting his money.

Упражнение 408

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Шум в соседней комнате мешал мне думать. 2. Я подумываю о том, чтобы летом поехать в Швейцарию. 3. Маленький мальчик отрицал, что его постоянно ругают и наказывают. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы поговорить с ним. 5. Я с нетерпением ждал встречи с братом. 6. Мне что-то не хочется сегодня играть в лото. 7. Ей удалось сделать очень хороший перевод этого трудного текста. 8. Благодарю вас, что вы прислали мне такие красивые цветы. 9. Его обвинили в том, что он продал важные государственные секреты. 10. Он отрицал, что продал их. 11. Он настаивал на том, что невиновен. 12. Он боялся, что его посадят в тюрьму. 13. Он возражал против того, чтобы к нему относились как к преступнику.

Упражнение 409

Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to. 3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist? 6. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me. 7. She showed no sign of (to surprise). 8. He had a strange habit of (to inter-

fare) in other people's business. 9. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment. 10. He is good at (to repair) cars. 11. He was very sorry for (to come) like this, without (to invite). 12. On (to allow) to leave the room, the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play). 13. The supper dishes want (to wash)¹. 14. The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before (to publish). 15. David was tired of (to scold) all the time. 16. The watch requires (to repair)¹. 17. The problem is not worth (to discuss)¹. 18. Jane Eyre remembered (to lock) up in the red room for (to contradict) Mrs Reed.

Упражнение 410

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. The kitchen needs (to clean)¹. 2. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 3. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child. 4. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter. 5. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do. 6. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance). 7. The Bronze Horseman is worth (to see)¹. 8. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark. 9. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark. 10. She accused him of (to steal) her purse. 11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her. 12. This job is not worth (to take)¹. 13. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers,

¹ Обратите внимание, что после глаголов *to want, to need, to deserve, to require*, а также после слова *worth* употребляется *active gerund*, хотя по значению он *passive*.

• E.g. My watch needs repairing (а не being repaired).

the teacher handed them back. 14. After (to look) through and (to mark), the papers were handed back to the students. 15. These clothes really want (to wash)¹. 16. He is not accustomed to (to speak) in that way. 17. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase. 18. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 19. She was proud of (to win) the cup. 20. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 21. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 22. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 23. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa. 24. This tax needs (to pay)¹ at once.

Упражнение 411

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. The girls were busy (to pack) when one of them suddenly remembered (to leave) the milk on the stove which was probably boiling over. 2. Little David couldn't bear (to recite) his lessons in the presence of his stepfather and Miss Murdstone. They frightened him so that he couldn't help (to make) mistakes though he tried hard to avoid (to displease) them and (to scold). 3. I landed in London on an autumn evening. My friends expected me home for the holidays, but had no idea of my (to return) so soon. I had purposely not informed them of my (to come), that I might have the pleasure of (to take) them by surprise. And yet I had a feeling of disappointment in (to receive) no welcome. I even felt like (to cry). 4. The girl was proud of (to choose) to represent the sportsmen of the school at the coming competition. She thanked her classmates for (to choose) her and promised to do her best to win.

¹ См. примечание на с. 334.

Сравните:

I don't mind opening the window.

I don't mind *his* opening the window.

She did not object to doing the room.

She did not object to *my* doing the room.

She insisted on being allowed to go home.

She insisted on *her son* being allowed to go home.

Упражнение 412

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на существительные и местоимения перед герундием.

1. I had no idea of his leaving St Petersburg so soon. 2. Aunt's coming here gives me much pleasure. 3. The librarian did not object to the reader keeping the book one day longer. 4. She said that she knew nothing about the door having been left open. 5. I was surprised at my son having tidied up the room so quickly. 6. My trying to convince him is of no use. 7. When asked why she had missed the train, she said something about her watch being slow. 8. She approached without my seeing her. 9. She stayed in town the whole summer because of her daughter being ill.

Упражнение 413

Замените придаточные предложения герундиальными оборотами, вводя их, где необходимо, предлогами, данными в скобках после предложения.

1. When they entered the house, they heard the last bell ringing. (on) 2. Thank you that you invited me to the theatre. (for) 3. The woman insisted that her husband should consult the doctor at once. (on) 4. She could not even think that the operation might

be postponed. (of) 5. There was little hope that James would return on the same day. (of) 6. The thought that he had been turned away by the doorkeeper made him feel miserable. (of) 7. The pleasant-faced middle-aged woman insisted that Olga should come to her town to teach. (on) 8. Helen suggested that they should go on a trip. 9. There is a possibility that my father will join us for the trip. (of) 10. The girls knew that the sportsman had been awarded a prize. (of) 11. I don't mind if you walk to the underground station with me.

Упражнение 414

Замените выделенные части предложений герундиальными оборотами. Изменяйте конструкцию предложения, где необходимо, предлогами, данными в скобках после предложения.

1. That nobody saw them was a mere chance.
2. The woman insisted that her husband should see his lawyer immediately. (on) 3. The place looked so picturesque and cheerful that he rejoiced at the thought that he would come to live there. (of) 4. When he entered, she stood up and left the room, and even did not look at him. (without) 5. When Robert came home from the college, after he had passed his exam, he felt very happy. (on) 6. In the darkness they were afraid that they might lose their way. (of) 7. When he reached his destination, he sent a telegram home to say that he had arrived safely. (on) 8. Thank you that you helped me. (for) 9. The new medicine may be recommended only after it is approved by the Scientific Board. 10. You will never learn from your mistakes if you do not write them down. (without) 11. When the boy entered the room, he glanced curiously around. (on) 12. The patient

разговаривать. 4. Я не отрицаю, что был там вчера. 5. Я одобряю ваше желание учить немецкий язык. 6. Вы не возражаете, если я пойду гулять? 7. Я не могу не бояться. 8. Они подозревают, что эта женщина дает ложные показания. 9. Продолжайте работать. 10. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы повидать моего друга. 11. Мама возражает против того, что я много играю в футбол. 12. Он упрекает (обвиняет) меня в том, что я ему не помог. 13. Он и не помышлял (и не мечтал) сделать это. 14. Она не могла не чувствовать, что он солгал ей. 15. Мальчикам в конце концов удалось разгадать загадку (тайну). 16. У меня так сильно болят зубы, что я больше не могу откладывать визит к зубному врачу. 17. Ничто не может помешать нам творить добро.

Упражнение 419

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Я не могу не думать об этом все время. 2. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы пойти туда. 3. Мама возражает против того, что я засиживаюсь допоздна. 4. Его арестовали, так как полицейские подозревают, что он террорист. 5. Вы не возражаете, если я буду курить в этой комнате? 6. Я одобряю то, что ты помогаешь бабушке. 7. Я думал о том, чтобы поехать в Австралию. 8. Он бросил играть в футбол с тех пор, как заболел. 9. Он боялся, что его забудут. 10. Продолжайте читать. 11. Никто не одобряет игру в азартные игры. Всякий, кто любит играть в азартные игры, должен (вынужден) быть готов к потере денег. 12. Плохая погода помешала нам поехать за город. 13. Цены продолжают расти. 14. Я с нетерпением буду ждать ответа от моего сына. 15. Ты зависишь от ее помощи в этой

трудной ситуации. 16. Дождь только что перестал. 17. Ей следует заниматься тем, чтобы делать добро, вместо того чтобы только говорить об этом.

Упражнение 420

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Ребенок расплакался. 2. Я не могу не любоваться этой чудесной картиной. 3. Мама возражает против того, что ты поздно приходишь домой. 4. Я одобряю вашу упорную работу. 5. Она отрицала, что помогла им. 6. Перестань дразнить кошку. 7. Я боюсь простудиться. 8. Если он будет намеренно стараться (упорствовать в попытках) причинять неприятности, его уволят с работы. 9. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы остаться в Санкт-Петербурге. 10. Он бросил курить год назад. 11. Вы не возражаете, если я лягу спать? 12. Продолжайте делать уроки. 13. Она не поблагодарит тебя за то, что ты потерял работу. 14. Вы подумываете выиграть миллион без упорного труда? 15. Они с нетерпением ждут, когда увидятся со своими друзьями из Швейцарии. 16. Вам не хочется (Вы не расположены) сегодня вечером поиграть в теннис? 17. Молодой человек извинился перед ней за опоздание (за то, что опоздал).

Упражнение 421

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Он думает о том, чтобы купить новую машину. 2. Прекрати сердиться. Прости его за то, что он испортил вечер в твой день рождения. 3. Я не могу не чувствовать стыда. 4. Я поздравил своего друга со сдачей экзамена по вождению машины. 5. Продолжайте разговаривать. 6. Я настаиваю на том,

чтобы сказать ему правду. 7. Они боялись опоздать на поезд. 8. Я не одобряю того, что ты играешь в компьютерные игры. 9. Мы оставили мысль о поездке за город. 10. Она бросила танцы в прошлом году. 11. Мама возражает против того, что я привожу в дом слишком много друзей. 12. Вы не возражаете, если я позвоню вам? 13. Ты обвиняешь меня в том, что я тебя обманула? 14. Студенты нашей группы с нетерпением ждут, когда совершат круиз (турне) по Европе на каникулах в этом году. 15. Его мама продолжала надеяться, что он скоро позвонит или напишет. 16. Что помешало ей прийти на его день рождения?

Упражнение 422

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Перестань бегать. 2. Он отрицал, что взял деньги. 3. Он боялся потерять друзей. 4. Она не одобряла того, что он слишком часто ходил на вечеринки. 5. Я подумываю о том, чтобы принять то предложение, так как у меня опыт работы на компьютере и я знаю, как его использовать для выполнения этого проекта. 6. Мама возражает против того, что он часто ходит в кино. 7. Мы поздравили их с тем, что они выиграли матч. 8. Я не могу не сердиться на него. 9. Он рассмеялся. 10. Вы не возражаете, если я приведу моего друга? 11. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы спросить его совета. 12. Продолжайте писать ему. 13. Если ты будешь намеренно стараться (упорствовать в попытках) задавать мне глупые вопросы, я тебе и вовсе ничего не расскажу. 14. Она никогда не умолкает (просто рта не закрывает). 15. Люди действительно не могут продолжать так жить. 16. Он упрекал (обвинял) нас в том, что мы его не навестили.

Упражнение 423

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Мы бы и не подумали отпустить ее (позволить ей уйти) домой в такую ночь. 2. Я не могу не опаздывать на первый урок. 3. Вы не возражаете, если я возьму вашу ручку? 4. Я не одобряю того, что вы играете в карты. 5. Его обвинили в том, что он ограбил дом. 6. Мне доставляет удовольствие (Я люблю) слушать классическую музыку. 7. Она имела обыкновение избегать разговаривать с директором. 8. Мы оставили мысль когда-нибудь увидеть его. 9. Он не боялся поседеть, но он не вынес (ненавидел) бы появления лысины. 10. Мама возражает против того, что он читает в постели. 11. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы пригласить их. 12. Продолжайте обсуждать этот вопрос. 13. Люди в Британии и США бросают курить, потому что они понимают, что курение подрывает их здоровье. 14. Им пришлось отложить поездку в Таиланд из-за самого опасного цунами. 15. Он должен «благодарить» только самого себя за то, что он неудачник. 16. Шум за окном мешал ей спать.

Упражнение 424

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Мама возражает против того, что я поднимаю шум в доме. 2. Я не могу не сказать вам этого. 3. Его обвинили в том, что он украл деньги. 4. Она не одобряла того, что он курит. 5. Он бросил играть в шахматы. 6. Дети боялись заблудиться в лесу. 7. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы написать ему. 8. Избегай пить пиво, оно наносит вред (подрывает твоё

здоровье) твоему здоровью. 9. Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно? 10. Шум в соседней комнате не давал (мешал) мне заснуть. 11. Я подумываю о том, чтобы ходить пешком на работу и обратно каждый день. 12. Продолжайте играть. 13. Моему другу придется отложить поездку в Америку до следующего лета. 14. Это перестало волновать (беспокоить) нашу маму. 15. Мой двоюродный брат потерял все свои деньги, и ему не хочется (он не расположен) никуда идти сегодня вечером. 16. Вор отрицал, что украл ее бесценное бриллиантовое кольцо. 17. Я была так счастлива, что запела.

Упражнение 425

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Я с нетерпением жду, что она снова придет в Россию. 2. Он, бывало, выкуривал двадцать сигарет в день, а в этом году он бросил курить из-за рака легких. 3. Она не могла не восхищаться самой знаменитой русской церковью в Новгороде. 4. Продавщицу упрекали (обвиняли) в том, что она грубила и пренебрегала своими обязанностями. 5. Его отец не одобрял использования грязного языка на радио и телевидении. 6. Их сын не хотел оставаться менеджером на всю жизнь, поэтому он вернулся в университет в городе Санкт-Петербурге. 7. Она настаивала на том, чтобы позвонить в полицию. 8. Когда у меня простуда, мне и есть не хочется (я не расположен к еде). 9. Ему доставляло удовольствие (Он любил) преподавать английский язык, но он никогда этим не зарабатывал много денег. 10. Кто мешает нам исполнять (выполнять) свои обязанности должным образом? 11. Какая польза от того, что ты беспокоишь ее по каждому пустяку?

12. Цена картины была так высока, что он и мечтать (думать) не мог купить ее. 13. Он отрицал, что совершил несколько преступлений, включая кражу денег и два убийства. 14. Учитель по английскому языку не мог не спросить меня об этом. 15. Водитель боялся, что ситуация ухудшится. 16. Если вы хотите, чтобы вам удалось похудеть, вам надо каждый день пить много воды. 17. Они не могут не надеяться, что он все еще жив. 18. Она мечтала стать актрисой. 19. Пожалуйста, извини меня, что я не съел весь обед. 20. Его подозревали в нарушении закона и в том, что он брал взятки. 21. Очень трудно бросить пить, играть в азартные игры и принимать наркотики. 22. Мама простила меня за то, что я говорил неправду. 23. Управляющий возражает против того, чтобы нанять (взять) ее консультантом по связям с общественностью. 24. Извини, что звоню так поздно. 25. Он думал о том, чтобы поступить в этот университет.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ, ГЕРУНДИЙ И ОТГЛАГОЛЬНОЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Обратите внимание на различные значения **ing-формы**:

В следующих предложениях **reading** — причастие:

My brother is reading a book.

In the library you can see many people reading books.

Reading his newspaper, the old man fell asleep.

В следующих предложениях **reading** — герундий:

Reading a good book gives me a lot of pleasure.

It is no use reading these notes.

I like reading a good book.

I am thinking of reading a new A. Christie book.

I remember reading a very clever article on market economy.

Сравните эти два предложения:

My brother is reading the latest story by R. Bradbury.
причастие

My dream is reading the latest story by R. Bradbury.
герундий

Упражнение 426*Расположите по порядку:**а) предложения, в которых ing-форма является причастием;**б) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием.*

1. We all listened with great interest to the speaker criticizing the new book. 2. Criticizing the work of our sports club, he said that it was not satisfactory. 3. They were criticizing the government for its failure to limit air pollution at that moment. 4. I have no objection to your criticizing me. 5. When we entered the classroom, we saw our students writing at the desks. 6. Do you mind my writing with your pen? 7. He was writing a letter when I entered the room. 8. Lydia could retell the English story she had read without looking into the book. 9. Everybody ran to meet the people returning from the city. 10. They went home quickly, protecting themselves from the rain by walking under the trees. 11. At this factory much attention is paid to protecting the health of the workers. 12. He stopped writing and looked around. 13. In this picture you can see a young man giving flowers to a girl. 14. Playing volleyball is a popular sport for young people. 15. She left the room without saying a word. 16. We had the pleasure of seeing the performance. 17. John likes studying history. 18. Never jump off a moving train. 19. Reading books out of doors is his favourite way of spending the summer holidays, but he likes swimming and going on excursions as well. 20. Running water is always better than standing water. 21. The remaining cakes were given to the children. 22. The cakes, remaining from the evening, were given to the children. 23. You can learn what the new words mean by looking them

up in the dictionary. 24. Before going to meet his friend, he went home to change his clothes. 25. They went out to meet the returning women. 26. Returning home after a good holiday is always pleasant. 27. Returning home after a good holiday, he looked the picture of health.

Упражнение 427

Расположите по порядку:

а) предложения, в которых ing-форма является причастием;

б) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием.

1. He was looking at the plane flying overhead. 2. Wishing to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 3. Just imagine his coming first in the race! 4. The children were tired of running. 5. Being frightened by the dog, the cat climbed a high fence. 6. It is no use going there now. 7. Coming out of the wood, the travellers saw a ruined castle in the distance. 8. My greatest pleasure is travelling. 9. A growing percentage of the population are taking holidays abroad. 10. Growing corn on his desert island, Robinson Crusoe hoped to eat bread one day. 11. Growing roses takes a lot of care and attention. 12. Having prepared all the necessary equipment, they began the experiment. 13. Mary will stay for a few days at the seaside before going back home. 14. While translating the text, I looked up many words in the dictionary. 15. I usually help mother by washing the dishes and doing the rooms. 16. Entering the room, I saw my friends smiling at me. 17. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him. 18. The boys continued playing football. 19. Watching the playing kittens was great fun for the children.

Сравните герундий и отглагольное существительное:

Reading a good book gives me a lot of pleasure.

герундий

The reading of a good book gives me a lot of pleasure.

отглагольное
существительное

Упражнение 428

Расположите по порядку:

a) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием;

b) предложения, в которых ing-форма является отглагольным существительным.

1. The singing of those beautiful folk songs impressed me greatly. 2. Your having written is really no excuse for your not coming on the day fixed. 3. Such doings can hardly be explained. 4. The motor was carefully examined before starting. 5. I am very pleased to meet you after hearing so much about you. 6. Your hair wants cutting. 7. I shall look forward to seeing you again. 8. Building this school will cost too much money. 9. Sleeping is necessary. 10. We felt so disappointed at your having missed nearly half the programme. 11. It was no use talking about it any longer. 12. Are you dressed for going out? 13. Then came a general lighting of pipes and cigars. 14. I hate the idea of doing it once more. 15. But you don't mind being asked to help us, do you? 16. The forest resounded with the hooting of owls and the howling of wolves. 17. She blamed herself for having been a dull companion.

Упражнение 429

Расположите по порядку:

а) предложения, в которых ing-форма является причастием;

б) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием;

с) предложения, в которых ing-форма является отглагольным существительным.

1. The driving wheel of the machine is broken.
2. Driving in a motor car, we passed many villages.
3. We have every chance of passing our exams well.
4. Having been knocked down by a passing car, the poor man was at once taken to hospital.
5. You don't know what you miss, not having the desire to listen to good music.
6. These happenings are remarkable.
7. Travelling is a pleasant way of improving one's education.
8. Happily we escaped being delayed on our way.
9. I was told of a great friendship existing between the two captains.
10. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
11. Asking him for help is useless.
12. Every company arranges for the marketing of its products.
13. There are many discoveries being made all over the world.
14. Seeing this man, I recollected perfectly having met him many years before.

Упражнение 430

Расположите по порядку:

а) предложения, в которых ing-форма является причастием;

б) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием;

с) предложения, в которых ing-форма является отглагольным существительным.

1. Sitting by her sleeping child, the worried mother at last began to realize by its peaceful breathing

that all danger was over. 2. I stopped knocking at the door and, sitting down at the top of the stairs, began waiting for my father to come. 3. With a sudden tightening of the muscles he became aware of a figure walking noiselessly beside him. 4. She praised herself for having come. 5. Having stopped crying, the child quieted down to hard thinking. 6. The old clock kept ticking on the mantelpiece, as if counting the seconds left before the coming of daylight. 7. Remembering that time was like going back to his childhood and reliving those happy days. 8. Looking back upon that time, he realized how happy he had been then. 9. Tom lived there like a paying guest, attracting very little attention of the others.

Упражнение 431

Расположите по порядку:

а) предложения, в которых ing-форма является причастием;

б) предложения, в которых ing-форма является герундием;

с) предложения, в которых ing-форма является отглагольным существительным.

1. We sat by the riverside listening to the running of the water. 2. The cleaning of the room was done by the girls. 3. Working in the garden is very good for the health of people. 4. Going home from the theatre, they were discussing the play they had seen. 5. You should think before speaking. 6. After finding the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on reading. 7. He spent so much time on reviewing his lecture notes. 8. What do you mean by saying that? 9. The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first. 10. Instead of going home after school, the girls went for a walk. 11. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard. 12. Stop making excuses!

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (COMPLEX OBJECT)

I want him to help me.
I'd like him to help me.

Упражнение 432

Закончите предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение.

- E.g. "Bring me a book," said my brother to me.
My brother **wanted** me to bring him a book.

1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." — The teacher wanted ... 2. "Be careful, or else you will spill the milk," said my mother to me. — My mother did not want ... 3. "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman. — The woman wanted ... 4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics." — The man wanted ... 5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy. — The little boy wanted ... 6. "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me. — Ann wanted ... 7. "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," my father said to me. — My father wanted ... 8. "It will be very good if you study English," said my brother to me. — My brother wanted ... 9. "Fetch me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. — Our grandmother wanted ... 10. "Come to my birthday

party," said Kate to her classmates. — Kate wanted ... 11. The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer." — The biology teacher wanted ... 12. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our aunt to us. Our aunt did not want ... 13. "Come and live in St Petersburg with me," said my mother to me. My mother wanted...

Упражнение 433

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы все дети смеялись. 2. Я хочу, чтобы все это прочитали. 3. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы доктор посмотрел его. 4. Дети хотели, чтобы я рассказал им сказку. 5. Я не хочу, чтобы она знала об этом. 6. Он хотел, чтобы его друг пошел с ним. 7. Мой брат хочет, чтобы я изучала испанский язык. 8. Я бы хотел, чтобы мои ученики хорошо знали английский язык. 9. Я не хочу, чтобы ты получил плохую оценку. 10. Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы они опоздали. 11. Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали. 12. Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз. 13. Я хочу, чтобы вы прочли эту книгу. 14. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы приехали к нам. 15. Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил школу. 16. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли игру. 17. Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал в Москву. 18. Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу. 19. Папа хочет, чтобы я была пианисткой. 20. Мы хотим, чтобы этот артист приехал к нам в школу. 21. Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я рассказал вам эту историю? 22. Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь?

I expect him to come.

I know him to be a good pupil.

Упражнение 434

Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

- E.g. I expect that she will send me a letter.
I expect her to send me a letter.
I know that he is a great scientist.
I know him to be a great scientist.

1. I know that my friend is a just man. 2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it. 3. I expected that she would behave quite differently. 4. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers. 5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman. 6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book. 7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician. 8. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth. 9. We know that it is true. 10. I never expected that he would be a politician. 11. No one expects that the President will resign. 12. We expect that the economy will grow by 2% next year. 13. I didn't expect that he knew Russian so well. 14. I expect that it will take about an hour to get home. 15. The kids know that all her pies are delicious. 16. They expect that he will have a good working knowledge of computers. 17. Nobody expected that she would win the gold medal.

Упражнение 435

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 2. Она рассчитывала, что учитель похвалит ее. 3. Он не рассчитывал, что они вернутся так поздно. 4. Я знаю, что она талантливая певица. 5. Я знала,

что он великий ученый. 6. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 7. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило. 8. Я не ожидал, что он напишет такие прекрасные стихи. 9. Она знала, что он очень занятой человек. 10. Все знали, что она прогрессивный ученый. 11. Я знаю, что твоя сестра — очень способная студентка. 12. Все знают, что Байрон — великий поэт. 13. Я не ожидал, что это случится так скоро. 14. Мы рассчитываем, что вы нам поможете. 15. Он ожидал, что министр ответит сразу. 16. Мы рассчитывали, что погода изменится.

I like her to sing.

I hate her to cry.

Упражнение 436

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я люблю, когда дети смеются. 2. Она не любит, когда я с ней спорю. 3. Она не любила, чтобы мы приходили поздно. 4. Он не любит, когда я опаздываю. 5. Наш учитель любит, когда мы задаем вопросы. 6. Я не люблю, когда ты забываешь свои обязанности. 7. Наша бабушка любит, когда Лена играет на рояле. 8. Папа любит, когда я говорю по-английски. 9. Мой дедушка не любил, когда дети разговаривали за столом. 10. Он не любил, когда мы ломали игрушки. 11. Он любил, когда мы играли в тихие игры. 12. Я терпеть не могу, когда она говорит людям, что им следует делать все время. 13. Я терпеть не могу, когда он разговаривает подобным образом.

Mother made me eat the soup.

Упражнение 437

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Учитель заставил ее переписать упражнение.
2. Она заставила собаку перепрыгнуть через забор.
3. Он заставил брата прыгнуть в воду.
4. Дождь заставил нас вернуться домой.
5. Заставьте ее надеть пальто: сегодня очень холодно.
6. Почему вы не заставили сына выучить стихотворение?
7. Я не могу заставить свою кошку ловить мышей.
8. Когда ты заставишь своего друга делать зарядку?
9. Пожалуйста, не заставляйте меня пить молоко.
10. Она не могла заставить его ложиться спать рано.
11. Собака заставила кошку взобраться на дерево.

I saw him enter. — I saw him entering.

I heard her speak. — I heard her speaking.

I noticed him frown. — I noticed him frowning.

I felt him tremble. — I felt him trembling.

Упражнение 438

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием.

- E.g. He was reading in the garden. She saw him..
She saw **him reading** in the garden.

1. We noticed a man. The man was cleaning his shoes.
2. He saw two girls. They were dancing on the stage.
3. She watched the children. They were running and playing in the garden.
4. I saw her. She was arranging her hair.
5. We saw our neighbour.

He was listening to the latest news on the radio. 6. The cat was rubbing against my legs. I felt it. 7. They were fishing. We saw it. 8. The pupils were writing a paper. The teacher watched them. 9. A caterpillar was crawling on my arm. I felt it. 10. We heard our talented performer last night. She was singing a Russian folk song. 11. I watched the sun. It was rising. 12. I heard him. He was singing an English song. 13. John heard his sister. She was talking loudly on the veranda. 14. We saw Ben. He was crossing the square. 15. They heard their father. He was playing the piano in the drawing room. 16. I can see the train. It is coming. 17. I watched the rain. It was beating down the flowers in the garden. 18. I saw a group of boys. They were eating ice cream. 19. We noticed a group of people. They were digging potatoes in the field. 20. Didn't you see her? She was smiling at you. 21. The girl was singing. I heard her. 22. They were talking about computers. He heard them. 23. You and your friend were walking along the street yesterday. I saw you. 24. The little girls were playing on the grass. We watched them. 25. The ship was leaving the port. He stood and looked at it. 26. She was sleeping peacefully in her bed. Mother watched her.

Упражнение 439

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение с инфинитивом.

- E.g. He dropped his bag. I saw it.
I saw him drop his bag.

1. The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window. 2. Jane saw her neighbour. He opened the door of his flat and went in. 3. I saw him. He pointed to a picture on the wall. 4. I heard him. He shut the door of the study. 5. We saw that

the children climbed to the tops of the trees. 6. I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger. 7. He slipped and fell. I saw it. 8. I heard that she suddenly cried out loudly. 9. She bent and picked up something from the floor. The policeman saw it. 10. I saw that he opened the door and left the room. 11. She dropped the cup on the floor and broke it. I saw it. 12. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them. 13. The doctor touched the boy's leg. The boy felt it. 14. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it. 15. The wounded hunter felt that the bear touched him, but he did not move. 16. Shall we hear it if the telephone rings? 17. Tamara saw that the boat drifted down the river. 18. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it. 19. Have you heard how he sings the part of Hermann in Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades"?

Упражнение 440

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом.

1. He felt her arm slipping through his. 2. She felt her hands tremble. 3. Now and then he could hear a car passing. 4. He felt his heart beat with joy. 5. He felt his heart beating with joy. 6. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery. 7. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 8. I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall. 9. We stood on deck and watched the sun going down. 10. I heard him playing the piano in the house. 11. It is nice to see people enjoying themselves. 12. We watched the planes circling above us. 13. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down. 14. I felt Nick put his hand

on my shoulder. 15. She felt tears roll down her cheeks. 16. I was so weak that I felt my knees shaking. 17. We saw them jump with parachutes. 18. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction. 19. In the room he could see a man sitting in an old armchair. 20. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 21. In the little summerhouse at the bend of the garden path he saw someone sitting. 22. He went back to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path. 23. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise. 24. She watched her mother bending over the tea things. 25. The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months. 26. The door creaked. He saw Irene come in, pick up the telegram and read it. 27. At the stop she saw another girl waiting for the bus. 28. I heard him tell the teacher about it. 29. I heard him telling the teacher about it. 30. She heard people walking in the corridor. 31. She heard someone walk up to her door. 32. We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.

Упражнение 441

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием или инфинитивом в зависимости от смысла.

1. Я слышал, как он открывает дверь. 2. Я слышал, как он открыл дверь. 3. Я почувствовал, как он коснулся моей руки. 4. Я чувствовал, что он касается моей руки. 5. Я видел, как птицы летят к лесу. 6. Я увидел, как птицы полетели к лесу. 7. Мы увидели, что она переплывает реку. 8. Мы видели, как она переплыла реку. 9. Я не заметила, как он положил письмо на стол. 10. Я видела, как он поставил свой чемодан у двери. 11. Мы видели, как она сошла с поезда и пошла по направлению

к кассам. 12. Мы наблюдали, как он подошел к окну, остановился, открыл журнал и стал читать. 13. Я почувствовала, что кто-то смотрит на меня справа. 14. Мы видели, как она выходила из дома. 15. Он слышал, как председатель назвал его имя. 16. Он почувствовал, что здание сотрясается (дрожит) от взрыва. 17. Мы слышали, как они весело смеются в соседней комнате. 18. Я заметил, что она побледнела. 19. Я видел, что он встал со стула и пошел к окну. 20. Мать мальчика следила, как ее маленький сын чистит зубы. 21. Он наблюдал, как мама моет посуду. 22. Мы видели, что они медленно приближаются. 23. Мы увидели, что они спят. 24. Он заметил, что она вздрогнула. 25. Я слышал, как он играет на скрипке. 26. Мы слышали, как он заговорил с ней по-французски.

Упражнение 442

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение с причастием или инфинитивом в зависимости от смысла.

1. Она видела, что Нина примеряет шляпу. 2. Алиса видела, что ее сестра взяла книгу. 3. Он видел, что его ученики стоят около школы. 4. Том видел, что она вышла из комнаты. 5. Она видела, что ее дети делают домашнее задание. 6. Ольга видела, что Андрей сидит на диване. 7. Николай видел, что Анна что-то пишет. 8. Она не слышала, как я вошел в комнату. 9. Я не слышал, как они разговаривали. 10. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как она поет? 11. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как он говорит по-испански? 12. Я видел, что Коля пришел. 13. Я видела, что Джордж идет по улице. 14. Я видел, что Нелли читает. 15. Мы видели, как студенты танцуют. 16. Мы видели, как разговаривали их родители. 17. Учитель заметил, что ученики разговаривают. 18. Она заметила,

как отец вышел из комнаты. 19. Вы заметили, что они смеются? 20. Вы заметили, что он ушел? 21. Мы смотрели, как дети катаются на коньках на катке. 22. В зоопарке мы часто следили за тем, как обезьяны играют в клетке. 23. Я часто слышу, как он играет у себя в комнате. 24. Вы видели, как бежали эти два мальчика? 25. Он услышал, как на улице плачет какой-то ребенок. 26. Дети стояли и смотрели, как плавают медведи. 27. Мальчик следил за тем, как кошка пытается открыть дверь. 28. Он заметил, что они переходят улицу с двумя большими чемоданами в руках.

I want the work to be done = I want the work done

Упражнение 443

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. He wanted his letters posted at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her child taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest. 8. If you want things done well, do them yourself. 9. I should very much like it to be made clear to me. 10. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.

Упражнение 444

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы эту статью напечатали в завтрашней газете. 2. Он хочет, чтобы эту красивую

песню исполняли как можно чаще. 3. Он хотел, чтобы его фильмы посмотрели во всех странах. 4. Ребенок хотел, чтобы его мишку положили к нему в постель. 5. Она хотела, чтобы ее сочинение проверили сейчас же. 6. Я не хочу, чтобы это платье порвали. 7. Он не хотел, чтобы ему стригли волосы. 8. Я хочу, чтобы мой велосипед привезли с дачи. 9. Я хочу, чтобы этот ковер расстелили на полу в гостиной. 10. Он не хотел, чтобы трогали его вещи. 11. Вы хотите, чтобы эту картину повесили над камином? 12. Он хотел, чтобы траву на лужайке подстригли.

to have something done

Упражнение 445

Произнесите вслух все возможные предложения, используя приведенные ниже подстановочные таблицы. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи.)

- E.g. I must have my hair cut.
I must have my watch repaired.
I must have my photo taken.
I must have a new dress made.
I want to have my hair cut.
I want to have my watch repaired, etc.

I must I want to I am going to	have	my hair cut. my watch repaired. my photo taken. a new dress made.
Have you had	your hair cut? your watch repaired? your photo taken? a new dress made?	

When	did you have	your hair cut?
Why		your watch repaired? your photo taken? a new dress made?
Where do you usually have	your hair cut? your watch repaired? your photo taken? your dresses made?	

Упражнение 446

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.

1. I must have my hair cut tomorrow. 2. I have just had my photograph taken and thought you might like to get one. 3. They had some dinner brought. 4. She had the children looked after in the evening when she went out. 5. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse. 6. I must have these shoes mended. 7. I shall have my son taught music. 8. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down. 9. I shall have your taxi kept at the door. 10. I shall have your things brought up and unpacked at once. 11. I meant to have this dress altered but I never did. 12. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood. 13. Have this carpet spread on the floor.

Упражнения на все изученные виды сложного дополнения

Упражнение 447

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

1. I felt that somebody touched me lightly on the shoulder. 2. He heard that someone called his name. 3. They heard how the woman uttered a little exclamation. 4. I should like to see how he would say it to my face. 5. I expect that you will join our excursion. 6. We had not expected that she would reply, but she did. 7. We knew that he was a clever man. 8. I don't like it that you repeat this nonsense. 9. I hate it when people speak so cynically. 10. We expect that everybody will be ready by seven. 11. They showed themselves even more narrow-minded than we had expected they would be. 12. We did not expect that he would return so soon. 13. He hated it when people argued about trifles.

Упражнение 448

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Он услышал, что кто-то зовет его по имени. 2. Мама хотела, чтобы я полила цветы. 3. Я видел, как она вышла из трамвая и перешла улицу. 4. Я не ожидал, что моя сестра получит плохую оценку. 5. Я знаю, что ваш друг — футболист-профессионал. 6. Я хочу, чтобы это правило выучили. 7. Я слышал, как кто-то постучал в дверь. 8. Когда ты починишь свои часы? 9. Я знаю, что ваш брат болен. 10. Мама заставила меня поехать за город (на дачу). 11. Его родители не рассчитывали, что после школы он пойдет в университет. 12. Я за-

ставлю его принести книгу завтра. 13. Я рассчитываю, что он мне позвонит. 14. Мы хотели, чтобы они достигли успеха. 15. Мы бы не хотели, чтобы учитель подумал, что мы нарочно опоздали. 16. Он терпеть не мог, когда люди громко смеялись. 17. Я видела, как эти дети кормят уток в нашем парке. 18. Они не видели, как он приехал.

Упражнение 449

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы вы были более внимательны. 2. Я заставила ее выучить это стихотворение наизусть. 3. Они не ожидали, что мы примем участие в обсуждении. 4. Она терпеть не может, когда люди жестоко обращаются с животными. 5. Шум самолета, летящего высоко в небе, заставил его поднять голову. 6. Нам лучше бы войти в дом: я не хочу, чтобы вы простудились. 7. Я хочу, чтобы эту пьесу поставили в нашем школьном театре. 8. Где вы стрижетесь? 9. Я видела, как дети бегут к реке. 10. Я знаю, что она лучшая ученица. 11. Она слышала, как кто-то вошел в комнату. 12. Я бы хотела, чтобы вы провели лето с нами. 13. У этой кинозвезды украли мерседес несколько дней тому назад. 14. Мы ожидали, что делегация придет в конце недели. 15. Мы заметили, что двое мужчин подозрительно себя ведут. 16. Я услышала, как разбилась моя хрустальная ваза.

Упражнение 450

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я не ожидал, что ты рассердишься. 2. Я не люблю, когда дети остаются одни. 3. Мы рассчитываем,

что его сестра приедет завтра. 4. Доктор заставил меня принять лекарство. 5. Ваша мама уже сшила новое платье? 6. Я не выношу, когда теряют ключи. 7. Я хочу, чтобы диктант был написан хорошо. 8. Когда вы фотографировались? 9. Вера слышала, как кто-то постучал в окно. 10. Мы знаем, что он великий музыкант. 11. Он наблюдал, как мы играем в шахматы. 12. Плохая погода заставила нас вернуться домой. 13. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь дрался с ним? 14. Я не хотел, чтобы ты оставался во дворе. 15. Мы хотим, чтобы наши дети выросли активными и энергичными. 16. Ей бы хотелось, чтобы он пришел.

Упражнение 451

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу, чтобы зарядку делали каждый день. 2. Вы бы хотели, чтобы я для вас станцевала? 3. Бабушка не любит, когда кошка сидит на кровати. 4. Он почувствовал, как что-то тяжелое прижимает его к полу. 5. Я хочу, чтобы вы перевели эту афишу. 6. Она рассчитывала, что он пригласит ее в театр. 7. Учитель не хотел, чтобы мы оставались в классе. 8. Мальчик наблюдал, как его отец распрягает лошадь. 9. Когда она сшила это платье? 10. Буря заставила корабль вернуться в порт. 11. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь взял этот молоток? 12. Я рассчитываю, что ты останешься дома. 13. Вчера я сфотографировался. 14. Я терпеть не могу, когда собак держат на цепи. 15. Она не слышала, как заплакал ребенок. 16. Я знаю, что ваш брат — лучший ученик школы.

Упражнение 452

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я хочу сшить новый костюм. 2. Я хочу, чтобы эти слова помнили. 3. Дождь заставил нас остаться дома. 4. Мы наблюдали, как корабль отплывает. 5. Я терпеть не могу, когда бьют животных. 6. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь упал? 7. Все знают, что он трус. 8. Где вы фотографируетесь? 9. Я рассчитывал, что ты придешь вечером. 10. Я не люблю, когда ты получаешь плохие оценки. 11. Я рассчитывал, что папа принесет мне книги. 12. Мама не хотела, чтобы я шел в кино. 13. Я почувствовал, как что-то коснулось моих волос. 14. Мы часто слышали, как они спорят. 15. Она хотела, чтобы он понял это. 16. Он хотел уйти рано, но босс заставил его остаться. 17. Они не хотели, чтобы я беспокоилась.

Упражнение 453

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Он рассчитывает, что я ему напишу. 2. Я хочу, чтобы ты написал бабушке письмо. 3. Когда ты подстрижешься? 4. Он знает, что я большой театрал. 5. Мы рассчитывали, что погода переменится. 6. Учитель хотел, чтобы диктант переписали. 7. Я услышал, как что-то тяжелое упало на пол. 8. Я видел, как мальчик поскользнулся и упал. 9. Холодный ветер заставил его надеть пальто. 10. Я хочу, чтобы вы поняли свою ошибку. 11. Я знаю, что она очень добрая. 12. Папа заставил его переписать упражнение. 13. Мы видели, как она села в мерседес. 14. Ты должен сегодня подстричься. 15. Его семья не ожидала, что это случится так скоро. 16. Мы наблюдали, как лучи солнечного света пляшут по водной глади.

Упражнение 454

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Учитель заставил его повторить правило. 2. Я знаю, что ваш отец — выдающийся спортсмен. 3. Моя подруга не хотела, чтобы я писала это письмо. 4. Я должен завтра сфотографироваться. 5. Я хочу, чтобы мои книги вернули. 6. Я терпеть не могу, когда птиц держат в клетках. 7. Он наблюдал, как рабочие разгружают грузовик. 8. Она видела, что люди бегут по улице. 9. Я рассчитываю, что учитель поставит мне хорошую оценку. 10. Я не люблю, когда ты остаешься в школе после уроков. 11. Когда она подстригалась? 12. Я хочу, чтобы эту музыку играли каждый день. 13. Болезнь заставила его остаться дома. 14. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь вышел из комнаты? 15. Мама слышала, что мальчики так сказали? 16. Дети любят, когда им читают рассказы. 17. Она видела, как он выходил из дома. 18. Я рассчитывал, что она останется у своих друзей.

Упражнение 455

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я знаю, что ваша сестра — прекрасная певица. 2. Мы рассчитываем, что корабль придет завтра. 3. Я видел, как корабль исчез за горизонтом. 4. Он услышал, как городские часы пробили двенадцать. 5. Мама хочет, чтобы мы пошли в театр. 6. Дети хотели, чтобы елку поставили в самой большой комнате. 7. Мы рассчитывали, что он вернется в тот же день. 8. Я хочу, чтобы вы пошли со мной. 9. Я хочу, чтобы вы помогли мне. 10. Мама заставила меня играть на пианино

в воскресенье. 11. Я видел, как он прошел мимо. 12. Они слышали, как дверь открылась. 13. Когда ты сошьешь себе новое пальто? 14. Вы не можете рассчитывать на то, чтобы он пришел и помог вам. 15. Полицейские знают, что он наркоделец, но они его еще не поймали. 16. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы работа была закончена к воскресенью.

Упражнение 456

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Папа не хотел, чтобы я читал этот журнал. 2. Я терпеть не могу, когда ломают вещи. 3. Она хочет подстричься. 4. Я не люблю, когда Катя поет эту песню. 5. Все знают, что она очень смелая. 6. Я рассчитывал, что ты приготовишь уроки. 7. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь говорил с ним? 8. Она наблюдала, как дети играют в лото. 9. Мама заставила его лечь в кровать. 10. Вы уже сфотографировались? 11. Я хочу, чтобы мою книгу издали вовремя. 12. Она хотела, чтобы он ее подвез? 13. Я знаю, что он капитан футбольной команды этой школы. 14. Она чувствовала, как слезы катятся по ее щекам. 15. Мои друзья не хотели бы, чтобы она подумала, что они не оценили то, что она сделала для них. 16. Учитель не может рассчитывать, чтобы дети были спокойны все время. 17. Я видел, как человек сел в машину.

Упражнение 457

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Мэри заставила Тома вымыть руки и лицо снова. «Я хочу, чтобы ты был чистым», — сказала она. 2. «Я хочу, чтобы к вечеру пол был вымыт», —

сказала мама. 3. Он слышал, как она вздыхала во сне. 4. Она была так занята своими мыслями, что не заметила, как я вошел. 5. Мы хотели, чтобы они рассказали что-нибудь о себе. 6. Я шила себе новое платье на прошлой неделе. 7. В детстве я любил, когда мама пела мне песни. 8. Она почувствовала, что кто-то подошел к ней, но не повернулась. 9. Мальчик наблюдал, как механик чинил холодильник. 10. Дэвид слышал, как доктор вышел из комнаты матери и пошел вниз. 11. Никто не видел, как Джим вошел в дом. Никто не ожидал, что он придет так рано. 12. «Я хочу, чтобы все были счастливы», — сказал он. 13. «Вы не можете заставить меня отдать вам ребенка», — сказала мисс Бетси. 14. Сид видел, как Том выпрыгнул из окна. 15. Я знаю, что ваш папа высокий. 16. Вы когда-нибудь видели, как он танцует вальс? 17. Он ожидает, что пьеса будет иметь успех.

Упражнение 458

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Солдат рассчитывал, что письмо придет через неделю. 2. Мы рассчитываем, что вы нас навестите в субботу. 3. Она слышала, как ее брат вошел в комнату. 4. Я заставляю тебя хорошо учиться. 5. Нина хочет, чтобы я тоже пришла. 6. Она чувствовала, как дрожат ее руки. 7. Я рассчитывал, что вы придете вовремя. 8. Мой отец хочет, чтобы я изучил два иностранных языка. 9. Она не хотела, чтобы я уезжал в Англию. 10. Я рассчитываю, что вы мне поможете. 11. Больной чувствовал, как сильно бьется его сердце. 12. Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана. 13. Мы видели, как он вышел из кино-театра. 14. Мы знаем, что он капитан большого корабля. 15. Я не хотела, чтобы вы заучивали этот

текст наизусть. 16. Вы никогда не угадаете, где я сшила платье. 17. Я наблюдал, как он моет машину. 18. Я не могу терпеть, когда люди бросают мусор на улицах.

Упражнение 459

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Мы любили приходить в этот сад и наблюдать, как играют дети. 2. Когда Роберт вышел в коридор, он почувствовал, как что-то слегка коснулось его руки. 3. Он не хотел, чтобы студенты опоздали. 4. Том был очень прилежным учеником и скоро заставил всех уважать себя. 5. Я не хочу заставлять вас делать это сразу. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты сделала это сама. 7. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как он исполняет эту вещь? 8. Я хочу, чтобы вы познакомили меня со своим братом. 9. Я люблю, когда моя сестра разговаривает по-английски со своими друзьями. 10. Аня не ожидала, что книга будет такая интересная. 11. Я часто слышала, как он рассказывал студентам о своей родине. 12. Мы часто видели, как они работают в читальном зале. 13. Когда вам починили машину? 14. Если я увижу Нину в библиотеке, я заставлю ее рассказать мне обо всем. 15. Я знаю, что эти люди — иностранные туристы. 16. Мама хочет, чтобы ты не вмешивался не в свое дело. 17. Она видела, как (что) он вышел из дома.

Упражнение 460

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Он хочет, чтобы магнитофон принесли в его комнату. 2. Мы знаем, что они очень заняты.

3. Я хочу сфотографироваться. 4. Я знаю, что он большой театрал. 5. Я рассчитываю, что ты напишешь мне письмо. 6. Он услышал, что кто-то входит в комнату. 7. Я не люблю, когда ребенок играет с собакой. 8. Я терпеть не могу, когда рвут книги. 9. Гаррис не хотел, чтобы его жена прыгивала с велосипеда. 10. Где вы шьете платья? 11. Мама заставила его думать только о домашнем задании. 12. Мать наблюдала, как ребенок идет по комнате. 13. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь вошел в класс? 14. Он подстригся вчера. 15. Если вы хотите, чтобы я вам помогла, дайте мне знать. 16. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 17. Я не ожидал, что она будет обращаться с людьми, как со слугами.

Упражнение 461

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Вы видели, как кошка поймала мышку? 2. Мне хочется, чтобы вы зашли ко мне сегодня вечером. 3. Я не спал и слышал, как кто-то вошел к нам в купе. 4. Я видел, как они вместе шли по улице. 5. Никто никогда не слышал, как она читает стихи. 6. Это заставило меня подумать, как исправить ошибку. 7. Интересно, что заставило его отказаться от поездки в Крым? 8. Библиотекарь рассчитывала, что студенты возвратят книги вовремя. 9. Я хочу, чтобы письма написали сегодня. 10. Профессор хочет, чтобы я еще поработал над докладом. 11. Мы рассчитываем, что ты поедешь на юг этим летом. 12. Они не хотят, чтобы мы это делали. 13. Художник наблюдал, как желтые листья падают на землю. 14. Заходите, я рассчитываю, что мой брат скоро вернется. 15. Ты уже

починил свой видеомаягнитофон? 16. Что заставило передумать моего дядю? 17. Я знаю, что он лжец. 18. Они хотели бы, чтобы он был (присутствовал) на интервью сегодня в 4 часа.

Упражнение 462

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Наша микроволновая печь сломалась. Мне придется починить ее. 2. Дождь заставил нас повернуть назад. 3. Она почувствовала, как кто-то коснулся ее руки. 4. Мы слышали, как зазвонил звонок. 5. Болезнь брата заставила ее поехать в Киев. 6. Мы видели, как этот человек вошел в офис. 7. Мой друг хочет, чтобы я к нему пришел. 8. Я знаю, что ваш друг — очень искусный фотограф. 9. Мы рассчитываем, что вы примете участие в концерте. 10. Я знаю, что ты мой друг. 11. Мама хотела, чтобы картошку купили на рынке. 12. Я хочу, чтобы эти книги были возвращены. 13. Она рассчитывает, что учитель ее спросит. 14. Я хочу, чтобы вы съездили во Францию. 15. Мы заставили его заниматься английским языком. 16. Мы видели, как он входил в офис. 17. Если мы сами опаздываем, мы не можем рассчитывать на то, что люди не будут опаздывать. 18. Он знал, что музыка — это одно из величайших удовольствий в жизни.

СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (COMPLEX SUBJECT)

He is said **to know** six languages.

Говорят, что он знает шесть языков.

He was said **to know** six languages.

Говорили, что он знает шесть языков.

He is said to **have gone** to London.

Говорят, что он уехал в Лондон.

He was said **to have gone** to London.

Говорили, что он уехал в Лондон.

Обратите внимание, что сказуемое
выражено глаголом в **Passive Voice**.

Следующая таблица поможет вам переводить предложения, содержащие **Complex Subject**.

He was said to work a lot.	— Говорили, что <u>он</u> много <u>работает</u> .
... was said to ...	— Говорили, что...
... was seen to ...	— Видели, что...
... was heard to ...	— Слышали, что...
... was supposed to ...	— Предполагали, что...
... was believed to ...	— Полагали, что...
... was expected to ...	— Ожидали, что...
... was reported to ...	— Сообщали, что...
... was considered to ...	— Считали, что...
... was thought to ...	— Думали, что...
... was found to ...	— Обнаружили, что...
... was announced to ...	— Объявили, что...
... was known to ...	— Было известно, что...

Упражнение 463

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. He is said to know all about it. 2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it. 3. Yuri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on April 12th, 1961. 4. He is supposed to be a very good film actor. 5. He is believed to be innocent of the crime. 6. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists. 7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb. 8. The exhibition of 19th-century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week. 9. Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month. 10. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight. 11. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon in 1969. 12. He is considered to be the rich-

est man in the world. 13. She is said to borrow money but not bother to return it. 14. You are expected to be an obedient and smart boy. 15. The students were supposed to come on time and take part in the marathon. 16. You are supposed to check your change before you leave the cashier. 17. He was expected to pass the mathematics exam. 18. Mother is said to know the right thing to do. 19. Sergei is thought to have a gift for languages. His English is known to be excellent. 20. Anna Mutter is believed to be one of the finest violinists in the world. 21. Leonardo da Vinci is known to be a great Italian painter of the Renaissance. The Mona Lisa is considered to be one of his most famous works. 22. True friends are known to be like diamonds, precious but rare. False friends are said to be like autumn leaves found everywhere.

Упражнение 464

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year. 8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 9. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 10. The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 11. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing. 12. He was said to be one of

the most promising nuclear physicists. 13. He is said to be a good translator. 14. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 15. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 16. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the widow Douglas'. 17. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 18. Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon. 19. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world. 20. A hare is known to run very fast. 21. The man was seen to take off his coat. 22. The diamond content of the mines in Western Yakutia is said to be in no way inferior to that of the world-famous South African mines. 23. My close friend is known to have learned "Eugene Onegin" by heart. 24. These devices are considered to be very effective. 25. The crisis was announced to be over but they should prepare for the worst.

Упражнение 465

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

- E.g. We *heard* that a car stopped outside the door.
A car was heard to stop outside the door.
It *is believed* that the poem was written by Byron.
The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. 2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 3. It is expected that the performance will be a success. 4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young. 5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown

soldier. 6. It is supposed that the well-known playwright is working on a new play. 7. It is reported that the flood has caused severe damage to the crops. 8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year. 9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

Следующие глаголы в предложениях, содержащих **Complex Subject**, употребляются в **Active Voice**:

to seem, to appear, to turn out, to happen

Упражнение 466

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. This work seems to be taking too much time. 2. The operation seemed to be a complicated one. 3. Money just doesn't happen to interest me. 4. In the middle of the lecture Dr Sommerville happened to pause and look out of the window. 5. From the very first mention of Long John, I was afraid that he might turn out to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the inn. 6. Clyde seemed to have been thinking of no one else but Sondra since their last meeting. 7. Clyde appeared to have forgotten of his promise to spend his spare evenings with Roberta. 8. She appeared to be an excellent actress. 9. One day a Hare happened to meet a Tortoise. 10. The Tortoise seemed to be moving very slowly. 11. The Hare turned out to be the loser of the race. 12. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition. 13. You appear to have found in him something

that I have missed. 14. The new methods of work appear to be very effective. 15. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low. 16. Irving turned out to be a long, pale-faced fellow. 17. His office turned out to be in one of the back streets. 18. He appeared to be an ideal man. 19. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest. 20. He turned out to have no feeling whatever for his nephew. 21. This appeared to amuse the policeman. 22. You can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked. 23. The peasants did not seem to see her. 24. The Gadfly seemed to have taken a dislike to Signora Grassini from the time of their first meeting. 25. You don't seem to have done a lot of good for yourself by going away. 26. "Jim," he said at last, in a voice that did not seem to belong to him. 27. I happened to meet an old friend at the theatre. 28. Granny seems to be making a cake for my birthday.

Упражнение 467

Перепарафразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

- E.g. It **appeared** that they had lost the way.
They appeared to have lost the way.

1. It seems they know all about it. 2. It seems they have heard all about it. 3. It seemed that the discussion was coming to an end. 4. It seems that you don't approve of the idea. 5. It seemed that the house had not been lived in for a long time. 6. It appeared that he was losing patience. 7. It appeared that he had not heard what had been said. 8. It happened that I was present at the opening session. 9. It so happened that I overheard their conversation. 10. It turned out that my prediction was correct. 11. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy.

Запомните следующие предложения,
содержащие **Complex Subject**:

He is likely to win the prize. — Похоже, что он выиграет приз.

He is sure to come. — Он обязательно придет.

Упражнение 468

*Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на словосочетания **to be likely to, to be sure to.***

1. We most of us want a good many things that we are not likely to get. 2. He is sure to tell me all about this even if I don't ask him. 3. When Sondra said that they were sure to meet again, she saw Clyde's face suddenly brighten. 4. If we go on arguing, we are sure to quarrel. 5. They are sure to acknowledge your talent. 6. He is sure to give us some useful information. 7. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal. 8. Mr Worthing is sure to be back soon. 9. These two young people are sure to be very good friends. 10. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you? 11. She is not likely to change her opinion. 12. They were sure to come to an understanding. 13. Don't worry: everything is sure to turn out all right. 14. This new course of treatment is sure to help your grandmother.

Упражнение 469

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке. 2. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов. 3. Никак не ожидали, что

холодная погода наступит так рано. 4. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались. 5. Вы, кажется, устали. 6. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось. 7. Вы случайно не знаете этого человека? 8. Книга, которую вы мне дали, оказалась скучной. 9. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными. 10. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой. 11. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество. 12. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей. 13. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги. 14. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в VIII веке. 15. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 16. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 17. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона. 18. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 19. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью: кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели. 20. Я случайно встретил его в Москве. 21. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать. 22. Джим оказался храбрым мальчиком. 23. Рочестер случайно встретил Джейн по дороге домой. 24. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет. 25. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира. 26. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет. 27. Ожидают, что они выиграют этот матч. 28. Она, казалось, читала целый день. 29. Он, казалось, угадал правду. 30. Она, кажется, думает, что это его вина. 31. Ее рассказ, кажется, очень странный, но правдивый. 32. Думают, что неисправная электропроводка вызвала пожар.

him? 4. If no one comes to help, we shall be obliged to do the work ourselves. 5. If you put on your glasses, you will see better. 6. What shall we do if they are late? 7. Will you be very angry if we don't come? 8. Will he be very displeased if I don't ring him up?

Упражнение 472

Произнесите вслух все возможные условные предложения I типа, используя подстановочную таблицу. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи.)

If I	live in the south, come home late, live in the country, go to the wood, receive his letter, fall ill, find my book, lose my money, see my friend,	I shall	bathe every day. go to bed at once. often go to the wood. gather many mushrooms. be very happy. go to the doctor. be very glad. be very sorry. ask his advice.
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Упражнение 473

Произнесите вслух все возможные условные предложения II типа, используя подстановочную таблицу. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи.)

I wish I were	in the south at home in the country in the wood at the camp a scientist a composer a poet a writer a spaceman a sailor	I should	bathe every day. go to bed. go to the wood. gather many mushrooms. have a very good time. invent a time machine. write beautiful music. write beautiful poetry. write interesting novels. fly to other planets. sail to Africa.
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Упражнение 474

Произнесите вслух все возможные условные предложения III типа, используя подстановочную таблицу. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи.)

I wish I had	translated the article yesterday	I should have	found out all about this discovery.
If I had	met you yesterday		told you something.
	read this new book		told you about it.
	seen your brother yesterday		asked him to come to our place.
	bought a dictionary		translated the text.
	done my homework		got a good mark.
	rung him up yesterday		found out all about his illness.
	gone to the library		got that book.
	had more practice in chess		won the game yes- terday.
	joined you in fishing		caught a lot of fish.
	had a ticket yesterday		gone to the theatre last night.
	asked you to help me		done the work well.
	called at that shop		bought the book.
	called on my friend yesterday		met interesting people.
	won the champion- ship		been sent abroad.
	heard about it yes- terday		been pleased.

Упражнение 475

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers.
2. If you (to give)

me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat. 12. I (to write) the essay long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

Упражнение 476

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 7. If she (to return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left. 8. If these shoes were not too big for me, I (to buy) them. 9. If you (to ring) me up, I shall tell you a secret. 10. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry. 11. If he did not read so much, he (not to know) English literature so well. 12. If he

(to come) to our house yesterday, he would have met his friend. 13. If he (not to pass) his exam, he will not get a scholarship. 14. If she (not to help) me, I should have been in a very difficult situation. 15. My father would have more free time if he (not to read) so many newspapers. 16. If only you had let me know, I (to go) there immediately. 17. If I were a famous singer, I (to get) a lot of flowers every day.

Упражнение 477

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school. 9. If you had not put the cup on the edge of the table, it (not to get) broken. 10. I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place. 11. If he (to live) in St Petersburg, he would go to the Hermitage every week. 12. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week, you would have enjoyed the evening. 13. You won't understand the rule if you (not to listen) to the teacher. 14. If he weren't such a bookworm, he (not to spend) so much time sitting in the library. 15. I should not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money. 16. If he did not live in St Petersburg, we (not to meet) so often. 17. If he had warned me, I (to do) the work in time.

Упражнение 478

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 2. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 3. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 4. If men (to have) no weapons, wars would be possible? 5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 7. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 9. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 10. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 11. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 13. If you (to put) the ice cream in the freezer, it would not have melted. 14. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. 15. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book.

Упражнение 479

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 2. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better. 3. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 4. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this difficult rule. 5. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly. 6. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 7. If I (to get) this book, I shall be happy. 8. If you really loved music,

you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 9. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 10. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived on time. 11. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived on time. 12. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 13. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the paper successfully. 14. If you had written the paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two". 15. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a "two". 16. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier.

Упражнение 480

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If it (to rain) tomorrow, our game will be cancelled. 2. If a dog (to bite) her on the leg, she would go straight to hospital. 3. If he had known it was going to rain, he (to take) his umbrella to work today. 4. If only I (to have) more pocket money, I could buy some new English books. 5. If she hadn't missed the bus, she (not to be) late for work. 6. If I (to live) two hundred years ago, I couldn't have spoken on the telephone. 7. If my daughter did her homework carefully, she (to get) much better marks. She's really a smart little girl. 8. If his friend (to be) in the mood to see a film, they would have gone to the cinema last night. 9. If my cactus plant (not to have) a rare disease, it wouldn't have died. 10. If they had remembered your address, they (to send) you a postcard. 11. If Tom saw a car crash, he (to telephone) the police and (to help) the people in the cars. 12. If you are not sure, what to say, you (to have) to guess. 13. If she (not to be) very ill, she wouldn't have been absent from English classes all last week. 14. If my parents had had good seats, they (to enjoy) the play

last night. 15. If a robber (to attack) him in a dark street, he would defend himself. 16. If he hadn't been so careless, he (not to fall) into this trap. 17. If you (not to smoke), you would feel more energetic. 18. If her alarm clock (to ring), she would have been on time for work this morning.

Упражнение 481

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If you were on a hijacked plane, you (to attack) the hijackers? 2. If they were on a hijacked plane, they (to stay) calm and probably (to survive). 3. If my friend had been trying harder, he (to succeed). 4. If I (to live) in 1703, I shouldn't (wouldn't)¹ have had a computer. 5. If she (to smell) smoke in the middle of the night, she would telephone the fire brigade and run into the street and shout, "Fire!" 6. If he (to invite), he would have come to the party last Sunday. 7. If the driver in front hadn't stopped suddenly, the accident (not to happen). 8. If you (not to know) how to play, my sister will explain the rules to you. 9. If she had told them it was her birthday, they (to give) her a birthday present. 10. If I had more time, I (to read) more books. 11. If their TV had been working, they (to watch) the President's speech last night. 12. If my T-shirt hadn't been 100 percent cotton, it (not to shrink) so much. 13. How can you become more popular in your class: if you (to get) the top mark in mathematics or En-

¹ В современном английском языке имеется тенденция к употреблению **would** вместо **should** с первым лицом единственного и множественного числа в главном предложении условных придаточных предложений II и III типов. См.: Raymond Murphy "Essential Grammar in Use" a book for intermediate students: Unit 38 — If I knew his number, I would phone him.

glish or if you (to be) good at sports? 14. If they (to go) by car, they would have saved time. 15. If I (to be) a bird, I would¹ be able to fly. 16. If he (to bring) his book home, he would have done his homework last night. 17. If my mother (to win) a million pounds, she would spend it as fast as possible. 18. If you had been feeling well, you (to be) in class yesterday.

Упражнение 482

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery. 6. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (to be) displeased if I (not to come)? 7. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have a lot of luggage. If we (not to have) so much luggage, we (to walk). 8. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not to be) so dark, we (to continue) the work. 9. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (to be) really interested in languages, you (to study) them.

Упражнение 483

Образуйте условные предложения.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ...
2. The girl did not study well last year and received

¹ См. примечание на с. 390.

bad marks. If ... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ... 8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ... 9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... 10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ... 11. It is late, and I have to go home. If ... 12. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you. If ... 13. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot on it. If ... 14. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ... 15. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ... 16. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...

Упражнение 484

Образуйте условные предложения.

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If ... 5. You cannot enjoy this merry birthday party because you have a toothache. If ... 6. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's

why you always make many mistakes. If ... 7. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ... 8. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... 9. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... 10. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... 11. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... 12. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... 13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... 14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ...

Упражнение 485

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после I wish.

1. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 2. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 3. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 4. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 5. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 6. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 7. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time! 8. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 9. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 10. I wish you (to read) more in future. 11. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 12. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 13. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 14. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 15. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 16. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.

Упражнение 486

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после I wish.

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking. 2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars. 8. I wish it (to be) sunny. 9. I wish it (to be) sunny during our picnic last Saturday. 10. She wishes she (to live) in the Crimea. 11. My friend wishes he (not to do) that last week. 12. I wish I (to bring) my camera last summer. 13. I wish I (can) tell the future. 14. Do you wish you (to be) in the Guinness Book of Records? 15. Some people wish they (can) appear on a TV game show and become famous. 16. She often wishes things (to be) different.

Упражнение 487

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя I wish.

- E.g. It's a pity you are ill.
I wish you were not ill.

1. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas. 2. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the exam. 3. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night. 4. It's a pity you are not with us these days. 5. What a pity you don't know enough physics. 6. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his paper. 7. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before teatime. 8. I am sorry I made

you upset by telling you this news. 9. My friend regrets not having gone to university. 10. My friend regrets not having entered the university.

Упражнение 488

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя I wish.

1. а) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный.
б) Жаль, что он недостаточно серьезен.
2. а) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета.
б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.
3. а) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно.
б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.
4. а) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода.
б) Обидно, что мы не дождались его прихода.
5. а) К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают.
б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.

Упражнение 489

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя I wish.

1. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье! 2. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были ка-никулы. 3. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером! 4. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета. 5. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике. 6. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет. 7. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты. 8. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд. 9. Жаль, что вы включили телевизор так поздно. 10. Если бы я был свободен сейчас! 11. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени. 12. Хорошо бы вы написали ей об этом сами. 13. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение. 14. Он

пожалел, что бросил университет. 15. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда. 16. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя! 17. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу. 18. Жаль, что она делает так много ошибок в речи. 19. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке. 20. Жаль, что я узнал об этом так поздно. 21. Как жаль, что мы не застали Колю дома. 22. Она сожалела, что не рассказала нам эту историю раньше.

Обратите внимание на смешанные случаи употребления времен в условных предложениях II и III типа:

If I were acquainted with this famous professor, I should have rung him up yesterday.

Условие относится к настоящему времени (II тип), а следствие — к прошедшему (III тип).

If I had written the composition yesterday, I should be free now.

Условие относится к прошедшему времени (III тип), а следствие — к настоящему (II тип).

Упражнение 490

Образуйте условные предложения. Не забудьте о смешанных случаях.

1. I shall go to the dentist because I have a toothache. If ... 2. He is groaning with pain now because he did not go to the dentist to have his tooth filled. If ... 3. She doesn't go to the clinic because she does not need any treatment. If ... 4. I shan't go to see the play as I was present at the dress rehearsal. If ... 5. He went to Moscow specially to hear this famous singer because he is fond of him. If ... 6. We did not go to the cafeteria to have a glass of lemonade

because we were not thirsty. If ... 7. She could not mend her dress herself because she had no needle. If ... 8. He is not a first-class sportsman now because he did not train enough last year. If ... 9. The pupils were active because they wanted to understand this difficult material. If ... 10. The pupils did not understand the homework because they were inattentive. If ... 11. The pupils worked hard and did well in their exams. If ... 12. She won't try to enter the foreign languages department because she is not good at foreign languages. If ...

Упражнение 491

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали. 2. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями. 3. Если бы сейчас подошел трамвай, мы бы не опоздали. 4. Если бы он знал, что это вас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее. 5. Если бы вы мне помогли решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен. 6. Жаль, что нам раньше не пришлось в голову поискать книгу в библиотеке. Мы бы сделали работу вовремя и сейчас были бы уже свободны. 7. Жаль, что у нас было так мало уроков. Если бы мы больше поработали, мы бы лучше знали язык. 8. Если бы он регулярно не ходил на тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях. 9. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве. 10. Жаль, что она уже ушла. Если бы ты позвонил раньше, она была бы сейчас здесь. 11. Если бы он был умнее, он бы не пошел вчера на вечеринку. 12. Если бы она не прислала вчера это письмо, мой брат был бы сейчас дома. 13. Что бы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не ис-

пекла вчера пирог? 14. Жаль, что вы не слышали музыку Рахманинова. Если бы вы ее слышали, вы бы знали, какой это замечательный композитор. 15. Я уверен, что все были бы рады, если бы вечеринка состоялась.

Упражнение 492

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней. 2. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. 3. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам. 4. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок. 5. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 6. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку. 7. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 8. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера. 9. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре. 10. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 11. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 12. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома. 13. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину. 14. Она очень талантлива. Хорошо бы родители купили ей пианино. Если она начнет играть сейчас, она будет выдающимся музыкантом.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

CAN	
Возможность что-нибудь сделать (могу, умею)	
I can play the piano. (умею)	I cannot swim. (не умею)
He can answer the question. (может)	He cannot understand. (не может)
Can you sing? (умеете?) Can you help me? (можете?) I could not ski when I was little. (не умел) She could not jump so high. (не могла)	

Упражнение 493

Переведите на русский язык.

1. Mike can run very fast. 2. They can understand French. 3. Kate can speak English well. 4. My brother can come and help you in the garden. 5. Can you speak Spanish? 6. Can your brother help me with mathematics? 7. His little sister can walk already. 8. The children cannot carry this box: it is too heavy. 9. My friend cannot come on time. 10. This old woman cannot sleep at night. 11. His sister can cook very well. 12. I can sing, but I cannot dance. 13. Can't you wait till tomorrow morning? — I can

wait, but my toothache can't. 14. Can I borrow your pencil for a moment? 15. Her grandmother can knit very well. 16. I can answer the questions. They are very easy. 17. This trip is too expensive for me. I can't afford it. 18. She can type. She can speak well on the telephone. She hopes she can find the job she's looking for. 19. Could you come to my place next Friday? — I'm sorry. I can't.

Упражнение 494

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол can (could).

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. 2. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки. 3. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски? 4. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках. 5. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку? 6. Я не могу вышить это молоко. 7. Она не может вас понять. 8. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году? 9. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею. 10. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала? 11. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь? 12. Я не могу перевести это предложение. 13. Никто не мог мне помочь. 14. Где тут можно купить хлеб? 15. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодая? — Да, она и сейчас умеет. 16. Я умею пользоваться компьютером.

<p align="center">TO BE ABLE TO Эквивалент глагола CAN</p>
<p>He is able to do it. (может, в состоянии) He was able to do it yesterday. (мог)</p>
<p>He will be able to do it tomorrow. (сможет) He has been able to swim since childhood. (умеет с детства)</p>

Упражнение 495

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение to be able to.

1. Она не сможет вовремя добраться до аэропорта.
2. Ты сможешь отправить ему электронную почту сегодня вечером?
3. Они какое-то время не смогут смотреть телевизор: с ним что-то случилось.
4. Боюсь, что он не сможет помочь мне переехать в новый дом на следующей неделе.
5. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра?
6. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.
7. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.
8. Мы сможем поехать в Нью-Йорк в будущем году?
9. Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон?
10. Вчера я не смог повидать директора, так как он был на конференции, но сегодня после работы я смогу это сделать.
11. Он рад, что смог вовремя закончить задание.

Упражнение 496

Перепишите следующие предложения, добавляя слова, данные в скобках. Замените модальный глагол can (could) выражением to be able to, где это необходимо.

1. They can (never) appreciate your kindness.
2. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics).
3. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last exam).
4. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
6. He can ski (for ten years).
7. We knew that she could swim (since childhood).
8. You cannot take part in this serious swimming competition (until you have mastered good skills).
9. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).

MAY**Разрешение (можно)****You may take my pen.** (можете)**You may not touch it.** (нельзя)**May I come in?** (можно?)В косвенной речи: **Mother said that i might play.**
(сказала, что можно)**Предположение (может быть)****It may rain soon.** (может быть, пойдет дождь)**Be careful: you may fall.** (можешь упасть)**Упражнение 497***Переведите на русский язык.*

1. May I invite Nick to our house? 2. You may go now. 3. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk. 4. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way. 5. May I go to the post office with Mike? 6. May I take Pete's bag? 7. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it. 8. May we take notes with a pencil? 9. You may not cross the street when the light is red. 10. May I shut the door? 11. It stopped raining, and mother told us that we might go out. 12. May children play with scissors? 13. They may travel by sea. It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time. 14. It may be true. 15. May I come and see you? 16. Where have you been, may I ask?

Упражнение 498*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол may.*

1. Можно мне войти? 2. Можно, я пойду гулять?
3. Если твоя работа готова, можешь идти домой.

4. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой. 5. Доктор говорит, что я уже могу купаться. 6. Папа сказал, что мы можем идти в кино одни. 7. Я думал, что мне можно смотреть телевизор. 8. Если ты не наденешь пальто, ты можешь заболеть. 9. Не уходи из дома: мама может скоро прийти, а у нее нет ключа. 10. Будь осторожен: ты можешь упасть. 11. Не трогай собаку: она может укусить тебя. 12. Мы, может быть, поедem за город в воскресенье. 13. Он может забыть об этом. 14. Скоро может пойти дождь. 15. Здесь нечего делать. Мы можем рано уйти сегодня. 16. Ты сказал, что мне можно взять твой велосипед. 17. Если хотите, можете идти сейчас. 18. Они могут заказать билеты по телефону. 19. Мой старший брат, может быть, пойдет в университет после школы. 20. Она, может быть, и обладает музыкальным талантом.

TO BE ALLOWED TO
Эквивалент глагола **MAY**

We are allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешают)
We were allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешили)
We shall be allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешат)

Упражнение 499

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение **to be allowed to**.*

1. Извините, но здесь курить воспрещается. 2. Ему не позволили курить у них в доме. 3. В Англии вам разрешат водить машину, если вам семнадцать лет. 4. В США вам разрешают продолжать водить машину даже в возрасте девяности лет. 5. Мне разрешают пользоваться новым папиным компьютером. 6. Дети уже большие. Им разрешают ходить в школу одним. 7. Ему не разрешают ку-

паться в этой реке. 8. Вчера ей позволили прийти домой в десять часов. 9. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках. 10. Тебе позволили взять эту книгу? 11. Я думаю, мне не разрешат поехать с тобой за город. 12. Тебе разрешат пойти гулять, когда ты сделаешь уроки. 13. Тебе разрешали ходить на озеро, когда ты был маленький? 14. Когда мне разрешат есть мороженое? 15. Парковка на газоне запрещена! 16. Вам не разрешается разговаривать на экзамене.

Упражнение 500

Вставьте модальный глагол may (might) или выражение to be allowed to. Вставляйте to be allowed to только в тех случаях, где may (might) употребить нельзя.

1. He ... go home if he likes. 2. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he smiled a happy smile and ran out to join his friends outside. 3. The doctor says I am much better. I ... get up for a few hours every day. 4. ... I bring my sister to the party? 5. He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party. 6. After the children had finished their homework, they ... watch TV. 7. He ... join the sports club as soon as he passes his medical examination. 8. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic. 9. If you pass your exams, you ... go to the south. 10. ... I borrow your car, please? 11. He asked if he ... borrow my car. 12. ... I have a look at your newspaper? 13. One day all his dreams ... come true.

Упражнение 501

Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.

1. ... you see anything in this inky darkness?
2. You ... go when you have finished your essays.
3. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late,

you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 4. When ... you come and see me? — Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about two o'clock. Will that be all right? 5. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots. 6. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 7. Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 8. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be. 9. ... you say what will happen in an hour?

Упражнение 502

Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.

1. ... I take it? 2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7. Do you think you ... do that? 8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 9. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 11. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

Упражнение 503

Вставьте модальные глаголы may (might) или can (could).

1. ... you help me? 2. I ... not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 3. Some-

thing was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 4. You ... never say what ... happen next. 5. She asked me if she ... use my telephone. 6. ... I use your pen? 7. ... I find a pen on that table? 8. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough. 9. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 10. ... I help you? 11. ... I ask you to help me? 12. The school was silent: nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ... be endless, you know. 14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum? 15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed. 16. He knew this period of history very well: he had read everything on the subject he ... find in the rich university library. 17. ... you please everyone? 18. There ... be no doubt about it.

MUST
Долженствование
<p>You must respect your parents. (должны) You must not go there. (нельзя) Must I learn it by heart? (должен?)</p>
Предположение (должно быть)
It must be cold outside. (должно быть)

Упражнение 504

Переведите на русский язык.

1. You must work hard on your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem today? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to school on time. 7. Don't ring him up:

he must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today. 10. Don't worry! This is not important. — Not important! You must be joking! 11. He never comes to work late! He must have overslept today. 12. You must not argue with the boss. 13. She must stop eating too much and she must lose weight. 14. You must quit smoking! If you don't, you're going to have serious problems with your lungs some day. 15. We mustn't be late. 16. I must have forgotten about it. 17. I must say, you are making a serious mistake. 18. She must be very particular about what she eats.

Упражнение 505

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке. 3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях. 5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 6. Она должна быть дома сейчас. 7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке. 8. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны. 9. Должно быть, очень трудно решать такие задачи. 10. Я должен сегодня повидать моего друга. 11. Он, должно быть, очень устал. 12. У них даже есть яхта. Они, должно быть, очень богаты. 13. Ты должен уехать завтра утром? 14. Вы не должны опаздывать. 15. Я не должен забывать о своей матери. Я не писал ей целую вечность. Сегодня вечером я должен написать ей письмо. 16. Эта книга очень ценная. Вы не должны ее терять. 17. Неужели вам уже надо уходить? 18. Я должен признать, что я неправ. Что еще я должен сделать?

TO HAVE TO
Эквивалент глагола **MUST**

I have to go there.

(надо)

I had to go there.

(пришлось)

I shall have to go there.

(придется)

I don't have to go there.

(не надо)

I didn't have to go there.

(не пришлось)

I shan't have to go there.

(не придется)

Do you have to go there? (надо?)

Did you have to go there? (пришлось?)

Will you have to go there? (придется?)

Упражнение 506

Переведите на русский язык.

1. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday. 2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well. 3. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold. 4. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home. 5. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill. 6. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? — Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister. 7. It was Sunday yesterday, so he didn't have to be at work, but he had to do a lot at home. 8. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late. 9. I haven't written my essay. I shall have to write it on Sunday. 10. We did not have to buy biscuits because our granny had baked a delicious pie. 11. Will you have to get up early tomorrow? 12. Why do you have to get up early tomorrow? 13. I had to go to the hospital to visit my aunt. 14. What did you have to learn by heart? — At school, I had to learn a beautiful poem "Leisure" by William Henry Davies. 15. I have to see him.

Упражнение 507

Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

1. It is quite clear to everyone in the family that he must start getting ready for his exam instead of wasting time. 2. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 3. I don't mean that you must do everything they tell you. 4. It is already twenty minutes past eight. You must go or you will be late for the first lesson. 5. I am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once, or I shall fall asleep where I am sitting. 6. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up and find out what has happened. 7. I am thinking hard, trying to find a solution of the problem. There must be a way out. 8. I doubt if I can finish the work in (on) time, but I must do it. 9. I must hand in my completed assignment by Friday.

Упражнение 508

Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды: в прошедшем и в будущем времени. Заменяйте модальные глаголы must и can эквивалентами, где необходимо.

1. You must listen to the tape recording of this text several times. 2. You must take your exam in English. 3. She can translate this article without a dictionary. 4. We can't meet them at the station. 5. The doctor must examine the child. 6. He must work systematically if he wants to know French well. 7. This child must spend more time in the open air. 8. I can't recite this poem. 9. You must take part in this work. 10. He can't join the party because he is busy. 11. I can settle my own problems.

Упражнение 509

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must или его эквивалент to have to.

1. Я должна пойти в магазин сегодня.
 сварить обед
 сделать уроки
 пойти в школу
 позвонить брату
2. Мне придется пойти в магазин завтра.
 сварить обед
 сделать уроки
 пойти в школу
 позвонить брату
3. Мне пришлось пойти в магазин вчера.
 сварить обед
 сделать уроки
 пойти в школу
 позвонить брату

Упражнение 510

Переведите на английский язык следующие вопросы и ответьте на них.

1. Что вы должны сделать сегодня?
2. Что вам придется сделать завтра?
3. Что вам пришлось сделать вчера?

Упражнение 511

Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, may или must.

1. What ... we see on this map? 2. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I ... 3. At what time

... you come to school? 4. ... I have it? 5. You ... not smoke here. 6. ... I take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He ... not speak English yet. 8. I have very little time: I ... go. 9. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 10. You ... read this text: it is easy enough. 11. She ... still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels. 13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life. 14. My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. But she ... even paint Russian icons. I ... only admire her beautiful pictures. She ... be a woman of great talents. She ... speak German, French and English. She ... translate a lot of articles for the Museum of her native town in Switzerland. She ... also teach these languages at school. She is fantastic. I am fascinated by everything that she does. She always gives the impression of being someone you ... trust.

Упражнение 512

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must, may или can.

1. Можно мне взять ваш словарь? 2. На уроке английского языка вы должны говорить только по-английски. 3. Мы должны сегодня сдать тетради? 4. Можно мне задать вам вопрос? — Пожалуйста. 5. Я не могу пойти с вами в кино, так как я очень занят. 6. Можно здесь остаться? — Пожалуйста. 7. Он сейчас должен быть в своем кабинете. Вы можете поговорить с ним. 8. Можно войти? — Пожалуйста. 9. Вы должны прочитать этот текст. 10. Может ли он выполнить на компьютере несколько простых заданий? 11. Я должен сегодня поговорить со своим другом. 12. Мы должны оплатить счет за электричество к концу месяца. 13. Эта женщина — прекрасный водитель. Она может водить даже автобус. 14. Можно мне бутерброд с тунцом и чашечку кофе?

TO HAVE TO — TO BE TO

Необходимость

TO HAVE TO — вынужденная необходимость**TO BE TO**¹ — необходимость по договоренности, плану или приказу**I have to go there.** — должен (вынужден)**I am to go there.** — должен, предстоит, (договорились, или такое расписание)**I had to go there.** — пришлось**I was to go there.** — предстояло

Упражнение 513

Переведите на русский язык.

1. I was to wait for her at the railway station.
2. We were to go to the cinema that afternoon.
3. We were to get there before the others.
4. He was to tell her where to find us.
5. She was to graduate from Oxford that year.
6. She was to wear that dress at the graduation party.
7. He is to come here at five o'clock.
8. The train was to leave at 5 am.
9. They were to start on Monday.
10. He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger.
11. Roses were to be planted round the pond.
12. There was to be a discussion later on.
13. What are we to do? — We are to visit our friends in Germany.
14. They were to be great friends.

¹ **TO BE** может употребляться как модальный глагол только в двух временах: *Present Simple* и *Past Simple*.

Упражнение 514

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол to be to.

- E.g. 1) The lecture is supposed to begin at eight.
The lecture **is to begin** at eight.
- 2) I expect her to come and help.
She **is to come and help**.
- 3) It was planned that we should wait for them at the door.
We **were to wait** for them at the door.
- 4) It was arranged that he should meet her at the station.
He **was to meet** her at the station.
- 5) Who will take care of the children?
Who **is to take** care of the children?

1. What am I supposed to do if they come too early? 2. It was arranged that the youngest children would play on the beach. 3. We expect you to show the place to her. 4. I am expected to leave tomorrow at the latest. 5. Where am I supposed to be taken? 6. This is Dora. It is arranged that she will share the room with you. 7. And who will do the cooking? 8. It is expected that two more blocks of flats will be built here. 9. It was arranged that the cup final would be played that afternoon. 10. Who will meet you at the station? 11. We were planning to move to Moscow.

Упражнение 515

Вставьте модальные глаголы to have to или to be to.

1. Where ... the meeting to take place? — I suppose in the lecture hall. 2. So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the college library and get the books. You

... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together. 3. "You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly. 4. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you. 5. It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining. 6. I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone. 7. Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books? 8. According to the order of the schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May. 9. As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late. 10. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late. 11. He ... to be in bed by ten o'clock. 12. How many times ... I ... to tell you not to do it?

Упражнение 516

Вставьте модальные глаголы to have to или to be to.

1. "Cheating is a very nasty thing," said the teacher, "and we ... to get rid of it." 2. They decided that she ... to leave them a message every tenth day. 3. You ... to learn all the new words for the next lesson. 4. Do you know this man? He ... to be our new teacher of history. 5. Who ... to go to the library to get the new books? — I was, but I couldn't because I ... to finish some work at the language laboratory. 6. It is raining. You ... to put on your raincoat. 7. "The patient ... to stay in bed for a few days," ordered the doctor. 8. The child had stomach trouble and ... to take his medicine. 9. I told her she ... to open the window for a while every day. 10. If I don't ring up before six o'clock, then you ... to go to the concert hall

alone and wait for me at the entrance. Is that clear? 11. The planters ... to gather their cotton at once, as they had been warned that heavy rains were expected. 12. I ... to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak. 13. Johnny White ... to borrow from Luke Flint at a high interest, for there was no one else in the district who lent money. 14. The agreement was that if Johnny White could not repay the money he had borrowed, then Luke Flint ... to have the right to sell the land. 15. You ... to do it if you don't want to. 16. "I ... to go to England and be a lord", explained Cedric. So he ... to go to England and be a lord.

Упражнение 517

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы to have to или to be to.

1. Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде. 2. Мне задали выучить это стихотворение к среде. 3. Мне пришлось выучить это стихотворение к среде. 4. Мне придется выучить это стихотворение к среде. 5. Ему приходится учить это стихотворение сегодня, так как он не выучил его вчера. 6. Вам не придется учить это стихотворение. 7. Мне не пришлось учить это стихотворение. 8. Так как он выучил это стихотворение вчера, ему не нужно учить его теперь. 9. На этой неделе нам предстоит встретиться с выдающимся ученым. 10. Выхода не было, и ему пришлось заплатить штраф. 11. Мне было задано написать сочинение о творчестве Пушкина, а для этого мне пришлось перечитать некоторые из его произведений, которые я плохо помнил. 12. Мне придется посидеть дома эти дни. Врач говорит, что я не должен никуда выходить, пока температура не будет нормальной.

13. Посидите здесь, пока он занят. Я думаю, вам не придется долго ждать. 14. Спектакль должен был начаться в семь часов. 15. Мы должны были отложить поездку, так как погода испортилась. 16. Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вы должны очень много читать. 17. По новому расписанию у нас будет пять уроков английского языка в неделю. 18. Мы решили, что школьный оркестр должен играть на концерте. 19. Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу. 20. В будущем году мы должны начать изучение астрономии. 21. Чтобы разработать новую теорию, ученые должны были провести бесчисленные опыты.

NEED

NEED NOT — отсутствие необходимости (можно не...)
NEED ...? — надо...?

You need not do it. — можете не делать
Need I do it? — надо?

Сравните:

Ты **не можешь** делать этого. — *You cannot do it.*

Ты **можешь не** делать этого. — *You need not do it.*

Обратите внимание:

You need not have done it. — могли и не делать
 (а сделали)

Упражнение 518

Переведите на русский язык.

1. You cannot read so many books. 2. You need not read so many books. 3. Nick cannot go to school today. 4. Nick need not go to school today. 5. They cannot translate this difficult article. 6. They need

not translate this difficult article. 7. My sister cannot write this letter: she is very busy. 8. My sister need not write this letter: I shall phone them. 9. She cannot buy bread. 10. She need not buy bread. 11. He could not stay there for the night. 12. He need not have stayed there for the night. 13. We could not do all this work. 14. We need not have done all this work. 15. She could not cook such a big dinner. 16. She need not have cooked such a big dinner. 17. They could not write the essay. 18. They need not have written the essay. 19. I could not go to the library. 20. I need not have gone to the library. 21. You could not wait for me. 22. You need not have waited for me.

Упражнение 519

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол need.

- E.g. 1) It is not necessary to go there.
You need not go there.
- 2) It was not necessary to go there.
You need not have gone there.

1. It is not necessary to take the 8 pm (train) to London. A later train will do as well. 2. There was no necessity for her to do it herself. 3. There is no reason for you to worry: he is as strong as a horse. 4. There is no need for you to be present. 5. Is it any use our going into all that now? 6. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was. 7. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all. 8. It was not necessary for you to remind me about her birthday. I remember the date very well. 9. Why do you want to do it all today? 10. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want.

Упражнение 520

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол need.

1. Мне нужно тебе помогать? — Нет, спасибо, я все сделаю сам. 2. Вы можете не ходить туда. 3. Ему незачем беспокоиться о ней. 4. Я могу и не спрашивать его: он сам мне все расскажет. 5. Вам не обязательно звонить мне: я не забуду о своем обещании. 6. Надо ли ей покупать такую массу продуктов? 7. Она может не ходить в библиотеку: я дам ей книгу. 8. Вы могли и не брать зонт: я уверен, что дождя не будет. 9. У нас много времени в запасе, и нам незачем спешить. 10. Тебе незачем делать это сейчас. Ты можешь это сделать и завтра. 11. Она может и не помогать. Все уже сделано. 12. Ему незачем было продавать свое пианино. 13. Вы могли и не кричать так на ребенка. 14. Они теперь не могут спать. — Им незачем было смотреть фильм ужасов.

Упражнение 521

Вставьте модальные глаголы may, must или need.

1. ... I take this book for a little while? — I am sorry, but I ... return it to the library at once. 2. Alex ... spend more time studying, but the other boy ... not: he has successfully passed the exam. 3. They ... come any time they like between ten and twelve in the morning, but they ... not come if they don't want to. 4. ... I go there right now? — Yes, you 5. ... we hand in our essays tomorrow? — No, you ... not, you ... hand them in after Sunday. 6. ... John really do this today? — No, he ... not, he ... do it tomorrow if he likes. 7. You ... not let this cup fall: it ... break. 8. ... I help you? 9. You

... park your car only in your own space in the back of the building. 10. You ... have cancelled your trip to Canada. But you have always wanted to visit the largest French city Montreal and see your friend Nina. 11. We ... pay the monthly water bill.

Упражнение 522

Вставьте модальные глаголы can, may, must или need.

1. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 2. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 3. ... we do the exercise at once? — Yes, you ... do it right now. 4. ... you pronounce the word? 5. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner. 6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 7. ... I take your pen? — Yes, please. 8. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 9. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 10. When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only on Sunday. 11. Shall I write a letter to him? — No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 12. ... I offer you something to drink? 13. Everything is clear and you ... not go into detail now. 14. He ... not drink alcohol when he drives. 15. Don't worry! I ... change a light bulb. 16. By the end of the week I ... have finished writing my book. 17. She ... not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

MUST — MAY — MIGHT — CAN'T

в значении предположения

MUST — должно быть

MAY — может быть

MIGHT — может быть (но маловероятно)

CAN'T — не может быть

Упражнение 523

Произнесите вслух все возможные предложения, используя приведенные подстановочные таблицы. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизма речи.) Переведите каждое предложение на русский язык.

He	must may might can't		know your sister. be busy. be ill. be tired.
He	must may might can't	be	be hungry. sleeping. working hard. watching TV. having dinner. playing football.
He	must may might can't	have	forgotten your address. lost your book. missed the train. caught a cold. fallen ill. left the country. sold his piano. bought a car.

Упражнение 524

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы *must*, *may*, *might* или *can't*.

1. Они, должно быть, работают за границей.
2. Они, может быть, работают за границей.
3. Может быть, они и работают за границей (хотя едва ли).
4. Не может быть, что они работают за границей.
5. Они, должно быть, работали за границей.
6. Они, может быть, работали за границей.
7. Может быть, они и работали за границей (хотя едва ли).

8. Не может быть, что они работали за границей.
9. Он, должно быть, на работе.
10. Он, должно быть, был на работе.
11. Он, может быть, на работе.
12. Он, может быть, был на работе.
13. Может быть, он и на работе (хотя едва ли).
14. Может быть, он и был на работе (хотя едва ли).
15. Не может быть, что он на работе.
16. Не может быть, что он был на работе.

Упражнение 525

Перепишите сначала все предложения, в которых модальный глагол may (might) выражает разрешение, а затем предложения, в которых он выражает предположение. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He may have written the letter, but the signature is certainly not his.
2. It might have been worse.
3. May I come and see you some day?
4. We asked the teacher if we might use dictionaries.
5. Children may borrow books from the school library.
6. I may show him your reports later. I don't know yet.
7. I think he might get into the Olympic team in 2014.
8. Mother, may I have a glass of warm milk?
9. I may have wrecked my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours.
10. Justice may be slow, mother, but it comes in the end.

Упражнение 526

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол may.

- E.g. Possibly you left your book behind.
You may have left your book behind.

1. Perhaps you left your umbrella in the bus.
2. Perhaps he went to the cafe to wait for us.
3. Perhaps it

was Helen who rang you up. 4. Perhaps they came by plane. 5. Perhaps she had a very good English teacher. 6. Perhaps it was too cold for the children to go out. 7. It is possible that he took his children to the zoo. 8. Possibly they did not see us in the crowd. 9. Perhaps Robert used a dictionary. 10. Possibly Mary misunderstood you. 11. Perhaps Henry waited for us there. 12. Possibly Ann returned very late last night. 13. Possibly they have seen the new play. 14. Perhaps Nick has left his exercise book at home. 15. Perhaps my parents have gone to the Russian Museum.

Упражнение 527

Перепарафразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол may.

1. Perhaps he is at home, but I am not sure he is. 2. It is possible that we studied at the same school, but I don't remember her. 3. Perhaps she was proud of her knowledge, but she never showed it to her classmates. 4. Perhaps there was a chance for him to win the match. 5. Perhaps Peter was as capable as the old workers, but he was given no chance to show his skill. 6. Perhaps they will come home very soon: be ready. 7. Perhaps the question was too difficult for her. 8. Try this delicious drink: perhaps you will like it. 9. Why didn't Nick ring us up? — It is possible that he forgot about it. 10. It is possible that your brother has never heard about this writer. 11. Perhaps she tried to enter the university, but failed. 12. It is possible that you asked the wrong people, that's why you didn't get the right answer. 13. Perhaps our friends will arrive here tomorrow. 14. Perhaps we have met before.

Упражнение 528

*Вставьте модальный глагол **may** или **might**. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.*

1. ... I (to ask) you to take off your hat? 2. She asked me if she ... (to turn) on the light. 3. I am afraid it ... (not to stop) raining by the morning. 4. Don't scold her: the task ... (to be) too difficult for her, that's why she made rather many mistakes. 5. If they don't miss the train, they ... (to arrive) on time. 6. Why isn't he here yet? What has happened? — Oh, he ... (to miss) the train. 7. He ... (to do) very hard work. That's why he looks so tired now. 8. Don't throw out the rest of the birthday cake. He ... (to want) it for dessert. 9. It's raining cats and dogs. ... I (to borrow) your umbrella, please? 10. Do you know where I left the car keys? — You ... (to leave) them in the garage. 11. They don't know where the money has gone. It ... (to steal).

Упражнение 529

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол **may**.*

1. Может быть, это неправда. 2. Может быть, он занят. 3. Может быть, они знают. 4. Может быть, он все еще за границей. 5. Может быть, она опоздает. 6. Может быть, он сдаст экзамен. 7. Может быть, мы поедем на Волгу. 8. Может быть, она придет завтра. 9. Может быть, я куплю эту книгу в Москве. 10. Возможно, она пришлет нам письмо по электронной почте. 11. Возможно, они забудут принести газету. 12. Может быть, он уже сделал уроки. 13. Может быть, моя сестра уже поговорила с ними. 14. Возможно, они уехали за границу. 15. Возможно, мой брат забыл позвонить вам. 16. Возможно, она уже купила

билеты. 17. Может быть, бабушка спит. 18. Может быть, дети играют у реки. 19. Возможно, они сейчас как раз обсуждают этот вопрос. 20. Возможно, они как раз сейчас обедают. 21. Может быть, он сейчас лежит на траве и смотрит на облака. 22. Возможно, она поменяла свои планы.

Упражнение 530

Перепишите сначала все предложения, в которых модальный глагол must выражает долженствование, а затем предложения, в которых он выражает предположение. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You must take a taxi if you want to catch that train. 2. You must tell your mother about it. 3. But she must have seen him! 4. Oh, John, think how she must be suffering! 5. Is she waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour. 6. "Oh, Auntie," he answered, "you mustn't talk like that." 7. And remember, you must come and see the baby as soon as you can. 8. You must go home now, Georgie. 9. You must be a fool to think so. 10. The work must have been carried out in secret for quite a long time. 11. The question must be solved before we begin doing anything. 12. Mind, you mustn't spend all the money.

Упражнение 531

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол must.

- E.g. Probably I left my textbook in the classroom.
I must have left my textbook in the classroom.

1. Probably you left your exercise book at school. 2. Evidently she has left the town. 3. Probably Mike has gone to the teachers' room. 4. Probably Tom and Nick are playing football. 5. Probably Helen

has got a bad mark. 6. Evidently they have solved the problem. 7. Evidently the pupils have finished writing their essay. 8. Obviously he forgot to warn them. 9. Evidently the meeting was cancelled. 10. Evidently he forgot to send her a birthday card. 11. Evidently there was something wrong with the tape recorder. 12. Probably I left my bag in the canteen. 13. Probably you left your umbrella in the bus. 14. Probably Mary forgot to call me. 15. Probably mother took my umbrella. 16. Probably I have seen you before: your face is familiar to me.

Упражнение 532

Перепарафразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. I think it is time for the bell to ring. 2. I am almost sure they have this book in the library. 3. Probably he recognized you by your photo in the papers. 4. He is sure to be in at this time. 5. Of course, she is trying to help you. 6. She is certain to be waiting for you at home. 7. Probably he was already ill. 8. There is little doubt that the first experiment failed. 9. No doubt, she knew what she was going to do. 10. I am sure she is fond of the child. 11. They are sure to have taken the wrong turning. 12. Probably he was taken there by car.

Упражнение 533

Перепарафразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. He is very old. I think he is nearly eighty. 2. It is probably time to go now. 3. Probably they have changed the school curriculum. My granddaughter knows a great deal more than I did when I was her age. 4. It is probably a very difficult rule. 5. I am sure

it is pleasant to spend summer in such a picturesque place. 6. You have probably read books of this author before. 7. I feel sure they are preparing a surprise for us. 8. These old legends were probably composed about a thousand years ago. 9. It is probably nine o'clock now. 10. You have been absent very long. I am sure you feel hungry. 11. Where are the children? — They are at the river with Nick. I am sure they are having a very good time. 12. He has probably worked very hard to finish his book. 13. She is a very experienced doctor. I am sure she has been working at this hospital for at least fifteen years. 14. Look! Helen's windows are open. I feel sure she is at home. 15. The Smiths have always been great football fans. I am sure they are at the stadium watching the football match.

Упражнение 534

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. She must (to be) mad if she thinks he is going to lend her any more money. 2. They must (to be) upset when they heard the news. 3. You must (to come) and (to visit) us soon. It would be so nice to see you again. 4. It's the third time he's been playing the piano today. He must really (to enjoy) it. 5. Oh, look how white and clean everything is! It must (to snow) at night. 6. Oh, you are all in snow, you look like a snowman. It must (to snow) heavily. 7. Look, what huge snowdrifts there are everywhere, and the path is covered with knee-deep snow. It must (to snow) for several hours already. 8. You look fresh! You must (to have) a good sleep at night. 9. You look very tired. You must (to have) a good sleep at night. 10. He knows mathematics much better than he did last year. He must (to work) a lot in summer. 11. Your

mathematics is very poor. You must (to work) on it in summer. 12. Where is Peter? — Oh, he must (to read) in the library. He is getting ready for a very difficult exam. 13. You must (to study) English for several years already. Your language is excellent.

Упражнение 535

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. Должно быть, он знает несколько иностранных языков. 2. Должно быть, он сейчас работает над своим новым романом. 3. Наверное, они сейчас наслаждаются прекрасной погодой. 4. Наверное, она пытается найти старые письма. 5. Вероятно, они сейчас любуются красотой южной природы. 6. Вероятно, он уже вернулся с юга. 7. Наверное, она потеряла мой адрес. 8. Должно быть, они уже закончили свою работу. 9. Вероятно, он все рассказал на суде. 10. Должно быть, она все приготовила заранее. 11. Должно быть, он еще здесь. 12. Должно быть, они только что пришли. 13. По-видимому, он унес бумаги с собой. 14. Очевидно, здесь уже кто-то был. 15. Вероятно, они над ним смеются. 16. Должно быть, они тогда жили здесь. 17. Должно быть, идет дождь. 18. Вероятно, это здесь. 19. Должно быть, он прав.

Обратите внимание:

He had to go. — Ему пришлось уйти.

He must have gone. — Он, должно быть, ушел.

Упражнение 536

Переведите на русский язык.

1. He must be trying to find the lost stamp.
2. You must try to find the lost stamp. 3. He must

have taken it. 4. He had to take it. 5. She must be the youngest child in this group. 6. If you want to become a good football player, you must be an all-round athlete. 7. I had to read the letter twice before I understood it. 8. He must have read the letter many times. 9. What must you think of me? 10. They must be talking about us. 11. I had to decide what to do.

Упражнение 537

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must или to have to. Употребляйте to have to только в тех случаях, когда must употребить нельзя.

1. Я должна прочесть эту книгу. 2. Она, должно быть, читает эту книгу. 3. Мама была больна, и мне пришлось вести сестру в школу. 4. Они, должно быть, играют во дворе. 5. Я должен был пойти в аптеку купить лекарства. 6. Должно быть, она пошла в аптеку. 7. Вы должны поговорить с ней. 8. Должно быть, они сейчас разговаривают об этом. 9. Мне пришлось написать об этом сестре. 10. Она, должно быть, написала сестре. 11. Он действительно плохо себя чувствует (в плохой спортивной форме). Он должен побольше двигаться. 12. Ты, должно быть, Анина подруга. 13. Дети все еще не дома. — Их, должно быть, задержали в школе. 14. Мне пришлось самой решать свои проблемы. 15. Мы должны были (Нам пришлось) оставить свой дом. 16. Он, должно быть, шутит!

Упражнение 538

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must, to have to или to be to.

1. Должно быть, он очень умен. 2. Должно быть, он вас узнал. 3. Ему предстояло пойти к директо-

ру и объяснить свое поведение. 4. Вам придется поговорить с ней. 5. Им пришлось очень долго идти пешком. 6. Ему не придется переписывать сочинение. 7. Должно быть, он пишет ее портрет. 8. Вероятно, они уже ушли. 9. Ему предстояло совершить удивительное открытие. 10. Мне предстоит сделать много работы сегодня. 11. Мне пришлось идти туда самому. 12. Вам придется немного подождать. 13. Когда он должен прийти? (Как вы договорились?) 14. Поезд должен был прибыть через несколько минут. 15. К сожалению, они не смогли пойти на вечеринку. Маме пришлось ждать водопроводчика. Папе пришлось работать допоздна в офисе. Тете пришлось позаботиться о маленьких детях. Дяде пришлось ремонтировать машину. Не повезло!

Обратите внимание, что в вопросительных предложениях глагол **CAN** может выражать недоумение (неужели...?):

Can she have spent all the money? —
Неужели она истратила все деньги?

Упражнение 539

Произнесите вслух все возможные предложения, используя приведенные ниже подстановочные таблицы. (Упражнение на выработку автоматизации речи.) Переведите каждое предложение на русский язык.

Can he	know your sister? be busy? be ill? be tired? be hungry?
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Can he be	sleeping? working hard? watching TV? having dinner? playing football?
Can he have	forgotten your address? lost your book? missed the train? caught a cold? fallen ill? left the country? sold his piano? bought a car?

Упражнение 540

Перепишите сначала предложения, в которых модальный глагол can выражает возможность, затем предложения, в которых он выражает вежливую просьбу, затем предложения, в которых он выражает недоумение, и, наконец, предложения, в которых модальный глагол can't имеет значение „не может быть.“ Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. "But they can't be as bad as he!" 2. Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office? 3. A little bit of boiled fish can't hurt you, you know. 4. Could you help me with the translation of this article? I am afraid I cannot do it alone. 5. He shut himself up in the study for the whole day, and I could see through the window that he was writing busily. 6. Can she have been waiting for us all this time? 7. She can't come tomorrow because they will be working the whole day. 8. I simply could not refuse: they would have been hurt. 9. He was not old. He couldn't have been more than forty. 10. Could you leave the boy here for half an hour? I want him

to help me. 11. "Oh!" she cried in surprise, "it's impossible! You can't have done it!" 12. The island can be reached by boat or even on foot when the tide is low.

Упражнение 541

Скажите, что, на ваш взгляд, эти события не могли произойти.

- E.g. Yesterday I **saw** Pete in the concert hall.
You **can't have seen** Pete in the concert hall yesterday.

1. The teacher allowed the boy to use a dictionary. 2. Nick got up at seven and did his morning exercises. 3. It was Kate who aired the room. 4. There were so many pupils in the library yesterday. 5. It was John who broke the CD player. 6. I saw Ann in the library yesterday. 7. Boris was in the canteen five minutes ago. 8. Robert took two bags with him. 9. That was Ann who plugged in the tape recorder. 10. Nick has been listening to music for two hours already. 11. It was Mary who rewound the tape. 12. The teacher let me take the tape home.

Упражнение 542

Скажите, что, на ваш взгляд, эти события не могли произойти.

- E.g. This old bracelet **was found** in Africa.
This old bracelet **can't have been found** in Africa.

1. This car was bought several years ago. 2. These photographs were taken in the north. 3. This text was translated last Wednesday. 4. James was given an excellent mark in history. 5. Ann was given an excellent mark for her geometry test. 6. This house was built at the beginning of this century.

7. This tower was built in the 9th century. 8. This book was written by a very good writer. 9. This film was made by a very good director. 10. This play was written by a very clever playwright. 11. This film has been shot in a fortnight. 12. This book was translated into Russian in the 19th century. 13. This castle was built in the 15th century. 14. This picture was painted by an Italian artist. 15. This computer was built ten years ago.

Упражнение 543

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальный глагол can't.

- E.g. I don't believe he is at home now.
He can't be at home now.

1. I don't believe that you are serious. 2. It is impossible that she is a traitor. 3. I can't believe that he has made such an important discovery. 4. I can't believe that the teacher has forgotten to correct our homework. 5. I don't believe the work is too difficult for my friend. 6. I don't believe Jane made such a mistake. 7. It is impossible that the cat ate all the fish. 8. I don't believe that our papers were so poor. 9. It is impossible that you believed such a silly lie. 10. It is impossible that he has stolen the money. 11. I don't believe that they have heard the story before. 12. I don't think that she is good at physics.

Упражнение 544

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол can't.

1. Не может быть, что они сейчас дома. 2. Не может быть, что он так много знает. 3. Не может быть, что они сейчас играют во дворе. Уже поздно. 4. Не может быть, что она еще спит. Уже десять часов.

5. Не может быть, что он опоздал на поезд. 6. Не может быть, что она обманула его. 7. Не может быть, что вы сделали такую ошибку. 8. Не может быть, что она провалилась на экзамене. 9. Не может быть, что она предала меня. 10. Не может быть, чтобы он бросил курить. 11. Не может быть, что он сделал это. 12. Не может быть, что он стал доктором. 13. Не может быть, чтобы он перевел эту книгу.

Упражнение 545

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол can.

1. Неужели он хороший бегун? Он такой маленький. 2. Не может быть, что она уже окончила школу. 3. Не может быть, что он ученый. 4. Не может быть, что он был ученым. 5. Неужели она еще спит? 6. Неужели они проиграли? 7. Не мог он этого сказать! 8. Не может взрослый человек любить такие книги! 9. Не может быть, что она вам это рассказала. 10. Неужели было так холодно? 11. Не может быть, что она опоздала на урок: она никогда не опаздывала. 12. Не может быть, что она перепутала улицы. 13. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда. 14. Неужели ты разорвал мою записку? 15. Не может быть, чтобы он был в парке сейчас. Уже поздно. 16. Не может быть, что она это написала. Я уверен, что это написал кто-то другой.

Упражнение 546

Вставьте модальный глагол can или could. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. ... you (to ask) my sister to help you? I am very busy today. 2. ... it (to be) seven o'clock now? 3. You

... not (to see) her at the party. She was at home working on her English. 4. He ... not (to forget) your request: he is very attentive to people. 5. I should be very happy if you ... (to visit) us in the village. 6. I don't believe her, she ... not (to forget) to bring the book. She simply did not want to bring it. 7. He said he ... (to finish) the task by Monday. 8. No, they ... not (to be) twins. 9. He said we ... (to use) his computer. 10. She was so tired. She ... (to sleep) for a week. 11. No, you ... not (to have) another piece of cake. 12. Our son ... (to speak) Russian and English before he was six. He is bilingual. 13. ... I call my friend from your phone? 14. ... I (to have) the last piece of your Christmas turkey? 15. We ... not really (to decide) where to go on holidays. We might go to Italy, or we might go to France. Last summer we visited Canada and ... (to see) Niagara Falls. 16. We don't realize how much our computers ... do.

Упражнение 547

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы can (could) или may (might).

1. Не может быть, что он уже уехал. 2. Неужели он перевел всю книгу? 3. Не может быть, чтобы сейчас было холодно на улице: термометр показывает пятнадцать градусов. 4. Он не мог получить книгу, потому что библиотека была закрыта. 5. Не может быть, что он получил книгу: ведь библиотека была закрыта. 6. Не могли ли бы вы показать нам дорогу на стадион? 7. Не может быть, что она сломала ногу. 8. Я не пойду гулять: она, возможно, будет мне звонить. 9. Где мои книги? — Я не знаю. Наташа могла положить их в шкаф. 10. Не может быть, что она разбила стакан: она такая аккуратная. 11. Сегодня очень холодно. Возможно, выпадет снег. 12. Миша, возможно, придет позже. 13. Я уже

целый час ищу свою тетрадь по литературе. Не может быть, что я ее оставил в школе. — Возможно, ты отдал ее Кате. 14. Возможно, они уже давно изучают французский язык. 15. Может быть, брат придет сегодня. 16. Возможно, она уехала за город. 17. Мы, возможно, и встречались с ним в Новгороде, но я этого не помню. 18. Вполне возможно, что она как раз сейчас пытается дозвониться нам, а наш телефон не работает. 19. Не может быть, что она закончила эту работу так скоро. Она, возможно, сделала только половину. 20. Не может быть, что ты потеряла деньги. Ты могла положить их в сумку. — Нет, их нет в сумке. Я могла выронить их в магазине.

Упражнение 548

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя модальные глаголы must, may или can't.

1. I am sure you are tired: you have been working for hours. 2. Perhaps he visited the Hermitage when he was in St Petersburg last year. 3. I am sure it is a very deep lake. 4. Probably that building in the distance is the station. 5. I don't believe you have lost your passport; probably you have put it into another bag. 6. Perhaps the girl was frightened. 7. Probably you left your textbook in the canteen. 8. I don't believe they will give up such a brilliant idea. 9. You look pale. Probably you are tired. 10. I don't believe that this boy is a good friend.

Упражнение 549

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must, may или can't.

1. Торопись: ты можешь опоздать на поезд. 2. Он, может быть, заболел. 3. Он, может быть,

болеет. 4. Не может быть, что он забыл купить цветы. 5. Не может быть, что он поссорился с ней. 6. Наверное, она узнала об этом от Кати. 7. Это, должно быть, была очень трудная задача. 8. На улице, должно быть, очень холодно. 9. Он, должно быть, встретил их по пути домой. 10. Не может быть, что они продали свой дом. 11. Они, может быть, приедут завтра. 12. Моя сестра, должно быть, сейчас в университете. 13. Не может быть, что он занял первое место. 14. Может быть, он и слышал об этом (хотя едва ли). 15. Мама, должно быть, купила конфеты. 16. Она, может быть, звонила мне вчера, а меня не было дома. 17. Может быть, он и в школе сейчас (хотя едва ли). 18. Не может быть, что она такая молодая. Ей, должно быть, не меньше сорока лет. 19. Должно быть, вокруг вашей деревни растут густые леса. 20. Не может быть, что он написал письмо так быстро. 21. Может быть, мы пойдем на пляж: погода чудесная. 22. Это, очевидно, очень древняя рукопись. 23. Давайте позвоним Роберту: нам может понадобится его совет.

SHOULD

Следовало бы

You *should* work more seriously. — Вам следовало бы работать серьезнее.

Сравните:

You *should* do it. — Вам следовало бы сделать это (теперь).

You *should have done* it. — Вам следовало бы сделать это (раньше).

You *should not* do it. — Вам не следовало бы делать этого (теперь).

You *should not have done* it. — Вам не следовало бы делать этого (раньше).

Обратите внимание:

You should have done it. — следовало сделать
(а вы не сделали)

You should not have done it. — не следовало делать
(а вы сделали)

Упражнение 550

*Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол **should** и слова, данные в скобках.*

- E.g. Her diction is not very good. (to read aloud)
She **should** read aloud.

1. I have a slight irritation in my throat. (to smoke less) 2. This child doesn't want to eat soup. (not to give her sweets before dinner) 3. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes. (to copy passages out of a book) 4. The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog) 5. The students are unable to follow what I am saying. (not to speak so fast) 6. The boy is a little pale. (to play out of doors) 7. I am afraid you will miss that train. (to take a taxi) 8. There is no one in. (to try the room next door)

Упражнение 551

Скажите автору нижеследующих предложений, что надо (не надо) было делать.

- E.g. 1) I bought that book spending a lot of money.
You **should not have bought** the book.
2) I did not buy that book.
You **should have bought** the book.

1. So I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave a message for her. 3. We did not wait for

them because it was beginning to rain. 4. I did not put down her address and now I don't know how to find her. 5. I did not explain to her how to get here. 6. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 7. So I told her frankly what we all thought about her idea. 8. I have not seen the film, and now it is too late because it is no longer on. 9. My pen was leaking, so I wrote with a pencil. 10. I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea.

Упражнение 552

Переведите на русский язык.

1. You should know how to raise your children not to be losers. 2. You shouldn't give the child everything he wants. You shouldn't satisfy his every craving for food, drink and comfort. Otherwise, he will grow up to believe the world owes him a living. 3. You shouldn't laugh at him when he picks up bad words. This will make him think he isn't cute. It won't also encourage him to pick up "cuter" phrases. 4. You shouldn't avoid use of the word "wrong". This won't condition him to believe, later, when he is arrested for stealing a car, that society is against him. 5. You shouldn't pick up everything he leaves lying around — books, shoes and clothing. You shouldn't do everything for him, otherwise, he will be experienced in throwing all responsibility onto others. Your child should know and do his duties at the expected time. He should have sense of responsibility. He should be a decent person. 6. You shouldn't quarrel frequently in the presence of your child. Otherwise, he will not be too shocked when the home is broken up later. 7. You shouldn't take his part against neighbours, teachers and policemen. They aren't all prejudiced against your child. 8. When he gets into trouble, you shouldn't apologize for yourself by saying, "I never could do anything with him."

Упражнение 553

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *should* в сочетании с требующейся формой инфинитива (*Indefinite Infinitive — Perfect Infinitive*).

А. 1. Вы бы сказали ей об этом. 2. Не следует вам так поздно там оставаться. 3. Ей надо сейчас же пойти к врачу. 4. Лучше наденьте шерстяные носки. 5. Им лучше начать пораньше. 6. Не следует говорить с ней по-английски. 7. Вам нужно повернуть направо. 8. Лучше скажите кому-нибудь об этом.

В. 1. Надо было сказать ей об этом. 2. Не надо было оставаться там так поздно. 3. Ей надо было сейчас же пойти к врачу. 4. Вам надо было надеть шерстяные носки. 5. Им надо было начать пораньше. 6. Не следовало говорить с ней по-английски. 7. Надо было повернуть направо. 8. Надо было кому-нибудь сказать об этом.

Упражнение 554

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *should* в сочетании с требующейся формой инфинитива (*Indefinite Infinitive — Perfect Infinitive*).

1. Вам следует работать больше. 2. Ей следует слушать советы учителя. 3. Вам следовало бы извиниться: вы не правы. 4. Вам не следует пропускать уроки английского языка. 5. Дети должны быть более внимательны к своим родителям. 6. Ему следует обратиться к врачу. 7. Ему следовало давно обратиться к врачу. 8. Вы не должны давать ребенку столько конфет. 9. Ему следует прочитать эту книгу. 10. Ему следовало уже прочитать эту книгу. 11. Вам следует пойти туда и поговорить с ними. 12. Вам следовало сходить туда (раньше)

и поговорить с ними. 13. Он не должен был так грубо разговаривать. 14. Он не должен был забывать о моей просьбе. 15. Ей давно бы следовало вернуться. 16. Тебе не следует ходить туда. 17. Вам надо было прочитать эту книгу в прошлом году. 18. Вам бы следовало поговорить с вашим дядей, когда он придет. 19. Ей не надо было носить такие тяжелые вещи. 20. Ему следовало помнить об этом. 21. Вы должны были попросить разрешения. 22. Вы не должны были беспокоиться.

Сравните:

You needn't have done it. — могли и не делать
(это было необязательно)

You shouldn't have done it. — не следовало делать
(плохо, что вы это сделали)

Упражнение 555

*Прокомментируйте следующие действия, употребляя модальные глаголы **should**, **shouldn't** или **needn't**.*

- E.g. 1) A boy was impolite to a girl and did not apologize.
You **should have apologized** to the girl.
- 2) A pupil did all the exercises in writing even those which were meant for oral practice.
You **needn't have done** all the exercises in writing.
- 3) Your aunt is running a temperature.
You **should consult** the doctor.

What will you say to the person who:

- 1) crossed the street when the lights are red?
- 2) doesn't cross the street when the lights are green?

- 3) doesn't want to cross the street by the subway?
- 4) doesn't take off his hat when entering a room?
- 5) did not help his classmate to clean the classroom?
- 6) has a splitting headache?
- 7) bought bread which was not necessary?
- 8) was not present at the meeting?
- 9) sent an e-mail which was quite unnecessary?
- 10) went out without his coat and caught a cold?
- 11) apologized for asking you a question?
- 12) didn't attend a very important lecture?
- 13) got up at six o'clock on Sunday morning, which was not at all necessary?
- 14) read till two o'clock in the morning?
- 15) copied the whole text into his exercise book?
- 16) watered the plants, and it is raining now?
- 17) hasn't returned the books to the library?

Сравните:

You *should have done it*. — следовало сделать
(а вы не сделали)

You *must have done it*. — должно быть, (сделали)

Упражнение 556

*Вставьте модальные глаголы **should** или **must**.*

1. a) You ... have studied the material thoroughly.
I see you have made no mistakes in the paper.
- b) You ... have studied the material thoroughly.
Then you would not have made so many mistakes.
2. a) She ... have followed the doctor's advice.
She would have recovered by now.

- b) She ... have followed the doctor's advice. She looks very fine.
3. a) You ... have ignored the instructions of your tennis coach. That's why you lost the game.
b) You ... have followed the instructions of your tennis coach. Then you would have won the game.
4. a) She ... have forgotten to take her medicine.
b) She ... have remembered to take her medicine.
5. a) I ... have got on the wrong bus. I cannot recognize the places we are passing.
b) I ... have looked carefully at the number of the bus. Now I must change buses, and I am afraid I shall be late.

Сравните:

I should have done it. — следовало сделать
(а я не сделал)

I had to do it. — пришлось сделать (сделал)

Упражнение 557

Вставьте модальные глаголы *should* или *had to*. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. I could not stand that noise any longer. I ... (to go) out and (to tell) them to stop shouting. 2. How can you work in this noise? You ... (to tell) the children to stop shouting. 3. I ... (to take) a taxi, otherwise I should have missed the train. 4. You walked all the way here carrying this heavy suitcase. You ... (to take) a taxi. 5. They won't be able to buy anything but lemonade

on the train. You ... (to give) them some sandwiches at least. 6. Mother was coming to dinner, so I ... (to bake) her favourite cake. 7. You knew I was bringing people to dinner. You ... (to bake) a cake. 8. He was out when we came, and we ... (to wait) for over an hour. 9. It was raining hard. We ... (to wear) our raincoats. 10. She is quite an authority. You ... (to ask) her. 11. So, I used your computer. It isn't working as it You ... (to call) technical support.

Упражнение 558

Вставьте модальные глаголы should или had to. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Mike isn't here. He ... (to leave) early. 2. The car broke down and they ... (to call) a taxi. 3. You ... (to disconnect) the computer yesterday. There's something wrong with it. You can't send an e-mail. 4. She ... (to go) shopping last Friday because there was nothing in the fridge. 5. Peter ... (to write) this essay yesterday, but he was too busy as he ... (to translate) a very long text from English. 6. I ... not (to take) my little brother to the evening performance, he was so excited; but I really ... (to do) so, for there was nobody at home to leave him with. 7. You ... (to see) our team play! You have missed a lot. You ... (to go) to the stadium. 8. It was a very important meeting and we ... (to attend) it. That's why we returned home late. 9. He ... (to attend) the lesson: the material which the teacher explained was very difficult, and now it will be impossible for him to write the paper well. 10. Although his friend felt ill, he ... (to attend) the lesson, because the teacher explained some very difficult material.

Сравните:

**I needn't have done it. — можно было не делать
(а я сделал)**

**I didn't have to do it. — можно было не делать
(я и не делал)**

Упражнение 559

В следующих предложениях часть текста написана по-русски. Напишите предложения полностью по-английски, употребляя модальные глаголы need или to have to.

1. a) Можно было не покупать сахар, and I didn't go to the shop.
b) Why did you go to the shop? Можно было и не покупать сахар: we have enough of it.
2. a) Мы могли не тревожиться за нее, as we knew that she was taken very good care of.
b) Не надо было тревожиться за нас: you see that everything is OK.
3. a) Можно было и не ходить туда, you have wasted your time. They have just phoned to give us all the instructions.
b) Можно было не ходить туда, and we remained at home.
4. a) Мне не надо было идти в библиотеку, as I had all the books I needed.
b) Незачем было ходить в библиотеку: you have only wasted your time. Don't you know that I'll give you all the necessary books?
5. a) Вы могли и не ездить в центр: you could have bought everything you needed in the local shops.
b) Я мог не ездить в центр, as a very good department store had recently opened in our parts, so I went there and bought everything I needed.

6. a) Вы могли и не проверять правописание: the computer can do all the correcting.
b) Я мог не проверять правописание: the computer did all the correcting, so it did not take me long to complete my work.
7. a) Я мог не звонить ему, so I went to bed at once.
b) It turned out that я мог и не звонить ему, as he knew everything from his sister.

Упражнение 560

Вставьте модальные глаголы should, need или to have to. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. You ... not (to go) out in this rain; as it is you have a cold in your head. 2. It was Sunday, and we ... not (to go) to school. 3. Everything is all right. You see that you ... not (to worry). 4. You are out of breath. You ... not (to run): you know how bad it is for you. 5. You ... not (to tell) her about it. Now she is sure not to sleep the whole night worrying. 6. You ... not (to go) with her: she knows the way perfectly well. 7. You ... not (to put) so much pepper on the meat. No one will be able to eat it. 8. You ... not (to give) them any lunch. They can get coffee and sandwiches on the train. 9. We don't accept credit cards. — Well, I just ... (to pay) cash, I guess. Oh, I don't have enough cash. I ... (to give) you a cheque. 10. If you see anything unusual you ... (to call) the police. 11. There ... not (to be) any difficulty about getting her a visa. 12. You ... not (to tell) him the news; he knew it already. 13. According to the label, the orange marmalade ... (to refrigerate) after opening. 14. I'm not particularly busy. I've got a few things to do but I ... not (to do) them now. 15. You ... not (to be) so impatient with him.

Сводные упражнения на модальные глаголы

Упражнение 561

Переведите на русский язык.

1. He must have sold his piano.
2. He may have sold his piano.
3. He might have sold his piano.
4. He can't have sold his piano.
5. He should have sold his piano.
6. He shouldn't have sold his piano.
7. He needn't have sold his piano.
8. He didn't have to sell his piano.
9. He had to sell his piano.
10. He was to sell his piano.

Упражнение 562

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Они, должно быть, уехали в Нью-Йорк.
2. Они, возможно, уехали в Нью-Йорк.
3. Может быть, они и уехали в Нью-Йорк (хотя едва ли).
4. Не может быть, что они уехали в Нью-Йорк.
5. Им следовало уехать в Нью-Йорк (а они не уехали).
6. Им не следовало уезжать в Нью-Йорк (а они уехали).
7. Они могли и не уезжать в Нью-Йорк (а они уехали).
8. Им незачем было уезжать в Нью-Йорк (они и не уехали).
9. Им пришлось уехать в Нью-Йорк.
10. Им предстояло уехать в Нью-Йорк.

Упражнение 563

Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must, can, need).

1. I ... not believe. I failed another test. — But you ... go to more classes and fewer parties. 2. Perhaps we ... meet next week. 3. ... he speak English in childhood? 4. My neighbours ... grow their own vegetables. 5. ... you turn the music down, please. 6. I ... not believe. I am already out of money. — You ... learn not to spend so much. — But I ... not help it, there are just things that I ... to buy. 7. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 8. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 9. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 10. There is something wrong with your television set. You ... call a repairman. — Oh, we ... not do it! My brother ... fix it himself. 11. ... we bring these textbooks every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 12. ... you go to the country with us? — No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library. 13. ... I borrow your pen for a minute? 14. She ... have seen "War and Peace" nine or ten times.

Упражнение 564

Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it. 3. ... you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you. 4. John ... not tell us the rules of

the game: we know them. 5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. ... you translate this text into English? — I think I 8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time. 9. How do you feel when you ... take a test? — I'm always a little frightened and unhappy. 10. She ... decorate a room nicely. 11. We ... not afford to buy a house. 12. He's got a lung problem and he ... go to hospital every two weeks. 13. Ann ... not go to his birthday party yesterday because she ... go to the dentist. 14. You ... take medicine three times a day before meals. You ... not stop taking it until you have finished the bottle. Don't forget. You ... drink water as much as you You ... get up tomorrow if you like. You ... not stay in bed all the time. But you ... not do any work at all. You ... just relax for a few days. 15. You ... not worry about forming your text. The computer will do it for you.

Упражнение 565

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы (can, may, needn't).

1. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите. 2. Вы можете взять эту книгу: она не тяжелая. 3. Вы можете и не брать эту книгу. 4. Я не могу взять эту книгу. 5. Подумай только: можно было и не ходить туда. 6. Можешь сразу не соглашаться: подумай несколько дней. 7. Можете сегодня туда пойти. 8. Можете сегодня туда не ходить. 9. Можете не переписывать сочинение. 10. Можете остаться:

ведь у вас есть время. 11. Можете остаться, если хотите. 12. Можете не оставаться, если не хотите. 13. Можете не говорить ему об этом. 14. Можете сказать ему об этом. 15. Нам можно не повторять эти правила: мы их знаем. 16. Можно было и не писать сочинение. 17. Он мог и не приходить: все было уже сделано.

Упражнение 566

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы (can, can't, may, might, must, needn't, should, shouldn't).

1. Ты можешь пойти туда: я не возражаю. 2. Ты можешь пойти туда: это совсем близко. 3. Ты не можешь пойти туда: ты не знаешь адреса. 4. Ты можешь не ходить туда: я могу им позвонить. 5. Ты не должен идти туда: они очень плохие люди. 6. Ты мог и не ходить туда вчера. 7. Тебе следует пойти туда: они тебя ждут. 8. Тебе следовало пойти туда вчера. 9. Тебе не следовало ходить туда вчера. 10. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас. 11. Она, должно быть, была дома вчера. 12. Мы, может быть, придем к вам завтра. 13. Они, может быть, приходили к нам вчера, но нас не было дома. 14. Он, должно быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 15. Он, может быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 16. Не может быть, что он знает эту картину. 17. Не может быть, что он видел эту картину. 18. Он, может быть и знает эту проблему, поэтому он, может быть, и знает ответ на этот вопрос, но я не очень уверена. 19. Где они сейчас живут? — Они, может быть, и живут сейчас за границей, но я не очень в этом уверена. 20. Ты, должно быть, напрашиваешься на неприятности. 21. Вам следовало бы послушать его и попытаться не беспокоиться об этом.

Упражнение 567

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения (can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to),

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. 2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-фински. 3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-польски. 4. Можно, я посмотрю вашу фотографию? 5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? 6. Не может быть, что ему сорок лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 7. Не может быть, что он забыл прийти. Он, должно быть, был очень занят. 8. Мы, может быть, поедем за город, если будет хорошая погода. 9. Если сестра не купит мне кофе, мне придется идти в магазин самой. 10. Я не могу найти свои часы. — Может быть, вы оставили их на работе. — Нет, я не могла оставить их на работе: я никогда не снимаю их с руки. 11. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра? 12. Я, должно быть, заблудилась. Вы не можете мне сказать, как пройти к Эрмитажу? 13. Мне пришлось прочесть массу книг, когда я готовилась к докладу. 14. Я не мог вспомнить последние строчки сонета, и мне пришлось звонить своему другу. 15. Ты не можешь смотреть телевизор до тех пор, пока не сделаешь домашнее задание. 16. Мы должны поддерживать контакт друг с другом. 17. Не беспокойтесь, я смогу прийти.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Контрольное упражнение 1

- 1) Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.
- 2) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени в Active Voice или в Passive Voice.
- 3) Заполните пропуски подходящими модальными глаголами.
- 4) Подчеркните *ing*-форму, являющуюся герундием, одной чертой.
- 5) Подчеркните *ing*-форму, являющуюся причастием, двумя чертами.

Terrorism (to be) ... global problem for ... airlines for ... decades. However, although ... security at ... airports always (to be) tight, ... 9/11 attacks (to make) it clear that ... new measures (to be) necessary. As ... result, many new security procedures (to put) into ... place. ... good rule (to be) to plan ahead and prepare for ... strictest security policies. Common sense and wise planning (to be) ... keys to ... successful trip.

One of ... most important security measures at ... airport (to be) confirming ... identity of ... travellers. This (to do) by checking ... photo ID, such as ... driver's license. If you (to travel) internationally, you (Modal V.) to present your ... passport. Simply

taking ... look at ... photo ID (not to be) enough, however. ... high-tech buzzword in ... airport security today is ... biometrics. ... biometrics essentially (to mean) checking ... fingerprints, ... retinal scans, and ... facial patterns using ... complex computer systems to determine, if someone (to be) who they (to say) they (to be) — or if they match ... list of ... people ... government (to determine) (Modal V.) be ... potential terrorists.

Here (to be) ... few notes and tips to keep in ... mind for passing carry-on security screening:

1) Check with your ... air carrier for ... specific check-in times if you (to be) ... carry-on traveller. Remember screening ... lines (to be) longer during ... peak travel time and ... Holidays.

2) Prepare for security screening, not just your ... carry-on items but your ... check-in luggage and your ... person as well.

3) Be ready to answer any questions and do not accept items from ... strangers. Keep your luggage and ... personal belongings with you at all time.

4) Any metal item (... buttons, ... zippers, ... hair accessories, etc.) (Modal V.) set off ... metal detectors. You (Modal V.) minimize screening time by reducing ... number of these ... items on your ... person.

5) You (Modal V.) carry ... proper identity to indicate any medical metal.

6) ... shoes (Modal V.) trigger ... alarms. You (Modal V.) be asked to remove your ... shoes.

7) Be prepared to open and activate ... carry-on electronic items such as: ... laptops, ... cameras, ... cell phones, etc.

8) Avoid ... further delay by waiting to lock ... carry-on luggage until you (to pass) through screening areas. Any wrapped packages (Modal V.) be searched,

so wait to wrap any gifts or, if possible, pack such items in ... check-in luggage.

9) Avoid ... additional scrutiny by not carrying ... prohibited items, such as all cutting and puncturing items, ... flammable liquids and containers under pressure such as ... aerosols, ... matches and ... lighters, ... toy weapons, etc.

All rules and practices regarding security, carry-ons, and other airline/airport practices (to be) subject to change without notice, so it (to be) best to call your ... airline or check with ... airport just before ... departure for ... latest updates.

Контрольное упражнение 2

1) Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

2) Определите вид *ing*-формы:

a) причастие; в) герундий; с) отглагольное существительное; d) прилагательное; e) предлог.

... 2008 Summer Olympics, officially known as ... Games of ... XXIX Olympiad, took place in ... Beijing, ... China, from ... August 8 to ... August 24, 2008. A total of 11,028 ... athletes competed in 302 ... events in 28 ... sports. Three ... nations participated in ... Olympics for ... first time. It was ... third time that ... Summer Olympic Games were held in ... Asia, after ... Tokyo, ... Japan in 1964 and ... Seoul, ... South Korea in 1988.

... Beijing was awarded ... Games over four ... competitors on ... July 13, 2001, having won ... absolute majority of ... votes from ... members of ... International Olympic Committee (IOC) after two ... rounds of voting. ... Government of ... People's Republic of ... China promoted ... Games and invested heavily in ... new facilities and ... transportation

systems. A total of 37 ... venues were used to host ... events including 12 constructed for use at ... Games. ... National Stadium, nick-named ... "Bird's Nest", and ... "Water Cube", were both ... stunning symbols of ... new Beijing. In cycling, ... road race followed ... Great Wall and passed in front of ... "Forbidden City" — two ... symbols of ... thousand-year-old history of ... city. ... Games were ... source of ... national pride for ... China.

... Beijing was ... Games of ... records. ... Opening Ceremony was unforgettable; ... athletes' ... achievements were astonishing, ... organization was excellent. These ... Olympics had ... largest television audience in ... Olympic history. Several hundred million watched worldwide on ... TV as more than 40 ... world records and over 130 ... Olympic records were broken. ... Chinese athletes won ... most gold medals, with 51, and 100 medals altogether. ... Tajikistan, ... Afghanistan, ... Mauritius and ... Togo all were given their first medals during ... Olympic Games. However ... Mongolia, ... Bahrain and ... Panama managed to go one better with their ... athletes bringing ... home their country's first Olympic gold. There were many memorable champions but it was Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt who stole ... headlines. Michael Phelps, the phenomenal US swimmer, bettered Mark Spitz's ... achievement at ... 1972 Munich Games by claiming eight golds in one ... Olympics. The incredible Jamaican athlete Usain Bolt secured ... traditional title of "World's Fastest Man" by setting ... new world records in ... 100 metres and 200 metres sprints.

At ... closing ceremony IOC president Jacques Rogge declared ... event ... "truly exceptional Games" after earlier asserting that ... IOC had "absolutely no ... regrets" in choosing ... Beijing to host ... 2008 Games.

Контрольное упражнение 3

1) Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

2) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени в *Active Voice*.

3) Определите вид *ing*-формы:

а) причастие I; в) герундий; с) отглагольное существительное.

... Earth's climate (to change) many times during ... planet's history, with ... events ranging from ... ice ages to ... long periods of ... warmth. Historically, ... natural factors such as ... volcanic eruptions, ... changes in ... Earth's orbit, and ... amount of ... energy released from ... Sun (to affect) ... Earth's climate. For over ... past 200 ... years, ... burning of ... fossil fuels, such as ... coal and ... oil, and ... deforestation (to cause) ... concentrations of ... "greenhouse gases" in our ... atmosphere. These ... gases (to prevent) ... heat from escaping to ... space, causing ... atmosphere to become warmer. Global warming (to be) ... increase in ... average temperature of ... Earth's near-surface air and ... oceans since ... mid-20th century. So ... human activities (to change) ... composition of ... atmosphere and therefore very likely (to influence) ... Earth's climate. But ... climate change (to affect) ... people, ... plants, and ... animals. Scientists (to observe) that some changes (to occur) at present. Observed effects (to include) ... sea level rise, shrinking glaciers, ... changes in ... range and distribution of ... plants and ... animals, ... trees blooming earlier, lengthening of growing seasons, ... ice on ... rivers and ... lakes freezing later and breaking up earlier, and thawing of ... permafrost. Scientists (to work) to better understand ... future climate change and how ... societies and ... Earth's environment (to adapt) to or (to cope) with ... climate change.

Фонетические символы, используемые в словаре

Долгие гласные

i:	a:	ɔ:	u:	ə:
see [si:]	park [pɑ:k]	port [pɔ:t]	zoo [zu:]	girl [gɜ:l]

Краткие гласные

ɪ	e	æ	ʌ	ɒ	ʊ	ə
pin [pɪn]	pen [pen]	fan [fæn]	fun [fʌn]	dog [dɒg]	good [gʊd]	ago [ə'gəʊ]

Дифтонги

eɪ	aɪ	ɔɪ	aʊ	əʊ	ɪə	eə	uə
day [deɪ]	time [taɪm]	boy [bɔɪ]	mouse [maʊs]	toast [təʊst]	ear [ɪə]	air [eə]	poor [puə]

Согласные

Гласные	p	t	k	f	θ	s	ʃ	tʃ
	press [pres]	test [test]	kiss [kɪs]	film [fɪlm]	three [θri:]	stop [stɒp]	shock [ʃɒk]	cheese [tʃi:z]
Звонкие	b	d	g	v	ð	z	ʒ	dʒ
	baby ['beɪbɪ]	daddy ['dædɪ]	gas [gæs]	visa ['vi:zə]	this [ðɪs]	zipper ['zipə]	pleasure ['pleʒə]	jam [dʒæm]
	l	r	j	w	m	n	ŋ	h
	lift [lɪft]	risk [rɪsk]	yes [jes]	well [wel]	man [mæn]	no [nəʊ]	ring [rɪŋ]	high [haɪ]

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

А

able ['eɪbl] *a* способный
abolish [ə'boʊlɪʃ] *v* отменять
about [ə'baʊt] *adv* около;
prep о
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv* за гра-
ницей; за границу
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсут-
ствие
absent ['æbsənt] *a*: **be absent**
отсутствовать
absent-minded [ˌæbsənt
'maɪndɪd] *a* рассеянный
absent-mindedly [ˌæbsənt
'maɪndɪdli] *adv* рассеянно
absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a* абсо-
лютный
absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *adv*
совершенно; безусловно
accept [æk'sept] *v* прини-
мать
accessory [æk'sesəri] *n* при-
надлежность
accessories аксессуары
accident ['æksɪdənt] *n* ава-
рия; несчастный случай
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v* со-
провождать
according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋtə] со-
гласно; в соответствии с
account [ə'kaʊnt] *n* счет; от-
чет

account for *v* составлять
on account of по причине;
из-за
accuse [ə'kju:z] *v* обвинять
accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a*
привыкший, привычный
ache [eɪk] *v* болеть; *n* боль
achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v* достигать
achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n*
достижение
acknowledge [æk'nɒlɪdʒ] *v*
признавать
acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n*
знакомство
acquainted [ə'kweɪntɪd] *a*
знаком
across [ə'krɒs] *prep* через
act [ækt] *n* акт; действие;
поступок; *v* действовать;
поступать
activate ['æktɪveɪt] *v* приво-
дить в действие (*меха-
низм*)
active ['æktɪv] *a* активный
activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n* деятель-
ность; (-s) действия
actor ['æktə] *n* актер
actress ['æktɪs] *n* актриса
adapt [ə'dæpt] *v* адаптиро-
вать; приспособливаться
add [æd] *v* добавить
additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a* допол-
нительный

address [ə'dres] *n* адрес
administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] *a* административный
admire [əd'maɪə] *v* любоваться
admirer [əd'maɪərə] *n* поклонник
admit [əd'mɪt] *v* допускать; признавать
advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v* продвигаться вперед; наступать
advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n* преимущество
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
advice [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет
aerobics [eə'reʊbɪks] *n* аэробика
aerosol ['eərəsɒl] *n* аэрозоль
affect [ə'fekt] *v* действовать; влиять, оказывать влияние
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* иметь возможность (быть в состоянии) сделать что-л.; позволить себе что-л.
Afghanistan [æf'gænɪstɑ:n] Афганистан
afraid [ə'freɪd] *a*: be afraid бояться
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
African ['æfrɪkən] *n* африканец; *a* африканский
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* после
afternoon [ˌaftə'nu:n] *n* время после полудня

in the afternoon днем, после полудня
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* опять; снова; еще раз
against [ə'geɪnst] *prep* о; против
age [eɪdʒ] *n* возраст; век
for ages [fər'eɪdʒɪz] очень долго, «целую вечность»
agency ['eɪdʒənsɪ] *n* агентство
ago [ə'ɡəʊ] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'ɡri:] *v* соглашаться
agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] *n* соглашение; согласие
ahead [ə'hed] *adv* вперед; впереди; раньше срока, досрочно
aim [eɪm] *n* цель
take aim прицеливаться
air [eə] *n* воздух; *v* проветривать
air carrier ['eə,kæriə] *n* авиакомпания
airline ['eəlaɪn] *n* авиакомпания
airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n* аэропорт
JFK [ˌdʒeɪ ef 'keɪ] **airport** аэропорт имени Джона Фицджералда Кеннеди
alarm [ə'la:m] *n* тревога; сигнализация
alarm clock [ə'la:mklɒk] *n* будильник
alarmed [ə'la:md] *a* встревожен

Alberta [æl' bə:tə] Альберта
alcohol ['ælkəhəl, 'ælkəhɔ:l] *n*
 алкоголь
all [ɔ:l] *pron* все; всё
at all вовсе
all right [ɔ:l'raɪt] хорошо;
 ладно; все в порядке
all-round ['ɔ:lraʊnd] *a* всесто-
 ронний
allow [ə'laʊ] *v* разрешать
almond ['a:mənd] *n* мин-
 даль
almost ['ɔ:lmeʊst] *adv* почти
alone [ə'ləʊn] *a* один
along [ə'lɒŋ] *prep* вдоль
aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv* вслух
Alps [ælpz] Альпы
already [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv* уже
also [ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv* тоже
alter ['ɔ:lɪtə] *v* переделывать
although [ɔl'ðəʊ] *conj* хотя
altogether [ɔl'tə'geðə] *adv* в
 целом; всего
always ['ɔ:lwi:z] *adv* всегда
am [eɪ 'em] (*ante meridiem*)
 at 7 am в 7 часов утра;
 утром
ambulance ['æmbjuləns] *n* ка-
 рета «скорой помощи»
America [ə'merɪkə] Амери-
 ка
American [ə'merɪkən] *n* аме-
 риканец; *a* американский
Amerigo Vespucci
 [æ,merɪ:gəʊ vɛ'spu:tʃɪ] Аме-
 риго Веспуччи
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* среди

amount [ə'maʊnt] *n* количе-
 ство
Amsterdam ['æmstədæm]
 Амстердам
amuse [ə'mju:z] *v* развлека-
 ть
amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n*
 развлечение
amusing [ə'mju:zmɪŋ] *a* забав-
 ный; занимательный
analyse ['ænəlaɪz] *v* анали-
 зировать
ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *a* древний
Andrew ['ændru:] Эндрю
anew [ə'nju:] *adv* заново
angry ['æŋɡrɪ] *a* сердитый
animal ['æniməl] *n* животное
ankle ['æŋkəl] *n* лодыжка,
 щиколотка
anniversary [ˌæni'vɜ:səri] *n*
 годовщина
announce [ə'naʊns] *v* объ-
 являть
announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt]
n объявление
anode ['ænəʊd] *n* анод
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *v* отвечать;
n ответ
Antarctic [æn'tɑ:ktɪk] Антарк-
 тика
antenna [æn'tenə] *n* антенна
anxious ['æŋkʃəs] *a* беспок-
 оящийся; страстно же-
 лающий (чего-л.)
any ['eni] *pron* любой (в ут-
 вердительном предложе-
 нии)

anyone [ˈeniwʌn] *pron* кто-нибудь; кто-либо

anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь

anyway [ˈeniweɪ] *adv* как бы то ни было; во всяком случае

apartment [əˈpɑːtmənt] *n* квартира; апартамент

apologize [əˈpɒlədʒaɪz] *v* извиняться, просить прощения

apology [əˈpɒlədʒɪ] *n* извинение

apparatus [ˌæpəˈreɪtəs] *n* аппарат; аппаратура

appear [əˈpiə] *v* появляться; казаться

appetite [ˈæptɪt] *n* аппетит

apple [ˈæpl] *n* яблоко

apply [əˈplai] *v* обращаться с просьбой; просить; подавать заявление

appoint [əˈpɔɪnt] *v* назначать

appreciate [əˈpriːʃieɪt] *v* высоко ценить

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] *v* приближаться

approval [əˈpruːvəl] *n* одобрение

approve [əˈpruːv] *v* одобрять

approximately [əˈprɒksɪmətli] *adv* приблизительно

apricot [ˈeɪprɪkɒt] *n* абрикос

April [ˈeɪprɪl] апрель

architect [ˈɑːkɪtekt] *n* архитектор

architecture [ˈɑːkɪtektʃə] *n* архитектура

Arctic Ocean [ˌɑːktɪkˈəʊɪn] Северный Ледовитый океан

area [ˈeəriə] *n* площадь; пространство; участок; район

argue [ˈɑːɡjuː] *v* спорить

arise [əˈraɪz] (**arose**, **arisen**) *v* возникать

arisen [əˈraɪzn] *см.* **arise**

arm [ɑːm] *n* рука

armchair [ˈɑːmtʃeə] *n* кресло

army [ˈɑːmi] *n* армия

arose [əˈrəʊz] *см.* **arise**

around [əˈraʊnd] *adv* вокруг; *prep* около; приблизительно

arrange [əˈreɪndʒ] *v* устраивать

arrangement [əˈreɪndʒmənt] *n* приведение в порядок; договоренность; (-s) приготовления

arrest [əˈrest] *v* арестовать

arrival [əˈraɪvl] *n* прибытие

arrive [əˈraɪv] *v* прибывать; приходить

art [ɑːt] *n* искусство

art gallery картинная галерея

article [ˈɑːtɪkl] *n* статья

artist [ˈɑːtɪst] *n* художник

as [əz] *conj* как; так как; когда

as a result [rɪˈzʌlt] в результате

as soon as [əz'su:nəz] *как только*

as well as *также*

ascent [ə'sent] *н* подъем

ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd] *а: be*

ashamed стыдиться

Asia ['eɪʃə] *Азия*

Asian ['eɪʃən] *а* азиатский

aside [ə'saɪd] *adv* в сторону; в стороне

ask [ɑːsk] *υ* спрашивать; просить

ask questions задавать вопросы

assemble [ə'sembl] *υ* соби-
рать(ся)

assembly [ə'sembl] *н* сборка

assembly labour неквали-
фицированный труд

assert [ə'sɜːt] *υ* утверждать; заявлять

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] *н* за-
дание; работа

assistant [ə'sɪstənt] *н* помощ-
ник; ассистент; прода-
вец

astonishing [ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ] *а*
удивительный

astonishment [ə'stɒnɪʃmənt] *н*
удивление

astronaut [ə'strɒnɔːt] *н* ас-
тронавт, космонавт

ate [et, eɪt] *см. eat*

athlete [ˈæθli:t] *н* атлет

Atlantic Ocean [æt.læntɪk
ˈeɪʃən] Атлантический
океан

atmosphere [ˈætməsfɪə] *н*
атмосфера

atom [ˈætəm] *н* атом

attack [ə'tæk] *н* атака; *υ* на-
падать

attempt [ə'tempt] *н* попыт-
ка; *υ* пытаться

attend [ə'tend] *υ* посещать

attentive [ə'tentɪv] *а* внима-
тельный

attentively [ə'tentɪvli] *adv*
внимательно

attorney [ə'tɜːnɪ] *н* адвокат

attract [ə'trækt] *υ* привле-
кать

attractive [ə'træktɪv] *а* при-
влекательный

audience [ˈɔːdiəns] *н* зрите-
ли; слушатели

August [ˈɔːgəst] август

aunt [ɑːnt] *н* тетка; тетьа

Australia [ɔː'streɪliə] Австра-
лия

author [ˈɔːθə] *н* автор

authority [ɔː'θɔːrɪti] *н* автори-
тет; лицо, пользующееся
авторитетом

autumn [ˈɔːtəm] *н* осень

average [ˈævərɪdʒ] *а* средний

aviation [ˌeɪvɪ'eɪʃən] *н* авиа-
ция

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *υ* избегать

award [ə'wɔːd] *υ* награждать;
присуждать; *н* награда;
присуждение; решение

aware [ə'weə] *а* знающий,
осведомленный (*о чем-л.*)

away [ə'weɪ] *adv* прочь
 awe [ɔ:] *n* благоговение
 awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный
 awfully ['ɔ:fuli] *adv* ужасно
 awhile [ə'waɪl] *adv* ненадолго
 Ayrshire ['eəʃɪə] Эршир
 (графство в Англии)

В

baby ['beɪbi] *n* ребенок; дитя
 back [bæk] *a* задний; *adv* назад; обратно
 backpack ['bækræk] *n* рюкзак
 bacon ['beɪkən] *n* бекон
 bad [bæd] *a* плохой
 badminton ['bædmɪntən] *n* бадминтон
 bag [bæg] *n* сумка; мешок
 bag of flour пакет муки
 Bahamas [bə'ha:məz] Багамы
 Bahrain [ba'reɪn] Бахрейн
 bake [beɪk] *v* печь
 baking soda ['beɪkɪŋ ,səʊdə] пищевая сода
 balcony ['bælkəni] *n* балкон
 Balkans ['bɔ:lkənz] Балканы
 ball [bɔ:l] *n* мяч; бал
 ballad ['bæləd] *n* баллада
 ballerina [,bælə'ri:nə] *n* балерина
 ballet ['bæleɪ] *n* балет
 Baltic Sea [,bɔ:ltɪk'si:] Балтийское море

banana [bə'nɑ:nə] *n* банан
 bang [bæŋ] *n* сильный удар
 Bangladesh [,bæŋglə'deʃ] Бангладеш
 bank [bæŋk] *n* берег (*реки, небольшого озера*); банк
 banner ['bæpən] *n* знамя
 barely ['beəli] *adv* едва
 barn [bɑ:n] *n* сарай
 baron ['bærən] *n* барон
 base [beɪs] *v* базироваться; основываться
 basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n* корзина
 basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] *n* баскетбол
 bath [bɑ:θ] *n* ванна
 bathe [beɪð] *v* купаться
 bather ['beɪðə] *n* купальщик
 bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] *n* ванная комната
 battery ['bætəri] *n* батарейка
 battle ['bætl] *n* битва
 be [bi:] (was, were, been) *v* быть
 be back вернуться
 be going (to) собираться, намереваться сделать что-либо
 be in bed быть в постели
 beach [bi:tʃ] *n* пляж
 bear [beə] *n* медведь
 bear [beə] (bore, born) *v* выносить
 beat [bi:t] (beat, beaten) *v* бить; биться (*о сердце*); взбивать (*яйца*)

beautiful [ˈbju:tɪfəl] *a* красивый

beauty [ˈbju:tɪ] *n* красота; красавица

became [biˈkeɪm] *с.м.*

become

because [biˈkɔːz] *conj* потому что; так как

because of из-за

become [biˈkæm] (**became**, **become**) *v* становиться

becoming [biˈkæmɪŋ] *a* идущий к лицу (*об одежде*)

bed [bed] *n* кровать

twin beds [ˌtwinˈbedz] две односпальные кровати

bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] *n* спальня

bee [biː] *n* пчела

been [biːn] *с.м.* **be**

beer [biə] *n* пиво

beet [bi:t] *n* свекла

Beethoven [ˈbeɪθəʊvən] Бетховен

before [bɪˈfɔː] *adv* раньше; *prep* перед

beg [beg] *v* умолять

began [bɪˈɡæn] *с.м.* **begin**

begin [bɪˈɡɪn] (**began**, **begun**) *v* начинать

begun [bɪˈɡʌn] *с.м.* **begin**

behind [bɪˈhaɪnd] *prep* позади

Beijing [ˌbeɪˈdʒɪŋ] Пекин

believe [bɪˈliːv] *v* верить; полагать

bell [bel] *n* звонок; колокол; колокольчик

belong [bɪˈlɒŋ] *v* принадлежать

belongings [bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz] *n* вещи
personal belongings личные принадлежности (*вещи*)

Belorussia [ˌbeləʊˈrʌʃə] Белоруссия

beloved [bɪˈlʌvɪd] *a* любимый

below [biːləʊ] *prep* ниже

bench [bentʃ] *n* скамейка

bend [bend] (**bent**, **bent**) *v* наклоняться

bent [bent] *с.м.* **bend**

Bernard Shaw [ˌbɜːnədˈʃɔː] Бернارد Шоу

berry [ˈberi] *n* ягода

beside [bɪˈsaɪd] *prep* рядом

besides [bɪˈsaɪdz] *prep* кроме

best [best] *a* лучший

best of all [bestəvˈɔːl] лучше всего

better [ˈbetə] *v* улучшать

between [bɪˈtwiːn] *prep* между

beyond [bɪˈjɒnd] *prep* за; за пределами

bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед

big [bɪɡ] *a* большой

bilingual [baɪˈlɪŋɡwəl] *a* двуязычный, говорящий на двух языках

bill [bɪl] *n* счет

biology [baɪˈɒlədʒɪ] *n* биология

biometrics [ˌbaɪəʊˈmetrɪks] *n* биометрия

bird [bɜ:d] *n* птица

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n* день рождения

birthday card [ˌka:d] *n* открытка ко дню рождения

biscuits ['bɪskɪts] *n* печенье

bit [bɪt] *n* кусочек

not a bit ни капельки

bite [baɪt] (bit, bitten) *v* кусать

bite [baɪt] *n* кусочек (*откушенный*)

bitter ['bɪtə] *a* горький

bitterly ['bɪtəli] *adv* горько

black [blæk] *a* черный

black coffee кофе без молока

blackboard ['blækbo:d] *n* классная доска

blacking ['blækiŋ] *n* вакса, гуталин

blacksmith ['blæk,smɪθ] *n* кузнец

blame [bleɪm] *v* обвинять

Blanche [blɑ:nʃ] Бланш

blank [blæŋk] *a* пустой; незаполненный; чистый

blew [blu:] *см.* blow

blind [blaɪnd] *a* слепой

block [blɒk] *n* квартал

block of flats многоквартирный дом

blood [blʌd] *n* кровь

blood analysis [ə'neɪləsɪs] анализ крови

blood pressure ['preʃə] кровяное давление

bloom [blu:m] *v* цвести

blouse [blaʊz] *n* блузка

blow [bləʊ] (blew, blown) *v* дуть

blown [bləʊn] *см.* blow

blue [blu:] *a* синий; голубой

board [bo:d] *n* доска

board game [geɪm] настольная игра

on board a ship на борту корабля

scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] board ученый совет

board *v*: board a train сесть на поезд

boat [bəʊt] *n* лодка; корабль

body ['bɒdi] *n* тело (*стан*); основная часть (*письма*)

boil [bɔɪl] *v* кипятить; варить

boil over «убежать» (*напр., о молоке*)

boiled [bɔɪld] *a* кипяченый; вареный

bold [bəʊld] *a* смелый

bolt [bəʊlt] *v* закрыть (*дверь*) на засов

bomb [bɒm] *n* бомба

bone [bəʊn] *n* кость

book [buk] *n* книга

bookcase ['bukkeɪs] *n* книжный шкаф

bookshelf ['bukʃelf] *n* книжная полка

bookshop ['bukʃɒp] *n* книжный магазин

bookstall ['bukstɔ:l] *n* книжный киоск

bookstore ['bukstɔ:] *n* книжный магазин

bookworm ['bukwɜ:m] *n* книжный червь (*переносн.*)

boot [bu:t] *n* сапог

boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] *a* скучный

born [bɔ:n]; **be born** родиться

borrow ['bɒrəʊ] *v* взять взаймы

borrow books from the library брать книги в библиотеке

boss [bɒs] *n* хозяин, босс

both [bəʊθ] *pron* оба

both ... and ... как... так и...

bother ['bɒðə] *v* беспокоить(ся); затруднять(ся); *n* беспокойство; хлопоты

bottle ['bɒtl] *n* бутылка

bought [bɔ:t] *см.* buy

bowl [bɔ:ʊl] *n* миска; ваза

box [bɒks] *n* коробка; ящик

boy [bɔɪ] *n* мальчик

bracelet ['breɪslɪt] *n* браслет

Bradbury ['brædbəri] Брэбери

brake [breɪk] *n* тормоз

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n* ветвь; отрасль

brave [breɪv] *a* храбрый

bread [bred] *n* хлеб

break [breɪk] *n* перерыв; перемена

break [breɪk] (**broke, broken**) *v* ломать; разбить; побить

break down сломаться (*о машине*)

break into совершить грабеж со взломом

break out разразиться

break up разбивать(ся) (*о жизни*); распадаться; развалиться (*о семье, о доме*); вскрыться; освободиться (*от льда*)

breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак

breast [brest] *n* грудь

breath [breθ] *n* дыхание; вздох

be out of breath запыхаться

breathe [bri:ð] *v* дышать

bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост

bright [braɪt] *a* яркий

brighten ['braɪtn] *v* просиять

brightly ['braɪtli] *adv* ярко

brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a* блестящий

bring [brɪŋ] (**brought, brought**) *v* приносить; приводить; привозить

British Columbia [ˌbrɪtɪʃ kəˈlʌmbɪə] Британская Колумбия

British Isles [ˌbrɪtɪʃ ˈaɪləz] Британские острова

broad [brɔ:d] *a* широкий

broadcast ['brɒdkɑ:st] *v* передавать, транслировать по радио (*телевидению*)

Broadway ['brɔ:dweɪ] Бродвей

broke [bræk] *с.м.* break
broken ['brækən] *с.м.* break
Bronze Horseman [ˌbrɒnz
 'hɔːsmən] Медный всадник
brother ['brʌðə] *п* брат
brought [brɔ:t] *с.м.* bring
brow [braʊ] *п* лоб, чело
brown [braʊn] *а* коричне-
 вый
brush [brʌʃ] *п* щетка; *υ* чи-
 стить
brush one's hair [heə] при-
 чесывать голову
build [bɪld] (**built, built**) *υ*
 строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *п* строи-
 тельство; здание
built [bɪlt] *с.м.* build
bunch [bʌntʃ] *п* букет; гроздь;
 кисть
bureau ['bjʊəreɪ] *п* бюро
burglar ['bɜːglə] *п* взломщик,
 грабитель, вор, ночной
 грабитель
burn [bɜːn] *υ* гореть; жечь;
 обжечься
Burns [bɜːnz] Бернс
burst [bɜːst] (**burst, burst**) *υ*
 разорваться; лопнуть
burst into laughter ['lɑːftə]
 рассмеяться
burst into tears [tiəz] рас-
 плакаться
burst out crying ['kraɪɪŋ]
 расплакаться
burst out laughing ['lɑːfɪŋ]
 рассмеяться

bury ['beri] *υ* похоронить;
 спрятать
bus [bʌs] *п* автобус
bush [bʊʃ] *п* куст
bushy ['bʊʃɪ] *а* пушистый
busily ['bɪzɪli] *adv* деловито;
 энергично
business ['bɪznɪs] *п* дело;
 бизнес
businessman ['bɪznɪsmən] *п*
 бизнесмен
busy ['bɪzi] *а* занят
but [bʌt] *conj* но
butcher ['bʊtʃə] *п* мясник
butter ['bʌtə] *п* масло
butter dish ['bʌtədɪʃ] *п* мас-
 ленка
button ['bʌtn] *п* пуговица
buy [baɪ] (**bought, bought**) *υ*
 покупать
buzzword ['bʌzwɜːd] *п* мод-
 ное словечко
by [baɪ] *prep* к
Byron ['baɪəreɪn] Байрон

C

cab [kæb] *п* кэб; такси
cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] *п* капу-
 ста
cabin ['kæbɪn] *п* кабина; ка-
 юта
cactus ['kæktəs] *п* кактус
café ['kæfeɪ] *п* кафе
cafeteria [ˌkæfɪ'tɛəriə] *п* ка-
 фетерий
cage [keɪdʒ] *п* клетка
cake [keɪk] *п* торт; пирож-
 ное

fancy [ˈfænsi] *cake* пирожное

calendar [ˈkæləndə] *n* календарь

Calgary [ˈkælgəri] Калгари

California [ˌkæliˈfɔːnjə] Калифорния

call [kɔːl] *n* зов; телефонный звонок; *v* звать; называть; звонить по телефону; вызвать

call at зайти (*в какое-л. место*)

call for зайти (*за кем-л.*)

call on зайти (*к кому-л.*)

called [kɔːld] *pp* называемый, по имени

calm [kɑːm] *a* спокойный

calorific [ˌkæləˈrɪfɪk] *a* калорийный

Cambridge [ˈkeɪmbrɪdʒ]

Кембридж

came [keɪm] *см.* come

camera [ˈkæməɹə] *n* камера; фотоаппарат

camp [kæmp] *n* лагерь

can [kæn] *n* консервная банка

can [kæn] (*could*) *v* мочь; уметь

Canada [ˈkænədə] Канада

canal [kəˈnæl] *n* канал

Canary Islands [kəˈneəri ˌaɪləndz] Канарские острова

cancel [ˈkænsəl] *v* отменить

candle [ˈkændl] *n* свеча

cannon [ˈkænən] *n* пушка

cannot help [ˈkænətˈhelp] не могу не

canteen [kænˈtiːn] *n* столовая (*в учреждении*)

cap [kæp] *n* кепка; шапка

capable [ˈkeɪpəbl] *a* способный

Capetown [ˈkeɪptaʊn] Кейптаун

capital [ˈkæpɪtl] *n* столица

capitalist [ˈkæpɪtəlɪst] *n* капиталист; *a* капиталистический

captain [ˈkæptɪn] *n* капитан

car [kɑː] *n* автомашина

carbon [ˈkɑːbən] *n* уголь

card [kɑːd] *n* карточка

cardiogram [ˈkɑːdiəʊgræm] *n* кардиограмма

electrocardiogram

[ɪˌlektɹəʊˈkɑːdiəgræm]

ECG [ˌiːsiːˈdʒiː] (BrE),

EKG (AmE) электрокардиограмма (ЭКГ)

care [keə] *n* забота

take care of заботиться о

Take care! Берегите себя!

Будьте осторожны!

career [keəˈɪə] *n* карьера

careful [ˈkeəfəl] *a* тщательный; осторожный

carefully [ˈkeəfəli] *adv* тщательно; осторожно

careless [ˈkeələs] *a* небрежный

carpet [ˈkɑːpɪt] *n* ковер

carriage ['kæridʒ] *n* карета;
вагон поезда

carrot ['kærət] *n* морковь

carry ['kæri] *v* нести; везти

carry-on *v* провозить с собой ручную кладь на борту самолета

carry-on item предмет ручной клади

carry-on traveller авиапассажир с ручной кладью

carton ['kɑ:tn] *n* пакет

cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] *n* мультфильм

case [keis] *n* чемодан; сумка, кейс; случай

cash [kæʃ] *n* наличные деньги

cashier [kæ'ʃiə] *n* кассир

Caspian Sea [ˌkæspɪən'si:]
Каспийское море

cassette [kə'set] *n* кассета

cassette recorder [rɪ'kɔ:də]
кассетный магнитофон

castle ['kɑ:sl] *n* замок

cat [kæt] *n* кошка

catch [kætʃ] (**caught**, **caught**)
v ловить, поймать; хватать, схватить

catch (a) cold простудиться

catch a train успеть на поезд

caterpillar ['kætəˌpɪlə] *n* гусеница

cathode ['kæθəʊd] *n* катод

Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] Кавказ

caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**

cause [kɔ:z] *n* причина; дело
cause [kɔ:z] *v* явиться причиной; причинить; вызвать

caviare ['kæviə:] *n* икра

CD [ˌsiː ˌdi:] (**compact disk**
[ˌkæmpæktˌdisk]) *n* компакт-диск

CD player ['pleɪə] *n* плеер

celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] *v* праздновать

celebration [ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn] *n*
празднование, торжество

cellphone ['selfəʊn] *n* сотовый телефон

central ['sentrəl] *a* центральный

centre ['sentə] *n* центр

century ['sentʃəri] *n* столетие

cereal ['siəriəl] *n* изделия из дробленого зерна (*кукурузные, овсяные хлопья*)

ceremony ['serəməni] *n* церемония

certain ['sə:tn] *a* определенный; некий

certainly ['sə:tnli] *adv* определенно; конечно

chair [tʃeə] *n* стул

chalk [tʃɔ:k] *n* мел

champagne [ʃæmˈpeɪn] *n*
шампанское

champion ['tʃæmpiən] *n* чемпион

championship ['tʃæmpiənʃɪp]
n чемпионат

chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n* случай;
шанс

Chancellor of the Exchequer [ˈtʃɑ:nsələ əv ðɪ ɪksˈtʃekə] *n* канцлер казначейства (министр финансов)

change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* менять; заменять; разменивать (деньги); *n* изменение; мелкие деньги; сдача

chapter [ˈtʃæptə] *n* глава

character [ˈkærɪktə] *n* характер; литературный герой

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *v* обвинять; записывать на счет

Charles Dickens [ˌtʃɑ:lz ˈdɪkɪnz] Чарльз Диккенс

Charlotte Brontë [ˌtʃɑ:lət ˈbrɒntɪ] Шарлотта Бронте

charm [tʃɑ:m] *n* обаяние, очарование, привлекательность, шарм

cheap [tʃi:p] *a* дешевый, недорогой

cheat [tʃi:t] *v* обманывать

check [tʃek] *v* отмечать; проверять; *n* проверка; контроль; досмотр

check-in *v* (за)регистрироваться; *n* регистрация

check-in luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] *v* сдавать вещи в багаж; *n* досмотр багажа

check-in times *n* время регистрации (проверки, досмотра)

check up *v* проверять

checkup [ˈtʃek-ʌp] *n* медицинский осмотр

checkroom [ˈtʃekru:m] *n* камера хранения

cheek [tʃi:k] *n* щека

cheerful [ˈtʃiəfəl] *a* бодрый; чудесный; веселый

cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр

chemical [ˈkemɪkl] *a* химический; *n* химическое вещество, реагент

chemistry [ˈkemɪstri] *n* химия

chemist's [ˈkemɪsts] *n* аптека

cheque [tʃek] *n* чек

cherry [ˈtʃerɪ] *n* вишня

chess [tʃes] *n* шахматы

chest [tʃest] *n* грудная клетка; грудь

chest X-ray [ˈeks reɪ] рентген грудной клетки, флюорография

Chicago [ˌtʃɪˈkɑ:gəʊ] Чикаго

chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] *n* цыпленок; курица

roast [rəʊst] **chicken** жареный цыпленок

chief [tʃi:f] *n* шеф; вождь

child [tʃaɪld] (мн. ч. **children**) *n* ребенок

childhood [ˈtʃaɪldhʊd] *n* детство

children [ˈtʃɪldrən] см. **child**

chin [tʃɪn] *n* подбородок

China [ˈtʃaɪnə] Китай

Chinese [ˈtʃaɪˈniːz] китайский; по-китайски
chips [tʃɪps] *n* чипсы
chocolate [ˈtʃɒklɪt] *n* шоколад; шоколадная конфета
choose [tʃuːz] (*chose, chosen*) *v* выбирать
chop [tʃɒp] *v* крошить; резать; шинковать; провернуть через мясорубку
chop up nuts [nʌts] измельчить орехи
Chopin [ˈʃɒpən] Шопен
Christie [ˈkrɪsti] Кристи
Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] Рождество
Christopher Columbus [ˈkrɪstəfə kəˈlʌmbəs] Христофор Колумб
chronicle [ˈkrɒnɪkl] *n* хроника, летопись
church [tʃɜːtʃ] *n* церковь
cigar [sɪˈɡɑː] *n* сигара
cigarette [sɪɡəˈret] *n* сигарета
cinema [ˈsɪnɪmə] *n* кинотеатр; кино
circle [səˈkl] *n* круг
circuit [ˈsɜːkɪt] *n* цепь (*электрическая*)
circulation of blood [ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃn əvˌblʌd] кровообращение
circus [ˈsɜːkəs] *n* цирк
city [ˈsɪti] *n* город
civil [ˈsɪvɪl] *a* гражданский; государственный

civil service [ˈsɜːvɪs] государственная служба
claim [kleɪm] *v* претендовать
clasp [klaːsp] *v* захватывать; зажимать
class [klaːs] *n* класс; урок, занятие
classes [ˈklaːsɪz] *n* курсы
classical [ˈklæsɪkl] *a* классический
classmate [ˈklaːsmet] *n* одноклассник
classroom [ˈklaːsrʊm] *n* классная комната
clean [kliːn] *a* чистый; *v* чистить
cleaner [ˈkliːnə] *n* уборщик
clear [kliə] *a* чистый, ясный; *v* очищаться; становиться ясным; рассеиваться
clear up проясняться (*о погоде*)
clearly [ˈkliəli] *adv* ясно
clench [klentʃ] *v* сжимать (*кулаки, зубы*)
clerk [klaːk] *n* клерк
clever [ˈklevə] *a* умный
cliff [klɪf] *n* скала, утес
climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] *n* климат
climb [klaɪm] *v* взбираться
clinic [ˈklɪnɪk] *n* клиника (*медицинский центр*)
cloakroom [ˈkləʊkrʊm] *n* гардероб; камера хранения
clock [klɒk] *n* часы
close [kləʊz] *v* закрывать
close [kləʊs] *a* близкий

closely [ˈkləʊslɪ] *n* близко
closet [ˈklɒzɪt] *n* чулан
cloth [klɒθ] *n* материя, ткань
clothes [kləʊðz] *n* одежда
clothing [ˈkləʊðɪŋ] *n* одежда; предметы одежды
cloud [klaʊd] *n* облако
cloudless [ˈklaʊdləs] *a* безоблачный
club [klʌb] *n* клуб
cluster [ˈklʌstə] *n* скопление; группа; комплекс
Clyde [klaɪd] Клайд
coach [kəʊtʃ] *n* дилижанс
sport coach тренер
coal [kəʊl] *n* каменный уголь
coalmine [ˈkəʊlmaɪn] *n* шахта
coast [kəʊst] *n* побережье
coastal [ˈkəʊstl] *a* прибрежный, береговой
coat [kəʊt] *n* куртка; пиджак; пальто
coffee [ˈkɒfi] *n* кофе
coffee table [ˈkɒfi,teɪbl] *n* журнальный столик
coin [kɔɪn] *n* монета
Coke [kəʊk] *n* кока-кола
cold [kəʊld] *a* холодный; *n* холод
You have a cold in your head. У тебя насморк.
collect [kəˈlekt] *v* собирать
collection [kəˈlekʃn] *n* коллекция

collection of stories сборник рассказов
college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] *n* колледж
Colorado [kələˈrɑːdəʊ] Колорадо
colour [ˈkʌlə] *n* цвет
combine [kəmˈbaɪn] *v* объединять
come [kʌm] (*came, come*) *v* приходить; приезжать
come true [truː] осуществиться
come across случайно встретить
Come along! Пошли!
come out выходить; сходить
Everything came out all right. Все получилось хорошо.
comedy [ˈkɒmɪdi] *n* комедия
comfort [ˈkʌmfət] *n* комфорт; удобства
comfortable [ˈkʌmfətl] *a* удобный
comfortably [ˈkʌmfətəblɪ] *adv* удобно
commander [kəˈmɑːndə] *n* командир
commander in chief [kəˈmɑːndər ɪnˈtʃiːf] главнокомандующий
commission [kəˈmɪʃn] *n* комиссия
commit [kəˈmɪt] *v* совершать
commit a crime [kraɪm] совершить преступление

commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] *н* обязательство

committee [kə'mɪtɪ] *н* комитет

common ['kɒmən] *а* общий; обычный

common sense здравый смысл

community [kəm'ju:nɪtɪ] *н* община; общество

compact [kəm'pækt] *а* компактный; сжатый; уплотненный

company ['kʌmpəni] *н* компания; группа

compete [kəm'pi:t] *υ* соревноваться; состязаться

competent ['kɒmpɪtənt] *а* компетентный

competition [,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃn] *н* соревнование

competitor [kəm'petɪtə] *н* соперник; участник соревнования; конкурент

complain [kəm'pleɪn] *υ* жаловаться

complement ['kɒmpləmənt] *υ* дополнять

complete [kəm'pli:t] *а* полный

completed [kəm'pli:tɪd] *а* законченный, завершённый

complex ['kɒmpleks] *а* комплексный, сложный

complicated ['kɒmplɪkətɪd] *а* сложный

compose [kəm'pəʊz] *υ* сочинять

composer [kəm'pəʊzə] *н* композитор

composition [,kɒmpə'zɪʃn] *н* сочинение; состав

compress [kəm'pres] *υ* сжимать

compressed [kəm'prest] *pp* сжатый

computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] *н* компьютер

computer science *н* информатика; вычислительная техника; программирование

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] *υ* сосредоточивать(ся), концентрировать(ся)

concentration [,kɒnsən'treɪʃən] *н* сосредоточение, концентрация

concert ['kɒnsət] *н* концерт

conclusion [kən'klu:ʒn] *н* заключение

condition [kən'dɪʃn] *н* условие; *υ* надумать; приучать

conductor [kən'dʌktə] *н* кондуктор (*автобуса, трамвая*)

conference ['kɒnfərəns] *н* конференция

confess [kən'fes] *υ* признаваться

confirm [kən'fə:m] *υ* подтверждать

Congo [ˈkɒŋɡəʊ] Конго
congratulate [kənˈgrætʃuleɪt] *υ* поздравлять
consider [kənˈsɪdə] *υ* рассматривать; считать
consideration [ˌkənsɪdəˈreɪʃən] *n* обдумывание
under consideration на рассмотрении
consist [kənˈsɪst] *υ* состоять
constitutional [ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl] *a* конституционный
constitutional law [lɔː] конституционное право
constraint [kənˈstreɪnt] *n* скованность
construct [kənˈstrʌkt] *υ* строить, сооружать
consult [kənˈsʌlt] *υ* советоваться с
consult the doctor обратиться к врачу
consult the timetable посмотреть расписание
consultation [ˌkɒnsəlˈteɪʃən] *n* консультация
consumer [kənˈsjʊːmə] *n* потребность
contain [kənˈteɪn] *υ* содержать
container [kənˈteɪnə] *n* контейнер
content [ˈkɒntent] *n* содержание
continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] *n* континент
continue [kənˈtɪnjuː] *υ* продолжать(ся)

contradict [ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkt] *υ* возражать
contrast [ˈkɒntrɑːst] *n* контраст; противоположность
by contrast в отличие
contribute [kənˈtrɪbjʊːt] *υ* действовать; способствовать
control [kənˈtrɒl] *n* управление
convenient [kənˈviːniənt] *a* удобный
conversation [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən] *n* разговор
convince [kənˈvɪns] *υ* убеждать
cook [kʊk] *υ* готовить (*пищу*); *n* повар, кухарка
cookie [ˈkʊki] *n* печенье (*сдобное*)
cookie jar [dʒɑː] банка для печенья
cool [kuːl] *a* прохладный
cope [kəʊp] *υ* справиться
copper [ˈkɒpə] *n* котел
copy [ˈkɒpi] *υ* переписывать
corn [kɔːn] *n* зерно
corner [ˈkɔːnə] *n* угол
corporal [ˈkɔːrəɪl] *n* капрал
correct [kəˈrekt] *υ* исправлять; *a* правильный
correction [kəˈrekʃən] *n* исправление

correspondent[ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndənt] *n* корреспондент**corridor** [ˈkɒrɪdɔː] *n* коридор**cost** [kɒst] (**cost**, **cost**) *v* стоить**cosy** [ˈkəʊzi] *a* уютный**cottage** [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n* домик в сельской местности**cottage cheese** [tʃiːz] творог**cotton** [ˈkɒtn] *n* хлопок**couch** [kaʊtʃ] *n* кушетка**cough** [kɒf] *v* кашлять**could** [kʊd] *см.* **can****council** [ˈkaʊnsəl] *n* совет**count** [kaʊnt] *v* считать**count** [kaʊnt] *n* граф**country** [ˈkʌntri] *n* страна**countryside** [ˈkʌntrisaɪd] *n* сельская местность**couple** [ˈkʌpl] *n* пара**courageous** [kəˈreɪdʒəs] *a* храбрый**course** [kɔːs] *n* курс*of course* конечно**cousin** [ˈkʌzn] *n* двоюродный брат; двоюродная сестра**cover** [ˈkʌvə] *v* покрывать; освещать**covered** [ˈkʌvəd] *pp* покрытый**cow** [kau] *n* корова**crack** [kræk] *n* щель**crash** [kræʃ] *n* авария; крушение; сильный удар или столкновение**craving** [ˈkreɪvɪŋ] *n* страстное желание; стремление; прихоть**crawl** [kroʊl] *v* ползти**creak** [kriːk] *v* трещать, скрипеть**creased** [kriːst] *a* мятый**create** [kriːeɪt] *v* создавать; творить**credit** [ˈkredit] *n* кредит**credit card** [kaːd] кредитная карточка**Crewe** [kruː] Кру**cricket** [ˈkrɪkɪt] *n* крикет**crime** [kraɪm] *n* преступление**Crimea** [kraɪˈmiə] Крым**criminal** [ˈkrɪmɪnəl] *n* преступник**crisis** [ˈkraɪsɪs] *n* кризис**critic** [ˈkrɪtɪk] *n* критик**criticism** [ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm] *n* критика**criticize** [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz] *v* критиковать**crocodile** [ˈkrɒkədɪl] *n* крокодил**crops** [krɒps] *n* посевы; урожай**cross** [krɒs] *v* пересекать; переходить**cross one's arms** скрестить руки**crow** [kroʊ] *n* ворона**crowd** [kraʊd] *n* толпа**crowded** [ˈkraʊdɪd] *a* переполненный, битком набитый

crown [kraun] *v* короновать
cruelty ['kru:əlti] *n* жестокость

crunch [krantʃ] *v* раздавить с хрустом

cry [krai] *v* кричать; вскричать; плакать; *n* крик

crystal ['kristl] *n* хрусталь; кристалл

cub [kʌb] *n* детеныш (дикого зверя)

cube [kju:b] *n* куб

cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] *n* огурец

cup [kʌp] *n* чашка; кубок

cupboard ['kʌbəd] *n* шкаф, буфет

cure [kjʊə] *v* вылечить

curiously ['kjuəriəslɪ] *adv* с любопытством

curl [kɜ:l] *v* виться, курчавиться

curl one's lip презрительно скривить губы

curling ['kɜ:liŋ] *n* кёрлинг

curly ['kɜ:li] *a* кудрявый

current ['kʌrənt] *n* течение; ток

curriculum [kə'rikjuləm] *n* программа

curtain ['kɜ:tn] *n* занавеска, портьера; занавес

cushion ['kʊʃən] *n* диванная подушка

customer ['kʌstəmə] *n* покупатель; клиент

customs ['kʌstəmz] *n* таможня

cut [kʌt] (**cut, cut**) *v* резать
cutting item ['aɪtəm] режущий предмет

cut a tax снижать налог

cut up разрезать; нашинковать; накрошить

cute [kjʊ:t] *a* умный, сообразительный, остроумный, находчивый

cutlet ['kʌtlɪt] *n* котлета

cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] *n* велоспорт

cynically ['sɪnikəli] *adv* цинично

D

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *v* разрушать

damp [dæmp] *a* сырой, влажный

dance [da:ns] *v* танцевать

dancer ['da:nsə] *n* танцор

danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* опасность

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный

Danube ['dænju:b] Дунай

dare [deə] *v* сметь

dark [da:k] *a* темный

darkness ['da:knis] *n* темнота

date [deɪt] *n* дата, число

daughter ['da:ɪtə] *n* дочь

day [deɪ] *n* день

day off выходной день

one day однажды

daylight ['deɪlaɪt] *n* дневной свет

daytime [ˈdeɪtaɪm] *n* день,
дневное время

deadly [ˈdedli] *a* смертонос-
ный; смертельный

deaf [def] *a* глухой

deal [di:l] *n*: **a great deal**
очень много

dear [diə] *a* дорогой

death [deθ] *n* смерть

debt [det] *n* долг

debtor [ˈdetə] *n* должник

decade [ˈdekeɪd] *n* десяти-
летие

deceive [diˈsi:v] *v* обманы-
вать

December [diˈsembə] декабрь

decent [ˈdi:sənt] *a* прилич-
ный; порядочный; благо-
родный

decide [diˈsaɪd] *v* решать

decision [diˈsɪʒn] *n* решение

deck [dek] *n* палуба

declare [diˈkleə] *v* объяв-
лять; провозглашать

decline [diˈklaɪn] *v* отклонять;
n уменьшение; упадок;
спад

decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] *v* укра-
шать; убирать; декориро-
вать

deep [di:p] *a* глубокий

deer [diə] *n* олень

defeat [diˈfi:t] *v* наносить
поражение; одержать по-
беду

defence [diˈfens] *n* защита;
оборона

defend [diˈfend] *v* защищать

defensive [diˈfensɪv] *a* за-
щитный

deforestation [diːfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən]
n обезлесение

degree [diˈɡri:] *n* (ученая)
степень

delay [diˈleɪ] *v* задерживать

delegate [ˈdelɪɡeɪt] *n* делегат

delegation [ˌdelɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n* де-
легация

delicious [diˈlɪʃəs] *a* очень
вкусный; восхититель-
ный

delighted [diˈlaɪtɪd] *a* очаро-
ван; в восторге

deliver [dəˈlɪvə] *v* доставлять

deliver a lecture [ˈlektʃə]
читать лекцию

Denmark [ˈdenmɑ:k] Дания

dense [dens] *a* густой; плот-
ный

dentist [ˈdentɪst] *n* зубной
врач

deny [diˈnaɪ] *v* отрицать

depart [diˈpɑ:t] *v* уходить;
уезжать

department [diˈpɑ:tmənt] *n*
отдел; отделение

department store [stɔ:]
универсальный магазин

departure [diˈpɑ:tʃə] *n* отъезд;
отправление; отлет

depend [diˈpend] *v* зависеть

depressed [diˈprest] *a* по-
давленный; угнетенный;
унылый

depressing [di'presɪŋ] *a* уны-
лый; удручающий

depression [di'preʃən] *n* де-
прессия

descend [di'send] *v* спускаться

describe [di'skraɪb] *v* описы-
вать

desert ['dezət] *n* пустыня

desert island ['aɪlənd] не-
обитаемый остров

deserve [di'zə:v] *v* заслужи-
вать

design [di'zain] *n* проект;
дизайн

desire [di'zaɪə] *n* желание

desk [desk] *n* парта; пись-
менный стол; конторка

despite [di'spaɪt] *prep* несмотр-
я на

dessert [di'zæt:t] *n* десерт,
сладкое (блюдо)

destination [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃn] *n*
место назначения

destroy [di'strɔɪ] *v* уничто-
жать

detail ['di:teɪl] *n* деталь, по-
дробность

detective [di'tektɪv] *n* сы-
щик, детектив

detector [di'tektə] *n* детек-
тор

metal detector металло-
искатель

determine [di'tə:mɪn] *v* уста-
навливать; определять

devastation [ˌdevə'steɪʃən] *n*
разрушение, опустоше-
ние

device [di'vaɪs] *n* приспособо-
бление

devoted [di'vəʊtɪd] *a* пре-
данный

diagram ['daɪəgræm] *n* диа-
грамма

diamond ['daɪəmənd] *n* ал-
маз; бриллиант

dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] *n* дик-
тант

diction ['dɪkʃən] *n* дикция

dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] *n* сло-
варь

did [dɪd] *см.* do

die [daɪ] *v* умирать

dielectric [ˌdaɪ'lektɪk] *n* ди-
электрик

diet ['daɪət] *n* диета

different ['dɪfrənt] *a* раз-
личный; отличный (от
чего-л.); не такой

differently ['dɪfrəntli] *adv* не
так; по-другому

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a* труд-
ный

difficulty ['dɪfɪkəlti] *n* труд-
ность

dig [dɪg] (**dug, dug**) *v* ко-
пать

dill [dɪl] *n* укроп

dining room ['daɪnɪŋru:m] *n*
столовая

dinner ['dɪnə] *n* обед

direction [dɪ'rekʃn] *n* направ-
ление; (-s) указания

directly [di'rektlɪ] *adv* прямо
director [di'rektə] *n* режиссер; директор (*компании и т. д.*)

dirty ['dɜ:ti] *a* грязный

disagreeable [ˌdisə'ɡri:əbl] *a* неприятный

disappear [ˌdisə'piə] *v* исчезать

disappointed [ˌdisə'pɔɪntɪd] *a* разочарованный

disappointment
 [ˌdisə'pɔɪntmənt] *n* разочарование

disaster [di'zɑ:stə] *n* бедствие; катастрофа

discipline ['disiplɪn] *n* дисциплина; вид спорта

disco ['diskəʊ] *n* дискотека

discover [dis'kʌvə] *v* открыть (*сделать открытие*); обнаружить

discovery [dis'kʌvəri] *n* открытие

discuss [di'skʌs] *v* обсуждать

discussion [di'skʌʃn] *n* обсуждение

disease [di'zi:z] *n* болезнь

dish [dɪʃ] *n* блюдо

dislike [ˌdis'laɪk] *n* неприязнь; нелюбовь

dislike [dis'laɪk] *v* не любить; не нравиться

displace [dis'pleɪs] *v* смещать; вытеснять

displease [dis'pli:z] *v* вызывать неудовольствие

displeased [dis'pli:zd] *a* недовольный

disrupt [dis'rʌpt] *v* привести к существенным изменениям

distance ['distəns] *n* расстояние

distant ['distənt] *a* отдаленный

distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən] *n* распространение, распределение

district ['dɪstrɪkt] *n* район

disturb [di'stə:b] *v* беспокоить, мешать

ditch [dɪtʃ] *n* канава

dive [daɪv] *v* нырять

divide [di'vaɪd] *v* делить

do [du:] (**did**, **done**) *v* делать

do away with покончить с

do good приносить пользу

dock [dɒk] *n* док

doctor ['dɒktə] *n* доктор

dog [dɒg] *n* собака

doll [dɒl] *n* кукла

dollar ['dɒlə] *n* доллар

Dombey and Son [ˌdɒmbɪ ənd 'sʌn] Домби и Сын

dominant ['dɒmɪnənt] *a* преобладающий, господствующий

done [dʌn] *см.* **do**

door [dɔ:] *n* дверь

out of doors на открытом воздухе

doorkeeper ['dɔ:,ki:pə] *n* при-
вратник

doorstep ['dɔːstɛp] *n* ступень-
ка крыльца

doorway ['dɔːweɪ] *n* дверь
(дверной проем)

dormitory ['dɔːmitrɪ] *n* сту-
денческое общежитие

double ['dʌbl] *a* двойной

doubt ['daʊt] *n* сомнение;
v сомневаться

Douglas ['dʌgləs] Дуглас

Dover ['dəʊvə] Дувр

down [daʊn] *adv* вниз;
внизу

downstairs [ˌdaʊnˈsteəz] *adv*
вниз (по лестнице);
внизу

drank [dræŋk] *с.м.* **drink**

draught [draʊt] *n* сквозняк

draw [drɔː] (**drew**, **drawn**) *v*
тащить; рисовать

drawing room ['drɔːɪŋrʊm] *n*
гостиная

drawn [drɔːn] *с.м.* **draw**

dreadful ['dredfʊl] *a* ужас-
ный

dream [dri:m] (**dreamed** or
dreamt) *v* мечтать; ду-
мать; помышлять; *n* сон;
мечта

dreamed [dri:md] *с.м.* **dream**

dreamt [dremt] *с.м.* **dream**

drenched [drentʃt] *a* промок-
ший

dress [dres] *n* платье; *v* оде-
ваться

dressing table ['dresɪŋˌteɪbl] *n*
туалетный столик

drew [dru:] *с.м.* **draw**

drink [drɪŋk] (**drank**, **drunk**)
v пить

drinking water ['drɪŋkɪŋ
ˌwɔːtə] *n* питьевая вода

drive [draɪv] (**drove**, **driven**)
v гнать; вести машину;

ехать на машине; приво-
зить; отвозить на машине

drive off уехать

drive up подъехать

driver ['draɪvə] *n* водитель

driver's license ['laɪnsɪs]
(AmE) водительские
права

driving licence (BrE) води-
тельские права

driving test ['draɪvɪŋˌtest]
экзамен по вождению

drop [drɒp] *v* ронять; бросать;
стихать, прекратиться; *n*
капля

drop in заглянуть, зайти
на минутку (к кому-л.)

drown [draʊn] *v* тонуть

drug [drʌg] *n* лекарство

drunk [drʌŋk] *с.м.* **drink**

dry [draɪ] *a* сухой

duchess ['dʌtʃɪs] *n* герцо-
гиня

dug [dʌg] *с.м.* **dig**

dull [dʌl] *a* скучный; пас-
мурный (о погоде)

during ['djʊərɪŋ] *prep* во вре-
мя; в течение

dust [dʌst] *n* пыль

duty [ˈdʒʊti] *n* долг; обязан-
ность
on duty дежурный
dynamism [ˈdaɪnəmɪzəm] *n* ди-
намизм

Е

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
each other друг друга
eager [ˈi:gə] *a*: **be eager** очень
хотеть
ear [ɪə] *n* ухо
early [ˈɜ:li] *a* ранний; *adv*
рано
earn [ɜ:n] *v* зарабатывать
earn a living зарабаты-
вать на жизнь
earth [ɜ:θ] *n* земля
earthquake [ˈɜ:θkweɪk] *n*
землетрясение
ease [i:z] *n* легкость
easily [ˈi:zɪli] *adv* легко
east [i:st] *n* восток
eastern [ˈi:stən] *a* восточ-
ный
East River [ˈi:st,rɪvə] Ист-Ри-
вер (река в Нью-Йорке)
easy [ˈi:zi] *a* легкий
eat [i:t] (ate, eaten) *v* есть
eat noisily [ˈnɔɪzɪli] чавкать
eaten [ˈi:tn] *см.* eat
echo [ˈekəʊ] *n* эхо
economic [ˌekəˈnɒmɪk] *a* эконо-
мический
economist [ˈi:kənəmɪst] *n* эконо-
мист

economy [ˈi:kənəmi] *n* эконо-
мика
edge [edʒ] *n* край
Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə] Эдин-
бург
education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] *n* об-
разование
effect [ɪˈfekt] *n* последствие
effective [ɪˈfektɪv] *a* эффек-
тивный
effort [ˈefət] *n* усилие
egg [eg] *n* яйцо
egoism [ˈegəɪzəm] *n* эгоизм
Egypt [ˈi:dzɪpt] Египет
eighteen [ˌeɪˈti:n] *num*
восемнадцать
eighty [ˈeɪti] *num* восемь-
десят
elder [ˈeldə] *a* старший
elect [ɪˈlekt] *v* выбирать; из-
бирать
election [ɪˈlekʃən] *n* выборы
electrical [ɪˈlektrɪkl] *a* элект-
рический
electricity [ɪˌlekˈtrɪsɪti] *n* элект-
ричество
electron [ɪˈlektrɒn] *n* элект-
рон
electronic [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk] *a*
электронный
electronics [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪks] *n*
электроника
elegant [ˈelɪɡənt] *a* очень кра-
сивый; элегантный; рос-
кошный
elephant [ˈelɪfənt] *n* слон

Elizabeth [i'lizəbəθ] Елизавета
else [els] *adv* еще
e-mail [i:meil] (**electronic** [i,lek'trɒnik] **mail**) *n* электронная почта
embankment [im'bæŋkmənt] *n* набережная
embarrass [im'bærəs] *v* смущать; приводить в замешательство
emergency [i'mə:dʒɪnsɪ] *n* неотложная помощь
emergency room [rum] *n* приемный покой
employ [im'plɔɪ] *v* нанимать
empty ['empti] *a* пустой; *v* впадать (*о реке*)
empty-headed [ˌempti'hedɪd] *a* пустоголовый
encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] *v* ободрять; поощрять; поддерживать; подстрекать; поощрять
encouraging [in'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ] *a* ободряющий
encyclopedia [in,saɪklə'pi:diə] *n* энциклопедия
end [end] *n* конец
endless ['endləs] *a* бесконечный
endure [in'dʒuə] *v* выносить, выдерживать
enemy ['enɪmi] *n* враг
energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk] *a* энергичный; активный
energy ['enədʒɪ] *n* энергия

engage [in'geɪdʒ] *v* нанимать (*на работу*); занимать чем-л.
engine ['endʒɪn] *n* мотор
engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] *n* инженер
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] английский; по-английски
English Channel [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ'tʃænl] Ла-Манш
Englishman ['ɪŋɡlɪʃmən] *n* англичанин
enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ] *v* наслаждаться; любить; получать удовольствие
enormous [i'nɔ:məs] *a* огромный
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* довольно, достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить; поступать (*в учебное заведение*)
entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] *n* развлечение
entrance ['entrəns] *n* вход
entrance hall [hɔ:l] вестибюль
envelope ['envɪləp] *n* конверт
environment [in'vaɪənmənt] *n* окружающая среда
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] *n* оборудование
era ['ɪərə] *n* эра
error ['erə] *n* ошибка; заблуждение; ложное представление

eruption [ɪˈtʌpʃn] *n* извержение

escape [ɪˈskeɪp] *v* спастись; бежать; выделяться; уходить

especially [ɪˈspeʃəli] *adv* особенно

essay [ˈeseɪ] *n* сочинение

escort [ɪˈskɔ:t] *v* конвоировать (*арестованного*)

essentially [ɪˈsenʃəli] *adv* в сущности

estimate [ˈestɪmeɪt] *v* оценивать

etc.: et cetera [ˌetˈsetərə] и так далее

Ethiopia [ˌi:θiˈəʊpiə] Эфиопия

Europe [ˈju:ərəp] Европа

even [ˈi:vən] *adv* даже

evening [ˈi:vniŋ] *n* вечер

event [ɪˈvent] *n* событие; соревнование; вид

ever [ˈevə] *adv* всегда; когда-нибудь

ever since [ˈevə, sɪns] *adv* с тех (самых) пор

every [ˈevri] *pron* каждый

everyone [ˈevriwʌn] *pron* каждый; все

everything [ˈevriθɪŋ] *pron* все

everywhere [ˈevriweə] *adv* везде

evidently [ˈevidəntli] *adv* очевидно

exact [ɪɡˈzækt] *a* точный

exactly [ɪɡˈzæktli] *adv* точно

examination [ɪɡˌzæmɪˈneɪʃn], (also **exam**) *n* экзамен

medical [ˈmedɪkl] **examination** медицинский осмотр

examine [ɪɡˈzæmɪn] *v* экзаменовать; осматривать

exceedingly [ɪkˈsi:diŋli] *adv* исключительно, чрезвычайно

excellent [ˈeksələnt] *a* отличный

except [ɪkˈsept] *adv* кроме

exception [ɪkˈsepʃn] *n* исключение

exceptional [ɪkˈsepʃənəl] *a* исключительный

exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] *n* обмен

exchange student студент по обмену

excited [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] *a* возбужденный; взволнованный

exciting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] *a* захватывающий, увлекательный

exclaim [ɪkˈskleɪm] *v* воскликнуть

exclamation [ˌekskləˈmeɪʃn] *n* восклицание

excursion [ɪkˈskɜ:ʃn] *n* экскурсия

excuse [ɪkˈskju:z] *v* извинить; извините

exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] *n* упражнение

morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] **exercises** утренняя зарядка

exercise book [ˈeksəsaɪzbʊk] *n* тетрадь
exhausted [ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd] *a* измученный, изнуренный
exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn] *n* выставка
exist [ɪɡˈzɪst] *v* существовать
exit [ˈeksɪt] *n* выход
expand [ɪksˈpænd] *v* увеличиваться в объеме
expect [ɪkˈspekt] *v* ожидать; рассчитывать
expectantly [ɪkˈspektəntli] *adv* в ожидании
expedition [ˌeksprɪˈdɪʃn] *n* экспедиция
expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] *a* дорогой
experience [ɪkˈspɪəriəns] *n* опыт
experienced [ɪkˈspɪəriənst] *a* опытный
experiment [ɪkˈspɛrɪmənt] *n* эксперимент; опыт
expert [ˈeksɜːt] *n* эксперт
explain [ɪkˈspleɪn] *v* объяснять
explanation [ˌekspləˈneɪʃn] *n* объяснение
explore [ɪkˈsplɔː] *v* исследовать
explorer [ɪkˈsplɔːrə] *n* исследователь
explosion [ɪkˈspləʊzən] *n* взрыв

expression [ɪkˈspreʃən] *n* выражение
extra [ˈekstrə] *a* добавочный; дополнительный
extract [ˈekstrækt] *n* отрывок
extracurricular activities [ˌekstrəkəˈrɪkjulər ækˈtɪvɪtɪz] *n* внеклассная работа
extremely [ɪkˈstriːmli] *adv* крайне
eye [aɪ] *n* глаз
eyebrow [ˈaɪbraʊ] *n* бровь
eyeglasses [ˈaɪglɑːsɪz] *n* очки
eyesight [ˈaɪsaɪt] *n* зрение

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо; *v* встречаться лицом к лицу; обращаться лицом к; облицовывать
facial [ˈfeɪʃəl] *a* лицевой
facial expression выражение лица
facilities [fəˈsɪlɪtɪz] *n* здания; помещения; оборудование
fact [fækt] *n* факт
in fact в сущности
factor [ˈfæktə] *n* фактор
factory [ˈfæktəri] *n* завод; фабрика
fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу; провалиться на экзамене; оставлять; покидать

failure ['feiljə] *n* провал;
банкротство

fair [feə] *a* прекрасный;
n ярмарка

fairy tale ['feəriteil] *n* сказка

faithful ['feɪθfəl] *a* верный

fall [fɔ:l] (**fell, fallen**) *v* па-
дать; *n* падение

fall asleep заснуть

fall ill заболеть

fall in love влюбиться

fall into the trap [træp] по-
пасться в ловушку

fallen ['fɔ:lən] *см.* **fall**

false [fɔ:ls] *a* неверный; лож-
ный

familiar [fə'miljə] *a* знако-
мый

family ['fæmili] *n* семья

famous ['feiməs] *a* знаме-
нитый

fan [fæn] *n* болельщик

fantastic [fæn'tæstik] *a* фан-
тастический; нереальный,
сказочный; потрясающий;
изумительный

far [fɑ:] *adv* далеко

Far East [fɑ:ɪ'st] Дальний
Восток

fare [feə] *n* плата за проезд

farm [fɑ:m] *n* ферма

farmer ['fɑ:mə] *n* фермер

farmyard ['fɑ:mjɑ:d] *n* двор
фермы

farther ['fɑ:ðə] *adv* дальше

fascinate ['fæsineɪt] *v* очаро-
вывать, приводить в вос-
хищение, пленять

fascinating ['fæsineɪtɪŋ] *a* за-
хватывающий

fashion ['fæʃən] *n* мода

fashionable ['fæʃnəbl] *a* мод-
ный

fast [fɑ:st] *a* быстрый

fasten ['fɑ:sn] *v* прикреплять

father ['fɑ:ðə] *n* отец

favour ['feivə] *n*: **in favour**
of в пользу

favourable ['feivərəbl] *a* бла-
гоприятный

favourite ['feivərit] *a* люби-
мый

fear [fiə] *n* страх

no fear не бойся

fearful ['fiəfəl] *a* страшный

feather ['fedə] *n* перо (*пти-
цы*)

February ['februəri] февраль

fed [fed] *см.* **feed**

federal ['fedərəl] *a* феде-
ральный

federation [fedə'reiʃən] *n* фе-
дерация

Russian Federation Рос-
сийская Федерация

feed [fi:d] (**fed, fed**) *v* кор-
мить

feel [fi:l] (**felt, felt**) *v* чувство-
вать

feel at ease [i:z] чувство-
вать себя свободно (*не-
принужденно*)

feel at liberty ['libəti] быть
вправе что-л. делать

- feel in a position** считать себя в состоянии что-л. сделать
- feeling** ['fi:lɪŋ] *n* чувство
- feet** [fi:t] *см.* **foot**
- fell** [fel] *см.* **fall**
- fellow** ['feləu] *n* парень
- fellow student** *n* сокурсник
- felt** [felt] *см.* **feel**
- fence** [fens] *n* забор
- festival** ['festɪvəl] *n* фестиваль; праздник
- theatre** ['θiətə] **festival** театральный фестиваль
- fetch** [fetʃ] *v* принести
- few** [fju:] *pron* мало; несколько; немногие
- field** [fi:ld] *n* поле
- figure** ['fiɡə] *n* фигура; цифра; *v* рассчитывать
- fill** [fil] *v* наполнять; заполнять
- fill a tooth** [tu:θ] запломбировать зуб
- film** [film] *n* фильм; пленка
- film actor** *n* киноактер
- film star** *n* кинозвезда
- final** ['faɪnəl] *a* конечный
- finally** ['faɪnəli] *adv* в конце
- financial** [fɪ'nænʃəl, faɪ-] *a* финансовый
- find** [faɪnd] (**found, found**) *v* находить, обнаружить
- find out** выяснить, разузнать
- fine** [faɪn] *a* красивый; чудесный
- fine** [faɪn] *v* оштрафовать; *n* штраф
- finger** ['fɪŋɡə] *n* палец
- fingerprint** ['fɪŋɡəprɪnt] *n* отпечаток пальца
- finish** ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать
- Finland** ['fɪnlənd] Финляндия
- fire** [faɪə] *n* огонь; костер; пожар; *v* уволить (*с работы*), освободить от занимаемой должности
- fire brigade** ['faɪə brɪˌɡeɪd] *n* пожарная команда
- fireman** ['faɪəzmən] *n* пожарный, пожарник
- fireplace** ['faɪəpleɪs] *n* камин
- fireworks** ['faɪəwɜːks] *n* фейерверк, салют
- firm** [fɜːm] *a* твердый
- first** [fɜːst] *num* первый; *adv* сперва; впервые
- firtree** ['fɜːtri:] *n* елка
- fish** [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
- fisherman** ['fɪʃəmən] *n* рыбак
- fishing rod** ['fɪʃɪŋˌrɒd] *n* удочка
- fist** [fɪst] *n* кулак
- fix** [fɪks] *v* укреплять; устанавливать; чинить
- fix one's eyes up (on)** остановить (направлять) взгляд на...

flag [flæg] *n* флаг
flammable ['flæməbəl] *a* лег-
 ковоспламеняющийся
flat [flæt] *n* квартира
block [blɒk] *of flats* много-
 квартирный дом
flew [flu:] *см.* fly
flight [flaɪt] *n* авиарейс
flood [flʌd] *n* наводнение
floor [flɔ:] *n* пол; этаж
flour [flaʊə] *n* мука
flow [fləʊ] *v* течь
flower ['flaʊə] *n* цветок
flown [fləʊn] *см.* fly
flu [flu:] *n* грипп
fluently ['fluəntli] *adv* бегло
flushed [flʌʃt] *a* покраснев-
 шийся
flute [flu:t] *n* флейта
fly [flaɪ] (**flew**, **flown**) *v* ле-
 тать
fog [fɒg] *n* туман
fold [fəʊld] *v* складывать
folk [fəʊk] *n* народ
follow ['fɒləʊ] *v* следовать за
following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] *a* следую-
 щий
fond [fɒnd] *a*: be fond of очень
 любить
food [fu:d] *n* пища; еда, ку-
 шанье
fool [fu:l] *n* дурак
foolish ['fu:liʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fʊt] (*мн. ч.* feet) *n* нога;
 фут
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] *n* футбол

footprint ['fʊt.prɪnt] *n* след,
 отпечаток (*ноги*)
for [fɔ:] *prep* для
for hours [fɔ:'aʊəz] часами
forbidden [fɔ:'bɪdn] *a* запре-
 щенный; запретный
force [fɔ:s] *n* сила
forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] *v* делать
 прогноз; предсказывать;
weather forecast ['weðə
 ,fɔ:kɑ:st] *n* прогноз по-
 годы
foreign ['fɔ:ɪn] *a* иностран-
 ный
forest ['fɔ:ɪst] *n* лес
forgave [fɔ:'geɪv] *см.* forgive
forget [fə'get] (**forgot**,
forgotten) *v* забывать
forgetful [fə'getfəl] *a* забыв-
 чивый
forgive [fə'gɪv] (**forgave**,
forgiven) *v* прощать
forgiven [fə'gɪvn] *см.* forgive
forgot [fə'gɒt] *см.* forget
forgotten [fə'gɒtn] *см.* forget
fork [fɔ:k] *n* вилка
format ['fɔ:mæt] *v* формати-
 ровать, располагать ин-
 формацию в соответству-
 ющем формате
former ['fɔ:mə] *a* прежний;
 бывший
Forsyte Saga ['fɔ:sait,sɑ:gə]
 «Сага о Форсайтах»
fortifications [fɔ:tɪfɪ'keɪʃnz]
n укрепления, фортифика-
 ции

fortnight [ˈfɔːtnaɪt] *n* две недели

fortunately [ˈfɔːtʃənətli] *adv* к счастью

fortune [ˈfɔːtʃən] *n* состояние; удача; fortuna; уйма денег

forty [ˈfɔːti] *num* сорок

forward [ˈfɔːwəd] *adv* вперед

fossil [ˈfɒsəl] *a* ископаемый

found [faʊnd] *см.* find

founder [ˈfaʊndə] *n* основатель

fourteen [ˌfɔːˈtiːn] *num* четырнадцать

fox [fɒks] *n* лиса

fragrant [ˈfreɪɡrənt] *a* душистый

France [fraːns] Франция

frankly [ˈfræŋkli] *adv* откровенно

free [friː] *a* свободный; бесплатный

freeze [friːz] *v* замерзать

French [frentʃ] французский; по-французски

French fries [ˌfrentʃˈfraɪz] жареный картофель «фри» (чипсы)

French window [ˌfrentʃˈwɪndəʊ] балконная дверь

Frenchman [ˈfrentʃmən] *n* француз

frequently [ˈfriːkwəntli] *adv* часто; постоянно

fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий

freshman [ˈfreʃmən] *n* новичок

Friday [ˈfraɪdi] пятница

fridge [frɪdʒ] *n* холодильник; холодильная камера без морозильника (AmE)

fried [fraɪd] *a* жареный

friend [frend] *n* друг

make friends подружиться

friendly [ˈfrendli] *a* дружественный; дружелюбный

friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] *n* дружба

frighten [ˈfraɪtn] *v* пугать

frightened [ˈfraɪtnd] *a* испуганный, напуганный

from [frɒm] *prep* от; с; из

front [frʌnt] *n*: in front of перед

front *a* передний

front door [dɔː] парадная дверь

frost [frɒst] *n* мороз

frosty [ˈfrɒsti] *a* морозный

frown [fraʊn] *v* хмуриться

fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукт

fruit bowl [bəʊl] *n* фруктовая ваза

fruitcake [ˈfruːtkɛɪk] *n* торт с орехами и фруктами

fuel [ˈfjuːəl] *n* топливо

full [fʊl] *a* полный

fun [fʌn] *n* веселье, забава, развлечение

funny [ˈfʌni] *a* смешной

fur coat [ˈfɜ:kəʊt] *n* шуба
 furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] *n* мебель
 fuss [fʌs] *n* суматоха; суета;
 шум
 future [ˈfju:tʃə] *n* будущее; *a*
 будущий

G

Gadfly [ˈgædflaɪ] Овод
 gallery [ˈgæləri] *n* галерея
 Galsworthy [ˈgɔ:lzwə:ðɪ] Гол-
 суорси
 game [geɪm] *n* игра
 gangway [ˈgæŋweɪ] *n* трап
 garage [ˈgæɾɑ:ʒ, ɡeˈɾɑ:ʒ] *n* га-
 раж
 garden [ˈgɑ:dn̩] *n* сад
 gardening [ˈgɑ:dnɪŋ] *n* садо-
 водство
 gas [gæs] *n* газ
 gas cooker [ˈgæs,kukə] *n* га-
 зовая плита
 gas station [ˈgæs,steɪʃn] *n* ав-
 тозаправочная станция
 gate [geɪt] *n* ворота; калит-
 ка
 gather [ˈgæðə] *v* собирать(ся)
 gave [geɪv] *с.м.* give
 geese [gi:s] *с.м.* goose
 general [ˈdʒenərəl] *a* всеоб-
 щий
 generate [ˈdʒenəreɪt] *v* гене-
 рировать, производить
 generous [ˈdʒenərəs] *n* щед-
 рый
 Geneva [dʒəˈni:və] Женева
 Genoa [ˈdʒenəuə] Генуя

gentleman [ˈdʒentlmən] *n*
 джентльмен
 geography [dʒɪˈɒɡrəfi] *n* гео-
 графия
 geology [dʒɪˈɒlədʒɪ] *n* гео-
 логия
 geometry [dʒɪˈɒmɪtri] *n* гео-
 метрия
 George Bernard Shaw
 [ˌdʒɔ:dʒ.bəˈnədˈʃɔ:]
 Джордж Бернард Шоу
 German [ˈdʒɜ:mən] немец-
 кий; по-немецки
 Germany [ˈdʒɜ:məni] Герма-
 ния
 get [get] (got, got) *v* доста-
 вать; получать; попадать;
 добраться; доехать; ста-
 новиться; приводить
 get angry [ˈæŋɡri] рассер-
 диться
 get better чувствовать себя
 (становиться) лучше;
 улучшаться
 have (got) sth in common
 (with sb) иметь что-л.
 общее с кем-л.
 get fat [fæt] располнеть,
 растолстеть
 get down to взяться за
 get off сойти (с трамвая,
 автобуса)
 get on (with) ладить
 get out of the car выйти
 из машины
 get through дозвониться

- get through the customs** [*'kʌstəmz*] проходить таможенный досмотр
- get up** вставать
- giant** [*'dʒaɪənt*] *n* гигант
- gift** [*ɡɪft*] *n* подарок; дар; талант
- gift for languages** [*'læŋɡwɪdʒɪz*] способность к языкам
- girl** [*ɡɜ:l*] *n* девочка
- give** [*ɡɪv*] (*gave, given*) *v* давать; устраивать (*вечеринку*)
- give up** бросить
- given** [*ɡɪvn*] *см.* *give*
- glacier** [*'glæsiə, 'gleɪʃər*] *n* ледник; глетчер
- glad** [*glæd*] *a* рад
- glade** [*ɡleɪd*] *n* поляна
- gladly** [*'glædli*] *adv* с удовольствием
- glance** [*ɡla:ns*] *n* взгляд
- glass** [*ɡla:s*] *n* стекло; стакан
- glasses** [*'glɑ:sɪz*] *n* очки
- global** [*'gləʊbəl*] *a* глобальный, всемирный
- glove** [*ɡlʌv*] *n* перчатка
- go** [*ɡəʊ*] (*went, gone*) *v* идти, ходить; ездить
- go on** продолжать; происходить
- go out** выходить; развлекаться (*ходить куда-либо*); гаснуть (*о свете*)
- go into detail** [*'di:teɪl*] вдаваться в подробности
- go one better** сделать еще лучше
- go to the movies** [*'mu:vɪz*] ходить в кино (*AmE*)
- goat** [*ɡəʊt*] *n* коза
- God** [*ɡəd*] *n* Бог
- gold** [*ɡəʊld*] *n* золото
- golden** [*'ɡəʊldən*] *a* золотой
- goldfish** [*'ɡəʊld, fɪʃ*] *n* серебряный карась; золотая рыбка
- golf** [*ɡɔlf*] *n* гольф
- gone** [*ɡɒn*] *см.* *go*
- Gone with the Wind** [*ɡɒn wɪð ðe'wɪnd*] «Унесенные ветром» (*книга и фильм*)
- good** [*ɡʊd*] *a* хороший
- good at** способный к
- goose** [*ɡu:s*] (*мн. ч. geese*) *n* гусь
- got** [*ɡɒt*] *см.* *get*, а также *have*
- governing** [*'ɡʌvənɪŋ*] *a* руководящий
- government** [*'ɡʌvənmənt*] *n* правительство
- grace** [*ɡreɪs*] *v* украшать
- graduate** [*'ɡrædʒuɪt*] *v* оканчивать (*учебное заведение*); *n* выпускник
- graduation** [*ˌɡrædʒu'eɪʃn*] *n* окончание (*учебного заведения*)
- grammar** [*'ɡræmə*] *n* грамматика
- grandchildren** [*'ɡræntʃɪldrən*] *n* внуки

grandfather ['grænd, fɑ:ðə] *н*
дедушка

grandmother ['græn, mʌðə] *н*
бабушка

grandparents ['græn, peərənts] *н*
бабушка и дедушка

grandson ['grænsən] *н* внук

granite ['grænit] *н* гранит

grant [gra:nt] *υ* признавать;
жаловать; присвоить

grapes [greɪps] *н* виноград

grass [grɑ:s] *н* трава

great [greɪt] *а* великий; очень
большой; замечательный

Great Britain [, greɪt 'brɪtʃ] Ве-
ликобритания

greatly ['greɪtli] *adv* очень

Greece [gri:s] Греция

greediness ['gri:di:nɪs] *н* жад-
ность

Greek [gri:k] греческий; по-
гречески

green [gri:n] *а* зеленый

greenhouse ['gri:nhaʊs] *н* те-
плица

greenhouse gas газ, вы-
зывающий парниковый
эффект

Greenland ['gri:nlənd] Грен-
ландия

greet [gri:t] *υ* приветство-
вать

greeting ['gri:tɪŋ] *н* привет-
ствие

grew [gru:] *см.* grow

grey [greɪ] *а* серый; седой

ground [graʊnd] *н* земля

group [gru:p] *н* группа

grow [grəʊ] (**grew**, **grown**) *υ*
расти; выращивать

grown [grəʊn] *см.* grow

grown-up *н* взрослый

growth [grəʊθ] *н* рост; разви-
тие

gruel ['gru:əl] *н* каша

guard [gɑ:d] *н* охрана; охран-
ник, страж

guess [ges] *υ* угадать; ду-
мать (AmE)

guest [gest] *н* гость

guide [gaɪd] *н* гид; путево-
дитель

Guinness Book of Records
[, gɪnəsbuk əv 'rekɔ:dz] Книга
рекордов Гиннесса

guitar [gɪ'ta:] *н* гитара

Gulf of Finland [, gʌlf əv
'fɪnlənd] Финский залив

Gulliver's Travels [, gʌlɪvəz
'trævəlz] «Путешествия
Гулливера»

gun [ɡʌn] *н* ружье; писто-
лет; пушка

Н

habit ['hæbɪt] *н* привычка

had [həd] *см.* have

Hague, The [heɪq] Гаага

hair [heə] *н* волосы; шерсть

half [hɑ:f] *н* половина

hall [hɔ:l] *н* зал; прихожая

halt [hɔ:lt] *н* остановка

ham [hæm] *н* ветчина

hand [hænd] *н* рука; *υ* вру-
чать

hand in сдавать

handbag [ˈhændbæg] *n* сумочка

handkerchief [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] *n* носовой платок

handsome [ˈhænsəm] *a* красивый

handwriting [ˈhændˌraɪtɪŋ] *n* почерк

hang [hæŋ] (*hung, hung*) *v* висеть; вешать

happen [ˈhæpən] *v* случаться

happening [ˈhæpənɪŋ] *n* случай

happily [ˈhæpɪli] *adv* счастливо

happiness [ˈhæpɪnɪs] *n* счастье

happy [ˈhæpi] *a* счастливый

harbour [ˈhɑ:bə] *n* гавань

hard [hɑ:d] *a* твердый, жесткий; суровый; *adv* упорно, усердно

hard life тяжелая жизнь

work hard упорно трудиться

hardly [ˈhɑ:dlɪ] *adv* едва

hardship [ˈhɑ:dʃɪp] *n* трудность; неприятность; невзгода

hard-working [ˌhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ] *a* трудолюбивый

hare [heə] *n* заяц

Harlem River [ˌhɑ:ləmˈrɪvə] Гарлем-Ривер (река в Нью-Йорке)

harm [hɑ:m] *n* вред

do harm причинять вред

Harry Trench [ˌhæriˈtrentʃ] Гарри Тренч

Harvard [ˈhɑ:vəd] Гарвард

hasten [ˈheɪsn] *v* спешить

hat [hæt] *n* шляпа

hate [heit] *v* ненавидеть

have [hæv] (*had, had*) *v*, *a также have got v* иметь

Hawaii [həˈwaɪ-i] Гавайи

hay [heɪ] *n* сено

head [hed] *n* голова; глава

headache [ˈhedeɪk] *n* головная боль

splitting [ˈsplɪtɪŋ] **headache** очень сильная головная боль («трещит голова»)

headline [ˈhedlaɪn] *n* заголовок

headmistress [ˌhedˈmɪstrɪs] *n* директор школы (женщина)

health [helθ] *n* здоровье

health care [ˈhelθkeə] *n* здравоохранение

healthful [ˈhelθfʊl] *a* здоровый, целебный

healthy [ˈhelθi] *a* здоровый, имеющий хорошее здоровье; полезный

hear [hiə] (*heard, heard*) *v* слышать

heard [hɜ:d] *см.* **hear**

heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце; **by heart** *adv* наизусть

heart attack [ˈhɑ:təˌtæk] *n* сердечный приступ

heartily ['ha:tɪli] *adv* сердечно

heat [hi:t] *n* жара; тепло;
v нагревать

heavily ['hevɪli] *adv* тяжело;
сильно

heavy ['hevi] *a* тяжелый

heel [hi:l] *n* пятка; каблук

height [haɪt] *n* рост; высота

held [held] *см.* hold

helicopter ['helɪkɒptə] *n* вертолет

helium ['hi:lɪəm] *n* гелий

hello [hə'ləu, he'ləu] (hallo)
int алло; привет

help [help] *v* помогать; *n* помощь

helpful ['helpfəl] *a* готовый
помочь (*услужливый*)

Hemingway ['hemɪŋweɪ] Хемингуэй

hen [hen] *n* курица

her [hə:] *pron* ее; ей

here [hiə] *adv* здесь; сюда

Hermann ['hæ:mən] Германн

Hermitage ['hæ:mitɪdʒ] Эрмитаж

hero ['hiərəu] *n* герой

hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] *v* колебаться

hid [hɪd] *см.* hide

hide [haɪd] (hid, hidden) *v*
прятать(ся)

hide-and-seek прятки
(*игра*)

high [haɪ] *a* высокий

high-tech [ˌhaɪ'tek] *n* высокие технологии (*использование самой передовой техники, процессов и методов*)

it's high time давно пора

high-heeled [ˌhaɪ'hi:ld] *a* на высоком каблуке

highly ['haɪli] *adv* высоко

hijack ['haɪdʒæk] *v* угонять;
похищать

hijacked ['haɪdʒækt] *pp* захваченный; угнанный;
похищенный (*самолет, автобус*)

hijacker ['haɪdʒækə] *n* угонщик, бандит

hiker ['haɪkə] *n* турист

hill [hɪl] *n* холм

Hilton ['hɪltən] Хилтон
(*отель*)

him [hɪm] *pron* ему; его

Himalayas [ˌhɪmə'leɪəz] Гималаи

hire [haɪə] *v* нанимать

his [hɪz] *pron* его

historical [hɪ'stɔ:ɪkl] *a* исторический

history ['hɪstəri] *n* история

hobby ['hɒbi] *n* конек, хобби,
любимое занятие, увлечение чем-л.

hockey ['hɒki] *n* хоккей

Hogarth ['hɒgɑ:θ] Хогарт

hold [həʊld] (held, held) *v* держать; проводить; устраивать; обладать; удерживать

hold sb hostile [ˈhɒstɪdʒ] держать кого-л. в качестве заложника
hold the office [ˈɒfɪs] занимать должность
hold up задержать
hold n: take hold of взяться (*ухватиться*) за
holiday [ˈhɒlɪdɪ] *n* каникулы; отпуск; праздник
home [həʊm] *adv* домой; *n* дом
 at home дома
hometown [ˌhəʊmˈtaʊn] *n* родной город
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] *n* домашнее задание
honest [ˈɒnɪst] *a* честный
honey [ˈhʌni] *n* мед
hoot [hu:t] *v* гудеть; ухать (*осове*)
hope [həʊp] *v* надеяться; *n* надежда
horizon [həˈraɪzən] *n* горизонт
horrible [ˈhɒrəbl] *a* ужасный
horror [ˈhɒrə] *n* ужас
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
horseback [ˈhɔ:sbæk] *n: on horseback* верхом
horseshoe [ˈhɔ:sʃu:] *n* подкова
hospitable [ˈhɒspɪtəbəl] *a* гостеприимный
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] *n* больница

hospital gown [gaʊn] *n* рубашка из бумаги, которая выбрасывается после осмотра каждого пациента
host [həʊst] *n* хозяин; *v* проводить; *a* принимающий
hostess [ˈhəʊstɪs] *n* хозяйка
hostile [ˈhɒstɪdʒ] *n* заложник
hot [hɒt] *a* жаркий; горячий
hotel [həʊˈtel] *n* гостиница
hour [aʊə] *n* час
house [haʊs] *n* дом
houseplant [ˈhaʊsplɑ:nt] *n* комнатное растение
how [haʊ] *adv* как
however [haʊˈevə] *adv* как бы то ни было; *conj* однако
howl [haʊl] *v* выть
Hudson River [ˌhʌdsnˈrɪvə] Гудзон (*река*)
huge [hju:dʒ] *a* огромный
human [ˈhju:mən] *a* человеческий
humour [ˈhju:mə] *n* юмор
 sense of humor [ˌsensəvˈhju:mə] чувство юмора
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] *num* сто
hung [hʌŋ] *см.* hang
hunger [ˈhʌŋɡə] *n* голод
hungry [ˈhʌŋɡrɪ] *a* голодный
hunter [ˈhʌntə] *n* охотник
hurry [ˈhʌrɪ] *v* спешить; *n* спешка

hurt [hɜ:t] (**hurt, hurt**) *υ* ушибить; причинить боль
husband ['hazbænd] *n* муж
hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒən] *n* водород
hypocrisy [hɪ'pɒkrɪsi] *n* лицемерие

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лед
ice age ['aɪseɪdʒ] *n* ледниковый период
ice cream [aɪs'kri:m] *n* мороженое
icon ['aɪkɒn] *n* икона
idea [aɪ'diə] *n* идея; мысль
ideal [aɪ'diəl] *n* идеал; *a* идеальный
identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *υ* опознавать
identity [aɪ'dentɪtɪ] *n* личность
identity card [ka:d] *n* удостоверение личности
ignore [ɪɡ'nɔ:] *υ* игнорировать; пренебрегать
ill [ɪl] *a* больной
Illinois [ɪlɪ'nɔɪ] Иллинойс
illness ['ɪlnɪs] *n* болезнь
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *υ* воображать; представлять
imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *υ* имитировать
immediate [ɪ'mɪdiət] *a* немедленный, мгновенный; ближайший

immediately [ɪ'mɪdiətli] *adv* немедленно; непосредственно
impact ['ɪmpækt] *n* воздействие
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *a* нетерпеливый
implant ['ɪmpla:nt] *n* имплантат
implement ['ɪmplɪmənt] *υ* осуществлять; выполнять; проводить в жизнь
importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns] *n* важность
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *a* важный
imported [ɪm'pɔ:tɪd] *a* импортный
impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] *a* невозможный
impress [ɪm'pres] *υ* производить впечатление
impression [ɪm'preʃən] *n* впечатление
imprison [ɪm'prɪzn] *υ* заключать в тюрьму
imprisonment [ɪm'prɪznmənt] *n* тюремное заключение
improve [ɪm'pru:v] *υ* улучшать
inattentive [ɪnə'tentɪv] *a* невнимательный
include [ɪn'klud] *υ* включать
income ['ɪnkəm] *n* доход
increase [ɪn'kri:s] *υ* увеличивать(ся)
increase ['ɪnkri:s] *n* повышение

incredible [in'kredɪbəl] *a* потрясающий

incur [in'kɜ:] *v* понести (*по-тери*)

indeed [in'di:d] *adv* в самом деле; действительно

independence [ˌɪndə'pendəns] *n* независимость

India ['ɪndiə] Индия

Indian Ocean [ˌɪndiən'əʊʃn] Индийский океан

indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать; давать знать о

indivisible [ˌɪndɪ'vɪzɪbl] *a* неделимый

Indonesia [ˌɪndəʊ'ni:ziə, -'ni:zə] Индонезия

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *a* промышленный

industries ['ɪndəstri:] *n* отрасли промышленности

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n* промышленность, индустрия

inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə] *a* подчиненный; стоящий ниже

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *v* оказывать влияние; влиять

inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] *v* информировать

information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn] *n* информация

informative [ɪn'fɔ:mətɪv] *a* содержательный

initial [ɪ'ni:ʃəl] *a* первоначальный

injure ['ɪndʒə] *v* ушибить; повредить; ранить

injustice [ɪn'dʒʌstɪs] *n* несправедливость

ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила

inky ['ɪŋki] *a* чернильный; испачканный чернилами

inn [ɪn] *n* постоялый двор

innocent [ˈɪnəsənt] *a* невиновный; невинный

insect ['ɪnsɛkt] *n* насекомое

inside [ɪn'saɪd] *adv* внутри; внутрь; *a* внутренний

insist [ɪn'sɪst] *v* настаивать

inspect [ɪn'spekt] *v* инспектировать, проверять

instance ['ɪnstəns] *n*: for instance например

instead of [ɪn'stedəv] вместо

institute [ˈɪnstɪtju:t] *n* институт

instruct [ɪn'strʌkt] *v* инструктировать; давать указания; обучать

instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃn] *n* инструкция; указание; обучение

integrate [ˈɪntɪɡreɪt] *v* интегрировать; объединяться в единое целое

intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] *a* умный, сообразительный

intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться

interest [ˈɪntrəst] *n* проценты

interest [ˈɪntrəst] *v* интересоваться; *n* интерес

interested [ˈɪntrestɪd] *a*: be
interested интересоваться

interesting [ˈɪntrestɪŋ] *a* интересный

interfere [ˌɪntəˈfɪə] *v* вмешиваться

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl] *a* международный

internationally [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəli] *adv* в международном масштабе; за границу

interpreter [ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə] *n* переводчик

interrupt [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] *v* прерывать; перебивать

interval [ˈɪntəvəl] *n* перерыв

interview [ˈɪntəvjuː] *n* интервью

introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs] *v* представлять (кого-л. кому-л.)

invent [ɪnˈvent] *v* изобретать

invention [ɪnˈvenʃn] *n* изобретение

inventor [ɪnˈventə] *n* изобретатель

invest [ɪnˈvest] *v* инвестировать; вкладывать деньги; помещать деньги

invitation [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] *n* приглашение

invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v* приглашать; привлекать; манить

Ireland [ˈaɪələnd] Ирландия

Irene [aɪˈriːn] Ирина

Irish Sea [ˌaɪərɪˈsiː] Ирландское море

iron [ˈaɪən] *n* железо; утюг; *v* гладить

irritation [ˌɪrɪˈteɪʃn] *n* раздражение

Irving [ˈɜːvɪŋ] Ирвинг

island [ˈaɪlənd] *n* остров

issue [ˈɪʃuː, ˈɪsjuː] *n* выпуск; номер (журнала)

isthmus [ˈɪsməs] *n* перешеек

Italian [ɪˈtæliən] итальянский; по-итальянски

Italy [ˈɪtəli] Италия

item [ˈaɪtəm] *n* предмет; вещь

its [ɪts] *pron* его

Ivanhoe [ˈaɪvənheɪ] Айвенго

J

jacket [ˈdʒækɪt] *n* куртка; жакет

jam [dʒæm] *n* варенье

Jamaica [dʒəˈmeɪkə] Ямайка

Jamaican [dʒəˈmeɪkən] *a* ямайский

James [dʒeɪmz] Джеймс

Jane Eyre [ˌdʒeɪnˈeə] Джейн Эйр

January [ˈdʒænjuəri] январь

Japan [dʒəˈpæn] Япония

Japanese [ˌdʒæpəˈniːz] японский; по-японски

jar [dʒɑː] *n* банка

jazz [dʒæz] *n* джаз

jazz band [bænd] джаз-оркестр

Jean Armour [ˌdʒiːnˈɑːmə]

Джин Армор

jeans [dʒiːnz] *n* джинсы**job** [dʒɒb] *n* работа**jog** [dʒɔːg] *v* бегать трусцой, заниматься оздоровительным бегом**join** [dʒɔɪn] *v* присоединяться к; стать членом (*клуба*)**joke** [dʒəʊk] *n* шутка; *v* шутить**jolly** [ˈdʒɒli] *adv* очень**Jolyon** [ˈdʒɒliən] Джолион**journal** [ˈdʒɜːnl] *n* журнал**journalist** [ˈdʒɜːnəlist] *n* журналист**journey** [ˈdʒɜːni] *n* путешествие**joy** [dʒɔɪ] *n* радость**judge** [dʒʌdʒ] *n* судья**jug** [dʒʌg] *n* кувшин**juice** [dʒuːs] *n* сок**July** [dʒuːlaɪ] июль**jump** [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать; *n* прыжок**junction** [ˈdʒʌŋkʃən] *n* железнодорожный узел**June** [dʒuːn] июнь**jungle** [ˈdʒʌŋɡəl] *n* джунгли**junior** [ˈdʒuːniə] *a* младший**just** [dʒʌst] *a* справедливый; *adv* как раз; только что; только; просто**justice** [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n* справедливость; правосудие

К

Kansas [ˈkænzəs] Канзас**karate** [kəˈrɑːti] *n* карате**keep** [kiːp] (**kept, kept**) *v* держать (хранить)**keep awake** [əˈweɪk] не давать спать**keep in mind** [maɪnd] иметь в виду; помнить**keep on** продолжать**keep quiet** [ˈkwaɪət] сохранять спокойствие; соблюдать тишину**keeper** [ˈkiːpə] *n* смотритель; хранитель**Kenya** [ˈkenjə] Кения**kept** [kept] *см.* **keep****kettle** [ˈketl] *n* чайник**key** [kiː] *n* ключ от двери; *a* ведущий; важнейший**kid** [kɪd] *v* подшучивать; одурачить; *n* ребенок**kill** [kɪl] *v* убивать**kilometre** [ˈkɪləˌmiːtə] *n* километр**kind** [kaɪnd] *a* добрый**kind** [kaɪnd] *n* род, вид, сорт**kindergarten** [ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn] *n* детский сад**kindness** [ˈkaɪndnis] *n* доброты**kinetic** [kɪˈnetɪk, kaɪˈnetɪk] *a* кинетический**king** [kɪŋ] *n* король**kingdom** [ˈkɪŋdəm] *n* королевство

King Lear [ˌkɪŋˈliə] король
Лир

Kingsville [ˈkɪŋsvɪl] Кингс-вил

kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] *n* кухня

kitchen garden [ˌkɪtʃɪn ˈɡɑːdn] *n* огород

kitten [ˈkɪtn] *n* котенок

knee [niː] *n* колено

knee-deep [ˌniːˈdiːp] *adv* по колено

knew [njuː] *см.* know

knife [naɪf] *n* нож

knight [naɪt] *n* рыцарь

knit [nɪt] *v* вязать

knock [nɒk] *v* стучать

knock down сбить с ног

know [nəʊ] (**knew**, **known**) *v* знать

knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n* знание

known [nəʊn] *см.* know; *a* известный

Korea [kəˈriːə] Корея

L

laboratory [ləˈbɒrətɪ] *n* лаборатория

labour [ˈleɪbə] *n* труд; работа; физический труд

Labour Party [ˈleɪbəˌpɑːti] Лейбористская партия

lace [leɪs] *v* зашнуровывать

lady [ˈleɪdi] *n* дама

lag behind [ˌlæɡ bɪˈhaɪnd] *v* отставать

laid [leɪd] *см.* lay

lain [leɪn] *см.* lie

lake [leɪk] *n* озеро

lamb [læm] *n* ягненок

lamp [læmp] *n* лампа; фонарь

land [lænd] *n* земля; *v* приставать к берегу

landslide [ˈlændslaɪd] *n* оползень

language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] *n* язык
language laboratory лингвистический кабинет

laptop [ˈlæptɒp] *n* портативный компьютер (*ноутбук*)

large [lɑːdʒ] *a* большой

largely [ˈlɑːdʒli] *adv* в большей мере; в основном

laser [ˈleɪzə] *n* лазер

last [lɑːst] *v* длиться, продолжаться

last [lɑːst] *a* последний; прошлый; *adv* в последний раз

at last наконец

late [leɪt] *a* поздний

be late опаздывать

later [ˈleɪtə] *adv* позже; *a* более поздний

latest update [ˈlæptɪt] *n* самая последняя информация (с дополнениями и изменениями)

laugh [lɑːf] *v* смеяться

launch [lɒːntʃ] *v* запускать

launch an attack [əˈtæk] начать атаку, атаковать

laureate [ˈlɔːriət] *n* лауреат

law [lɔ:] *n* закон; право;
юридические науки

lawyer ['lɔ:jə] *n* адвокат;
юрист

lay [leɪ] (**laid, laid**) *v* класть
lay the table накрывать
на стол

lay [leɪ] *см.* lie

layer ['leɪə] *n* слой

lazy ['leɪzi] *a* ленивый

lead [li:d] (**led, led**) *v* вести,
руководить

leader ['li:də] *n* лидер, ру-
ководитель

leading ['li:diŋ] *a* ведущий

leaf [li:f] (*мн. ч.* leaves) *n*
лист (*дерева*)

leafless ['li:fləs] *a* без ли-
стьев

leak [li:k] *v* протекать; да-
вать течь

lean [li:n] *v* облакачиваться;
склоняться; прислонять-
ся

learn [lə:n] (**learnt, learnt**) *v*
учить(ся); узнавать

learnt [lə:nt] *см.* learn

leather ['leðə] *n* кожа

leave [li:v] (**left, left**) *v*
оставлять; покидать;
уезжать; выходить; от-
правиться

leave school закончить
школу

leaves [li:vz] *см.* leaf

lecture ['lektʃə] *n* лекция

lecturer ['lektʃərə] *n* лектор

led [led] *см.* lead

left [left] *a* левый

left [left] *см.* leave

leg [leg] *n* нога

legend ['ledʒənd] *n* легенда

leisure ['leɪʒə] *n* досуг; сво-
бодное время

lemon ['lemən] *n* лимон

lemonade [ˌleməˈneɪd] *n* ли-
монад

lend [lend] (**lent, lent**) *v* да-
вать займы

lengthen ['lenθən] *v* удли-
нять

lent [lent] *см.* lend

Leonardo da Vinci
[ˌli:əˈnɑ:dəu dəˈvɪntʃi] Лео-
нардо да Винчи

less [les] *adv* меньше

lesson [lesn] *n* урок

let [let] пусть

lethal ['li:θəl] *a* смертонос-
ный; смертельный

let's [lets] давайте

letter ['letə] *n* письмо

level ['levəl] *n* уровень

liberty ['libəti] *n* свобода

librarian [laɪˈbreəriən] *n* би-
блиотекарь

library ['laɪbrəri] *n* библио-
тека

Lickcheese ['lɪktʃi:z] Ликчиз

lid [lɪd] *n* крышка

lie [laɪ] (**lay, lain**) *v* лежать;
находиться; быть распо-
ложенным

lie down ложиться

lie [lai] *υ* лгать; *n* ложь
 life [laif] *n* жизнь
 lift [lift] *υ* поднимать; *n*
 лифт
 light [lait] *n* свет; *a* свет-
 лый, легкий; *υ* светить;
 освещать; зажигать
 (свет, костер, огонь)
 light a fire [faie] развести
 костер
 light bulb [balb] *n* лампоч-
 ка
 lighter ['laite] *n* зажигалка
 lighthouse ['laithaus] *n* маяк
 lightly ['laithli] *adv* слегка
 lightning ['laithniŋ] *n* мол-
 ния
 like [laik] *υ* нравиться; лю-
 бить; *conj* как; *prep* вроде
 likely ['laikli] *a* вероятный;
 правдоподобный
 very likely скорее всего;
 наверное
 limit ['limi] *υ* лимитировать,
 ограничивать
 line [lain] *n* линия; строчка;
 очередь
 linger ['liŋgə] *υ* медлить
 lion ['laieŋ] *n* лев
 lip [lip] *n* губа
 liquid ['likwid] *n* жидкость
 list [list] *n* список
 listen ['lisn] *υ* слушать
 listlessly ['listləsli] *adv* апа-
 тично, равнодушно, без
 интереса
 literature ['litrətʃə] *n* лите-
 ратура

little ['litl] *a* маленький; *adv*
 мало
 a little немного
 live [liv] *υ* жить
 lively ['laivli] *a* оживлен-
 ный; *adv* оживленно
 liver ['live] *n* печень
 living room ['livɪŋrʊm] *n* жи-
 лая комната; гостиная
 Livingstone ['livɪŋstən] Ли-
 вингстон
 load [ləud] *n* груз; *υ* грузить;
 нагружать
 loaf [ləuf] *n* буханка хлеба;
 батон (булка)
 local ['ləukl] *a* местный
 locate [ləu'keɪt] *υ*: be located
 находиться, располагать-
 ся
 lock [lɒk] *n* замок; *υ* запи-
 рать на замок
 Locksley ['lɒksli] Локсли
 London ['lɒndən] Лондон
 lonely ['ləunli] *a* одинокий
 long [lɒŋ] *a* длинный
 look [lʊk] *υ* смотреть; вы-
 глядеть; *n* взгляд
 look at смотреть на; рас-
 сматривать; просматри-
 вать; ознакомиться; бег-
 ло прочитать
 look for искать
 look forward to с нетерпе-
 нием ждать чего-л.
 look through просмотреть
 (пробежать взглядом)

have a look взглянуть, посмотреть

take a look взглянуть, посмотреть

lord [lɔ:d] *n* лорд

lorry ['lɔ:ri] *n* грузовик

lose [lu:z] (*lost, lost*) *v* терять

lose a game проиграть игру

loser ['lu:zə] *n* проигравший; неудачник

lost [lɒst] *см.* lose

lot [lɒt] *n*: a lot очень много

lottery ['lɒtəri] *n* лотерея

loud [laʊd] *a* громкий

loudly ['laʊdli] *adv* громко

love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить

lovely ['lʌvli] *a* чудесный

low [ləʊ] *a* низкий

Lowood ['ləʊwʊd] Лоувуд

luck [lʌk] *n* судьба; случай

bad luck неудача; невезение; несчастье

luckily ['lʌkɪli] *adv* к счастью

lucky ['lʌki] *a* удачливый; везучий

luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n* багаж

Luke Flint [ˌlu:kˈflɪnt] Лок Флинт

lump [lʌmp] *n* кусок

lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак, ленч

lung [lʌŋ] *n* легкое

lung cancer ['kænsə] рак легкого

luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n* роскошь

lying ['laɪnɪŋ] *pp* от lie (*lay, lain*) *v* лежать

М

machine [məˈʃi:n] *n* машина

vending machine ['vendɪŋ məˈʃi:n] *n* торговый автомат (*для продажи газет, марок, сигарет, конфет*)

mad [mæd] *a* сумасшедший, помешанный, безумный

made [meɪd] *см.* make

Madrid [mæˈdriɪd] Мадрид

magazine [ˌmæɡəˈzi:n] *n* журнал

magician [məˈdʒɪʃn] *n* волшебник

magnify ['mæɡnɪfaɪ] *v* увеличивать

magnitude ['mæɡnɪtju:d] *n* величина; масштаб; сила (*землетрясения*)

maid [meɪd] *n* горничная

mail [meɪl] *n* почта; письма; почтовая корреспонденция

mailbox ['meɪlbɒks] *n* почтовый ящик

main [meɪn] *a* главный

major ['meɪdʒə] *a* главный

majority [məˈdʒɔ:ɪti] *n* большинство

make [meɪk] (*made, made*) *v* делать; заставлять

make a study проводить исследование

- make corrections** делать исправления
- Malaysia** [mə'leiziə] Малайзия
- Maldives** ['mɔ:ldaivz] Мальдивские острова
- mall** [mɔ:l] *n* большой торговый центр
- man** [mæn] (*мн. ч. men*) *n* мужчина; человек
- manage** ['mænidʒ] *v* суметь; удаваться; управлять
- management** ['mænidʒmənt] *n* управление; руководство
- manager** ['mænidʒə] *n* менеджер, управляющий
- managerial** [ˌmænədʒiəriəl] *a* административный; управленческий
- mango** ['mæŋɡəʊ] *n* манго
- Manhattan** [mæn'hætŋ] Манхэттен
- manner** ['mænə] *n* манера
- bad manners** плохие манеры
- mantelpiece** ['mæntlpi:s] *n* каминная доска
- manufacturing** [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃəriŋ] *n* производство
- mass manufacturing** массовое производство
- many** [ˌmeni] *pron* много
- map** [mæp] *n* карта
- marathon** ['mærəθən] *n* марафон
- marble** ['mɑ:bl] *n* мрамор
- March** [mɑ:tʃ] март
- margin** ['mɑ:dʒin] *n* поля
- mark** [mɑ:k] *n* отметка, оценка; *v* отмечать; ставить отметку
- market** ['mɑ:kit] *n* рынок; *v* выбрасывать на рынок
- market-based** обусловленный рынком
- marketplace** ['mɑ:kitpleis] *n* рынок
- marmelade** ['mɑ:məleɪd] *n* джем цитрусовый
- marriage** ['mærɪdʒ] *n* брак; бракосочетание; супружество
- married** ['mærɪd] *a* женат; замужем
- marry** ['mærɪ] *v* жениться; выходить замуж
- marvellous** ['mɑ:vələs] *a* изумительный; чудесный
- mask** [mɑ:sk, mæsk] *n* маска
- mass** [mæs] *n* масса
- massive** ['mæsɪv] *a* огромный
- master** ['mɑ:stə] *n* хозяин; *v* овладевать (*знаниями, навыками*)
- masterpiece** ['mɑ:stəpi:s] *n* шедевр
- match** [mætʃ] *n* матч; спичка
- match** [mætʃ] *v* соответствовать; подходить
- material** [mə'tiəriəl] *n* материал

mathematician[ˌmæθəməˈtɪʃn] *н* математик**mathematics** [ˌmæθəˈmætiks]*н* математика**matter** [ˈmætə] *н* дело**Is anything the matter?**

Что-нибудь случилось?

What does that matter?

Что это значит?

What's the matter? В чем дело?**Mauritius** [məˈriːʃəs] Маврикий**may** [meɪ] (**might**) *υ* можно; может быть; **maybe** *adv* может быть**May** [meɪ] май**Maylie** [ˈmeɪli] Мэйли**me** [mi:] *pron* мне; меня**mealtime** [ˈmiːltaim] *н* время еды**mean** [miːn] (**meant, meant**) *υ* значить; иметь в виду; подразумевать**means** [miːnz] *н* средства**meant** [ment] *см.* **mean****measure** [ˈmeɜː] *н* мера; *υ* измерять**take measures** принимать меры**meat** [mi:t] *н* мясо**mechanic** [miˈkænik] *н* механик**medal** [ˈmedl] *н* медаль**media** [ˈmiːdiə] (**mass media**) *н* средства массовой информации**medical** [ˈmedɪkəl] *а* медицинский**medicine** [ˈmedsən, ˈmedɪsən] *н* медицина; лекарство**Mediterranean**[ˌmedɪtəˈreɪnjən] **Sea** Средиземное море**meet** [mi:t] (**met, met**) *υ* встречать(ся); знакомиться**meeting** [ˈmiːtɪŋ] *н* встреча; митинг; собрание**melt** [melt] *υ* таять; плавить**member** [ˈmembə] *н* член**memorable** [ˈmemərəbəl] *а* памятный; достойный**memory** [ˈmeməri] *н* память**men** [men] *см.* **man****mend** [mend] *υ* чинить**mention** [ˈmenʃən] *υ* упоминать**Don't mention it!** Ничего!

Не стоит благодарности!

menu [ˈmenju:] *н* меню**merchant** [ˈmɜːtʃənt] *н* купец**mere** [miə] *а* простой**merrily** [ˈmerɪli] *adv* весело**merry** [ˈmerɪ] *а* веселый**message** [ˈmesɪdʒ] *н* послание; сообщение; записка**met** [met] *см.* **meet****metal** [ˈmetl] *н* металл**meteorite** [ˈmiːtɪərɪt] *н* метеорит**method** [ˈmeθəd] *н* метод**mice** [maɪs] *см.* **mouse**

Michael [ˈmɑːkl] Майкл
Michigan [ˈmɪʃɪɡən] Мичи-
 ган
Lake Michigan [leɪk ˈmɪʃɪɡən] озеро
 Мичиган
Mickey Mouse [ˌmɪkiˈmaʊs] Микки-Маус
microscope [ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp] *n*
 микроскоп
mid [mɪd] *a* средний
middle [ˈmɪdl] *n* середина;
a средний
middle-aged [ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd] *a*
 средних лет
midnight [ˈmɪdnɑːt] *n* пол-
 ночь
might [maɪt] *см.* **may**
mile [maɪl] *n* миля
milk [mɪlk] *n* молоко
milk shake [ˌmɪlk ˈʃeɪk] *n* мо-
 лочный коктейль
million [ˈmɪljən] *n* миллион
millionaire [ˌmɪljəˈneɪ] *n* мил-
 лионер
mind [maɪnd] *v* помнить;
 иметь в виду; соблюдать;
 возражать; иметь что-л.
 против; *n* ум; память; мне-
 ние
bear [beə] *in mind* иметь в
 виду; помнить
Never Mind! Ничего, не
 беспокойтесь!
mine [maɪn] *n* шахта
mineral [ˈmɪnərəl] *n* минерал;
 полезное ископаемое
minister [ˈmɪnɪstə] *n* министр

minute [ˈmɪnɪt] *n* минута
miracle [ˈmɪrəkl̩] *n* чудо
mirror [ˈmɪrə] *n* зеркало
misbehave [ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪv] *v*
 плохо себя вести
miserable [ˈmɪzərəbl̩] *a* не-
 счастливый; жалкий
mispronounce [ˌmɪsprəˈnaʊns]
v неправильно произно-
 сить
miss [mɪs] *v* пропускать;
 скучать; упустить; обна-
 ружить пропажу
miss a train опоздать на
 поезд
Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪˈsɪpi] Мис-
 сисипи
mistake [mɪsˈteɪk] *n* ошибка
misunderstand [ˌmɪsʌndəˈ
 ˈstænd] (**misunderstood**,
misunderstood) *v* непра-
 вильно понять
misunderstood
 [ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd] *см.* **misun-
 derstand**
mix [mɪks] *v* мешать; пере-
 мешать; замешивать
mix in смешивать
mixing bowl [ˈmɪksɪŋbɔːl] *n*
 миска для замеса (*теста*)
moan [məʊn] *v* ныть
mobile phone [ˌməʊbaɪlˈfəʊn]
n мобильный телефон
model [ˈmɒdl̩] *n* модель; обра-
 зец

modern [ˈmɒdn] *a* современ-
ный

modify [ˈmɒdɪfaɪ] *v* видоиз-
менять

moment [ˈməʊmənt] *n* мо-
мент

Mona Lisa [ˌməʊnə ˈli:zə] Мо-
на Лиза

Monday [ˈmʌndɪ] понеделъ-
ник

money [ˈmʌni] *n* деньги
be out of money быть без
денег

Mongolia [mɒŋˈɡəʊliə] Мон-
голия

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə] *n* староста

monkey [ˈmʌŋki] *n* обезьяна

month [mʌθ] *n* месяц

monthly [ˈmʌnθli] *a* ежеме-
сячный

Montreal [ˌmɒntriˈɜ:l] Мон-
реаль

monument [ˈmɒnjumənt] *n*
памятник

mood [mu:d] *n* настроение

moon [mu:n] *n* луна

moonlight [ˈmu:nlaɪt] *n* лун-
ный свет

moonlit [ˈmu:n,lɪt] *a* залитый
(освещенный) лунным
светом

more [mɔ:] *adv* больше

morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] *n* утро

mostly [ˈməʊstli] *adv* боль-
шей частью

mother [ˈmʌðə] *n* мать

motion [ˈməʊʃən] *n* движе-
ние

motionless [ˈməʊʃənləs] *a* не-
движимый

motor [ˈməʊtə] *n* мотор

motorcar [ˈməʊtəkɑ:] *n* авто-
мобиль

mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] *n* гора

mountainous [ˈmaʊntɪnəs] *a*
горный

mouse [maʊs] (*мн. ч. mice*)
n мышь

mouth [maʊθ] *n* рот

move [mu:v] *v* двигаться;
переезжать (*на другую*
квартиру)

movie [ˈmu:vi] *n* фильм, ки-
нокартина

much [mʌtʃ] *adv* много

muddy [ˈmʌdi] *a* грязный

multibillion [ˌmʌltɪˈbɪljən] *n*
мультимиллиард

multiple [ˈmʌltɪpəl] *a* раз-
нообразный; многочис-
ленный

Munich [ˈmjʊ:nɪk] Мюнхен

murder [ˈmɜ:də] *n* убийство;
v убивать

Murdstone [ˈmɜ:dstən]

Мердстон

muscle [ˈmʌsl] *n* мускул

museum [ˈmjʊ:ziəm] *n* музей

mushroom [ˈmʌʃru:m] *n* гриб

music [ˈmjʊ:zɪk] *n* музыка

pop music [ˈpɒpmju:zɪk]
поп-музыка

musician [mju:ˈziʃn] *n* музыкант
must [mʌst] *v* должен
my [maɪ] *pron* мой

N

nail [neɪl] *n* гвоздь; ноготь
name [neɪm] *n* имя
nap [næp] *n* короткий сон днем
narrow [ˈnærəʊ] *a* узкий
narrow-minded [ˌnærəʊˈmaɪndɪd] *a* ограниченный
nasty [ˈnɑːsti] *a* противный
nation [ˈneiʃən] *n* народ; страна; государство; нация
national [ˈnæʃənəl] *a* государственный; всенародный; национальный
National Gallery [ˌnæʃənəlˈgæləri] Национальная галерея
native [ˈneɪtɪv] *n* уроженец; коренной житель; туземец
native [ˈneɪtɪv] *a* родной
native language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] родной язык
natural [ˈnætʃərəl] *a* естественный; природный
naturally [ˈnætʃərəli] *adv* естественно
nature [ˈneɪtʃə] *n* природа
near [niə] *prep* близко; около
nearby [ˌniəˈbaɪ] *adv* поблизости

nearest [ˈniərist] *a* ближайший
nearly [ˈniəli] *adv* почти
necessary [ˈnesɪsəri] *a* необходимый
necessity [nəˈsesɪti] *n* необходимость
need [niːd] *n* необходимость, потребность; *v* нуждаться
needle [ˈniːdl] *n* иглолка
negative [ˈnegətɪv] *a* отрицательный
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] *n* сосед
neighbourhood [ˈneɪbəhʊd] *n* окрестность, местность
in the neighbourhood по соседству
neither [ˈnaɪðə, ˈniːðə] *a* ни тот ни другой; ни один из них
neither [ˈnaɪðə] ... **nor** [nɔː] ... ни... ни...
nephew [ˈnefjuː, ˈnevjuː] *n* племянник
nervous [ˈnɜːvəs] *n* нервный
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
Netherlands [ˈnedələndz] Нидерланды
never [ˈnevə] *adv* никогда
nevertheless [ˌnevədəˈles] *adv* тем не менее
new [njuː] *a* новый
New Orleans [ˌnjuːɔːˈliːənz] Новый Орлеан
news [njuːz] *n* новость
the latest [ˈleɪtɪst] *news* последние известия

newspaper [ˈnjuːs,peɪpə] *n* газета
newspaperman [ˈnjuːspeɪpə-mæn] *n* репортер
New York [ˈnjuːˈjɔːk] Нью-Йорк
next [nekst] *a* следующий;
next to prep рядом
Niagara Falls [naɪ,æɡərəˈfɔːlz] Ниагарский водопад
nice [naɪs] *a* хороший; приятный; симпатичный
nickname [ˈnɪkneɪm] *v* прозывать
niece [niːs] *n* племянница
night [naɪt] *n* ночь; вечер
last night вчера вечером
Nile [naɪl] Нил
nineteen [ˌnaɪnˈtiːn] *num* девятнадцать
ninety [ˈnaɪntɪ] *num* девяносто
Nobel prize [ˌnəʊ,beɪˈpraɪz] *n* Нобелевская премия
nobody [ˈnəʊbədi] *pron* никто
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум
noiselessly [ˈnɔɪzləsli] *adv* бесшумно
noisy [ˈnɔɪzi] *a* шумный
none [nʌn] *pron* никто
nonsense [ˈnɒnsəns] *n* чепуха; бессмыслица; вздор
noon [nuːn] *n* полдень
normal [ˈnɔːmə] *a* нормальный

normally [ˈnɔːməli] *adv* обычно
north [nɔːθ] *n* север
northern [ˈnɔːðən] *a* северный
North Sea [ˌnɔːθˈsiː] Северное море
north-western [ˌnɔːθˈwestən] *a* северо-западный
Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ] Норвегия
nose [nəʊz] *n* нос
note [nəʊt] *n* записка; заметка
notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk] *n* блокнот; записная книжка; ноутбук; тетрадь
notes [nəʊts] *n* конспекты
nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничто; ничего
notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] *n* объявление; предупреждение
notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] *v* заметить
notice board [ˈnəʊtɪs,bɔːd] *n* доска объявлений
novel [ˈnɒvəl] *n* роман
novelist [ˈnɒvəlɪst] *n* романист
November [ˌnəʊˈvembə, nəˈvembə] ноябрь
now [naʊ] *adv* теперь, сейчас; в настоящее время; а, и вот; ну, вот
now that conj теперь, когда
nowadays [ˈnaʊədeɪz] *adv* ныне, в наше время, в наши дни, в нынешние времена

nowhere ['nəʊweə] *adv* ни-
где
nuclear ['nju:kliə] *a* ядер-
ный
number ['nambə] *n* номер;
число
nurse [nɜ:s] *n* няня
nursery ['nɜ:səri] *n* детская
nut [nʌt] *n* орех

О

oasis [ə'eiʒɪs] *n* оазис
obedient [ə'bi:diənt] *a* по-
слушный
object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] *n* предмет
object [əb'dʒekt] *v* возра-
жать
objection [əb'dʒekʃn] *n* воз-
ражение
obliged [əb'laɪdʒd] *a* обязан
observe [əb'zə:v] *v* замечать,
наблюдать
obtain [əb'teɪn] *v* получать,
добывать
obviously [ˈɒvɪəslɪ] *adv* оче-
видно
occasion [ə'keɪʒn] *n* случай
occupation [ˌɔkju'peɪʃn] *n*
занятие; работа; профес-
сия
occupy [ˈɔkjuraɪ] *v* зани-
мать
occur [ə'kɜ:] *v* происходить;
случаться; встречаться
ocean [ˈəʊʃən] *n* океан
October [ɔk'təʊbə] октябрь

odd [ɒd] *a* странный, необыч-
ный, эксцентричный,
чуждой
offend [ə'fend] *v* обидеть
offer [ˈɒfə] *v* предлагать; *n*
предложение
office [ˈɒfɪs] *n* учреждение;
офис; контора; пост; долж-
ность
office worker [ˈɒfɪs,wɜ:kə]
служащий
officer [ˈɒfɪsə] *n* офицер
officially [ə'fɪʃəli] *adv* офи-
циально
often [ˈɒfən] *adv* часто
oil [ɔɪl] *n* нефть; раститель-
ное масло
olive oil [ˌɒlɪv'ɔɪl] оливко-
вое масло
OK [əu'keɪ] *n* одобрение, раз-
решение, «добро»
old [əʊld] *a* старый; старин-
ный
older [ˈəʊldə] *a* старше, стар-
ше
oldest [ˈəʊldəst] *a* старый;
самый старый
Old Curiosity Shop
[ˌəʊld ˌkjʊərɪ'ɒsɪtɪ,ʃɒp]
«Лавка древностей»
olive-skinned [ˌɒlɪv'skɪnd] *a* с
оливковым цветом кожи
Oliver Twist [ˌɒlɪv'twɪst] Оли-
вер Твист
Olympiad [ə'lɪmɪpi-æd] *n*
олимпиада

Olympic [ə'limpik] *a* олимпийский

Olympics [ə'limpiks] *n* Олимпийские игры

omelette ['ɒmlɪt] *n* омлет

once [wʌns] *adv* (один) раз; однажды

at once сейчас же, сразу же

one-legged [wʌn'legd] *a* одноногий

onion ['ʌnjən] *n* лук репчатый; луковица

only ['əʊnli] *adv* только; *a* единственный

open ['əʊpən] *v* открывать; *a* открытый

opera ['ɒprə] *n* опера

opera house ['ɒprə haus] *n* оперный театр

operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *v* действовать; оперировать

operation [ˌɒpə'reɪʃn] *n* операция

go into operation пойти в производство

opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n* мнение

opinion poll [pəʊl] *n* опрос общественного мнения

opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nɪti] *n* случай; возможность

opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *prep* напротив

or [ɔ:] *conj* или

orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] *n* апельсин

orbit ['ɔ:bɪt] *n* орбита

order ['ɔ:də] *v* приказывать; заказывать; *n* приказ; заказ; порядок

in order to для того чтобы

out of order неисправный

ordinary ['ɔ:dənri] *a* обычный; обыкновенный

or else [ɔ:r'els] *a* то, или же

organization [ˌɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n* организация

organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] *v* организовывать

organizer ['ɔ:gənaɪzə] *n* общественный деятель

original [ə'rɪdʒɪnəl] *n* оригинал; *a* подлинный

ornament ['ɔ:nəmənt] *n* украшение; орнамент

other ['ʌðə] *a* другой

otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] *adv* иначе

ounce [aʊns] *n* унция

our [aʊə] *pron* наш

outflow ['aʊtfləʊ] *n* исток

out of [aʊt əv] *из*

outside [aʊt'saɪd] *adv* снаружи; наружу

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *a* выдающийся

oval ['əʊvəl] *a* овальный; *n* овал

over ['əʊvə] *prep* над

be over оканчиваться

overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] *n* пальто

overcrowded [ˌəʊvə'kraʊdɪd] *a* переполненный

overhead [ˌəʊvəˈhed] *adv* над головой

overhear [ˌəʊvəˈhiə] (**overheard, overheard**) *v* подслушать; случайно услышать

overheard [ˌəʊvəˈhɜ:d] *см.* **overhear**

overseas [ˌəʊvəˈsi:z] *adv* за морем; за океаном; за границей

oversleep [ˌəʊvəˈsli:p] *v* проспать

overthrew [ˌəʊvəˈθru:] *см.* **overthrow**

overthrow [ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊ] (**overthrew, overthrown**) *v* свергнуть

overthrown [ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊn] *см.* **overthrow**

overturn [ˌəʊvəˈtɜ:n] *v* перевернуть, опрокинуть

owe [əʊ] *v* быть должным; задолжать; быть обязанным

owl [aʊl] *n* сова

own [əʊn] *a* собственный; *v* владеть

owner [ˈəʊnə] *n* собственник, владелец

ox [ɒks] (*мн.ч. oxen*) *n* бык

Oxford [ˈɒksfəd] Оксфорд

oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən] *n* кислород

Р

Pacific Ocean [pəˌsɪfɪkˈəʊʃən]
Тихий океан

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать
packed [pækt] *a* плотный; утрамбованный

page [peɪdʒ] *n* страница

paid [peɪd] *см.* **pay**

pain [peɪn] *n* боль

painful [ˈpeɪnfəl] *a* болезненный

paint [peɪnt] *v* красить; писать (*картины*)

painter [ˈpeɪntə] *n* художник

painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n* картина

pair [peə] *n* пара

palace [ˈpælɪs] *n* дворец

pale [peɪl] *a* бледный

turn pale побледнеть

pale-lipped [ˌpeɪlˈlɪpt] *a*

с бледными губами

Panama [ˌræpəˈmɑ:, ˈræpəmə:]
Панама

panoramic [ˌræpəˈɡæmɪk] *a* панорамный

pants [pænts] *n* брюки (AmE)

paper [ˈpeɪpə] *n* бумага; письменная работа; газета

parachute [ˈpærəʃu:t] *n* парашют

parcel [ˈpɑ:sl] *n* посылка; пакет

pardon [ˈpɑ:dən] *n*: I beg your
pardon извините

parent [ˈpeərənt] *n* родитель

Paris [ˈpærɪs] Париж

park [pɑ:k] *n* парк; *v* парковать

parking lot [ˈpɑ:kɪŋ lɒt] стоянка; место стоянки

parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] *н* парламент

parliamentary [ˌpɑ:lə'məntəri] *а* парламентский

parrot ['pærət] *н* попугай

parsley ['pɑ:slɪ] *н* петрушка

part [pɑ:t] *н* часть; роль (*в спектакле*); место; край

leading ['li:dm] **part** ведущая роль

participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpət] *υ* принимать участие, участвовать

participation [pɑ:'tɪsɪ'peɪʃən] *н* участие

particular [pə'tɪkjələ] *а* особенный; придирчивый; привередливый

in particular в особенности

partner ['pɑ:tnə] *н* партнер

party ['pɑ:ti] *н* партия; вечеринка; группа (*людей*)

pass [pɑ:s] *υ* проходить; проходить мимо; *а* прошлый; минувший; последний

pass an examination

[ɪg.zæmɪ'neɪʃn] сдать экзамен

passage ['pæsɪdʒ] *н* проход; отрывок

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *н* пассажир

passerby [ˌpɑ:sə'baɪ] *н* прохожий

passport ['pɑ:spɔ:t] *н* паспорт

past [pɑ:st] *adv* мимо; *prep* после; *а* прошлый, минувший, последний

path [pɑ:θ] *н* тропинка; дорожка

patience ['peɪʃns] *н* терпение; спокойствие

patient ['peɪʃnt] *а* терпеливый; спокойный; *н* больной, пациент

patio ['pætiəʊ] *н* внутренний дворик, патио (*для отдыха в хорошую погоду*)

pattern ['pætən] *н* образец; копия

Paul [pɔ:l] Пол

pause [pɔ:z] *н* пауза

pavement ['peɪvmənt] *н* тротуар

pay [peɪ] (**paid, paid**) *υ* платить

pay attention [ə'tenʃən] обращать внимание

pay a bill [bɪl] оплатить счет

pay a visit ['vɪzɪt] нанести визит

pay rise [raɪz] повышение, увеличение зарплаты

peace [pi:s] *н* мир

peaceful ['pi:sfəl] *а* мирный

peacefully ['pi:sfəli] *adv* мирно; безмятежно

peach [pi:tʃ] *н* персик

peak [pi:k] *н* пик, горная вершина

peanut ['pi:nʌt] *н* земляной орех, арахис

pear [peə] *н* груша

peasant [ˈpeznt] *n* крестьянин

peculiar [prɪˈkju:liə] *a* особенный, особый, своеобразный

pen [pen] *n* ручка (для письма)

pencil [ˈpensl] *n* карандаш

pension [ˈpenʃən] *n* пенсия

people [ˈpi:pl] *n* люди; народ

pepper [ˈpepə] *n* перец

percent [pəˈsent] *n* процент

percentage [pəˈsentɪdʒ] *n* процентное отношение

perfect [ˈpə:fɪkt] *a* совершенный; превосходный

perfectionist [pəˈfekʃənɪst] *n* взыскательный человек; человек, добивающийся во всем совершенства

perfectly [ˈpə:fɪktli] *adv* совершенно; превосходно; безусловно

perform [pəˈfɔ:m] *v* выполнять; исполнять; выступать (на сцене)

performer [pəˈfɔ:mə] *n* исполнитель

performance [pəˈfɔ:məns] *n* спектакль; выступление

perhaps [pəˈhæps] *adv* возможно

period [ˈpiəriəd] *n* период

permafrost [pəˈmæfrɒst] *n* вечная мерзлота

permission [pəˈmɪʃən] *n* разрешение

permit [pəˈmɪt] *v* разрешать

Persians [ˈpɜ:ʃənz] персы

persist [pəˈsɪst] *v* упорствовать

person [ˈpɜ:sn] *n* персона; лицо; человек

personal [ˈpɜ:snəl] *a* персональный; личный

pet [pet] *n* (любимое) домашнее животное

PhD [ˌpi:ertʃˈdi:] *n* = Doctor of Philosophy доктор философии

phenomena [fɪˈnɒmɪnə] *с.м.*

phenomenon

phenomenal [fɪˈnɒmɪnəl] *a* феноменальный

phenomenon [fɪˈnɒmɪnən] (*мн. ч. phenomena*) феномен

Philharmonic [ˌfɪləˈmɒnɪk] филармония

Philippines [ˈfɪlɪpi:nz] Филиппины

phone [fəʊn] *n* телефон; *v* звонить по телефону

photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] *n* фотография

photograph [ˈfəʊtəgrɑ:f] *n* фотография; *v* фотографировать

phrase [freɪz] *n* фраза; выражение; оборот

physical training

[ˌfɪzɪklˈtreɪnɪŋ] физическое воспитание

physicist [ˈfɪzɪsɪst] *n* физик

physics [ˈfɪzɪks] *n* физика
piano [prɪˈænoʊ] *n* фортепиано
Piccadilly Circus [ˌpɪkədɪlɪˈsə:kəs] площадь Пикадилли
pick [pɪk] *v* рвать (*цветы*)
pick up подбирать; заезжать; забирать; приобретать (*покупать*)
Pickwick Papers [ˌpɪkwɪkˈpeɪpəz] «Записки Пиквикского клуба»
picnic [ˈpɪknɪk] *n* пикник
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] *n* картина
picturesque [ˌpɪktʃəˈresk] *a* живописный
pie [paɪ] *n* пирог, пирожок
piece [piːs] *n* кусок
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] *n* подушка
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] *n* пилот, летчик; лодман
pine [paɪn] *n* сосна
pineapple [ˈpaɪnæpl] *n* ананас
pipe [paɪp] *n* труба; трубка
pitch-dark [ˌpɪtʃˈdɑ:k] *adv* очень темно (*хоть глаз выколи*)
pity [ˈpɪti] *n* жалость
it's a pity жаль
pizza [ˈpɪtsə] *n* пицца
place [pleɪs] *n* место; дом; *v* помещать
come to someone's place приходить к кому-л. (*домой*)

take place иметь место; состояться
plain [pleɪn] *a* простой
plan [plæn] *n* план; *v* планировать; проводиться
plane [pleɪn] *n* самолет
vintage [ˈvɪntɪdʒ] **planes** классные (*еще советские*) самолеты
planet [ˈplænɪt] *n* планета
plant [plɑːnt] *n* растение; предприятие; завод; *v* сажать (*растения*)
plantation [plænˈteɪʃn] *n* плантация
planter [ˈplɑːntə] *n* плантатор
plate [pleɪt] *n* тарелка
platform [ˈplætfɔːm] *n* платформа; помост; возвышение
play [pleɪ] *v* играть; *n* пьеса
player [ˈpleɪə] *n* игрок; плеер
playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] *n* площадка для игр; спортивная площадка
playwright [ˈpleɪraɪt] *n* драматург
pleasant [ˈplezənt] *a* приятный
please [pliːz] *v* доставлять удовольствие; угождать;
excl пожалуйста
pleased [pliːzd] *a* довольный
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] *n* удовольствие

ploughboy [ˈplaʊbɔɪ] *n* пахарь

plug in [ˌplʌɡˈɪn] *v* включить (в сеть)

plum [plʌm] *n* слива

plump [plʌmp] *a* полный

pm [ˌpiːˈem] (*post meridiem*) пополудни

at 3 pm в 3 часа дня

pneumonia [njuːˈmɒniə] *n* пневмония

pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] *n* карман

poem [ˈpəʊɪm] *n* поэма; стихотворение

poet [ˈpəʊɪt] *n* поэт

poetess [ˌpəʊˈɪtes, ˌpəʊˈɪtɪs] *n* поэтесса

poetry [ˈpəʊɪtri] *n* поэзия

point [pɔɪnt] *n* точка, пункт; *v* указывать; навести

he was on the point of он как раз собирался (сделать что-л.)

poison [ˈpɔɪzn] *n* яд; *v* отравить

poisonous [ˈpɔɪznəs] *a* ядовитый

Pole [pəʊl] *n* поляк

police [pəˈliːs] *n* полиция; полицейские

policeman [pəˈliːsmən] *n* по-лисмен

policy [ˈpɒlɪsi] *n* политика

polish [ˈpɒlɪʃ] *v* полировать; шлифовать

politician [ˌpɒlɪˈtɪʃən] *n* политик

polka dot [ˈpɒlkə dɒt] *n* узор в горошек (на материю)

polka-dot dress платье в горошек

poll [pɒl] *n* опрос общественного мнения

pollution [pɒˈluːʃən] *n* загрязнение

pond [pɒnd] *n* пруд

pool [puːl] *n* плавательный бассейн; небольшой пруд

poor [puə] *a* бедный

popular [ˈpɒpjulə] *a* популярный

population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən] *n* население

porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ] *n* каша

port [pɔːt] *n* порт

porter [ˈpɔːtə] *n* носильщик; портье

portion [ˈpɔːʃən] *n* порция; часть

Portsmouth [ˈpɔːtsməθ]

Портсмут

possess [pəˈzes] *v* владеть; обладать

possibility [ˌpɒsɪˈbɪlɪti] *n* возможность

possible [ˈpɒsəbl] *a* возможный

post [pəʊst] *v* отправлять по почте

postcard [ˈpəʊstkɑːd] *n* открытка

poster [ˈpəʊstə] *n* плакат

post office [ˈpəʊstˌɒfɪs] *n* почтовое отделение

postpone [pəʊst'pəʊn] *v* от-
кладывать

postwar [ˌpəʊst'wɔ:] *a* после-
военный

pot [pɒt] *n* горшок

potatoes [pə'tetəʊz] *n* кар-
тофель

potential [pə'tenʃəl] *a* потен-
циальный, возможный;
n потенциал

pound [paʊnd] *n* фунт

pound note [nəʊt] банкнота
в один фунт стерлингов

pour [pɔ:] *v* лить

pour in влить

poverty ['pɒvəti] *n* бедность,
нищета

power [paʊə] *n* мощь; власть;
v прилагать усилия, что-
бы вызвать что-л.

powerful ['paʊəfəl] *a* могу-
щественный; мощный

power station ['paʊə,steɪʃn] *n*
электростанция

practice ['præktɪs] *n* практи-
ка; работа на практике;
инструкция

practise ['præktɪs] *v* упраж-
няться в игре (*на форте-
пиано*); заниматься

praise [preɪz] *v* хвалить

precious [preʃəs] *a* драго-
ценный

precision [pri'si:ʒən] *n* точ-
ность

prediction [pri'dɪkʃn] *n* пред-
сказание

prefer [pri'fɜ:] *v* предпочи-
тать

prejudice ['predʒudɪs] *v*
предубеждать; создавать
предвзятое мнение

preparations [ˌprepə'reɪʃnz] *n*
приготовления

prepare [pri'preə] *v* пригото-
вить; готовиться

prescribe [pri'skraɪb] *v* про-
писать

presence ['prezəns] *n* при-
сутствие

present ['prezənt] *n* подарок;
настоящее время

at present в настоящее
время

present ['prezənt] *a* нынеш-
ний; современный; тепе-
решний

be present присутство-
вать

present [pri'zent] *v* вручать;
преподносить

presently ['prezntli] *adv* сей-
час; вскоре

preserve [pri'zɜ:v] *v* сохра-
нять

presidency ['prezɪdənsɪ] *n* пре-
зиденство

president ['prezɪdənt] *n* пре-
зидент

press [pres] *v* сжимать; прес-
совать; гладить; *n* пресса
(газеты; журналисты)

pressure ['preʃə] *n* давление;
напряжение

pretend [prɪ'tend] *υ* притворяться

pretty ['prɪti] *a* хорошенький; *adv* довольно

prevent [prɪ'vent] *υ* предотвращать; не давать; помешать

previous ['pri:vɪəs] *a* предыдущий

previously ['pri:vɪəslɪ] *adv* ранее; прежде; до этого

price [praɪs] *n* цена

prick [prɪk] *υ* уколоть

pride [praɪd] *n* гордость

primary ['praɪməɪ] *a* перво-степенный; основной

prime minister

[.praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] *n* премьер-министр

princess [ˌprɪn'ses] *n* принцесса

printer ['prɪntə] *n* принтер

prison ['prɪzn] *n* тюрьма

private ['praɪvɪt] *a* личный; частный

prize [praɪz] *n* приз; премия

probably ['prɒbəblɪ] *adv* вероятно

problem ['prɒbləm] *n* проблема; задача (*в математике*)

procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n* процедура; правила; свод процессуальных норм

security procedures комплекс мер по обеспечению безопасности

produce [prə'dju:s] *υ* производить; создавать

product ['prɒdʌkt] *n* продукт; продукция

professional [prə'feʃənəl] *a* профессиональный

professor [prə'fesə] *n* профессор

profit ['prɒfɪt] *n* прибыль

programme ['prəʊgræm] *n* программа

programmer ['prəʊgræmə] *n* программист

progress ['prəʊgrəs] *n* прогресс; движение вперед; успехи

prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] *υ* запрещать

project ['prɒdʒekt] *n* проект

promise ['prɒmɪs] *υ* обещать; *n* обещание

keep a promise сдерживать обещание

promising ['prɒmɪsɪŋ] *a* многообещающий

promote [prə'məʊt] *υ* поддерживать; содействовать

prompt [prɒmpt] *υ* побудить (*немедленно что-л. сделать*)

pronounce [prə'naʊns] *υ* произносить

proper ['prɒpə] *a* правильный; надлежащий

property ['prɒpəti] *n* собственность

proposal [prə'pəʊzl] *n* предложение

propose [prə'pəuz] *v* предлагать; выдвигать

protect [prə'tekt] *v* охранять, защищать

proud [praud] *a* гордый

proudly ['praudli] *adv* гордо

prove [pru:v] *v* доказывать;
n доказательство

proverb ['prɒvə:b] *n* пословица

provide [prə'vaɪd] *v* давать; обеспечивать

province ['prɒvɪns] *n* область, провинция

in the provinces на местах (периферии)

PT [ˌpiː'ti:] физическое воспитание

public ['pʌblɪk] *n* публика;
a общественный

public library ['lʌɪbrəri] публичная библиотека

publish ['pʌblɪʃ] *v* публиковать

pull [pul] *v* тянуть

pull down сносить (постройку)

pulse [pʌls] *n* пульс

pumpkin ['rʌmpkɪn] *n* тыква

puncture ['rʌŋktʃə] *v* протыкать; прокалывать

puncturing item ['aɪtəm] колющий предмет

punish ['rʌnɪʃ] *v* наказывать

pupil ['pi:pl] *n* ученик

pure [pjʊə] *a* чистый

pure nonsense ['nɒnsəns] абсолютная чепуха,

чистейший вздор

purpose ['rɜ:pəs] *n* цель, намерение

purposely ['rɜ:pəsli] *adv* намеренно

purse [pɜ:s] *n* кошелек

put [put] (**put, put**) *v* класть; ставить; положить; устанавливать

put into place поставить на место; вводить в действие; осуществлять

put off откладывать

put on надевать

put out гасить; тушить (свет, пожар)

put up надоумить; научить (сделать что-л. плохое)

pyramid ['pɪrəmid] *n* пирамида

Q

quake [kweɪk] *n* землетрясение

quantity ['kwɒntəti] *n* количество

quarrel ['kwɔ:gəl] *v* ссориться; *n* ссора

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n* четверть

Quebec [kwɪ'bek] Квебек

queen [kwɪ:n] *n* королева

Queen of Spades [ˌkwɪ:n əv 'speɪdz] Пиковая дама

question ['kwɛstʃən] *n* вопрос

queue [kju:] *n* очередь
quick [kwɪk] *a* быстрый
quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv* быстро
quickness ['kwɪknɪs] *n* быстрота
quiet ['kwaɪət] *a* тихий; бесшумный; спокойный
quiet *v* успокоить (AmE)
quieten ['kwaɪətɪn] (down) *v* успокоить(ся) (BrE)
quietly ['kwaɪətli] *adv* спокойно
quit [kwɪt] *v* бросать
quite [kwɑɪt] *adv* совсем; довольно; совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n* кролик
race [reɪs] *n* гонки
run *a* race бежать наперегонки
radioactive [ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv] *a* радиоактивный
radio set [ˌreɪdiəʊˌset] *n* радиоприемник
radium [ˌreɪdiəm] *n* радий
raft [rɑːft] *n* плот
rage [reɪdʒ] *n* ярость
railway [ˌreɪlweɪ] *n* железная дорога
railway station вокзал
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь
It is raining. Идет дождь.
It is raining cats and dogs. Льет как из ведра.
raincoat [ˌreɪnkəʊt] *n* плащ, дождевик
rainy [ˈreɪni] *a* дождливый
raise [reɪz] *v* поднимать; вырастить; воспитать (*детей*); собирать (*благотворительную помощь*)
raisin [ˈreɪzən] *n* изюминка
raisins [ˈreɪzənz] *n* изюм
rang [ræŋ] *см.* ring
range [reɪndʒ] *n* радиус действия; ареал, зона обитания; *v* простираться; колебаться
rapidly [ˈræpɪdli] *adv* стремительно
rare [reə] *a* редкий
rarely [ˈreəli] *adv* редко
rat [ræt] *n* крыса
rather [ˈrɑːðə]: I'd rather *я бы лучше*; *adv* довольно
rating [ˈreɪtɪŋ] *n* оценка, рейтинг
ray [reɪ] *n* луч
reach [ri:tʃ] *v* достичь; приходить
reaction [rɪˈækʃn] *n* реакция
read [riːd] (*read, read*) *v* читать
ready [ˈredi] *adv* готов
ready-made [ˌrediˈmeɪd] *a* готовый (*готовое платье*)
real [riəl] *a* реальный; настоящий
realistic [ˌriəˈlɪstɪk] *a* реалистичный
realize [ˈriəlaɪz] *v* понять; реализовать; выполнить
really [ˈriəli] *adv* действительно; в самом деле

reason [ˈri:zn] *n* причина;
разум

receive [rɪˈsi:v] *v* получать
(письма, деньги); при-
нимать (гостей, посети-
телей)

recently [ˈri:sntli] *adv* недав-
но, в последнее время

recession [rɪˈseʃən] *n* спад
(в торговле, бизнесе)

recite [rɪˈsaɪt] *v* читать (на-
изусть), декламировать

recognize [ˈrekənaɪz] *v* узна-
вать; признавать

recollect [ˌrekəˈlekt] *v* вспом-
нить

recommend [ˌrekəˈmend] *v*
рекомендовать

record [rɪˈkɔ:d] *v* записы-
вать

record [ˈrekɔ:d] *n* рекорд

recover [rɪˈkʌvə] *v* поправ-
ляться (после болезни)

red [red] *a* красный

redevelopment

[ˌri:diˈveləpmənt] *n* за-

стройка; перестройка

reduce [rɪˈdju:s] *v* сокращать;
сбавить

reflect [rɪˈflekt] *v* отражать

reflection [rɪˈflekʃn] *n* от-
ражение

refrigerate [rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪt]

v хранить в холодиль-
нике

refrigerator [rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] *n*
холодильник

refuse [rɪˈfju:z] *v* отказы-
ваться

regard [rɪˈɡɑ:d] *v* считать;
рассматривать; относить-
ся

regarding *prep.* относи-
тельно

region [ˈri:dʒən] *n* регион;
край; область

regret [rɪˈɡret] *v* сожалеть;
n сожаление

regular [ˈregjələ] *a* регуляр-
ный; правильный

regularly [ˈregjələli] *adv* ре-
гулярно

regulatory [ˈregjələtəri] *a* ре-
гулирующий

rehearsal [rɪˈhæ:sl] *n* репе-
тиция

dress rehearsal генераль-
ная репетиция

rejoice [rɪˈdʒɔɪs] *v* радо-
ваться

relative [ˈrelatɪv] *n* родствен-
ник (AmE)

relatively [ˈrelatɪvli] *adv* от-
носительно

relax [rɪˈlæks] *v* отдыхать

relaxation [ˌri:lækˈseɪʃən]

n отдых, развлечение

release [rɪˈli:s] *v* высвобож-
дать; вылиться (о черни-
лах)

reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbl] *a* надеж-
ный (в работе, эксплуа-
тации)

relief [rɪˈli:f] *n* облегчение;
помощь

relieve [rɪˈli:v] *υ* облегчать
relive [ˌrɪˈli:v] *υ* оживить в памяти
rely [rɪˈlaɪ] *υ* полагаться
remain [rɪˈmeɪn] *υ* оставаться
remark [rɪˈmɑ:k] *υ* замечать; делать замечание (*относительно чего-л.*)
remarkable [rɪˈmɑ:kəbl] *а* замечательный
remember [rɪˈmembə] *υ* помнить; вспоминать
remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] *υ* напоминать
remove [rɪˈmu:v] *υ* убирать
remove shoes [ˌju:z] снимать обувь
Renaissance [rɪˈneɪsəns, ˌrenəˈsɑ:ns] *п* Возрождение
renew [rɪˈnju:] *υ* обновлять
rent [rent] *п* рента, плата за квартиру
rent collector сборщик платы за квартиру
repair [rɪˈpeə] *υ* чинить; ремонтировать
repairman [rɪˈpeətmən] *п* мастер
repay [rɪˈpeɪ] *υ* выплатить (*долг*)
repeat [rɪˈpi:t] *υ* повторять
reply [rɪˈplaɪ] *υ* отвечать; *п* ответ
report [rɪˈpɔ:t] *υ* рапортовать; сообщать; *п* рапорт; доклад

reporter [rɪˈpɔ:tə] *п* репортер
represent [ˌreprɪˈzent] *υ* представлять; быть представителем
reproach [rɪˈprəʊtʃ] *υ* упрекать
republic [rɪˈpʌblɪk] *п* республика
request [rɪˈkwest] *п* просьба
require [rɪˈkwaɪə] *υ* требовать; нуждаться в
research [rɪˈsɜ:tʃ] *п* исследование
reserve [rɪˈzɜ:v] *υ* забронировать
resign [rɪˈzaɪn] *υ* уходить в отставку
resignation [ˌrezɪgˈneɪʃən] *п* отставка
resistance [rɪˈzɪstəns] *п* сопротивление
resort [rɪˈzɔ:t] *п* курорт; излюбленное место
holiday resort курорт
seaside resort морской курорт
winter sports (ski) resort зимний спортивный (*горнолыжный*) курорт
resound [rɪˈzaʊnd] *υ* звучать; раздаваться
respect [rɪˈspekt] *υ* уважать
respectable [rɪˈspektəbl] *а* респектабельный
responsibility [rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti] *п* ответственность

rest [rest] *υ* отдыхать; опираться; *п* отдых

rest [rest] *п*: the rest of остальные; остальное; остаток

restaurant ['restərənt, 'restərənt] *п* ресторан

result [rɪ'zʌlt] *п* результат

resume [rɪ'zju:m] *υ* возобновлять; резюмировать; делать заключение

retell [rɪ'tel] (retold, retold) *υ* пересказывать

retina ['retinə] *п* сетчатка

retinal ['retinəl] scan сканированное изображение сетчатки (*глаза*)

retire [rɪ'taɪə] *υ* выйти в отставку; удалиться от дел

retired [rɪ'taɪəd] *а* отставной; на пенсии

retold [rɪ'tauld] *с.м.* retell

return [rɪ'tɜ:n] *υ* возвращать(ся); *п* возвращение

reveal [rɪ'vi:l] *υ* вскрывать; разоблачать; обнаружить

review [rɪ'vju:] *п* обозрение (*журнал*); *υ* рецензировать

review lecture notes просмотреть (*повторить*) конспекты лекций

rewind [rɪ'waɪnd] (rewound, rewound) *υ* перемотать (*пленку*)

rewrite [rɪ:'raɪt] (rewrote, rewritten) *υ* переписать

rewritten [rɪ:'rɪtn] *с.м.*

rewrite

rewrote [rɪ:'raʊt] *с.м.*

rewrite

rich [rɪtʃ] *а* богатый

richness ['rɪtʃnis] *п* богатство

rid [rɪd] *п*: get rid of избавляться от

ridden ['rɪdn] *с.м.* ride

ride [raɪd] (rode, ridden) *υ* ехать; ехать верхом

right [raɪt] *а* правый; правильный; нужный; подходящий; *п* право

right now сейчас, в данный момент (AmE)

ring [rɪŋ] *п* кольцо

ring [rɪŋ] (rang, rung) *υ* звонить

ring up звонить по телефону

ripple ['rɪpl] *υ* покрываться рябью

rise [raɪz] (rose, risen) *υ* подниматься; всходить; *п* подъем; повышение

risen [rɪzn] *с.м.* rise

rising ['raɪzn] *а* подающий надежды; усиливающийся

risk [rɪsk] *п* риск

take a risk рисковать

Ritz Hotel [rɪts həu'tel]

отель Ритц

river ['rɪvə] *п* река

riverside ['rɪvəsaid] *п* берег реки

road [raʊd] *n* дорога
 rob [rɒb] *v* грабить
 robber ['rɒbə] *n* разбойник, грабитель, вор
 robbery ['rɒbəri] *n* ограбление
 Roberta [rəʊ'beɪtə] Роберта
 Robinson Crusoe [ˌrɒbɪnsn 'kru:səʊ] Робинзон Крузо
 Rochester ['rɒtʃɪstə] Рочестер
 rock [rɒk] *n* скала
 rock concert рок-концерт
 rocket ['rɒkɪt] *n* ракета
 rock'n'roll [ˌrɒkən'raʊl] *n* рок-н-ролл
 rode [raʊd] *см.* ride
 Roger Ackroyd [ˌrɒdʒə 'ækroɪd] Роджер Экройд
 roll [raʊl] *v* катиться
 Rome [rəʊm] Рим
 roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
 room [ru:m] *n* комната
 rope [rəʊp] *n* веревка
 rose [rəʊz] *n* роза
 rose [rəʊz] *см.* rise
 rot [rɒt] *v* гнить; портить; разлагаться (*обобществе, стране*)
 rotten ['rɒtn] *a* прогнивший; испорченный
 rough [rʌf] *a* грубый; неотесанный; бурный (*о море*)
 round [raʊnd] *a* круглый; *adv* вокруг; *n* тур
 rub [rʌb] *v* тереть
 rude [ru:d] *a* грубый (*невежливый*)

ruins ['ru:ɪnz] *n* руины, развалины
 rule [ru:l] *n* правило
 run [rʌn] (*ran, run*) *v* бежать
 run off убежать, сбежать
 rung [rʌŋ] *см.* ring
 Russia [ˈrʌʃə] Россия
 Russian [ˈrʌʃən] русский; по-русски

S

sad [sæd] *a* печальный
 safe [seɪf] *n* сейф; *a* безопасный
 safely ['seɪfli] *adv* безопасно, в безопасности
 said [sed] *см.* say
 sail [seɪl] *n* парус; *v* плавать
 sailor ['seɪlə] *n* моряк
 salad ['sæləd] *n* салат
 salad bowl *n* салатник
 salary ['sæləri] *n* зарплата, жалование, оклад
 sale [seɪl] *n* продажа
 on sale на распродаже по сниженным ценам
 salt [sɔ:lt] *n* соль
 same [seɪm] *a* тот же самый; такой же
 sand [sænd] *n* песок
 sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] *n* бутерброд
 sandy ['sændi] *a* песчаный
 San Francisco [ˌsæn frən'sɪs-kəʊ] Сан-Франциско
 sang [sæŋ] *см.* sing

sanitary ['sænitəri] *a* санитарный
sank [sæŋk] *с.м.* sink
Sarie ['seəri] Сэри
Sartorius [sa:'tɔ:riəs] Сарториус
sat [sæt] *с.м.* sit
satisfactory [ˌsætɪs'fæktəri] *a* удовлетворительный
satisfied [ˌsætɪsfaɪd] *a* удовлетворен(ный)
satisfy [ˌsætɪsfaɪ] *v* удовлетворять
Saturday ['sætədi] суббота
saucepan ['sɔ:spæn] *n* кастрюля
sausage ['sɔ:sɪdʒ] *n* колбаса
save [seɪv] *v* спасать
Savoy [sə'vɔɪ] ресторан в отеле «Савой»
saw [sɔ:] *с.м.* see
say [seɪ] (said, said) *v* говорить, сказать
scald [skɔ:ld] *v* ошпарить
scale [skeɪl] *n* масштаб;
scales весы
scan [skæn] *n* сканированное изображение; *v* обследовать; просматривать; сканировать
scarcely ['skeəslɪ] *adv* едва
scarf [ska:f] *n* шарф
scatter ['skætə] *v* разбрасывать
scene [si:n] *n* сцена
scenery ['si:nəri] *n* пейзаж; декорации (на сцене)

scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] *n* стипендия
school [sku:l] *n* школа
schoolboy ['sku:lboɪ] *n* школьник
schoolgirl ['sku:lɡɜ:l] *n* школьница
schoolmistress ['sku:l,mɪstrɪs] *n* учительница
science ['saɪəns] *n* наука
scientific board [ˌsaɪəntɪfɪk 'bɔ:d] *n* ученый совет
scientist ['saɪəntɪst] *n* ученый
scissors ['sɪzəz] *n* ножницы
scold [skəʊld] *v* ругать, бранить
score [skɔ:] *n* счет (в игре)
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия
scream [skri:m] *n* вопль; визг; пронзительный крик
screen [skri:n] *v* проверять
screening проверка
screw [skru:] *n* винт
scrutiny ['skru:tɪni] *n* тщательное рассмотрение (изучение)
under smb's scrutiny под чьим-л. наблюдением
sea [si:] *n* море
search [sɜ:tʃ] *v* обыскивать; искать; *n* поиски
Sears Tower [ˌsiəz'taʊə] башня Сипарз (443 м)
seaside ['si:saɪd] *n* побережье; взморье

season ['si:zn] *n* сезон; время года

growing season время года, благоприятное для урожая

seat [si:t] *n* место; сиденье; местоположение

second ['sekənd] *num* второй

secrecy ['si:krisi] *n* секретность

secret ['si:krit] *n* секрет

secretary ['sekritri] *n* секретарь

section ['sekʃən] *n* секция; отдел

secure [si'kjuə] *v* обеспечивать

security [si'kjuəriti] *n* безопасность

see [si:] (*saw, seen*) *v* видеть

see off провожать

seed [si:d] *n* зерно; семечко

seem [si:m] *v* казаться

seen [si:n] *см.* **see**

seize [si:z] *v* схватить

seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко

sell [sel] (*sold, sold*) *v* продавать

senate ['senət] *n* сенат

senator ['senətə] *n* сенатор

send [send] (*sent, sent*) *v* посылать

senior ['si:njə] *a* старший

sense [sens] *n* чувство; ощущение; смысл

common sense здравый смысл

talk sense говорить дело

sent [sent] *см.* **send**

sentence ['sentəns] *n* предложение

Seoul [səʊl] Сеул

separate ['sepəreɪt] *v* отделять

September [səp'tembə] сентябрь

serfdom ['sə:fdəm] *n* крепостная зависимость, крепостное право

series ['siəri:z] *n* серия; ряд; цикл

serious ['siəriəs] *a* серьезный

seriously ['siəriəsli] *adv* серьезно

servant ['sə:vənt] *n* слуга

serve [sə:v] *v* служить; подавать (*еду на стол*)

service ['sə:vis] *n* служба; техобслуживание

services ['sə:visiz] *n* сервисная индустрия

session ['seʃən] *n* сессия

set [set] *n* набор; комплект; многотомник

train set ['treinsət] игрушечная модель железной дороги

set [set] (*set, set*) *v* ставить; устанавливать; садиться (*о солнце*)

set someone's mind at ease успокаивать

set the table накрывать на стол

set in установиться (о погоде); начинаться
set off отправиться; привести в действие, сработать (о сигнализации)
set out отправиться
set sail отплыть
settle ['setl] *υ* урегулировать; осесть; обосноваться
seventeen [ˌsevn'ti:n] *num* семнадцать
seventy ['sevnti] *num* семьдесят
several ['sevrəl] *a* несколько
severe [si'viə] *a* суровый; свирепый; серьезный
sew [səu] (**sewed**, **sewn**) *υ* шить
sewn [səun] *с.м.* **sew**
shade [ʃeɪd] *n* тень
shadow ['ædəʊ] *n* тень
shake [ʃeɪk] (**shook**, **shaken**) *υ* трясти(сь)
shake someone's hand пожать чью-л. руку
shaken ['ʃeɪkn] *с.м.* **shake**
Shakespeare ['ʃeɪkspiə] Шекспир
shame [ʃeɪm] *n* стыд; позор
shape [ʃeɪp] *υ* формировать; создавать; определять
share [ʃeə] *υ* делить (что-л. с кем-л.)
shark [ʃɑ:k] *n* акула
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a* острый
shave [ʃeɪv] *υ* бриться
sheep [ʃi:p] (*мн. ч.* **sheep**) *n* овца

shelf [ʃelf] *n* полка
bottom shelf [ˌbɒtəm'ʃelf] нижняя полка
top shelf верхняя полка
shell [ʃel] *n* скорлупа; снаряд; ракушка
Shelley ['ʃeli] Шелли
shelter ['ʃeltə] *n* кров; укрытие
shepherd ['ʃepəd] *n* пастух
Shetland Islands [ˌʃetlənd'aɪləndz] Шетландские острова
shilling ['ʃɪlɪŋ] *n* шиллинг
shine [ʃaɪn] (**shone**, **shone**) *υ* светить
ship [ʃɪp] *n* корабль
shirt [ʃə:t] *n* рубашка
T-shirt ['ti:ʃə:t] футболка
shiver ['ʃɪvə] *υ* дрожать
shock [ʃɒk] *υ* потрясать; шокировать; *n* шок; удар; потрясение
shoe [ʃu:] *n* туфля; ботинок; подкова; *υ* подковать
shone [ʃɒn] *с.м.* **shine**
shook [ʃuk] *с.м.* **shake**
shoot [ʃu:t] (**shot**, **shot**) *υ* стрелять; застрелить
shoot a film снимать фильм
shop [ʃɒp] *n* магазин; *υ* делать покупки
go shopping ходить за покупками
shopping centre ['sentə] торговый центр

shop assistant [ˈʃɒp, sɪstənt] *n* продавец

shoplifting [ˈʃɒplɪftɪŋ] *n* воровство с прилавка (*и в магазине*)

shore [ʃɔ:] *n* берег (*моря, большого озера*)

short [ʃɔ:t] *a* короткий

shot [ʃɒt] *с.м.* shoot

shoulder [ˈʃəʊldə] *n* плечо

shout [ʃaʊt] *v* кричать

show [ʃəʊ] (**showed, shown**) *v* показывать; *n* шоу

TV game show [ˈɡeɪm ʃəʊ] теле(визионная) игра

show in провести

shower [ˈʃaʊə] *n* душ; ливень

shown [ʃəʊn] *с.м.* show

shrink [ʃrɪŋk] *v* садиться, сесть (*о материи, ткани*); уменьшаться (*в размере*)

shut [ʃʌt] (**shut, shut**) *v* закрывать

shy [ʃaɪ] *a* застенчивый

Siberia [saɪˈbɪəriə] Сибирь

sick [sɪk] *a* больной

side [saɪd] *n* сторона; бок

sideboard [ˈsaɪdbɔ:d] *n* сервант

sight [saɪt] *n* зрение; вид; зрелище

sightseeing [ˈsaɪt, si:ɪŋ] *n* осмотр достопримечательностей

sign [saɪn] *n* знак; признак; вывеска; *v* подписать

signal [ˈsɪgnəl] *n* сигнал

signature [ˈsɪgnətʃə] *n* подпись

significant [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt] *a* значительный

Signora Grassini [sɪˌnjɔ:ɡrəˈsɪni] синьора Грассини

Sikes [saɪks] Сайкс

silence [ˈsaɪləns] *n* тишина

silent [ˈsaɪlənt] *a* молчаливый; безмолвный

silk [sɪlk] *n* шелк

silly [ˈsɪli] *a* глупый

simple [ˈsɪmpl] *a* простой

simply [ˈsɪmpli] *adv* просто

simultaneous [sɪməˈteɪniəs] *a* одновременный

since [sɪns] *prep* с

sing [sɪŋ] (**sang, sung**) *v* петь

Singapore [ˌsɪŋəˈpɔ:] Сингапур

singer [ˈsɪŋə] *n* певец

single [ˈsɪŋɡl] *a* один; единственный; одинокий

sink [sɪŋk] (**sank, sunk**) *v* погружаться; тонуть; падать; *n* раковина (*на кухне, в ванной комнате*)

sit [sɪt] (**sat, sat**) *v* сидеть

sitting room [ˈsɪtɪŋru:m] *n* гостиная

situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd] *a* расположен(ный)

situation [ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn] *n* ситуация; положение

sixpence [ˈsɪkspəns] *n* шесть пенсов

sixteen [ˌsɪksˈti:n] *num* шестнадцать

sixty [ˈsɪksti] *num* шестьдесят

size [saɪz] *n* размер; величина

skate [skeɪt] *v* кататься на коньках

skateboard [ˈsketbɔ:d] *n* скейт (роликовая доска)

skates [skeɪts] *n* коньки

Sketches by Boz [ˌsketʃɪz baɪˈbɔz] Очерки Боза

ski [ski:] *v* кататься на лыжах

skiing [ˈski:ɪŋ] *n* лыжный спорт

skilful [ˈskɪlful] *a* искусный

skill [skɪl] *n* искусство; сноровка; умение; навык

skin [skɪn] *n* кожа; шкура

skirt [skɜ:t] *n* юбка

sky [skaɪ] *n* небо; **skies** небеса

skydeck [ˈskaɪdek] *n* обзорная, смотровая площадка

skydiver [ˈskaɪ,daɪvə] *n* парашютист

skydiving [ˈskaɪ,daɪvɪŋ] *n* парашютный спорт

skyscraper [ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə] *n* небоскреб

sleep [sli:p] (slept, slept) *v* спать

sleepy [ˈsli:pɪ] *a* сонный

slept [slept] *см.* sleep

slice [slaɪs] *v* нарезать ломтиками

slid [slɪd] *см.* slide

slide [slaɪd] (slid, slid) *v* скользить; прокатиться
sliding and skiing sports

виды лыжного спорта

slight [slaɪt] *a* легкий, едва заметный

slip [slɪp] *v* поскользнуться; соскользнуть; совать

slippery [ˈslɪpəri] *a* скользкий

slot [slɒt] *n* щель; прорезь; отверстие

put money in the slot

machine [məˈʃi:n] опу-

скасть деньги в автомат

Slovakia [sləuˈvɑ:kɪə] Словакия

slow [sləu] *a* медленный

slowly [ˈsləuli] *adv* медленно

slums [slʌmz] *n* трущобы

small [smɔ:l] *a* маленький

smart [smɑ:t] *a* красивый; умный; смелый

smell [smel] *v* нюхать; пахнуть; чувствовать запах

smile [smaɪl] *v* улыбаться

smoke [sməuk] *v* курить; дымиться; *n* дым

snack bar [ˈsnækba:] *n* закусочная, буфет

snail [sneɪl] *n* улитка

snake [sneɪk] *n* змея

snap [snæp] *v* щелкнуть зубами

snore [snɔ:] *v* храпеть
snow [snəu] *n* снег
snowballs ['snəubɔ:lz] *n* снежки
snowdrift ['snəu,drift] *n* сугроб
snowstorm ['snəustɔ:m] *n* метель
so [səu] *conj* так; итак; поэтому; и
soap [səup] *n* мыло
soap dish [diʃ] *n* мыльница
sob [sɒb] *v* всхлипывать
society [sə'saiəti] *n* общество
sock [sɒk] *n* носок
sofa ['səufə] *n* диван
soft [sɒft] *a* мягкий
soften ['sɒfn] *v* смягчать
softly ['sɒfli] *adv* мягко; осторожно
software ['sɒftweə] *n* программное обеспечение
sold [səuld] *см.* sell
soldier ['səuldʒə] *n* солдат
solution [sə'lu:ʃn] *n* решение
solve [sɒlv] *v* решить
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество; какие-нибудь; какой-нибудь
someone ['sʌmwʌn] *pron* кто-то; кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* кое-что; что-нибудь; что-то
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
Sommerville ['sɒməvɪl] Соммервил

son [sʌn] *n* сын
sonny ['sʌni] *n* сыночек
song [sɔŋ] *n* песня
soon [su:n] *adv* вскоре
sore [sɔ:] *a* больной; болезненный (который болит)
sorrow ['sɔrəu] *n* печаль
sorry ['sɔri] *a*: be sorry сожалеть
sort [sɔ:t] *n* сорт
sound [saund] *n* звук
soup [su:p] *n* суп
soup plate глубокая тарелка
sour [sauə] *a* кислый
source [sɔ:s] *n* источник
south [sauθ] *n* юг
Southampton [sau'θæmtn] Саутгемптон
southern ['sʌðən] *a* южный
Soviet Union [ˌsəʊviət'ju:njən] Советский Союз
space [speɪs] *n* пространство; космос; место
spaceman ['speɪsmæn] *n* космонавт, астронавт
Spain [speɪn] Испания
Spanish ['spæniʃ] испанский; по-испански
spare [speə] *v* уделять (что-л. кому-л.); а лишний; свободный; незанятый
sparkling ['spa:kliŋ] *a* блестящий; искрящийся
spartan ['spɑ:tən] *a* спартанский

speak [spi:k] (**spoke, spoken**) *v*
говорить; разговаривать
speak highly of smb хва-
лить; хорошо отзываться
о ком-либо

speaker ['spi:kə] *n* оратор
special ['speʃəl] *a* особый;
специальный

specialist ['speʃəlist] *n* специа-
лист

specially ['speʃəli] *adv* осо-
бенно; специально

specific [spə'sɪfɪk] *a* опреде-
ленный; ~ *to* характерно
для

speech [spi:tʃ] *n* речь
be speechless ['spi:tʃləs] ли-
шиться дара речи

speed [spi:d] *n* скорость; *v*
мчаться, проноситься

spelling ['spelɪŋ] *n* право-
писание

spend [spend] (**spent, spent**)
v проводить (время);
тратить (деньги, время,
силы)

spent [spend] *с.м.* **spend**

spider ['spaɪdə] *n* паук

spill [spɪl] *v* пролить; про-
сыпать

spite [spaɪt] *n* злоба, злость
in spite of несмотря на

splendid ['splendɪd] *a* бле-
стящий; отличный;
роскошный; богатый;
величественный

spoil [spɔɪl] *v* испортить

spoke ['spəuk] *с.м.* **speak**
spoken ['spəukn] *с.м.* **speak**

spoon [spu:n] *n* ложка

sport [spɔ:t] *n* спорт

sports виды спорта

sports club спортклуб

spot [spɒt] *n* пятно; место

sprain [spreɪn] *v* растянуть

spread [spred] (**spread,**
spread) *v* распростра-
нять; раскладывать;
расправлять

spring [sprɪŋ] *n* весна

sprint [sprɪnt] *n* спринт

square [skwɛə] *n* квадрат;
площадь; *a* квадратный

Sri Lanka [srɪ'læŋkə]

Шри-Ланка

stadium ['steɪdɪəm] *n* стади-
он

stage [steɪdʒ] *n* сцена; *v* ста-
вить (на сцене)

stairs [steəz] *n* ступеньки;
лестница

stall [stɔ:l] *n* киоск; лоток

stamp [stæmp] *n* марка; пе-
чать

stand [stænd] (**stood, stood**)
v стоять; терпеть; выно-
сить

star [sta:] *n* звезда

stare [steə] *v* пристально
смотреть; уставиться

start [sta:t] *v* начинать; от-
правляться; заводиться
(о машине, двигателе)

starve [sta:v] *υ* страдать от голода

I'm starving. Я ужасно проголодался.

state [steit] *п* состояние; государство; штат

station ['steiʃən] *п* станция

statue ['stætju:] *п* статуя

status ['steitəs] *п* положение, статус

stay [stei] *υ* оставаться; находиться; пребывать; *п* пребывание

steal [sti:l] (**stole, stolen**) *υ* воровать, красть

steel [sti:l] *п* сталь

stenography [stə'nɒgrəfi] *п* стенография

step [step] *п* шаг; ступенька; *υ* шагнуть; наступить

stepfather ['stepfa:ðə] *п* отчим

stereo ['steriəu, 'stiəriə] *п* стерео

personal stereo аудио-плеер

sternly ['stə:nli] *adv* строго

stethoscope ['stedəskəup] *п* стетоскоп

stewardess ['stju:ədɪs] *п* стюардесса

stick [stɪk] *п* палка; *υ* воткнуть; приклеить

sticker ['stɪkə] *п* наклейка; этикетка

still [sti:l] *adv* тихо; все еще; тем не менее

stir [stə:] *υ* шевелиться; шуметь

stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] *п* чулок

stole [stəʊl] *см.* steal

stolen ['stəʊləŋ] *см.* steal

stomach ['stamək] *п* живот; желудок

stomachache ['staməkeɪk] боль в животе (*болит живот*)

stomach trouble ['trabl] боль в животе (*болит живот*)

stone [stəʊn] *п* камень

stood [stud] *см.* stand

stop [stɒp] *υ* останавливать-ся; *п* остановка

store [stɔ:] *п* склад; магазин

storm [stɔ:m] *п* буря

stormy ['stɔ:mi] *а* бурный

story ['stɔ:ri] *п* рассказ; история

short story рассказ

stout [staut] *а* полный

stove [stəʊv] *п* печь

St Petersburg [snt'pi:təzbə:g] Санкт-Петербург

straight [streɪt] *а* прямой; *adv* прямо

Strait(s) of Gibraltar [streɪt əv dʒɪ'brɔ:ltə] Гибралтарский пролив

strange [streɪndʒ] *а* странный

stranger ['streɪndʒə] *п* незнакомец; нездешний

Stratford-upon-Avon

[ˌstrætʃəd əpən'ɛrvən]

Стрэтфорд-на-Эйвоне

strawberry [ˈstrɔ:bəri] *n* клубника**stream** [stri:m] *n* поток; ручей**street** [stri:t] *n* улица**strength** [streŋθ] *n* сила; прочность, мощь**stretch** [stretʃ] *v* растягивать; протягивать**strict** [strikt] *a* строгий**strike** [straik] (**struck, struck**) *v* ударять**strike** [straik] *n* забастовка**striped** [straipɪd] *a* полосатый, в полоску**strong** [strɒŋ] *a* сильный**struck** [straik] *см.* **strike****student** [ˈstju:dənt] *n* студент**study** [ˈstʌdi] *v* изучать; учиться; *n* кабинет**stuffy** [ˈstʌfi] *a* душный**stunning** [ˈstʌnm] *a* потрясающий, изумительный**stupid** [ˈstju:pid] *a* глупый, тупой**style** [stail] *n* стиль**the latest style** самая последняя мода**subject** [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] *n* тема, предмет; *a* подлежащий**sub-media centre** [ˌsʌbˈmi:diəˌsentə] *n* вспомогательный пресс-центр**substance** [ˈsʌbstəns] *n* вещество**substantial** [səbˈstænʃəl] *a* значительный; существенный**suburbs** [ˈsʌbə:bz] *n* пригороды, предместья**sub-village** [ˌsʌbˈvɪlɪdʒ]*n* вспомогательная олимпийская деревня**subway** [ˈsʌbwei] *n* подземный переход; метро**succeed** [səkˈsi:d] *v* преуспеть; сменить**success** [səkˈses] *n* успех**successful** [səkˈsesfəl] *a* успешный**successfully** [səkˈsesfəli] *adv* успешно**such** [sʌtʃ] *pron* такой**suddenly** [ˈsʌdnli] *adv* вдруг**Suez** [ˈsu:iz] Суэц**suffer** [ˈsʌfə] *v* страдать**sugar** [ˈʃʊɡə] *n* сахар**sugarcane** [ˈʃʊɡəkeɪn] *n* сахарный тростник**suggest** [səˈdʒest] *v* предлагать**suit** [su:t, ʃju:t] *v* подходить; годиться; устраивать; *n* костюм**suitcase** [ˈsu:tkeɪs, ˈʃju:tkeɪs] *n* чемодан**sum** [sʌm] *n* сумма**summer** [ˈsʌmə] *n* лето**summerhouse** [ˈsʌməhaʊs] *n* беседка

summertime [ˈsʌmətaɪm] *n*

летнее время

sun [sʌn] *n* солнце

sunbathe [ˈsʌnbet̪] *v* загорать

Sunday [ˈsʌndɪ] воскресенье

sung [sʌŋ] *см. sing*

sunglasses [ˈsʌŋ, glaːzɪz] *n* защитные очки от солнца

sunk [sʌŋk] *см. sink*

sunlight [ˈsʌnlaɪt] *n* солнечный свет

sunny [ˈsʌni] *a* солнечный

sunrise [ˈsʌnraɪz] *n* восход солнца

sunset [ˈsʌnset] *n* закат солнца

sunshine [ˈsʌnʃaɪn] *n* солнечный свет

sun-tanned [ˈsʌntænd] *a* загорелый

supermarket [ˈsuːpə, mɑːkɪt, ˈʃuːpə, mɑːkɪt] *n* универсам, большой магазин самообслуживания

Supersound [ˈsuːpə, saʊnd] *n* плеер с отличным звучанием

superstitious [ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs] *a* суеверный

supper [ˈsʌpə] *n* ужин

support [səˈpɔːt] *n* поддержка

tech(nical) support техническая поддержка

suppose [səˈpəʊz] *v* предполагать

supposing [səˈpəʊzɪŋ] *conj* если

sure [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный; убежденный; *adv* конечно

surely [ˈʃʊəli] *adv* конечно

surface [ˈsɜːfɪs] *n* поверхность

surprise [səˈpraɪz] *n* удивление; сюрприз

surprised [səˈpraɪzd] *a* удивленный

surround [səˈraʊnd] *v* окружать

surroundings [səˈraʊndɪŋz] *n* окружение, местность, окрестности

survive [səˈvaɪv] *n* выжить, уцелеть; остаться в живых

suspect [səˈspekt] *v* подозревать

suspension bridge [səˈspenʃn brɪdʒ] *n* подвесной мост

sustained [səˈsteɪnd] *a* неослабевающий

swallow [ˈswɒləʊ] *n* ласточка; *v* проглотить

swam [swæm] *см. swim*

Swan Lake [ˈswɒnˈleɪk] «Лебединое озеро»

swear [swɛə] (*swore, sworn*) *v* клясться

swear in приводить к присяге

sweater [ˈswetə] *n* свитер

Sweden [ˈswɪːdn] Швеция

Swedish [ˈswɪːdɪʃ] *a* шведский; по-шведски

sweep [swi:p] (**swept, swept**)

*υ*мести; подметать

sweep away уносить, сносить, сметать

sweet [swi:t] *a* сладкий

swept [swept] *см.* **sweep**

swim [swim] (**swam, swum**)

*υ*плавать

swimmer ['swimə] *n* пловец

swimming pool ['swimɪŋpu:l]

n плавательный бассейн

swine [swain] *n* свинья

Swiss [swis] *n* швейцарец, швейцарка; *a* швейцарский

switch off [ˌswitʃ'ɒf] *υ*выключить

switch on [ˌswitʃ'ɒn] *υ*включить

Switzerland ['switsələnd]

Швейцария

swum [swam] *см.* **swim**

symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n* символ

symphony ['sɪmfəni] *n* симфония

system ['sɪstɪm] *n* система; сеть

systematically

[ˌsɪstɪ'mætɪklɪ] *adv* систематически

Т

table [teɪbl] *n* стол

bedside table прикроватный столик

tablet ['tæblɪt] *n* таблетка

tail [teɪl] *n* хвост

tailor ['teɪlə] *n* портной

tailor's shop мастерская по шитью одежды

Tajikistan [taːdʒɪkɪ'sta:n] Таджикистан

take [teɪk] (**took, taken**) *υ*

брать, взять; отводить; требоваться

take a break делать перерыв

take a look взглянуть; посмотреть

take medicine принимать лекарство

take opportunity

[ˌɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ] воспользоваться случаем

take part принимать участие; взять чью-л. сторону

take a photo (a photograph) фотографировать, снимать

take a test сдавать зачет (экзамен)

take a train поехать поездом

take a walk гулять

take off снимать

take up заняться (спортом)

takeoff ['teɪkɒf] *n* взлет

tale [teɪl] *n* сказка; рассказ

talent ['tælənt] *n* талант

talented ['tæləntɪd] *a* талантливый

talk [tɔ:k] *υ*разговаривать, болтать; *n* беседа

tall [tɔ:l] *а* высокий
tape [teɪp] *п* пленка
tape recorder ['teɪpɪ,kɔ:də] *п* магнитофон
tape recording ['teɪpɪ,kɔ:dm] *п* магнитофонная запись
task [tɑ:sk] *п* задача; задание
taste [teɪst] *п* вкус; *υ* пробовать
tasty ['teɪstɪ] *а* вкусный
taught [tɔ:t] *см.* **teach**
tax [tæks] *п* налог
taxi ['tæksɪ] *п* такси
tea [ti:] *п* чай
make tea заваривать чай
teach [ti:tʃ] (**taught, taught**) *υ* учить; преподавать
teachright [raɪ] **from wrong** [rɒŋ] учить отличать хорошее от плохого
teacher ['ti:tʃə] *п* учитель
teacup ['ti:kʌp] *п* чайная чашка
team [ti:m] *п* команда
teapot ['ti:pɒt] *п* чайник
tear [teə] (**tore, torn**) *υ* рвать
tear [tiə] *п* слеза
tea things ['ti:θɪŋz] *п* чайная посуда
technical ['teknɪkəl] *а* технический
teen [ti:n] *п* подросток
teeth [ti:θ] *см.* **tooth**
telegram ['telɪgræm] *п* телеграмма
telephone ['telɪfəʊn] *п* телефон

tell [tel] (**told, told**) *υ* говорить; рассказывать
teller ['telə] *п* кассир (*в банке*)
television ['telɪ,vɪʒən] *п* телевидение; телевизор
television set ['telɪvɪʒn,set] *п* телевизор
telly ['telɪ] *п* (= television) телек
temperature ['temprətʃə] *п* температура
I am running a temperature. У меня (*повышенная*) температура.
tenement ['tenəmənt] *п* многоквартирный дом
tennis ['tenɪs] *п* теннис
tense [tens] *п* время (*грамматическая категория*)
tent [tent] *п* навес; палатка
term [tɜ:m] *п* семестр; срок; *υ* называть
terrace ['terəs] *п* терраса
terrible ['terəbl] *а* ужасный
terrorism ['terəɪzəm] *п* терроризм
terrorist ['terəɪstɪ] *п* террорист(ка); *а* террористический
test [test] *υ* проверять; *п* проверка; испытание; зачет
text [tekst] *п* текст
textbook ['tekstbuk] *п* учебник
Thackeray ['θækərəɪ] Теккерей

Thailand [ˈtaɪlənd] Тайланд
Thames [temz] Темза
than [ðæn] *conj* чем
thank [θæŋk] *v* благодарить
thankful [ˈθæŋkfəl] *a* благодарный
that [ðæt] *pron* это; *conj* что; который
that's how [ˌðætsˈhaʊ] вот как
that's why [ˌðætsˈwaɪ] поэтому
thaw [θɔ:] *v* таять
theatre [ˈθiətə] *n* театр
theft [θeft] *n* кража
their [ðeə] *pron* их
them [ðem] *pron* их; им
then [ðen] *adv* тогда, потом
theory [ˈθiəri] *n* теория
there [ðeə] *adv* там; туда
therefore [ˈðeəfɔ:] *adv* поэтому
thick [θɪk] *a* толстый; густой
thief [θi:f] *n* вор
thin [θɪn] *a* тонкий
thing [θɪŋ] *n* вещь
think [θɪŋk] (*thought*, *thought*) *v* думать
third [θɜ:d] *num* третий; *n* треть
thirst [θɜ:st] *n* жажда
thirsty [ˈθɜ:sti] *a* жаждущий (*хочет пить*)
thirteen [ˌθɜ:ˈti:n] *num* тринадцать
thirty [ˈθɜ:ti] *num* тридцать

thorough [ˈθərə] *a* тщательный; основательный
thoroughly [ˈθərəli] *adv* тщательно; основательно
though [ðəʊ] *adv* хотя
thought [θɔ:t] *см.* think
thoughtful [ˈθɔ:tfəl] *a* задумчивый; внимательный
thousand [ˈθaʊzənd] *n* тысяча
thread [θred] *n* нитка
thread a needle [ˈni:dl] *v* вдеть нитку в иголку
threepence [ˈθrepəns] *n* три пенса
threw [θru:] *см.* throw
thrill [θrɪl] *v*: **be thrilled** быть в восторге; трепетать от восторга
throat [θrəʊt] *n* горло
through [θru:] *prep* через; сквозь
be through with закончить
throughout [θru:ˈaʊt] *adv* повсюду, везде; насквозь
throw [θrəʊ] (*threw*, *thrown*) *v* бросать
throw one's head back закидывать голову
throw out выбрасывать
thrown [θrəʊn] *см.* throw
thump [θʌmp] *v* ударять (ся); бить(ся) с глухим шумом
thunder [ˈθʌndə] *n* гром
thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m] *n* гроза
Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi] четверг

tick [tɪk] *υ* тикать (*о часах*)
 ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* билет
 tide [taɪd] *n* прилив, отлив
 tidy up [ˌtaɪdɪ'ʌp] *υ* убирать;
 приводить в порядок
 tie [taɪ] *n* галстук; *υ* при-
 вязать
 tiger ['taɪɡə] *n* тигр
 tight [taɪt] *a* тесный; плот-
 ный; жесткий; строгий;
 усиленный
 tighten ['taɪtn] *υ* сжимать;
 закреплять; затягивать
 tightly ['taɪtli] *adv* тесно;
 плотно; крепко
 till [tɪl] *prep* до; *conj* пока;
 пока не
 time [taɪm] *n* время; раз
 in time вовремя
 on time вовремя (*в точно*
указанное время)
 timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] *n* рас-
 писание
 tiny ['taɪni] *a* крошечный
 tip [tɪp] *n* совет
 tired ['taɪəd] *a* усталый
 title ['taɪtl] *n* титул; назва-
 ние
 today [tə'deɪ] *adv* сегодня
 together [tə'geðə] *adv* вместе
 Togo ['təʊɡəʊ] Того
 Tokyo ['təʊkjəʊ] Токио
 told [təʊld] *см.* tell
 Tom Cauty [ˌtɒm'kæntɪ] Том
 Кенти
 Tom Sawyer [ˌtɒm'sɔːjə] Том
 Сойер

tomato [tə'mɑːtəʊ] *n* поми-
 дор
 tomorrow [tə'mɔːrəʊ] *adv*
 завтра
 tongue [tʌŋ] *n* язык (*орган*)
 tonight [tə'naɪt] *adv* сегодня
 вечером
 too [tuː] *adv* также; слиш-
 ком
 took [tʊk] *см.* take
 tooth [tuːθ] (*мн. ч.* teeth) *n*
 зуб
 toothache [ˌtuːθeɪk] *n* зубная
 боль
 top [tɒp] *n* вершина; верхуш-
 ка; *a* наивысший; самый
 высокий
 tore [tɔː] *см.* tear
 torn [tɔːn] *см.* tear
 torn [tɔːn] *a* рваный
 tornado [tɔː'neɪdəʊ] *n* смерч,
 торнадо
 tortoise ['tɔːtəs] *n* черепаха
 total ['təʊtl] *a* общий; пол-
 ный; *n* общее число
 in total в общей слож-
 ности
 touch [tʌtʃ] *υ* трогать; до-
 трагиваться; *n* прикос-
 новение
 tough [tʌf] *a* трудный; суро-
 вый; тяжелый
 tour [tuə] *n* тур; поездка
 tourist ['tuəɪst] *n* турист
 towards [tə'wɔːdz] *prep* по на-
 правлению к
 tower ['taʊə] *n* башня; *υ* воз-
 вышаться

town [taun] *n* город

toy [tɔɪ] *n* игрушка

toy weapon ['wepən] игрушечное оружие

trade [treɪd] *n* торговля

traditional [trə'dɪʃənəl] *a* традиционный

Trafalgar Square [trə,fælgə'skwɛə] Трафальгарская площадь

traffic ['træfɪk] *n* уличное движение

tragedy ['trædʒədɪ] *n* трагедия

train [treɪn] *n* поезд

train [treɪn] *v* тренировать

traitor ['treɪtə] *n* предатель

tram [træm] *n* трамвай

tramp [træmp] *n* поход

transform [træns'fɔ:m] *v* преобразовывать; изменить до неузнаваемости

translate [træns'leɪt] *v* переводить

translation [træns'leɪʃn] *n* перевод

translator [træns'leɪtə] *n* переводчик

transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən] *n* транспорт

trap [træp] *n* ловушка, западня

travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать; ездить; летать

traveller ['trævlə] *n* путешественник

treasury ['trezəri] *n* казна; казначейство

treat [tri:t] *v* лечить; угощать

treatment ['tri:tment] *n* лечение

treaty ['tri:tɪ] *n* договор

tree [tri:] *n* дерево

tremble ['trembl] *v* дрожать

trifle ['traɪfl] *n* мелочь, пустяк

trigger ['trɪgə] *v* спровоцировать, вызвать

trillion ['trɪljən] *n* триллион

trip [trɪp] *n* поездка

business trip деловая поездка, командировка

trolleybus ['trɒlɪbəs] *n* троллейбус

tropics ['trɒpɪks] *n* тропики

Trotwood ['trɒtwud] Тротвуд

trouble ['trabl] *n* беда, неприятность; *v* беспокоить (ся), затруднять(ся)

trousers ['traʊzəz] *n* брюки

truck [trʌk] *n* грузовик

true [tru:] *a* верный; правильный; правдивый

truly ['tru:lɪ] *adv* поистине; в самом деле; действительно

trust [trʌst] *n* доверие; *v* доверять

truth [tru:θ] *n* правда

try [traɪ] *v* пытаться; пробовать

try on примерять
tsunami [tsu:'na:mi:] *n* цунами (*приливная волна*)
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] вторник
tuna ['tju:nə, 'tu:nə] *n* голубой тунец
turkey ['tə:ki] *n* индейка
turn [tə:n] *n* поворот; очередь; *v* поворачивать
turn down уменьшить (*приглушить*) звук
turn into превращаться в
turn off выключать
turn on включать
turn out оказаться
turning ['tə:nɪŋ] *n* поворот
TV set [ti:'vi:,set] *n* телевизор
twenty ['twenti] *num* двадцать
twice [twais] *adv* дважды
twist [twist] *v* скручивать
type [taɪp] *n* тип; *v* печатать на машинке
typing pool ['taɪpɪŋ pu:l] *n* машинописное бюро
typist ['taɪpɪst] *n* машинистка

U

UFO [ju:'fəu, ju:ef ,əu] **unidentified flying object**
 НЛО (*неопознанный летающий объект*)
Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] Украина
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n* зонт
unable [ʌn'eɪbl] *a* неспособный

unbutton [ʌn'batn] *v* расстегнуть
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя
unconscious [ʌn'kənʃəs] *a* без сознания; несознающий
under ['ʌndə] *prep* под
underground ['ʌndəgraund] *a* подземный
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] (*understood, understood*) *v* понимать
understanding [ˌʌndə'stændɪŋ] *n* взаимопонимание
understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd] *см.*
understand
underwater [ʌndə'wɔ:tə] *adv* под водой; *a* подводный
unemployed [ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪd] *a* безработный
unfamiliar [ˌʌnfə'mɪliə] *a* незнакомый
unfit [ˌʌn'fɪt] *a* нездоровый; плохо себя чувствующий
be unfit быть не в форме
unforgettable [ˌʌnfə'getəbəl] *a* незабываемый
unfortunate [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənɪt] *a* неудачливый; невезучий; несчастный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənɪtlɪ] *adv* к сожалению
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] *a* несчастный
unhealthy [ʌn'helθi] *a* нездоровый

uniform [ˈju:nɪfɔ:m] *n* форма (одежды)

unimaginable [ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbl] *a* невообразимый

unit of soldiers [ˌju:nɪt əvˈsəʊldʒəz] отряд (подразделение) солдат

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [juːˌnaɪtɪdˌkɪŋdəm əvˌɡreɪtˈbrɪtən əndˌnɔːðənˈaɪələnd] Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

United States of America [juːˌnaɪtɪdˌsteɪts əv əˈmerɪkə] Соединенные Штаты Америки

university [ˌju:nɪˈvɜ:sɪti] *n* университет

unknown [ˌʌnˈnəʊn] *a* неизвестный

unload [ˌʌnˈləʊd] *v* разгружать

unlock [ˌʌnˈlɒk] *v* отпирать

unnecessary [ˌʌnˈnesəsəri] *a* не являющийся необходимым; без надобности; излишний

unnoticeable [ˌʌnˈnəʊtɪsəbl] *a* незаметный; незамеченный

unpack [ˌʌnˈpæk] *v* распаковывать

unpleasant [ˌʌnˈpleznt] *a* неприятный

unpredictable [ˌʌnpriˈdɪktəbl] *a* не могущий быть предсказанным

until [ˌʌnˈtɪl] *prep* до тех пор пока; до

unusual [ˌʌnˈju:ʒuəl] *a* необычный

unwell [ˌʌnˈwel] *a*: feel unwell плохо себя чувствовать

update [ˌʌpdet] *v* вносить (информацию); внести изменения и дополнения;

update [ˌʌpˌdeɪt] *n* информация с изменениями и дополнениями

the latest update самая последняя, точная информация

upper [ˈʌpə] *a* верхний

upset [ʌpˈset] (**upset, upset**) *v* переворачивать; расстраивать

upset [ʌpˈset] *a* расстроенный

upstairs [ˌʌpˈsteəz] *adv* наверх (по лестнице); наверху

Urals [ˈjuərəlz] Урал

urgent [ˈɜːdʒənt] *a* срочный

us [ʌs] *pron* нас; нам

USA [ˌju:esˈeɪ] США

use [juːz] *v* использовать; пользоваться; применять

used [juːzd] подержанный (о машине)

used [ˌjuːst] *to say* бывало, говорил

use [ju:s] *n* польза; применение; использование
no use [ˌnəʊˈju:s] бесполезно

What's the use? [ˈwɒts ðiˈju:s] Какой толк?

useful [ˈju:sfəl] *a* полезный
useless [ˈju:sləs] *a* бесполезный

usually [ˈju:ʒuəlɪ] *adv* обычно

utmost [ˈʌtməʊst] *a* крайний; предельный

utter [ˈʌtə] *v* произнести

V

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n* каникулы

valid [ˈvəlɪd] *a* действительный; имеющий силу; действующий

valley [ˈvæli] *n* долина

van [væn] *n* автофургон

Vancouver [vænˈku:və] Ванкувер

vanilla [vəˈnɪlə] *n* ваниль

various [ˈveəriəs] *a* различный

vary [ˈveəri] *v* меняться; изменяться

vase [va:z] *n* ваза

vegetable [ˈvedʒtəbl̩] *n* овощ

vegetarian [ˌvedʒɪˈteəriən] *n* вегетарианец

vehicle [ˈvi:kl̩] *n* автотранспортное средство; машина

velocity [vɪˈləsɪti] *n* скорость
vending machine [ˈvendɪŋ məˌʃi:n] *n* торговый автомат

venue [ˈvenju:] *n* место проведения соревнований
veranda [vəˈrændə] *n* веранда

very [ˈveri] *adv* очень

vessel [ˈvesəl] *n* судно; суд

vicinity [vɪˈsɪnɪti] *n* окрестность

victim [ˈvɪktɪm] *n* жертва

video cassette [ˌvɪdiəʊ kəˈset] *n* видеокассета

video cassette recorder [rɪˈkɔ:də] (VCR [ˌvi:siˈɑ:]) *n* видеомэгнитофон

view [vju:] *n* вид; *v* осматривать

village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня

villager [ˈvɪlɪdʒə] *n* деревенский житель

vintage [ˈvɪntɪdʒ] *a* классический; классный

violin [ˌvaɪəˈlɪn] *n* скрипка

violinist [ˌvaɪəˈlɪnɪst] *n* скрипач

visa [ˈvi:zə] *n* виза

visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *n* визит; *v* посетить

vocabulary [vəˈkæbjuləri] *n* словарь

voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос

volcanic [vɒlˈkænɪk] *a* вулканический

volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ] *n* вулкан

volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] *n* волейбол

vote [vəʊt] *v* голосовать; *n* голосование; голос

voting ['vəʊtɪŋ] *n* голосование

W

wait [weɪt] *v* ждать

waiter ['weɪtə] *n* официант

wake up [ˌweɪk'ʌp] (**woke up**, **woken up**) *v* будить; просыпаться

Wales [weɪlz] Уэльс

walk [wɔ:k] *v* ходить пешком; *n* прогулка

walk around the town совершать прогулку по городу

go for a walk ходить на прогулку

Walkman ['wɔ:kmən] *n* аудиоплеер

wall [wɔ:l] *n* стена

wallet ['wɒlət] *n* бумажник

Walter Scott [ˌwɔ:lɪtə'skɒt] Вальтер Скотт

waltz [wɔ:ls] *n* вальс

wander ['wɒdə] *v* бродить

want [wɒnt] *v* хотеть

war [wɔ:] *n* война

warm [wɔ:m] *a* теплый; *v* согревать; потеплеть

warmly ['wɔ:mlɪ] *adv* тепло

warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n* теплота; тепло

warn [wɔ:n] *v* предупреждать

was [wɒz] *см.* be

wash [wɒʃ] *v* мыть; стирать
wash off отмыть; отстирать

washing machine [mɔ:'ʃɪn] стиральная машина

Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] Вашингтон

waste [weɪst] *v* напрасно тратить; *n* потеря

watch [wɒtʃ] *n* часы; *v* наблюдать; следить

watch TV смотреть телевизор

water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода; *v* поливать

wave [weɪv] *n* волна; *v* махать

way [weɪ] *n* путь; способ; образ

way out выход

weak [wi:k] *a* слабый

weakly ['wi:kli] *adv* слабо

wealth [welθ] *n* богатство; материальные ценности; имущество

weapon ['wepən] *n* оружие

wear [weə] (**wore**, **worn**) *v* носить (одежду)

wear off сноситься; пройти; изгладиться

weary ['wiəri] *a* утомленный

weather ['weðə] *n* погода

wedding ['wedɪŋ] *n* свадьба

wedding cake свадебный
торт

Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] среда

week [wi:k] *n* неделя

weekend [ˌwi:kˈend, ˈwi:kend] *n*
конец недели; выходные
дни, уик-энд

weight [weɪt] *n* вес; влия-
ние; авторитет

welcome [ˈwelkəm] *a* желан-
ный

well [wel] *n* колодец; *a* здоро-
вый; *adv* хорошо; *int* ну

well-known [ˌwelˈnəʊn] *a* из-
вестный

went [went] *см.* go

were [wə:] *см.* be

west [west] *n* запад

western [ˈwestən] *a* запад-
ный

wet [wet] *a* мокрый, влаж-
ный

what [wɒt] *pron* что; какой

wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо

when [wen] *adv* когда

where [weə] *adv* где; куда

whether [ˈweðə] *conj* ли

which [wɪtʃ] *pron* который

while [waɪl] *conj* пока (*в то
время как*); *n* небольшой
промежуток времени

for a while ненадолго

whisper [ˈwɪspə] *n* шепот; *v*
шептать

white [waɪt] *a* белый

white coffee кофе с моло-
ком

whitewash [ˈwaɪtwɔ:] *v* бе-
лить

whole [həʊl] *a* весь; целый

whose [hu:z] *pron* чей

wicker [ˈwɪkə] *n* прутья (*для
плетения*); *a* плетеный

wide [waɪd] *a* широкий

widow [ˈwɪdəʊ] *n* вдова

Widowers' Houses [ˌwɪdəʊəz
ˈhaʊzɪz] «Дома вдовцов»
(пьеса Б. Шоу)

wife [waɪf] *n* жена

wild [waɪld] *a* дикий

William Henry Davies
[ˌwɪljəmˌhenrɪ ˈdeɪvɪs]

Вильям Генри Дейвис

win [wɪn] (won, won) *v* вы-
игрывать; одерживать по-
беду; завоевывать

wind [waɪnd] *n* ветер

wind up [ˌwaɪndˈʌp] (wound
up, wound up) *v* заводить
(часы)

window [ˈwɪndəʊ] *n* окно

French window балконная
дверь

windowsill [ˈwɪndəʊˌsɪl] *n* по-
доконник

wine [waɪn] *n* вино

winter [ˈwɪntə] *n* зима

wire [waɪə] *n* проволока; про-
вод

wise [waɪz] *a* мудрый; ум-
ный; благоразумный

wish [wɪʃ] *n* желание; *v* же-
лать

with [wɪð] *prep* с

withered [ˈwɪðəd] *a* увядший

within [wɪðˈɪn] *prep* внутри; в пределах

without [wɪðˈaʊt] *prep* без

witness [ˈwɪtnɪs] *v* видеть; быть свидетелем

witty [ˈwɪtɪ] *a* остроумный

woke up [ˌwəʊkˈʌp] *см.* **wake up**

woken up [ˌwəʊknˈʌp] *см.* **wake up**

wolf [wʊlf] *n* волк

woman [ˈwʊmən] (*мн. ч.*

women) *n* женщина

women [ˈwɪmɪn] *см.* **woman**

won [wʌn] *см.* **win**

wonder [ˈwʌndə] *v* интересоваться; удивляться

I wonder хотел бы знать, интересно

wonderful [ˈwʌndəfəl] *a* чудесный, замечательный; удивительный; изумительный

wood [wʊd] *n* лес; дерево

wool [wʊ:l] *n* шерсть

word [wɜ:d] *n* слово

wore [wɜ:] *см.* **wear**

work [wɜ:k] *n* работа; произведение; *v* работать

worker [ˈwɜ:kə] *n* рабочий

workforce [ˈwɜ:kfɔ:s] *n* рабочая сила, трудовые ресурсы

world [wɜ:ld] *n* мир

out of the world потрясающий

world-famous [ˌwɜ:ldˈfeɪməs]

a всемирно известный

worldwide [ˌwɜ:ldˈwaɪd] *a* всемирный; *adv* во всем мире

worn [wɜ:n] *см.* **wear**

worry [ˈwʌrɪ] *v* беспокоить-ся, волноваться

worse [wɜ:s] *adv* хуже

worst [wɜ:st] *adv* хуже всего; *a* наихудший

worth [wɜ:θ] *a* стоящий (*чего-л.*)

Worthing [ˈwɜ:ðɪŋ] Уординг

would like [wʊdˈlaɪk] хотел бы

wound [wu:nd] *n* рана

wounded [ˈwu:ndɪd] *a* раненый

wound up [ˌwaʊndˈʌp] *см.* **wind up**

wreck [rek] *v* губить

wrestling [ˈreslɪŋ] *n* борьба

wrist [rɪst] *n* запястье

write [raɪt] (**wrote, written**) *v* писать

writer [ˈraɪtə] *n* писатель

writing desk [ˈraɪtɪŋdesk] *n* письменный стол

written [ˈrɪtɪn] *см.* **write**

written [ˈrɪtɪn] *pp* письменный

wrong [rɒŋ] *a* неправый; неправильный

There was something wrong with his car. С его машиной было что-то не в порядке.

Is there anything wrong?
Что-нибудь случилось (произошло)?

Y

yard [ja:d] *n* двор

yawn [jɔ:n] *v* зевать

yawn one's head off отчаянно зевать

yeah [jeə] да

year [jiə] *n* год

yellow ['jeləu] *a* желтый

yesterday ['jestədi] *adv* вчера

yet [jet] *adv* еще, до сих пор

you [ju:] *pron* ты; вы

young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой

younger ['jʌŋgə] *a* моложе

youngest ['jʌŋgəst] *a* самый молодой

your [jɔ:] *pron* твой; ваш

Z

zipper ['zipə] *n* молния (застежка)

zoo [zu:] *n* зоопарк

РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

А

август August
Австралия Australia
автобус bus
автограф autograph
автозавод car factory
автор author
адрес address
аккуратный careful
А. Кристи A. Christie
актер actor
активный active
актриса actress
Алиса Alice
Америка America
американский American
английский English
Англия England
апрель April
аптека chemist's
арестовать arrest
артист actor
артистка actress
архитектор architect
астрономия astronomy
афиша poster
Африка Africa
аэропорт airport

Б

бабушка grandmother
Байрон Byron
баронесса baroness
бегать run

бегун runner
бедные the poor
бежать run
без without
Белое море White Sea
Беовульф Beowulf
берег (*реки*) bank; (*моря, озера*) shore
беспокоить bother
беспокоиться worry
беспокойство worry, trouble
бесценный priceless
бесчисленный countless, numerous
библиотека library
библиотекарь librarian
билет ticket
бить beat
биться (*о сердце*) beat
благодарен thankful, grateful
благодарить thank
благоприятный favourable
близко near
близорукий shortsighted, nearsighted
богатый rich
бокс boxing
болезнь illness
болен ill
больница hospital
больной patient; ill
больше bigger, larger; more
больше не any longer

большой big, large; great
 борьба wrestling
 босс boss
 бояться be afraid
 брат brother
 брать take
 брать взаймы borrow
 брать (*книги из библиотеки*) borrow (books from the library)
 бриллиант diamond
 Британия Britain
 Британские острова British Isles
 бросить throw; drop
 бросить курить quit (give up) smoking
 бросить университет quit the university
 будущий future; next
 бумага paper
 бумаги papers
 буря storm
 бутерброд sandwich
 бывало used to
 бык ox
 быстро quickly, fast
 быть be

В

вагон-ресторан dining car
 важный important
 ваза vase
 вальс waltz
 Вальтер Скотт Walter Scott
 вам you
 вас you
 ваш your

вбежать run in(to)
 ввести lead in, bring in
 вдовец widower
 вдоль along
 вдруг suddenly
 вежливый polite
 везде everywhere
 везение luck
 не везти have bad luck
 везти have good luck
 век century
 великий great
 велосипед bicycle, bike
 верить believe
 вернуть(ся) return, go back
 вес weight
 весело merrily, gaily
 веселье fun
 весна spring
 весной in spring
 вести news
 вести lead; take
 вести себя act, behave
 весь all
 ветер wind
 вечер evening
 вечеринка party
 вечером in the evening
 вечность: целую вечность for ages
 вещь thing; piece
 вздрогнуть shudder
 вздыхать sigh
 взобраться climb up
 взрослый grown-up
 взрыв explosion
 взятка bribe
 взять take

взять взаймы borrow
 взять (книги из библиотеки) borrow (books from the library)
 взять (на работу) hire
 вид view; sight; kind
 виды спорта sports
 при виде at the sight of
 видеоманитофон video recorder
 видеть see
 виза visa
 вина fault
 включить turn on, switch on; include
 вкусный tasty
 Владивосток Vladivostok
 влезть get in, crawl in
 влияние influence
 оказать влияние influence
 вместе together
 вместо instead of
 вмешиваться interfere
 Не вмешивайся не в свое дело! Mind your business!
 вниз down, downstairs
 внимание attention
 внимательно attentively
 внимательный attentive
 внуки grandchildren
 вовремя:
 достаточно рано (скоро) in time
 в точно указанное время on time
 вовсе at all
 вода water

водная гладь water's surface
 водитель driver
 водить машину drive a car
 водопроводчик plumber
 возвращать(ся) return
 воздух air
 на открытом воздухе in the open air; out of doors
 возражать object
 Вы не возражаете... ? Do you mind ... ?
 возраст age
 Войнич Voynich
 войти go in, come in
 вокзал railway station
 вокруг around
 Волга Volga
 волейбол volleyball
 волосы hair
 вопрос question
 вор burglar
 восемнадцать eighteen
 восемьдесят eighty
 воскресенье Sunday
 воспитывать bring up
 воспользоваться use
 восхищаться admire
 восход (солнца) sunrise
 Вот она! Here she is!
 врач doctor
 время time
 какое-то время for quite a while
 все all, everybody, everyone
 всегда always
 всё everything
 Всё в порядке! Everything is all right!

всё еще still

вспоминать remember,
recall

вставать stand up; get up

встретить meet

встречать(ся) meet; come
across

всходить (о солнце) rise

всякий anyone

вторник Tuesday

входить go in, come in,
enter

вчера yesterday

выглядеть look

выдающийся outstanding

вызвать cause

выиграть win

выйти go out, come out

выйти из трамвая get off
the tram

вылечить cure

вымыть wash

выносить (выдерживать)
bear

выпасть: выпадет снег it
will snow

выпить drink

выполнять fulfil, do

выпрыгнуть jump out

вырастать grow

выронить drop

высокий tall; high

высоко high

выставка exhibition

выучить learn

выход exit; way out

выходить go out, come out

выходные weekend

Г

газета newspaper, paper

газон lawn

Гарвард Harvard

Гаррис Harris

где where

где-нибудь somewhere

где-то somewhere

герой hero

герой литературного про-
изведения character

герцог duke

Гете Goethe

гид guide

гитара guitar

глаз eye

глупый silly

гнездо nest

говорить speak; say; tell;
talk

говорить неправду lie, tell
a lie, not tell the truth

год year

голодный hungry

голос voice

гораздо much

гордиться be proud

горизонт horizon

город town; city

гостеприимный hospitable

гостиная drawing (living,
sitting) room

гостиница hotel

государственный state

готов ready

готовить prepare, make, cook

готовиться get ready

градус (температуры)
degree

грамматика grammar
 граница border
 за границу abroad
 графиня countess
 гриб mushroom
 громко loudly
 грубить be rude
 грубо rudely
 грузовик lorry
 группа group
 груша pear
 грязный dirty
 гулять walk
 густой thick

Д

давай(те) let us
 дать знать let know
 давать give
 давление pressure
 давно long ago; for a long time
 даже even
 далекий far, distant
 Дальний Восток Far East
 дарить give
 дача country house
 на даче in the country
 на дачу to the country
 с дачи from the country
 двадцать twenty
 дважды twice
 двенадцать twelve
 дверь door
 двигаться (делать зарядку) take exercise
 движение motion; movement

движение (уличное) traffic
 двор yard
 дворец palace
 двоюродная сестра cousin
 двоюродный брат cousin
 девочка girl
 девяносто ninety
 девятнадцать nineteen
 дедушка grandfather
 дедушка и бабушка grandparents
 действительно really
 декабрь December
 делать do, make
 делать добро do good
 делать доклад make a report
 делать уроки do one's homework
 делегация delegation
 день day
 день рождения birthday
 деньги money
 деревня village
 дерево tree
 Державин Derzhavin
 держать hold; keep
 дети children; kids
 детство childhood
 Джейн Jane
 Жек Лондон Jack London
 Джером Jerome
 Джим Jim
 Джон John
 Джордж George
 диван sofa
 Диккенс Dickens

диктант dictation	доска (классная)
директор (школы)	blackboard
headmaster	доставлять удовольствие
дирижер conductor	enjoy
длинный long	достигать reach; achieve
для for	достопримечательности
днем in the daytime; in the	sights; places of interest
afternoon	дочь daughter
Днепр Dnieper	дразнить tease
до until	драться fight
до сих пор so far; up to now	древний ancient
до того как before	дрожать tremble; shake
добиться успеха achieve	друг friend
success	другой other
добраться get (to)	на другой день the next
добрый kind	day
довольно enough; rather	дружный friendly
довольный pleased	думать think; concentrate
доехать get	on (сосредоточиться)
дождаться wait till	дуть blow
дождь rain	Дэвид Копперфильд David
идет дождь it is raining	Copperfield
дозвониться кому-л. get	дядя uncle
through	
доклад report	
доктор doctor	
долговая тюрьма debtors'	
prison	
должен must	
должным образом properly	
дом house	
дома at home	
домашнее задание	
homework	
домой home	
дорога road; way	
дорогой expensive	
дорожка path	

Е

Европа Europe
его his; him
еда (прием пищи) meal
ее her
ездить go; ride
ей her
елка fir-tree, Christmas tree
ему him
если if
есть eat
ехать go; ride
еще still; else
еще не not yet

Ж

жалкий miserable
жаловаться complain
жаль: мне жаль I am sorry
жаркий hot
ждать wait
 ждать с нетерпением от-
 вета от look forward to
 hearing from
желание wish, desire
желтый yellow
жена wife
женат married
жениться marry
женщина woman
жестоко cruelly
жив(ой) alive
 быть живым (*в живых*)
 be alive
животное animal
жизнь life
жить live
жить (*гостить*) у друзей
 stay with friends
журнал magazine
журналист journalist

З

за behind
 за город to the country
 за городом in the country
 за границей abroad
забавный funny; amusing
заблудиться lose one's way
заболеть fall ill
забор fence
забывать forget
завернуть turn

зависеть depend
завод plant; factory
завтра tomorrow
завтрак breakfast
завтракать have breakfast
загадка mystery
заговорить speak; start
 speaking
задавать вопросы ask ques-
 tions
задание task; assignment
задача task; problem
задержать hold up
завонить ring
заказать order
закат (*солнца*) sunset
закон law
закончить(ся) finish, end,
 to be over; complete
закрывать close
закрыт closed
зал hall
заметить notice
замечательный
 remarkable; wonderful
занавеска curtain
заниматься study; practise
заниматься в спортклубе
 (*стать членом клуба*)
 join a sports club
занят busy
занятие occupation
 занятие (*урок*) lesson,
 class
занятой busy
занять occupy
 занять первое место take
 first place

запеть burst our singing
 записать write down
 записка note; message
 заплатить pay
 запретить forbid
 зарабатывать деньги make
 (earn) money

заранее beforehand
 зарядка morning exercises
 заседание meeting; sitting
 засидеться sit up late
 заснуть fall asleep
 заставлять make
 застать find
 затруднительный difficult
 заучивать learn
 заходить:

к кому-л. call on

куда-л. call at

за кем-л. call for

Заходите! Come in!

заходить (о солнце) set

звать call

звезда star

звонить по телефону ring
 up; telephone; call

звонок bell

здание building

здесь here

здоров (не болен) well

здоровый healthy

здоровье health

зеленый green

земля ground

зеркало mirror

зима winter

знаменитый famous

знать know

зонт umbrella

зоопарк zoo

зуб tooth

зубная боль toothache

зубной врач dentist

И

игра game

играть play

играть в азартные игры
 gamble

игрушка toy

идея idea

идти go; walk; follow

идти на прогулку go for
 a walk

избегать avoid

известный well-known

извинить excuse

извиниться apologize

издавать publish

из-за because of

изменения changes

изменяться change

измерить measure

изобретение invention

изучать study

изучение learning; studying

или or

им them

иметь обыкновение used
 to

имитировать imitate

имя name

Индия India

инженер engineer

иногда sometimes

иностранный foreign

институт institute
 интервью interview
 интерес interest
 Интересно, почему...
 I wonder why ...
 интересный interesting
 интересовать interest
 интересоваться be interest-
 ed (in)
 искать look for
 искусный skilful
 искусство art
 испанский Spanish
 испечь bake
 исполнять perform
 использовать use
 испортить ruin
 испортиться spoil
 испортиться (*о погоде*)
 deteriorate, get worse
 исправлять repair, fix
 исправлять ошибку
 correct a mistake
 исторический historical
 история (*наука*) history
 история (*рассказ*) story
 исчезать disappear
 Италия Italy
 итальянский Italian
 их their; them
 июль July
 июнь June

К

кабинет study; office
 кабинет врача doctor's
 office
 каждый every

казаться seem
 как how; like
 как раз just
 как только as soon as
 камешек stone
 камин fireplace
 канал canal
 каникулы holidays
 капитан captain
 карандаш pencil
 карман pocket
 картина picture, painting
 картинная галерея art
 gallery
 карточка card
 проездная карточка tra-
 vel card
 картошка potatoes
 карты cards
 касаться (*слегка*) brush
 against; touch
 касса:
 на вокзале booking office
 в театре box office
 в магазине cash desk
 кататься на коньках skate
 кататься на лыжах ski
 катиться roll
 каток skating rink
 кафе café
 Кембридж Cambridge
 Киев Kiev
 кино cinema
 кинозвезда film(movie) star
 кинотеатр cinema
 Китай China
 класс classroom; class

классический classical	короткий short
клетка cage	коснуться (<i>слегка</i>) brush against; touch
ключ key	костер fire
книга book	развести костер make a fire
ковер carpet	костюм suit
когда when	кость bone
когда-нибудь some time; ever	кофе coffee
кое-какие some	кошелек purse
колбаса sausage	кошка cat
коллега colleague; workmate	красивый fine; beautiful
кольцо ring	красота beauty
команда team	кресло armchair
командировка business (trip)	крик cry, shout
командовать give orders	кричать shout
комната room	кровать bed
композитор composer	кровяное давление blood pressure
компьютер computer	круглый round
компьютерные игры computer games	кружиться circle
конец end	Крым Crimea
в конце концов finally	крыша roof
конечно of course; certainly	кто who
консультант consultant	кто-нибудь somebody, some- one
контрольная работа test, paper	кто-то somebody, someone
конференция conference	кубок cup
конфета sweet	куда where
концерт concert	кукла doll
кончать finish	купаться bathe
коньки skates	купе compartment
корабль ship	купить buy
коридор corridor	курить smoke
кормить feed	курсы courses; classes
король king	кусочек piece
	кухня kitchen

Л

лаборатория laboratory
лгать lie; tell lies
Лев Толстой Lev Tolstoy
легкий easy; light
легкомысленный
light-minded
лед ice
лежать lie
лекарство medicine
лектор lecturer
лекция lecture
ленивый lazy
лес wood, forest
лестница staircase
лететь fly
лето summer
летом in summer
летчик pilot
лечь lie down
лечь спать go to bed
лжец liar
лимон lemon
лимонад lemonade
лист (бумаги) piece, sheet
лист (дерева) leaf
лист (книги) page
литература literature
лицо face
ловить catch
ловить рыбу fish
лодка boat
ложиться lie down
ложиться спать go to bed
ложка spoon
ложный false
ломать(ся) break

Лондон London

лорд lord
лото lotto
лошадь horse
лужайка (газон) lawn
лучше better
лучший best
лысеть go bald
львица lioness
любимый favourite
любить love; like; enjoy
любоваться admire
люди people

М

магазин shop
магнитофон tape recorder
май May
маленький little; small
мало little
мальчик boy
март March
масло butter
масса (очень много) a lot
математика mathematics
матч match
мать mother
машина machine; car
машинистка typist
мебель furniture
медведь bear
медленно slowly
мел chalk
менеджер manager
меня me
менять change
мерседес Mercedes

место place
 место назначения destination
 месяц month
 механик mechanic
 мечтать dream
 мешать prevent; be in the way, disturb
 микроволновая печь micro-wave oven
 миллион million
 мимо past
 министр minister
 минута minute
 мир peace; world
 мисс Бетси Miss Betsy
 миссис Рид Mrs Reed
 мистер Смит Mr Smith
 мишка teddy bear
 мне me
 много many; much; a lot of
 много времени в запасе plenty of time to spare
 мог could
 не мог не couldn't help
 могу can
 может can
 не может не can't help
 можешь can
 можно may
 мой my
 мокрый wet
 молодой young
 молодость youth
 молоко milk
 молоток hammer
 момент moment
 монолог monologue

монолог Гамлета Hamlet's soliloquy
 море sea
 мороженое ice cream
 моряк sailor
 Москва Moscow
 Московский университет Moscow University
 мост bridge
 мочь be able to
 муж husband
 мужчина man
 музей museum
 музыка music
 музыкальный инструмент musical instrument
 музыкальный талант musical talent
 музыкант musician
 мультфильм cartoon
 мусор litter
 мысль thought; idea
 мыть wash
 мыть посуду wash the dishes
 мышь mouse
 Мэри Mary
 мясо meat

Н

наблюдать watch
 навестить visit
 над over; above
 надевать put on
 надеяться hope
 надо must; should
 назад back; ago
 час назад an hour ago
 называть call

наизусть by heart
 найти find
 наказывать punish
 наконец at last
 налить pour
 нам us
 нанять hire
 напевать sing; hum
 напечатать print; publish;
 type
 написать write
 направление direction
 по направлению к in the
 direction of; towards
 направо to the right
 напрашиваться на непри-
 ятности ask for trouble
 например for example, for
 instance
 нарисовать draw; paint
 наркоделец drug dealer
 наркотик drug, narcotic
 народ people
 нарочно on purpose
 нарушать (закон) break
 (the law)
 нас us
 наслаждаться enjoy
 настаивать insist
 наступать set in; come
 научить teach
 находить find
 начинать(ся) begin, start
 наш our
 небо sky
 Нева Neva
 невежливый impolite

невиновен innocent
 невнимательно inatten-
 tively
 Невский проспект Nevsky
 Prospect
 неделя week
 неинтересный dull, boring
 неисправный faulty
 немецкий German
 немного a little
 ненавидеть hate
 неправ: ты неправ you are
 wrong
 неприятность trouble
 несколько a few, several;
 a number of
 нести carry
 неудачник loser
 нигде nowhere
 никогда never
 Николай Nicholas
 никто nobody
 никуда nowhere
 ничего nothing
 ничто nothing
 но but
 Новгород Novgorod
 новый new
 нога leg; foot
 номер number
 нормальный normal
 носить carry
 носить (одежду, очки) wear
 носки socks
 ноутбук laptop, notebook
 ночь night
 ночью at night

ноябрь November
 нравиться like
 ну well
 нужный needed; necessary
 Нью-Йорк New York
 няня nurse

О

о about
 оба both
 обвинять accuse
 обед dinner
 обедать have dinner
 обезьяна monkey
 обещание promise
 обещать promise
 обладать have
 облако cloud
 обмануть deceive, cheat
 образ way
 подобным образом in
 this way
 обратить внимание pay
 attention
 обратиться к врачу consult
 the doctor
 обратно back
 обращаться treat
 обсуждать discuss
 обсуждение discussion
 обучать teach; instruct
 объяснить explain
 обычно usually
 обязанность duty
 овладеть (знаниями)
 master
 овощ vegetable

ограбить rob
 огромный huge
 одеваться dress
 один alone; single
 одиннадцать eleven
 одноклассник classmate
 одобрять approve
 ожидать (ждать) wait
 ожидать (рассчитывать
 на) expect
 озеро lake
 оказаться turn out
 оказывать влияние influ-
 ence
 океан ocean
 окно window
 около near
 окончить finish; graduate
 from
 Оксфорд-стрит Oxford
 Street
 октябрь October
 опасный dangerous
 опера opera
 оплатить pay
 опоздать be late
 опоздать на поезд miss
 a train
 опыт experiment; experi-
 ence
 опять again
 орех nut
 оригинал original
 оркестр orchestra
 осень autumn
 осенью in autumn
 осмотреть examine
 особенно especially

оставаться remain; stay;
 (продолжать быть)
 go on being
 оставить leave
 оставить мысль to give up
 the idea of
 останавливать(ся) stop;
 stay
 остановка stop
 остаться stay; remain
 осторожный careful
 остров island
 ответ answer
 отвечать answer
 отвозить take
 отдать give
 отдохнуть rest
 отдых rest
 отдыхать rest
 отец father
 отзываться (*хорошо*) to speak
 well (highly) of
 отказаться refuse
 отказаться (*от чего-л.*) give up
 откладывать postpone; put
 off
 открывать open
 открывать (*делать откры-
 тие*) discover
 открытие discovery
 отличный excellent
 отложить postpone; put off
 отметка mark
 относиться treat
 отплывать sail off
 отправить send
 отправиться в поход go on
 a hike

отправляться start
 отпустить let go (walk)
 отрицать deny
 отход поезда departure
 офис office
 охотно gladly; readily
 оценить appreciate
 оценка mark
 очень very
 очки glasses
 ошибка mistake

II

падать fall
 пальто coat
 памятник monument
 Париж Paris
 парк park
 парковка parking
 партa desk
 пастушка shepherdess
 певица singer
 педагог pedagogue; teacher
 первый first
 перевести translate
 перевод translation
 переводить translate
 перед before; in front of
 перед тем как before
 передумать change one's
 mind
 переехать move
 перейти cross
 переменить(ся) change
 переодеваться change
 переписать copy, rewrite
 переплывать swim across
 перепрыгнуть jump over

перепутать mix up
 перестать stop; give up
 переходить cross
 перечитать reread
 песня song
 песок sand
 петух cock
 петь sing
 печатать type; publish;
 print
 печь oven
 пешком on foot
 пианино piano
 пианистка pianist
 пиво beer
 пикник picnic
 пирог pie
 пирожное fancy cake
 писатель writer
 писать write
 писать (*картины*) paint
 письменный стол desk
 письмо letter
 пить drink
 плавание swimming
 плавательный бассейн
 swimming pool
 плавать swim; sail
 плакать cry
 план plan
 платок handkerchief
 платформа platform
 платье dress
 племянник nephew
 пленник prisoner
 плита gas cooker; stove
 (AmE)

плохо badly
 плохой bad
 плыть swim; sail
 пляж beach
 по-английски (in) English
 побежать run; start running
 поблагодарить thank
 побледнеть turn pale
 побывать visit
 поведение conduct; behavi-
 our
 повезло: им повезло they
 were lucky
 повернуть turn
 повесить hang
 повидать see
 повсюду everywhere
 повторить repeat
 поговорить speak, talk
 погода weather
 подарок present
 подбежать run up
 подвезти give a lift
 поддерживать контакт
 keep in touch
 поднять lift; raise
 поднять голову look up
 поднять шум make a noise
 подождать wait
 подозревать suspect
 подозрительно suspi-
 ciously
 подойти go up; come up;
 walk up; approach
 подоконник windowsill
 подорвать damage
 подстригаться have one's
 hair cut

подстричь cut	покрыт covered
подумать think	покупать buy
подходить go up; come up; walk up; approach	пол floor
поезд train	полагать believe
поездка trip	полдень noon
поесть eat	поле field
поехать go	полететь fly
пожалуйста please	политика politics
пожар fire	полить (<i>цветы</i>) waterhouse- plants
пожелать wish	полицейский policeman, police officer
пожениться get married	полиция police
позаботиться take care of	полка shelf
позавтракать have break- fast	полмесяца half a month
позавчера the day before yesterday	полночь midnight
позвать call	полный full
позволить allow; permit	половина half
позвонить (<i>по телефону</i>) ring up; telephone; call	положение situation; posi- tion
поздно late	положить put; place
поздравить congratulate	получать get; receive
позже later	получать удовольствие от enjoy
познакомить introduce	полчаса half an hour
познакомиться get ac- quainted; meet	пользоваться use
поиграть play	какая польза what's the use
поискать look for	поменять change
по-испански (in) Spanish	помешать prevent; disturb
поймать catch; seize	помнить remember
пойти go, come	помогать help
пойти гулять go for a walk	понедельник Monday
пока till; until; while	по-немецки (in) German
показание evidence	понимать understand
показать show	понимать неправильно (<i>непонимать</i>) misunder- stand
показывать (<i>от термомет- ра</i>) read; say	

поплыть swim; start swimming

по-польски (in) Polish

поправить correct

поправиться (*после болезни*) recover

попросить ask

попытаться try

поработать work

пораньше earlier

порвать tear

порт port

портрет portrait

по-русски (in) Russian

посадить (*растение*) plant

посадить в тюрьму put in prison

поседеть go grey

посередине in the middle

посещать attend

посидеть stay

поскользнуться slip

после after

последний last

последовать follow

последовать совету follow smb's advice

послушать listen

посмеяться laugh

посмотреть look; see

посмотреть телевизор watch TV

посоветовать advise

посоветоваться с consult

поспешить hurry

поссориться quarrel

поставить put

поставить оценку give a mark

поставить спектакль

stage a performance

постель: в постели in bed

постоянно constantly

построить build

поступать (*в учебное заведение*) enter; (*в спортивную секцию*) join a gym

постучать knock

посылать send

потерять lose

потом then

потому что because

поторопиться hurry

поужинать have supper

по-фински (in) Finnish

по-французски (in) French

похвалить praise

поход tramp, hike

похожий alike, like

похудеть lose weight

почему why

почерк handwriting

починить repair; fix

почта post office

почувствовать (*себя*) feel

поэма poem

поэт poet

поэтесса poetess

потому that's why, therefore

прав: ты прав you are right

правда truth; to be true

правдивый true

правило rule

правописание spelling

предать betray

предлагать offer

предложение sentence; offer	примерять try on
предмет subject	принадлежать belong (to)
предполагать suppose; intend	принести bring; fetch
предпочитать prefer	принимать лекарство take medicine
председатель chairman	принимать предложение accept an offer
представлять (кого-л. ко- му-л.) introduce	принимать решение make a decision
предупреждать warn	принимать участие take part
предупреждение warning	приносить bring; fetch
прекрасный fine; beautiful; excellent; splendid	принц prince
прекратить stop	природа nature
пренебречь neglect	присутствовать be present; attend
преподаватель teacher	присылать send
преподавать teach	притворяться pretend
прерывать interrupt	приходить come; visit; arrive
преступление crime	причинять cause
преступник criminal	приятно pleasant
приближаться approach	пробить strike
прибывать arrive	проблема problem
привезти bring	провалиться на экзамене fail
привести bring	проверять check; mark; correct
приводить bring	провести spend
приглашать invite	провести опыт do (perform, carry out) an experiment
приготовить prepare; cook	проветривать air
приготовления preparations	проводить spend
приехать (к кому-л.) come to s. one's place; arrive	проводить (показать до- рогу) show; take
прижимать press	программа programme
приз prize	учебная программа cur- riculum
признать admit	
прийти come	
прийти в голову occur	
приказывать order	
прилежный diligent	

программист programmer
 прогрессивный progressive
 продавать sell
 продавщица shop assistant
 продолжать continue; go on;
 keep on
 продукты groceries
 проект project
 проиграть lose
 произведение work
 производить впечатление
 make (produce) impression;
 impress
 произношение
 pronunciation
 пройти walk; pass; go; get
 пропускать miss
 просмотреть look through
 простить forgive; excuse
 Простите. I am sorry.
 простой simple
 простудиться catch (a) cold
 просыпаться wake up
 просьба request
 против against
 профессионал professional
 профессор professor
 прохладный cool
 прохожий passerby
 прочесть read
 прошлый last; past
 пруд pond; pool
 прыгать jump
 птица bird
 пустяк little thing
 путешествие journey
 путешествовать travel

путь way
 по пути on the way
 Пушкин Pushkin
 пытаться try
 пьеса play
 пятнадцать fifteen
 пятница Friday
 пятьдесят fifty

Р

работа work; job
 работать work
 рабочий worker
 рабочий день working day
 рад glad
 радио radio
 по радио over the radio
 радостно gladly
 радость joy
 раз time
 разбить break; smash
 развести костер make a fire
 разгадать guess; solve
 разговаривать speak; talk
 разговаривать по телефо-
 ну speak on the phone
 разговор conversation
 разгружать unload
 разный different
 разработать work out
 разрешать allow; permit
 разрешение permission
 район district
 рак cancer
 рак легких lung cancer
 раковина sink
 рано early
 рано или поздно sooner
 or later

раньше earlier; before
 расписание timetable
 расплакаться burst out crying; burst into tears
 расположен situated
 распрягать unharness
 рассвет dawn
 рассердиться get angry
 рассказ story
 рассказывать tell
 рассмеяться burst out laughing; burst into laughter
 расстелить spread
 расстраивать upset
 рассчитывать count; expect
 расти grow
 расти (о ценах) increase
 Рахманинов Rakhmaninov
 ребенок child; baby; kid
 регулярно regularly
 редко seldom
 результат result
 река river
 ремонтировать repair, fix
 ремонтировать квартиру redecorate
 Рен Wren
 репетировать rehearse
 речь speech
 решение decision; solution
 решить decide; solve
 Рим Rome
 римляне Romans
 рисовать draw; paint
 Роберт Бернс Robert Burns
 родина motherland, homeland
 родитель parent

родиться be born
 родной: родная страна native country, native land
 родной город hometown
 роман novel
 рот mouth
 Рочестер Rochester
 рояль piano, grand (piano)
 ругать scold
 рука hand; arm
 рукопись manuscript
 Русский музей Russian Museum
 ручка pen
 рыба fish
 рынок market

С

с since
 с тех пор, как заболел since illness
 сад garden
 садиться (о солнце) set
 сам myself; yourself; himself
 самолет plane
 Санкт-Петербург St Petersburg
 сапог boot
 сахар sugar
 сбегать вниз run down
 сварить cook
 сведения information
 свет light
 светлый light
 свистеть whistle
 свободен free
 связи с общественностью public relations

сдавать: экзамен take an exam
 работу hand in a paper
 сдать экзамен pass an exam (a test)
 сделать do; make
 север north
 сегодня today
 сегодня вечером tonight
 сегодняшний today's
 сидеть go grey
 сейчас now, at the moment
 сейчас же at once
 секрет secret
 секретарь secretary
 секунда second
 семнадцать seventeen
 семьдесят seventy
 семья family
 сентябрь September
 сердиться be angry
 сердце heart
 серьезный serious
 сестра sister
 сесть sit down
 сесть в автобус get on
 сесть в машину get into
 сесть (о солнце) set
 сигарета cigarette
 сидеть sit; stay
 сидеть (не ложиться спать) sit up
 сила strength; force
 сильный strong
 ситуация situation
 сказать say; tell
 сказка fairy tale
 скамейка bench

сколько how many; how much; how long
 скоро soon
 скорость speed
 скрипка violin
 скучный dull, boring
 следить watch
 следовать советам follow smb's advice
 следует should
 следующий next
 слеза tear
 слива plum
 слишком too
 словарь dictionary
 слово word
 сломать break
 слуга servant
 случаться happen; be wrong
 слушать listen
 слышать hear
 смелый brave
 смех laughter
 смешной funny
 смеяться laugh
 смотреть look
 смотреть телевизор watch TV
 смятый creased; crumpled
 сначала at first
 снег snow
 снимать take off
 снимать что-л. с руки (с запястья) take something off one's wrist
 снова again
 собака dog
 собирать gather

собираться be going (to)	состязание contest
Собор Святого Павла	сочинение essay
St Paul's Cathedral	спальня bedroom
собрание meeting	спасибо thank you
совершить perform	спать sleep
совершить ошибку make	спектакль performance
a mistake	специально specially
совершить преступле-	спешить hurry
ние commit a crime	спокойной ночи good night
совершить турне tour	спокойный quiet
совет advice	спорить argue
совпадение coincidence	спорт sport
современный new	спортивный sports
совсем quite	спортклуб sports club
соглашаться agree	стать членом спортклуба
сожаление: к сожалению	(заниматься в спортклубе) join a sports club
unfortunately	спортсмен sportsman
сожалеть be (feel) sorry	способный capable
создатель creator	справа on the right
сойти (с транспорта)	спрашивать ask
get off	спрыгивать jump off
сок juice	спрятать hide
солдат soldier	спрятать руки в карманы
солнечный sunny	put one's hands into one's
солнечный свет sunlight	pockets
солнце sun	сразу at once
соль salt	среда Wednesday
сон sleep	срок: в срок in time; on time
сонет sonnet	ссылаться refer
сообщить report	стадион stadium
сорвать (цветок) pick	стакан glass
соревнование competition	становиться get; become
сорок forty	станцевать dance
сосед neighbour	станция station
соседний neighbouring	стараться try
соседняя комната next	старший eldest
room	старый old
состояться take place	

статья article
 стена wall
 стихи poems; poetry
 стихотворение poem
 сто hundred
 стол table
 столица capital
 столовая canteen
 столько so many; so much
 стоять stand
 страна country
 странный strange
 стричь cut
 стричься have one's hair
 cut
 строить build
 строчка line
 студент student
 стул chair
 стыд shame
 стыдно ashamed
 стюард steward
 суббота Saturday
 суд trial
 суметь manage; be able
 сумка bag
 суп soup
 сфотографироваться have
 one's photo taken
 сцена scene; stage
 счастливый happy
 счастье happiness
 к счастью luckily
 счет bill
 считать count; think;
 consider
 США USA
 сшить make

съездить go
 съесть eat
 сын son
 сыр cheese

Т

таблетка tablet
 Таиланд Thailand
 тайна mystery
 так как as, because, since
 такой such
 такси taxi; cab
 талант talent
 талантливый talented
 там there
 танцевать dance
 тарелка plate
 твой your
 творить добро do good
 deeds
 творчество creative activity
 театр theatre
 театрал theatregoer
 тебе you
 тебя you
 текст text
 телевидение television
 телевизор TV set, television
 телефон telephone
 Темза Thames
 темнеть get dark
 темно dark
 температура temperature
 теннис tennis
 теория theory
 теперь now
 тепло warm
 термометр thermometer

терпеливый patient
 терпеть: он терпеть не мог
 he hated
 террорист terrorist
 терять lose
 тетка aunt
 тетрадь exercise book
 тигрица tigress
 тихий (спокойный) quiet
 тогда then
 толпа crowd
 толстый thick
 только only; just
 только что just
 Том Сойер Tom Sawyer
 торопиться hurry
 торт cake
 тот же the same
 точный accurate
 трава grass
 подстригать траву (га-
 зон) mow the grass (the
 lawn)
 «Травиата» "La Traviata"
 трамвай tram
 тратить spend
 тратить понапрасну waste
 тревожиться worry
 тренировка training
 тридцать thirty
 тринадцать thirteen
 трогать touch
 «Трое в лодке, не считая
 собаки» „Three Men in a
 Boat, to Say Nothing of
 the Dog“
 трудный difficult
 трус coward

туда there
 тунец (голубой) tuna
 турист tourist
 тысяча thousand
 тяжелый heavy

У

убийство murder
 убирать квартиру do the
 flat
 уважать respect
 увеличить increase
 уверен sure
 увидеть see
 увлекательный exciting
 уволить fire; dismiss
 угадать guess
 угол corner
 удаваться manage; succeed
 удача success
 уделять внимание pay
 attention
 удивительный wonderful
 удивленный surprised
 удивлять surprise
 удобный comfortable
 удовольствие pleasure
 уезжать go; go away, leave
 ужас horror
 ужасный terrible, awful
 уже already
 ужин supper
 узнать find out; learn; recog-
 nize
 уйти go; go away, leave
 украсть steal
 укусить bite
 улица street

уличное движение traffic

уложить:

в постель put into bed

в чемодан pack (put) into
the suitcase

вещи pack (one's bags)

уметь be able

умный clever; bright

умываться wash

университет university

упасть fall

упомянуть mention

упорно работать work hard

упорствовать persist

управляющий manager

упражнение exercise

урок lesson, class

условие condition, circum-
stance

услышать hear

успеть на поезд catch a
train

успех success

иметь успех to be a
success

усталый tired

утка duck

утро morning

утром in the morning

уходить из дома leave home

ухудшать make (things)
worse

ухудшаться (о погоде) de-
teriorate, get worse

**участие: принимать уча-
стие** take part

учебник textbook

учебный год academic year

ученик pupil

ученый scientist

учитель teacher

учить(ся) learn; study

Ф

фабрика factory

факт fact

февраль February

физика physics

фильм film

фотограф photographer

фотографироваться have
one's photo taken

фотография photograph

Франция France

француз Frenchman

французский French

фрукт fruit

футбол football

футболист football player

Х

хвалить praise

хватать (поймать) seize

хлеб bread

ходить go

ходить за покупками go
shopping

ходить на тренировку go
into training

ходить пешком walk

хозяйка mistress; hostess

холодильник refrigerator,
fridge

холодный cold

хороший good
хорошо well
хотеть want
хотелось бы would like
хочется (*расположен*) feel like
храбрый brave
хранить keep
хрустальный crystal
художник painter
хуже worse

Ц

цветок flower; houseplant
целый whole
«целую вечность» for ages
цена preis
ценный valuable
центр centre; downtown
цепь chain
церковь church
цунами tsunami

Ч

чай tea
Чарльз Диккенс Charles Dickens
час hour
часто often
часть part
часы watch; clock
чашка cup
чаще: как можно чаще as often as possible
чей whose
человек man, person
чемодан suitcase

черный black
четверг Thursday
четверть quarter
четырнадцать fourteen
чинить repair, fix
число number; date
чистить clean
чистый clean
читальный зал reading room
читать read
читать стихи (*наизусть*) recite
чтение reading
что what; that
что-нибудь something
что-то something
чувствовать feel
чувствовать себя больным (*быть в плохой спортивной форме*) feel unfit
чудесный wonderful

Ш

шаг step
Шарлотта Бронте Charlotte Brontë
шахматы chess
швейцарец, швейцарка, швейцарский Swiss
Швейцария Switzerland
шерстяной woollen
шестнадцать sixteen
шестьдесят sixty
шить sew
шкаф cupboard
книжный шкаф bookcase

школа school
 школьник schoolboy
 школьники schoolchildren
 школьница schoolgirl
 шляпа hat
 штраф fine
 шум noise
 шуметь make a noise
 шутить joke

Щ

щедрый generous
 щека cheek

Э

экзамен exam
 экзамен по вождению
 driving test
 экзаменовывать examine
 экспедиция expedition
 электричество electricity
 электронная почта e-mail

электропроводка wiring
 энергичный energetic
 эпизод episode
 Эрмитаж Hermitage
 Эстония Estonia
 этот this

Ю

юг south
 южный southern

Я

яблоко apple
 яблоня apple tree
 язык language; tongue
 яйцо egg
 январь January
 японский (язык) Japanese
 ясно clear
 ясный день fine day
 яхта yacht
 ящик box

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