

Н. А. Бонк, И. А. Бонк

**СБОРНИК  
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ  
упражнений и текстов  
для чтения к учебнику**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ**  
*шаг*  
**за шагом**

*Традиции*

---

*Качество*

---

*Гарантированный  
результат*

---

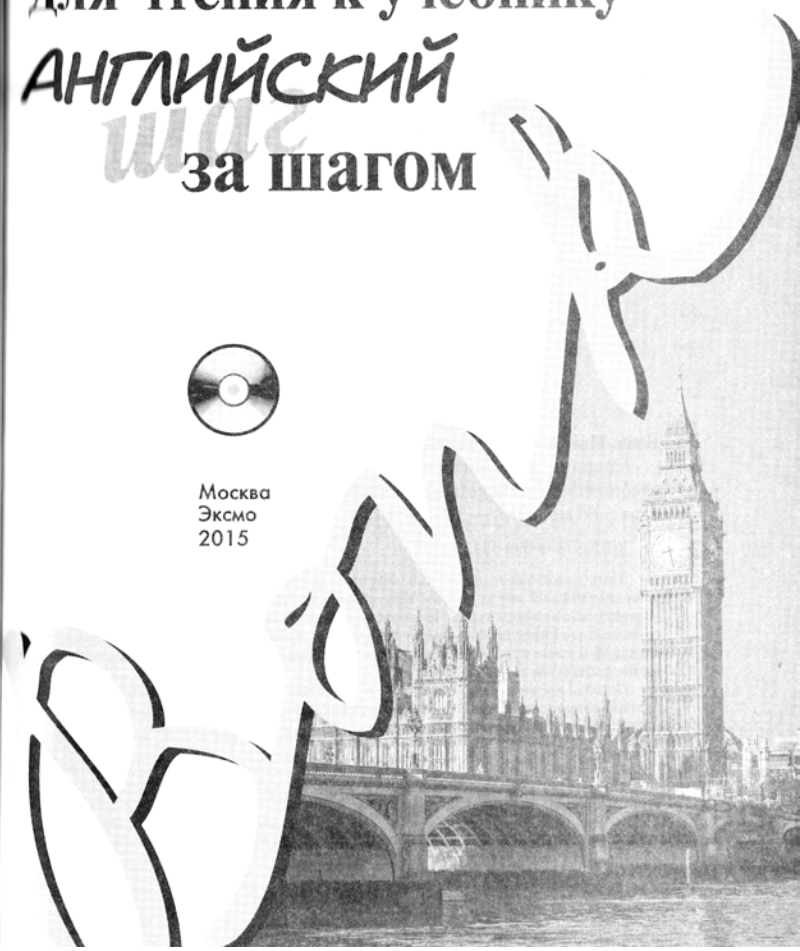


**И. А. Бонк, И. А. Бонк**

**СБОРНИК  
дополнительных  
упражнений и текстов  
для чтения к учебнику  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ  
шаг  
за шагом**



Москва  
Эксмо  
2015



УДК 811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ  
Б 81

В оформлении обложки использованы фотографии:  
Paul Daniels, Alexander Zhegalov / Shutterstock.com  
Используется по лицензии от Shutterstock.com

Дизайн обложки *О. Поповича*

**Бонк, Наталья Александровна.**

Б 81 Сборник дополнительных упражнений и текстов для чтения к учебнику «Английский шаг за шагом» / Н. А. Бонк, И. А. Бонк. — Москва : Эксмо, 2015. — 320 с. + CD. — (Бонк Н. А. Английский язык).

ISBN 978-5-699-73125-1

В книгу входят дополнительные материалы, расширяющие систему упражнений учебника «Английский шаг за шагом». Цель сборника — дополнить и разнообразить систему упражнений основного курса. Предлагаемые в книге задания помогут довести до автоматизма навык употребления грамматических форм, расширят словарный запас, а тексты на английском языке улучшат навыки чтения и привьют привычку самостоятельного чтения на английском языке для удовольствия.

Пособие предназначено для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык самостоятельно или с преподавателем. Оно подойдет как начинающим, так и тем, кто хочет повторить базовый курс английского.

УДК 811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ

ISBN 978-5-699-73125-1

© Бонк Н.А., Бонк И.А., 2014  
© ООО «Издательство «Эксмо», 2015

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <i>Предисловие</i> . . . . .                  | 5   |
| <b>WORKBOOK. Part 1</b> . . . . .             | 7   |
| Урок-комплекс 1 . . . . .                     | 8   |
| Урок-комплекс 2 . . . . .                     | 9   |
| Урок-комплекс 3 . . . . .                     | 13  |
| Урок-комплекс 4 . . . . .                     | 16  |
| Урок-комплекс 5 . . . . .                     | 21  |
| Урок-комплекс 6 . . . . .                     | 29  |
| Урок-комплекс 7 . . . . .                     | 37  |
| Урок-комплекс 8 . . . . .                     | 44  |
| Урок-комплекс 9 . . . . .                     | 58  |
| Урок-комплекс 10 . . . . .                    | 69  |
| <b>READER. Part 1</b> . . . . .               | 85  |
| <i>Алфавитный словарь-указатель</i> . . . . . | 107 |
| <b>WORKBOOK. Part 2</b> . . . . .             | 113 |
| Unit 1 . . . . .                              | 114 |
| Unit 2 . . . . .                              | 123 |
| Unit 3 . . . . .                              | 135 |
| Unit 4 . . . . .                              | 140 |
| Unit 5 . . . . .                              | 145 |
| Unit 6 . . . . .                              | 152 |
| Unit 7 . . . . .                              | 158 |
| Unit 8 . . . . .                              | 168 |
| Unit 9 . . . . .                              | 175 |
| Unit 10 . . . . .                             | 192 |

## Содержание

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Unit 11 . . . . .  | 204 |
| Unit 12 . . . . .  | 214 |
| Unit 13 . . . . .  | 222 |
| Unit 14 . . . . .  | 228 |
| Unit 15 . . . . .  | 237 |
| <b>READER. Part 2</b> . . . . .                            | 243 |
| <i>Vocabulary</i> . . . . .                                | 293 |
| <i>Приложение. Applying for a Job in English</i> . . . . . | 306 |

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Вашему вниманию предлагается сборник дополнительных материалов, расширяющих систему упражнений учебника «Английский шаг за шагом».

В сборнике выдерживается основной методический принцип учебного комплекса «Английский шаг за шагом» — линейное расположение материала: порция информации — порция закрепления. Цель сборника — дополнить и разнообразить систему упражнений основного курса.

Для удобства ориентации перед большинством заданий указывается страница основного курса, после которой, по мнению авторов, целесообразно выполнять это задание. Это не означает, что данные упражнения (или тексты из хрестоматии) нельзя использовать *позже*, в зависимости от потребностей обучающихся, резерва времени и т.п.

Помимо известных из основного курса видов работы, предлагаются разнообразные упражнения по закреплению лексики и грамматики, среди которых есть так называемые рифмовки — Grammar chants, оживляющие урок и позволяющие в несложной, увлекательной форме добиться автоматизма и правильного произнесения новых грамматических и лексических структур.

При необходимости дается опережающее введение звуков (например [ə] в предлоге **at**, с. 9), а также букв, не вызывающих трудностей при произнесении слова (например, **six, eight**, с. 9).

После введения звука [ŋ] вводится понятие о герундии (в основном курсе герундий вводится позже) с соответствующими упражнениями (с. 34). В грамматических упражнениях особое внимание уделяется употреблению вспомогательных и модальных глаголов, что требует дополнительной тренировки для предупреждения типичных ошибок. С этой же целью добавлены упражнения на глаголы говорения (**say, speak, tell, talk**), уделяется внимание особенностям перевода русского слова «еще», многозначности глагола **have** и т.п.

Дополнительные упражнения к **Workbook. Part 2** превышают по объему сборник к первой части основного курса. Это вполне оправданно. Вторая часть насыщена разговорной тематикой и ситуациями общения. Уже в достаточной мере сформировались основные речевые навыки на базе довольно обильной лексико-грамматической базы первой части и поэтому накопление нового языкового материала происходит гораздо стремительнее. Усложняется грамматика, значительно расширяется объем лексики, что увеличивает нагрузку на память обучающегося. Дополнительный сборник значительно

## Предисловие

облегчает запоминание путем высокой повторяемости материала в разнообразных, тщательно разработанных упражнениях.

Следует, однако, иметь в виду, что никакие дополнительные дидактические материалы не могут обеспечить самостоятельной реализации учебной программы. Они выполняют по отношению к основному учебнику подчиненную, вспомогательную задачу и дают желаемый результат, только если их выполнять *после* того, как введен соответствующий материал основного курса.

Иначе говоря, основная и дополнительная книги должны изучаться параллельно.

С опережением в **Workbook. Part 2** дан только модальный глагол **should** с простым и перфектным инфинитивом (к урокам 6 и 7 основного курса), а также добавлены упражнения на употребление других модальных глаголов с перфектным инфинитивом (к уроку 14 2-й части основного курса).

Количество упражнений в **Workbook. Part 2** дано с большим запасом. Поэтому предполагается, что при подготовке к занятиям преподаватель отберет те материалы из второй части, которые он в данный момент считает наиболее полезными для своей группы.

К каждой части учебника предлагается хрестоматия (Reader), имеющая целью привить навык самостоятельного чтения для *удовольствия*. Reader содержит как юмористические, так и познавательные короткие рассказы. Каждый рассказ сопровождается списком новых слов с транскрипцией и переводом. В классе эти рассказы можно использовать для самых разнообразных видов работ.

Чтение для удовольствия небольших текстов готовит обучающегося к чтению беллетристики, а чтение книг, вошедшее в привычку, залог того, что и другие речевые навыки не будут утрачиваться, как только обучающийся выйдет из-под опеки преподавателя.

Сборник дополнительных материалов заканчивается небольшим приложением *Applying for a job in English*. Этот раздел носит справочный характер. Его цель — ознакомление обучающихся со спецификой объявлений о предлагаемой работе и с оформлением основных документов (резюме и сопроводительные письма) для поступления на работу, требующую владения английским языком.

Авторы выражают надежду, что сборник дополнительных материалов станет эффективным подспорьем как для преподавателей, так и для учащихся.

Н.А. Бонк  
И.А. Бонк

# WORKBOOK

## Part 1

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 1

## Grammar chant к с. 35 (Часть 1 Учебника)



- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**Let's Meet Ted**

Let's meet Ted.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's meet Ed.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's meet Eve.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's meet Steve.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's see Nell.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's see Bell.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's see Eve.  
Yes, let's.  
Let's see Steve.  
Yes, let's.

## Grammar chant к с. 36 (Часть 1)



- 2 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**Let Me Tell Eve**

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Let me tell Eve.   | Please tell Ted.  |
| Let me tell Steve. | Please tell Ed.   |
| Let me tell Nell.  | Please tell Bess. |
| Let me tell Bell.  | Yes.              |

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 2

**Запомните!**

Предлог **at**\* употребляется перед указанием точного времени:  
**at ten** – в десять (часов)      **at seven** – в семь

Как и любой другой предлог, **at** произносится во фразе без ударения, поэтому гласный звук в нем, так называемый нейтральный звук [ə], нечеткий, похожий на последний звук в таких русских словах, как **комната, яблоко**.

\* Подробно предлог **at** см. **Урок-комплекс 3** основного курса, с. 106 (Часть 1).

**Запомните!**

Запомните числительные:

**6 – six** [sɪks]\*      **8 – eight** [eɪt]\*\*

\* Правила чтения буквы **x** см. **Урок-комплекс 4** основного курса, с. 177, Часть 1.

\*\* Буквосочетание **gh** перед буквой **t** не читается (подробно см. **Урок-комплекс 4** основного курса, с. 180, Часть 1).

## Grammar chants к с. 42 (Часть 1)

- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**See Me at Seven**

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| See me at seven.  | See Nell at seven.  |
| See me at eleven. | See Bell at eleven. |
| See me at five.   | See Ted at five.    |
| See me at nine.   | See Ed at nine.     |
| Fine.             | Fine.               |

## Let's Meet at Five

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Let's meet at five.  | Let's meet at eleven. |
| Fine!                | Yes, let's.           |
| Let's meet at nine.  | Let's meet at ten.    |
| Fine!                | Yes, let's.           |
| Let's meet at seven. | Please tell Ben.      |
| Yes, let's.          | OK!                   |



## 2 Прочитайте вслух и переведите.

1. at five, at six, at seven, at nine, at ten
2. Please see me at ten.
3. Let's meet at five.
4. Let's eat at six.
5. Let him see me at eleven.
6. Let Ted meet me at nine.



## 3 Разыграйте диалоги, меняя время встречи.

## 1. Попросите встретиться с вас.

- A. Please meet me **at five**.  
B. Fine.

## 2. Попросите повидаться с вами.

- A. Please see me **at five**.  
B. Fine.

at 7 • at 9 • at 6 • at 8 • at 11

**Запомните!**

После глагола **listen** (*слушать, послушать*) употребляется предлог **to**, который произносится без ударения [tə, tu].

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Listen to me.        | Послушайте меня.             |
| Listen to Ben.       | Послушайте Бена.             |
| Let's listen to it.  | Давай (давайте) это слушаем. |
| Let's listen to him. | Давай (давайте) слушаем его. |

## Grammar chant к с. 51 (Часть 1)

## 4 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

## Listen to Syd

Listen to Syd.  
Listen to Pete.  
Listen to Nell.  
Listen to Bell.  
Let's listen to Miss Dene.  
Let's listen to Miss Flynn.  
    Fine!

## Grammar chant к с. 54 (Часть 1)

## 5 Прислушайтесь, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

1. "Fifty?" — "No, fifteen."  
"Sixty?" — "No, sixteen."  
"Eighty?" — "No, eighteen."  
"Ninety?" — "No, nineteen."  
"Seventy?" — "No, seventeen."  
Oh, I see.
2. "15 teams?" — "No, 50 teams."  
"16 films?" — "No, 60 films."  
"18 lists?" — "No, 80 lists."  
"19 tests?" — "No, 90 tests."  
Oh?

к с. 60 (Часть 1)

6 Прочитайте вслух и переведите, обращая внимание на структуру повелительных и побудительных предложений.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Please</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p> | <p>Let Miss Dene<br/>Let Ted</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p> |
| <p>Let me</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p> | <p>Don't</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p>                     |
| <p>Let's</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p>  | <p>Let's not</p> <p>buy it.<br/>phone Steve.<br/>open it.<br/>listen to it.<br/>send it by post.</p>                 |



7 Разыграйте диалог, меняя время встречи.

- A. Let's meet **at five**.  
 B. At five? Let me see... Let's meet **at five fifteen**.  
 A. Fine. Please don't be late.

6.00–6.15 • 7.00–7.15 • 8.00–8.15 • 9.00–9.15 •  
 10.00–10.15 • 11.00–11.15 • 7.15–8.00

к с. 81 (Часть 1)

8 Повторите, меняя возраст.

1. Bobby isn't **seven** yet. He's only **six**.  
 6–5 • 8–7 • 9–8 • 11–10

2. Bess isn't **sixteen** yet. She's only **fifteen**.  
 17–16 • 18–17 • 19–18

3. He isn't **fifty-five** yet. He's only **fifty**.  
 56–55 • 57–56 • 59–58 • 60–59

yet до сих пор, пока, еще

9 Повторите, меняя время.

It isn't **ten** yet. It's only **nine**.

9.00–8.00 • 8.00–7.00 • 11.00–10.00 • 7.15–7.00 •  
 9.15–9.00 • 6.15–6.00

УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 3

Grammar chant к с. 91 (Часть 1)

1 Прочитайте вместе с диктором, обращая внимание на употребление слов **leave** и **stay**.

**Don't Leave Yet!**

Don't leave yet. Stay till five.  
 Don't leave yet. Stay till nine.  
 Don't leave yet. Stay till seven.  
 Don't leave yet. Stay till eleven.  
 Don't leave yet. Stay till eight.  
 Stay till eight. It isn't late.

2 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. He's **ten** minutes late.  
 5 • 6 • 8 • 15 • 17 • 18 • 19

2. Is **she** still on holiday?

Amy • Dave • Ted • Dennis • Miss Ellis

3 Заполните пропуски предлогами: **in, on, at, to, till**.

1. Please leave my mail \_\_\_\_\_ my table.  
 2. David's still in. Please phone him \_\_\_\_\_ 587 0609.

3. "Let's listen \_\_\_\_\_ Ben Lloyd." "Yes, let's."
4. See Miss Bennett \_\_\_\_\_ ten fifteen. Please be \_\_\_\_\_ time.
5. Avis is \_\_\_\_\_ Spain \_\_\_\_\_ holiday, not \_\_\_\_\_ business.
6. Ted's busy \_\_\_\_\_ five. Please phone him \_\_\_\_\_ five fifteen.
7. It's so silly! Let's not listen \_\_\_\_\_ it!
8. "Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ my bill?" "No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ Syd's. Let him pay it \_\_\_\_\_ time. Please tell him."
9. Don't leave yet. Stay \_\_\_\_\_ nine.
10. Steve isn't \_\_\_\_\_ holiday yet. His holiday's \_\_\_\_\_ May.
11. Say it \_\_\_\_\_ Finnish. He's Finnish.
12. Please phone him \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes.

### ГРАММАТИКА К С. 92 (Часть 1)

#### Выражение согласия и несогласия с высказыванием в отрицательной форме (к правилу на с. 92).

**ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ НА РУССКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД!**

Bess is slim.  
Is Bess slim?  
Bess isn't slim.

**Yes, she is.**

Да, стройная.  
Да, стройная.  
**Нет, она стройная.**



Bess is slim.

It's five.  
Is it five yet?  
It isn't five yet.

**No, it isn't.**

Нет.  
Нет еще.  
**Да, еще нет пяти часов.**



It isn't 5 yet.

#### 4 Перефразируйте, как показано в образце.

Дано: My file's empty.  
Требуется: It's an empty file.

1. His hotel's old.
2. Her photo's lovely.
3. My hostel's noisy.
4. His film's silly.
5. His family photo's old.
6. Her test isn't easy.
7. His plan isn't simple.

#### 3 Допишите недостающие слова и инсценируйте диалоги.

1. A. Ann's still on holiday.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . She's on holiday till September.
2. A. Amy isn't on holiday yet.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. No, \_\_\_\_\_ . Her holiday's in November.
3. A. His name's Alan.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . He's a pilot.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. A. It isn't a simple plan.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A. It's an old film.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A. She's my sister.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Grammar chant к с. 120 (Часть 1)**



6 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**She's Such a Lovely Lady!**

She's such a lovely lady!  
 He's such a lovely baby!  
 It's such a simple plan!  
 He's such a busy man!  
 It's such a little flat!  
 It's such a lovely cat!  
 Oh, yes!

**УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 4**

**к с. 142 (Часть 1)**

1 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

Shall I come at **half past ten**?

9.30 • 8.30 • 11.30 • 7.30 • 6.30 • 5.30



2 Инсценируйте диалог, заменяя время встречи.

A. Shall I come at **ten fifteen**?

B. No, please come at **half past ten**.

|             |             |           |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 11.15–11.30 | 10.30–11.00 | 9.15–9.30 |
| 9.30–10.00  | 7.15–7.30   | 8.30–9.00 |
| 5.15–5.30   | 7.30–8.00   | 8.15–8.30 |
|             | 6.30–7.00   |           |

**к с. 148 (Часть 1)**

3 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Can you **skate**?

ski • play tennis • play table tennis • play ice hockey • speak Spanish • speak Italian • speak Finnish • speak English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] • say it in Italian • say it in Spanish • say it in English

2. Can you help me, please? I can't **open it**.

close it • stop it • find it • find my keys • start my car

3. Can I have a **cup of coffee**, please?

a cup of tea • a cup of hot coffee • some cake • some salad • some steak

**Запомните!**

Запомните предлоги:

Speak **to** ...

говорить **с** ...

Speak **about** [ə'baʊt] ...

говорить **о** ...

Please speak **to** my boss **about** it.

Пожалуйста, поговорите **об** этом **с** моим начальником.

**Сравните!**

**Глаголы speak, say, tell**

**say**

сказать (*произнести, выговорить*)

Can you say it **in** Spanish?

Вы можете сказать это по-испански?

**tell**

сказать (*сообщить кому-нибудь*)

Don't tell him about it.

Не говорите ему об этом.

**speak**

1. говорить (*например, выступать*)

Let Peter speak.

Пусть выступит Питер.

Let's listen to him.

Давайте послушаем его.

2. говорить (*с кем-либо о чем-либо*)

3. говорить (*на каком-либо языке*)

I can speak English, but only a little.

Я умею говорить по-английски, но только немного.

**4** Выберите правильное слово:  *speak, tell, say.*

1. Avis can \_\_\_\_\_ us about her holiday in Spain. Let's listen to her.
2. A. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish?  
B. No, I can't. I can only \_\_\_\_\_ "Hello" in Spanish.
3. Bill's money's still on his **desk**. Please \_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. You can find Mr Dobbs and \_\_\_\_\_ to him about it. Only don't \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Hobbs by mistake.
5. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Dent, please?
6. Let's meet at my place on Saturday. Please \_\_\_\_\_ Nelly and Ted.
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ it in English.
8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him about it, okay?
9. Let him \_\_\_\_\_ to my assistant about it.
10. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ it in Italian?

**desk** письменный стол

**к с. 157 (Часть 1)**

**5** Образуйте присоединенные вопросы.

1. Bob can speak Spanish, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. He's a Spanish teacher, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. It's a photo of his class, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Bob's office is closed, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. It isn't open yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I can't miss classes so often, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You can play chess, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. A lovely place, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Avis is lovely, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Ben's money's on his desk, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. It isn't lunchtime yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He can't finish his test in time, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. I'm not late, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. It's a Chinese shop, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. She can't speak Chinese, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. It's cold today, \_\_\_\_\_?

**6** Выберите правильный глагол из предложенных и заполните пропуски:  *am, is, can.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me, please? \_\_\_\_\_ you help me fetch my files?
2. A. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak Chinese?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_, but only a little. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (not) easy.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ stay in Holly Hotel. It \_\_\_\_\_ a nice place and it \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.
4. A lovely tea set! \_\_\_\_\_ it Chinese?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) busy today. I \_\_\_\_\_ stay till half past seven and help you.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ half past five. You \_\_\_\_\_ still catch Mr Bennett in his office and speak to him.
7. Don't let Bobby miss classes so often. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) happy about it. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to him, please?

**I'm not happy about it.** Я недоволен. Меня это не радует. Мне это не нравится (и т.п.).

**к с. 161 (Часть 1)**

**7** Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Let's go **home**.  
back • back home • by plane • by ship
2. Shall I get you **a cup of tea**?  
a cup of coffee • a hot cup of tea • some lemonade
3. I can't get home **by five**.  
by six • by seven • by eight • by nine

**к с. 162–163 (Часть 1)**

**Сравните!** Сравните значение 's:

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Ben's family                                   | притяжательная форма |
| Ben's a teacher                                | is                   |
| Ben's busy                                     |                      |
| Ben's in London<br>(at home, at his office...) |                      |
| Ben's got a big family                         | has                  |

к с. 179 (Часть 1)

8 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Can you come at exactly **five**?  
6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • 10 • 11
2. It's an excellent **hotel**, but it's too\* expensive.  
car • flat • coat • cottage • telly • shop • café
3. Let's meet **next Monday** at exactly six, okay?  
next Saturday • next Sunday • on Monday • on Saturday • next time
4. Can you **explain it**, please?  
explain it again • explain it next time

too [tu:] слишком

**Внимание!** С глаголом **explain** употребляется предлог **to**.

Please explain it **to** me.      Пожалуйста, объясните мне это.

**Сравните:**

|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Listen to him.            | Послушайте его.    |
| Speak to him.             | Поговорите с ним.  |
| Explain it <b>to</b> him. | Объясните это ему. |

5. Can you explain it to me, please?  
to him • to her • to us • to Mr Bennett • to Miss Ellis • to Bob • to Jack

к с. 185–186 (Часть 1)

9 Согласны ли вы со следующими утверждениями (к упр. 4)?

- A**
1. Alex Dale is a doctor in a big hospital in Leeds.
  2. Alex hasn't got a job.
  3. It isn't nine o'clock yet.
  4. Alex isn't in his office yet.

5. He's late.
6. He's got a lot of files on his desk.
7. He hasn't got any files on his desk.
8. He's got a TV set on his desk.
9. His job isn't easy.
10. His job's easy.
11. He's got five assistants.

**B**

1. Bess is ill.
2. Bess isn't ill.
3. Bess is at a big party.
4. She's lovely, isn't she?
5. She hasn't got a headache.
6. She's got a headache.
7. She hasn't got any coffee at home.

**C**

1. It's eleven on Saturday.
2. Jim's got an exam at exactly 9.
3. Jim hasn't got any exams.
4. He's still got some time.
5. He hasn't got any time.
6. Oh, it's a dog's life!

УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 5

к с. 192 (Часть 1)

1 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Ted's a **businessman** and his son's a **businessman** too.  
an economist • a doctor • a teacher • a seaman • a pilot
2. It's too **expensive**, isn't it?  
big • heavy • light • hot • cold • simple

## к с. 193 (Часть 1)

2 Допишите недостающие слова и инсценируйте диалоги.

Дано: I've got two sisters.  
Требуется: Oh, have you? Me too.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A. I can play chess.<br>B. Oh, _____? Me too. | 4. A. I can speak Spanish a little.<br>B. Oh, _____? Me too. |
| 2. A. Jim's got two dogs.<br>B. _____? Me too.   | 5. A. Nelly's busy till five.<br>B. _____? Me too.           |
| 3. A. Dave's a teacher.<br>B. _____? Me too.     | 6. A. I've got some exams in May.<br>B. _____? Me too.       |

## к с. 220 (Часть 1)

3 Если бы вам пришлось перевести этот отрывок из «Сказки о царе Салтане», какие артикли вы бы поставили перед выделенными словами: **a** или **the**?

Корабельщики в ответ:  
«Мы объехали весь свет;  
За морем житье не худо;  
В свете ж вот какое **чудо**:  
**Остров** на море лежит,  
**Град** на острове стоит  
С златоглавыми церквами,  
С теремами да садами;  
**Ель** растет перед дворцом,  
А под ней хрустальный **дом**;  
**Белка** там живет ручная,  
Да **затейница** какая!  
**Белка** песенки поет

Да орешки все грызет,  
А **орешки** не простые,  
Все **скорлупки** золотые,  
**Ядра** — чистый изумруд;  
Слуги **белку** стерегут,  
Служат ей прислугой разной —  
И приставлен **дяк** приказный  
Строгий счет **орехам** весть;  
Отдает ей войско честь;  
Из **скорлупок** льют монету  
Да пускают в ход по свету;  
Девки сыплют **изумруд**  
В кладовые, да под спуд...»

А.С. Пушкин

## Grammar chants к с. 231 (Часть 1)

4 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

## Some Photos

These are my students, Tom and Phil.  
These are my colleagues, Bess and Jill.  
These are my nieces, Kate and Molly.  
These are my **neighbours**, Clive and Dolly.  
These are my sons, Nick and Don.  
This is my husband, John.


neighbours ['neɪbəz] соседи

## Going on Holiday

This is Ben's suitcase, isn't it?  
Yes, it is.  
This is Ted's coat, isn't it?  
Yes, it is.  
This is your hat, isn't it?  
Yes, it is.  
This is Ann's cat, isn't it?  
No, it isn't. It's Amy's.  
These are Tom's keys, aren't they?  
Yes, they are.  
These are Kate's skis, aren't they?  
Yes, they are.  
These are John's skates, aren't they?  
Yes, they are.  
These are Mike's bags, aren't they?  
No, they aren't. Oh!

going on holiday сборы в отпуск, перед отпуском

## к с. 233 (Часть 1)

 5 Заполните пропуски артиклями:

a (an) или the

1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ student?
2. Let's listen to \_\_\_\_\_ eight o'clock news.
3. You can get to \_\_\_\_\_ cinema on bus seventeen. I can meet you at \_\_\_\_\_ bus stop.
4. Let me have \_\_\_\_\_ look at \_\_\_\_\_ message.
5. Can I take \_\_\_\_\_ message?
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ expensive hotel, isn't it?
7. London is \_\_\_\_\_ big city.
8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ shop still closed?
9. Let me explain it to you at \_\_\_\_\_ next lesson.
10. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ time, please?
11. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee, please?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ nice day, isn't it!
13. It's \_\_\_\_\_ difficult test. I can't do it in 15 minutes' time.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ test's too difficult. Please give me some more time.
15. These are \_\_\_\_\_ best shops in \_\_\_\_\_ city.
16. A. Can you play \_\_\_\_\_ piano?  
B. No, I can't, but I can play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ coat's nice, but it's too expensive.
18. This is \_\_\_\_\_ nice suit, only it's \_\_\_\_\_ size too big.
19. Let's finish \_\_\_\_\_ job soon and then have \_\_\_\_\_ snack.

## к с. 235 (Часть 1)

6 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова

1. Please ask him **to come on Monday**.  
to come on Tuesday • to come at exactly ten • to be on time • to phone me at five • to speak to Mr Bennett again • to type it in • to see them off • to explain it to them • to help them
2. Ask him **not to come on Monday**.  
not to phone Mr Dent • not to leave his files on my desk • not to leave yet • not to tell Ann • not to close the office • not to send it off today • not to send off this fax today • not to be late

3. Please teach me **to dance**.  
to play chess • to play tennis • to play the guitar • to speak Spanish • to speak English
4. It's useless **to speak to them**.  
to teach him • to explain it • to explain it to her • to help them • to ask him • to speak to them about it

## Grammar chant к с. 238 (Часть 1)

7 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

## Let's Leave Soon

Let's leave soon so as not to miss the plane.  
Let's leave soon so as not to miss the **train**.  
Let's go **now** so as not to miss the bus.  
Let's go now so as not to miss the class.  
So as not to miss the plane.  
So as not to miss the train.  
So as not to miss the bus.  
So as not to miss the class.  
OK.

train [treɪn] поезд  
now [naʊ] сейчас


## к с. 250 (Часть 1)

8 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. I get up at **six o'clock**.  
seven o'clock • eight o'clock • half past six • half past seven
2. John gets home at **five**.  
six • half past five • half past six • six fifteen
3. He teaches **Spanish**.  
Italian • English • music • Japanese • Chinese
4. I like **that place**.  
that café • that shop • that hotel • that film • this book

5. I like to **play tennis**. It's good for my health.  
to ski • to skate • to play football • to play hockey
6. She likes it **in Italy**.  
in Spain • in London • in Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] •  
in Japan • in China • in New York

### Grammar chant к с. 252 (Часть 1)


- 9  Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами, обращая внимание на глаголы в 3-м лице ед. ч.

#### He Loves the Internet

Alex Dale can't keep a pet **because** he's too busy.  
He gets up at half past six (that isn't **very** easy).  
He gets home at ten o'clock, then eats and goes to bed.  
He **hates** noisy parties.  
He loves the Internet.

**because** [bɪ'kɒz] потому что  
**very** очень  
**hate** ненавидеть, не любить

### к с. 257 (Часть 1)

- 10  Употребите глагол в правильной форме. Прочитайте рассказ вслух и переведите.

Hello! My name's Alan. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live/lives) in London. This is my sister Nelly. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live/lives) in London too. I'm a teacher. I \_\_\_\_\_ (teach/teaches) Spanish and Italian. Nelly's a student. She still \_\_\_\_\_ (go/goes) to college. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study/studies) **modern art**. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get/gets) up at seven. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get/gets) up at half past seven. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (leave/leaves) home at exactly eight. Nelly \_\_\_\_\_ (leave/leaves) home at fifteen past eight, and she's sometimes late for classes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get/gets) home at four. Nelly usually \_\_\_\_\_ (stay/stays) at college till five and \_\_\_\_\_ (get/gets) home at six. Sometimes she \_\_\_\_\_ (go/goes) to the cinema after classes. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ (get/gets) home later.

On Sundays Nelly and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go/goes) to the park to \_\_\_\_\_ (play/plays) tennis.

Nelly \_\_\_\_\_ (love/loves) music. I \_\_\_\_\_ (love/loves) music too. I can \_\_\_\_\_ (play/plays) the piano. Nelly \_\_\_\_\_ (play/plays) the violin. Of course, she can \_\_\_\_\_ (play/plays) the piano too.

**modern art** [ˌmɒdən 'ɑ:t] современное искусство

### Grammar chants к с. 263 (Часть 1)

- 11 Прочитайте вместе с дикторами, обращая внимание на употребление вспомогательных глаголов.

#### Do You Like to Go Out?

|                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Do you like to <b>go out</b> ? | I like to go to parties,   |
| Do you like to stay at home?   | I hate to stay at home.    |
| Do you like to eat at cafes?   | I like to meet new people. |
| Do you like to eat alone?      | I love the telephone.      |

**go out** [aʊt] выходить (в театр, ресторан, в гости и т.п.)

#### Do You Live In a City?

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Do you live in a city?    | I live in a city.          |
| Do you live in a village? | I don't live in a village. |
| Do you go to school?      | I don't go to school.      |
| Do you go to college?     | I go to college.           |
| Do you like animals?      | I like animals.            |
| Have you got any pets?    | I have four pets.          |
| Do you like dogs?         | I love dogs.               |
| Do you like cats?         | And I love cats.           |

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Does he live in a city?    | He lives in a city.           |
| Does he live in a village? | He doesn't live in a village. |
| Does he go to school?      | He doesn't go to school.      |
| Does he go to college?     | He goes to college.           |
| Does he like animals?      | He likes animals.             |
| Has he got any pets?       | He has four pets.             |
| Does he like dogs?         | He loves dogs.                |
| Does he like cats?         | And he loves cats.            |

**In Class**

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Are the students here*?             | <b>Does</b> she speak English?          |
| Yes, they <b>are</b> .              | Yes, she <b>does</b> .                  |
| Is the teacher here?                | <b>Do</b> they speak English?           |
| Yes, she <b>is</b> .                | Yes, they <b>do</b> , a little.         |
| <b>Has</b> she got the textbook?    | <b>Can</b> they understand the teacher? |
| Yes, she <b>has</b> .               | Yes, they <b>can</b> .                  |
| <b>Have</b> they got the textbooks? | <b>Can</b> she understand them?         |
| Yes, they <b>have</b> .             | Yes, she <b>can</b> , sometimes.        |


\* here [hɪə] здесь

**к с. 268 (Часть 1)**

 12 Дополните все недостающие варианты предложений.

Дано: She **speaks** English.  
 Требуется: 1. She **doesn't** speak English.  
 2. **Does** she speak English?  
 3. **Doesn't** she speak English?  
 4. She speaks English, **doesn't** she?  
 5. She **doesn't** speak English, **does** she?

1. I understand that. (в вопросах употребляйте you)
2. They live in London.
3. He can speak Spanish.
4. She's an economist.
5. It's difficult to be a good student.
6. You often go to parties.
7. She's got some pets.
8. I've got a good job. (в вопросах употребляйте you)
9. You're busy at the moment.
10. He likes animals.

 13 Допишите недостающие слова и инсценируйте диалог.

**do, don't, does, doesn't, am, are, is, can't, has**

1. A. My daughter doesn't go to school yet.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
 A. No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ only six.

2. A. Alan often misses classes.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ very lazy and idle. He makes bad mistakes even in simple tests.  
 B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ he? Too bad!
3. A. You're late again, Amy!  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
 A. Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_. Look at the clock. It \_\_\_\_\_ half past nine.  
 B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
 A. Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A. These exercises are too difficult for me.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
 A. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_. I can't translate these sentences into English.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ you? Let me help you, then.
5. A. Jack's got a new job.  
 B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ he? Good!
6. A. I know that man.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 A. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. He lives next door to us.
7. A. They don't sell discs in that shop.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
 A. No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

**УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 6**

**к с. 279 (Часть 1)**

1. Ваше мнение? Напишите полные ответы на следующие вопросы, и у вас получится продолжение рассказа о Ruth (к упр. 3).
1. Does Ruth like it in Russia?
2. Does she like the theatre? (Is she a theatre-goer ['θəʊə]?)
3. Does she often go to the theatre in Russia?
4. Is it difficult for her to understand Russian plays?
5. Is it difficult for her to understand Russian films?
6. Has she got a camera?
7. Does she like to take photos?

8. Is she good at it?
9. Does she often use her camera in Russia?
10. Does she live in a hostel **or** does she rent a flat?
11. Is it very expensive to rent a flat?

**or** [ɔ:] или

### к с. 281 (Часть 1)

2 Выберите правильный глагол и заполните пропуски:

**is, isn't, are, aren't, am, do, don't, does, doesn't, can, can't**

1. A. \_\_\_\_\_ you still need this dictionary?  
B. No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \_\_\_\_\_ I have it for a moment, then?  
B. Sure.
2. A. \_\_\_\_\_ your new flat very big?  
B. No, not very, but it \_\_\_\_\_ **comfortable**. I like it very much.
3. A. Ruth speaks Russian, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
B. Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_, and her Russian \_\_\_\_\_ very good.
4. A. \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?  
B. Yes, please. \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Mr Reston?  
A. I \_\_\_\_\_ sorry, Mr Reston \_\_\_\_\_ in at the moment.
5. A. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you very busy at the moment?  
B. No, not very. \_\_\_\_\_ come in!
6. A. \_\_\_\_\_ this bus go to the City Hospital?  
B. No, it \_\_\_\_\_. Get off at the technical college and take a 286. It \_\_\_\_\_ the next stop.
7. A. \_\_\_\_\_ you remember me?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_ Peter Todd, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A. Roy \_\_\_\_\_ eat meat.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A. No, he \_\_\_\_\_. He says it \_\_\_\_\_ bad for his health.

**comfortable** ['kʌmfɪtəbl] удобный, комфортабельный

### Grammar chant к с. 287 (Часть 1)

3 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### Bad Habits\*

|                  |                     |                    |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| He sleeps a lot. | Does he sleep much? | Does he eat much?  |
| He drinks a lot. | Yes, a lot.         | Yes, a lot.        |
| He smokes a lot. | Does he smoke much? | Does he read much? |
| He talks a lot.  | Yes, a lot.         | No, not much.      |
|                  | Does he talk much?  | Oh!                |
|                  | Yes, a lot.         |                    |

**habit** ['hæbɪt] привычка

### к с. 290 (Часть 1)

4 Допишите недостающие глаголы и инсценируйте диалоги.

**does, doesn't, has got, have, is, do, don't**

1. A. I write a lot of letters.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A. She calls me every day.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of free time to speak on the phone.
3. A. I've got some important news.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A. It's very important for me.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A. Bob spends a lot of money on books.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He reads a lot.
6. A. Jerry doesn't make many mistakes in his Russian.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. No, he \_\_\_\_\_. His Russian \_\_\_\_\_ very good.
7. A. I don't eat much.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 A. No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A. They've got so many good films!  
 B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
 A. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

к с. 297 (Часть 1)

 5 Заполните пропуски артиклями **a (an)** или **the**.

1. A. \_\_\_\_\_ problem's too difficult to solve so soon.  
 B. Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ difficult problem.
2. Don't cross \_\_\_\_\_ road at \_\_\_\_\_ red light.
3. They go to \_\_\_\_\_ same school.
4. "Let's take \_\_\_\_\_ break." "OK."
5. A. \_\_\_\_\_ letter's in Russian. Shall I write \_\_\_\_\_ English translation for you?  
 B. Yes, please do.
6. A. I can't get through to \_\_\_\_\_ Johnsons.  
 B. They live at \_\_\_\_\_ new address.  
 A. Oh, do they?
7. A. It's \_\_\_\_\_ London train, isn't it?  
 B. No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ Liverpool ['lɪvəpu:l] train. \_\_\_\_\_ London train leaves from platform one.

8. You can get to \_\_\_\_\_ station in fifteen minutes if you go by bus. Take \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen. \_\_\_\_\_ stop's across road.
9. I'm sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ Russian translation isn't correct.

**Внимание! Не забывайте!**

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| say   | сказать, произнести   |
| tell  | сказать, рассказать, сообщить (кому-либо)                                 |
| speak | говорить (на каком-л. языке), разговаривать, говорить (с кем-л. о чем-л.) |
| talk  | разговаривать, беседовать, говорить                                       |

6 Выберите правильное слово:

**say, speak, tell, talk**

1. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ to him. He knows a lot about it.
2. The problem's very important. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. Can't you remember? I \_\_\_\_\_ that every day!
4. The teacher usually finds time to \_\_\_\_\_ to each student.
5. Amy \_\_\_\_\_ too much!
6. Sorry, I don't understand you. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ Russian, please?
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ it in English. You \_\_\_\_\_ English, don't you?
8. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me Mr Reston's new address, please?
9. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ about it after classes, okay?
10. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ French, but only a little. She can \_\_\_\_\_ some simple sentences but she doesn't understand much.

## ГРАММАТИКА к с. 305 (Часть 1)

## Герундий — reading, writing, playing и т.п.\*

1. Герундий — это название действия, в котором сочетаются свойства как глагола, так и существительного. Значение герундия сходно со значением русских отглагольных существительных — чтение, пение, рисование и т.п., однако в английском языке название действия можно образовать от любого глагола, а в русском только от некоторых:

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| <b>reading</b>  | чтение                 |
| <b>singing</b>  | пение                  |
| <b>teaching</b> | преподавание, обучение |

но:

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>dancing</b>          | танцы                       |
| <b>fishing</b>          | рыбалка, рыбная ловля       |
| <b>buying (selling)</b> | покупка (продажа) чего-либо |

2. Герундий образуется из основы глагола + окончание **-ing** [ɪŋ] (так называемая **ing**-форма):

**write – writing, read – reading, bring-bringing\*\***

3. Герундий, наряду с инфинитивом, употребляется после глаголов **like** и **love**.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I like <b>reading</b> .   | Я люблю читать.                                 |
| 2. Jane loves <b>dancing</b> .   | Джейн очень любит танцевать.                    |
| 3. I like <b>getting</b> letters but I don't like <b>writing</b> them. | Я люблю получать письма, но не люблю их писать. |

4. Герундий — единственный (и очень удобный) способ назвать действие после предлога:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Thank you <b>for coming</b> .                     | Спасибо, что пришли.  |
| 2. She's good <b>at explaining</b> difficult things. | Она хорошо объясняет (умеет хорошо объяснять) трудные вещи. |
| 3. He can only talk <b>about fishing</b> .           | Он может разговаривать только о рыбалке.                    |

\* Подробное правило о герундии дано в Уроке-комплексе 9 основного курса.

\*\* Правила орфографии см. на с. 439–440 (Часть 1).

7 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Thank you for **coming**.

calling • writing to us • visiting us • helping us • helping us to solve that problem • lending me that money • bringing my children from school

2. Sorry for **being** late.

calling so late • keeping your book • keeping your dictionary • missing so many lessons

3. I like **skating**.

skiing • fishing • reading • writing letters • listening to good music • giving parties • going to the theatre • going to the cinema • having lunch at home

4. She's good at **cooking**.

making cakes • making films • taking photos • teaching children • looking after little children • writing business letters • speaking to visitors

8 Переведите на английский.

1. Спасибо, что позвонили нам.
2. Извините за опоздание.
3. Мне нравится устраивать вечеринки.
4. Джейн любит писать письма. У нее это хорошо получается.
5. Бетти хорошо готовит.
6. Анна хорошо присматривает за маленькими детьми.
7. Спасибо, что помогли нам решить эту проблему так скоро.
8. Извините за то, что так поздно звоню.

## к с. 311 (Часть 1)

9 Прочитайте и прослушайте еще раз рассказ о Рое Брэдли (упр. 2, с. 296, часть 1). Согласны ли вы со следующими утверждениями? Начинаяте свои высказывания со слов **I think... или I don't think...**

Дано: He's rich enough to buy a plane.  
Требуется: I think he's rich enough to buy a plane.

1. He often takes a taxi home.
2. He has a lot of free time.

3. He's rich enough to start business in any (любой) country.
4. It's a risk to start business in France or Germany.
5. It's a risk to start business in Russia.
6. He often goes abroad on business.
7. He can speak French.
8. He can speak Russian.
9. He likes reading.
10. He has a lot of time for reading.
11. He's a good business partner.
12. He's good at solving difficult problems.
13. He's a good friend.
14. He likes dancing.
15. He buys things in cheap shops.

### Grammar chants к с. 340 (Часть 1)



- 10 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### Is There a Post Office Near Here?

Is there a post office near here?  
 Yes, there is. Cross the road and turn right.  
 Thanks a lot.  
 That's all right.  
 Is there a snack bar near here?  
 Yes, there is. Cross the road and turn left.  
 Thanks a lot!  
 Not at all.  
 Is there a bookshop near here?  
 Yes, there is. Cross the road. It's on the right.  
 Thanks a lot!  
 That's all right.  
 Is there a hotel near here?  
 Yes, there is. Cross the road. It's on the left.  
 Thanks a lot!  
 Not at all.  
 Is there a bus stop near here?  
 Yes, there is. First left, second right. You can't miss it.  
 Thanks a lot!  
 That's all right.

### Are There Any Flights to London on Friday?

Are there any flights to London on Friday?  
 Yes, there are. At 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
 Are there any flights to Paris on Tuesday?  
 Yes, there are. At 9 a.m. and 6 a.m.  
 Are there any flights from Rome on Monday?  
 Yes, there are. At 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.  
 Are there any flights from Moscow on Saturday?  
 Yes, there are. At 3 a.m. and 10 p.m.

### к с. 343 (Часть 1)

- 11 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Это театр. Это лучший театр в городе.
2. Театр находится через дорогу.
3. — Здесь есть поблизости театр?  
— Да, есть. Перейдите улицу и поверните налево.
4. Это книжный магазин.
5. На соседней улице есть хороший книжный магазин.
6. Книжный магазин открыт с 10 до 9.
7. В двигателе дефект.
8. Дефект в двигателе.
9. — В этой книге много интересных идей.  
— К сожалению, эти идеи не новы.

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 7

### к с. 348 (Часть 1)

- 1 Заполните пропуски предлогами:

in, on, at, for, to, with, from, till

1. Please wait \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel lobby.
2. We like to go \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
3. My friends and I usually go \_\_\_\_\_ the country \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend. We always get back \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday evening.

4. That's very important \_\_\_\_\_ us. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ calling me \_\_\_\_\_ once.
5. I like to go \_\_\_\_\_ museums \_\_\_\_\_ a good **guide**.
6. Please buy some fruit \_\_\_\_\_ the way home.
7. We usually go \_\_\_\_\_ a nice place \_\_\_\_\_ the country \_\_\_\_\_ our holiday. It's forty miles away \_\_\_\_\_ here.
8. I'm afraid, Mr Rodgers is away \_\_\_\_\_ business \_\_\_\_\_ Friday afternoon.
9. You can open the door \_\_\_\_\_ this key.
10. Please come to see us \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend and bring your new friend \_\_\_\_\_ you.

**guide** ['gaɪd] экскурсовод

**к с. 362 (Часть 1)**

- 2 Расскажите о себе, используя сюжеты рассказов о семьях Уилсонов и Уайтов (к упр. 3, с. 360–361, Часть 1).

**A.**

a) *Дано:* Bill Wilson's an engineer.  
*Требуется:* I'm not an engineer. I'm a student.  
*или:* I'm an engineer too.

b) *Дано:* Bill isn't a doctor.  
*Требуется:* I'm not a doctor, either.  
*или:* I'm a doctor.

1. He's tall.
2. He's married.
3. They live in Central London.
4. Their flat isn't very big.
5. They like it.
6. Wendy dances very well.
7. She also sings and plays the guitar.
8. Wendy isn't a good cook.
9. The Wilsons nearly always find enough time to go to the theatre or visit their friends.
10. They've got a lot of friends.

**B.**

*Дано:* Thomas White lives in West London.

*Требуется:* Does he? I don't live in London. I live in Moscow.

1. He's got a big family.
2. He lives with his wife and their three children.
3. Tom's an economist.
4. He earns enough to keep his family.
5. Tom's always very busy on weekdays.
6. He gets home at seven o'clock.
7. Bess always makes the difficult decisions in the family.
8. Tom doesn't like making decisions.
9. Bess is good at cooking.
10. The Whites like to have their meals at home.

**к с. 368 (Часть 1)**

3 Заполните пропуски артиклями:

**а или the**

1. Let's buy Peter \_\_\_\_\_ good watch for his birthday. His watch is always slow.
2. Let's go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk after lunch, shall we?
3. I always watch \_\_\_\_\_ seven o'clock news on \_\_\_\_\_ telly.
4. *A.* May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ question?  
*B.* Certainly.
5. He usually calls me once or twice \_\_\_\_\_ week.
6. They never go away for \_\_\_\_\_ weekend. They always stay at home.
7. Could you help me, please? I can't start \_\_\_\_\_ engine.
8. Brighton is \_\_\_\_\_ lovely place to go for \_\_\_\_\_ holiday, so we always have \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful time there.
9. You're quite right. \_\_\_\_\_ problem is very important.

4 Составьте и инсценируйте диалоги.

*A.* *A.* What's the English for «быстро»?

*B.* The English for «быстро» is "quickly" or "fast".

1. всегда
2. четверть

3. иностранный
4. ответ
5. вопрос
6. двенадцать
7. решение
8. замечательный, чудесный
9. сразу же, немедленно
10. все равно, в любом случае

**B. A.:** What does the word “neat” mean? Does it mean «нитка»?

**B.:** No, it means «аккуратный». The English for «нитка» is “thread” [θred].

1. walk — работать?
2. watch — мыть?
3. nearby — почти?
4. wait — белый?
5. once — сразу же?
6. careful — небрежный?
7. here — там?
8. turn off — включить?
9. thing — думать?
10. explain — самолет?
11. twice — однажды?

### к с. 371 (Часть 1)

**5** Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. When do you usually **start** work?  
begin • finish • stop • go to • come home from
2. She works for a **small company**.  
for a big company • for a computer company • for a British company • for a British computer company
3. He works hard **at his English**.  
at his French • at his German • at his Italian

### к с. 371 (Часть 1)

**6** Выберите правильное слово: **job, a job, jobs** или **work**.

Jackie has \_\_\_\_\_ in a small company in London. It's not a bad \_\_\_\_\_, and Jackie thinks she's lucky to have it. She's a secretary to Mr Rodgers, the head of the company. Jackie begins \_\_\_\_\_ at exactly nine o'clock in the morning. She lives in the country and gets to \_\_\_\_\_ by train. She leaves the house very early. She can't be late for \_\_\_\_\_!

Jackie's a good secretary and does her \_\_\_\_\_ very well. One of her \_\_\_\_\_ is to answer telephone calls. Her **telephone manner** is just wonderful! Mr Rodgers also likes her way of speaking to visitors and working with documents. But Mr Rodgers finds that Jackie's boyfriend Sam phones her too often. “Please explain to him that you are at \_\_\_\_\_!” he says to Jackie. “I'm sorry, Mr Rodgers”, Jackie answers. “The thing is he has too much free time. He only has a part-time \_\_\_\_\_, and he needs a full-time \_\_\_\_\_ to keep him busy **all day!**”

**telephone manner** [ˈtæɪnənə] умение общаться по телефону  
**all** весь

### Grammar chant к с. 393 (Часть 1)

**7** Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### How Do I Get to Green Street?

How do I get to Green Street?  
Go straight on, then turn left.  
How do I get to Albert Road?  
Keep straight on, then turn right.  
How can I get to the stadium?  
Go straight ahead, then turn left.  
How can I get to the station?  
Take the seventeen. It's the third stop.  
Thanks a lot!  
Not at all!

## к с. 394 (Часть 1)



## 8 Инсценируйте диалог.

A.: Hello! How are you?

B.: Fine, thank you. And how are you?

A.: Fine, thanks. How's Amy?

B.: She's fine.

A.: How are the children?

B.: They're fine, thanks. Oh, excuse me, here's my bus. See you later. Bye-bye!

A.: Bye!

## к с. 397 (Часть 1)



## 9 Заполните пропуски и переведите.

How или How well

1. "\_\_\_\_\_ can he drive?" "Oh, he's an excellent driver."
2. \_\_\_\_\_ does she play the piano?
3. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you like it here?" "Oh, it's a wonderful place! I like it very much."
4. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you speak English?" "Not very well, I'm afraid."
5. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell your name?
6. "\_\_\_\_\_ can I get to town from here?" "You can go by train or take the 24 bus. The stop's over there. Look! You can see it from here."
7. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis?" "Quite well."
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ do I get to the museum?" "Keep straight on. It's on the right. You can't miss it."

## Grammar chant к с. 399 (Часть 1)



## 10 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

## How Long Does It Take?

How long does it take you?

How long does it take you?

How long does it take you to get to work?

It takes me an hour.

It takes me an hour.

It takes me an hour if the traffic isn't heavy.

How long does it take you?

How long does it take you?

How long does it take you to get to college?

It doesn't take me long.

It doesn't take me long.

It doesn't take me long if I go by bus.

How long does it take?

How long does it take?

How long does it take to learn a foreign language?

It takes a long time.

It takes a long time.

It takes a long, long time if you want to learn it well.

## к с. 407 (Часть 1)

## 11 Перефразируйте, как показано в образце.

A. Дано: All of them speak Russian.  
Требуется: They all speak Russian.

1. All of them like to play tennis.
2. All of us start work at exactly 9.
3. All of us finish work at 6.
4. All of them work hard at their English.
5. All of us have English classes twice a week.
6. Do all of you speak English?
7. Do all of them speak Russian?
8. All of them live outside London.
9. All of us live a long way from here.
10. I'm happy to see all of you.
11. All of us remember those events very well.

**В. Дано:** All of them are here.  
**Требуется:** They're all here.

1. All of them are busy now, I'm afraid.
2. All of us are very tired.
3. All of them can play chess.
4. All of them are happy.
5. All of us can come and help you.
6. All of them can speak Russian.
7. All of them are good at music.



## 12 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Все стюардессы говорят на иностранных языках.
2. Все лучшие гостиницы расположены далеко отсюда.
3. Не все эти упражнения легкие, но все они полезные.
4. Все дети любят игрушки, но не все дети любят читать.
5. — Вам все эти фильмы нравятся?  
— Нет, не все, только некоторые.
6. Мне не все эти словари нужны каждый день. Но я часто ими пользуюсь.
7. Мне не нужны никакие из этих словарей. Берите их и пользуйтесь ими.

exercises ['eksəsaɪzɪz] упражнения

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 8

### Grammar chant к с. 412 (Часть 1)



- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами (к упр. 1, с. 411).

#### They Were In Love With Each Other

It was a nice day, wasn't it?  
It certainly was.

The weather was lovely, wasn't it?  
It certainly was.

They were happy, weren't they?  
They certainly were.  
They were in love with each other.

Was it a nice day?  
Yes, it was.

Was the weather fine?  
Yes, it was.

Were they happy?  
Yes, they were.  
They were in love with each other.

### к с. 413 (Часть 1)

- 2 Согласны ли вы со следующими утверждениями (к упр. 1, с. 411)?

**Дано:** Betty wasn't beautiful.  
**Требуется:** Yes, she was. She was beautiful.

1. That wasn't very long ago.
2. Tim wasn't very handsome when he was young.
3. Betty wasn't very slim.
4. They weren't married at that time.
5. They weren't even in love with each other.
6. They were on business in the United States.
7. The weather was bad all the time.
8. The water wasn't very cold.
9. Their little seaside hotel was nice.
10. It wasn't very expensive.
11. There weren't any good restaurants nearby.
12. Betty was eighteen at that time.
13. Tim was only twenty-one.
14. Women are always right, aren't they?

young молодой

## к правилу на с. 415 (Часть 1)

**Внимание!** Сравните окончания:

|  | -у после согласной                               | -у после гласной                             |
|--|--|--|
| существительные<br>во множ. числе          | telly — <b>tellies</b><br>hobby — <b>hobbies</b> | boy — <b>boys</b><br>toy — <b>toys</b>       |
| глаголы в 3-м лице ед. ч.<br>наст. времени | study — <b>studies</b><br>try — <b>tries</b>     | stay — <b>stays</b><br>play — <b>plays</b>   |
| глаголы в прошедшем<br>времени             | study — <b>studied</b><br>try — <b>tried</b>     | stay — <b>stayed</b><br>play — <b>played</b> |

3 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова. Следите за правильным произношением глаголов **thanked, asked, worked** и **liked**.

- I thanked him for **lending me the money**.  
calling me • helping me • helping me with the translation • meeting me at the airport
- She asked me to **call back**.  
to call back in 10 minutes • to take a message • to come at exactly 12 • to give an answer soon • to correct her mistakes
- He worked for a **small company** three years\* ago.  
for a German company • for a British company • for an American bank • for a computer company • for our company • at a research centre • at a factory
- He liked **travelling** when he was young.  
learning languages • dancing • swimming • skating • skiing • playing football

\* year год

## Grammar chants к с. 420 (Часть 1)

4 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами, обращая внимание на формы глаголов.

## Present and Past

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| I've got — I <b>had</b>    | She leaves — she <b>left</b> |
| He says — he <b>said</b>   | She keeps — she <b>kept</b>  |
| They go — they <b>went</b> | They sell — they <b>sold</b> |
| We spend — we <b>spent</b> | They tell — they <b>told</b> |
| I write — I <b>wrote</b>   | I teach — I <b>taught</b>    |
| I drive — I <b>drove</b>   | I think — I <b>thought</b>   |

## When Did She Come?

|  |   |
|--|---|
| When <b>did she come</b> ?<br>She <b>came</b> at seven.      | When <b>did they finish</b> ?<br>They <b>finished</b> at nine.  |
| When <b>did she leave</b> ?<br>She <b>left</b> at eleven.    | What <b>did you buy</b> ?<br>I <b>bought</b> a new hat.   |
| When <b>did they start</b> ?<br>They <b>started</b> at five. | What <b>did they bring</b> ?<br>They <b>brought</b> a stray* cat.<br>It was very small. Now it's big. |

## Where Did They Go?

Where **did they go**?  
They **went** to the theatre.

What **did they see**?  
They **saw** a new play.

How **did they like** it?  
Oh, they **enjoyed**\*\* it.  
We must\*\*\* all go and see it, **they say**.

\* stray [streɪ] бродячий

\*\* enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие от

\*\*\* must [mʌst, məst] зд. должны

к с. 421 (Часть 1)

5 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "A Bad Day" в учебнике.

1. Did he wake up in time?
2. When did he get up?
3. Did he have enough time to do his morning exercise?
4. Why didn't he even take a shower?
5. Did he eat much at breakfast?
6. Why did his son ask him for money?
7. What did he answer his son?
8. What did he think at once?
9. What **happened** as he drove to the office?
10. What did the policeman do?
11. He wasn't late for work, was he?
12. Who did he meet at the door?
13. Why didn't his boss talk to him?
14. Did he have much work to do?
15. What did he do when he got home?

**happen** ['hæpən] случиться, случаться, произойти

6 Напишите рассказ о себе, используя сюжет рассказа "A Bad Day" (упр. 2, с. 421).

Дано: He woke up late **yesterday**.

Требуется: I didn't wake up late. I woke up in time as usual.  
или I woke up late, too.

1. He got up at a quarter to eight.
2. He didn't have enough time to do his morning exercise.
3. He didn't even take a shower.
4. He had a light meal.
5. He went to work in his car.
6. He went through a red light.
7. He was five minutes late for work.
8. He didn't have much work to do.
9. He felt very tired in the afternoon.
10. When he got home he watched a football match on the telly.

yesterday вчера

к с. 421 (Часть 1)

7 Образуйте присоединенные вопросы.

1. You like animals, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You've got a dog, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Eve likes animals too, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Two years ago she had five pets, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Now she has four, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. It isn't easy to keep so many pets, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. She's a very nice person, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. She has a lot of friends, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. She had a lot of friends when she went to college, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. They often meet, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. Ann called her the day before yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. Ann's a teacher too, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They went to the theatre yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. They had good seats, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. They often go to the theatre together, \_\_\_\_\_?

8 Составьте диалоги, как показано в образце.

Дано: finish that job — two months

Требуется: **A.** How long did it take you to finish that job?  
**B.** It took me two months.

1. read that book — a week
2. translate this article — two days
3. answer all the questions — an hour and a half
4. solve that problem — a long time
5. get here — about an hour
6. do your English homework — fifty-five minutes
7. prepare for the exam — two weeks
8. correct all the mistakes in the text — half an hour
9. take your dog out for a walk — thirty-five minutes
10. learn English so well — a long, long time

## к с. 425 (Часть 1)



9 Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму глагола.

- A. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (go) for your holiday last summer?  
 B. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Italy.  
 A. \_\_\_\_\_ you (take) any pictures?  
 B. Of course, we \_\_\_\_\_ (do). And we \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of films too. Making films \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my hobby. By the way, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a new camera for my birthday right before our holiday.
- A. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (see) at the exhibition?  
 B. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a lot of beautiful pictures by young artists.
- A. When \_\_\_\_\_ he (write) his first book?  
 B. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) it when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) thirty-one.
- A. What \_\_\_\_\_ she (teach), when she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at school?  
 B. She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) history ['hɪstəri].
- A. Excuse me. What \_\_\_\_\_ he (say)? I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/catch) the last word.  
 B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not), either.
- A. What \_\_\_\_\_ he (tell) you?  
 B. He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us a lot of interesting things.
- A. What \_\_\_\_\_ she (sing)?  
 B. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) some new songs.
- A. When \_\_\_\_\_ you first (meet)?  
 B. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) three years ago.

## к с. 429 (Часть 1)



10 Переведите на английский язык.

- Я умела играть на рояле, когда мне было всего 6 лет.
- Мне удалось купить билеты, но я заболел в последний момент и не смог пойти в театр. Поэтому мои друзья пошли без меня.

- Он говорил невнятно (не говорил ясно), поэтому я не смог его понять.  
— Я тоже.
- Мы все были рады, что смогли закончить такую трудную работу вовремя.
- Вчера двое американцев спросили у меня дорогу к станции метро, и я сумел объяснить им это по-английски. «Вы хорошо говорите по-английски (ваш английский очень хорош)», — сказал один из них. Я был так рад. В прошлом году я совсем не умел говорить по-английски. Я мог сказать только несколько простых слов.

## к с. 431 (Часть 1)

11 Прочитайте и переведите вопросы к подлежащему в *Present Simple* и *Past Simple*.

1. "Who likes coffee with milk?" "I do."
  2. "Who knows that girl?" "He does."
  3. "Who needs that disk?" "We do."
  4. "Who wants to go to the theatre with us?" "I do."
  5. "Who went to the country with you?" "Nick did."
  6. "Who wrote that letter?" "She did."
  7. "Who left that message?" "Mr Clark."
  8. "Who came first, Bob or Ted?" "Ted."
  9. "Who told you that?" "Mary."
  10. "Who drove the car?" "My husband."
1. "Which of you speaks English?" "Ann does."
  2. "Which of you speaks French?" "I do."
  3. "Which of you likes animals?" "We all do."
  4. "Which of them plays the piano?" "Lucy does."
  5. "Which of you saw yesterday's show?" "I did."
  6. "Which of you wants to play football with us?" "We do."
  7. "Which of them helped you?" "Miss Ellis did."
  8. "Which of you likes travelling?" "We all do."
  9. "Which of you likes swimming?" "Nick and Ted do."
  10. "Which of you likes going to museums?" "Kate and Dolly do."

**с. 432 (Часть 1)**

- 12 Прочитайте еще раз текст об Anne Parker (упр. 2, с. 428) и ответьте на следующие вопросы.
1. What does Anne Parker do?
  2. Where does she live?
  3. Where is she now?
  4. Why is she in Moscow?
  5. What does Peter do?
  6. Where did he want to take Anne?
  7. Who got the tickets for the Maly Theatre?
  8. Which of them fell ill, Peter or Anne?
  9. Who went to the theatre?
  10. What did Anne do, when she came back to the hotel?
  11. Did she like the play?
  12. Could she see and hear well?
  13. How well does she speak Russian?
  14. How well did she speak Russian a year ago?
  15. Whose turn is it now to get tickets to the theatre?

**Grammar chant к с. 434 (Часть 1)**

- 13 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**Whose Keys Are These?**

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Whose keys are these?<br>Mine.  | Whose bag is this?<br>Mine.    |
| Whose books are these?<br>His.  | Whose file is this?<br>His.    |
| Whose files are these?<br>Hers. | Whose coat is this?<br>Hers.   |
| Whose turn is it?<br>Yours.     | Whose coffee's this?<br>Yours. |
|                                 | Oh, thank you!                 |

- 14 Прочитайте вслух и переведите.

1. Which bus goes to Oxford Street?
2. Which train goes to Leeds?
3. Which train leaves at exactly ten?
4. Which train leaves from platform one?
5. Which plane flies to New York?
6. How many people work in this room?
7. How many students live in the hostel?
8. How many people came to the party?

**к с. 435 (Часть 1)**

- 15 Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. **Bob** saw you at the exhibition.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You saw **Bob** at the exhibition.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I called **Peter** this morning.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
4. **Peter** called me yesterday evening.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
5. **Ann** told me all about it.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I told **Ann** all about it.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He knows **two or three students** here.  
How many students \_\_\_\_\_?
8. **Two or three students** know him.  
How many students \_\_\_\_\_?
9. I invited\* **twelve people** to the party.  
How many people \_\_\_\_\_?
10. **Eleven people** came.  
How many people \_\_\_\_\_?

invite [In'vaɪt] пригласить, приглашать

 16 Восстановите вопросы, которые были заданы.

1. We met John's sister at the airport.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "We did."  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "John's sister."  
 "Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her?"  
 "At the airport."  
 "When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her?"  
 "Yesterday."
2. Alice speaks three foreign languages.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Alice does."  
 "How many foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Three."
3. The 39 bus goes to the city centre.  
 "Which bus \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "The 39 does."  
 "Where \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "To the city centre."
4. Joe gave me the key.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Joe did."  
 "What \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "The key."
5. Tony and Dolly went to the United States last week.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Tony and Dolly."  
 "Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "The U.S."  
 "When \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Last week."

6. Bess sings very well.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Bess does."  
 "How well \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Very well."
7. Ted likes classical music.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Ted does."  
 "What kind of music \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Classical music."
8. The Browns lived in that house three years ago.  
 "Who \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "The Browns."  
 "Where \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "In that house."  
 "When \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 "Three years ago."

 17 Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Кто встретил вас вчера в аэропорту?  
 — Майк.
2. — Кого вы встретили в аэропорту?  
 — Майка.
3. — Кому вы звонили утром?  
 — Тэду.
4. — Кто мне звонил вчера?  
 — Тэд.
5. — Кто вчера оставил это сообщение?  
 — Я.
6. — Кому еще нужен учебник?  
 — Мне.
7. — Кто из вас говорит по-французски?  
 — Я.

— Не могли бы вы мне помочь перевести это письмо?  
— Разумеется.

8. — Кто из вас хочет пойти с нами в театр?  
— Мы.

9. — Какой автобус идет до Оксфорд-стрит?  
— Пятнадцатый.

10. — Сколько человек вы пригласили на вечеринку?  
— Десять.  
— Сколько пришло?  
— Девять.

11. — Чья это машина?  
— Моя.

12. — Чья это сумка?  
— Мисс Эллис.

к с. 438 (Часть 1)

 18 Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Пора начинать.  
— Где все остальные?
2. — Вы не могли бы прийти в другое время? Я очень занят сегодня.
3. — Театр находится на другом конце улицы.
4. — В сегодняшней корреспонденции есть два важных письма. Одно из Италии, другое из Франции.
5. — Мне не нравится этот фильм.  
— Возьми какой-нибудь другой.
6. Мне здесь не нравится. Давай пойдём в какое-нибудь другое кафе.


**Внимание!** Особенности перевода слова **еще**:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. He <b>isn't</b> in <b>yet</b> .                     | Его <b>еще нет</b> на месте.                      |
| 2. They <b>don't</b> know about it <b>yet</b> .        | Они <b>еще не</b> знают об этом.                  |
| 3. She's <b>still</b> in London.                       | Она <b>все еще</b> в Лондоне.                     |
| 4. Please explain it <b>again</b> .                    | Пожалуйста, объясните это <b>еще раз</b> (снова). |
| 5. <b>Who else</b> needs the dictionary?               | <b>Кому еще</b> нужен словарь?                    |
| 6. <b>What else</b> do they sell in that shop?         | } <b>Что еще</b> продается в этом магазине?       |
| 7. <b>What other things</b> do they sell in that shop? |   |
| 8. <b>Any other</b> questions?                         | <b>Еще есть</b> вопросы?                          |
| 9. <b>Another</b> cup of coffee?                       | <b>Еще</b> чашечку кофе?                          |
| 10. We waited <b>another</b> week.                     | Мы прождали <b>еще (одну)</b> неделю.             |
| 11. We waited <b>another two</b> days.                 | Мы прождали <b>еще два</b> дня.                   |

19 Выберите правильное слово и переведите на русский.

**else** или **other**


1. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to see?
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ saw that film on TV yesterday?
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go to the cinema with us?
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks do you use in class?
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ can I buy those books?
6. If you need any \_\_\_\_\_ books, please ask your teacher.
7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ did you invite to your party?
8. Who \_\_\_\_\_ came to the party?
9. Have you got any \_\_\_\_\_ films in English?
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ did you see at the festival?
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ things do they sell in that shop?
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ do they sell there?
13. There aren't any \_\_\_\_\_ bookshops in this street.
14. Who \_\_\_\_\_ called me yesterday?
15. If you don't have any \_\_\_\_\_ questions to ask me, let's finish our discussion.

 20 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он еще об этом не знает.
2. Мы еще учились в институте, когда поженились.
3. Еще чашечку кофе?
4. У вас есть еще какие-нибудь вопросы?
5. Вы можете привести еще какой-нибудь пример?
6. Что еще они вам рассказали?
7. Кто еще мне вчера звонил?
8. Какие еще книги вам понравились?
9. Что еще мне купить по дороге домой?
10. Какие еще фильмы вы посмотрели на фестивале?
11. Он провел еще три года в Англии.

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 9

### Grammar chants к с. 441 (Часть 1)

-  1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### Could You Stop That Noise, Please?

The telephone is ringing.  
 My sister is singing.  
 The engine is working.  
 Some people are talking.  
 Some children are making a **terrible** noise.  
 Their mother is **shouting** at the boys.  
**Somebody** is knocking at the door...  
**I can't stand it any more!**

**terrible** ['terəbl] ужасный, страшный

**shout** [ʃaʊt] кричать

**somebody** ['sʌmbədi] кто-то


**I can't stand it any more!** Я больше не могу этого выносить!

### What's Going On?

|                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| What are you doing?     | What's Ted doing?                 |
| I'm watching the telly. | <b>He's watering the flowers.</b> |
| What's Ben doing?       | What are you doing?               |
| He's talking to Kelly.  | We're having a talk.              |
| What's Ann doing?       | What are they doing?              |
| She's taking a shower.  | They're taking a walk.            |

What's going on? Что происходит?

He's watering the flowers. Он поливает цветы.

-  2 Дополните следующие утверждения присоединенными вопросами (к упр. 1, с. 441).

1. It's half past eleven, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Mrs Fielding is working in the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. She always makes dinner at this time, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Her husband is having a coffee break, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. He always has a coffee break at half past eleven, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Their son's in his college, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He's looking at a new student next to him, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. He doesn't know her yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. She's got a lovely face, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Robert and the girl with the beautiful eyes are in a disco, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The room's full of people, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. They're all having a nice time, \_\_\_\_\_?

-  3 Переведите на английский язык (к упр. 1, с. 441).

1. Который сейчас час?
2. Чем занята миссис Филдинг?
3. Когда она обычно готовит обед?
4. Где находится ее муж?
5. Он сейчас работает или у него перерыв на кофе?
6. Что сейчас делает их сын?
7. В аудитории (in the room) есть какие-нибудь новые студенты?

8. Ему нравится новая студентка?
9. На дискотеке много народа?
10. Кто разговаривает с диск-жокеем?
11. Сколько людей пьют пиво?

### к с. 444 (Часть 1)



4 Выберите правильную форму глагола:

**Present Simple** или **Present Continuous**

1. A. Come on! We \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you!  
B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come)!
2. Miss Ellis usually \_\_\_\_\_ (come) at exactly nine and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at six.
3. A. Can I speak to Mr Brown, please?  
B. I'm afraid not. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at one o'clock.
4. A. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (do)?  
B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look through) the morning mail.
5. A. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (do), Miss White?  
B. I'm an economist.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of things every day.
7. Could you help Betty? She \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to speak French on the phone.
8. A. Where's John? What \_\_\_\_\_ he (do)?  
B. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to a visitor in the next room.
9. That shop \_\_\_\_\_ (open) at 9 a.m. and \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 9 p.m.
10. Listen! Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano.
11. A. Excuse me. What language \_\_\_\_\_ you (speak)?  
B. Russian.
12. A. How many foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ you (speak)?  
B. Two. German and French.

### к с. 445 (Часть 1)

- 5 Представьте себе, что вы сейчас заняты теми делами, о которых говорится в примерах, и разыграйте отрывки из телефонных разговоров, как показано в образце.

Дано: watch the telly

Требуется: A. What are you doing?  
B. I'm watching the telly.

1. listen to the news on the radio
2. read the newspaper
3. do my homework
4. prepare some documents
5. translate a very interesting article
6. have a coffee break
7. make dinner
8. listen to the radio
9. look for my telephone book
10. prepare for the next exam
11. write a letter

- 6 Какие вопросы нужно было задать, чтобы получить эти ответы? Разыграйте микродиалоги.

Дано: No, Tom isn't working today.

Требуется: A. Is Tom working today?  
B. No, he isn't.


1. **Yes**, he sometimes works on Saturdays.
2. **No**, he didn't come to work yesterday.
3. She speaks **three** foreign languages.
4. They're speaking **Japanese**.
5. I like **jazz and classical music**.
6. I'm learning **English**.
7. I started learning English **in September**.
8. **Yes**, they're staying with their friends.
9. **Yes**, they always stay with their friends, when they come here.

- 10. Yes, last year they stayed with their friends too.
- 11. Oh, these keys are **mine**. Thanks a lot!
- 12. He's **talking to some visitors**.
- 13. He's **an engineer**.

**к с. 449 (Часть 1)**

**7 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.**

- 1. Learning **English** is a very interesting thing.  
German • French • Spanish • a foreign language • foreign languages
- 2. I always enjoy **travelling**.  
travelling by air • meeting new people • having a good meal • listening to good music • talking to interesting people
- 3. What about **going to the theatre tonight**?  
going to the cinema • giving a dinner party • going to a restaurant • going to Paris for a short holiday • spending a month at the seaside
- 4. Stop **making so much noise**, please!  
talking • smoking • asking silly questions • repeating the same things

 **8 Раскройте скобки и закончите предложение, употребив герундий.**

- 1. When did you **finish**
  - (discuss) your plans?
  - (do) your homework?
  - (clean) the flat?
  - (read) that book?
- 2. We **enjoyed**
  - (go) to a rock concert\*.
  - (go) to a disco yesterday night.
  - (fish) when we lived in the country.
  - (take) long walks when we were on holiday.
  - (go) sightseeing when we were in Italy.

- 3. He **kept**
  - (make) the same mistakes.
  - (repeat) the same thing.
  - (ask) questions.
  - (speak) on the phone when I came in.
  - (tell) the same old jokes.
- 4. Please **go on**
  - (read) the text.
  - (do) the translation.
  - (write) the test.
- 5. Why can't you **give up**
  - (smoke)?
  - (drink)?
  - (eat) so much?
  - (drive) so carelessly?

rock concert ['kɒnsət] рок-концерт

**к с. 450 (Часть 1)**

**9 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "Douglas and Lucy".**

- 1. What did Douglas do three years ago?
- 2. What does he do now?
- 3. What did he study at London University?
- 4. Was he a good student?
- 5. Did he think of teaching as a profession at that time?
- 6. Why did he start teaching?
- 7. Does he find his work interesting?
- 8. How well does he know his subject?
- 9. What do his students think of him?
- 10. He's married, isn't he?
- 11. What's his wife's name?
- 12. Why does Lucy like going to parties?
- 13. What does Douglas think of going to parties?
- 14. What does he like doing?
- 15. What does Lucy think of it?

## к с. 451 (Часть 1)

- 10 Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы и расскажите о том, что вы любите делать в выходные дни (к упр. 3, с. 450).
1. Do you think the weekend is the best time of the week?
  2. What do you usually do at the weekend?
  3. Do you usually go out or stay at home?
  4. Do you like going to the theatre (to the cinema)?
  5. Do you often go to museums or exhibitions?
  6. Do you like going to parties?
  7. Do you like meeting new people (having a good meal, listening to music, dancing)?
  8. Do you like giving parties?
  9. Who do you usually invite to your parties?
  10. Do you like spending the weekend out of town?
  11. Do you like swimming (skating, skiing, playing ball games)?
  12. Where do you usually go for the weekend?
  13. How do you get there?

## к с. 452 (Часть 1)

- 11 Выберите правильное слово (в соответствующей грамматической форме):

speak, talk, say, tell

1. Pardon, what did you \_\_\_\_\_? I couldn't catch the last word.
2. So, it happened three days ago, didn't it? Why didn't you \_\_\_\_\_ us all about it at once?
3. A. John wants to study in Germany.  
B. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ about? He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ German at all!
4. Amy always \_\_\_\_\_ too much. She doesn't let other people \_\_\_\_\_ a word!
5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ them not to begin the discussion without me.
6. A. Who's she \_\_\_\_\_ to?  
B. I think it's her cousin.

7. He has no manners! He never \_\_\_\_\_ "Please" or "Thank you". He **hardly ever** \_\_\_\_\_ "Hello" or "How are you", when I come.

8. Who \_\_\_\_\_ you that? That's all very interesting.

**he has no manners** он плохо воспитан (он невоспитанный человек)  
**hardly ever** почти никогда

- 12 Дайте развернутые ответы на вопросы к тексту "A Joke" (к упр. 4).

1. Which form was Billy in?
2. Why didn't he like going to school?
3. What did he like doing?
4. What did he say when he rang up the school secretary? (*В ответе — прямая речь*).
5. What was wrong with Billy's answer? (*В ответе — прямая речь*).

## к с. 453 (Часть 1)

- 13 Выберите правильную форму глагола и заполните пропуски.

1. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in London, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in New York.
2. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for Clark and Co three years ago, but now she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for another firm.
3. Could you stop making so much noise, please? I \_\_\_\_\_ (work).
4. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) learning English, I only \_\_\_\_\_ (use) my textbook and the disks. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) a good English-Russian dictionary because I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot. By the way, I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a very interesting book now. Last month I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a small **pocket** dictionary. It's convenient for travelling, but there \_\_\_\_\_ (be/not) enough **information** in it.
5. Last year classes \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at exactly nine, so Bobby \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house at half past eight. Now classes \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at ten, and he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house at half past nine.

6. A. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to the cinema with me? I've got an extra ticket.  
 B. I do.  
 A. Come on, let's go then. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to miss the beginning.
7. Yesterday my friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a new restaurant. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) it at all. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) small, and noisy and the cooking \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) very good. We \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go to another place next time.

**pocket** ['pɒkɪt] карман  
**information** [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn] информация (неисч. сущ.)  
**extra** ['ekstrə] лишний, дополнительный

**к с. 459 (Часть 1)**

14. Согласны ли вы со следующими утверждениями (к упр. 5, с. 459)? Дайте развернутые ответы. Используйте следующие выражения:

Yes, that's right.  
 That isn't right, I'm afraid.  
 You aren't right, I'm afraid.  
 I know from the text that...  
 The text says (that)...  
 As far as I know...

1. Lucy and Douglas usually take their holidays in the winter.
2. Neither Lucy nor Douglas like travelling.
3. Lucy is an excellent driver.
4. Douglas can't drive at all.
5. They don't go far from London during their holidays.
6. Last year they didn't travel at all.
7. They enjoyed their visit to France.
8. Last year they didn't go sightseeing at all.
9. They didn't bring any films home.

10. Lucy isn't very good at making films.  
 11. Her camera is very old.

As far as I know... Насколько мне известно...  
 As far as I know, she's an excellent driver.

**к с. 461 (Часть 1)**

15. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту (к упр. 1, с. 461).

- A**
1. What can you see in the picture?
  2. Is there a monument in the middle of the square?
  3. Are there any houses there?
  4. Are there any trees in front of the houses?
  5. Are there any people in the square?
  6. What are they doing?

- B**
1. Are there any people standing on the pavement?
  2. Are there any cars on the road?
  3. Are there any policemen there?
  4. What are they doing?

**к с. 462 (Часть 1)**

16. Заполните пропуски артиклями.

1. You can easily find that place. There's \_\_\_\_\_ monument in \_\_\_\_\_ middle of \_\_\_\_\_ square.
2. Look! There's \_\_\_\_\_ policeman standing in \_\_\_\_\_ middle of \_\_\_\_\_ road. Let's ask him \_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_ museum.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ chemist's is just round \_\_\_\_\_ corner.
4. A. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ bank near here?  
 B. Yes, there is. Walk two blocks and turn left. It's on \_\_\_\_\_ street corner.

5. A. Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant journey?  
B. Yes, it was quite all right, thank you.
6. There's \_\_\_\_\_ man waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ manager in \_\_\_\_\_ next room.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ pet shop's round \_\_\_\_\_ corner, but I don't think it's open.
8. There was \_\_\_\_\_ mistake in \_\_\_\_\_ text but I couldn't find it.
9. It's \_\_\_\_\_ busy street with heavy traffic.
10. Excuse me for being late. \_\_\_\_\_ traffic was very heavy.
11. Come on! Let's go. There's \_\_\_\_\_ taxi waiting for us.

### к с. 463 (Часть 1)

#### 17 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту (к упр. 5, с. 463).

1. Where did Alfred and Nancy Ross live when they got married?
2. Why did they live in such a small flat?
3. What did they do to save money for a house?
4. When did they first buy a house of their own?
5. Why did they decide to move to another house?
6. What can you say about the house where they live now?
7. How many floors are there in their house?
8. Which rooms are there on the ground floor?
9. How many bedrooms and bathrooms are there on the first floor?
10. Is there only one garden near the house?
11. How many cars do they have?
12. Where do they keep their cars?

### к правилу на с. 465 (Часть 1)

**Внимание!** Сравните ответы.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1. <b>A. I liked</b> the film.<br/>Мне понравился фильм.</p>                            |  | <p><b>B. So did I.</b><br/>Мне тоже.</p> <p><b>C. I didn't.</b><br/>А мне нет.</p>          |
| <p>2. <b>A. I didn't like</b> the film at all.<br/>Мне совершенно не понравился фильм.</p> |  | <p><b>B. Neither did I.</b><br/>Мне тоже.</p> <p><b>C. I did.</b><br/>А мне понравился.</p> |
| <p>3. <b>A. I'm not</b> very tired.<br/>Я не очень устал.</p>                              |  | <p><b>B. Neither am I.</b><br/>Я тоже.</p> <p><b>C. I am.</b><br/>А я устал.</p>            |

## УРОК-КОМПЛЕКС 10

### к правилу на с. 466–467 (Часть 1)

**Запомните!**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. I <b>haven't</b> seen you <b>for</b> a long time.</p> | <p>Я давно тебя не видел.</p>                           |
| <p>B. Yes, <b>it's been</b> a long time.</p>                | <p>Да, прошло много времени.</p>                        |
| <p>A. How long <b>have</b> you <b>been</b> here?</p>        | <p>Сколько времени (как долго) вы здесь находитесь?</p> |
| <p>B. I <b>'ve been</b> here <b>for</b> three months.</p>   | <p>Я нахожусь здесь 3 месяца.</p>                       |

## к с. 468 (Часть 1)



1 Прочитайте вслух примеры на употребление *Present Perfect* и переведите их на русский язык.

- A. 1. I've finished the text.  
 2. I've read that article.  
 3. They've seen that film.  
 4. We've sent them an answer.  
 5. He's gone home.  
 6. She's told you about it, hasn't she?  
 7. You've called him, haven't you?  
 8. I've been to London three times.  
 9. She's been to Paris three times.
- B. 1. I haven't finished the test yet.  
 2. I haven't read that article.  
 3. They haven't seen that film.  
 4. We haven't sent them an answer yet.  
 5. He hasn't gone home. He's still here.  
 6. She hasn't told you about it, has she?  
 7. You haven't called him, have you?  
 8. I haven't been to Paris.  
 9. She hasn't been to London.
- C. 1. Have you finished the test?  
 2. Have you read that article?  
 3. Have they seen that film?  
 4. Have you sent them an answer?  
 5. Have you heard the news?  
 6. Has he called you?  
 7. Has she told you about it?  
 8. Have you been to England?  
 9. Has she been to France?
- D. 1. Haven't you finished the test?  
 2. Haven't you read that article?  
 3. Haven't they seen that film?  
 4. Haven't you sent them an answer?  
 5. Haven't you heard the news?  
 6. Hasn't he called you?

7. Hasn't she told you about it?  
 8. Haven't you been to England?  
 9. Hasn't she been to France?

2 Прочитайте диалоги, обращая внимание на употребление времен.

## Сравните:

- | Present Perfect   | Past Simple  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. I've finished the test.<br>B. Have you? Good.   | A. I finished it fifteen minutes ago.<br>B. Oh, did you?                                       |
| 2. A. Have you seen the "Game" with Michael Douglas?<br>B. Yes, I have.                       | A. When did you see it?<br>B. Last month.<br>A. Where did you see it?<br>B. In the ABC cinema. |
| 3. A. You've travelled a lot, haven't you?<br>B. Yes, I have. I've been to many countries.    | B. I love travelling. Last year I travelled to India.  |
| 4. A. Can I see Miss Ellis, please?<br>B. Miss Ellis has left, I'm afraid.<br>A. Oh, has she? | A. When did she leave?<br>B. She left an hour ago.   |
| 5. A. I haven't read his new book yet.<br>B. Neither have I.                                  | A. I really enjoyed his other books.<br>B. So did I.   |
| 6. A. Have you ever met Bob Simpson?<br>B. No, I haven't, but I've heard a lot about him.     | A. He's a very nice man. We met last year at the festival.                                     |
| 7. A. A cigarette?<br>B. No, thank you. I've given up smoking.<br>A. Oh, have you?            | A. When did it happen?<br>B. The day before yesterday.   |



3. talk to her
4. speak about it
5. hear it
6. read it
7. get a message from him
8. see him
9. meet her
10. look through the morning mail
11. have lunch
12. finish work
13. call him
14. begin reading English books
15. buy a new computer
16. move to the new flat

**B. Дано:** arrange it

*Требуется:* I haven't arranged it yet.

1. decide
2. graduate
3. buy that textbook
4. think of it
5. hear the news
6. receive their answer
7. answer their letter
8. sign it
9. give his book back
10. finish work
11. answer all the questions
12. talk to the manager
13. prepare some of the documents
14. read that grammar rule
15. put him on the list
16. move to the new flat

**C. Дано:** smoke

*Требуется:* I've never smoked.

1. read that book
2. read any books by that writer
3. say that
4. study medicine
5. learn Spanish
6. eat Japanese food
7. drive a car
8. go through a red light
9. lose my driving licence
10. live in the suburbs
11. live on the top floor
12. have a house of my own
13. see that square
14. see that monument
15. have a dog
16. work for that company
17. be to China
18. be to Japan

**D. Дано:** play golf

*Требуется:* Have you ever played golf?

1. see it
2. read it
3. hear of it
4. think of it
5. learn to play the piano
6. travel by ship
7. work for a big company
8. write business letters
9. solve difficult problems
10. speak English at work
11. try to speak English on the phone
12. read any books in English
13. be abroad
14. be to China
15. be to England
16. be to any English-speaking countries

## к с. 474 (Часть 1)

## 7 Составьте микродиалоги, как показано в образце.

A.

*Дано:* I liked the book.*Требуется:* A. I liked the book.  
B. So did I.

B.

*Дано:* I haven't finished work yet.*Требуется:* A. I haven't finished work yet.  
B. Neither have I (*или* I haven't, either).

1. I go swimming on Wednesdays.
2. I haven't seen that film.
3. I don't remember his name.
4. Last year we travelled around Italy.
5. I usually take my holiday in the summer.
6. I've never been to India.
7. I've done a lot of work this week.
8. I'm so sleepy!
9. I'm not very tired.
10. I can't speak German.
11. After leaving school I went to college.
12. I haven't graduated yet.
13. I don't like driving in the rush hour.
14. I'm thinking of buying a new car.
15. I began learning English in October.
16. I always enjoy meeting new people.
17. I've received a letter from Sally.
18. I haven't seen Peter this morning.
19. I've been here for two years.

## 8 Перед вами ответы. Какие были заданы вопросы? Составьте микродиалоги.

*Дано:* I go swimming **twice a week**.*Требуется:* A. How often do you go swimming?  
B. Twice a week.

- A.
1. **Peter's** finished the test.
  2. He finished the test **10 minutes ago**.
  3. **Yes**, Mr Harrison's come.
  4. He usually comes **at exactly ten**.
  5. **Only Robert** knows the address.
  6. **No**, he doesn't know their telephone number.
  7. **Yes**, my son likes reading.
  8. He likes to read books **about great travellers**.
  9. I can't go to the party **because I haven't prepared for my tomorrow's exam**.
  10. It takes me **an hour and a half** to get to work.
  11. It took me **twenty minutes** to get there.
  12. It takes him **an hour** to get to college.
  13. He usually gets to college **by bus**.
  14. Ruth speaks **Russian**.
  15. She speaks Russian **very well**.
  16. She's read **a lot** of Russian books.
  17. I know her **very well**.
- B.
1. I've talked to **Mr Clark** about it.
  2. We've discussed that problem with **the specialists**.
  3. I use this dictionary for **translating newspaper articles**.
  4. I'm looking for **my telephone book**.
  5. I stayed at **the Hilton Hotel** when I was in London.
  6. They are talking to **their British counterparts**.
  7. We talked about **our visit to Paris next month**.
  8. She's dancing with **a friend of mine**.

**Grammar chant к с. 479 (Часть 1)**



9 **Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.**

**Would You Like to Go to the Theatre With Us?**

Would you like to go to the theatre with us?

I'd love to.

I'd love to.

Would you like to go to the country with us?

I'd love to.

I'd love to.

Would you like to go sightseeing with us?

I'd love to.

I'd love to.

I'd like to go to the theatre with you.

I'd like to go to the country with you.

I'd like to go sightseeing with you.

It's wonderful! I'd love to!

**к с. 485 (Часть 1)**



10 **Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.**

**been или gone**

1. Betty's just \_\_\_\_\_ to the country and looks wonderful.
2. Joe isn't in town now. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to the country for a few days.
3. Pamela isn't here. She's \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport to meet her cousin from Canada.
4. John Young has \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia three times. It's his fourth visit here. His wife hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia before.
5. Mr Young's away on business. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia.
6. A. Could I speak to Mary, please?  
B. I'm afraid not. She's \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. Please call back in an hour.
7. A. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to the new restaurant in Green Street?  
B. No, I haven't. Have you?  
A. Yes, I've already \_\_\_\_\_ there three times.

8. Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ to the park to have a game of tennis with his friend.

9. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ to the park. The weather's lovely!

10. Susan's \_\_\_\_\_ to a bookshop today. She's bought a few interesting books.

**к с. 488 (Часть 1)**

11 **Выберите правильную форму глагола и заполните пропуски.**

1. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ still (wait) for him.
2. Bob usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early, but yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) half an hour later and \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for classes.
3. A. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ just (start) here evening classes. She \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Russian.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) she? Last year she \_\_\_\_\_ (start) learning Japanese, but \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it up very soon.
4. A. Another cup of coffee?  
B. Oh, no, thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ already (have) two.
5. I **never go anywhere** without the car, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so cold yesterday that I \_\_\_\_\_ (can/not) start the engine. I \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (go) very slowly, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 10 minutes late for work. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me at the doors but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/even/say) hello. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very angry with me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to explain, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to listen.
6. A. \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) your car keys?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) them?  
B. In my bag!
7. A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) Kate. \_\_\_\_\_ you (see) her?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her an hour ago.
8. I'm so glad to meet you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) so much about you.
9. A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a friend of yours yesterday.  
B. Who \_\_\_\_\_ you (see)?  
A. Sally Rogers. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her in Albert Road near the bookshop.

10. A. Where's Ted? What \_\_\_\_\_ he (do)?  
B. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to the manager in the next room.
11. A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) you for a long time. I'm glad you are back.  
B. So \_\_\_\_\_ (be) I.

anywhere куда-либо, где-либо

I never go anywhere... Я никогда никуда не езжу...

### к с. 499 (Часть 1)

12 Прочитайте вслух и переведите. Какое значение имеет глагол **have/has** в каждом предложении?

- A. 1. I **have** a lot of work to do.  
2. I **'ve done** a lot of work this week, and I feel very tired.  
3. I **have** to finish this work tomorrow. I **haven't got** much time.  
4. Mary's **got** three little children and she **has to get** up very early every day.  
5. I **'ve travelled** a lot and I **have** a lot of friends in different countries.  
6. The passengers **have to wait** at the airport because all the flights are late.  
7. I'm afraid I **have to go**. I don't want to go to that meeting, but I **have to**.
- B. 1. We **haven't got** a house of our own yet (= We **don't have** a house of our own yet). We **have to rent** a flat.  
2. I **don't have** (= I **haven't got**) enough time to discuss the problem today. Could you come tomorrow, please?  
3. We **don't have to take** a bus. It's near here. We can walk.  
4. You **don't have to cross** the road. It's on this side.  
5. A. Dolly **doesn't have to spend** much time cooking, **does** she?  
B. Yes, she **does**. She's **got** a big family.  
6. I **haven't seen** you for a long time. It's so good to see you again.  
7. I **haven't heard** the news yet. **Have** you?

- C. 1. A. **Have** you **got** a big English-Russian dictionary?  
B. Yes, I **have**.  
A. Could I **have** it for a moment, then?
2. A. **Do** you **have** classes on Saturdays?  
B. No, I **don't**.
3. A. What time **do** you usually **have** lunch?  
B. At one thirty.
4. A. **Have** you **called** Jack?  
B. Yes, I **have**.
5. A. **Hasn't** she **told** you all about it?  
B. Yes, she **has**.
6. A. How long **have** you **been** here?  
B. Three months.
7. A. Do you really **have to go**?  
B. I'm afraid so.
8. A. **Do** you **have to fetch** your children home from school?  
B. No, I **don't**. My husband **does**.
9. A. **Do** you **have to take** the underground to work?  
B. No, I **don't**. I live very close to the office.
10. A. George is never on time. I always **have to wait** for him. **Do** you?  
B. So **do** I.

13 Какие вопросы нужно было задать, чтобы получить эти ответы? Составьте микродиалоги.

Дано: I usually have lunch **at two**.

Требуется: A. When do you usually have lunch?

B. At two.

1. **Yes**, I have to get up very early on weekdays.  
2. I have to get up so early **because I live a long way from work**.  
3. Amy's got **two children**.  
4. She has to get up early, **because her baby daughter wakes her up at six o'clock**.  
5. We have our English classes **twice a week**.  
6. **Yes**, I have to use the dictionary when I read English books.  
7. **Yes**, I've done a lot of work today.  
8. **Yes**, he's done a lot of work too.

9. He has to stay so late in the office **because there's some work left to do.**
10. **No**, I haven't seen Mike this morning.
11. **Yes**, I have a dog.
12. I have to take my dog out **three times a day.**
13. **No**, I don't often have headaches.
14. **Yes**, I really have to go.

## к с. 502 (Часть 1)

14 Прочитайте вслух и переведите. Какое значение имеет глагол **have (had)** в каждом предложении?

- A. 1. John **had** a busy day yesterday.  
 2. We **had** very good seats at the theatre.  
 3. A. Another piece of cake?  
 B. Oh, no, thank you. I've already **had** three.  
 4. The road was icy\*, and I **had to drive** very carefully.  
 5. There were so many cars outside the theatre that I **had to park** in the next street.  
 6. The hotel was a long way from the station, and we **didn't have** much time, so we **had to take** a taxi.
- B. 1. I woke up very late and **didn't have** enough time to do my morning exercise.  
 2. He **didn't have** much work to do yesterday.  
 3. I **didn't have to work** hard at my French at school. I'm good at languages.  
 4. I **didn't have to** book the tickets, Jerry **did**.  
 5. I **didn't have to wait** long. They came on time.  
 6. I **haven't had** my coffee yet.

icy ['aɪsi] скользкий, обледенелый

15 Какие вопросы нужно задать, чтобы получить эти ответы? Составьте микродиалоги.

1. They had a holiday **last month.**  
 2. **No**, I haven't had a holiday yet.

3. **Yes**, I had to wait long.  
 4. I had to wait for **two hours.**  
 5. **No**, I didn't have much work to do last week.  
 6. **Yes**, I had to work hard before the exam.  
 7. **Yes**, I've already had lunch.  
 8. I had lunch **at one o'clock.**

16 Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на употребление глагола **have (had)**.

When Nancy and Alfred Ross got married, they **had to rent** a flat, because they **didn't have** enough money to buy one\*. Their flat was quite comfortable and **had** a bedroom, a sitting room, a kitchen and a bathroom. They both **had to work** hard to save money for a flat of their own. Two years later they **had to move out\*\*** of that flat because the owners\*\*\* came back from Canada and wanted to live there again. But by that time Alfred and Nancy **had** enough money to buy a small flat. As you know, several years later they bought a two-bedroom house in the suburbs of London.

\*one заменяет ранее упомянутое существительное с неопределенным артиклем: *эд. a flat*

\*\*move out выехать

\*\*\*owner ['əʊnə] владелец, собственник


17 Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Why did they have to rent a flat?  
 2. What can you say about their flat?  
 3. How many rooms were there?  
 4. They both had to work hard, didn't they? Why?  
 5. When did they have to move out and why?  
 6. Did they have to rent another flat? Why not?  
 7. When did they buy a house of their own?

**Внимание!** Не забывайте!

mustn't — нельзя

don't (doesn't) have to — не надо, нет необходимости

 18 Выберите правильный вариант:

**mustn't** или **don't have to / doesn't have to**

1. It's my friend's birthday tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ forget to call him.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ call Mr Brown. I've just talked to him.
3. Jim's got a part-time job. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to work on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
4. Helen doesn't feel well. She \_\_\_\_\_ go skating today.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive without your driving licence.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive there. It isn't very far. You can walk.
7. I have to go now, I'm afraid. I \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke so much.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the road. It's on this side.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ do it right away. We can wait.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile ['məʊbaɪl] telephone during the lesson. Your teacher isn't happy about it.

**к с. 505 (Часть 1)**

19 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He may **still be here**.  
still be there • still be on holiday • still be away on business • still be in Germany • still remember me • still come • come a bit later • listen to you • know about it
2. She may not **remember me**.  
remember us • remember it • come • come on time • like it • listen to him • know about it
3. You must **be tired**.  
be hungry • be thirsty • be very tired • remember him • remember that man • know her • know that restaurant • know that shop • know that company
4. A **computer** like this can't be so expensive.  
car • flat • cottage • TV set • washing machine
5. Where can **it** be?  
she • he • they • Mary • Peter • my watch • my telephone book

# READER

## Part 1

## после с. 310 (Часть 1)

**Big Ben**

Do you know that Big Ben is not a tower, but a bell? It is the big bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, London. The sound of Big Ben is well-known to all British people, and the tower of Big Ben is often used as a symbol of London or Britain.

**tower** ['taʊə] башня  
**house** [haʊs] **houses** ['haʊzɪz] *мн.ч.* дом, здание  
**parliament** ['pɑ:ləmənt] парламент  
**Westminster** ['wes(t),mɪnstə] Вестминстер  
**sound** [saʊnd] звук  
**well-known** ['wel'nəʊn] хорошо известный  
**all** [ɔ:l] все  
**symbol** ['sɪmbəl] символ

## после с. 334 (Часть 1)

**Before the Lecture**

It's so noisy in the lecture hall that the professor can't begin the lecture. He raps on his desk and shouts: "Order, please!"  
 All the students immediately yell: "BEER!"

**lecture** ['lektʃə] лекция  
**lecture hall** ['lektʃə,hɔ:l] лекционный зал  
**rap** [ræp] громко стучать, хлопать  
**shout** [ʃaʊt] кричать  
**order** ['ɔ:də] 1. порядок; 2. заказ  
**immediately** [ɪ'mi:diətli] немедленно, тотчас же  
**yell** [jel] вопить

## после с. 339 (Часть 1)

**In a Restaurant**

**Woman:** Waiter! There's a dead cockroach in my soup!  
**Waiter:** It isn't dead, madam. It's alive!  
**Woman:** But it can't move! Don't you see?  
**Waiter:** You're right, madam! Cockroaches are not good swimmers.

**woman** ['wʊmən] женщина  
**waiter** ['weɪtə] официант  
**dead** [ded] мертвый  
**cockroach** ['kɒkrəʊtʃ] таракан  
**alive** [ə'laɪv] живой  
**move** [mu:v] двигаться, шевелиться

## после с. 343 (Часть 1)

**Good Luck and Bad Luck**

Do many people believe in good luck? That isn't an easy question to answer. Some people are superstitious, and there are many superstitions with long traditions in every country.

Here are some British superstitions.

A lot of people in Britain think that black cats bring good luck.

Do people in Russia believe it too?

Another British superstition is that the number thirteen is unlucky, and Friday the 13th is a very unlucky day. Is there such a superstition in Russia, too?

Catch falling leaves in autumn! They bring good luck! Each leaf means a lucky month in the next year. Do people in Russia try to catch falling leaves in autumn?

How many leaves does a clover usually have? The answer is — three.

A clover with four leaves is lucky.

Here is another British superstition: Never leave an open umbrella inside the house, even if the umbrella is still wet. That's very bad luck! Leave it open outside the house.

Do you think there is such a superstition in Russia?

**believe** [bɪ'li:v] **in** верить во что-л.  
**question** ['kwɛstʃn] вопрос  
**superstitious** [ˌsu:pə'stɪfəs] суеверный  
**superstition** [ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn] суеверие  
**long** [lɒŋ] **1.** долгий; **2.** длинный  
**tradition** [trə'dɪʃn] традиция  
**leaf** [li:f] **leaves** [li:vz] *мн.ч.* лист (*растения*)  
**mean** (meant, meant) [mi:n, ment] значить, означать  
**clover** ['klɒvə] клевер  
**with** [wɪð] с  
**another** [ə'nʌðə] еще один, другой  
**umbrella** [ʌm'brɛlə] зонт  
**wet** [wet] мокрый  
**inside** ['ɪn,sɑɪd] внутри  
**outside** [aʊt'sɑɪd] снаружи, перед

## после с. 354 (Часть 1)

### The English Breakfast

According to Somerset Maugham, the famous English writer, if you want to eat well in England, you should have breakfast three times a day. That's a joke, of course, but there's enough truth in it. In a hotel restaurant in Britain you can choose between an English breakfast and the so-called continental breakfast — a light meal of some bread rolls, butter, jam and coffee. If you choose the English breakfast, you can begin with fruit or juice, and then have porridge or some breakfast food such as muesli with a lot of milk,

bacon and eggs, toast, butter and marmalade and tea or coffee with plenty of milk. At home people just don't have enough time for a big morning meal on weekdays when they go to work. On Saturdays and Sundays, however, some families like to have their morning meal late, so they eat bacon and eggs, sausages and a lot of other nice things. It's a weekend family meal and lasts long, so it becomes breakfast and lunch at the same time. This meal has its own name. People call it brunch.

**according to** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ ,tu:] по словам..., как сказал...  
**Somerset Maugham** ['sʌməsɪt 'mɔ:m] Сомерсет Моэм  
**famous** ['feɪməs] знаменитый  
**writer** ['raɪtə] писатель  
**want** [wɒnt] хотеть  
**well** [wel] хорошо  
**should** [ʃu:d] надо, следует  
**truth** [tru:θ] правда  
**choose** (chose, chosen) [tʃu:z, tʃəʊz, 'tʃəʊzn] выбрать  
**between** [brɪ'twi:n] между, из  
**the so-called** так называемый  
**continental** [ˌkɒntɪ'nentəl] континентальный (европейский)  
**bread roll** ['bred rəʊl] булочка  
**butter** ['bʌtə] масло  
**juice** [dʒu:s] сок  
**porridge** ['pɒrɪdʒ] овсяная каша  
**muesli** ['mju:zli] мюсли (питательная смесь из злаков, орехов и сушеных фруктов)  
**bacon** ['beɪkən] бекон  
**marmalade** ['mɑ:məleɪd] варенье из цитрусовых  
**plenty** ['plenti] много, вдоволь  
**however** [haʊ'evə] однако  
**sausage** ['sɒsɪdʒ] **1.** сосиска; **2.** колбаса  
**last** [lɑ:st] продолжаться  
**its own** [əʊn] свое собственное

### Some Good Advice

Don't get angry if your neighbour plays his stereo at two o'clock in the morning. Call him at four and tell him how much you enjoyed it.

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] *неисч.* совет  
**stereo** ['steriəʊ] стереосистема  
**neighbour** ['neɪbə] сосед  
**enjoy** [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие  
**enjoyed** прошедшее время от **enjoy**

### In the Courtroom

The presiding judge leans towards one of the other judges and whispers in his ear:

"This case must be held behind closed doors."

"Why?"

"Because there's an awful draught from that door."

**courtroom** ['kɔ:tru:m] зал суда  
**preside** [pri'zaɪd] председательствовать  
**presiding** [pri'zaɪdɪ ŋ] председательствующий  
**judge** [dʒʌdʒ] судья  
**lean** (leant, leant) [li:n, lent] наклоняться  
**towards** [tə'wɔ:dz] к, по направлению к  
**whisper** ['wɪspə] шептать, говорить шепотом  
**ear** [ɪə] ухо  
**This case must be held behind closed doors.** Это дело должно слушаться за закрытыми дверями.  
**awful** ['ɔ:fəl] ужасный  
**draught** [dra:ft] сквозняк

### после с. 373 (Часть 1)

#### In The Courtroom

A man asks his lawyer: "What is the maximum penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law" is the reply.

**lawyer** ['lɔ:jə] защитник, адвокат  
**maximum** ['mæksɪməm] максимальный  
**penalty** ['penəlti] наказание  
**bigamy** ['bɪgəmi] двоеженство  
**mother-in-law** ['mʌðəɪnlɔ:] теща  
**reply** [rɪ'plai] ответ

#### In a Café

*Man:* Waitress! What's the meaning of that dead fly in my tea?

*Waitress:* I don't know, sir. I'm not a fortune-teller!

**meaning** ['mi:nɪŋ] значение  
**fly** [flaɪ] муха  
**fortune-teller** ['fɔ:tfən,tələ] гадалка

### после с. 391 (Часть 1)

#### A Family Quarrel

*She:* You are a stupid fool!

*He:* Think before you speak!

*She:* How do I know what I think until I hear what I say?

**quarrel** ['kwɒrəl] ссора  
**a stupid fool** ['stju:pɪd ,fu:l] круглый дурак  
**until** [ʌn'tɪl, ən'tɪl] пока не..., до тех пор пока не

## после с. 396 (Часть 1)

## An Honest Answer

*Boss (to a department head):* How many people work in your department?

*Department head:* About half of them, sir.

**honest** ['ɒnɪst] честный  
**department** отдел, отделение  
**department head** начальник отдела

## после с. 419 (Часть 1)

## Short and Sweet

A young college student, who was short of money, wrote to his father:

"No mon, no fun! Your son."

His father answered at once:

"How sad, too bad! Your Dad."

**Short and sweet.** Коротко и ясно. (*Поговорка.*)

**sweet** [swi:t] сладкий

**be short of money = not to have enough money**

**mon** [mɒn] шутовское сокращение слова "money"

**fun** [fʌn] развлечение, удовольствие

**sad** [sæd] печальный, грустный (*зд. печально, грустно*)

## Food for Hens

"If you feed your hens the wrong kind of food, it will affect the eggs," the agricultural expert explained to the farmers.

"Oh, I know, I know!" one of the farmers cried out. "A cousin

of mine in America fed his hens sawdust, and when the chicks were hatched out, six of them had wooden legs and four were woodpeckers."

**feed (fed, fed)** [fi:d, fed] кормить

**hen** [hen] наседка

**affect** [ə'fekt] сказываться, влиять на

**will affect** (*будущее время*) повлияет на ...

**cry out** ['kraɪ 'aʊt] восклицать

**sawdust** ['sɔː,dʌst] опилки

**chick (chicken)** [tʃɪk, tʃɪkɪn] цыпленок

**hatch out** ['hætʃ ,aʊt] вылупляться

**wooden** ['wʊdn] деревянный

**woodpecker** ['wʊd,pɛkə] дятел

## Before the Lecture

"If there are any idiots in the room, let them stand up, please," said the lecturer.

After a long silence, one first-year student rose to his feet.

"Now then, why do you think you are an idiot?" asked the lecturer.

"Well, actually, I don't," said the student, "but I hate seeing you standing up all by yourself, sir!"

**idiot** ['ɪdiət] идиот, дурак

**stand (stood, stood)** [stænd, stʊd] стоять

**stand up** вставать

**silence** ['saɪləns] молчание

**Now then** (*разг.*) так, тогда...

**rise (rose, risen)** [raɪz, rəʊz, 'rɪzn] подниматься

**actually** ['æktʃʊəli] собственно говоря, на самом деле

**hate** *зд. испытывать неловкость, неудобство (при выражении извинения)*

**I hate seeing you...** Мне неловко видеть, как вы...  
**all by yourself** совсем один, в полном одиночестве  
**yourself** себя, себе

### A Remarkable Pet

A man with a penguin on a lead went up to a policeman and asked him the way to the zoo. "It's near here, sir," the policeman said. "Go straight ahead and take the first turning to the left. You can't miss it." The man thanked the policeman and went off.

The next day the man with the penguin went up to the same policeman again.

"Didn't you find the zoo yesterday?" the policeman asked.

"Yes, we did," the man answered. "Thank you very much. We enjoyed every minute in the zoo. But today we would like to see a film. So could you tell us the way to the nearest cinema?"

**remarkable** [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] удивительный, замечательный  
**penguin** ['pɛŋɡwɪn] пингвин  
**lead** [li:d] поводок  
**zoo** [zu:] зоопарк  
**nearest** ['ni:əreɪst] ближайший

### A Scottish Story

McGregor told Stewart how McDonald once went to London and made ten thousand pounds in one week. Stewart didn't believe him and went to Fraser, the local gossip, to find out from him whether McGregor's story was true or not.

"Well, it's true enough," began Fraser, "but it's wrong in four points." "What do you mean by 'four points'?" Stewart asked in astonishment. "Well," said Fraser, "firstly, it was Sheffield he went to, not London. Secondly," he continued, "it wasn't a week, but a year. Next, it wasn't ten thousand pounds, but five thousand, and finally, he didn't make it — he lost it!"

### Шотландские фамилии:

McGregor [mə'ɡregə]

McDonald [mæk'dɒnld]

Fraser ['freɪzə]

Stewart ['stju:ət]

local ['ləʊkəl] местный

gossip ['ɡɒsɪp] сплетник, сплетня

whether ['weðə] ли (*частица, вводящая косвенный общий вопрос*)

true [tru:] правдивый, верный, истинный

astonishment [ə'stɒnɪʃmənt] изумление

firstly ['fɜ:s(t)li] во-первых

It was **Sheffield he went to**. Он поехал в Шеффилд.

secondly ['sekəndli] во-вторых

next [nekst] потом, затем

continue [kən'tɪnju:] продолжать

finally ['faɪnli] наконец

lose (lost, lost) [lu:z, lɒst] терять

### Did You Know?

Did you know that Penny Black wasn't a girl's name?

It was the first British postage stamp and was introduced in 1840. It had a profile of Queen Victoria on a black background. Soon Penny Black became the world's first adhesive postage stamp, and postal services were radically reformed not only in the UK but in all the countries of the world. The famous postal reformer's name was Sir Rowland Hill.

postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ] почтовый

introduce [ɪn'trə'dju:s] вводить в употребление, внедрять

profile ['prəʊfaɪl] профиль

**Queen Victoria** ['kwi:n vɪk,tɔ:riə] королева Виктория (1837–1901)

**background** ['bæk,graʊnd] фон

**adhesive** [əd'hi:si:v] самоклеющийся

**postal services** ['pəʊstl 'sɜ:vɪsɪz] почтовые услуги

**radically** ['rædɪkli] радикально, коренным образом

**reformed** [ri'fɔ:md] реформировано

**reformer** [ri'fɔ:mə] реформатор

**Rowland Hill** ['rəʊlənd 'hi:l]

\* \* \*

Did you know that Herbert Wells, the famous British science fiction writer, used the term “atomic bomb” in his science fiction story “The World Set Free”, which he published in 1914, in other words, 30 years before atomic bombs became a reality?

**Herbert Wells** ['hɜ:bət 'welz]

**science fiction** ['saɪəns 'fɪkʃn] научная фантастика

**atomic bomb** [ə'tɒmɪk 'bɒm] атомная бомба

“**The World** [wɜ:ld] **Set Free**” «Освобожденный мир»

**which** [wɪtʃ] который

**become (became, become)** [bɪ'kʌm, bɪ'keɪm] стать, становиться

**reality** [ri'æləti] реальность, действительность

\* \* \*

Did you know that Isaac Newton, the great scientist, served two terms in the House of Commons of the British Parliament?

Newton wasn't interested in politics at all. During the two years in parliament he opened his mouth only once, to ask someone in the gallery to open the window.

**Isaac Newton** ['aɪzək 'nju:tən]

**scientist** ['saɪəntɪst] ученый

**serve** [sɜ:v] служить

**served two terms in the House of Commons** два срока был членом Палаты Общин

**be interested in** интересоваться

**politics** ['pɒlɪtɪks] политика

**mouth** [maʊθ] рот

**someone (= somebody)** ['sʌmwʌn] кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-нибудь и т.д.

**gallery** ['gæləri] галерея

### Isn't It Wonderful to Have an Education!

“Mary,” complained the mistress of the house to her new maid from the country, “I could write a poem on the dust covering the piano!” “Oh, madam, isn't it wonderful to have an education!” the village girl cried out in admiration.

**education** [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn] образование

**complain** [kəm'pleɪn] жаловаться

**mistress** ['mɪstrəs] хозяйка

**maid** [meɪd] служанка

**could** эд. могла бы

**poem** ['pəʊɪm] стихотворение

**dust** [dʌst] пыль

**covering** ['kʌvərɪŋ] покрывающий

**wonderful** ['wʌndəfəl] замечательный, замечательно

**admiration** [ˌædmə'reɪʃn] восхищение

### после с. 434 (Часть 1)

#### They Were Both Sorry

At a meeting of the local charity organization the audience was annoyed by a woman speaker who talked for a long time and didn't say anything of importance.

"Who is that talkative woman with the loud unpleasant voice?" a man asked his neighbour.

"My wife," was the answer.

"Sorry, my mistake," the first man apologized.

"No, mine," the other man said with a sigh.

**charity** ['tʃærəti] благотворительность, благотворительный

**audience** ['ɔ:diəns] аудитория, присутствующие

**be annoyed** [ə'nɔɪd] быть раздраженным

**anything of importance** [ɪn'pɔ:təns] ничего важного

**talkative** ['tɔ:kətɪv] болтливый

**loud** [laʊd] громкий

**apologize** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] извиняться

**sigh** [saɪ] вздох

### после с. 438 (Часть 1)

#### At the Lecture

*Professor:* What is a synonym?

*Student:* It's a word you use instead of another one when you can't spell the other one.

**synonym** ['sɪnənɪm] синоним

**instead of** [ɪn'sted əv] вместо

**one** заменяет ранее упомянутое существительное; *зд.* word

**spell** *зд.* правильно написать

### после с. 443 (Часть 1)

#### He Knows the Value of a Dollar

*Son:* Dad, may I have five dollars?

*Father:* Do you know the value of a dollar, my boy?

*Son:* Of course, I do. That's why I'm asking for five.

**value** ['vælju:] ценность

**That's why** Вот почему...

#### Disappointed!

*Harry:* What's the matter? Why are you looking so upset?

*George:* You won't believe it! I wrote to my father, asking for money to buy some books.

*Harry:* So what?

*George:* He sent me the books!

**disappointed** [dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd] разочарованный (*зд.* разочарован)

**What's the matter?** В чем дело?

**upset** [ʌp'set] расстроенный

**You won't believe it!** Ты не поверишь!

**asking** *зд.* с просьбой

**So what?** Ну и что?

#### Excuse Me...

A hotel guest, a big and strong man, is trying desperately to put on a coat that is obviously not his size. Another guest, a small thin man, is watching the big man nervously.

"Excuse me," the small man says at last. "Are you Steven Dobson?"

"No, I'm not," the big man answers angrily. "Why did you ask?"

"Well, you're putting on Steven Dobson's coat."

"Who the hell is Steven Dobson?"

"I am."

**desperately** ['despərətli] отчаянно

**obviously** ['ɒbvɪəsli] явно, очевидно

**that** *зд.* которое

**nervously** ['nɜ:vəsli] волнуясь, нервничая

at last [ət 'lɑ:st] наконец, в конце концов

hell в разговорной речи употребляется как ругательство, например «Кто такой, черт возьми...»

## после с. 467 (Часть 1)

### In a Restaurant

“Waiter! I asked for a lobster! Why have you brought me a lobster with only one claw?”

“I’m sorry, sir, but maybe this lobster lost his claw in a fight?” the waiter suggested.

“Well, in that case bring me the winner!” was the customer’s reply.

lobster ['lɒbstə] омар

claw [klɔ:] клешня

fight [faɪt] драка, борьба

suggest [sə'dʒest] предлагать (здесь высказать предположение)

In that case... В таком случае...

winner ['wɪnə] победитель

customer ['kʌstəmə] клиент, посетитель

### A Smart Worker

A girl is applying for a job. She says that she has won several prizes in crossword-puzzle and slogan-writing competitions. “Sounds good,” the manager says to that, “but we want someone who is efficient during office hours.”

“Oh,” the girl says, smiling, “I did it all during office hours!”

smart [smɑ:t] толковый, умный, сообразительный

to apply [ə'plai] for a job подавать заявление о приеме на работу

win (won, won) [wɪn, wɒn] выиграть

crossword-puzzle ['krɒs,wɜ:d'plʌz] кроссворд

slogan ['sləʊgən] лозунг, слоган — меткая фраза, используемая в рекламе, на демонстрациях и т.д.

competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn] соревнование, состязание

sound [saʊnd] звучать

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] эффективный, умелый, толковый (здесь о работнике)

smile [smaɪl] улыбаться

### It Didn't Work!

Two old friends, Peter and Steven, had a good meal with a lot of beer in a London pub.

“What a pity you have to go! It’s not at all late,” said Peter.

“Well, I would stay longer if I could, but I can’t,” answered Steven.

“Why can’t you?”

“Because my wife goes to bed early and I don’t want to disturb her.”

“Then I can give you a piece of good advice,” his friend said. “Undress at the foot of the stairs, fold your clothes carefully, go upstairs barefoot and creep into bed without making the slightest noise. Your wife won’t hear anything. I have tried it several times and it has always worked nicely!”

The next day they met at lunch. “Well, did everything work out last night?” Peter asked.

“I’m afraid not,” Steven answered.

“You must have made some noise!” Peter said.

“Not a sound! I took off my clothes at the foot of the stairs, folded them carefully and started going upstairs. But when I got to the top of the stairs, it was Oxford Circus tube station!”

have to go надо уходить

I would [wʊd] stay longer if I could. Я бы остался подольше, если бы я смог.

disturb [dɪ'stɜ:b] беспокоить

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] совет (неисчисл.) При необходимости говорить о количестве советов нужно использовать слово **piece**:

**a piece of advice** один совет

**That's the whole point.** В том-то все и дело.

**undress** [ʌn'dres] раздеваться

**at the foot** [fʊt] **of the stairs** [steəz] внизу лестницы

**fold** [fəʊld] складывать

**upstairs** [ʌp'steəz] вверх (по лестнице)

**barefoot** ['beə,fʊt] босиком

**creep (crept, crept) into bed** заползть в постель

**slightest** ['slaɪtəst] малейший

**won't** [wəʊnt] **hear anything** ничего не услышит

**everything** ['evri,θɪŋ] все

**work out** ['wɜ:k 'aʊt] сбавывать

**You must have made some noise.** Ты, должно быть, шумел.

**Oxford Circus** ['ɒksfəd 'sɜ:kəs] **tube station** станция метро  
Oxford Circus

### A Smart Bellboy

A traveller was standing at the desk in the hotel lobby. He was in a hurry. He had only ten minutes to pay the bill and rush to the airport. Suddenly he remembered something. He called the bellboy and said: "Go up to room forty-eight and see whether I've left a box on the table. Be quick! I am in a hurry."

The boy went up in the lift. Five minutes passed, and the gentleman was walking up and down impatiently. At last the boy came back. "Yes, sir," he said. "You've left it there. It's on the table."

**bellboy** ['bel,bɔɪ] посыльный

**be in a hurry** ['hʌrɪ] торопиться

**rush** [rʌʃ] мчаться

**suddenly** ['sʌdnli] вдруг, внезапно

**something** ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-то, кое-что

**impatiently** [ɪm'peɪʃntli] нетерпеливо

**was walking up and down** ходил взад-вперед (Глагол **to walk** стоит в прошедшем времени группы *Continuous*, которое употребляется, когда речь идет о процессе, продолжавшемся в определенный момент или отрезок времени в прошлом.)

### после с. 486 (Часть 1)

#### Slogans

Four things a woman should know:  
How to look like a girl,  
How to act like a lady,  
How to think like a man,  
How to work like a horse.

**Four things a woman should know.** Четыре вещи, которые надо знать любой женщине.

**should** [ʃʊd] следует, надо

**act** [ækt] действовать, вести себя

**horse** [hɔ:s] лошадь

### после с. 488 (Часть 1)

#### No, No, Sir!

An English tourist, trying to make fun of a country Scot, pointed to a scarecrow in a field dressed up as a man, and sneered, "One of the locals, I think?"

"No, no, sir!" was the reply. "Just a summer visitor."

**trying** эд. стараясь, пытаюсь

**make fun of smb** смеяться (над кем-л.)

**point** [pɔɪnt] (to) указывать (на)  
**Scot** [skɒt] шотландец  
**scarecrow** ['skeə,kraʊ] пугало  
**dressed up** ['drestʌp] наряженный  
**sneer** [sniə] усмехаться

### после с. 489 (Часть 1)

#### He Didn't Want to Write a Will

A mad dog bit an old man. Luckily, medical help arrived quickly. "Please, doctor," the bitten man asked. "Could you give me a piece of paper? I must write something."

"You're all right, man," the doctor said. "You'll have enough time to write a will when you are at home."

"I don't want to write a will, doctor," the patient said. "I just want to make a list of people I must remember to bite."

**will** [wɪl] завещание  
**mad** [mæd] (о животных) бешеный  
**bite** (bit, bitten) [baɪt, baɪtɪn] кусать  
**luckily** ['lʌkɪli] к счастью  
**arrive** [ə'raɪv] прибывать, приезжать  
**You'll have...** У вас будет...  
**patient** ['peɪʃənt] пациент

### после с. 494 (Часть 1)

#### It's Time to Go Home

After each drink O'Reilly took a frog out of his pocket, put it on the bar counter and looked at it carefully.

The barman watched him, wondering why he was doing it, and finally asked him: "What are you doing with the frog? Why do you take the frog out each time you have a drink?"

"You see," O'Reilly explained, "as long as I can see one frog, I'm not drunk. But when I see two, I have to do something."

"And what do you do?"

"I pick them both up, put them in my pocket, and we all go home."

**O'Reilly** [əʊ'reɪlɪ] ирландская фамилия  
**frog** [frɒɡ] лягушка  
**pocket** ['pɒkɪt] карман  
**bar counter** ['bɑ:kəʊntə] буфетная стойка  
**wondering** ['wʌndəɪŋ] удивляясь  
**as long as** пока; до тех пор, пока ...  
**pick up** ['pɪkʌp] подбирать, забирать

### после с. 500 (Часть 1)

#### A Package for You, Sir!

Mr Brown was a very light sleeper. Once, when he was travelling in the country, he had to stop at a small hotel, which was uncomfortable and noisy. When he went to bed, he couldn't fall asleep for a long time.

He took a sleeping pill, closed his eyes and was beginning to feel relaxed and sleepy when he heard a loud knock at the door. "What's the matter?" he asked sleepily.

"A package downstairs for you, sir!" came a boy's voice.

"Well, let it stay there! It can wait until morning."

The boy went away and after a long time Mr Brown fell asleep again. In his dream he was playing football with his children and felt absolutely happy, when he heard a loud knock at the door again and woke up.

"Well, what's up now?" he asked angrily.

"That package," came the boy's voice. "It isn't for you, sir."

**once** [wʌns] однажды  
**package** ['pækɪdʒ] пакет

**a sleeping pill** ['sli:pɪŋ pɪl] снотворное  
**feel relaxed** [rɪ'læksɪd] чувствовать себя расслабившимся  
**downstairs** [daʊn'steəz] внизу  
**voice** [vɔɪs] голос  
**until** [ən'tɪl, ʌn'tɪl] (till) до  
**dream** [dri:m] сон  
**absolutely** ['æbsə,lju:tli] совершенно  
**What's up?** В чем дело?

## АЛФАВИТНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ-УКАЗАТЕЛЬ

### A

absolutely 105  
 according to 88  
 act 103  
 actually 93  
 adhesive 95  
 admiration 97  
 advice 90, 101  
 affect 92  
 alive 87  
 all 41, 86  
 all by yourself 93  
 another 88  
 any more 58  
 anything 97, 101  
 anywhere 79  
 apologize 98  
 apply for a job 100  
 arrive 104  
 as far as 66  
 as long as 105  
 asking 99  
 astonishment 95  
 at last 100  
 atomic bomb 96  
 audience 98  
 awful 90

### B

background 96  
 bacon 89  
 bar counter 105  
 barefoot 102  
 be annoyed 98  
 be in a hurry 102  
 be interested in 97  
 because 26  
 become (became, become) 96  
 bed 102  
 believe 88, 94, 99  
 bellboy 102  
 between 89  
 bigamy 91  
 bite (bit, bitten) 104  
 bread roll 89  
 butter 89  
 buying 34

### C

case 90, 100  
 charity 98  
 chick, chicken 93  
 choose (chose, chosen) 89  
 claw 100  
 clover 88  
 cockroach 87  
 comfortable 30  
 competition 101  
 complain 97  
 continental 89  
 continue 95  
 could 97, 101  
 courtroom 90

covering 97  
 crazy 72  
 creep (crept, crept) 102  
 crossword-puzzle 101  
 cry out 93  
 customer 100

**D**

dancing 34  
 dead 87  
 department 92  
 department head 92  
 desk 18  
 desperately 99  
 disappointed 99  
 disturb 101  
 downstairs 106  
 draught 90  
 dream 106  
 dressed up 104  
 dust 97

**E**

ear 90  
 education 97  
 efficient 101  
 enjoy 47, 90  
 everything 102  
 exercises 44  
 extra 66

**F**

famous 89  
 feed (fed, fed) 93  
 feel (felt, felt) 106  
 fight 100  
 finally 95  
 firstly 95  
 fishing 34  
 flower 59  
 fly 91  
 fold 102  
 foot 102  
 fortune-teller 91  
 frog 105  
 fun 92

**G**

gallery 97  
 go out 27  
 going on holiday 23  
 gossip 95  
 guide 38

**H**

habit 31  
 happen 48  
 happy 19  
 hardly ever 65  
 hatch out 93  
 hate 26, 94  
 have no manners 65  
 have to go 101

hell 100  
 hen 93  
 here 28  
 honest 92  
 horse 103  
 house 86  
 however 89

**I**

icy 82  
 idiot 93  
 immediately 86  
 impatiently 103  
 importance 98  
 in that case 100  
 information 66  
 inside 88  
 instead of 98  
 introduce 95  
 invite 53

**J**

judge 90  
 juice 89

**L**

last 89  
 lawyer 91  
 lead 94  
 leaf 88  
 lean (leant, leant) 90  
 lecture 86  
 lecture hall 86  
 lobster 100  
 local 95  
 long 88  
 lose (lost, lost) 95  
 loud 98  
 luckily 104

**M**

mad 104  
 maid 97  
 make fun of smb 103  
 marmalade 89  
 maximum 91  
 may (might) 72  
 mean (meant, meant) 88  
 meaning 91  
 mistress 97  
 modern art 26  
 money (mon) 92  
 mother-in-law 91  
 mouth 97  
 move 87  
 move out 83  
 muesli 89  
 must 47

**N**

nearest 94  
 neighbour 23, 90  
 nervously 99  
 next 95  
 noise 102  
 now 25  
 now then 93

**O**

obviously 99  
 once 105  
 one 98  
 only 12  
 or 30  
 order 86  
 outside 88  
 own 89  
 owner 83

**P**

package 105  
 parliament 86  
 patient 104  
 penalty 91  
 penguin 94  
 pick up 105  
 piece of advice 102  
 plenty 89  
 pocket 66, 105  
 poem 97  
 point (сущ.) 102  
 point (to) (глагол.) 104  
 politics 97  
 porridge 89  
 postage 95  
 postal services 96  
 preside 90  
 presiding 90  
 profile 95

**Q**

quarrel 91  
 queen 96  
 question 88

**R**

radically 96  
 rap 86  
 reading 34  
 reality 96  
 reformed 96  
 reformer 96  
 relaxed 106  
 remarkable 94  
 reply 91  
 rise (rose, risen) 93  
 rock concert 63  
 rush 102

**S**

sad 92  
 sausage 89  
 sawdust 93  
 say (said, said) 17  
 scarecrow 104  
 science fiction 96  
 scientist 97  
 Scot 104  
 secondly 95  
 selling 34  
 serve 97  
 short and sweet 92  
 short of money 92  
 should 89, 103  
 shout 58, 86  
 sigh 98  
 silence 93  
 singing 34  
 sleeping pill 105  
 slightest 102  
 slogan 101  
 smart 100  
 smile 101  
 sneer 104  
 so called 89  
 so what 99  
 somebody 58, 97  
 someone 97  
 something 103  
 sound (глагол.) 101  
 sound (сущ.) 86  
 speak (spoke, spoken) 91  
 spell 98  
 stairs 102  
 stand (stood, stood) 93  
 stand up 93  
 stray 47  
 stupid fool 91  
 suddenly 103  
 suggest 100  
 superstition 88  
 superstitious 88  
 sweet 92  
 symbol 86  
 synonym 98

**T**

talk 33  
 talkative 98  
 teaching 34  
 telephone manner 41  
 tell (told, told) 33  
 terrible 58  
 that 99  
 that's why 99  
 till 106  
 too 20  
 towards 90  
 tower 86  
 tradition 88  
 train 25  
 true 95  
 truth 89  
 trying 103  
 tube station 102

**U**

umbrella 88  
undress 102  
until 91, 106  
up and down 103  
upset 99  
upstairs 102

**V**

value 99  
very 26  
voice 106

**W**

waiter 87  
want 89  
water 59  
well 89  
well-known 86  
Westminster 86  
wet 88  
What's the matter 99  
What's up 106  
whether 95  
which 96  
whisper 90  
will 93, 104  
win (won, won) 101  
winner 100  
with 88  
woman 87  
wonderful 97  
wondering 105  
won't 99, 102  
wooden 93  
woodpecker 93  
work out 102  
world 96  
would 101  
writer 89

**Y**

year 46  
yell 86  
yesterday 48  
yet 13  
young 45  
yourself 94

**Z**

zoo 94

# WORKBOOK

## Part 2

## UNIT 1

## после с. 20 (Часть 2)

**Внимание!**

Частица **to** заменяет ранее упомянутый глагол и **не переводится** на русский язык.

**1** Переведите примеры на русский язык, и у вас получится таблица употребления частицы **to** как слова-заместителя.

- I haven't seen that new play but **I'm going to**.
- Mike hasn't bought a new car and **he isn't going to**.
- A. Would you like to go sightseeing with us?  
B. **I'd love to**.
- I don't like to work late but **I have to**.
- I can arrange it all very easily. Don't come to help me. **You don't have to**.
- Wendy Wilson doesn't like to cook and **she doesn't have to**. Her husband does the cooking in the family.
- Bill didn't want to explain it all again but **he had to**.
- You don't have to come with us **if you don't want to**.

**2** Дополните следующие предложения, как показано в образце.

**Образец:** I haven't called him yet, but **I am going to** (собираюсь).

- Tim doesn't like to get up early but he \_\_\_\_\_ (приходится).
- I haven't bought a new computer yet but I \_\_\_\_\_ (хочу).
- We didn't pay the bill in the restaurant. We \_\_\_\_\_ (не пришлось). Our friends did.
- I haven't booked the tickets yet but I \_\_\_\_\_ (собираюсь).
- I love my old car but it's **falling to pieces!** I must buy a new car. I just \_\_\_\_\_ (должен).
- I haven't spoken to the manager about it yet but I \_\_\_\_\_ (собираюсь). It's very important.

**fall to pieces** разваливаться на части

**3** Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление частицы **to** как слова-заместителя.

- Мы еще не были в новом театре, но собираемся пойти.
- Я не ходил на эту выставку и не собираюсь. Говорят, она совсем неинтересная.
- Прочитай эту статью, но не переводи, если не хочешь. Только прочитай ее. Она очень важная.
- Я не люблю рано вставать, но приходится. У меня уходит много времени на то, чтобы добраться до работы.
- Я не хотел оставаться, но пришлось.
- Хотите поехать с нами за город?  
— С удовольствием.

## после с. 24 (Часть 2)

**4** Прочитайте стихотворение «Дом, который построил Джек», обращая внимание на определительные придаточные предложения.

**The House That Jack Built**

This is the house  
that Jack **built**.

This is the **bread**  
That **lay** in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the **rat**  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the cat  
That **killed** the rat  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the dog  
That **worried** the cat  
That killed the rat  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the cow  
That **tossed** the dog  
That worried the cat  
That killed the rat  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the girl  
That **milked** the cow  
That tossed the dog  
That worried the cat  
That killed the rat  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

This is the man  
That **kissed** the girl  
That milked the cow  
That tossed the dog  
That worried the cat  
That killed the rat  
That ate the bread  
That lay in the house  
that Jack built.

**build (built, built)** [bɪld, bɪlt] строить, построить  
**bread** [bred] хлеб  
**lie (lay, lain, lying)** [laɪ, leɪ, leɪn, 'laɪɪŋ] лежать  
**rat** крыса  
**kill** убивать  
**worry** ['wʌrɪ] беспокоить, волновать  
**toss** зд. подбросить, боднуть  
**milk** глаг. доить  
**kiss** целовать, поцеловать

**Внимание!**

Не путайте относительное местоимение **that** — *который, которая и т.п.* (синоним — **which / who**) с союзом **that** — *что*.

This is the house **that** Jack built.      ... который...  
The cat doesn't know (**that**)  
the rat has eaten the bread.      ... что...

**к с. 26 (Часть 2)**

5 Подберите в тексте "Discussing Plans for the Future" английские эквиваленты.

**A**

- который только что принял участие в кинофестивале
- я бы хотел поздравить вас с вашим недавним успехом
- у вас есть какие-нибудь определенные планы на будущее?

- это будет экранизация романа
- фактически, это будет та же самая команда
- мы все заинтересованы в том, чтобы сделать еще один фильм
- на самом деле мы уже начали
- это только начало, разумеется
- вы сделали огромные успехи за последние несколько лет

**B**

- должен сказать, что это очень современная конструкция
- мы заинтересованы в покупке некоторых из этих машин для нашего завода
- думаю, это может быть довольно крупный заказ
- вы не хотели бы поехать на завод и поговорить с генеральным директором?
- с удовольствием, если бы вы могли организовать это поскорее

**C**

- ваши недавние эксперименты оказались очень успешными
- я очень интересуюсь вашими исследованиями и почти никогда не пропускаю ваших публикаций
- пока я не могу сказать вам определенно

**после с. 34 (Часть 2)**

6 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. I'd like to congratulate you on your **recent success**.  
great success • success with the public • excellent results
2. Have you got any definite plans for **the future**?  
tomorrow • the day after tomorrow • the next few days • the next few weeks • the weekend • the next weekend
3. We're interested in **making another film together**.  
starting a business • finding a good assistant • getting a definite answer • getting a definite answer soon

4. You've made good progress **recently**.  
in recent months • these last few months • these last few years
5. I wish you every success with **your new film**.  
your new book • your new business • your work
6. Your recent **experiment** has been a great success.  
publication • film • article • book • speech

**7** Выберите правильное словосочетание (в соответствующей грамматической форме) и заполните пропуски.

**A** make progress or be a success?

1. Congratulations! Your musical is definitely going to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All the students are working hard and \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_ in their English.
3. I find the book a little boring, but this doesn't mean that a good screen version might not \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Your recent collection of detective stories \_\_\_\_\_ such a great \_\_\_\_\_ with the public that it might actually be the bestseller of the year. I wish you every success with the book you are working at now.
5. Your son is doing very well in foreign languages. He \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_ in all the subjects actually.

**B** interesting or interested?

1. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ in books and films about animals. Any information about animals is \_\_\_\_\_ for him.
2. *A.* Do you think they may find our ideas \_\_\_\_\_?  
*B.* Yes, they might be \_\_\_\_\_ in doing some experiments together.
3. We found the festival \_\_\_\_\_ from beginning to end.
4. Those ideas aren't new at all. Who could be \_\_\_\_\_ in them?
5. It's definitely a very up-to-date design, but they may not be \_\_\_\_\_ in making another order because the price is very high.

**8** Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

who or which?

1. Where's the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ was on my desk?
2. This is Mary Simpson. She's the girl \_\_\_\_\_ works with me.
3. This is a book \_\_\_\_\_ is definitely going to be a bestseller.
4. There's a visitor in the next room \_\_\_\_\_ wants to see the manager.
5. That was the only serial \_\_\_\_\_ was interesting to watch from beginning to end.
6. He's the student \_\_\_\_\_ has made great progress in the last few months.
7. Here's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ is definitely going to be an actor.

**9** Перефразируйте, как показано в образце.

*Дано:* She's an excellent cook. It's going to be a marvellous cake.

*Требуется:* The cake is going to be marvellous.

1. It's going to be a difficult exam.  
The exam \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The research team is going to be the same.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Their order is going to be quite big.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's definitely going to be a successful film.  
The film \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The interview is going to be very interesting.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His article is definitely going to be a success.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Their way is going to be so long and difficult!  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.

## после с. 39 (Часть 2)

**Вспомните** некоторые значения модальных глаголов\*:

**may /might** — возможно, может быть

\* Другие значения модальных глаголов см. ч. I, с. 501.



## 10 Прочитайте вслух и переведите.

1. A. Where are you going for your holiday?  
B. I haven't decided yet. I **may go** to Spain.
2. A. Is Professor Richards going to take part in the conference?  
B. He has definitely promised to, but he **may be** late for the opening day.
3. They **might be** interested in making another order for our summer collection but I'm not sure.
4. They **might not be** interested in making another order.
5. The Director General is going to be very busy the next few days but he **may find** a free moment to give you an interview on Friday morning.
6. I remember Peter Clark very well. He was the best student in his year. But he **may not remember** me. We haven't seen each other for a long time.
7. The dancer's very young but she's doing well\*. She's made good progress recently. She **may win** a prize.
8. The film is a great success with the public and yet\*\* it **may not** win the first prize at the festival.

\*do well хорошо продвигаться, преуспевать в чем-л.; справляться с чем-л.

\*\*yet [jet] эд. тем не менее, все же



## 11 Перед вами начала высказываний (1–5). Подберите подходящие окончания: (a–e).

1. He may look young but ...
2. He may look like an athlete but ...
3. She may look like a **teenager** but ...
4. He may look like a professor but ...

5. She may look like a school teacher but ...
  - a) ...she's actually a married woman with two children.
  - b) ...he's actually a hockey player.
  - c) ...she's actually a film star.
  - d) ...he's actually fifty-five.
  - e) ...he doesn't actually **do sport** at all.

**teenager** ['ti:n,eɪdʒə] подросток

**do sport** заниматься спортом

**Внимание!**

**may/might = perhaps, maybe\***

\*maybe ['meɪbi]

возможно, может быть (вводное слово, более разговорное, чем **perhaps**)

12 Выразите предположения при помощи глаголов **may/might**.

Дано: **Maybe** it's only a wish.

Требуется: It may be only a wish.  
It might be only a wish.

1. **Perhaps** the publication is of interest to specialists.
2. I haven't seen him recently. **Perhaps** he's away on holiday.
3. **Maybe** they remember each other very well.
4. **Maybe** they don't remember each other at all. They haven't seen each other for a long time.
5. A. Where's John? He's fifteen minutes late.  
B. **Perhaps** there are traffic jams at this time.
6. **Maybe** Jane's right.
7. **Maybe** they don't have my new address.
8. **Perhaps** he's still busy.
9. **Perhaps** they don't have any definite plans for the future.
10. **Perhaps** your counterparts are not interested in such a big order.
11. Mary isn't here. **Maybe** she's having lunch.
12. **Perhaps** they don't know about your recent experiments.

**Внимание!**

Слова **what** и **that** имеют разное значение, хотя переводятся на русский язык одним словом — *что*. **That**, в отличие от **what**, произносится без ударения и часто во фразе опускается.

Сравните с русским:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Я знаю, <b>что</b> мы должны сделать в первую очередь. | I know what we must do first of all. |
| 2. Я знаю, (что) мы можем это сделать.                    | I know (that) we can do it.          |



13 Прочитайте вслух и переведите, обращая внимание на употребление **what** и **that**. Какое из этих слов может быть опущено без изменения смысла предложения?

- I don't know what this word means.  
I know that it means several different things.
- I don't know what "Union Jack" means.  
I only know that it's the name of the British flag.
- We understand what they want to do.  
We understand that they want to make another film together.
- They're discussing what to do next.  
They understand that they have to do a lot in a short time.
- I know what he would like to say.  
I know that he would like to say a few words about his work.
- We know what Mr Young would like to see in Moscow.  
We know that Mr Young would like to see the Kremlin.

**Union Jack** ['ju:njən 'dʒæk] название государственного флага Великобритании

14 Какие вопросы нужно задать, чтобы получить эти ответы? Разыграйте микродиалоги, как показано в образце.

Дано: They showed **the beginning of the interview**.

Требуется: A. What did they show?  
B. The beginning of the interview.

- Alice promised to go with us as a guide.
- She promised to **go with us as a guide**.
- We're meeting **at exactly twelve**.
- Dr Smith** is giving a lecture tomorrow.
- He's giving a talk **tomorrow**.
- No**, we haven't discussed it yet.
- Yes**, we're going to discuss it.
- We're going to discuss it **in the near future**.
- He spoke about **the recent success of their research team**.
- I saw him **the other day**.
- No**, you definitely didn't tell me about it.
- I'm interested in books **about travels**.
- I want to go to the cinema with you.
- Jack** called you yesterday.

**UNIT 2****Grammar к правилу на с. 40 (Часть 2)****Сравните:**

**who/which/that** являются подлежащими определительного придаточного предложения и **никогда не опускаются**.

**who/which/that** не являются подлежащими определительного придаточного предложения и чаще всего **опускаются**.

- Let me look at the message. **The message** (подлежащее) came this morning.  
Let me look at the message **which/that** (подлежащее) came this morning.
- Let me look at the message. You told me about **it** (дополнение).  
Let me look at the message you told me about.
- The athlete is only seventeen. **He** (подлежащее) has won the first prize.  
The athlete **who** (подлежащее) has won the first prize is only seventeen.
- The athlete is only seventeen. We liked **him** (дополнение) so much!  
The athlete we liked so much is only seventeen.

### Grammar chant



- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| The food we eat...     | The books he reads... |
| The people we meet...  | The help she needs... |
| The song they sing...  | The friend we met...  |
| The news they bring... | The words he said...  |

In all these sentences we leave out\* the words **who, which or that**.

**leave out** пропускать, эд. не употреблять

- 2 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. Who was the **man** you were talking to?  
lady • girl • boy • student
2. Who's the author of the **book** you're interested in?  
article • story • publication • method
3. Here's the **document** you're looking for.  
message • letter • book • file • fax • key
4. Here's the **student** I told you about.  
teacher • specialist • doctor • programmer • designer • visitor

### Запомните!

После словосочетания **every time** придаточное предложение вводится без союзного слова **when**.

Сравните:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Every time I leave the house I forget to turn off the light. | Каждый раз, когда я выхожу из дома, я забываю выключить свет. |
| Every time they come to see us we are very happy.            | Каждый раз, когда они приходят к нам в гости, мы очень рады.  |

### GRAMMAR CHANT

- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### Every Time

Every time I ring my Nelly...  
Every time I watch the telly...  
Every time my Nell is late...  
Every time I have to wait...  
Every time she comes with Ben...

After "time" we don't use **when**.

### Grammar chants к правилу на с. 49 (Часть 2)

- 1 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### 1. Короткие прилагательные

|       |         |              |
|-------|---------|--------------|
| old   | older   | the oldest   |
| cold  | colder  | the coldest  |
| small | smaller | the smallest |
| tall  | taller  | the tallest  |
| long  | longer  | the longest  |
| young | younger | the youngest |

|             |         |              |
|-------------|---------|--------------|
| cheap       | cheaper | the cheapest |
| <b>deep</b> | deeper  | the deepest  |
| easy        | easier  | the easiest  |
| busy        | busier  | the busiest  |
| hot         | hotter  | the hottest  |
| short       | shorter | the shortest |

**deep** [di:p] глубокий

### 2. That's The Funniest Book I've Ever Read

That's the funniest book I've ever read.  
 He's the **cleverest** man I've ever met.  
 That's the silliest thing she's ever done.  
 That's the hardest match they've ever won.  
 It's the fastest car I've ever driven.  
 It's the nicest cake I've ever eaten.  
 That's the worst mistake he's ever made.  
 That's the highest price I've ever paid.

**clever** ['klevə] умный

### 3. Длинные прилагательные

|             |                  |                      |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| beautiful   | more beautiful   | the most beautiful   |
| comfortable | more comfortable | the most comfortable |
| careful     | more careful     | the most careful     |
| elegant     | more elegant     | the most elegant     |
| difficult   | more difficult   | the most difficult   |
| definite    | more definite    | the most definite    |
| interesting | more interesting | the most interesting |
| interested  | more interested  | the most interested  |

### 4. More or Less

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| more interesting | less interesting |
| more important   | less important   |
| more usual       | less usual       |
| more expensive   | less expensive   |
| more difficult   | less difficult   |

### 5. This House Is Older Than That One

This house is older than that one.  
 This bottle is colder than that one.  
 This room is smaller than that one.  
 This girl is taller than that one.  
 This boy is younger than that one.  
 This way is longer than that one.  
 This hat is cheaper than that one.  
 This lake is deeper than that one.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| "Which house is older?"   | "This one." |
| "Which bottle is colder?" | "This one." |
| "Which room is smaller?"  | "This one." |
| "Which girl is taller?"   | "This one." |
| "Which boy is younger?"   | "This one." |
| "Which way is longer?"    | "This one." |
| "Which hat is cheaper?"   | "This one." |
| "Which lake is deeper?"   | "This one." |

### 6. Which Is Bigger

Which is bigger, France or England?  
 Which is smaller, Holland or Finland?  
 Which is larger, London or Glasgow?  
 Which is smaller, Leeds or Moscow?  
 France is bigger than England.  
 Holland is smaller than Finland.  
 London is larger than Glasgow.  
 Leeds is smaller than Moscow.

### 7. Who Is The Youngest in the Family?

Jerry's older than Bill.  
 Mary's younger than Jill.  
 Pat's older than Emily.  
 Our cat's the youngest in the family.  
 "So, Bill's younger than Jerry."  
 "Yes."  
 "Jill's older than Mary."  
 "Yes."

“Emily’s younger than Pat,  
And the youngest in your family is your cat.”  
“That’s right.”

### 8. Which Coat Is Better?

“Which coat is better?”

“This one.  
It’s much more beautiful.  
It’s much more elegant.  
But it’s a little more expensive than the others.”

“Which book is better?”

“This one.  
It’s much more interesting.  
It’s much more useful.  
It’s a little easier to read.”

“Which car is better?”

“This one.  
It’s much more elegant.  
It’s much more comfortable.  
But it’s a lot more expensive than the others.”

### к с. 59 (Часть 2)

5 Ответьте на следующие вопросы к текстам, обращая особое внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных (к упр. 10, с. 59):

A

1. What kind of match is it?
2. Which players are taller?
3. Which player is the tallest?
4. Which is the shortest? What else can you say about him?
5. Which team was luckier at the beginning? What happened then?
6. What is the **score**?
7. How much time is left?

**score** [skɔ:] счет

B

1. Who is the youngest singer at the festival?
2. Has she ever taken part in such festivals before?
3. Is she doing well?
4. Is she a success?
5. What can you say about the singer from Italy?
6. What about the singer from Sweden?
7. Have you ever heard about the Swedish **group** called ABBA?
8. How many people were there in the group?
9. Did they sing in Swedish or in English?
10. Do you like their songs?

**group** [gru:p] группа

C

1. What are these people doing?
2. What can you say about the new version of the machine?
3. What is more important — quality or economy?
4. What can you say about the other versions?
5. What’s the **main** problem?

**main** [meɪn] главный, основной

6 Выберите правильное слово: **among** или **between**?

1. I sat \_\_\_\_\_ Sue and Molly at the Christmas party.
2. There’s going to be a new road \_\_\_\_\_ those two villages.
3. Jim was happy. He knew he was \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
4. I must stop eating \_\_\_\_\_ meals. I’m getting fat.
5. They discussed, \_\_\_\_\_ other things, recent events in Europe.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you and me, I didn’t like their party at all.
7. The price of the project is going to be very high — \_\_\_\_\_ eight million dollars.
8. Peter was the oldest \_\_\_\_\_ them.
9. There’s a regular **air service** \_\_\_\_\_ those two cities.

**air service** [ˈɛɪ:vɪs] воздушное сообщение



7 Прочитайте ситуации, ответьте на вопросы и выскажите свое мнение, как показано в образце.

Дано: The teacher has given you a **test** at the lesson.  
You've never **written** such **difficult** tests before.

Требуется: It's the most difficult test I've ever written.

1. Your friend and you have come to the theatre to see a new play. The **play** is very long and boring. You've **seen** bad plays before, but this one is really **bad**. You've decided to leave the theatre.

- a) Who have you come to the theatre with?
- b) Have you ever seen bad plays?
- c) Why are you going to leave the theatre?
- d) What can you say about the play?

It's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Your friend has bought a **car**. It's cheap but old. He asks you to **drive** it because you're a better driver. The car is very **slow**.

- a) What has your friend bought?
- b) Why is the car so cheap?
- c) Why does he ask you to drive the car?
- d) What do you think of the car?

It's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

3. You like to **read** science fiction, and the **book** you're reading now is really very **interesting**. You can't stop reading it.

- a) What kind of books do you like to read?
- b) Why can't you stop reading this book?
- c) What can you say about it?

It's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The people who live next door to you often give parties. The **party** they're **having** tonight is awfully **noisy**. It's 2 a.m. You're going to call the police because you can't sleep.

- a) The people who live next door don't often give parties, do they?
- b) What time is it now?

- c) Why can't you sleep?
  - d) What are you going to tell the police officer?
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Alex Dale has **met beautiful girls** before, but when he met Deb Fennell he saw at once that she was a real\* beauty.

- a) Do you remember Alex Dale?
- b) Do you think he liked Deb at once?
- c) What did he think when he saw her?

She's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

\* **real** [rɪəl] настоящий

6. Miss Parker is a university professor. She's taught a lot of students in her life. But she says she's never been lucky enough to **teach** such a **good student** as Jimmy Baker. She finds him just brilliant\*.

- a) What does Miss Parker do?
- b) Has she taught many students?
- c) What does she think of Jimmy Baker?

He's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

\* **brilliant** ['brɪljənt] блестящий, умный

7. Mike Carter is a very good athlete. He's won a lot of prizes at different championships\*. Now he's **won** a really **important prize**. He's become an Olympic champion\*\*.

- a) What is Mike Carter good at?
- b) Has he ever won any prizes at championships?
- c) Why is the last prize he won so important for him?
- d) What did he say about this prize during the interview?

It's \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

\* **championship** ['tʃæmpɪənʃɪp] чемпионат

\*\* **champion** ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион

после с. 72 (Часть 2)

8 Выберите нужное слово из рамки, заполните пропуски и переведите на русский язык (слова могут повторяться)

|          |        |          |        |           |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|
| reliable | latest | interest | sound  | indeed    |
| natural  | most   | appear   | sounds | extremely |

1. Have you heard the \_\_\_\_\_ news about Molly and Patrick? They're going to get married.
2. The book is very interesting but \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to read in English.
3. The work we've just looked through is of little \_\_\_\_\_ to us, I'm afraid.
4. Have you seen her \_\_\_\_\_ movie? It's the funniest picture I've ever seen.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of the children in this class are doing very well.
6. His name began to \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspapers quite recently.
7. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ to feel tired after working so hard.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of the translation \_\_\_\_\_ correct but some of the sentences \_\_\_\_\_ slightly unnatural in Russian.
9. John is very \_\_\_\_\_. If he promises to do something he does it.
10. Thank you very much \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We spent \_\_\_\_\_ of the time on the discussion, as usual.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ children are interested in computer games.

после с. 76 (Часть 2)

9 Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Come on! There's very little time left. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in thirty minutes' time. We're going to be late.
2. A. Could I see Mr Brown, please?  
B. Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ already (leave), I'm afraid. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at six.

3. A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (can/not) get you on the phone this morning.  
What time \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house?  
B. At exactly eight. But today I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) earlier than usual.
4. A. Congratulations! You \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car!  
B. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) my old one.
5. A. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party on Saturday. Can you come?  
B. I'd love to.
6. A. A cigarette?  
B. No, thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give up) smoking.  
A. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ you? Good! When \_\_\_\_\_ it (happen)?  
B. Yesterday.


Вспомните некоторые значения модального глагола **must** — должно быть, вероятно, наверно, по всей вероятности (=probably=in all probability). В этом значении **must** употребляется только в утвердительных предложениях.

10 Прочитайте вслух и переведите на русский язык.

1. A. Why is this TV set more expensive than the others?  
B. Its quality must be higher.
2. The conflict between them must be more important than we thought.
3. A. I can't tune in to the station I want.  
B. Ask Jim. He must know how to adjust it.  
A. Jim who?  
B. Oh, you must know him. He's Helen's elder brother.
4. Let's go to the exhibition on Tuesday afternoon. There must be fewer visitors there on weekdays.
5. You must remember that family very well. Their children were a little older than you and me, but we all went to the same school.
6. A. Is this Nick's suitcase?  
B. I think so. It must be.
7. There must be a better way to solve that problem.

**Не забывайте!**

|         |   |         |   |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| mustn't | } | have to | нельзя (запрещение)                                     |
| don't   |   |         | не надо = можно не делать<br>(отсутствие необходимости) |
| doesn't |   |         |   |
| didn't  |   |         |   |

 11 Выберите правильный глагол:

**mustn't or don't (doesn't, didn't) have to**

- We \_\_\_\_\_ begin the experiment if we haven't prepared for it carefully enough.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ watch the serial from beginning to end to understand that it's silly and boring.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ forget to congratulate John. His daughter has graduated from London University.
- Mary feels much better today but the doctor says she \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming yet.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ give us a definite answer right away. We can wait **until** next week.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ tell Sue about it. It's a **secret**.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ wait. They all came on time.
- Nelly \_\_\_\_\_ use the dictionary when she reads Spanish books. She knows Spanish very well.

**until = till** до, вплоть до  
**secret** ['si:krət] секрет

**UNIT 3**

**после с. 80 (Часть 2)**

Прочитайте вслух и переведите на русский язык.

**Why Study?**

The more we study, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know. So why study?

**к с. 85 (Часть 2)**

Переведите на английский язык.

- Они не прожили здесь так долго, как мы.
- Сегодня не так холодно, как вчера.
- Мы бежали так быстро, как могли.
- Насколько мне известно, он все еще в Лондоне.
- Пожалуйста, позвоните им как можно скорее.
- Эта музыка так же хороша сейчас, как и в начале 20-х годов (in the early twenties).
- Это теперь вдвое дороже, чем в прошлом году.
- Я не зарабатываю столько, сколько он.
- Проблема не так проста, как мы думали.
- Я играю в шахматы не так хорошо, как он.
- В этом году студентов вдвое больше, чем в прошлом.

**после с. 96 (Часть 2)**

Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

- I quite agree with **you**.  
your opinion • your point of view • your opinion of him •  
your opinion of that project • your opinion of their offer •  
your opinion of their suggestion

2. Let's agree about **the date**.

the time • the day of our next meeting • the place of the contest • the problem we must discuss first

3. I liked the **programme** on the whole.

I liked the show • I liked the film • I liked the concert • I liked the quiz • It was good • It was quite good • It wasn't bad

4. In my opinion he's **just an ordinary actor**.

not an ordinary actor • a very good specialist • a real professional • an excellent doctor • one of the best commentators • a very nice person • a reliable business partner

5. To tell you the truth, I **didn't like it at all**.

I didn't like the film • the party was really boring • it was a waste of time • his suggestion was no good • the quality leaves a lot to be desired



4 Выберите правильное слово из рамки и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|         |         |       |             |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| desired | result  | only  | allow       |
| agree   | whole   | waste | lead to     |
| agreed  | opinion | truth | suggestions |

- On the \_\_\_\_\_, I liked the programme. Did you?
- In my \_\_\_\_\_ some TV programmes leave a lot to be desired. Watching them is just a \_\_\_\_\_ of time.
- To tell you the \_\_\_\_\_, I'm not happy about the results.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ with you there, I'm afraid.
- Sorry, I couldn't call you yesterday. I was busy the \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to start work at once.
- An ordinary chill can \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold.
- My \_\_\_\_\_ is that going to the theatre twice a month is more than enough.
- Have you got any other \_\_\_\_\_?
- In my \_\_\_\_\_ it was quite good on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some of the programmes leave a lot to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- They worked hard but without much \_\_\_\_\_.
- That was the \_\_\_\_\_ picture I really liked at the exhibition.
- I don't \_\_\_\_\_ my kids to watch any programme they like.

5 Выберите правильный глагол в нужной грамматической форме и заполните пропуски.

**offer or suggest**

- If this is not convenient, please \_\_\_\_\_ another date.
- Ted \_\_\_\_\_ going together in one car.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ him a very good job but he **turned it down**.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ that we write that in the contract.
- I don't need any help, but it was nice of you to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Thanks a lot.
- Is it true that Mary and John \_\_\_\_\_ having a New Year party at their place in the country?
- I'm so happy Mrs Smith has \_\_\_\_\_ to give us a lecture on the subject. She's an excellent lecturer.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ that you should begin reading English books in addition to your textbook.
- Listen! Peter has just \_\_\_\_\_ to take us round the city in his car.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ taking a break.
- He didn't even \_\_\_\_\_ to help!
- This year we can \_\_\_\_\_ our **clients** various new designs.
- They've \_\_\_\_\_ us \$75,000 for the house.

**turn down** отказать от чего-л., отклонить

**client** ['klaɪənt] клиент

6 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

**except or besides**

- \_\_\_\_\_ learning French she goes to English evening classes.
- Please do all the exercises in writing \_\_\_\_\_ exercise 5 on page 22.
- Have you been to any other countries \_\_\_\_\_ China?
- I'd like to learn two more foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- I can take a holiday at any time \_\_\_\_\_ in July.
- Have you got any other suggestions \_\_\_\_\_ the one we've just heard?
- She does a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ her lectures.
- You can take any of the books \_\_\_\_\_ this one. I still need it.
- Have you read any other books by this writer \_\_\_\_\_ "The Airport"?

10. The museum is open every day \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays.
11. All the students \_\_\_\_\_ Adam Jones took part in the contest. He was ill in bed. We were so sorry for him!
12. Do you have any other hobbies \_\_\_\_\_ collecting stamps?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ France I've been to Spain and Italy.
14. All the specialists \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Short agreed with our opinion.

**Сравните!**

**множ. число**

all the programmes  
all the contests  
all the stories

**единств. число**

the whole programme  
the whole contest  
the whole story

**7 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски:**

**all or whole**

1. I liked their suggestion on the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ their suggestions were very interesting.
3. Who has eaten the \_\_\_\_\_ cake?
4. Who has eaten \_\_\_\_\_ the cakes?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ his stories are always interesting.
6. Could you tell us the \_\_\_\_\_ story?
7. Not \_\_\_\_\_ the programmes are good. Some leave a lot to be desired.
8. I watched the \_\_\_\_\_ programme from beginning to end with great interest.

**8 Заполните пропуски глаголами в нужной грамматической форме:**

**say, tell, speak, talk**

1. I'm not going to \_\_\_\_\_ you the whole story from beginning to end. I just want to \_\_\_\_\_ a few words about it.
2. Could you stop \_\_\_\_\_, please? I can't hear a word of what the speaker is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ to my colleagues about your suggestion, and then let you know our opinion.
4. A. I'm absolutely sure she is \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
B. Of course, it's true! She's never \_\_\_\_\_ a lie in her life.
5. Of course it's a very up-to-date design but I must \_\_\_\_\_ the quality leaves a lot to be desired.
6. Did Dr Benson \_\_\_\_\_ about the experiment he did quite recently?
7. I'm sorry to \_\_\_\_\_ there's no truth in his story at all. I always know when he \_\_\_\_\_ lies.
8. To \_\_\_\_\_ you the truth, John Carter has never been among my favourite commentators. I find him very ordinary.
9. You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ Jane about it. It's a secret.

**Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Помимо изучения французского, она ходит на вечерние курсы английского языка.
2. Все студенты, кроме Теда, приняли участие в конкурсе.
3. Вы читали какие-нибудь другие книги этого писателя, кроме этой?
4. Я не собираюсь рассказывать вам всю историю с начала до конца. Я только хочу сказать несколько слов об этой проблеме.
5. Я бы хотел поговорить со своими партнерами о вашем предложении.
6. Я предлагаю обсудить это в следующий раз.
7. Мальчик предложил показать нам кратчайший путь к музею.
8. Это правда.
9. Это неправда, к сожалению.
10. Это правда, что вы уезжаете?
11. Ну, по правде говоря, он мне никогда по-настоящему (really) не нравился.
12. Как вы можете быть уверены, что она говорит правду?

13. Он мне солгал, я в этом уверен.  
 14. — Вы согласны, что программы стали хуже, чем они были раньше?  
 — Я совершенно согласен с вами. Я более чем согласен.  
 15. Это другая проблема. Я предлагаю обсудить ее как-нибудь в другой раз.

## UNIT 4

после с. 119 (Часть 2)

### 1 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

- I'd like to make an appointment with **Mr Bennett**.  
 the manager • the Director General • the sales manager • the marketing manager • the marketing Director
- I'm sure you won't have any trouble with **them**.  
 it • this equipment • this car • this computer • this printer ['printə]
- How long will it take **you** to make the arrangements?  
 them • him • her • Mr Clark
- Does **it** suit you?  
 the time • the date • the place • the room • the job • the price • the arrangement
- I've got an appointment for **three o'clock** but I won't be able to keep it, I'm afraid.  
 eleven o'clock • twelve o'clock • half past three • five thirty • this afternoon • tomorrow morning
- Sorry, I didn't catch **your name**. Will you spell it, please?  
 your first name • your surname • the name of the company • the name of the sales manager
- Please don't cancel my appointment, just put it off till **next Monday**.  
 Friday • Thursday • next Thursday • next Tuesday

Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|       |             |          |              |         |
|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| suit  | appointment | arranged | conversation | towards |
| suits | appointed   | trouble  | perfect      | put off |

- He \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting with the marketing director.
- A. I'm sorry to give you so much \_\_\_\_\_ but I have to put off our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B. That's perfectly all right. No \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
- I didn't want to interrupt their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Does the time \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 B. It \_\_\_\_\_ me perfectly.
- Please phone his secretary and make an \_\_\_\_\_.
- His English is \_\_\_\_\_ and so is his French.
- We'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ our appointment till next Wednesday.
- We met him at the \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- They'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
- I had a long \_\_\_\_\_ with my brother.

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной форме.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Ben Thomson?  
 B. Of course, I \_\_\_\_\_. We used to be tennis partners, when we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to college. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) better than me and nearly always \_\_\_\_\_ (win).
- I must buy a new car. My old one \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) to pieces. I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (waste) a lot of money on it.
- A. Could I speak to Mr Ellis, please?  
 B. Not just now, I'm afraid. Mr Ellis \_\_\_\_\_ (have) talks with his German counterparts.  
 A. \_\_\_\_\_ he? When \_\_\_\_\_ he (be) free?  
 B. In an hour, I think. \_\_\_\_\_ you (wait) or (leave) a message?  
 A. Neither. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) back later.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so tired yesterday evening that I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep in my armchair in front of the telly.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to learn French and she \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) some good evening courses.

6. A. Is Debby at home?  
B. I'm afraid, not. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with Kate.  
A. When \_\_\_\_\_ they (go)?  
B. Half an hour ago.
7. A. Oh! I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my **wallet** at home.  
B. No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) you some money.
8. A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre on Saturday night. Would you like to come with me? I've got an extra ticket.  
B. I'd love to.
9. It's very noisy in here. Just a moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ (switch) off the telly.
10. A. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a coffee break at eleven.  
B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (join) you then.
11. A. I don't know this word. Do you?  
B. No, I don't either. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look it up) in the dictionary.
12. A. Michael called you twenty minutes ago.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ he? I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him back.
13. A. It's so cold here!  
B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) you a hot cup of tea.  
A. Good idea! Thanks a lot.
14. A. I can't translate this letter. It's in German. Could you help me, please?  
B. Certainly. I \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) it for you.

**courses** ['kɔ:səz] курсы  
**wallet** ['wɒlɪt] бумажник

#### 4 Объедините два предложения в одно.

**Дано:** We've just installed the new equipment.  
We're having some trouble with the equipment.  
**Требуется:** We're having some trouble with the equipment  
we've just installed.

1. I've made too many appointments. I won't be able to keep some of them.  
I won't be able \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jane's bought a hat. It doesn't suit her at all.  
The hat \_\_\_\_\_.

3. You wanted to see the designer. He's having talks at the moment.  
The designer \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I told you about that problem. It's much more important than you think.  
The problem \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They've made some new suggestions. It'll take us a long time to discuss them all.  
It'll \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The equipment is very reliable indeed. We bought it from that company.  
The equipment \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You gave me a book. I enjoyed it from beginning to end.  
I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You asked us to make the arrangements. We've made them all.  
We've made \_\_\_\_\_.

Прочитайте и переведите. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

#### The Lost Keys

- Woman:** I've come about my car keys. I've lost them.  
**Policeman:** When did you lose them, madam?  
**Woman:** I don't know, really. I went into a lot of shops.  
**Policeman:** Where is the car now?  
**Woman:** In the car park round the corner. It's a blue Ford, and my little dog Fluff is **locked** inside it.  
**Policeman:** Where do you usually keep your keys?  
**Woman:** In my handbag.  
**Policeman:** Have you looked in all your pockets?  
**Woman:** Of course.  
**Policeman:** Please give me your name and address, madam, and your telephone number. We'll phone you if your keys are found.  
**Woman:** Mrs Jane Parker, 8 **Raspberry Avenue**. My telephone number is 208-7056.  
**Policeman:** Raspberry Avenue? That's not very far. Have you got **spare** keys?  
**Woman:** Yes. They are at home.

**Policeman:** Well, then, why don't you go back home and get them?

**Woman:** That's a wonderful idea. But I'm afraid I can't get into the house.

**Policeman:** Do you mean that you've lost your **front door** key too?

**Woman:** Oh, no! I haven't lost it. I always put it in a very **safe** place when I go shopping. But...

**Policeman:** You mean...?

**Woman:** I'm afraid so, officer. It's locked inside the car with Fluff.

**lock** запирать  
**raspberry** ['rɑ:zbəri] малина, малиновый  
**avenue** ['ævə,nju:] (ам.) улица, проспект  
**spare** [speə] запасной  
**front door** входная дверь  
**safe** надежный, безопасный

1. Is the woman talking to a policeman controlling the traffic, or at a **police station**?
2. What is her problem?
3. What is the policeman's first question to ask the woman?
4. Why can't she give an exact answer?
5. Where did she leave her car?
6. What make is her car?
7. Where does she usually keep her car keys?
8. Has she looked in all her pockets?
9. Does she live a long way from there?
10. Where are her spare keys?
11. Is Fluff a big dog? (The Russian for "fluff" is «пух»).
12. Does she often leave Fluff locked inside the car?
13. Where does she keep her front door key when she goes shopping? What does she mean by "a very safe place"?
14. Do you think she's married?
15. Will they find a **way out** of the situation? What do you think?

**police station** полицейский участок  
**way out** выход

6 Раскройте скобки и заполните пропуски инфинитивом (напр. **to do**) или герундием (напр. **doing**).

1. How about \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) tonight?
2. They thanked me for \_\_\_\_\_ (help) them.
3. I'm so sorry, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (thank) them.
4. A. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you so much trouble.  
 B. No trouble at all.
5. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you so much trouble, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ (put off) our appointment.
6. What are you going to do after \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate)?
7. We're all interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (make) all the arrangements as soon as possible.
8. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (make) all the arrangements as soon as possible.
9. He offered \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the job.
10. We were all very tired, and I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a short break.
11. At first Bobby did very well at school but then he lost interest and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (make) progress.
12. As I was going home I met Peggy and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her.
13. Could you stop \_\_\_\_\_ (talk), please? I'm working!
14. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) you.
15. I always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (take) long walks.

## UNIT 5

после с. 132 (Часть 2)

1 Выберите правильное слово в нужной грамматической форме и заполните пропуски.

say tell speak talk

1. Didn't they \_\_\_\_\_ you anything about it?
2. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ anything to anybody. Let it be a secret.
3. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ anyone.
4. What were you \_\_\_\_\_ about when I came?

5. Excuse me for interrupting you. What did you \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I've \_\_\_\_\_ you about it three or four times. You just forgot.
7. The whole situation was very unpleasant. I really didn't know what to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Let's sit down somewhere and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To \_\_\_\_\_ you the truth, he hardly ever keeps his **promise**.
10. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ you everything. I'm absolutely sure.
11. In addition to German he \_\_\_\_\_ fluent French and Italian.
12. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ that again, please. I didn't understand.
13. She never \_\_\_\_\_ about her problems, even when she really needs help.
14. I couldn't understand anything. They were \_\_\_\_\_ to each other in a strange language.

**promise** ['prɒmɪs] обещание

### к с. 133 (Часть 2)

#### 2 Подберите в тексте английские эквиваленты (к тексту на с. 133).

- о том, что заинтересует всех
- мы находимся в студенческом общежитии, и эти три девушки живут здесь вместе в небольшой квартире
- разрешите мне их вам представить
- кто из вас, девушки, будет говорить первой?
- мы все, я имею в виду нас троих, почувствовали, что в квартире кроме нас живет кто-то еще
- какие-то странные сигналы, точнее какое-то постукивание
- кто-то пытался наладить с нами связь
- мы везде посмотрели очень тщательно, но ничего не увидели
- и все же вы были уверены, что кто-то здесь находится
- однажды утром, когда дома, кроме меня, больше никого не было, я обнаружила, что книги на моей полке в ужасном беспорядке
- когда я вернулась домой, все было в абсолютном порядке

- никто из нас ничего не мог понять
- на днях я не могла найти свои новые тапочки
- ну и ну... вам не страшно продолжать жить в этой квартире?
- вы не поверите, но он иногда делает нам бутерброды
- невероятно, но я все же думаю, что это просто были чьи-то шутки

### к с. 136 (Часть 2)

#### Внимание!


|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>share</b>                             | делить, разделять, пользоваться совместно |
| <b>divide</b> [dɪ'vaɪd]                  | делить, разделять на части                |
| Divide it into three <b>equal</b> parts. | Разделите это на три равные части.        |
| <b>equal</b> ['iːkwəl]                   | равный                                    |

#### Выберите правильное слово в нужной грамматической форме.

#### share or divide


1. He doesn't always \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion.
2. This class is too large. There are 29 students in it. We'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. I know Jane Hopkins very well. We went to the same college and \_\_\_\_\_ a room in the hostel.
4. The last bus has left, but the three of us can \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
5. Old Lloyd \_\_\_\_\_ his money between his two sons.
6. We don't have enough books for everyone, so you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The river \_\_\_\_\_ the town into two parts.
8. Even as a kid he never \_\_\_\_\_ his toys.
9. Aunt Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ the cake into 10 equal parts.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ my lunch with two hungry dogs.

к с. 137 (Часть 2)

 4 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски<sup>1</sup>.

|         |            |            |
|---------|------------|------------|
| other   | the other  | others     |
| another | some other | the others |

- One cake isn't enough. Let me have \_\_\_\_\_ cake.
- The Browns have two daughters. One is a teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor.
- If you're busy today, we can meet \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- Only one of these dictionaries is Russian-English. All \_\_\_\_\_ are English-Russian.
- Could you give us \_\_\_\_\_ example, please?
- There was no \_\_\_\_\_ way of doing it.
- I know \_\_\_\_\_ department store in this street, but it's a long way from here.
- Only Tom can speak a little Russian, \_\_\_\_\_ can only speak English.
- Their house is on \_\_\_\_\_ end of the street.
- I don't like it here. Let's find \_\_\_\_\_ place to have a meal and talk.
- The woman on \_\_\_\_\_ end of the phone said: "Sorry, you've dialled the wrong number."
- Have you got any \_\_\_\_\_ questions to ask me?
- I like the book on the whole, but some stories are much better than \_\_\_\_\_.

 5 Переведите на английский язык.

- На этой улице нет других книжных магазинов.
- Магазин, который вы ищете, находится на другом конце улицы.
- Мы не можем начать пока. Где все остальные?
- К сожалению, я очень занят сегодня.
- Не могли бы мы перенести нашу встречу (appointment) на какое-нибудь другое время?
- Я уже читал эту книгу три раза.  
— Возьми какую-нибудь другую.

<sup>1</sup> См. часть 1 Основного курса, с. 434.

- Сегодня есть два срочных сообщения. Одно из Франции, другое из Италии.
- Здесь слишком шумно. Пойдем в какой-нибудь другой ресторан.
- У вас есть какие-нибудь еще (какие-нибудь другие) предложения?
- Другого способа решить эту проблему не было.
- Давайте обсудим это как-нибудь в другой раз, хорошо?

**Внимание!**

Вспомните особенности русского перевода слова **еще**:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I haven't thought of it <b>yet</b> .                        | Я <b>еще</b> об этом <b>не</b> думал.                             |
| 2. They are <b>still</b> away on holiday.                      | Они <b>все еще</b> в отпуске.                                     |
| 3. I'd like to see that play <b>again</b> (= once more).       | Я хотел бы посмотреть эту пьесу <b>еще раз</b> .                  |
| 4. <b>What else</b> did you see at the festival?               | <b>Что еще</b> вы видели на фестивале?                            |
| 5. What <b>other</b> films did you see at the festival?        | Какие <b>еще</b> фильмы вы видели на фестивале?                   |
| 6. Could you give me <b>something else</b> to read in English? | Вы не могли бы дать <b>еще что-нибудь</b> почитать на английском? |
| 7. We may go <b>somewhere else</b> .                           | Может быть, мы поедем <b>куда-нибудь еще</b> .                    |
| 8. Any <b>other</b> suggestions?                               | <b>Еще какие-нибудь</b> предложения?                              |
| 9. <b>Another</b> piece of cake?                               | <b>Еще</b> кусочек пирога?  |
| 10. <b>Some more</b> cake?                                     | <b>Еще</b> пирога?  |
| 11. We'll have to wait <b>another</b> week (= one more week).  | Нам придется подождать <b>еще (одну)</b> неделю.                  |
| 12. We stayed there <b>another two</b> days (= two more days). | Мы остались там <b>еще на два</b> дня.                            |

 6 Раскройте скобки и закончите предложения.

1. (Что еще) \_\_\_\_\_ would you like to see while you're in Moscow?
2. The salad's so delicious! Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ (еще)?
3. (Еще) \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee?
4. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ (еще какие-нибудь) ideas?
5. I'm afraid you'll have to do this exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (еще раз, снова). You've made a lot of bad mistakes in it.
6. I've already seen this film. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ (что-нибудь еще)?
7. (Что еще) \_\_\_\_\_ do you suggest?
8. Did they suggest \_\_\_\_\_ (что-нибудь еще)?
9. We waited \_\_\_\_\_ (еще одну) week.
10. They don't know about it \_\_\_\_\_ (еще).
11. They're \_\_\_\_\_ (все еще) away on holiday.
12. Sorry, I don't know how to get there. Ask \_\_\_\_\_ (кого-нибудь еще).
13. Maybe we'll go \_\_\_\_\_ (куда-нибудь еще) besides Italy.
14. (Какие еще) \_\_\_\_\_ films did you see at the festival?
15. (Что еще) \_\_\_\_\_ did they show you?

 7 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мне так понравился этот фильм, что я хочу посмотреть его еще раз.
2. К сожалению, я не знаю их новый номер телефона. Спросите кого-нибудь еще.
3. У вас есть еще какие-нибудь встречи (договоренности) на завтра?
4. У меня есть к вам еще один вопрос.
5. У вас есть еще какие-нибудь фильмы на английском?
6. У вас есть что-нибудь еще на английском?
7. Какие еще картины вам понравились?
8. Что еще вам понравилось?
9. Вы собираетесь поехать куда-нибудь еще кроме Франции?
10. У нас все еще идут занятия.
11. — Где ты собираешься провести остаток отпуска?  
— Я еще не решил.

12. На каких еще иностранных языках вы говорите свободно?
13. Мы решили провести там еще одну неделю.
14. У меня есть еще три английские книги для чтения.

Инсценируйте диалог.

**At a Party**

- Jim:* Who's the tall girl next to Mary?  
*Molly:* That's Jane Anderson. Didn't you meet her at Steve's party?  
*Jim:* No, I wasn't at Steve's party.  
*Molly:* Oh! Then let me introduce you to her now. Mary, this is my cousin Jim.  
*Mary:* Hi, Jim. I'm glad to meet you!  
*Jim:* So nice to meet you, too! Can we sit down somewhere and talk?  
*Mary:* Sure, let's sit over there.

Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/find) anybody there and \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to leave.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) anything interesting? (2 var.)
3. Something \_\_\_\_\_ (happen), I'm absolutely sure.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ anybody (ring) me yesterday?
5. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a message for you. Here it is.
6. A. Look! I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) somebody's keys.  
B. Oh, they're mine. Thanks a lot! Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) them?  
A. Under the table.
7. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you this morning but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/leave) any message. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/even/tell) me his name.
8. A. What a terrible noise! What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen)?  
B. **Nothing special.** Bobby \_\_\_\_\_ (switch on) his TV.

nothing special ['speʃəl]    ничего особенного

## UNIT 6

## к с. 143–144 (Часть 2)



## 1 Прочитайте и переведите примеры на новые слова.

1. How about a week by the sea? The change of air will do you good.
2. You look marvellous! You haven't changed a bit.
3. Things have changed a lot this past year — a new job, a different city, a lot of new friends.
4. Nothing changes — I've been away two years and everything still looks exactly the same.
5. I'm going to change my **hairstyle**.
6. The house was almost perfect when we moved in, so we didn't have to make any changes.
7. Let's change the subject and talk about something different or we'll quarrel.
8. The traffic lights changed from red to green and we drove on.
9. Let me describe how it happened.
10. The police asked her to describe the two men.
11. Now it's difficult to describe how I felt then.
12. I haven't decided where to go for the rest of my holiday.
13. The rest of the book wasn't as interesting as the beginning.

**hairstyle** ['heə,staɪl] прическа

## после с. 145 (Часть 2)

2 Заполните пропуски местоимениями, производными от *some, any, no, every*.

1. A. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ (что-нибудь) interesting in the paper?  
B. No, \_\_\_\_\_ (ничего).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (все) knows about it except you.
3. I couldn't do \_\_\_\_\_ (что-либо) to help them and felt awful about it.
4. (Что-то) \_\_\_\_\_ has changed their plans. They're not going to the seaside for their holidays.
5. The weather was awful. We could do \_\_\_\_\_ (ничего) but sit in the room all the day playing **cards** and watching TV.

6. What a terrible rain! I'm all wet. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ (что-нибудь) dry to put on?
7. The detective was trying to find \_\_\_\_\_ (кого-нибудь) who could describe the **criminal**.
8. She described \_\_\_\_\_ (все) very carefully yesterday and still couldn't find the place.
9. You look awful! Has \_\_\_\_\_ (что-то) happened?
10. I can't find my bag \_\_\_\_\_ (нигде).
11. She introduced me to her parents, her husband, her cousins, her colleagues and to \_\_\_\_\_ (кому-то еще). There were so many of them that I couldn't even remember who they were.

**cards** [kɑ:dz] карты

**criminal** ['krɪmɪnəl] преступник

## 3 Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной грамматической форме, прочитайте рассказ и ответьте на вопросы.

Some of my college friends and I have a tradition of meeting once a year at somebody's place. You must remember two of my friends Julie and Jane. We used to share a flat in the hostel. And I'm sure, you remember our strange roommate — someone who \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the flat with us at that time.

This year we \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to have our traditional party in Julie's house. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a place between London and Wimbledon ['wɪmbəldən]. My car \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out of order, so Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to take me there in her car.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dressed for the party when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring). It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Jane. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/feel) well and \_\_\_\_\_ (not/can) go. So I \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go by train. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (talk), my cat Morris \_\_\_\_\_ (**jump**) on the table right on my cup of coffee. The coffee \_\_\_\_\_ (**spill**) all down the new **sweater** I was going to **wear** at the party, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) find something else to put on. It certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me some time.

The station isn't far from my house, about 20 minutes' walk, to be more exact. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine). "It isn't going to rain," I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my umbrella at home. That \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a big mistake.

As I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the station it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be/not) very hard rain, but the day \_\_\_\_\_ (be) **windy**, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) wet and cold very soon. I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) running to get warmer, and as a result \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the station too early for the seven o'clock train. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) cold again, so when the train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) and I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a seat I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so cold and tired that I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep and \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) my station.

"Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) it!" I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) at once when I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) and \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get off) very quickly to catch the first train back.

Of course, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) wait on the platform again. Luckily it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/rain) this time.

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to Julie's house at last, some of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (say) goodbye and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest) that I should stay at her place for the night and I certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (agree). I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) my neighbour Mary who has my flat key and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her to give Morris something to eat.

The next morning we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring). It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Mary. "When \_\_\_\_\_ you (come) back?" she \_\_\_\_\_ (ask). There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) something strange in her voice. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/decide) yet. Why? \_\_\_\_\_ anything (happen) to Morris?" "No, but something \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to my goldfish. He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) it!"

- jump** прыгать  
**spill (spilt, spilt)** проливать, разливать, расплескать  
**sweater** ['swetə] свитер  
**wear (wore, worn)** [weə, wɔ:, wɔ:n] носить (об одежде и т.п.), быть одетым (во что-л.)  
**windy** ['windi] ветренный

1. What is the tradition Sue and her college friends have?
2. Do you remember her friends Julie and Jane?
3. Where did they live when they went to college?
4. Where does Julie live now?

5. Why did Jane offer to take Susan there in her car?
6. What was Susan doing when the telephone rang?
7. Why couldn't Jane go to the party?
8. What happened while the girls were talking?
9. How far is the station from Susan's house?
10. What was the weather like when she looked out of the window?
11. Why did she leave her umbrella at home?
12. What happened as she was walking to the station?
13. Why did she miss her station?
14. What was going on at Julie's house when Susan got there at last?
15. What did Julie suggest?
16. Why did Susan ring her neighbour Mary?
17. What was Mary's first question when she called the next morning?
18. Did anything happen to Morris?
19. What really happened?

### GRAMMAR после с. 145 (Часть 2)

**Модальный глагол should** [ʃʊd] — *надо, нужно, следует, следовало бы* и т.п.

Модальный глагол **should + инфинитив** без частицы **to** выражает *совет, рекомендацию* по поводу того, что *следует* сделать.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. You <b>should</b> be careful at the wheel.                                | Нужно (следует) быть внимательным за рулем.           |
| 2. You <b>should</b> change your dollars into the local currency ['kʌrənsi]. | Вам следует поменять доллары на местную валюту.       |
| 3. She <b>should</b> study harder before the exam.                           | Ей следует (нужно) заниматься больше перед экзаменом. |
| 4. You <b>shouldn't</b> believe every word he says.                          | Не стоит верить всему, что он говорит.                |


**Сравните!**

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>should</b>                   | надо, следует, нужно (совет, рекомендация)   |
| <b>must</b>                     | обязательно надо, непременно должен и т.п. (говорящий считает действие обязательным и хочет, чтобы оно непременно было выполнено). |
| You <b>should</b> study harder. | Вам надо (следует)...  |
| You <b>must</b> study harder.   | Вам надо (вы должны)...  |

**Внимание!**

**shouldn't** не надо, не следует, не стоит  
**mustn't** нельзя

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. You <b>shouldn't</b> exceed the speed limit. You may be fined.       | <b>Не стоит</b> превышать скорость. Вас могут оштрафовать.  |
| 2. You <b>mustn't</b> exceed the speed limit. There's a road sign here. | <b>Нельзя</b> превышать скорость. Здесь есть дорожный знак. |

 **4** Дайте свои рекомендации. Скажите, что следует и чего не следует делать, употребив глагол **should**.

1. The forecast says it'll rain. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella.
2. It's getting colder. You \_\_\_\_\_ put on something warm.
3. A. I don't feel well. I think I've caught a cold.  
B. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the swimming pool, then.
4. Jack doesn't like his job. It isn't interesting for him and he doesn't earn much. He \_\_\_\_\_ look for another job.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy this hat. It's nice but it doesn't suit you at all. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy that one. It'll look lovely on you.
6. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ eat between meals. She's getting fat.
7. A. There are too many suggestions. We don't know what to do.  
B. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to all of them first, and only then take a decision.
8. You look very tired. You \_\_\_\_\_ work so hard. I think you need a change. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the country for a few days.
9. Your room is in a terrible mess. You \_\_\_\_\_ put all the things in order.
10. If you don't know how to **pronounce** a word you \_\_\_\_\_ look it up in the dictionary.

**pronounce** [prə'nauns] произносить

**5** Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вам следует больше заниматься перед экзаменом.
2. — Я думаю, что подхватил простуду.  
— В таком случае, тебе не стоит кататься на коньках сегодня.
3. Вам следует позвонить им.
4. Вам обязательно надо позвонить им.
5. Вам не надо им звонить. Я уже обо всем договорился.
6. Не стоит превышать скорость. Тебя могут оштрафовать.
7. Здесь нельзя превышать скорость. Посмотри на дорожный знак.
8. Тебе не стоит покупать это пальто. Оно хорошее, но не идет тебе.
9. Мне не пришлось пользоваться словарем. Перевод был легким.
10. Если вы не знаете, как перевести какое-то слово, вам следует посмотреть его в словаре.
11. Нам обязательно надо выйти заранее, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.
12. Ему не стоит ехать на машине сегодня. Дорога очень скользкая.

13. Мне пришлось звонить несколько раз, чтобы дозвониться до него.
14. Я должен не забыть позвонить Джону. У него сегодня день рождения.



**6 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.**

|           |       |          |          |            |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|------------|
| dangerous | wheel | exceed   | at last  | below      |
| described | icy   | the rest | at least | contradict |

1. The temperature is ten degrees \_\_\_\_\_ zero. You should put on something warm.
2. If two dialogues are too many for you, learn \_\_\_\_\_ one of them.
3. I'm afraid, he \_\_\_\_\_ his own words.
4. When we got to the party \_\_\_\_\_, most of the guests were leaving.
5. We spent \_\_\_\_\_ of the day watching the telly.
6. You shouldn't drive today. It's snowing and the roads are very \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The papers \_\_\_\_\_ the situation as changeable.
8. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit. Look at the road sign. You may be fined.
9. The roads may grow icy and \_\_\_\_\_ to drive on. You should be careful at the \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT 7

### после с. 147 (Часть 2)



**1 Переведите на английский язык и закончите предложения.**

1. I'll join you after I \_\_\_\_\_ (закончу работу).
2. I'll keep on learning English until I \_\_\_\_\_ (научусь говорить на нем свободно (бегло)).
3. We'll go to the country if \_\_\_\_\_ (погода улучшится).
4. I won't take this job if they \_\_\_\_\_ (не предложат мне лучшую зарплату (**salary**)).

5. She'll go out to work as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ (ее ребенок пойдет в школу).
6. I'll tell him everything when I \_\_\_\_\_ (увидю его).
7. Ask him to call me as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (получит какие-нибудь новости).
8. Please leave the message with the secretary if \_\_\_\_\_ (меня не будет на месте).
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (закончу университет), I'll try to find a good job.
10. We'll drive there if I \_\_\_\_\_ (смогу завести двигатель).
11. I promise to call you when I \_\_\_\_\_ (прибуду в Лондон).

salary ['sæləri] зарплата

### Grammar chant после с. 157 (Часть 2)

Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### What's the Matter with Sam?

What's the matter with Sam?  
 He's **failed** the exam.  
 What's happened to Meg?  
 She's lost her bag.  
 What's wrong with the cat?  
 He's killed a big rat.  
 What's wrong with Miss Ross?  
 She's just talked to her boss.  
 What's happened to Jerry?  
 He's fallen in love with Mary.  
 What's the matter with Leslie?  
 It's his wife's birthday on Wednesday.  
 So what?  
 He says she wants a **mink coat**.

**fail the exam** провалиться на экзамене  
**mink coat** норковая шуба

после с. 158 (Часть 2)

3 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. It's my duty **to settle** it all by myself.  
to do • to arrange • to solve
2. It depends on **the weather**.  
the quality • the price • their opinion • our decision • their decision • his point of view
3. Not everything depends on **me**.  
on us • on them • on him • on our decision
4. What's the matter with **him**?  
them • the telly • the car • the computer • the answering machine • that clock
5. It's really surprising how much work **they** managed to do.  
he • she • our counterparts • your colleagues
6. If you change your **plans** I'll change mine accordingly.  
timetable • arrangement • decision
7. Did you manage to **get through to him**?  
contact them • arrange it • speak to them all • make all the necessary arrangements



4 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|              |             |           |         |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| depend       | outstanding | point     | manage  |
| under        | depends     | round     | reason  |
| arrangements | matter      | fulfil    | routine |
| accordingly  | obligations | necessary |         |

1. Only the best **musicians** will take part in the third \_\_\_\_\_ of the contest.
2. I don't need any help. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it all by myself. It's just part of my \_\_\_\_\_ duties.
3. There's always something the \_\_\_\_\_ with that firm. They can never \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ on time for one \_\_\_\_\_ or another.
4. We must make all the \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible. The \_\_\_\_\_ is urgent.

5. I don't believe that everything can \_\_\_\_\_ on one person alone even if it's an \_\_\_\_\_ person.
6. We must fulfil our obligations \_\_\_\_\_ all the contracts we have signed. The **reputation** of the company \_\_\_\_\_ on it. That's the whole \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ on how soon we'll be able to settle the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you find it \_\_\_\_\_ to change your arrangements we'll change ours \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I suggest setting the time limit for the speakers, so that everybody should keep to the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A lot \_\_\_\_\_ on your own decision.


musician [mjuˈzɪʃən] музыкант  
reputation [ˌrepjuˈteɪʃən] репутация

5 Какие были заданы вопросы? Разыграйте микродиалоги.

- Дано: No, I haven't decided where to go for the rest of my holiday.  
Требуется: A. Have you decided where to go for the rest of your holiday?  
B. No, I haven't. (No, not yet).

1. Yes, I've seen that play.
2. Yes, I enjoyed it.
3. It depends on **your point of view**.
4. **Everything** actually depends on their decision.
5. I'll be able to go on holiday **after I've fulfilled all my obligations**.
6. Yes, I believe in planning my daily round.
7. The **second** round of the talks was more successful.
8. No, his answer didn't surprise me at all.
9. Yes, I managed it all by myself.
10. They didn't manage it **because they never fulfil their obligations**.
11. It usually takes **a year**.
12. It took **a year**.
13. It'll take **a year**.
14. It's going to take **a year**.

после с. 164 (Часть 2)

 6 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

**A** it or there?

1. A. \_\_\_\_\_'s every reason to believe that the situation will change for the better.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ depends.
2. Of course, \_\_\_\_\_'s a very good reason for them not to do anything at all!
3. \_\_\_\_\_'s always something the matter with your car. You'll have to buy a new one.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was a lot of sunshine.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was a very sunny day.
6. \_\_\_\_\_'s the truth. She really did it.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't any truth in what he said.
8. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_'s any truth in that story?
9. \_\_\_\_\_'s such a boring place! I don't like it. \_\_\_\_\_'s nothing to do here.
10. A. Look! \_\_\_\_\_'s somebody's key on the floor.  
B. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_'s mine. Thanks a lot!
11. When I got in, I felt \_\_\_\_\_ was somebody else in the house besides me. "Is \_\_\_\_\_ anybody at home?" I asked in a loud voice. \_\_\_\_\_ was no answer. I heard a strange noise coming from the kitchen and went to have a look. \_\_\_\_\_ was my neighbour's cat sitting on the table and eating my dinner.

**B** they or there?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are too many facts that contradict each other.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ contradict each other.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are always quarrelling for no reason at all.
4. A. Is \_\_\_\_\_ anything interesting on the telly tonight?  
B. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are two very nice films. \_\_\_\_\_ both won prizes at international festivals.
5. This year \_\_\_\_\_ are twice as many students as \_\_\_\_\_ were last year. \_\_\_\_\_ are all doing very well except two

new students in our group. \_\_\_\_\_ are more interested in football training than in their lessons, I'm afraid.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ don't even fulfil their routine duties. That's the whole trouble!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were a lot of TV people in the hotel lobby. \_\_\_\_\_ were all waiting for the winners.
8. \_\_\_\_\_'s only five minutes left.
9. \_\_\_\_\_'ve left me a lot of interesting books and films among other things.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ were several up-to-date models there. \_\_\_\_\_ were all reliable and not very expensive.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Это опечатка (**misprint**).
2. Опечатка в тексте, не в диалоге.
3. В тексте много опечаток.
4. Это серьезное дело (**matter**).
5. Проблема гораздо труднее, чем мы думали.
6. Есть еще одна проблема, которую мы еще не обсудили.
7. Это совсем другое дело.
8. Есть все основания полагать, что ситуация изменится к лучшему.
9. Настоящая причина совсем другая.
10. Есть еще одна причина.
11. Дискуссии совершенно необходимы, но действительно (**it's true**) их иногда бывает слишком много.
12. Зима чрезвычайно мягкая. За городом почти нет снега.
13. Это очень важное правило.
14. В этом есть очень важное правило.

**misprint** ['mɪs,prɪnt] опечатка





- 9 Прочитайте диалог вслух, обращая внимание на употребление **should + перфектный инфинитив**.

### She Didn't Miss Her Chance

*Nelly:* I don't see Charlie half as much as I did three months ago.

*Jim:* You should have married him when you had the chance.

*Nelly:* I did.



- 10 Дополните ситуации рекомендацией по поводу того, что следовало и чего не следовало делать в каждом случае.

*Дано:* Mary didn't feel well yesterday but she went swimming anyway. Now she's feeling worse.

*Требуется:* She **shouldn't have gone** swimming.  
She **should have stayed** at home.

- You went for a walk and got a cold because you didn't have a coat on.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ gone for a walk without a coat on.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ put on a coat.
- The weather was lovely yesterday, but I stayed at home all day. Now it's raining.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ stayed at home.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ gone for a walk.
- You didn't look up the new words in the dictionary and made a lot of mistakes in the translation.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ looked up the new words in the dictionary.
- Bobby told a lie and got into a lot of trouble.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ told the truth.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ told a lie.
- You exceeded the speed limit and had to pay a fine.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ exceeded the speed limit.
- I went to bed very late yesterday. Now I'm awfully sleepy.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ gone to bed so late.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ gone to bed earlier.

- Ted loved Molly, but he didn't marry her. He married Kate. Now he's very unhappy.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ married Kate.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ married Molly.
- There were a lot of suggestions, but I didn't listen carefully enough. Now I don't know which one to **choose**.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ listened to all the suggestions more carefully.
- I ate too much at the dinner party yesterday. Now I am not feeling well.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ eaten so much.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ stopped myself.
- We went to the theatre to see a new play. It was a waste of time. The play was long and boring.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ gone to that play.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ gone somewhere else.
- I left the house later than usual and missed the 9 o'clock train.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ left the house earlier.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ left the house so late.
- There was an important meeting yesterday. I decided not to go. That was a mistake. They discussed a lot of interesting questions.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the meeting.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ missed it.

**choose (chose, chosen)** [tʃu:z, tʃəʊz, tʃəʊzn] выбирать  
**I didn't know what to choose.**

#### 11 Переведите на английский язык.

- Вам следует сказать им.
- Вам следовало сказать им.
- Ему следует прийти заранее.
- Ему надо было прийти пораньше. Уже слишком поздно вносить его в список.
- Мне надо было сделать это три дня назад.
- Сначала вам следует поговорить с ними.
- Сначала вам следовало поговорить с ними.

8. Нам не стоит тратить на это столько времени.
9. Нам не надо было тратить на это столько времени.
10. Мне не надо было идти гулять без зонтика.
11. Тебе не стоит так много есть.
12. Тебе не надо было так много есть за обедом.

## UNIT 8

### после с. 166 (Часть 2)

#### 1 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. You'd make better progress if you **worked harder**.  
read more • did more exercises • planned your daily round  
• spoke English more often • weren't so lazy • weren't so  
careless
2. I'd arrange it all myself if I **had more time**.  
didn't have so much work to do • didn't have so many  
things to do • didn't have many other obligations • weren't  
so busy • weren't awfully tired • weren't ill
3. If I were you I wouldn't **do it**.  
buy it • sell it • promise it • believe it • agree to it • agree  
with him • put it off • change my plans • choose this colour

#### 2 Скажите, что бы вы сделали (или не стали делать) на месте другого человека.

1. Дано: tell the truth  
Требуется: **If I were you I would** tell the truth.
  2. Дано: tell a lie  
Требуется: **If I were you I wouldn't** tell a lie.
1. work harder
  2. always keep my word
  3. do everything myself
  4. go to bed so late
  5. give everybody my phone number

6. go swimming on such a cold day
7. always fulfil my obligations
8. let other people drive my car
9. think twice before giving a definite answer
10. believe every word he says
11. drink so much
12. buy such expensive things
13. smoke so much
14. choose this dress

Раскройте скобки так, чтобы получились условные предложения 1-го и 2-го типа.

#### Образец:

I'll be very surprised if they **don't fulfil** (not/fulfil) their obligations.  
I'd be very surprised if they **didn't fulfil** (not/fulfil) their obligations.

1. I'm sure they'll understand it if he \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) it to them more carefully.
2. I'm sure they would understand it if he \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) it to them more carefully.
3. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) me the job I will take it.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) me the job I would take it.
5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (change) our plans he'll change his accordingly.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (change) our plans he would change his accordingly.
7. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you all about it you won't believe him.
8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you all about it you wouldn't believe him.
9. You'd feel much better if you \_\_\_\_\_ (give up) smoking and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) more exercise.
10. You'll feel much better if you \_\_\_\_\_ (give up) smoking and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) more exercise.
11. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here right now he would certainly help us.
12. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here right now he will certainly help us.
13. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough apples I would make an apple pie.
14. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough apples I'll make an apple pie.

## GRAMMAR

## Условные предложения 3-го типа

Jerry didn't work hard at college and missed a lot of classes. That was why he got a bad mark\* at the examination.

1. He **would have got** a better mark **if he had studied** harder.
2. He **would have got** a better mark **if he hadn't missed** so many classes.
3. He **wouldn't have got** such a bad mark **if he had studied** harder.
4. He **wouldn't have got** such a bad mark **if he hadn't missed** so many classes.

\*mark отметка, оценка

## Сравните три типа условных предложений:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. If I <b>have</b> enough money<br>I <b>will buy</b> that cottage.                                | Если у меня будет...<br>я куплю...   |
| 2. If I <b>had</b> enough money<br>I <b>would buy</b> that cottage.                                | Если бы у меня было...<br>я бы купил... (предположе-<br>ние менее вероятное)                               |
| 3. If I <b>'d had</b> (had had)<br>enough money I <b>would</b><br><b>have bought</b> that cottage. | Если бы ... я бы ...<br>(предположение по поводу<br>того, что уже не состоя-<br>лось, т. е. дом не куплен) |

## Grammar chants к с. 173 (Часть 2)

- 4 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

## Nothing Would've Happened

Nothing would've happened if you'd followed the instructions.  
Nothing would've happened if you'd asked me how to use it.

Nothing would've happened if you'd asked me how to start it.  
if you'd asked me how to stop it.  
if you'd read the **manual**.

**manual** ['mænjʊəl] справочник, учебник, руководство по эксплуатации

## A Broken Vase I Bought at an Expensive Shop

I wouldn't have gone there,  
I wouldn't have seen it,  
I wouldn't have bought it,  
I wouldn't have brought it,  
I wouldn't have **dropped** it,  
I wouldn't have broken it,  
If it hadn't been on Friday the thirteenth.

drop ронять, уронить

- 5 Раскройте скобки так, чтобы получились условные предложения 1-го, 2-го и 3-го типа, и переведите на русский язык.

1. You'll **make** better progress in your English if you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
2. You **would make** better progress in your English if you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
3. You **would have made** better progress in your English if you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
4. I'll **do** it all myself if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/help).
5. I **would do** it all myself if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/help).
6. I **would have done** it all myself if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/help).
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (change) your plans I **will change** mine accordingly.
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (change) your plans I **would change** mine accordingly.
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (change) your plans I **would have changed** mine accordingly.
10. The discussion **won't take long** if everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) to the point.

11. The discussion **wouldn't take long** if everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) to the point.
12. The discussion **wouldn't have taken long** if everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) to the point.
13. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after his car it **won't give him** any trouble.
14. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after his car it **wouldn't give him** any trouble.
15. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after his car it **wouldn't have given him** any trouble.



6 Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на смешанный тип условных предложений.

### You Don't Love Me!

*Kate:* Oh, Mike, you don't love me at all.

*Mike:* If I didn't love you I wouldn't have given you a **diamond ring**.

*Kate:* If you really loved me you would have given me one long ago.

diamond ['daɪəmənd] ring бриллиантовое кольцо

### после с. 176 (Часть 2)



7 Перефразируйте, используя условные предложения 3-го типа.

*Дано:* I borrowed some money from a friend and bought a new computer.

*Требуется:* **If I hadn't borrowed** some money from a friend **I wouldn't have bought** a new computer.

1. I didn't stop to talk to you because I was in a hurry.
2. Alex drank too much at the party. Of course, he had a bad headache next morning.
3. We didn't have a map that was why it took us such a long time to find the place.

4. I hurried to finish the translation and didn't notice those mistakes.
5. She didn't notice me because she was in a hurry to go somewhere.
6. I missed the early train, that was why I was late for work.
7. I made so many mistakes because the teacher hurried me.
8. I didn't buy it because I didn't have enough money.
9. You didn't listen to me that was why you got into trouble.
10. Bob was in hospital, but I didn't visit him because I didn't know about it.
11. I didn't know you had a problem, so I didn't offer to help.
12. **We ran out of petrol** because we didn't stop at that petrol station.
13. Sally usually leaves the house at half past eight. But this morning she left the house later than usual and missed the nine o'clock train.

**We ran out of petrol.** У нас кончился бензин.

8 Заполните пропуски артиклями, прочитайте и переведите.

### A Shaggy Dog Story

\_\_\_\_\_ shaggy dog is \_\_\_\_\_ dog whose hair is long and always in \_\_\_\_\_ mess. \_\_\_\_\_ explanation is clear, isn't it? But what is \_\_\_\_\_ shaggy dog story? What could it be? Let me explain. \_\_\_\_\_ shaggy dog story is \_\_\_\_\_ long joke with \_\_\_\_\_ silly end that makes it funny. Shaggy dog stories are popular in English-speaking countries, for example, in England and \_\_\_\_\_ United States. Here's \_\_\_\_\_ example of such \_\_\_\_\_ story. \_\_\_\_\_ other day at about eight o'clock in \_\_\_\_\_ evening \_\_\_\_\_ young girl bought two tickets for \_\_\_\_\_ film in \_\_\_\_\_ best cinema in \_\_\_\_\_ town. She came to \_\_\_\_\_ cinema followed by \_\_\_\_\_ enormous dog. \_\_\_\_\_ manager of \_\_\_\_\_ cinema stopped her, saying that he couldn't let \_\_\_\_\_ dog go inside \_\_\_\_\_ cinema. "What's \_\_\_\_\_ matter?" \_\_\_\_\_ girl protested, "I have \_\_\_\_\_ ticket for him!" "I'm awfully sorry," \_\_\_\_\_ manager answered, "but I can't

let \_\_\_\_\_ dog inside even if you have \_\_\_\_\_ ticket for it. We have several reasons for that. First, not everybody likes animals, then, dogs may start making noise and, last but not least, some people, especially children, might be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ big dog like yours." "Oh, it all depends on what kind of animal it is!" \_\_\_\_\_ girl said. "Mine isn't \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary dog. He's \_\_\_\_\_ outstanding animal. If I tell him to keep **quiet** and watch \_\_\_\_\_ film, he will behave accordingly. Just watch him and **see for yourself!** I promise you that if there is \_\_\_\_\_ problem, we'll leave immediately."

"OK," \_\_\_\_\_ manager said at last, "I'll let you in. I wouldn't let him in if the cinema were full. But it's half empty tonight, so this time you're both lucky. But if \_\_\_\_\_ dog doesn't behave, you'll leave at once, as you have promised."

When \_\_\_\_\_ film was over and \_\_\_\_\_ people were leaving \_\_\_\_\_ cinema, \_\_\_\_\_ manager noticed \_\_\_\_\_ girl with \_\_\_\_\_ dog again. "Let me congratulate you, miss," he said. "It's really \_\_\_\_\_ most **intelligent** dog I've ever seen. I was surprised to see how well he behaved. It even **seemed** to me occasionally that he was really enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ film!"

"Oh, he did enjoy it," \_\_\_\_\_ girl answered. "If he had found \_\_\_\_\_ film boring he would have asked me to take him home. But I must say he was much more **impressed** by \_\_\_\_\_ book."

- shaggy лохматый
- enormous [ɪ'no:məs] огромный
- quiet ['kwaɪət] тихий, спокойный
- see for yourself убедитесь сами
- be over заканчиваться
- intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] умный *syn.* clever
- seem казаться
- It seemed to me... мне показалось (казалось)...
- impress [ɪm'pres] производить впечатление на ...

9 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What's the Russian for "shaggy"?
2. What does a shaggy dog look like?
3. What kind of story is "a shaggy dog story"?

4. In which countries are shaggy dog stories popular?
5. What happened the other day at about eight o'clock?
6. Who did the girl come to the cinema with?
7. How many tickets did she buy?
8. Who stopped her?
9. What was the manager's explanation? What were his reasons for not letting the dog in?
10. What were the girl's arguments?
11. Would the manager let the dog in if the cinema were full?
12. Why did the manager congratulate the girl when the film was over? What else did he say?
13. Did the dog enjoy the film?
14. What was the dog more impressed by — the film or the book?

argument [ˈɑːɡjʊmənt] довод, аргумент

UNIT 9

к правилу на с. 177 (Часть 2)

1 Прочитайте вслух и переведите.

| The Active Voice<br><i>Единственное число</i>                    | The Passive Voice<br><i>Единственное число</i>                 |
|--|--|
| 1. We always <b>arrange</b> everything in good time.             | Everything <b>is</b> always <b>arranged</b> in good time.      |
| 2. We <b>arranged</b> everything yesterday.                      | Everything <b>was arranged</b> yesterday.                      |
| 3. We <b>have arranged</b> everything.                           | Everything <b>has been arranged</b> .                          |
| 4. We <b>are arranging</b> everything now.                       | Everything <b>is being arranged</b> .                          |
| 5. We <b>were arranging</b> everything when you came.            | Everything <b>was being arranged</b> when you came.            |
| 6. We <b>ll arrange</b> everything.                              | Everything <b>will be arranged</b> .                           |
| 7. We <b>re going to arrange</b> everything as soon as possible. | Everything <b>is going to be arranged</b> as soon as possible. |

| Множественное число                                     | Множественное число                                    |
|---|--|
| 1. We <b>examine</b> the students very carefully.       | The students <b>are examined</b> very carefully.       |
| 2. We <b>examined</b> the students yesterday.           | The students <b>were examined</b> yesterday.           |
| 3. We've <b>examined</b> all the students.              | All the students <b>have been examined</b> .           |
| 4. We're <b>examining</b> the students now.             | The students <b>are being examined</b> now.            |
| 5. We <b>were examining</b> the students when you came. | The students <b>were being examined</b> when you came. |
| 6. We'll <b>examine</b> the students on Monday.         | The students <b>will be examined</b> on Monday.        |
| 7. We're <b>going to examine</b> the students tomorrow. | The students <b>are going to be examined</b> tomorrow. |

**Grammar chant к с. 179 (Часть 2)**

 2 Прослушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

**The Matter Hasn't Been Settled**

The matter **hasn't been** settled,  
 The problem **hasn't been** solved,  
 The question **hasn't been** answered,  
 The partners **haven't been** told.

Too bad!

The matter **must be** settled,  
 The problem **must be** solved,  
 The question **must be** answered,  
 The partners **must be** told.

Oh, yes!

The matter **will be** settled,  
 The problem **will be** solved,  
 The question **will be** answered,  
 The partners **will be** told.

I hope so!

The matter **has been** settled,  
 The problem **has been** solved,  
 The question **has been** answered,  
 The partners **have been** told.  
 Excellent!

Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. The **match** was cancelled.  
 the concert • the appointment • the flight • the meeting • the lecture • the conference
2. The **plan** has been changed.  
 the timetable • the arrangement • the itinerary • the programme • the project • the design • everything • nothing
3. The **match** is being filmed.  
 the concert • the contest • the opening ceremony • everything • his talk • the game • the interview
4. The **room** is being cleaned now.  
 the mess — cleaned  
 everything — put in order  
 the lecture — recorded  
 the document — typed  
 everything — arranged
5. When we came, the **winners** were being interviewed.  
 the winners of the competition • the actors • the singers • the athletes

**к с. 181 (Часть 2)**

4 Перефразируйте, употребив пассив.

**It's Interesting**

Дано: Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Требуется: America **was discovered by Columbus** in 1492.

1. Alexander [æɪlɪg'zɑ:ndə] Bell **invented** the telephone in 1876.  
 The telephone \_\_\_\_\_ in 1876.

2. An Italian **inventor** called Marconi [mɑ:'kəʊni] started the world's first radio company in 1897.  
The world's first radio company \_\_\_\_\_ in 1897.
3. John Baird [bɛəd], a Scottish engineer, **produced** the first television pictures just eight years after the First World War.  
The first television pictures \_\_\_\_\_.
4. William Shakespeare ['ʃeɪk,ʃpɪə] was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and wrote many of his thirty-seven plays there.  
William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and many of his thirty-seven plays \_\_\_\_\_ there.
5. Thomas Edison ['tɒməs 'edɪsn] invented, among other things, the **light bulb** and the way of sending **electricity** to **distant** places.  
The light bulb and the way of sending electricity to distant places \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Captain James Cook, an English **sailor**, discovered Australia [ə'streɪljə] in April 1770. He spent a few days there and **declared** the **land** a British **colony**.  
Australia \_\_\_\_\_ in 1770. He spent a few days there, and the land \_\_\_\_\_ a British colony.

**invent** [ɪn'vent] изобретать  
**inventor** изобретатель  
**invention** изобретение, открытие  
**produce** [prə'dju:s] производить, зд. получить  
**light bulb** [blaɪb] электрическая лампочка  
**electricity** [ɪ,lek'trɪsəti] электричество  
**distant** ['dɪstənt] отдаленный, дальний  
**sailor** ['seɪlə] моряк, мореплаватель  
**sail** плавать (на судне)  
**declare** [dɪ'kleə] объявить, провозгласить  
**land** 1. земля; 2. территория  
**colony** ['kɒləni] колония

5 Перефразируйте вопросы, употребив пассив.

Дано: Who **discovered** America and when?

Требуется: Who was America discovered by?  
When was America discovered?

1. Who **invented** the telephone and when?  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Who **started** the first radio company? When was it?  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Who **produced** the first television pictures and when?  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Who **discovered** Australia and when?  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Who **invented** the light bulb and when?  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
When \_\_\_\_\_?

после с. 182 (Часть 2)

6 Какие вопросы нужно было задать, чтобы получить эти ответы? Разыграйте микродиалоги.

1. London was burnt down **in 1666**.
2. **London** was burnt down in 1666, not Moscow.
3. The damage was **very serious**.
4. Napoleon entered Moscow **in 1812**.
5. **Napoleon's** army entered Moscow in 1812.
6. Many of the houses were destroyed by the fire **because they were made of wood**.
7. **The flood** destroyed the bridge.
8. The bridge was destroyed by **the flood**.
9. **No**, we haven't changed anything.
10. **No**, nothing has been changed.
11. They're building **a new shopping mall** over there.

12. A new shopping mall is being built over there.
13. When we arrived, the TV reporters were interviewing the winners of the contest.
14. The winners of the contest were being interviewed when we arrived.
15. They'll repeat the programme next week.
16. The programme will be repeated next week.

к с. 183 (Часть 2)



7 Закончите предложения, употребив пассив, как показано в образце.

A. *Требуется:* I didn't know that the lecture was being recorded\*.

1. He didn't know that his speech \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They didn't know that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We didn't know that our conversation \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nobody knew that everything \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We didn't know that all the lectures \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They didn't know that all the speeches \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He didn't know that all his conversations \_\_\_\_\_.

\* record [rɪ'kɔ:d] производить аудиозапись

B. *Дано:* The machine \_\_\_\_\_ (test).  
*Требуется:* The machine is being tested.

1. The contract \_\_\_\_\_ (sign).
2. The exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) on the stands.
3. The list \_\_\_\_\_ (type).
4. The documents \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare).
5. The game \_\_\_\_\_ (film).
6. The equipment \_\_\_\_\_ (install).
7. The conference on that problem \_\_\_\_\_ (hold).
8. The house \_\_\_\_\_ (rebuild).
9. The exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ (pack).
10. Their offer \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss).

C. *Дано:* The building \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) by the fire.  
*Требуется:* The building has been destroyed by the fire.

1. A lot of damage \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by the earthquake.
2. The equipment \_\_\_\_\_ already (test).
3. A very interesting suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ just (make).
4. Not all the books \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) yet.
5. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange).
6. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (do).
7. The contract \_\_\_\_\_ (sign).
8. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ (solve).
9. The information \_\_\_\_\_ (not/receive) yet.
10. The matter \_\_\_\_\_ (not/settle) yet.
11. All the exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ (pack).
12. Not all the exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) yet.

к с. 186 (Часть 2)

Закончите предложения, употребив пассив.

1. Pavilions \_\_\_\_\_ (устанавливаются).
2. All the pavilions \_\_\_\_\_ (уже установлены).
3. The equipment \_\_\_\_\_ (пакуется).
4. Cases of exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ (уже распакованы).
5. In a few days the place \_\_\_\_\_ (будет переполнено).
6. All the preparations \_\_\_\_\_ (делаются).
7. All the preparations \_\_\_\_\_ already (сделаны).
8. Every sphere of life \_\_\_\_\_ (представлена) here.
9. Their offer \_\_\_\_\_ (обсуждается).

9 Какие вопросы нужно было задать, чтобы получить эти ответы. Разыграйте микродиалоги.

1. This company was set up a few years ago.
2. Mr Rogers started the company.
3. The company was started by Mr Rogers.
4. Mr Baily will represent our company at the World Fair.
5. Our company will be represented by the Director General.
6. No, I've never worked at international exhibitions.
7. The section of modern art is the most popular.
8. No, nothing can be done without preparations.
9. Yes, I find their ideas very attractive.

к с. 187 (Часть 2)

10 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту (с. 187, Часть 2).

1. When was the church built?
2. What was it made of?
3. What was it built with?
4. Were any other tools used by the craftsman?
5. How were the wooden parts joined?
6. Who was the church designed by?
7. What did the craftsman do after finishing his work?

к с. 188 (Часть 2)

11 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

|             |              |         |         |
|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| agreed      | preparations | history | crowded |
| attracted   | architecture | join    | wood    |
| represented | destroyed    | islands | forest  |

1. The table is made of very expensive \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than a wood.
3. Two small \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the lake weren't shown on the map.
4. I'd prefer to go sightseeing with John because he knows a lot about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. All the \_\_\_\_\_ for the journey have been made.
6. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you later.
7. The fair \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of businessmen.
8. Who will your company be \_\_\_\_\_ by?
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ on all the changes last time.
10. We've got a \_\_\_\_\_ programme, haven't we?
11. The bridge was \_\_\_\_\_ by the flood.

12 Дополните следующие высказывания, употребив соответствующие условные предложения.

1. The damage to the goods wouldn't have been so serious if they \_\_\_\_\_ (be packed in strong cases).
2. If every sphere of life weren't represented at the fair it \_\_\_\_\_ (attract so many visitors).

3. We could go to the country for the weekend if the programme \_\_\_\_\_ (be so crowded).
4. If his speech had been made without any preparation, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be less successful).
5. Your visit would be more successful if your company \_\_\_\_\_ (be represented) by the General Manager.
6. Your visit would have been more successful if your company \_\_\_\_\_ (be represented) by the General Manager.
7. If your prices were more attractive we \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) a new contract.
8. Tom wouldn't have had any trouble if he \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) his bill on time.

Grammar chant к с. 192 (Часть 2)

13 Прслушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с диктором.

**It's Not My Fault!**

I'm terribly sorry, but it wasn't my **fault**.  
 I wasn't asked, I wasn't told.  
 I wasn't asked to do that job.  
 I wasn't asked to wait for Bob.  
 I wasn't told to call you back.  
 I wasn't told to stay and help.  
 I wasn't asked to come today.  
 I wasn't asked! I'm not to **blame!**

fault [fɔ:lt] эд. вина  
 blame винить

**It's not my fault.**  
**I'm not to blame.**

Я не виноват.

14 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. I've been invited to a **party**.  
 to a birthday party • to the theatre • to a match • to the conference • for an interview
2. Sorry, I wasn't asked to **call back**.  
 come earlier • translate the text • learn the dialogues by heart

3. The **doctor** has just been sent for.  
nurse • secretary • engineer
4. **I** was given so many flowers that **I** could hardly hold them.  
He — he  
The singer — she  
The actress — she  
The actor — he  
The winner — he

**после с. 193 (Часть 2)**

 **15** Перефразируйте, употребляя пассив.

*Дано:* Mary didn't invite Jack to the party.

*Требуется:* Jack wasn't invited to the party.

1. They have suggested a lot of new ideas.  
A lot of new ideas \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My parents bought that house ten years ago.  
The house \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.
3. Nobody can explain it, I'm afraid.  
It \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid.
4. Look there! Somebody's watching us from that window.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ from that window!
5. They're going to film the opening ceremony.  
The opening ceremony \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They will **announce** the news at ten.  
The news \_\_\_\_\_ at ten.
7. The assistant manager interviewed me.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the assistant manager.
8. Oh! Somebody's broken the vase!  
The vase \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My secretary's typing the answer to their letter.  
The answer to their letter \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The police caught the terrorist yesterday.  
The terrorist \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
11. We'll sign the contract tomorrow.  
The contract \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

12. They have changed the plan.  
The plan \_\_\_\_\_.
13. We've just made a very important decision.  
A very important decision \_\_\_\_\_.

**announce** [ə'naʊns] объявлять

**16** Переведите на английский язык.

1. Меня представили моим новым коллегам.
2. Ты не поверишь, но Тэда не пригласили на вечеринку.
3. Извините, что прерываю, но вас просят к телефону, г-н Браун.
4. Мне предложили работу на прошлой неделе.
5. Джиму подарили много подарков на день рождения.
6. Детям разрешили смотреть телевизор до 12.
7. Меня попросили заполнить бланк по-английски.
8. Нам все объяснили (все было объяснено нам) очень тщательно.
9. Ее попросили принять участие в конкурсе.
10. На конференции говорили о его недавней работе.
11. Нам не разрешили менять дизайн.
12. Меня учили играть на рояле в музыкальной школе.

**к с. 194 (Часть 2)**

**Внимание!**

Не забывайте правила употребления инфинитива пассивного залога в следующих сочетаниях.

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>must be done</b>   | <b>have/has to be done</b> |
| <b>should be done</b> | <b>had to be done</b>      |
| <b>may be done</b>    | <b>is going to be done</b> |
| <b>might be done</b>  | <b>will be done</b>        |

 17 Перефразируйте, употребив пассив.

Дано: The situation is very serious. We must do something before it's too late.

Требуется: The situation is very serious. Something **must be done** before it's too late.

1. We must fulfil all our obligations under the contract.  
All our obligations under the contract \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You must pack the goods in strong cases.  
The goods \_\_\_\_\_ in strong cases.
3. You should learn the dialogues by heart.  
The dialogues \_\_\_\_\_ by heart.
4. You should clean the mess in your room.  
The mess in your room \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You can't wash this dress. Look at the instructions. You must take it to **the cleaner's**.  
This dress \_\_\_\_\_. Look at the instructions.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ to the cleaner's.
6. They may cancel all the flights because of the coming hurricane.  
All the flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the coming hurricane.
7. They may solve that problem in the near future.  
The problem \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.
8. They might cancel the match because of the weather.  
The match \_\_\_\_\_ because of the weather.
9. I have to send off this message immediately.  
This message \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.
10. We have to change the project.  
The project \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I have to put off our appointment, I'm afraid.  
Our appointment \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid.
12. You can do everything very easily.  
Everything \_\_\_\_\_ very easily.
13. We had to interrupt the discussion.  
The discussion \_\_\_\_\_.
14. They can't settle the matter yet.  
The matter \_\_\_\_\_.

15. We're going to discuss this idea again.  
This idea \_\_\_\_\_.

16. We'll arrange everything in good time.  
Everything \_\_\_\_\_.

17. They're going to rebuild the house in the near future.  
The house \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ **the cleaner's** химчистка

18 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если погода не изменится к лучшему, матч может быть отменен.
2. Все эти диалоги следует выучить наизусть.
3. Это дело (matter) надо решить (settle) как можно скорее.
4. Это дело не может быть решено без специалистов.
5. Дискуссию пришлось прервать.
6. Все можно сделать очень легко.
7. Ситуация очень серьезная. Что-то надо сделать, пока не поздно.
8. Дом будет перестроен в ближайшем будущем.
9. К сожалению, дизайн придется изменить.

19 Дополните следующие высказывания (условные предложения 2-го и 3-го типа).

1. The mistake would have been noticed if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) in such a terrible hurry.
2. We would prefer to deal with another company if we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) find somebody else who makes the equipment we need.
3. I wouldn't have thrown those papers away if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that you still needed them.
4. It would take me a lifetime if I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) alone.
5. It would have taken me a lifetime if I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) alone.
6. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be fined) if he hadn't exceeded the speed limit.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cope with) the job if the whole team hadn't helped me.
8. The design could be changed if it \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) on me alone.

9. He could have achieved more in his life if he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ (can) achieve a lot more if you worked harder.
11. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) me that job I'd take it.
12. You would have understood the film better if you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book first.
13. I would manage it all by myself if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) so many duties and obligations.

**cope with** справляться с ...

### к с. 195 (Часть 2)

#### 20 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "An Interview for a Job" (с. 195).

1. How many girls have been interviewed for a job?
2. How many will be chosen by the interviewers?
3. What were they asked to do during the interview?
4. Which of them had secretarial experience?
5. What company did Sheila Simpson use to work for?
6. Why did she give up the job?
7. Do you think she was a good secretary?
8. Why do you think so?
9. How many foreign languages does she speak?
10. What about Alice Campbell? What does she do?
11. Why isn't she satisfied with her job?
12. Which of them is the youngest?
13. Does Lucy have any working experience?
14. What does she look like?
15. Why does she want to work as a secretary?
16. Does she mind answering personal questions?
17. Which of them would you give the job to if it depended on you?

### к с. 197 (Часть 2)



#### 21 Прочитайте вслух и переведите на русский язык.

1. Everything is so beautiful! I really don't know what to choose. You choose!
2. Let him choose himself. I can't choose for him.

3. Let him make his own **choice**.
4. There are three candidates to choose from.
5. We've chosen him because he's the most experienced specialist in the company.
6. If I were you, I wouldn't choose **politics** as a career.
7. There were more than 50 applications for that job.
8. I was asked to fill in the application form.
9. Do you have any experience of working with children?
10. I don't think she has the necessary experience for the job.
11. The best way to learn is by experience.
12. My experience tells me that none of you has prepared the lesson. Am I right?
13. This was my first experience of living alone.
14. **Failing** an exam was a new experience for me. I've never failed exams in my life.
15. Don't worry! Roger's a very experienced driver.
16. Do you mind if we make some inquiries about you at your former place of work?
17. We are getting a lot of inquiries from travel companies about our new London-Moscow service.
18. I was absolutely satisfied with his answer.
19. Just to satisfy my **curiosity**, how much did it cost?

**choice** [tʃɔɪs] выбор

**politics** ['pɒlətɪks] политика, зд. сфера деятельности

**fail** [feɪl] терпеть неудачу, зд. провалиться (на экзамене)

**curiosity** [,kjʊəri'ɒsəti] любопытство

#### 22 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. There are three **candidates** to choose from.  
applicants • people • companies • firms • offers • suggestions • variants • houses
2. We're looking for someone with **teaching experience**.  
computing experience • secretarial experience • experience of teaching foreign students • experience of working with children
3. It was an **unusual** experience, I must say.  
a pleasant • an unpleasant • a new • an interesting

23 Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами (слова могут повторяться).

|               |             |           |        |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| experience    | application | satisfied | choose |
| experienced   | inquiries   | former    | chosen |
| inexperienced | applicants  |           |        |

- No definite information yet, I'm afraid, but we're making \_\_\_\_\_.
- She keeps buying more and more clothes. She's never \_\_\_\_\_ with what she's got.
- I didn't get the job because they were looking for someone more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Let him \_\_\_\_\_ himself. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ for him.
- Tom made an \_\_\_\_\_ to Clark & Co. for the position of Sales manager.
- He wouldn't listen even if you told him what he should do. Just let him learn from his own \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you ever met my \_\_\_\_\_ boss?
- If you gave him the job, he wouldn't cope with it. He's \_\_\_\_\_ in marketing.
- There are ten \_\_\_\_\_ to choose from.
- I know from \_\_\_\_\_ that Tony never keeps his promises.
- Why are some people never \_\_\_\_\_ with anything?
- Our round-the-world **cruise** was an \_\_\_\_\_ we'll never forget.
- It's useless to make \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody will tell you anything.
- I don't think she has enough \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ anything?

**cruise** [kru:z] круиз

24 Переведите на английский язык.

- Во время собеседования претендентам задали много вопросов и затем их попросили написать несколько деловых писем.
- Мы ищем кого-нибудь с опытом преподавания.
- Мы выбрали его потому, что он один из наиболее опытных специалистов в компании.

- Некоторые справки уже наведены.
- Вы не возражаете, если мы наведем некоторые справки о вас на вашем прежнем месте работы?
- Меня попросили заполнить бланк заявления.
- Три кандидата уже отобраны.
- Я был совершенно удовлетворен его ответом.
- Вы уже что-нибудь выбрали?

к с. 200 (Часть 2)

25 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|            |           |          |            |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| crowded    | attracted | disaster | described  |
| enormous   | afford    | personal | introduced |
| enormously |           |          | unless     |


- The last auction wouldn't have \_\_\_\_\_ so many people if a picture by Rembrandt ['rembrænt] hadn't been **on sale**.
- We can't \_\_\_\_\_ to buy such a big house.
- The gallery was so \_\_\_\_\_ with visitors that we decided to come next time.
- The house has been sold for an \_\_\_\_\_ sum.
- You aren't allowed into that **club** \_\_\_\_\_ you are a **member**.
- The flood was a terrible \_\_\_\_\_.
- This man used to be \_\_\_\_\_ rich.
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ to all the guests.
- The situation was \_\_\_\_\_ as very dangerous.
- The town has changed \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.
- Do you mind if we ask you a few \_\_\_\_\_ questions?
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to go on holiday yet.

**be on sale** выставляться на продажу

**club** клуб

**member** ['membə] член


к с. 201 (Часть 2)

 26 Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Ты когда-нибудь был на аукционе?  
— Нет, а ты?  
— Я тоже не был. Я хочу пойти посмотреть как-нибудь, а ты?  
— Я тоже. Я не думаю, что могу позволить себе купить что-нибудь на аукционе. Цены там, должно быть, невероятно высокие, но мне хотелось бы просто пойти посмотреть. Это может быть очень интересно.
2. Он не придет, если только его не пригласят персонально.
3. Если бы я мог позволить себе более дорогую машину, я бы купил ее.
4. Мы не можем себе позволить так долго ждать.
5. Они не подпишут контракт, если только мы не сделаем все необходимые изменения.
6. Многие произведения искусства покупаются на аукционах частными коллекционерами. Музеи и картинные галереи не могут себе позволить платить такие огромные суммы.

UNIT 10

к с. 204 (Часть 2)

 1 Прочитайте и переведите. Объясните ситуации, в которых употреблено каждое время. Какое из событий произошло раньше?

Past Simple — Past Perfect

1. When we got to the cinema the film had started.
2. When we got to the cinema, the film started.
3. The match was stopped when it began raining.
4. Luckily, the match had already ended when it began raining.
5. The trouble started when a large group of Liverpool fans arrived at the stadium.

6. The trouble had already started when the police arrived.
7. Peter changed the flat tyre and we **continued** our journey.
8. We continued our journey after Peter had changed the tyre.
9. I finished most of the work yesterday.
10. I had finished most of the work by the time my boss arrived.
11. The film was so long and boring that I fell asleep in front of the telly.
12. The film was so long and boring that George missed the end because he had fallen asleep.

continue [kən'tɪnju:] продолжать  
continue one's journey продолжать свой путь

Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на употребление времен.

Present Perfect — Past Perfect

1. The town has changed enormously in recent years.
2. When I came there again, I immediately noticed that the town had changed enormously.
3. I've never seen that monument.
4. We saw several beautiful monuments I'd never seen before.
5. A picture from a private collection has been sold for an enormous sum.
6. The picture had been sold for an enormous sum by the time Mr Hunt arrived at the auction.
7. Luckily another picture hadn't been sold by the time he arrived at the auction.
8. I've never heard about it.
9. Until yesterday I'd never heard about it.
10. A large part of the building has been destroyed by the fire.
11. When the fire brigade arrived, a large part of the building had been destroyed by the fire.
12. Sorry, I've left my textbook at home. Could you lend me one?
13. I discovered that I'd left my textbook at home and asked the teacher to lend me one.



3 Прочитайте и переведите, объясните употребление глагола **have/had**.

- Nick was invited to a party last Saturday. His friend, who was invited too, **had offered** to drive him there, but he fell ill at the last moment and couldn't go, so Nick decided to go by train. When he got to the station, the train he needed **had** already **left**, and he **had to** wait for a long time. If he'd **left** the house earlier he **wouldn't have missed** the train. When the next train arrived at last and he took a seat, he suddenly discovered that he **had left** both the address and his mobile phone at home. So he **had to** get off at the next stop and find a phone. After he **had found out** the address he went back to the station and **had to** wait again. When he finally got to his friend's house, some of the guests **had** already **left**.
- Sorry for being late but I **had** a flat tyre and **had to** change it myself.
- I **didn't have to** do anything myself. Everything **had** already **been done**.
- A. **Did** you **have** a house at that time?  
B. No, we **didn't**. We lived in a small flat and **didn't** even **have** a car.  
A. **Did** you **have to** work hard?  
B. Oh, yes, we **did**.
- I **hadn't finished** my work when George rang.
- I remembered that I **hadn't turned** off the telly.
- The picture **hadn't been sold** by the time we arrived at the auction.
- I **would have helped** you if I'd **had** enough time.
- The place was wonderful. If I'd **had** a camera, I **would have taken** some photos.
- What would you do if you **had** a lot of money?

к с. 215 (Часть 2)



4 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

- He was surrounded by **journalists** and didn't notice me.  
reporters • TV people • his fans • a group of students • a group of people

- We have similar **views on many things**.  
views on that matter • views on this problem • views on those ideas • ideas on the subject • ideas on that project
- If you compare these two **projects**, you'll see a similarity between them.  
designs • plans • maps • films • books
- We can offer you **another model** of similar quality.  
another car • another machine • another TV set • another mobile phone • some other models • some other equipment
- The broken part** must be replaced.  
the damaged part • the damaged wheel • the old equipment
- The company was established **ten years ago**.  
twenty years ago • long ago • in the early 60-s • in the middle of the century • at the turn of the century


Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|             |          |           |            |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| established | compare  | existence | similar    |
| replace     | compared | exist     | similarity |
| existed     |          |           | gradual    |

- Do you know that the \_\_\_\_\_ of **rainforests** is very important for the **climate** of our planet? It's an \_\_\_\_\_ fact.
- These films can't be \_\_\_\_\_. This one is much better than the others.
- When were the first trade relations between Russia and England \_\_\_\_\_?
- What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ can we see if we \_\_\_\_\_ the maps of London and Moscow?
- The situation was still serious but there were \_\_\_\_\_ changes for the better.
- By the middle of the first century AD London had already been in \_\_\_\_\_ for about a hundred years.
- We have \_\_\_\_\_ views on many things.
- Only don't say that the problem doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the two designs you'll see a **certain** \_\_\_\_\_ between them.

10. The Roman Empire \_\_\_\_\_ for several centuries.
11. The company was \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years ago.
12. We can offer you some other models of \_\_\_\_\_ quality.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ to our small flat, our uncle's house looked like a palace.
14. You should \_\_\_\_\_ those tyres. They are too old.

rainforests тропические леса  
 climate ['klaɪmət] климат  
 certain ['sɜ:tn] определенный

 6 Выберите нужное слово (в соответствующей форме) и заполните пропуски.

found (founded, founded), find (found, found)  
 or find out (found out, found out)

1. This hospital was \_\_\_\_\_ by three successful businessmen who called it "A Friend in Need." It's a beginning of an old English **proverb**, which is still used. You can \_\_\_\_\_ it in any book of English proverbs. The full form is "A friend in need is a friend indeed."
2. Wait here. I'll go and \_\_\_\_\_ the shortest way to the seafront from the policeman.
3. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ him an easy person to deal with.
4. **York** was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Romans in the year 71 AD.
5. A holiday was a **complete** surprise. I had only \_\_\_\_\_ about it the day before we left.
6. I'll go and \_\_\_\_\_ what's going on outside.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves in a very unpleasant situation.
8. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to start something such as an organization, a company or a city.
9. **Eton** College was \_\_\_\_\_ by **Henry VI** in 1440.
10. The only way to \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion is to ask him what he really thinks about it all.
11. A. How did you \_\_\_\_\_ about the party?  
 B. Mary told me.

12. Nobody believed that the story was \_\_\_\_\_ on real facts.
13. When was that company \_\_\_\_\_?
14. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ that book anywhere and thought that I had lost it. I **completely** forgot that I had lent it to a friend.

proverb ['prɒvɜ:b] пословица

A friend in need is a friend indeed. Друзья познаются в беде.

York [jɔ:k] Йорк (город в Англии)

complete [kəm'pli:t] полный


completely совершенно, полностью

Eton ['i:tn] College Итон (дорогой, престижный британский колледж для мальчиков)

Henry VI ['henrɪ də 'sɪksθ] Генрих VI (король)


7 Какие нужно было задать вопросы, чтобы получить эти ответы? Разыграйте микродиалоги.

1. Julius Caesar invaded Britain **in the middle of the first century BC.**
2. **Julius Caesar** invaded Britain in the middle of the first century BC.
3. **Yes**, people had already settled in Britain by the time Caesar invaded it.
4. The Romans built **a fort** on the bank of the Thames.
5. **The Romans** built a fort.
6. The Romans built a fort **on the bank of the Thames.**
7. The abbey was founded **later.**
8. The abbey was founded **on the other bank of the river.**
9. Moscow was founded **in 1147.**
10. Moscow was founded by **a prince called Yuri Dolgoruki.**
11. The English pronounced the name of the Russian capital **Muscovy.**
12. **Yes**, there's a similarity between the maps of Moscow and London.
13. The wooden wall was replaced by **a brick one.**
14. **Palaces, cathedrals and churches** were built inside the wall.

 8 Подберите окончания (1–11) к началам высказываний (a–g) (начала высказываний могут повторяться).

- a) According to the map ...
- b) According to the guidebook ...
- c) According to the press ...
- d) According to the best sport commentators ...
- e) According to the weather forecast ...
- f) According to the timetable ...
- g) According to the instructions ...

1. ... the London train arrives at 10.30.
2. ... the weather will change for the better.
3. ... you should press this button twice to adjust the picture.
4. ... the Opera house is opposite the Bank.
5. ... this time our leading athletes are doing very well.
6. ... the new shopping centre will be built on the left bank of the river.
7. ... the airport is thirty miles away from here.
8. ... the contract will be signed not later than next month.
9. ... there are a few private art museums worth seeing in this town.
10. ... the situation hasn't changed.
11. ... there are a lot of places of interest here.

 9 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Как долго уже существовал Лондон, когда была основана Москва?
2. Если сравнить эти два проекта, мы увидим сходство между ними, но этот определенно лучше, чем другой.
3. Реки играют очень важную роль в развитии городов.
4. У нас аналогичные взгляды на многие вещи.
5. Когда я пришел, его уже окружили журналисты.
6. Старое оборудование постепенно заменялось на самое современное.
7. Согласно последним сообщениям (reports) ситуация постепенно меняется к лучшему.

8. Мне надо было выйти из дома раньше. Когда я приехал на вокзал, поезд уже ушел.
9. Я никогда не видел картин этого художника до того, как я посетил эту картинную галерею.

**report** [rɪˈpɔ:t] сообщение, доклад, отчет

10 Выберите правильную форму: инфинитив (to do) или герундий (doing).

1. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late. I got into a traffic jam.
2. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) so much time on telephone conversations.
3. He used \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis when he was young.
4. He always enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.
5. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me \_\_\_\_\_ (settle) the matter.
6. We're looking for someone with experience of \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with children.
7. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (live) alone. It's a bit boring but very convenient.
8. If I were interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a new job, I would be looking for one. But I'm absolutely satisfied with the job I have.
9. If I were you, I wouldn't give up \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano.
10. He offered \_\_\_\_\_ (take) us to the country.
11. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the country for the weekend.
12. **Tastes differ.** I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a holiday in a quiet place. Unlike me, my wife enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) her holiday in crowded places.
13. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) you. Please go on \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
14. He finished \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) and sat down.

**taste** [teɪst] вкус

**differ** различаться, отличаться друг от друга

**tastes differ** о вкусах не спорят

## к с. 221 (Часть 2)

## 11 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. This is only a preliminary **plan**.  
agreement • arrangement • discussion • project • decision  
• version • variant\*
2. There's no doubt **about it**.  
the plan is correct • their offer is better • their suggestion is  
interesting • that variant is best of all • it's worth seeing • it  
isn't worth seeing • their suggestion is worth discussing
3. **The project**, without any doubt, is worth the money it costs.  
the construction • the reconstruction • the house • the  
picture • that furniture • that equipment
4. We require **experienced specialists**.  
experienced doctors • trained nurses • experienced  
teachers • two accountants • an experienced secretary •  
two more secretaries
5. The **construction** will require a lot of money.  
reconstruction • reconstruction of the cathedral •  
construction of the new road • construction of the health  
centre • reconstruction of the airport
6. He is considered **the best specialist in this field**.  
the best athlete of the year • an outstanding actor • an  
outstanding writer • one of the best writers of the century
7. **We all** study English for practical purposes.  
they all • most people • I • most of the students in our group
8. No doubt **it's worth seeing**.  
it's worth doing • it's worth discussing • their idea is worth  
discussing • it's worth the money it costs

\*variant ['veəriənt] вариант



## 12 Прочитайте пословицы вслух и найдите им соответствия в русском языке.

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
2. When in Rome do as the Romans do.

3. Rome wasn't built in a day.
4. Better late than never.
5. The game is worth the candle.


## 13 Прочитайте диалог вслух и разыграйте его.

- A. I give up! I simply can't learn French!
- B. Why do you say that? I think you're making a lot of progress.
- A. No, I'm not. I try and try and still can't speak it very well.
- B. Learning any language takes a lot of effort. But don't give up.  
Why don't we **practise** those dialogues together?
- A. Good idea. That might help.

practise ['præktɪs] упражняться, тренироваться

## 14 Какие были заданы вопросы, чтобы получить эти ответы?

1. St. Petersburg was founded by **Peter the Great**.
2. **Peter the Great** founded St. Petersburg.
3. His purpose was **to found a new capital for his new Russia**.
4. It was a **swampy land on which it was extremely difficult to build anything**.
5. The city was built **in record time**.
6. It was worth doing, **because the new port gave Russia an outlet to the seas and other countries**.
7. **St. Petersburg** is the best example of a Russian city built according to a plan.
8. The city is famous for **its wonderful planning, magnificent palaces, cathedrals, monuments and other places of interest**.
9. **New York** was founded by the Dutch.
10. New York was founded by **the Dutch**.
11. It was called **New Amsterdam** then.
12. The town was founded **on the territory bought from Indians**.
13. The territory called Manhattan Island was exchanged for **beads and other ornaments**.
14. Those ornaments cost about **twenty-four dollars** at that time.


 15 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|            |        |         |        |
|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| considered | worth  | landed  | record |
| engaged    | doubt  | cost    | afford |
| costs      | effort | require |        |

1. It's such an \_\_\_\_\_ to get up on these dark winter mornings.
2. He's without any \_\_\_\_\_ the best specialist in our company.
3. The reconstruction will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money and a great \_\_\_\_\_ too.
4. I can't agree with you there, I'm afraid. The project may \_\_\_\_\_ too much. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ to spend such an enormous sum on it.
5. We didn't have to wait long. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
6. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ that their variant is the best.
7. What are you talking about! It's \_\_\_\_\_ an established fact.
8. Every time I try and phone her, the number is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The matter isn't \_\_\_\_\_ wasting time on it.
10. It takes a long time to learn a foreign language well but it's \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The new underground line was built in \_\_\_\_\_ time.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ a large number of experienced teachers.
13. This car without any \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ the money it \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The book isn't \_\_\_\_\_ the paper it's **printed** on.

print [prɪnt] печатать, напечатать

к с. 226 (Часть 2)

 16 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Какой из городов был построен в соответствии с архитектурным планом — Лондон или Нью-Йорк?
2. Чем знаменит Санкт-Петербург?
3. Реконструкция потребует больших денег и колоссальных усилий.

4. Это будет нелегко, но мы приложим все усилия, чтобы сделать это как можно скорее.
5. Нам потребуется большое количество опытных специалистов.
6. В отличие от многих других больших городов, этот не очень шумный.
7. Это считается установленным фактом.
8. Он так сильно изменился, что я не узнал его сразу.
9. Стоит ли читать эту книгу?
10. Дело (the matter) не стоит того, чтобы тратить на него время.
11. Самолет приземлился вовремя.
12. Он считается выдающимся актером.
13. Она, безусловно, лучший специалист в этой области.

17 Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в правильной временной форме, выражение **used to** и слова **would** и **could** (в условных предложениях 2-го типа).

1. Dear Mary,

At last I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a holiday! As you know, this \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) my first visit to Spain. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already/be) here several times. What I really like about this little town is that every time I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) different from what it \_\_\_\_\_ (be). This time some of the streets \_\_\_\_\_ (change) so much that I could hardly recognize them. A few old houses \_\_\_\_\_ (be rebuilt) and several new ones \_\_\_\_\_ (be built). Among other things a magnificent new stadium \_\_\_\_\_ (be built) last year.

The hotel I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in is comfortable and not very expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so nice of you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (can) take a holiday now and join me here. The beach \_\_\_\_\_ (be) excellent and we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) go swimming everyday. My opinion is that you shouldn't waste your time and come here as soon as possible. As far as I remember, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/take) a holiday this year. Please tell Richard all about it. I'm absolutely sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (agree) with me. **Ideally**, you should come all together. I mean you, Richard and little Sally. I'm not sure Richard \_\_\_\_\_ (be allowed) to take his holiday in September when business is in full swing, but

it's worth trying, there's no doubt about it. At least he can come here for the weekend.

Please don't be lazy and let me know soon.

Your loving "big sister" Anne

ideally [aɪ'diəli] идеально

## UNIT 11

### к с. 235 (Часть 2)



#### 1 Передайте высказывания в косвенной речи.

Yesterday you met Jane. You used to go to the same college. Here are some of the things she told you:

1. My husband works very hard.
2. My granny is very well.
3. I've given up my job and I am looking for a new one.
4. We've bought a new car.
5. I'm going to Paris for a few days.
6. My husband wants to go with me but he can't afford it. He's too busy at his office.
7. We want to go to Spain for our holiday but it won't be soon.
8. My elder son will go to school this autumn.
9. I saw Susan at a party a few weeks ago.
10. She looks marvellous. She hasn't changed at all.
11. I don't know anything about Ann.
12. Ted is living in Italy.
13. I'll tell my husband I saw you.
14. I'll call you when I get back from Paris.

### к с. 238 (Часть 2)

#### 2 Проведите игру, как показано в образце (упр. 3, с. 238, Часть 2).

1. How do you get here?
2. Where's the nearest underground station?
3. How long does it take you to get here?
4. What foreign language are you studying?

5. How often do you have your English classes?
6. What time do your English classes begin?
7. How many students are there in your group?
8. Where do you work?
9. When do you usually leave the house in the morning?
10. What time do you get home?
11. How much time do you spend shopping?
12. What do you usually do at the weekend?
13. What kind of music do you like?

### к с. 240 (Часть 2)

#### Прочитайте вслух и переведите.

1. They asked me whether I was interested in working with them.
2. I like your idea, but I doubt whether it'll work.
3. I asked Fred whether he agreed with me.
4. Everybody was talking, so it wasn't clear whether the meeting had begun.
5. Whether we do it now or later, it's got to be done sometime.
6. I'm afraid we're going to be late whether we go by bus or train.
7. Whether we like it or not, it's going to happen.
8. The question is whether we have the money to finance such a big project.
9. It all depends on whether they've got enough time.
10. She can't decide whether to tell them or not.
11. Anyway it was a good story whether it was true or not.
12. They're coming tomorrow, whether you like it or not.
13. It's your decision whether to go or stay.
14. We have to decide whether to support this proposal or not.
15. He's going to buy a house whether he gets married or not.

#### Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на перевод слова *if*.

1. We'll have the party in the garden if the weather is good. If not, it'll have to be inside.
2. Please ask Mary if we'll have the party in the garden or inside.
3. They ask us if we'll be able to finish the job by Friday. If we finish it by that time, they'll pay us double.

4. We didn't know if the police had arrived in time. We only received the information the following day. If the police hadn't arrived, I don't know what would have happened.
5. If I can't come back by Tuesday, we'll have to put off our appointment, I'm afraid.
6. I'll call them to see if our appointment could be put off.
7. We'll buy it if we have enough money.
8. Ask him if he could lend me some money till next Wednesday.
9. We can always get a taxi if there's a problem with the car.
10. I don't care if you're ready or not, we've got to leave now.
11. If you change your timetable, I'll change mine accordingly.
12. She asked me if it would be absolutely necessary to change her timetable.

**5 Проведите игру, как показано в образце (к упр. 3, с. 241. Часть 2).**

1. Is it interesting to learn English?
2. Does it take long to learn a foreign language?
3. Do you have a lot of homework to do?
4. Is it true that everybody has a lot of duties and obligations?
5. Do you agree with me?
6. Do you manage to do all you have to do?
7. Is it important to plan your daily round?
8. Do you plan your daily round?
9. Do you find it necessary to solve your problems quickly?
10. Do you like putting things off till some other time?
11. Do you manage to keep all the appointments you make?



**6 Прочитайте диалог и перескажите его в косвенной речи.**

- A. Are there any new theatres in Moscow?  
 B. Oh, yes! Quite a few.  
 A. And is there anything really worth seeing?  
 B. Oh, quite a lot.

**к с. 242 (Часть 2)**



**7 Перефразируйте высказывания, начав их со слов I wonder.**

1. What are they doing, I wonder?  
 I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. How is James getting on?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Will she recognize me after all these years?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Has she decided to stay, I wonder?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Was it worth doing, I wonder?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Will they agree with us, I wonder?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Has anyone noticed that the speaker is contradicting himself?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Did anybody notice a similarity between the two projects?**

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**9. Why is he considered the best specialist in this field, I wonder?**

There are several people who are much more talented and experienced than him.

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

**How is he getting on?** Как у него дела? Как он поживает?

**к с. 254 (Часть 2)**

**Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.**

**1. What makes you think so?**

say that • change your plans • give up your job • give up learning French • work at the weekend • work so late • cancel your performance • single out that particular actor • single out that particular student • single out that particular singer • single out that particular team

**2. I wonder what made him say that.**

do that • behave like that • leave so soon • leave without saying goodbye • cancel his lecture • cancel his performance • be in such a hurry • admit his mistake when he was right • be so inhospitable

3. I admit that **it was a mistake**.


he was absolutely right • it was my fault • the risk was great • their performance was better than ours • the terms aren't equal • both firms are equally reliable • nothing particular happened • in this particular case you're right

4. In that particular case **you were right**.

their success depended on the weather • our success didn't depend on the coach • our opponents were wrong

5. We were impressed by **the score**.

their hospitality • their warm reception • the old cathedral • the magnificent palace • the beautiful park and statues • their performance

 9 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|                 |              |           |              |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| hospitable      | admit        | equal     | performance  |
| hospitality     | admitted     | put in    | performances |
| I'll do my best | particularly | reception | impressed    |

- The orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] will give two more \_\_\_\_\_ this week. It won't be easy to get the tickets, but \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sheila is an excellent student! She's \_\_\_\_\_ good at languages. She speaks fluent Russian and German.
- You may not like her, but you have to \_\_\_\_\_ that she's good at her job.
- I wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ by the play, but the actors' \_\_\_\_\_ was just marvellous.
- Amy's parents are the most \_\_\_\_\_ people I've ever met. I'm going to write a letter to them and thank them for their warm \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ me most about the book was its beautiful language.
- "My son has been \_\_\_\_\_ to Moscow University." "Congratulations!"
- We'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ another effort to finish the work on time.
- I want to speak to them on \_\_\_\_\_ terms.

10 Подберите подходящие продолжения к началам высказываний (начала предложений могут повторяться).

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I'll do my best ...         | 4. They're doing all they can ...     |
| 2. We'll do our best ...       | 5. We will do everything possible ... |
| 3. They did all they could ... | 6. We'll make every effort ...        |

- ... to make you feel at home.
- ... to arrange everything in good time.
- ... to pass that exam.
- ... to win the championship.
- ... to make all the necessary inquiries by Thursday.
- ... to get the tickets for that match.
- ... to fulfil all their obligations under the contract.
- ... to meet all your requirements.
- ... to fulfil your order soon.
- ... to contact them as soon as possible.
- ... not to waste your time and keep to the point.
- ... to give their children a good education.
- ... to publish your article as soon as possible.

к с. 260 (Часть 2)

11 Прочитайте и переведите примеры на новые слова.

- This restaurant is particularly popular with young people.
- The North African coast is increasingly popular with British holidaymakers.
- The house is pretty big, it has four bedrooms.
- I've got a pretty good idea of what's going on.
- I'm pretty sure I recognized her voice.
- Everybody likes her. She has a very **sweet** temper.
- He complained that the new assistant was useless, and he still had to do a lot of work by himself.
- She's always complaining.
- Do as you think fit.
- The jacket fits you perfectly.

sweet эд. хороший, приятный

12 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. He acted **like a true friend**.  
like a boss • as if nothing had happened • as if we'd never met before • as if he'd never seen those people
2. I'd recommend that you act **immediately**.  
as soon as possible • at once • right away • carefully
3. **The children** behaved so badly that I nearly lost my temper.  
the boys • the students • my little nieces • the fans
4. I had to **fill in** that really complicated **form**.  
operate — equipment • explain — matter • translate — text • solve — problem
5. He isn't fit **to be a manager**.  
to be a Director General • to be a doctor • to be a policeman • for that job • for military service

13 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. It was a really exciting **match**.  
film • story • event • experience • situation
2. I realize how **difficult** it's going to be.  
interesting • exciting • important • useful • dangerous
3. He's a skilled **worker**.  
coach • teacher • manager • driver

к с. 261 (Часть 2)



14 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|             |           |                |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| complain    | temper    | complicated    |
| complaining | fit       | keep my temper |
| popular     | acted     | skill          |
| realize     | increased | skills         |

1. The **rescue team** \_\_\_\_\_ with great skill.
2. If the service was so bad, why didn't you \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager?
3. Walking is the most \_\_\_\_\_ form of exercise in Britain.

4. We wouldn't have troubled you if the situation hadn't been so \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The whole team played with great \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ in a classical play before?
7. We must think of building new roads. The number of cars has \_\_\_\_\_ greatly.
8. I found it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ when so many things were going wrong.
9. He's always \_\_\_\_\_ about everything — his job, his wife, his car..
10. You need computing \_\_\_\_\_ for this job.
11. According to his **CV**, he should \_\_\_\_\_ the job perfectly.
12. Food prices have \_\_\_\_\_ by 10% in less than a year.
13. You should learn how to control your \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Speaking and understanding are too different \_\_\_\_\_.
15. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his mistake until the next day.

**rescue** ['reskju:] **team** спасательная команда  
**CV** [ˌsi:'vi:] анкета, резюме

15 Подберите ответные реплики (a–h) к высказываниям (1–8) и разыграйте диалоги.

1. I admit that Mr Harris is one of our best specialists, but he has such a bad temper!
2. Look at this fridge. It's just what I wanted. Let's buy it. It isn't very expensive.
3. The coat fits you perfectly. I think you should buy it.
4. I saw Jane the other day. She hasn't changed a bit.
5. I like your friend Molly very much. What a nice girl!
6. I hate talking to Amy.
7. He says you've never met before.
8. And what's your favourite sport?

- a) But look at the price. I can't afford to buy such expensive things. Let's have a look at something else.
- b) Everybody likes her. She's pretty, clever and has a sweet temper.
- c) But I'm pretty sure we have. I recognized his face.

- d) Everybody does. She's always complaining.
- e) Tennis. I started when I was at school, and I still go to the park twice a week and have a game, though I no longer take part in competitions.
- f) It's perfectly natural that his colleagues prefer to deal with someone else, not him.
- g) She keeps fit because she does a lot of ballet dancing. Besides, she's always on a **diet**.
- h) I don't think it'll fit in the kitchen unless we move the **furniture** around. Don't you think so?

**diet** ['daɪət] диета

**furniture** ['fɜːnɪʃə] мебель (неисч.)

### к с. 261 (Часть 2)



- 16 Раскройте скобки, употребив требующуюся форму выражения будущего времени: **going to, Present Continuous** или **Future Simple**.

1. A. Look at the clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).  
B. Oh, really? I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my umbrella, then.
2. According to the forecast, it \_\_\_\_\_ often (rain) towards the end of the month.
3. They write that the damaged computer \_\_\_\_\_ (be replaced) by a new one of similar or even better quality.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a restaurant at the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ you (join) us?
5. Some friends \_\_\_\_\_ (come) round, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a little party. Betty has made a wonderful cake. \_\_\_\_\_ you (come)?
6. According to the press, the economic situation \_\_\_\_\_ (change) for the better in the next few months.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ be very grateful, if you settle the matter as soon as possible.
8. Dick has changed from a teenager into a handsome young man. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not/recognize) him when he comes for the next holiday.

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (do our best) to make them feel at home.
10. **Watch out!** The picture \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) right on you head.

**Watch out!** Осторожно! (восклицание)

- 17 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту (упр. 4, с. 262, Часть 2).

1. Why is it generally considered that the birthplace of football is England?
2. When was a similar game first played?
3. Did the Roman soldiers have any rules for the game?
4. When was football first played in England?
5. Were there any rules for the game at that time?
6. How big were the teams?
7. Why were football matches often considered a very convenient way of settling conflicts between the villagers?
8. When was the first football association formed?
9. How did it happen?
10. How often are the world cup competitions held?
11. How was the centenary of Football Association celebrated?
12. Who was the goalkeeper in the world team?

### к с. 264 (Часть 2)

- 18 Переведите на английский язык.

- Я не понимаю, почему шахматы считаются видом спорта. Как ты думаешь, это справедливо?
- Думаю, что да. Шахматы — игра, а игра — это соревнование. Поэтому, по моему мнению, шахматы можно считать видом спорта.
- Не могу с тобой согласиться. Шахматы ведь не приносят никакой пользы здоровью, да?
- Это непростой вопрос. Было бы несправедливо сказать, что шахматы не развивают ум и характер, а это важно и для здоровья. К тому же, если ты играешь в шахматы профессионально, тебе приходится держаться в хорошей физической форме. Поэтому выдающиеся шахматисты обычно занимаются другими видами спорта. Некоторые играют в теннис, во-

лейбол или баскетбол, другие ходят на лыжах или катаются на коньках. Я много об этом читал. Их успех в чемпионатах часто зависит от **здоровья**.

ум **intellect**

в хорошей физической форме **physically fit**

здоровье *зд.* **physical fitness, their health**

**Внимание!**

**chess player**

шахматист

**chessman**

шахматная фигура

## UNIT 12

к с. 268 (Часть 2)

**1 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.**

- I want my son to be a **lawyer**.  
a doctor • an economist • a programmer • an actor
- I don't want you **to hurt yourself**.  
to injure your leg again • to waste so much time on it • to take so much trouble • to act against the law
- We expected them **to win the game**.  
to make better progress • to be a success • to be fit for that job • to cope with that job • to tell us the truth • to admit their mistake • to understand our proposal • to understand the main idea of our suggestion
- We didn't expect **the problem to be solved so soon**.  
the discussion to be so long and tiring • the talks to be a waste of time • the matter to be so complicated • the decision to be so unfair • him to lose his temper • him to break the law • them to complain about nearly everything • them to get so excited

**2 Расскажите о себе. Можете использовать следующие выражения.**

My parents wanted me to be ...  
My Mum wanted me ...  
My Dad wanted me ...  
My parents expected me to get interested in ...  
Nobody expected me to become ...  
My parents didn't have any definite plans for me ...  
... (and) I always wanted to be ... (too)  
... but I didn't want to ...  
... I was always interested in ...  
... but I wasn't particularly interested in ...  
I chose my profession myself.  
I was always good at ... that's why I decided to ...  
I wasn't particularly good at ... that's why ...  
I had tried several professions ... and finally ...

**3 Переведите на английский язык.**

- Я хочу заниматься спортом.
  - Я хочу, чтобы ты занимался спортом.
  - Мне бы хотелось практиковаться в английском каждый день.
  - Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы практиковались в английском каждый день.
  - Они хотят сравнить эти два проекта.
  - Они хотят, чтобы мы сравнили эти два проекта и сказали, что мы о них думаем.
  - Он хотел произвести впечатление на публику (audience).
  - Он хотел, чтобы его статья произвела впечатление на публику (public).
  - Я хочу, чтобы вы меня поняли.
- Откровенно говоря, никто не ожидал, что проблема окажется такой сложной.
  - Никто не ожидал, что фильм будет иметь такой большой успех.
  - Простите, вы кого-то ждете?
  - Мы не ожидали, что погода будет такой плохой.
  - Нам не пришлось долго ждать.

## GRAMMAR к с. 269–270 (Часть 2)

## Запомните!

I. После глагола **make** в значении *заставить* сложное дополнение употребляется с **инфинитивом** без частицы **to**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What makes you think so?                    | Что заставляет вас так думать?                   |
| 2. I wonder what made them change their plans. | Интересно, что заставило их изменить свои планы? |
| 3. That made him change his mind.              | Это заставило его передумать.                    |
| 4. You should make him give up smoking.        | Вам надо заставить его бросить курить.           |
| 5. That made me remember something.            | Это заставило меня кое-что вспомнить.            |
| 6. His joke didn't make anyone laugh*.         | Его шутка никого не рассмешала.                  |

II. После глагола **make** в этом значении также употребляются прилагательные.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. It makes me happy. | Это меня радует. |
| 2. That made her sad. | Это ее огорчило. |

Если глагол **make** употреблен в пассиве, инфинитив в сложном дополнении употребляется с частицей **to**.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I was made to wait two hours. | Меня заставили ждать 2 часа. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

**laugh** [lɑ:f] смеяться

## к с. 272 (Часть 2)

## 4 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я видела, как они переходили улицу.
2. Я видела, как они перешли улицу и свернули налево.
3. Мы смотрели (наблюдали), как они играют в теннис.
4. Полицейский видел, как он сел (get) в эту машину.
5. Полицейский видел, как он сел в эту машину.
6. Я не заметил, как она вошла.
7. Я слышал, как он говорил об этом по телефону.
8. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как она играет на рояле?

## к с. 276 (Часть 2)

## 5 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

1. **Your English** is improving.  
your grammar • your spelling • your pronunciation\* • the situation • the economic situation • the weather
2. The only way to improve your English is **to work harder**.  
to listen to English recordings\*\* regularly • to do your homework regularly • to read more • not to miss classes so often
3. I didn't think **he** had any chance of success.  
they • their team • that performance • that play • that film
4. I'm sure they'll **do their best**. Just give them a chance.  
do all they can • do everything possible • put in another effort • make progress

\*pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn] произношение

\*\*recordings [rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋz] эд. фонозаписи

## к с. 278 (Часть 2)

## 6 Подберите ответные реплики (a–f) к высказываниям (1–6).

1. This boy just can't behave!
2. They want to appoint me manager, but I'm not sure I'll be fit for that job.
3. Do you think there's still a chance to come to an agreement?

4. Success is often a matter of lucky chance.
5. Ann told me you had seen Molly Jackson the other day.
6. Mary's French has improved a lot since I last heard her speaking.
- a) I can't agree with you there. Success is **rarely** a matter of chance. It doesn't come without an effort.
- b) Oh, yes! She's made great progress these last few months. She takes every opportunity of practising her French. If all my students worked half as hard as she does, they would make better progress too.
- c) You certainly will. Don't hesitate. It's a **rare** opportunity. You shouldn't miss it.
- d) Oh, yes. I met her quite by chance in Oxford Street.
- e) Please don't shout at him! You can't expect kids to be quiet all the time.
- f) Of course, there is. Only if the next discussion isn't a waste of time as it was last Monday. We expect them to suggest something more up-to-date.

**rarely** ['reəli] редко, нечасто  
**rare** [reə] редкий

**7** Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|             |            |             |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| chance      | hesitated  | blowing     | improved    |
| opportunity | hesitation | intercepted | improvement |

1. Her health has \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since she started practising yoga ['jəʊgə].
2. Amy's a real pessimist. She's always complaining. She often says that there's always a \_\_\_\_\_ that something will go wrong.
3. There has been an \_\_\_\_\_ in the country's economy.
4. She takes every \_\_\_\_\_ of practising her English.
5. I don't understand why he \_\_\_\_\_ to ask me for help.
6. The wind was \_\_\_\_\_, but it wasn't cold, so we enjoyed a long walk.
7. The police said that all terrorists' calls had been \_\_\_\_\_.

8. When George was offered that job, he agreed without a moment's \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You should take every \_\_\_\_\_ to travel while you're still young.
10. A pessimist sees a difficulty in any \_\_\_\_\_. An optimist sees an \_\_\_\_\_ in any difficulty.

**В** Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы с нетерпением ожидаем увидеть вас в Москве.
2. Я с нетерпением жду отпуска.
3. Мы все ожидали, что ситуация улучшится в будущем.
4. Я не ожидал, что дворец будет виден с такого расстояния.
5. У него была прекрасная возможность улучшить свой английский язык.
6. К сожалению, я упустил возможность поговорить с ним.
7. Я не думал, что у них был шанс на успех.
8. Я уверен, что он сделает все возможное. Просто дайте ему шанс.
9. Погода улучшается.
10. Они не колеблясь поддержали наши идеи.

**после с. 278 (Часть 2)**

**9** Прочитайте примеры вслух и переведите, обращая внимание на употребление **what** и **that**.

1. I know that they're going to the country for the weekend.
2. I don't know what they're going to do at the weekend.
3. We know that they've made some changes in the project.
4. We know exactly what they've improved in the project.
5. We were surprised to see that nothing had been improved in the design.
6. We were surprised to see what they had improved in the design.

**10** Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски. Какое из этих слов может быть опущено?

**what or that**

1. He didn't even understand \_\_\_\_\_ a rare chance he's missing.
2. He didn't even understand \_\_\_\_\_ he's missing a rare opportunity.

3. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ they're going to build there.
4. I hear \_\_\_\_\_ they're going to build a new shopping mall.
5. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ really happened.
6. I'm absolutely sure \_\_\_\_\_ something has happened.
7. I know for sure \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't think so.
8. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ makes him think so.
9. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ you mean, but I can't agree with you there, I'm afraid.

- B. Yes, it's very nice indeed, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) a bigger size. You see I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it for a friend.
- A. I'm afraid we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) bigger sizes at the moment, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) them to come very soon. They may come tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.
- B. Fine. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) the day after tomorrow if I \_\_\_\_\_ (can/not) find anything else.

pure wool ['pjʊə wu:l] чистая шерсть

**11 Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме.**

1. After the performance two friends \_\_\_\_\_ (exchange) impressions.
  - A. So, what \_\_\_\_\_ you (think) of it all?
  - B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) such a bad seat! I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) neither see nor hear anything.
  - A. Then you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) lucky. I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) see everything and hear every word they \_\_\_\_\_ (say). It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) absolutely horrible!
2. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work half an hour earlier than usual and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home. A few minutes after he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) his boss \_\_\_\_\_ (phone). He \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to talk to Ted and discuss something very important with him. Of course he was very angry when the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him that Ted \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home.
3. The first thing I \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to Paris, was that I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my camera at home.
4. We can't cross the river. The flood \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) the bridge.
5. We couldn't cross the river. The flood \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) the bridge.
6. The lecture \_\_\_\_\_ already (begin) when I (get) there, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a seat and \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) listening.
7. A. Can I help you, madam?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) an elegant black sweater.  
A. Well, this one is very good. Look, it's **pure wool**. It's the latest fashion and it only \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) 20 pounds. You should try it on. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) you perfectly.

**12 Выберите правильный глагол и употребите его в нужной грамматической форме.**

**say, tell, speak, talk**

1. A person who introduces guests and performers on television or radio is called a *host* if it's a man or a *hostess* if it's a woman. They must be good at \_\_\_\_\_ to people, asking and answering questions, etc.
 

Helen \_\_\_\_\_ she has never taken part in talk shows but she watches some quite often.

"The good thing about a talk show is that ordinary people can \_\_\_\_\_ about the problems they are interested in," she \_\_\_\_\_.


The other day my friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ about it. My friend is a talk show hostess and she \_\_\_\_\_ me quite a few interesting things about these programmes. She \_\_\_\_\_, for instance, that the popularity of the show largely depends on the **personality** of the host, not on the subject of the talk. The host must know how to \_\_\_\_\_ to people so as to make them \_\_\_\_\_ what they think on the subject. Some people however hate talk shows and never take part in them or even watch them. "But that's a matter of opinion," she \_\_\_\_\_. "Tastes differ."
2. It was a difficult problem to solve. We \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't make a decision.
3. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ more slowly, please. I can't understand.
4. Can we sit down and \_\_\_\_\_. I want your opinion of what we've just heard.
5. Kay \_\_\_\_\_ with an American **accent**.

6. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_, go to another room. I'm working here.  
 7. I turned on the radio, but didn't even understand what language they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_ me all about it. I really want to know.

etc. [et 'setrə] (лат.) и так далее, и тому подобное  
 personality [ˌpɜːsə'næləti] личность  
 accent ['æksənt] акцент

## UNIT 13

### Grammar chant к с. 282 (Часть 2)

-  1 Послушайте, переведите и прочитайте вместе с дикторами.

#### I've Been Waiting for an Hour

I've been waiting for an hour...  
 I've been waiting for two hours...  
 I've been waiting for three hours...  
 I've been waiting all day long!

It's been raining for an hour...  
 It's been raining for two hours...  
 It's been raining for three hours...  
 It's been raining all day long!

They've been talking for an hour...  
 They've been talking for two hours...  
 They've been talking for three hours...  
 They've been talking all day long!

I've been waiting,  
 You've been skating,  
 It's been raining,  
 She's been training,  
 He's been walking,  
 They've been talking,  
 We've been working all day long.

### Прочитайте диалог вслух и разыграйте его.

*Barbara:* Hello.

*Fred:* Hello. May I speak to Alice, please?

*Barbara:* Just a minute... Alice, it's for you.

*Alice:* Hello.

*Fred:* Hi, Alice. This is Fred. Would you like to go to a movie tonight?

*Alice:* Thanks, I'd love to. I haven't been to a movie for a long time.

*Fred:* Good. I'll pick you up around seven-thirty, then. The movie starts at eight.

*Alice:* Fine, I'll be ready.

### к с. 286 (Часть 2)

#### Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

- We have invited a **team of experts** to do some work for us.  
 a team of specialists • a team of researchers • a team of economists
- They've been doing some **research** for our company.  
 investigation • important work • market research • experiments
- Let me introduce to you **Mr James Bennett** who is going to tell us the results.  
 Mr Johnes • Mr Clark • Ms Ellis
- Now we have a pretty good idea of your **opportunities**.  
 difficulties • problems • economic problems
- I can't say there aren't going to be any **difficulties**.  
 problems • economic problems

#### 2. Разыграйте диалог, употребляя подсказанные слова.

A. **You aren't impressed**, I'm afraid.

B. On the contrary, I find it very interesting and unusual.

A. Oh, do you?

(You didn't like the film • You didn't like the play • You didn't like the performance)

к с. 287 (Часть 2)



5 Заполните пропуски предлогами.

of, to, for, on, since, without

1. We haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ we left school.
2. A. I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_ a long time. Where have you been?  
B. I've been \_\_\_\_\_ France \_\_\_\_\_ business.
3. I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.
4. How long have you been looking \_\_\_\_\_ a job?
5. While I was shopping I met an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
6. We're looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ seeing you again.
7. A team of experts has been doing some market research \_\_\_\_\_ our company.
8. Let me introduce \_\_\_\_\_ you Mr Peter Clark who is going to tell us the results.
9. Teaching language professionally requires a lot \_\_\_\_\_ skill.
10. When he was asked to be head \_\_\_\_\_ the team, he agreed \_\_\_\_\_ any hesitation.



6 Прочитайте и переведите рассказы, обращая внимание на употребление *Present Perfect Continuous*.

**No Time Wasted**

A woman, who was speaking to a well-known writer for a very long time, said at last:

"Sir, I'm afraid I've been taking too much of your time."  
"Never mind," said the writer. "I haven't been listening."

Never mind! Ничего!

**How to Keep the Time Limit**

At a **banquet** a speaker took off his big gold watch and put it in front of himself. "By looking at this," he explained, "I can tell how long I've been speaking — if I can remember when I started, of course."

**banquet** ['bæŋkwɪt] банкет  
**tell** эд. определять

**What Makes a Marriage Happy**

"We've been married for eight years and never had a quarrel," Mrs Green said to Mrs Jones in the supermarket. "If we have different opinions of something and I'm right, Steve never contradicts me, he always **gives in**."

"And if he's right?" asked Mrs Jones.  
"That never happens," came the reply.

**give in** уступать

**Fair Charge\***

A doctor went round to his local garage to find out why his bill was much bigger than he had expected.

The mechanic **assured** him there was no mistake in the bill. "But it's an enormous sum for a routine service like this," the doctor protested. "You, people, have begun to charge more than we, doctors, do."

"That may be true," the mechanic agreed. "But let's look at it this way, doc — you, doctors, have been servicing the same old model since Adam and Eve. We, mechanics, have to deal with a new one practically every month."

**charge** [tʃɑ:dʒ] суиц. плата за услуги; эд. брать плату за услуги  
**assure** [ə'ʃʊ:] заверять, уверять

к с. 288 (Часть 2)

7 Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму глагола, прочитайте и переведите.

**How to Get into Conversation**

Foreign visitors to Britain often \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that the British \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) it when a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to talk to

them in the street and hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) him or her to go on with the conversation, but this is not true. On the contrary, if you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it in the right way, it is in fact quite easy to start a conversation with someone you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by chance and \_\_\_\_\_ never (see) before. This \_\_\_\_\_ (happen), for instance when you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the way in a place unknown to you.

Don't be surprised if the person you ask, without any encouragement on your part \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a **detailed** explanation or even \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) with you a bit so as to help you find the place more easily.

Conversations often \_\_\_\_\_ (start) when both strangers \_\_\_\_\_ (find) themselves in a situation they \_\_\_\_\_ (share), for instance waiting for something together.

Here's an example.

**detailed** ['di:teɪld] детальный, подробный

### At the Bus Stop

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ you (wait) here long?  
 B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. The service \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a lot of to be desired, \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
 A. Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_. **Although** it never used to be like this, it used to be quite good, actually.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ it, really? You \_\_\_\_\_ (use) this **route** for a long time, then?  
 A. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) into town by bus at this time every morning for the last eight or nine years. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/think) I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you here before, though.  
 B. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/think) you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me. I only \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here a **fortnight**.  
 A. I see you \_\_\_\_\_ (like) this district.  
 B. Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/know) it very well yet, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) what I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) **so far**. You \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for a long time, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 A. Yes, almost all my adult life. Did you choose to come here?  
 B. Not exactly. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good job here, and the children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the school at the other end of the park. This \_\_\_\_\_ already (be arranged). So we thought it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a convenient place to live.

- A. Oh, yes. It certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (be) convenient and let's hope the bus service \_\_\_\_\_ (improve).  
 B. Yes, let's hope for the best.

**although** [ɔ:'ðəʊ] хотя  
**route** [ru:t] маршрут  
**fortnight** ['fɔ:tnaɪt] две недели  
**so far** пока, до сих пор

### Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен.

- Что ты читаешь?  
 — Детектив.  
 — Ты любишь детективы?  
 — Как раз наоборот. Я их терпеть не могу, но эту книгу я читаю уже больше часа и не могу остановиться.  
 — Должно быть, это очень умный детектив.  
 — Наоборот, он глупый, но интересный. Я прочитал больше ста страниц и хочу узнать, что случится дальше (then).
- Дети так долго ссорятся. В чем дело?  
 — Не знаю. Пусть учатся решать свои проблемы сами. Они часто ссорятся без причины.
- Мы исследуем положение на рынке в этой стране с января. Когда мы начали наше исследование, у нас было только общее представление о ваших трудностях. Теперь, когда мы проработали здесь больше трех месяцев, мы можем охарактеризовать ситуацию как обнадеживающую.
- Она работает в Германии в течение 5 лет.
- Она работала в Германии 5 лет.
- Она сейчас работает в Германии.
- Они обсуждают эту проблему с утра.
- Они все еще обсуждают эту проблему.
- Они обсудили эту проблему вчера.

## UNIT 14

## к с. 294 (Часть 2)

## 1 Подберите в тексте английские эквиваленты (упр. с. 294, Часть 2).

- надо хорошенько подумать перед тем, как принять решение
- возможно, придется рискнуть деньгами
- действуйте без колебаний
- думаю, такого шанса может не подвернуться
- возможно, вам встретится кто-то, кто произведет на вас впечатление
- не падайте духом
- придется научиться проигрывать с достоинством
- может представиться возможность попутешествовать
- это как раз то, что вы не должны делать
- в конце недели вам может повезти в картах
- вам будет полезно съездить за город и прогуляться в лесу
- вы можете об этом пожалеть
- возможны проблемы на работе, но не стоит принимать их близко к сердцу
- вы не должны ничего менять, если хотите быть счастливым
- возможны небольшие проблемы со здоровьем
- не пережайте
- отпуск на море поставил бы вас на ноги
- не удивляйтесь
- в вашей повседневной работе могут произойти изменения
- возможно, придется работать больше, чем раньше
- вам не следует слишком много работать

## к с. 297 (Часть 2)

Разыграйте диалоги, обращая внимание на употребление *be supposed to*.

A

- A. Brrrr! I'm cold. I thought it was supposed to get warmer today.  
 B. Yeah, I thought so, too. That's what the weatherman said.  
 A. It must be the wind that makes it so cold. I'm **freezing!**  
 B. Me, too. Let's go inside.  
 A. O.K. **It's no fun** standing out here, even if the sun is shining.

**freeze (froze, frozen)** замерзать

**no fun...** никакого удовольствия...

B

- A. What time is it?  
 B. It's a quarter to five.  
 A. Aren't we supposed to be at Jim's house by five o'clock?  
 B. Five or five-thirty. He said **it didn't make any difference**.  
 A. Then maybe we could **pick your suit up** at the cleaner's.  
 B. Sure, we have **plenty** of time.

**didn't make any difference** это все равно

**pick up** зд. забирать

**plenty** полно; более, чем достаточно

C

## At the Theatre

Two men are sitting next to each other at the theatre. One is talking in a **loud** whisper to a woman sitting next to him.

*The other man:* Excuse me, I can't hear anything!

*The first man:* You're not supposed to hear. I'm talking to *my* wife.

**loud** [laʊd] громкий



3 Дополните ситуации рекомендацией по поводу того, что следовало и чего не следовало делать в каждом случае.

Дано: I didn't invite the Smiths to the party and now I feel awful about it.  
 Требуется: I **should have** invited the Smiths to the party.  
 I **shouldn't have** forgotten to invite them.

- Mr Brown signed a contract without consulting a lawyer. That was a bad mistake. Now he's paying a lot more money than he had expected.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ consulted a lawyer.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ signed the contract without consulting a lawyer.
- A friend of mine had a wonderful chance to improve his English. He could go to England for his holiday but he went to Italy. Later he realized that he was wrong.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ missed the chance he had.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ taken the opportunity to improve his English.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ gone to England.
- You were supposed to come at 7 p.m. but you didn't come until 12 p.m. You didn't even call. I was **worried**.  
 You \_\_\_\_\_ called if you couldn't come on time.
- Liz didn't lock her car and went shopping. That was a mistake. Somebody **stole** her camera.  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ locked her car.  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ left it open.
- We expected them to improve the design, but they didn't do anything. So we signed the contract with another company. They \_\_\_\_\_ improved the design.
- My friends came round yesterday. I didn't expect anybody to come and hadn't cleaned the mess in my flat. I felt awful about it when they came.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned the mess.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ put all the things in order.
- The other day Eve came to Ben Dent's shop to buy some pet food. He hesitated to talk to her and when he finally **made up his mind** she'd already left. He didn't see her leave. Now he's very sorry.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ talked to her.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ hesitated to talk to her.

8. When I left the house I felt a strong wind blowing, but I decided not to go back home for a coat. Now I've got a cold.

I \_\_\_\_\_ gone out without a coat on.

I \_\_\_\_\_ gone back home for a coat.

be worried ['wʌrɪd] беспокоиться, волноваться  
 steal (stole, stolen) [sti:l, stəʊl, 'stəʊlən] украсть  
 to make up one's mind принимать решение, решиться

к с. 304 (Часть 2)

4 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски (слова могут повторяться).

|         |            |           |           |           |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| worry   | convince   | condition | persuade  | confirmed |
| worried | convincing | insists   | persuaded |           |

- You should try to \_\_\_\_\_ him that he isn't right.
- John was \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.
- They left the flat in a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ — everything was in a mess. Now we must have it **repaired**.
- I didn't find the ending of the film very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nothing has been \_\_\_\_\_ yet. We have to wait.
- The car's in perfect \_\_\_\_\_! Believe me, I've never had any trouble with it.
- A. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ about it at all!
- She \_\_\_\_\_ on seeing her lawyer.
- I hope this will \_\_\_\_\_ you to change your mind.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ us to join them.
- He gave some excuse for not having been at the party but it wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Twenty people have already \_\_\_\_\_ that they will attend the conference.

repair [rɪ'peə] ремонтировать, чинить

## к с. 305 (Часть 2)

## 5 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если эта информация подтвердится, нам придется проконсультироваться у юриста.
2. Я бы не беспокоился, если бы вы прислушивались к профессиональным советам.
3. Меня бы не уговорили принять участие в этой работе, если бы **аргументы** не были такими убедительными.
4. Как вы думаете, почему он не настаивает на своем предложении?
5. Я никогда не пытался уговорить его бросить профессиональный спорт, но он становится старше и должен подумать о будущем.
6. Мы не ожидаем никаких осложнений. Мы уверены, что все будет в порядке. Вам не надо беспокоиться.
7. Секретарю нашей фирмы положено свободно говорить, по крайней мере, на двух иностранных языках.

argument ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] аргумент

## GRAMMAR к с. 305 (Часть 2)

Употребление модальных глаголов **may, might, could, must** с перфектным инфинитивом (**have done**)**may have done****might have done** ['maɪtəv'dʌn]**could have done** ['kʊdəv'dʌn]**must have done** ['mʌstəv'dʌn]

1. Модальные глаголы **may, might, could, must** + перфектный инфинитив выражают разную степень **уверенности** или **сомнения в том, совершилось ли действие, о котором идет речь.**

1. He **may have called.**2. He **might have called.**3. He **could have called.**4. He **must have called.**

Возможно (может быть), он звонил.

Он мог звонить.

Он, должно быть (наверное, вероятно), звонил (*большая степень уверенности*).

Сравните высказывания с простым и перфектным инфинитивами:

1. Wait a bit. He **may still call.**... Он может еще позвонить (*действие возможно в будущем*).2. He **may have called.**Он, возможно, звонил (*действие могло уже совершиться в прошлом*).3. She **must** remember me. We went to the same school.Она, должно быть (вероятно), меня помнит (*настоящее время*).4. She **must have forgotten** me. We haven't seen each other for a long time.Она, должно быть (вероятно), меня забыла (*прошедшее время*).2. **Must have done** и **can't (couldn't) have done** выражают противоположные предположения.1. He **must have made** a mistake.

Он, должно быть, ошибся.

2. He **can't (couldn't) have made** a mistake.Он не мог ошибиться (*Не может быть, чтобы он ошибся*).

## Примечание:

В других значениях модальные глаголы употребляются с инфинитивом **Continuous** и **Perfect Continuous**:1. You **must be joking!**

Вы, должно быть, шутите!

2. You **can't be joking!**

Не может быть, чтобы вы шутили!

3. He **must have been waiting** for us for more than an hour.

Он, должно быть, ждет нас больше часа.



6 Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов.

1. A. I couldn't get the Browns on the phone.  
B. They **might have gone** to the cinema. They **could have decided** to go to the country because the weather's so fine. They **may have forgotten** to tell us.
2. A. Where's John? Why is he so late?  
B. He **must have lost** his way.  
A. Didn't you tell him how to get here?  
B. I did, but he **might not have noticed** the new road sign. **I may have forgotten** to tell him.
3. The flights **could have been cancelled** because of the weather.
4. I've got two tickets for the new film and wanted to invite Mary, but **she might have seen** it. She hardly ever misses good films.
5. That message **must have been sent off** yesterday.
6. The matter **must have been settled**.
7. The matter **can't have been settled** so soon.
8. He **must be running** the business all by himself.
9. He **can't be running** the business all by himself.
10. She **must have forgotten** my telephone number.
11. She **can't have forgotten** my telephone number.
12. They **must have changed** their plans.
13. They **couldn't have changed** their plans without letting us know.
14. He **must have said** it without thinking.
15. He **can't have said** it without thinking.
16. The damage **must be serious**.
17. The damage **must have been serious**.
18. The damage **can't be serious**.
19. The damage **can't have been** so serious.
20. A. Where is Mr Clark?  
B. I don't know. He **may be having** lunch.  
C. He **might be talking** to some visitors in the next room.

7 Измените высказывание так, чтобы оно приобрело противоположный смысл, и переведите на русский язык.

Дано: It must be a true story.

Требуется: It can't be a true story.

1. The flowers can't have been ruined by the rain.
2. The bridge must have been destroyed.
3. That house must have been built long ago.
4. They couldn't have **done without** an interpreter.
5. The matter must be very serious.
6. Their new manager must be doing without another assistant.
7. Peter must have borrowed a large sum of money from his brother.
8. He can't have managed it without any assistants!

**do without** обходиться без

8 Подберите высказывания (a–g), соответствующие высказываниям (1–7).

1. You should encourage your son's interest in history.
  2. Who could have persuaded you to take such an unreasonable step?
  3. You should have investigated the market situation before starting your own business.
  4. The preliminary plan may still be changed.
  5. You should take every opportunity of practising your English.
  6. "You needn't do all these exercises in writing," the teacher said to her students.
  7. You don't need to take the bus. It's only a few minutes walk from here.
- a) The teacher allowed us not to do all those exercises in writing.  
b) Your business would be more successful if before starting it, you had studied the situation on the market very carefully.  
c) I recommend you to encourage your son's interest in history. He's doing very well in history at school.  
d) If you have a chance of speaking English to a native speaker or watching a film in English, don't miss it!

- e) I wonder who advised you to leave your job before you have found a better one.
- f) The plan isn't final. It's still under discussion.
- g) You don't have to go by bus. It won't take you long to walk there.



9 Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы с простым и перфектным инфинитивами.

1. Боюсь, что мы не можем обойтись без (do without) переводчика.
2. Не может быть, чтобы вы обошлись без переводчика. Вы, должно быть, шутите!
3. Они, должно быть, обошлись без переводчика. Мне никто не звонил.
4. Мы могли бы обойтись без переводчика завтра, если бы ты приехал и помог нам.
5. Мы бы обошлись без переводчика вчера, если бы ты приехал и помог нам.
6. Они, должно быть, изменили свою точку зрения.
7. Не может быть, чтобы они изменили свою точку зрения без того, чтобы сообщить нам.
8. Должно быть, он сказал это, не подумав.
9. Не может быть, чтобы он сказал это, не подумав.
10. Проблема должна быть решена как можно скорее.
11. Проблема, должно быть, уже решена.
12. Не может быть, чтобы такая трудная проблема была решена так скоро.
13. Он, возможно, позвонит.
14. Он может и не позвонить.
15. Он, возможно, звонил.

## UNIT 15

### к с. 309 (Часть 2)

1 Прочитайте стихотворение вслух и выучите его наизусть.

Whether the weather is cold,  
Or whether the weather is hot,  
We must **weather** the weather  
Whatever the weather,  
Whether we like it or not.

weather ['weðə] гл. выдержать, вытерпеть

### к с. 311 (Часть 2)

2 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

|             |               |             |        |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| overlooking | unfortunately | reservation | single |
| overlooked  | accommodation | reserved    | quiet  |
| available   | check in      | reserve     |        |

1. These seats are \_\_\_\_\_ for **the elderly** and women with children.
2. My bedroom has large windows \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.
3. I'll ring the hotel to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ room for a week.
4. Will you confirm your \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday?
5. She spoke in a \_\_\_\_\_ voice.
6. Our hotel room \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, there was nobody to give me a lift.
8. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ is very expensive here.
9. The manager's not \_\_\_\_\_ now. Shall I ask him to call you back?
10. Passengers are recommended to \_\_\_\_\_ two hours before the flight.

**the elderly** пожилые люди

## к с. 314 (Часть 2)

## 3 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

I'd rather **stay at home**.

- settle it all by myself
- consult someone else
- go for a walk than watch the telly
- make all the reservations myself
- reserve a single room with a bath
- go by an early flight
- see about the tickets
- arrange it all for tomorrow
- stay at a quiet place that does bed and breakfast\*
- buy a house situated near the seafront

**do bed and breakfast** завтрак входит в стоимость проживания

## к с. 318 (Часть 2)

## 4 Повторите, употребляя подсказанные слова.

You'd better **hurry up**.

- reserve a double room
- reserve a room overlooking the park
- make a reservation in good time
- check in at a cheaper hotel
- not take much luggage
- ask the clerk about it
- find out if any accommodation is available at the moment
- keep quiet about it
- book a return ticket
- have all the documents ready
- have all the documents ready without delay



## 5 Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

I'd rather or You'd better

1. A. Would you like some wine?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ have a hot cup of tea.

2. A. Their Moscow telephone number is 299-07-96.  
B. 299-07-97?

A. \_\_\_\_\_ write it down. Let me repeat it.

3. A. There's a wonderful thriller on the third programme tonight.

B. \_\_\_\_\_ not see a thriller before going to bed.

A. I didn't know you had problems with your sleep. Then \_\_\_\_\_ take a short walk before going to bed and not watch the telly.

B. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ do that.

4. Clerk: We can offer you a nice big room with a bath.

Visitor: Is it quiet?

Clerk: Yes, I think it is, though it's overlooking the street.

Visitor: \_\_\_\_\_ have a smaller room facing the park.

Clerk: Could you wait a couple of days?

Visitor: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ wait.

## 6 Прочитайте диалог вслух и разыграйте его.

A. Shall we take a taxi or a bus?

B. We'd better take a bus. It's almost impossible to find a taxi during the rush hour.

A. Isn't that a bus stop over there?

B. Yes... Oh, Oh! There's a bus now. We'll have to run to catch it.

A. O.K. ... Oh, no! We've just missed it.

B. Never mind. There'll be another in ten minutes.

## к с. 319 (Часть 2)

7 Выберите герундий (*doing*) или инфинитив (*to do*) и заполните пропуски.

1. He's used to \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) on the right.

2. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) on the left when he lived in England.

3. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with difficult matters when he was Director General.

4. He's used to \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with complicated matters.

5. He offered \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) me home and I certainly agreed.

6. They suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there together.

7. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ (join) us!
8. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (join) us?
9. We're looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you in Moscow again.
10. Unfortunately, I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a holiday now.
11. I have a good reason for \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with him. He keeps on \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing.
12. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window?
13. As I was going home I met George. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (talk). I always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to him.
14. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a village when he was a little boy.



**8** Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он привык много путешествовать.
2. Он когда-то много путешествовал.
3. Я не привык так рано вставать.
4. Раньше я вставал очень рано.
5. Мне понадобилось некоторое время, чтобы привыкнуть водить слева, когда мы приехали в Англию.
6. Раньше я водил машину слева, когда мы жили в Англии.
7. Когда-то он был заядлым курильщиком, но потом бросил курить.
8. Бросить курить трудно, но вы должны к этому привыкнуть.
9. Я привык много работать.
10. Том сейчас не работает, но когда-то он работал очень много.

**к с. 325(Часть 2)**



**9** Выберите правильное слово и заполните пропуски.

|              |          |          |               |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| valuable     | measures | weighs   | permanent     |
| inserted     | weighed  | declare  | reached       |
| announcement | disturb  | boarding | block letters |

1. Have you got anything to \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You must have your luggage \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Please remember that a claim-check for each piece of your luggage is \_\_\_\_\_ in your ticket.

4. Hurry up! Your plane is \_\_\_\_\_!
5. What did you put in your suitcase? It \_\_\_\_\_ a ton!
6. Please fill in the form in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. She's looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ job.
8. We had a party yesterday. I hope the noise didn't \_\_\_\_\_ you.
9. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ the port of destination with a delay.
10. Have you heard the \_\_\_\_\_ about the landing of flight 875?
11. He was able to give the police some \_\_\_\_\_ information.
12. They took strong \_\_\_\_\_ against hijacking.

ton [tʌn] тонна

**к с. 326 (Часть 2)**

**10** Выберите правильную форму глагола и заполните пропуски.

Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris for a short holiday. I \_\_\_\_\_ never (be) to France before. Besides I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see my friends who \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Paris at that time. They are both professors of economics and \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the US, but every two years they \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Paris to give lectures.

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (come), the **term** \_\_\_\_\_ already (end), and they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) both free. They \_\_\_\_\_ (reserve) a single room with a bath for me in a very nice new hotel a five-minute walk from the place where they \_\_\_\_\_ (live). We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a wonderful time there. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a lot of museums and art galleries, \_\_\_\_\_ (take) long walks and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) meals in lovely little cafés. I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) every minute of it, but on the day of the departure I nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) my plane. I can tell you how it \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). At first I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to the airport by the underground but then I \_\_\_\_\_ (change) my mind and \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to take a taxi. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quicker and easier. Besides one of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) ill the day before my departure and they \_\_\_\_\_ (can/not) see me off. So my friend's husband \_\_\_\_\_ (get) me a taxi, we \_\_\_\_\_ (say) "goodbye" to each other and I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

If I only (know) what a journey it \_\_\_\_\_ (be)! I \_\_\_\_\_ never (see) such traffic jams in my life! It \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to me

that it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one huge traffic jam right from my hotel to the airport. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there at last, all the other passengers \_\_\_\_\_ already (board) or at least \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the check-in counter. Luckily I only \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some hand luggage and nothing to declare. My things \_\_\_\_\_ (be) weighed and \_\_\_\_\_ (label) very quickly, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) given a boarding pass and \_\_\_\_\_ (board) the plane a minute before the boarding \_\_\_\_\_ (end). To tell you the truth, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very unpleasant experience.

If I ever go to Paris again I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the same museums and art galleries, and to some others, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) long walks and eat at lovely little cafes, but there is one thing I \_\_\_\_\_ never (do) again. I \_\_\_\_\_ never (go) to the airport by taxi.

term семестр

# READER

## Part 2

### 11 Переведите на английский язык.

1. Прежде чем сесть на самолет, нужно пройти таможенный досмотр.
2. Я, пожалуй, заполню таможенную декларацию заранее.
3. Тебе бы лучше не брать никаких ценностей, когда ты поедешь в отпуск.
4. Он привык много путешествовать.
5. Мне нравится летать (путешествовать) самолетом. А вам?
6. Считаете ли вы, что проверка безопасности — необходимая мера (measure)?
7. Пожалуйста, поставьте ваши вещи на весы.
8. К сожалению, вам придется доплатить.
9. Поторопитесь. На ваш рейс идет посадка через выход № 7.

## после с. 42 (Часть 2)

## Are They Ever Hungry?

“Paddy,” jeered an American tourist as he pointed to two stone dogs at the gateway of a rich estate. “How often do you feed these animals?” “Every time they bark,” grinned Paddy.

**Paddy** ['pædɪ] *сокр. от Patrick* ['pætrɪk] ирландское имя  
**jeer** [dʒɪə] говорить с насмешкой  
**stone** каменный  
**gateway** ['geɪtweɪ] ворота, въезд  
**estate** [ɪ'steɪt] усадьба  
**bark** лаять  
**grin** усмехаться

## после с. 64 (Часть 2)

## The Newlyweds and Their Neighbours

The newlyweds' next door neighbours were discussing them.

“They are the happiest couple I've ever seen, John. He kisses her every time he leaves the house, and even blows kisses to her from his car. Why don't you ever do that?” John's wife asked her husband.

“Good heavens!” replied John. “I don't even know her yet!”

**newlyweds** ['nju:lɪ,wedz] молодожены  
**couple** ['kʌpl] пара (*зд.* супружеская)  
**blow** [bləʊ] **kisses to sb** посылать воздушные поцелуи  
**Good heavens!** ['hevnz] Боже мой! Ах ты, Господи! (*воскл.*)

## после с. 84 (Часть 2)

## He Found a Way Out

Al Smith was born in a poor family on the East Side of New York City. He didn't have much education when he was young, but

in spite of that he made a successful political career — he was twice governor of New York State.

One day as governor, he was visiting Sing-Sing, one of the largest prisons in the United States. The head of the prison asked the governor to say a few words to the prisoners, so Al Smith found himself in front of a lot of people in prison uniform. At first there were a few minutes of silence. The governor was thinking... He didn't know how to address these people. He was about to say: “My fellow citizens...” But then he remembered: “When a man goes to prison, he can't be called a citizen because he doesn't have all the rights of an American citizen, the right to vote, for instance.” He began again: “My fellow prisoners...” That, however, didn't sound right, either because *he*, most definitely, was *not* a prisoner. He thought again and finally said: “Well, anyway, I'm glad to see so many of you here today!”

**way out** ['weɪ 'aʊt] выход из положения  
**Al Smith** ['æl 'smɪθ]  
**education** [edʒu'keɪʃn] образование  
**in spite of...** несмотря на...  
**career** [kə'riə] карьера  
**governor** ['gʌvənə] губернатор  
**New York State** штат Нью-Йорк  
**prison** ['prɪzn] тюрьма  
**prisoner** ['prɪzənə] заключенный  
**found himself** *зд.* оказался  
**uniform** ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] форма, форменная одежда  
**address** [ə'dres] *зд.* обращаться (к кому-либо)  
**He was about to say** Он уже собирался сказать (он был готов сказать)  
**citizen** ['sɪtɪzən] гражданин  
**fellow citizens** ['feləʊ'sɪtɪzənz] сограждане  
**for instance** [fə'ɪnstəns] например  
**right to vote** право голосовать на выборах  
**vote** ['vəʊt] голосовать

## после с. 84 (Часть 2)

**The Shortest Letter in the World**

Do you know that the shortest letter in the world was written by Victor Hugo, the world-famous French writer?

The letter was enclosed with the manuscript of his novel "Les Miserables", which Hugo sent to his publishers, and contained only this: "!"

The publisher's answer was as short as the author's letter. It was: "!"

**Victor Hugo** ['vɪktə 'hju:gəu] Виктор Гюго  
**famous** ['feɪməs] знаменитый  
**be enclosed** [ɪn'kləʊzɪd] **with** быть вложенным в ...  
**manuscript** ['mænɪjʊ'skrɪpt] рукопись  
**"Les Miserables"** [le 'mɪzərəbəl] фр. известный роман  
*В. Гюго, в русском переводе «Отверженные»*  
**publisher** ['pʌblɪʃə] издатель  
**contain** [kən'teɪn] содержать

## после с. 104 (Часть 2)

**I Take off Your Hat to You**

While leaving a party Herbert Wells found a hat that fit his unusually big head and walked away with it. He later wrote to its owner, whose address he found on a label inside:

"I stole your hat, I like your hat, I shall keep your hat. Whenever I look inside it, I shall think of you. I take off your hat to you!"

**I take off your hat to you** шуточный парфраз выражения:  
**I take off my hat to you.** Я снимаю перед вами свою шляпу  
*(в знак глубокого уважения).*  
**label** ['leɪbl] ярлык, этикетка  
**steal (stole, stolen)** [sti:l, stəʊl, 'stəʊlən] красть, воровать  
**whenever** [wen'evə] когда бы ни...

**Either ... or ...**

A seven-year old boy says to his friends: "My elder sister is soon going to have a baby, then I'll be either an uncle or an aunt."

**His Word of Honour**

The captain of the University basketball team on receiving the first prize and holding the Cup with both his hands high above his head said: "I'll graduate from the University on time, no matter how long it will take!"

**word of honour** ['wɜ:d əv 'ɒnə] честное слово  
**on receiving** получив (по получении)  
**Cup** эд. кубок  
**above** [ə'boʊv] над  
**no matter how long...** сколько бы времени это ни...

**Blackguards and Lawyers**

A judge, infuriated by the noise and disturbance in the public gallery, ordered the courtroom to be cleared. "All the blackguards except for lawyers will have to leave immediately!" he ordered.

**blackguard** ['blægəd] мерзавец  
**infuriated** ['ɪnfjuəriətɪd] разъяренный, приведенный в ярость  
**disturbance** [dɪ'stɜ:bəns] шум, беспорядок  
**public gallery** ['pʌblɪk 'gæləri] галерея для публики (в суде)

**One Thing from an Old Teacher's Experience**

John Erskine was born in 1695 and died in 1768. He was a Scottish professor of law and the author of a famous work on the law of Scotland. When he was a young University graduate and

was leaving for his first job at a boys' school, John Erskine went to say goodbye to his favourite teacher and to ask for his advice. "I can give you no theoretical advice," the old man said, "but I will tell you one thing from experience. It will often happen when you are teaching that some boy will disagree with you. He will probably shake his head to show it, and you will probably want to make him stop shaking his head because you will be angry that a pupil disagrees with his teacher. Well, don't be angry with him because he is probably the only one in the class who is listening to you."

**experience** [ɪk'spɪəriəns] опыт (жизненный, профессиональный и т.п.)

**Erskine** ['ɜːskɪn]

**law** [lɔː] закон, право

**theoretical** [θɪə'retɪkl] теоретический

**disagree** не соглашаться

**some** *зд.* какой-нибудь (отличающийся от других)

**shake one's head** качать головой

**pupil** ['pjuːpl] ученик

## после с. 130 (Часть 2)

### A Victorian Funny Story

Two philosophers, who were great friends, were in the habit of taking long morning walks in the local park, discussing different problems. This time the subject of their talk was the difference between *politeness* and *tact*. They both agreed that the words were different in meaning, but couldn't agree upon the definition of that difference. Their argument became so heated that they were on the point of quarrelling with each other. Luckily, they saw a man of a well-known profession approaching them. The man was a chimney-sweep. "Isn't it a good sign to meet a chimney-sweep?" one of them explained. "Yes, it's a good sign indeed!" the other man

answered. "Let's ask him how he understands this difference. He might say something very interesting." They stopped the man to explain their problem to him. To their great surprise, he understood it at once. "The only trouble with me is," he said, "that I am not an educated man like you are. So, I don't think I'll be able to give an explanation, but I can tell you an incident that once happened while I was cleaning a chimney in a mansion. Perhaps that will help." "We are all ears!" said the philosophers together, and he began: "So when I was cleaning a chimney in a rich mansion, I stumbled over something and fell through the chimney. I wasn't hurt but I was embarrassed. The chimney led into a bathroom where a beautiful young lady was ready to take a bath. Naturally, she had no clothes on. My position was awkward, to say the least, and so was hers. What could I do? I took off my hat, bowed and said "Good morning, sir!" and hurried to leave the bathroom through the door, which fortunately enough wasn't locked. Now, that you have asked me, I think 'Good morning' was politeness, and 'sir' was tact."

**Victorian** [vɪk'tɔːriən] викторианский, времен королевы Виктории

**philosopher** [fɪ'lɒsəfə] философ

**be in the habit** иметь привычку

**politeness** [pə'laitnɪs] вежливость

**tact** такт, тактичность

**definition** [ˌdefə'nɪʃn] определение

**heated argument** ['aːgjʊmənt] горячий спор

**on the point of quarrelling** на грани ссоры

**approach** [ə'prəʊtʃ] приближаться

**chimney-sweep** ['tʃɪmniːswiːp] трубочист

**good sign** [saɪn] хорошая примета

**surprise** [sə'praɪz] *зд.* удивление

**incident** ['ɪnɪdɪnt] случай, происшествие

**mansion** ['mænjən] особняк

**we're all ears** мы превратились в слух

**stumble** ['stʌmbl] спотыкаться

**be hurt** [hɜːt] ушибиться

**be embarrassed** [ɪm'bærəst] растеряться  
**awkward** ['ɔ:kwəd] неловкий  
**to say the least** по меньшей мере, чтобы не сказать большего  
**bow** [baʊ] кланяться  
**hurry** ['hʌrɪ] поспешить, поторопиться  
**fortunately** ['fɔ:tʃənətli] к счастью

## к с. 135 (Часть 2)

**A Modern Funny Story**

A shepherd was grazing his flock of sheep near a road. Suddenly a luxury Mercedes appeared at the side of the road, a young man dressed in the latest sporting fashion got out of the car accompanied by his driver who was carrying a big box. When they were close enough to the shepherd to talk, the young man explained the purpose of his unusual visit. "Even a little boy knows your business — you are a shepherd, whereas not every adult person can give the right information about me — where I work and what my job is. I suggest that we should make a bet: I'll count your flock in five minutes' time and for that I'll get one of your sheep. You will try to guess my business — where I work and what my job is. If your answers are right, your sheep will take part in the next agricultural exhibition. Okay?" "Okay," answered the shepherd. "Go ahead!" The young man took his notebook and started working. Five minutes later he said: "There are 156 sheep in your flock." With the help of his driver they caught an animal and put it in the box, with which the driver started running towards the car.

"Stop, stop!" the shepherd shouted. "What about my part of the bet? I am prepared to answer all your questions." "You're welcome," the young man said with a smile. So, the shepherd began: "You work at a consulting firm as an agent." "What makes you think so?" the young man cried out. "Someone must have told you!" "Nobody has ever told me anything about you," the shepherd said. "Firstly, you came here without any invitation. Anyhow, I didn't ask you to come.

Secondly, you answered a question I never asked and the answer was wrong. There are 155 sheep in the flock, not 156. And, finally, you don't know anything about my business. A shepherd can't keep a flock in order without a specially trained dog. So open your box and let my Roger out!"

**shepherd** ['ʃepəd] пастух  
**graze** [greɪz] пасти  
**flock** стадо  
**sheep** овца (*форма мн. ч. совпадает с формой ед. ч.*)  
**luxury** ['lʌkʃəri] роскошный  
**Mercedes** [mə'seɪdɪ:z] «мерседес»  
**accompanied (by)** [ə'kʌmpənɪd] в сопровождении  
**purpose** ['pɜ:pəs] цель  
**whereas** [weər'æz] в то время как  
**make a bet** заключать пари  
**count** ['kaʊnt] считать  
**guess** [ges] догадаться, угадать  
**agricultural** [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] сельскохозяйственный  
**agent** ['eɪdʒənt] агент  
**What makes you think so?** Что заставляет вас так думать?  
**Someone must have told you!** Кто-то, должно быть, тебе сказал!  
**anyhow** ['eni,haʊ] (= **anyway**) во всяком случае

## после с. 147 (Часть 2)

**There's Always a Way Out**

Though Jack's job wasn't very hard, he decided that the time was right to speak to his employer about a pay rise. "I've been here five years doing the work of three men for one man's wage. I think it's time I had a rise."

"Well, Jack," said his boss, "I couldn't do that, but if you just tell me the names of the other two, I'll sack them."

**though** [ðəu] хотя  
**employer** [ɪm'plɔɪə] наниматель, хозяин  
**pay rise** ['peɪ raɪz] повышение зарплаты  
**wage** [weɪdʒ] заработная плата  
**sack** [sæk] разг. увольнять

### He Will Miss His Wife

After only three months of marriage Harry's wife said to him "If you don't give up drinking, I'll leave you."

"That's going to be pretty hard for you," Harry's friend said to him at work after Harry told him about his wife's ultimatum. "Your wife is so nice!" "Yes," Harry answered sadly, "I'll miss her!"

**miss sb** скучать по кому-л.  
**pretty hard** (разг.) очень тяжело  
**ultimatum** [ˌʌltɪ'meɪtəm] ультиматум

### Is This the Road to Dublin?

A driver, whose breath could burst a breathalyzer, drove his car right into an old cottage. As he drew up neatly beside the fireplace, he leaned out and asked the old lady sitting in the armchair: "Say, is this the road to Dublin?"

"No, sir," the old woman answered quietly. "You'll have to turn right over there by the piano and keep straight on until you reach the kitchen. Try not to frighten the old servant there. Just ask him to open the kitchen door and let you out."

**breath** [breθ] дыхание  
**burst (burst)** [bɜːst] взорвать  
**breathalyzer** ['breθə,lɑɪzə] прибор, используемый дорожной полицией для проверки наличия алкоголя в дыхании водителя  
**beside** [bɪ'saɪd] рядом, около  
**draw (drew, drawn)** [drɔː, druː, drɔːn] подъехать

**neatly** ['ni:tli] аккуратно  
**fireplace** ['faɪə,pleɪs] камин  
**lean out** высунуться  
**quietly** ['kwaɪətli] спокойно  
**frighten** ['fraɪtn] пугать  
**servant** ['sɜːvənt] слуга

### после с. 151 (Часть 2)

### Two Stories About George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright and critic, lived a long life. He was born in 1856 and died in 1950. He had a sharp tongue and hardly ever cared about hurting other people's feelings with his witty remarks.

Here are two stories told about him when he was already well-known all over the world.

\* \* \*

Bernard Shaw was standing alone in a corner at a cocktail party. "Are you enjoying yourself, Mr Shaw?" the hostess asked him anxiously. "Certainly," he answered, "there's nothing else here to enjoy."

**playwright** ['pleɪ,raɪt] драматург  
**sharp** острый  
**tongue** [tʌŋ] язык  
**care (about)** беспокоиться (о)  
**hurt** эд. обижать, задевать (о чувствах)  
**feeling** чувство  
**witty** остроумный  
**remark** [rɪ'mɑ:k] замечание  
**anxiously** ['æŋkɪʃəsli] взволнованно

\* \* \*

The leader of a rather mediocre orchestra playing at a London restaurant recognized Bernard Shaw, then a music critic, and sent a note to his table asking him what he'd like the group to play next. "Dominoes," Shaw replied.

**rather** ['rɑ:ðə] довольно  
**mediocre** [,mi:di'əʊkə] посредственный  
**orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] оркестр  
**recognize** ['rekəgnəɪz] узнавать  
**then** зд. тогда, в то время  
**he'd like the group to play** хотел бы, чтобы группа сыграла  
**reply** [rɪ'plɑɪ] отвечать

## после с. 158 (Часть 2)

### Where Does The Word "Robot" Come From?

*Robot* really means "workman", not "mechanical monster." The word came into general use in the English language in 1923, following the great success of a play by Karl Čapek, a well-known Czech author. He called his play "R. U. R." which stood for "Rossum's Universal Robots", the firm that started the production of mechanical automatons that were able to do the work of men.

A robot was even more efficient than a man-worker. Firstly, it did its job quicker and better than a human being. Secondly, it never got tired and never fell ill. And, last but not least, it had something like a human brain, but it most definitely had no soul. In the play people exploited the robots and stopped doing any work by themselves. Gradually people became more and more dependent on their soulless mechanical slaves, and the human society was finally destroyed by the robots when they revolted.

Since the early days of the play nearly all the languages of the world have borrowed the word "robot."

**robot** ['rəʊbɒt] робот  
**mechanical** [mɪ'kænɪkl] механический  
**monster** ['mɒnstə] монстр  
**come into general use** стать общеупотребительным  
**Karl Čapek** ['kɑ:l 'tʃæpək] Карел Чапек  
**Czech** [tʃek] чешский; чех  
**production** [prə'dʌkʃn] производство  
**automaton** [ɔ:'tɒmətən] автомат  
**human** ['hju:mən] человеческий  
**human being** человек (человеческое существо)  
**brain** [breɪn] мозг  
**soul** [səʊl] душа  
**exploit** [ɪk'splɔɪt] эксплуатировать  
**entirely** [ɪn'taɪəli] полностью  
**gradually** ['grædʒʊəli] постепенно  
**dependent** зависимый, зависящий  
**slave** раб  
**society** [sə'saɪəti] общество  
**destroy** [dɪ'strɔɪ] разрушать, уничтожать  
**revolt** [rɪ'vəʊlt] восставать, бунтовать  
**borrow** ['bɒrəʊ] зд. заимствовать

## после с. 166 (Часть 2)

### Will You Marry Me?

"If I married you, Kate, would your father give the dowry?"  
 "Yes, Mike."  
 "And do you think he'd let us live here if we got married?"  
 "Yes, Mike."  
 "Would he let me be the manager of the pub if we were married?"  
 "Yes, Mike."  
 "Will you marry me, Kate?"  
 "No, Mike."

**dowry** ['daʊəri] приданое

## после с. 170 (Часть 2)

**Diamond Cut Diamond**

Oscar Wilde, the famous writer and playwright, was born in 1854 and died in 1900. He was disliked by many people he dealt with because of his bad temper and malicious kind of humour.

Once he made fun of Sarah Bernardt's performance of a role in one of his plays. After a heated argument with the world-famous actress about her interpretation of the role, Wilde took out a cigarette, "Do you mind if I smoke, madam?" he asked nervously. "I don't even mind if you burn!" the Divine Sarah exclaimed.

**diamond** ['daɪəmənd] алмаз, бриллиант

**Diamond cut diamond** поговорка, соответствующая русской «Нашла коса на камень».

**Oscar Wilde** ['ɒskə 'waɪld] Оскар Уайльд

**Sarah Bernardt** ['seərə bɜː'nɑːd] Сара Бернар (1844–1923), знаменитая французская актриса

**bad temper** плохой характер

**malicious** [mə'liʃəs] злой

**make fun (of)** высмеять, посмеяться над кем-л.

**performance** [pə'fɔːməns] исполнение

**interpretation** [ɪn'tɜːprɪ'teɪʃn] интерпретация

**smoke** 1. курить; 2. дымиться

**burn** сгореть

**divine** [dɪ'vaɪn] божественный

## после с. 179 (Часть 2)

**His Voice Was Insured for \$1,000,000**

An Italian tenor wanted to work for the Metropolitan Opera Company, the most famous opera house in the United States. He sang for the general manager of the Met and was turned down. On

hearing that he had failed the audition, the singer grew very angry. "You don't know the first thing about singing!" he shouted. "When I was with the La Scala, they thought so much of my voice that they insured it for a million dollars!"

"Oh?" said the general manager. "And what did the La Scala do with the money?"

**insure** [ɪn'ʃʊə] (за)страховать(ся)

**tenor** ['tenə] тенор

**Metropolitan Opera Company, the (= the Met)** [ðə ,metrə'pɒlɪtən 'ɒprə 'kʌmpəni] Метрополитен-опера, ведущая оперная труппа США

**turndown** ['tɜːn,daʊn] отвергать

**on hearing ...** услышав

**fail** [feɪl] провалиться, не пройти, потерпеть неудачу

**audition** [ɔː'dɪʃn] прослушивание

**You don't know the first thing about...** вы ровным счетом ничего не знаете о... (вы не имеете ни малейшего представления о...)

**Three Stories About Agatha Christie****1. The Queen of Crime**

Agatha Christie (1891–1976) is known throughout the world as the Queen of Crime. Her seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories have been translated into most languages.

Tens of millions of her books have been sold, and they are still in good demand. She began writing at the end of the First World War, when she created Hercule Poirot, the little Belgian, who spoke English with an accent, and soon became the most popular detective in fiction since Sherlock Holmes. Another best-known character in Agatha Christie's stories is Miss Jane Marple, a respectable, polite old lady who, like Hercule Poirot, is very clever at explaining mysteries and exposing criminals, especially murderers. Miss Marple and Hercule Poirot have appeared in films,

radio programmes, television serials and stage plays based on her books. Her most famous play, a thriller called "The Mousetrap" is known to have been running longer than any other show in the world. Like their literary predecessor Sherlock Holmes, created by Arthur Conan Doyle, Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple were both amateur detectives and had never served in the police. They, however, always succeeded where professional detectives failed.

#### Имена собственные:

Agatha Christie ['ægəθə 'krɪstɪ]  
Hercule Poirot ['eəkju:l pwa:'rəʊ]  
Arthur Conan Doyle ['ɑ:θə 'kɒnən 'dɔɪl]  
Jane Marple ['dʒeɪn 'mɑ:pl]

\* \* \*

crime преступление  
throughout [θru:'aʊt] повсюду  
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] спрос  
be in demand пользоваться спросом  
create [kri'eɪt] создать  
Belgian ['beldʒən] бельгиец, бельгийский  
accent ['æksənt] акцент  
since [sɪns] эд. со времен  
fiction ['fɪkʃn] беллетристика, литература  
character ['kærəktə] 1. действующее лицо, персонаж; 2. характер  
respectable [rɪ'spektəbl] почтенный, уважаемый  
polite [pə'laɪt] вежливый  
mystery ['mɪstəri] тайна, загадка  
expose [ɪk'spəʊz] эд. разоблачать  
murderer ['mɜ:dərə] убийца  
stage сцена, сценический  
be based [beɪsd] on быть основанным на...

mousetrap ['maʊs, træp] мышеловка  
is known to have been running... известно, что она шла...  
perform [pə'fɔ:m] исполнять, эд. сыграть  
predecessor ['pri:di,sesə] предшественник  
amateur ['æmətə] любитель, непрофессионал  
succeed [sək'si:d] in doing sth преуспевать в чем-л.

## 2. A Mysterious Disappearance of the Queen of Crime

Probably the most mysterious disappearance in literary history happened on December 3, 1926, when Agatha Christie, at the height of her fame as a mystery writer, disappeared from her home in Berkshire. After finding her car, police began a 10-day investigation, employing over 15,000 volunteers before she was finally found registered under another name at a Yorkshire health spa. When she admitted who she really was, she explained that she often suffered from loss of memory when she wasn't able to remember her name or where she was from. This illness is called 'amnesia' in medical language. The doctor believed Mrs Christie and he was sympathetic with her. But there were rumours going around that she had just run away from her husband, who was having an affair with another woman. Her second marriage to Max Mallowan, an archaeologist, was extremely successful. The Queen of Crime never remembered that she used to suffer from amnesia, and often told reporters: "An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have. The older she gets, the more interested he is in her."

#### Имена собственные и географические названия:

Berkshire ['bɑ:kʃə] графство на юге Англии  
Yorkshire ['jɔ:kʃə] графство на юге Англии  
Max Mallowan ['mæləʊwən] Макс Мэлоуэн — второй муж А. Кристи

\* \* \*

mysterious [mɪ'stɪəriəs] таинственный  
disappearance [dɪsə'piərəns] исчезновение

at the height [haɪt] of her fame в зените славы  
 investigation [ɪnˌvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] расследование  
 employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] зд. привлекать к участию  
 volunteer [ˌvɒləntɪə] доброволец  
 register [ˈredʒɪstə] регистрироваться  
 spa [spa:] курорт  
 admit [ədˈmɪt] зд. признаться  
 loss потеря  
 memory [ˈmeməri] память  
 suffer [ˈsʌfə] страдать  
 amnesia [æmˈniːziə] амнезия, потеря памяти  
 be sympathetic [ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk] (with) относиться с  
 сочувствием (к)  
 rumours [ˈruːməz] слухи  
 affair [əˈfeə] 1. дело; 2. зд. роман  
 archaeologist  
 [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst] археолог

### 3. Agatha Christie's Old Detective Story Saves a Child's Life

This news story appeared in a respectable London paper in 1977: Agatha Christie's 16-year old detective story, *The Pale Horse*, recently saved the life of a 19-month-old girl dying of a condition that baffled London doctors. The baby was semiconscious when she was admitted to one of the best London hospitals for treatment. Despite intensive care, her breathing became more and more difficult and she was most obviously going to die. The doctors were helpless because they could not diagnose the illness. When the baby's first night in hospital came to an end, her completely exhausted nurse was allowed to go home, and another nurse called Marsha Maitland took over her routine morning round. After seeing the baby, Marsha suggested that the little patient might have thallium poisoning. "Why do you think so?" the doctors asked. "I'm reading a detective story called *The Pale Horse*. The baby's symptoms are remarkably similar to the symptoms of a thallium case in the book. I can show it to you. It's so interesting that I go

on reading it in the underground on my way here." With these words the young girl handed *The Pale Horse* by Agatha Christie opened at the necessary page. The description of the case was so convincing that the doctors were impressed. Tests confirmed thallium poisoning. Proper treatment was started immediately, and the baby gradually recovered.

pale бледный  
 die [daɪ] умирать  
 dying [ˈdaɪɪŋ]  
 condition [kənˈdɪʃn] зд. состояние, болезнь  
 baffle [ˈbæfl] озадачить, ставить в тупик  
 semiconscious [ˌsemiˈkɒnʃəs] в полубессознательном  
 состоянии  
 unconscious [ʌnˈkɒnʃəs] без сознания  
 admit [ədˈmɪt] зд. принимать, помещать  
 treatment [ˈtriːtmənt] лечение  
 despite [dɪˈspaɪt] несмотря на  
 sup. in spite of  
 intensive care [ɪnˈtensɪv ˈkeə] интенсивная терапия  
 breathing [ˈbriːðɪŋ] дыхание  
 diagnose [ˈdaɪəgnəʊz] диагностировать, ставить диагноз  
 exhausted [ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd] измученный  
 The Pale Horse Конь белый (цитата из Нового Завета)  
 Marsha Maitland [ˈmɑːʃə ˈmeɪtlənd]  
 thallium [ˈθæliəm] таллий (металл, содержащий отравляю-  
 щие соли)  
 poisoning [ˈpɔɪzənɪŋ] отравление  
 symptom [ˈsɪmptəm] симптом  
 remarkably [rɪˈmɑːkəbli] поразительно  
 similar [ˈsɪmɪlə] похожий, подобный  
 case зд. медицинский случай  
 hand зд. дать, вручить  
 description [dɪˈskrɪpʃn] описание  
 convincing [kənˈvɪnsɪŋ] убедительный  
 impress [ɪmˈpres] производить впечатление на ...  
 confirm [kənˈfɜːm] подтверждать

**proper** ['prɒpə] правильный, надлежащий  
**gradually** ['grædʒʊəli] постепенно  
**recover** [rɪ'kʌvə] выздоравливать

## к с. 184 (Часть 2)

**The Mystery of Marie Celeste**

Marie Celeste was a sailing ship that was found in the Atlantic Ocean in 1872, with no one on it. The ship was undamaged, and a table was prepared for a meal. No one knows why the sailors left the ship, or what happened to them.

**Marie Celeste** ['mæri sɪ'lestə]  
**sailing ship** парусник  
**Atlantic Ocean** [ət,læntɪk əʊfən], the Атлантический океан

## после с. 197 (Часть 2)

**The Best Man for the Job**

A medium-sized company was looking for an advertising agent for their marketing department. After looking through all the cover letters and CVs they chose several applicants to be interviewed.

The commission consisted of the marketing director and the personnel manager.

When the last applicant was invited for an interview, none of them was impressed either by his papers or by his looks. He was fresh from college and looked like a teenager. His only working experience was a summer job advertising soft drinks in the country.

And yet, there was something in his eyes that made the marketing director ask him an additional question before letting him go.

"How would you explain the idea of creating something by advertising?" he asked. "Why, that's easy," the young man answered,

"I suppose to create something by advertising is to make something out of nothing." "Thank you," the marketing director said. "We'll contact you one of these days and let you know our decision."

"The job is his," he said to his colleague when the young man had left. "If he believes in making something out of nothing, he will find a way of advertising anything, and successfully at that!"

**medium-sized** [mi:diəm 'saɪzd] средней величины  
**advertising agent** ['ædvə,tɑɪzɪŋ 'eɪdʒənt] агент по рекламе  
**advertise** ['ædvə'taɪz] рекламировать  
**cover letter** сопроводительное письмо  
**CV** ['si:'vi:] анкета, резюме  
**consist** [kən'sɪst] (of) состоять (из)  
**marketing director** ['mɑ:kətɪŋ dɪ'rektə] начальник отдела маркетинга  
**personnel manager** [ˌpɜ:sə'nel 'mænədʒə] начальник отдела кадров  
**fresh from college** со школьной скамьи  
**soft drinks** безалкогольные напитки  
**make** зд. заставлять  
**additional** [ə'dɪʃənəl] дополнительный  
**create** [kri'eɪt] создавать, творить

## после с. 203 (Часть 2)

**Washington and the Cherry Tree**

George Washington was born in 1732 and died in 1799. He had already had enough experience as an army officer when during the War against Britain for the independence of the colonies he was appointed commander-in-chief of the American Army. In the course of the war he spent nearly all his fortune on the needs of the army and even refused to take the salary due to him as commander-in-chief. When the war was won by the Americans, George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the newly created United

States. He coped brilliantly with his duties as president and was highly respected for his wisdom, courage, honesty and thorough decency. There aren't many Americans, if any at all, who don't know the biography of their first president. But the first information about the man, whose face can be seen on every one-dollar bill, comes to an American child from a children's book, published in 1808. One of the stories, called "Washington and the Cherry Tree", says that while playing in the garden, little George quite accidentally chopped down his father's favourite cherry tree. When asked by his father who had done it, George said: "I cannot tell a lie, Pa... I did cut it with my little axe."

This story has become proverbial, and like most proverbial stories is sometimes quoted ironically; though there isn't the slightest doubt that it's a story of honesty, courage and thorough decency.

Little children, however, have their own interpretation, sometimes. Here are two examples, received via the Internet:

"Because of George Washington I once told the truth and was made fun of. When I got home from school, I was hungry and ate a big piece of the apple pie, which was on the table in the kitchen. Then I went out to play with my friends. When I got back home, there were a lot of people at table. Mummy pointed to the apple pie and asked me: "Who did this?" "I did it, Mum," I answered. "I always tell the truth like George Washington, and I'm proud of it." To my great surprise all Mum's guests began to laugh. I was offended and felt like crying. But I *didn't blame* mummy, not even her guests. It was all George Washington's fault."

Bill Smith aged seven.

"George Washington never told a lie, and I don't believe it. That is the truth, though I like the story and know it by heart."

Nelly Robertson aged six.

**George Washington** ['dʒɔ:dʒ 'wɒʃɪŋtən]

**cherry** вишня; вишневый

**independence** [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] независимость

**colony** ['kɒləni] колония

**commander-in-chief** [kə'mɑ:ndəɪn'tʃi:f] главнокомандующий

**in the course...** [kɔ:s] в ходе...

**fortune** ['fɔ:tʃn] зд. состояние

**refuse** [rɪ'fju:z] отказываться

**salary** ['sæləri] плата за постоянную работу

**due to...** ['dju: tə] причитающаяся, полагающаяся

**unanimously** [ju:'nænɪməsli] единогласно

**newly-created** ['nju:lɪ kri'eɪtɪd] вновь созданный

**cope (with)** справляться

**brilliantly** ['brɪljəntli] блестяще

**wisdom** ['wɪzdəm] мудрость

**courage** ['kʌrɪdʒ] мужество

**honesty** ['ɒnɪsti] честность

**thorough** ['θʌrə] зд. глубокая, абсолютная

**decency** ['di:sənsi] порядочность

**biography** [baɪ'ɒgrəfi] биография

**accidentally** [ˌæksɪ'dentəli] случайно

**chop down** срубить

**proverbial** [prə'vɜ:biəl] общеизвестный, вошедший в поговорку

**quote** [kwəʊt] цитировать, пересказывать

**ironically** [aɪ'rɒnɪkli] с иронией

**interpretation** [ɪn'tɜ:prɪ'teɪʃn] интерпретация, толкование

**point (to)** указывать, показывать (на)

**via** [vi:ə, 'vi:ə] через, по, путем, посредством

**be proud (of)** гордиться

**be offended** [ə'fendɪd] быть обиженным

**I felt like crying** мне хотелось заплакать

**feel like doing sth** хотеть что-л. сделать

### His Wish

George and Helen, who had just got married, went shopping for some furniture. They had been to several shops, but with no success. The things they liked were too expensive for them. They got tired and sat down on a bench in a park near the shops when George suddenly exclaimed:

“Oh, I wish I had enough money to buy an elephant!” “An elephant?” Helen cried out in astonishment. “An elephant must cost at least ten sets of furniture! And what do you need an elephant for? We are looking for furniture, not for animals! Have you forgotten that?”

“I don’t mean I want an elephant, not even a blue whale! I just wish I had the money!” the young husband answered.

**bench** скамейка

**I wish I had...** как бы мне хотелось...

**blue whale** [weɪl] голубой кит (*самое крупное животное в мире*)

## после с. 208 (Часть 2)

### Happy Birthday to You

The name of Brendan Behan is well known not only in Ireland, but in other parts of the United Kingdom as well. Behan used to be a member of the Irish Republican Army (the IRA) — an Irish illegal nationalist organization.

For his activities in the IRA Behan was put into prison and later described his experiences there in several plays and in his autobiography, which made him famous, but before becoming successful as a writer, he had to do any job he was able to find. Here is one of the stories he liked to tell about those hard times in his life.

Once he was lucky enough to get a job in London with a street repair team. On the first day he went to join the team, he was surprised to see all the workers on the bottom of a deep hole singing “Happy Birthday” around the foreman.

“Is it the foreman’s birthday?” he asked.

“No, Brendan,” one of the men, who had recognized him, answered. “It’s the third anniversary of the hole!”

**Brendan Behan** ['brendən 'bi:n]

**Ireland** ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

**United Kingdom, the (the UK)** Соединенное Королевство (Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)

**as well** также

**Irish** ['aɪrɪʃ] ирландский

**Republican** [rɪ'pʌblɪkən] республиканский

**IRA** [aɪə:'reɪ], **the** Ирландская республиканская армия

**nationalist** ['næʃənəlɪst] националистический

**illegal** [ɪ'li:ɡl] нелегальный, незаконный

**activities** [æk'tɪvətɪz] деятельность

**autobiography** [ˌɔ:təʊbaɪ'ɒɡræfɪ] автобиография

**street repair** [rɪ'peə] **team** дорожная ремонтная бригада

**bottom** ['bɒtəm] дно, низ

**hole** [həʊl] дыра; *зд.* яма на проезжей части

**foreman** ['fɔ:mən] прораб

**anniversary** [ˌænɪ'vɜ:səri] годовщина

## после с. 220 (Часть 2)

### The Force of Talent

During her tour of the United States Helena Modzhevska, an outstanding Polish actress was invited to one of the richest homes in New York.

After a magnificent dinner in her honour both the hosts and the guests asked the actress to recite something in Polish. She didn’t agree for quite a long time, but finally gave in to numerous requests. She got up and began her recital, which lasted a little more than three minutes but was so emotional, that the audience was impressed. Some ladies couldn’t help crying and after stormy applause began to ask the actress to translate what she had just recited into English.

“It was so forceful, so dramatic!” the hostess said. “We would like to know what it was. Please translate it!” “There isn’t much to translate,” the great actress answered. “I was just counting from one to a hundred. And then backwards — from a hundred to one!”

**force** [fɔ:s] сила  
**talent** ['tælənt] талант  
**tour** [tuə] турне, гастроли  
**Modzheevska** [mɒ'dʒevskə] польская фамилия  
**recite** [rɪ'saɪt] декламировать  
**give in (to)** уступить, уступать  
**numerous** ['nju:mərəs] многочисленный  
**request** [rɪ'kwɛst] просьба  
**recital** [rɪ'saɪtl] декламация  
**last** продолжаться, длиться  
**emotional** [ɪ'məʊʃnəl] эмоциональный  
**couldn't help crying** не могли удержаться от слез  
**stormy applause** [ə'plɔ:z] бурные аплодисменты  
**count** [kaʊnt] считать  
**backwards** ['bækwədz] наоборот, в обратном порядке

### Why Is America Called *America*?

If you asked any boy or girl who are already doing history and geography at school: "Who discovered America?" the answer without any doubt would be "Christopher Columbus." And it would certainly be correct. But why isn't the continent of America called "North Columbia" or "South Christophoria", then? Isn't it one of the injustices that sometimes occur in history?

The names of North America and South America were given to these lands by a German geographer. While working at a book on geography of the world, he came across several letters of an Italian sailor from the city of Florence, whose name was Amerigo Vespucci. The letters were written during the late 1490s and described two voyages Vespucci had made along the coasts of South America. In his letters Vespucci gave convincing proof that these coasts were not part of Asia, and the land was not India as Columbus had thought to the end of his life. (That was why he called the people who were living there Indians, by the way). Amerigo Vespucci proved that the lands were a new continent, which he called "The New World."

The German geographer considered it a great scientific discovery and gave the continent the feminine form of Vespucci's first name as all the other continents had female names too.

### Имена собственные и географические названия

**Christopher Columbus** ['krɪstəfə kə'lʌmbəs] Христофор Колумб  
**Amerigo Vespucci** [ə'merɪgə ve'spʊtʃɪ] Америго Веспуччи  
**Columbia** [kə'lʌmbɪə] Колумбия  
**Florence** ['flɒrəns] Флоренция

\* \* \*

**injustice** [ɪn'dʒʌstɪs] несправедливость  
**justice** 1. справедливость; 2. правосудие  
**occur** [ə'kɜ:] случаться, встречаться, происходить  
**geography** [dʒɪ:'ɒgrəfi] география  
**geographer** географ  
**come across** случайно натолкнуться, столкнуться с ...  
**voyage** ['vɔɪɪdʒ] путешествие по морю (*на большие расстояния*)  
**along** [ə'lɒŋ] вдоль  
**proof** [pru:f] доказательство  
**prove** [pru:v] доказывать  
**continent** ['kɒntɪnənt] континент, материк  
**discovery** [dɪ'skʌvəri] открытие  
**feminine** ['femɪnɪn] женский род (*грам.*)  
**female** ['fi:meɪl] женского пола

### после с. 226 (Часть 2)

#### What's His Life Worth

Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, loved ordinary working people and disliked the rich and idle.

One day when he was taking a walk along the seafront, he heard a cry for help. A man was going to drown in the rough sea. Just then a sailor jumped off a boat that stood near the seafront and started swimming towards the man who went on calling for help. It took the sailor a great effort to struggle with the waves and bring the man ashore.

When Burns looked at the rescued man, he recognized one of the richest financiers in the city.

When the rescued man was able to speak after the shock he'd had, he thanked the sailor and gave him a shilling. By that time a large crowd of angry people had surrounded them. They called the sailor a hero and blamed the rich man for being ungrateful. "It's not a shilling you owe him, but your life!" they shouted. "He risked his own life and saved yours! If it hadn't been for him you would have drowned! How can you be so ungrateful?!"

But Burns, who heard it all, told them to stop shouting and said: "Leave him alone. The gentleman is, of course, the best judge of what his life is really worth!"

**cry** крик

**drown** [draʊn] тонуть

**rough** [rʌf] неспокойный (о море), грубый, шершавый, не-  
обработанный

**a rough copy** черновик

**struggle** ['strʌgl] бороться

**wave** волна

**ashore** [ə'ʃɔ:] на берег

**rescue** ['reskjʊ:] спасать

**financier** [faɪ'nænsiə] финансист

**shilling** шиллинг

**hero** ['hɪərəʊ] герой

**owe** [əʊ] быть должным

**Leave him alone.** Оставьте его в покое.

### The Travels of Marco Polo

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. He was the most famous European who visited Asia during the Middle Ages. He wrote a book about his travels describing all the things he saw and heard. Many

of his contemporaries read the book but few believed what he had written. He described strange people and places nobody had heard of at that time.

His father, Nicolo Polo, and his uncle were wealthy merchants who regularly travelled to different parts of the East. They visited China and made friends with Kublai Khan, the great Mongol Emperor. It was only when they returned to Italy from China that Marco, who was 15 years old, first met his father. Marco decided to join his father and his uncle for their next journey. It took them more than three years to reach the capital of the Mongol Empire. The great Khan gave them a warm welcome and they stayed in his huge marble palace.

Soon Marco became a great favourite of the Emperor and was one of his most trusted friends. Marco quickly learned the language and the customs of the Chinese because he travelled around and talked to many people. Before he reached the age of thirty the Khan appointed him governor of one of his provinces.

After nearly seventeen years in the East Marco and his father prepared to return home. The first part of their journey was by sea. They had to stop in Sumatra during the wet season. When the rains had ended, they continued by land from the Persian Gulf. When they finally arrived in Venice, their family and friends didn't believe their own eyes. The travellers had been away for almost 25 years and everybody thought that they had been dead for a long time. Marco didn't actually write the famous book about his travels himself. It so happened that soon after he came home he had to take part in a war and was taken prisoner during a battle at sea.

While he was a war prisoner he met a writer who wrote down the long story about his travels that Marco told him. When they both came out of prison, many copies of the manuscript were made and distributed in all parts of Italy. The people read the story with interest but they thought that Marco had made it up. He described how the North Star disappeared below the horizon in Sumatra, he wrote that there were lands beyond the Equator. At that time most people believed that the Earth was flat and thought that anyone who travelled as far as Marco, would fall off the edge.

Nowadays, of course we know that everything he wrote was true, though some of it was second-hand information. For instance, he probably never visited Japan or Madagascar although they were described in his book. However, nobody knows the reason why he never mentioned either the Great Wall of China or the use of tea, which was still unknown in the West. Marco Polo did not make any more journeys after the publication of his book but he has a place in history — he was the first European to travel to the East and to return with a story to tell.

#### Имена собственные и географические названия:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Marco Polo</b> ['mɑ:kə 'pəʊlə]              | Марко Поло   |
| <b>Nicolo Polo</b> ['ni:kələ 'pəʊlə]           | Николо Поло  |
| <b>Venice</b> ['venɪs]                         | Венеция  |
| <b>Asia</b> ['eɪzə]                            | Азия   |
| <b>China</b> ['tʃaɪnə]                         | Китай  |
| <b>Kublai Khan</b> ['kʊblɑɪ 'kɑ:n]             | Хан Кублай, Великий Император Монголии. В XIII веке феодальный Китай был завоеван Монголией. Монгольское иго было свергнуто в 1368 году. |
| <b>Mongol Emperor</b> ['empərə], <b>the</b>    | монгольский император  |
| <b>Mongol Empire</b> ['empɑɪə], <b>the</b>     | монгольская империя  |
| <b>Sumatra</b> [su'mɑ:trə]                     | Суматра  |
| <b>Persian Gulf</b> ['pɜ:ʃn 'gʌlf], <b>the</b> | Персидский залив   |
| <b>Equator</b> [ɪ'kwɔ:tə], <b>the</b>          | экватор  |
| <b>Madagascar</b> [mædə'gæskə]                 | Мадагаскар   |

\* \* \*

|                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Middle Ages, the</b>               | Средние века            |
| <b>travels</b> ['trævəlz]             | путешествия, странствия |
| <b>contemporaries</b> [kən'tempərəɪz] | современники            |
| <b>wealthy</b> ['welθi]               | зажиточный, богатый     |
| <b>merchant</b> ['mɜ:tʃənt]           | купец                   |
| <b>make friends with</b>              | подружиться (с)         |

|                                  |  |                         |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <b>return</b> [rɪ'tɜ:n]          | <i>syn.</i> <b>come back, get back</b> | вернуться, возвращаться |
| <b>reach</b> [ri:tʃ]             |  | достичь, добраться до   |
| <b>warm welcome</b>              |  | теплый прием            |
| <b>huge</b> [hju:dʒ]             |  | огромный                |
| <b>marble</b> ['mɑ:bl]           |  | мраморный               |
| <b>trusted</b> ['trʌstɪd]        |  | доверенный, верный      |
| <b>custom</b> ['kʌstəm]          |  | обычай                  |
| <b>province</b> ['prɒvɪns]       |  | провинция               |
| <b>wet season</b> ['si:zn]       |  | сезон дождей            |
| <b>battle</b> ['bætl]            |  | сражение                |
| <b>manuscript</b> ['mænɪʃkɪpt]   |  | рукопись                |
| <b>distribute</b> [dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t] |  | распространять          |
| <b>make up</b>                   |  | выдумывать, сочинять    |
| <b>horizon</b> [hə'reɪzən]       |  | горизонт                |
| <b>beyond</b> [bɪ'jɒnd]          |  | за, за пределами        |
| <b>flat</b>                      |  | плоский                 |
| <b>edge</b> [edʒ]                |  | край                    |
| <b>although</b> [ɔ:l'dəʊ]        | <i>syn.</i> <b>though</b>              | хотя                    |
| <b>mention</b> ['menʃn]          |  | упоминать               |

#### What Did You Say?

The continent of Australia had been unknown to Europeans until it was discovered by Captain James Cook, the famous English explorer of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand.

When his ship landed on the East Coast of Australia, and his men went ashore, some of the sailors caught a young kangaroo and took it back to their ship. They had never seen any other creature like that before and did not know what the animal was. Some men were sent to the shore to ask the natives what it was. They returned with the news: "It's a kangaroo." Many years later it was discovered that when the Aborigines kept saying "kangaroo" in their own language, they were not actually naming the animal at all, but repeating to the English sailors the words "What did you say?" as they did not understand the question.

**Australia** [ə'streɪliə] Австралия  
**New Zealand** [ˌnjuː'ziːlənd] Новая Зеландия  
**European** [ˌjʊərə'piːən] европеец, европейский  
**explorer** [ɪk'splɔːrə] исследователь  
**kangaroo** [ˌkæŋgə'ruː] кенгуру  
**creature** ['kri:tʃə] создание, существо  
**native** ['neɪtɪv] туземец, местный житель  
**a native language** родной язык  
**a native speaker** носитель какого-л. языка  
**aborigine** [ˌæbə'rɪdʒəni] абориген

## после с. 229 (Часть 2)

### Two Of Abraham Lincoln's Favourite Stories

Abraham Lincoln, one of the best known and most respected Presidents of the United States, had a fine sense of humour. He knew a lot of funny stories and often used them to make his ideas more convincing. He found telling a funny story extremely helpful both in talking to simple people and in arguing about serious matters with his political opponents. Here are two of his favourite stories:

#### Story One

A governor went to inspect the state prison. He talked to the prisoners and asked what kind of crimes they had committed. Each of them said he had never done anything wrong. To hear them talk you would think they were all innocent harmless people and were in prison for something they had never done.

Only one prisoner said: "I am a thief and I deserve to be in jail."

"Then I must pardon you," said the governor, "and get you out of this place the sooner, the better. You seem to be the only criminal

in this prison, and I don't want you to set a bad example to all these good men I've just talked to!"

**Abraham Lincoln** ['eɪbrəhæm 'lɪŋkən]  
**respected** уважаемый  
**sense** [sens] чувства  
**humour** ['hju:mə] юмор  
**argue** ['ɑ:gju] спорить  
**opponent** [ə'pəʊnənt] оппонент, противник  
**inspect** [ɪn'spekt] инспектировать  
**to hear them talk...** послушаешь их, так...  
**commit** [kə'mɪt] совершать (преступление)  
**innocent** ['ɪnəsənt] невинный, невиновный  
**harmless** ['hɑ:mləs] безвредный  
**thief** [θi:f] вор  
**deserve** [dɪ'zɜ:v] заслуживать  
**jail** [dʒeɪl] тюрьма  
*syn.* **prison**  
**pardon** ['pɑ:dn] простить, помиловать  
**you seem to be...** вы, по-видимому...

#### Story Two

One day President Lincoln found his office full of people who wanted to discuss their personal matters with him. The Civil War was still in full swing, but they hadn't come to volunteer for the army. They all wanted jobs with the government and had brought letters of recommendation saying what smart men they were, and that it would be a great pity if the President failed to make use of their talents and patriotic feelings.

When his assistant told him about it all, Lincoln got angry, but looked calm as usual and invited all the job hunters to sit down and listen to an old tale before dealing with their personal matters.

"Once there lived a King whose hobby was hunting," Lincoln began, "so his Prime Minister was also Chief Weatherman because it was extremely important for the King to know the weather forecast before he went hunting. One day the King called the Prime

Minister, as usual, and among other things asked him about the weather. 'I want to go hunting tomorrow morning. What is your forecast? Is it going to rain?'

'No, your Majesty,' was the answer. 'It's going to be a fine sunny day tomorrow. Good hunting to you!'

On the way to the forest the next day the King and his hunters met a peasant riding a donkey.

'I'm afraid you've chosen the wrong day for hunting, your Majesty,' said the peasant. 'It's going to rain, and you won't enjoy yourself.'

The King only laughed and rode on. He was absolutely sure his Chief Weatherman knew better than a simple peasant!

But just as they reached the forest, it began raining. Oh, how it poured! The King and everyone with him got wet through! The King's new hunting clothes were completely ruined!

The King was furious! The first thing he did when he was back in the palace and in dry clothes was to fire his Prime Minister and Chief Weatherman. Then the King sent for the peasant and offered both important posts to him. But the peasant was an honest man. 'Thank you, Your Majesty,' he said. 'It's a great honour to me, but the point is I can't forecast the weather. It's my donkey that can do it. When wet weather is coming and it's going to rain, he puts his long ears forward. And when it's going to be dry and sunny, he puts them back. So you see, Your Majesty, I can't take the job.'

The King sent the peasant away and gave the job of Prime Minister and Chief Weatherman to the farmer's donkey." Here Lincoln made a pause and looked at the audience carefully. "And that," the President continued, "was when the King made a mistake he regretted as long as he lived."

"Why?" one of the job hunters cried out.

"Because ever since that time every donkey has wanted a job with the government," was the President's answer.

**Civil War** ['sɪvɪl 'wɔː], **the** Гражданская война между Севером и Югом  
**volunteer** [ˌvɒləntɪə] вступать добровольно  
**government** ['gʌvənmənt] правительство

**fail to do sth** не сделать чего-либо

**make use of** [juːs] воспользоваться чем-либо

**patriotic** [ˌpætri'ɒtɪk] патриотический

**calm** [kɑːm] спокойный

**hunter** ['hʌntə] охотник

**tale** [teɪl] сказка

**prime minister** ['praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] премьер-министр

**Your Majesty** [jɔː 'mædʒəsti] Ваше Величество

**peasant** ['pezənt] крестьянин

**ride (rode, ridden)** ездить верхом

**donkey** ['dɒŋki] осел, ослик

**laugh** [lɑːf] смеяться

**furious** ['fjʊəriəs] взбешенный, вне себя от гнева

**fire** ['faɪə] увольнять

*syn.* sack, dismiss

**honest** ['ɒnɪst] честный

**ear** [ɪə] ухо

**forward** ['fɔːwəd] вперед

**pause** [pɔːz] пауза

**regret** [rɪ'gret] сожалеть

**ever since that time** с тех пор

## после с. 240 (Часть 2)

### Loss of Memory

When Mary got home, she heard a familiar voice on her answering machine: "Dear Mary, pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful! I remember proposing to you last night, but I really forget whether you said yes or no."

She immediately phoned him back, and when his answering machine answered the call, she said: "Dear Peter, so nice to hear your voice again. The answer to your question is this: I did say *no* to someone last night, but I have completely forgotten to whom!"

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>familiar</b> [fə'mɪliə]     | знакомый   |
| <b>forgetful</b> [fə'getfl]    | забывчивый   |
| <b>propose</b> [prə'pəʊz]      | сделать предложение                                      |
| <b>I remember proposing...</b> | Я помню, что сделал предложение...                       |
| <b>whom</b>                    | кому (косв. падеж от <i>who</i> , обычно после предлога) |

### после с. 242 (Часть 2)

#### Going by Stages (a Scottish joke)

Mac met his old friend in the street. "Sandy," he said, "I wonder if you could let me have a cigarette?" "But I thought you'd given up smoking," said Sandy, producing his packet reluctantly. "Well, I've reached the first stage," said Mac proudly. "I've stopped buying them!"

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>by stages</b>                  | постепенно   |
| <b>stage</b>                      | стадия       |
| <b>produce</b> [prə'dju:s]        | зд. вынимать |
| <b>packet</b> ['pækɪt]            | пачка        |
| <b>reluctantly</b> [rɪ'lʌktəntli] | неохотно     |
| <b>proudly</b> [praʊdli]          | гордо        |

### после с. 267 (Часть 2)

#### Which of Them Was More Important

Sir Winston Churchill (1874–1965) was the prime minister of Britain during most of the Second World War and again from 1951 to 1955. As a politician he is well known all over the world. In his own country he is highly respected and remembered for his successful leadership of the nation, especially during the war.

Winston Churchill had a fine sense of humour and he didn't mind telling funny episodes from his own life. Here is one of them:

He was once travelling in Northern Ireland by train. The train stopped at a station and didn't move for quite a long time. Churchill asked the porter if anything could be done to make the train start and mentioned who he was. "Look, sir, even if you were the station master's son, it wouldn't make any difference," was the porter's answer.

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>Winston Churchill</b> ['wɪnstən 'tʃɜːtʃɪl] |                         |
| <b>politician</b> [ˌpɒlə'tɪʃn]                | политик                 |
| <b>respect</b> [rɪ'spekt]                     | уважать                 |
| <b>leadership</b> ['liːdəʃɪp]                 | руководство             |
| <b>sense of humour</b> ['sens əv 'hju:mə]     | чувство юмора           |
| <b>episode</b> ['epɪsəʊd]                     | эпизод                  |
| <b>Northern Ireland</b> ['nɔːðən 'aɪələnd]    | Северная Ирландия       |
| <b>porter</b> ['pɔːtə]                        | проводник, носильщик    |
| <b>to make the train start</b>                | чтобы поезд пошел       |
| <b>station master</b> ['steɪʃn 'mɑːstə]       | начальник станции       |
| <b>it wouldn't make any difference</b>        | ничего бы не изменилось |

#### Elementary, My Dear Watson

With the words "Elementary, my dear Watson...", the most famous detective of all time, Sherlock Holmes, starts to explain a crime to his friend, Dr Watson. That phrase has now entered the English language.

Sherlock Holmes first appeared in 1882. He became famous after *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, first published in the Strand Magazine. After that came a whole series of books about him: *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, and many others.

The popularity these books quickly gained not only in the English-speaking countries but throughout the whole world as well, was immense.

Since that time Sherlock Holmes stories have been translated into all major languages, and several films and television serials have been made on their basis.

Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson were invented and introduced into English literature by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Sherlock Holmes was the first amateur detective in English crime stories. Conan Doyle modelled his hero on someone whose profession was not connected with crime or criminals. It was Dr Joseph Bell (1837–1911), an outstanding surgeon under whom Doyle studied medicine and who, like Holmes, often deduced the life and habits of a person just by looking at him. Doyle later admitted that he used Dr Bell's remarkable intellect, his way of thinking and high professional skill as a model of similar qualities in his literary hero, when he tried to build up a scientific detective whose main methods of solving cases were observation and logical deduction.

Conan Doyle's own medical knowledge was also a great help to him in the clues for his detective stories.

Now everybody knows that Conan Doyle was the inventor of the highly intellectual detective and Sherlock Holmes was his successful invention.

But there were times when it was quite difficult to say which of them enjoyed greater popularity.

Among the first readers of Sherlock Holmes stories there were quite a few people who sincerely believed that both men were real, living in London and good friends at that. Conan Doyle received many letters and packages from all over the world with instructions that they should be forwarded to Sherlock Holmes. Among them were often gifts, offers of assistance (several ladies wanted to keep house for Sherlock) and, most often, descriptions of cases his correspondents wanted the detective to solve.

And what sort of man is Sherlock Holmes? We learn a lot about him from the stories in which he appears. He has a thin face and piercing eyes. He is a quiet man, who only speaks when he has something to say. He smokes a pipe (he has a collection of them). He plays the violin. He carries a large magnifying glass. He lives at 221B Baker Street in London.

If you go to London now, you will not be able to find 221B Baker Street. But instead, you can go to a pub called *The Sherlock Holmes* near Trafalgar Square. In that pub there is a room exactly like Sherlock Holmes's room at 221B Baker Street, as described in Conan Doyle's stories. There is also the stuffed head of a bloodhound, said to be the original "hound of the Baskervilles"! On the walls there are drawings from the original editions of the Sherlock Holmes books.

Conan Doyle was a modest person and never really believed in his immense popularity. There was one thing, however, he firmly believed in and was proud of — it was the method of deduction. This funny story proves it:

A French cab driver once picked him up at the railroad station in Paris. "Merci, Monsieur Conan Doyle," he said after driving him to the hotel and collecting his fare.

"How do you know my name?" Sherlock Holmes's creator asked.

"Elementary, my dear sir. I had seen in the papers that you were coming from the south of France to Paris, your general appearance told me that you were English; your hair had been last cut by a barber in the south of France. I didn't have the slightest doubt about it. I put these indications together and guessed at once that it was you."

"That is remarkable. You had no other evidence to go upon?"

"Well," said the driver, "there was also the fact that your name was on the luggage. That also helped."

#### Имена собственные:

Watson ['wɒtsn]

Sherlock Holmes ['ʃɜ:lɒk 'həʊlmz]

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ['ɑ:θə'kɒnən 'dɔɪl]

Baker Street ['beɪkə stri:t]

Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə skweə]

\* \* \*

phrase [freɪz] фраза

adventures [əd'ventʃəz] приключения

series ['sɪəri:z] *мн. ч.* серия  
 memoirs ['mem,wɑ:z] мемуары  
 return [rɪ'tɜ:n] возвращение  
 The Hound [haʊnd] of the Baskervilles ['bæskəvɪlz] «Собака Баскервилей»  
 popularity [ˌpɒpjʊ'lærəti] популярность  
 gain popularity завоевывать популярность  
 immense [ɪ'mens] огромный  
 major ['meɪdʒə] *зд.* основной, главный  
 basis ['beɪsɪs] база  
 model [ˈmɒdəl] (on) смоделировать, взять за образец с кого-л.  
 connect [kə'nekt] связывать  
 surgeon ['sɜ:dʒən] хирург  
 deduce [dɪ'dju:s] делать вывод, догадываться  
 admit [əd'mɪt] признавать(ся), соглашаться  
 remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] замечательный, выдающийся  
 intellect ['ɪntələkt] ум, интеллект  
 literary ['lɪtərəri] литературный  
 scientific [,saɪən'tɪfɪk] научный, ученый  
 observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃn] *зд.* наблюдательность  
 logical ['lɒdʒɪkl] логический  
 deduction [dɪ'dʌkʃn] дедукция, умозаключение  
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] знание, знания  
 clue [klu:] ключ, разгадка  
 intellectual умственный, интеллектуальный  
 sincerely [sɪn'sɪəli] искренне  
 real реальный, настоящий, существующий на самом деле  
 package посылка  
 gift подарок  
 correspondent [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndənt] корреспондент  
 forward ['fɔ:wəd] *зд.* передавать, пересылать, направлять  
 description [dɪ'skrɪpʃn] описание  
 piercing ['pɪəsɪŋ] пронзительный  
 quiet ['kwaɪət] тихий, спокойный  
 pipe трубка  
 carry носить

magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] увеличивать  
 glass стекло  
 stuffed head чучело головы  
 bloodhound ['blʌd,haʊnd] собака-ищейка  
 said to be... которая, как говорят..  
 original [ə'ɪdʒənəl] оригинальный, первоначальный, подлинный  
 drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] рисунок  
 edition [ɪ'dɪʃn] издание  
 modest ['mɒdɪst] скромный  
 firmly твердо  
 cab такси  
 pick up *зд.* посадить, брать пассажира  
 railroad железная дорога  
 collect забрать, взять  
 fare [feə] плата за проезд  
 creator [kri'eɪtə] создатель  
 general *зд.* общий, в целом  
 appearance [ə'prɪəns] *зд.* внешний вид  
 barber ['bɑ:bə] мужской парикмахер  
 indication [ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃn] показатель  
 evidence ['eɪvɪdəns] улика, вещественное доказательство  
 to go upon кроме этого, сверх того  
 luggage ['lʌdʒɪdʒ] (*Br*) baggage (*Am*) багаж

### 📖 после с. 270 (Часть 2)

#### A Kind-Hearted Young Man

A young man was sitting in a crowded bus with his eyes closed.  
 "Do you feel bad?" another passenger asked him.  
 "No, I'm okay. I just can't bear to see all those tired women standing."

kind-hearted [ˌkaɪnd 'hɑ:tɪd] добрый, добросердечный  
 bear (bore, borne) [beə, bɔ:, bɔ:n] терпеть, выносить

### An Unpleasant Surprise

Two Englishmen, who were looking after a lighthouse on a stormy night, saw a boat coming towards them. The sea was rough and at a certain point the boat began to sink. One of the lighthouse keepers threw himself into the water, hurrying to help the only person on board.

"Thanks for saving me," said the rescued man as soon as he was inside the lighthouse. "Why did you risk going out to sea alone in this stormy weather?" one of the lighthouse keepers asked. "It was my routine duty," the rescued man answered. "I've come to collect your income tax."

**lighthouse** ['laɪt,haʊs] маяк  
**lighthouse keeper** смотритель маяка  
**stormy** бурный, штормовой  
**sink (sank, sunk)** тонуть  
**throw (threw, thrown)** [θrəʊ, θruː, θrəʊn] бросать  
**throw (threw, thrown) oneself** бросаться  
**on board** [bɔːd] на борту  
**income tax** ['ɪnkʌm 'tæks] подоходный налог

после с. 276 (Часть 2)

### Why Did FDR Like This Story?

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, often called FDR, was born in 1882 and died in 1945. He was the 32nd president of the USA from 1933 to 1945. FDR was president during the Great Depression as well as in the times of the Second World War when he was elected president for the third and fourth times. He was an outstanding statesman. Thanks to his wise economic policy the country overcame the Great Depression. In those years he took every opportunity to talk to the people on the radio, explaining to them the steps he was taking to overcome the worst economic crisis in the history of the United

States. His listeners always looked forward to these talks, which were known as "fireside chats." The Americans trusted FDR and believed in his economic plans. Sometimes, after a serious talk FDR added a funny story on the subject.

Here is a story he liked to tell when he was asked about his work as president.

A rich farmer hired a new worker to carry heavy sacks of potatoes from the field into the barn. The farmer was very pleased with his new worker. He was young and strong, and it was a pleasure to watch him lift a heavy sack like a feather and carry it nearly running to the barn. Towards the evening the man didn't look a bit tired and went to dance with the village girls. A week passed and seeing how hard the man worked, the farmer decided to encourage him by giving him an easier job. Now the man didn't have to carry heavy sacks. His job was to sort out the potatoes, dividing them into three piles according to their size. The biggest potatoes went into the first pile, the smaller ones went into the second pile, and the smallest went into the third.

When the day's work was done, the farmer came to see how the man was managing his new job. The farmer had naturally expected him to be pleased and looked forward to an expression of gratitude. So he was surprised to see his best worker sitting in front of the three piles of potatoes, looking sad and tired. "Why, what's the matter?" the farmer asked. "Is picking up one potato more difficult than lifting a full sack?" "Oh, it isn't the potatoes that made me so tired, but having to take decisions all day long!" was the answer.

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt** ['fræŋklɪn 'delənəʊ 'rəʊzəvelt] =  
**FDR** ['ef'di:'ɑ:]

**Great Depression, the** Великая депрессия — период резкого спада деловой активности и роста безработицы в США в 30-х годах XX века

**elect** [ɪ'lekt] избирать, выбирать путем голосования  
**to elect smb president (governor, chairman, etc)**

**statesman** ['steɪtsmən] государственный деятель

**overcome** [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] преодолеть

**wise** [waɪz] мудрый

**policy** ['pɒləsi] политика, политический курс  
**overcome** преодолеть  
**crisis** ['kraɪsɪs] (*pl* crises) кризис  
**fireside chats** ['faɪə,said 'tʃæts] беседы у камина  
**trust** [trʌst] доверять  
**hire** ['haɪə] нанять  
**sack** [sæk] мешок  
**field** [fi:ld] поле  
**barn** [bɑ:n] сарай  
**lift** поднимать (что-либо тяжелое)  
**feather** ['feðə] перо, перышко  
**pass** [pɑ:s] проходить  
**encourage** [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *зд.* поощрять  
**sort out** ['sɔ:t 'aʊt] сортировать  
**pile** [paɪl] куча  
**expression** [ɪk'spreʃn] выражение  
**gratitude** ['græɪ,tju:d] благодарность

### после с. 282 (Часть 2)

#### At the Doctor's

*Patient:* I'm suffering from loss of memory.  
*Doctor:* Could you be more specific?  
*Patient:* Well, I say something, and in a moment I forget what I've just said.  
*Doctor:* And how long have you been suffering from it?  
*Patient:* Suffering from what?

**specific** точный, определенный

### после с. 288 (Часть 2)

#### Rugby

Rugby is a town in central England best known for the public school (Rugby school) where rugby was first played. This school is one of the British (especially English) secondary schools where children from rich families live as well as study. Besides high academic standards these schools are known to encourage sports and games.

Rugby as a game started quite accidentally in 1828 when a pupil of Rugby school William Webb Ellis got so excited during a game of football that he picked up the ball with his hands (which was against the rules) and didn't let it out until he reached the goal. While he was running, his opponents tried to knock him down and take the ball away from him. It was a real fight. The ball sometimes fell on the ground and was trampled down so that it became not round but oval. William, however, managed to win it back, and finally scored the goal. The referees considered it a victory in spite of the fact that the ball was thrown in with the footballer's hands and was an unusual shape.

Since that time rugby has become a type of football played with an oval, not a round ball, which is passed with both feet and hands.

**rugby** ['rʌɡbi] регби  
**public school** частная, престижная платная школа  
**secondary school** средняя школа  
**social** ['səʊʃl] социальный  
**status** ['steɪtəs] статус  
**academic** [ˌækə'demɪk] академический, учебный  
**standard** ['stændəd] стандарт, норма  
**accidentally** [ˌæksɪ'dentəli] случайно  
**pick up** *зд.* поднять, подобрать  
**against** [ə'ɡenst] *зд.* против  
**knock down** сбить с ног, повалить  
**trample down** ['træmpl 'daʊn] топтать ногами  
**oval** ['əʊvəl] овальный  
**in spite of the fact...** несмотря на то, что...

## после с. 298 (Часть 2)

## An Invitation to a Party

Nobody knows why most doctors' handwriting is difficult to read, but it would only be fair to say that's an established fact.

A doctor, whose handwriting left a lot to be desired, sent an invitation to a friend who was also his patient, to spend an evening with his wife and himself, adding that there would be music, dancing and cards.

To the doctor's great disappointment his friend failed to come and sent no explanation.

When they met a few days later, the doctor asked if his friend had received the note. "Yes, thank you," was the answer. "I immediately took the prescription to the chemist's and had it made up. Your medical skill is just wonderful! I feel much better already!"

**handwriting** ['hænd,rɑ:tɪŋ] почерк  
**disappointment** [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt] разочарование  
**failed to come** *syn.* **didn't come** не пришел  
**prescription** [prɪ'skrɪpʃən] рецепт (*мед.*)  
**I ... had it made up** Мне его изготовили

## после с. 306 (Часть 2)

## A Question to Ask the Judge

Someone saw Harry fishing in a pond on the territory of a private park, and told the owner of the park about it. Harry was accused of poaching and taken to court. Poaching is considered unlawful in many countries. In Britain the punishment is particularly severe if it is done on private territory. Harry's friends had every reason to worry about him. So without wasting any time, they found a clever lawyer who promised to win the case. The lawyer was as good as his word. In his speech he pointed out that on a foggy morning

the witness might have easily seen somebody else, not Harry, because on that very morning his client was fifty miles away from that pond, visiting his old aunt, who was ill in bed and needed his help. At that moment Harry's aunt appeared in the courtroom in a wheel chair, and some members of the jury were impressed. The owner of the park himself began to doubt whether Harry was really the poacher. To make the long story short, Harry was found not guilty. When Harry's happy friends were prepared to take him home and celebrate, he suddenly said, looking at the judge with his innocent blue eyes: "May I ask you a question, your Honour?" "Certainly," the judge replied. "That is your right." "Thank you, your Honour," said Harry. "Does that all mean that I can keep the fish?"

**pond** [pɒnd] пруд  
**accuse** (of) [ə'kju:z] обвинять (в)  
**poaching** ['pəʊtʃɪŋ] браконьерство  
**poacher** браконьер  
**unlawful** [ʌn'lɔ:fəl] незаконный  
**punishment** ['pʌnɪʃmənt] наказание  
**severe** [sɪ'vɪə] суровый  
**worry** ['wʌrɪ] беспокоиться, волноваться  
**case** [keɪs] *зд.* судебное дело  
**he was as good as his word** он сдержал свое слово (выполнил то, что обещал)  
**point out** указывать, подчеркивать  
**foggy** туманный  
**witness** ['wɪtnəs] свидетель  
**that very** то самое  
**client** ['klaɪənt] клиент  
**wheelchair** ['wi:l,tʃeə] инвалидное кресло  
**jury** ['dʒʊəri] присяжные  
**To make the long story short** Короче говоря...  
**guilty** ['gɪltɪ] виновный  
**innocent** ['ɪnəsənt] невинный  
**your Honour** [jɔ:'rɒnə] Ваша честь (*обращение к судьбе*)

### Angus's Visit to London

Angus, down from Aberdeen, was obviously enjoying his holiday in London. When he got back to his hotel each evening, he was so full of impressions that he couldn't help telling other guests about all the wonderful places he had seen. "Is this your first time in London?" one of the listeners asked him. "Yes, it is," Angus answered. "You must have spent all your holiday on this visit," Angus's new friend exclaimed in surprise. "Not only my holiday, but my honeymoon as well!" was Angus's proud reply. "In that case," was the next question, "where is your wife?" "Waiting for me in Aberdeen, of course! She's been here before."

**Angus** ['æŋgəs] шотландское мужское имя  
**Aberdeen** [ˌæbə'di:n] порт на северо-востоке Шотландии  
**impression** [ɪm'preʃn] впечатление  
**he couldn't help telling** не мог не рассказать  
**honeymoon** ['hʌni,mu:n] медовый месяц  
**proud** [praʊd] гордый

### после с. 313 (Часть 2)

#### Opinion

I really don't understand this obsession that people have with keeping fit these days. There's nothing wrong with being healthy, but with some people it's almost a religion. All I can say to them is, that's fine for you, but don't try to persuade me!

Nothing would make me go jogging. No thank you, I'd rather sit and have a cup of coffee and a cigarette while the joggers are out running around the streets. The idea of going out into the cold morning air to breathe in petrol fumes doesn't appeal to me at all. I get my exercise by walking to the bus stop on my way to work. And what about the food people eat! I know a man who only eats natural food; he takes lots of vitamins. I've never seen anybody who looks so ill! I like good food, and I think the most health food is really tasteless. For example, wholemeal bread tastes like sawdust to me.

For breakfast I usually have toast and coffee, and at the weekends when I have more time I have bacon and fried eggs. If I get hungry in the middle of the morning I have a bar of chocolate, then for lunch a sandwich (made with white bread, of course). After a day's work in the office I'm pretty hungry and in the evenings I like a big meal of meat and potatoes. My ill-looking friend is horrified by what I eat; his breakfast is a piece of wholemeal bread with a cup of herbal tea, and then for lunch he has some rice, and in the evenings — beans and salad. He says it's very good for him, but I'm not so sure.

Lots of people I know do yoga. I'm not really sure what it's all about. I can't see much point in sitting on the floor with your feet behind your ears. It looks very uncomfortable to me and it must be very easy to get stuck. I'm sure sitting in an armchair watching television is just as healthy.

So, as you see, I'm not much in favour of keeping fit. I don't jog or do any sports or yoga, I don't eat health food. I'm healthy, fit and happy the way I am.

**obsession** [əb'seʃn] одержимость  
**religion** [rɪ'lɪdʒn] религия  
**breathe** [bri:ð] дышать  
**breathe in** ['bri:ð 'ɪn] вдыхать  
**petrol fumes** ['petrəl fju:mz] бензиновые выхлопы  
**appeal** [ə'pi:l] зд. привлекать  
**natural food** простая пища  
**taste** [teɪst] вкус; иметь вкус  
**tasteless** ['teɪs(t)ləs] безвкусный  
**wholemeal** ['həʊlmi:l] из цельного зерна  
**fried eggs** ['fraɪd 'egz] яичница  
**bar of chocolate** ['bɑ:r əv 'tʃɒklət] плитка шоколада  
**be horrified** ['hɒrɪfaɪd] ужасаться  
**herbal** ['hɜ:bəl] травяной  
**rice** [raɪs] рис  
**beans** бобы  
**I can't see much point** не вижу большого смысла  
**get stuck** ['get 'stʌk] застревать (в этом положении)  
**be in favour** ['feɪvə] быть за...

после с. 317 (Часть 2)

**Like Father, Like Son**

The farmer and his son were preparing to go to bed when the older man remembered that he had left some things in the yard and left the gate open. "Joe," he said to his son. "You'd rather go out and see if it's raining."

"Why should I?" his son answered. "You'd better call in the dog and see if he's wet."

**Like father, like son.** *пословица, соответствует рус. «Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает»*

**yard** [jɑ:d] двор

**gate** [geɪt] ворота, калитка

**Why should I?** С какой стати?

**VOCABULARY**

**A**

- Aberdeen 290
- ability 311
- aborigine 274
- above 247
- academic 287
- accent 222, 258
- accidentally 265, 287
- accompanied (by) 251, 312
- accountancy software 309
- accounting 309
- accuse (of) 289
- activities 267
- additional 263
- address 245
- addressee 319
- admit 261, 282
- adventure 281
- advertise 263
- advertisement 306
- advertising agent 263
- affair 260
- against 287
- agent 251
- agricultural 251
- aim 319
- along 269
- although 227, 273
- amateur 259
- amnesia 260
- anniversary 267
- announce 185
- anxiously 253
- anyhow 251
- anyway 251
- apologize 165
- appeal 291
- appearance 283
- apply for a job 306
- approach 249
- archaeologist 260
- argue 275
- argument 249
- as good as 289
- as well 267
- ashore 270
- Asia 272
- assure 225
- at the height of 259
- Atlantic Ocean, the 262
- attitude 313
- audition 257
- Australia 274
- autobiography 267
- automaton 255
- avenue 144
- avoid 319
- awkward 250

**B**

- BA (Bachelor of Arts) 315
- BEd (Bachelor of Education) 315
- BS (Bachelor of Science) 315
- bachelor 315

backwards 268  
 bad temper 256  
 baffle 261  
 baggage 283  
 Baker Street 281  
 banquet 225  
 bar of chocolate 291  
 barber 283  
 bark 244  
 barn 286  
 basis 282  
 battle 273  
 be a must 310  
 be accompanied 312  
 be accused of 289  
 be all ears 249  
 be based 258  
 be embarrassed 249  
 be enclosed with 246  
 be horrified 291  
 be hurt 249  
 be impressed 174  
 be in demand 258  
 be in favour 291  
 be in the habit 249  
 be offended 265  
 be on sale 191  
 be over 174  
 be proud of 265  
 be sympathetic with 260  
 be worried 231  
 beans 291

**C**

cab 283  
 CAD (computer-aided design) 307

bear (bore, borne) 283  
 bear in mind 319  
 Belgian 258  
 bench 266  
 Berkshire 259  
 beside 252  
 beyond 273  
 bilingual 312  
 biography 265  
 blackguard 247  
 blame 183  
 bloodhound 283  
 blow kisses to sb 244  
 blue whale 266  
 board, on 284  
 borrow 255  
 bottom 267  
 bow 250  
 branch office 313  
 brain 255  
 bread 116  
 breath 252  
 breathe 291  
 breathalyzer 252  
 breathing 261  
 brief 312  
 brilliant 131  
 brilliantly 265  
 build (built, built) 116  
 bum 256  
 burst 252  
 by stages 278

calm 277  
 capacity 318  
 cards 153

care about 253  
 career 245  
 carry 282  
 case 261, 289  
 certain 196  
 challenge 317  
 champion 131  
 championship 131  
 character 258  
 charge 225  
 cherry 264  
 chimney-sweep 249  
 China 272  
 choice 189  
 chop down 265  
 chronological 318  
 citizen 245  
 Civil War, the 276  
 cleaner's 187  
 clever 126  
 client 137, 289, 316  
 climate 196  
 club 191  
 clue 282  
 collect 283  
 colony 178, 264  
 Columbia 269  
 come across 269  
 come into general use 255  
 command of English 311  
 commander-in-chief 264  
 commit 275  
 communicate 313  
 compensation package 311  
 complete 197  
 completely 197  
 computer literacy 307  
 condition 261  
 confident 315  
 confirm 261  
 connect 282  
 consider 316  
 consist of 263  
 contain 246  
 contemporaries 272  
 continent 269  
 continue 193  
 contribute 318  
 convincing 181  
 cope (with) 188, 265  
 corporate 308  
 correspondent 282  
 count 251, 268  
 couple 244  
 courage 265  
 courses 142  
 cover(ing) letter 263  
 create 258, 263  
 creativity 310  
 creator 283  
 creature 274  
 crime 258  
 criminal 153  
 crisis 286  
 cruise 190  
 cry 270  
 Cup 247  
 curiosity 189  
 current 310  
 current position 315  
 custom 273  
 CV 211, 263, 307  
 Czech 255

**D**

deadline 311  
decency 265  
declare 178  
deduce 282  
deduction 282  
deep 126  
definition 249  
degree 314  
demand 258  
department of 314  
dependent 255  
description 261, 282  
deserve 275  
despite 261  
destroy 255  
detailed 226  
diagnose 261  
diamond 172, 256  
die, dying 261

**E**

ear 277  
edge 273  
edition 283  
education 245  
elderly, the 237  
elect 285  
electricity 178  
emotional 268  
employ 260  
employer 252  
encourage 286  
enormous 174  
enthusiasm 310  
entirely 255  
episode 279

differ 199  
disagree 248  
disappearance 259  
disappointment 288  
discovery 269  
dismiss 277  
distant 178  
distribute 273  
disturbance 247  
divine 256  
Doctor 315  
donkey 277  
dowry 255  
draw 252  
drawing 283  
drop 171  
drown 270  
due to 265

Equator 272  
essential 308  
estate 244  
etc 222  
Eton College 197  
European 274  
ever since that time 277  
evidence 283  
exhausted 261  
experience 248, 310  
exploit 255  
explorer 274  
expose 258  
expression 286

**F**

fail 189, 257  
fail to do sth 277  
fare 283  
fall to pieces 114  
fame 259  
familiar 278  
fault 183  
feather 286  
feeling 253  
fellow-citizens 245  
female 269, 311  
feminine 269  
fiction 258  
field 286  
financier 270  
fire 277  
fireplace 253  
fireside chats 286  
firmly 283  
fit 214  
flat 273  
flexible 307, 313

**G**

gain experience 310  
gain popularity 282  
gate 292  
gateway 244  
general 283  
geographer 269  
geography 269  
get stuck 291  
gift 282  
give in 225, 268  
glass 283  
Good heavens! 244  
good sign 249

flock 251  
Florence 269  
foggy 289  
for instance 245  
force 268  
foreman 267  
forgetful 278  
fortnight 227  
fortunately 250  
fortune 264  
forward (*zn.*) 282  
forward (*nap.*) 277  
found himself 245  
freelance 309  
freeze (froze, frozen) 229  
fresh from college 263  
fried eggs 291  
frighten 253  
front door 144  
fun, make (of) 256  
furious 277  
furniture 212

government 276  
governor 245  
gradually 255, 262  
gratitude 286  
graze 251  
Great Depression, the 285  
grin 244  
group 129  
guess 251  
guilty 289

**H**

hand 261  
 handwriting 288  
 harmless 275  
 hat 246  
 heated argument 249  
 herbal 291  
 hero 270  
 hire 286  
 hole 267  
 honest 277  
 honesty 265

**I**

ideally 204  
 illegal 267  
 immense 282  
 impress 174, 261  
 impression 290  
 in a uniform manner 312  
 in spite of 261, 287  
 in the course 264  
 incident 249  
 income tax 284  
 independence 264  
 indication 283  
 infuriated 247  
 initiative 313  
 injustice 269  
 innocent 275

**J**

jail 275  
 jeer 244  
 jump 154

**K**

kangaroo 274  
 kill 116

honeymoon 290  
 horizon 273  
 hound 282  
 huge 273  
 human 255  
 human being 255  
 humour 275  
 hunter 277  
 hurry 250  
 hurt 253

inspect 275  
 insure 257  
 intellect 282  
 intellectual 282  
 intelligent 174  
 intensive care 261  
 interpretation 256, 265  
 invent 178  
 invention 178  
 inventor 178  
 investigation 260  
 IRA, the 267  
 Ireland 267  
 Irish 267  
 ironically 265  
 irrelevant 319

jury 289  
 justice 269

kind-hearted 283  
 kingdom 267  
 kiss 116

**L**

label 246  
 land 178  
 last 268  
 laugh 216  
 law 248  
 layout 312  
 leadership 279  
 lean out 253  
 leasing company 309  
 leave out 124  
 leave sb alone 270  
 legal 308  
 level 309

**M**

Madagascar 272  
 magnify 282  
 main 129  
 major 282, 309  
 make 263  
 make a bet 251  
 make any difference 279  
 make friends with 273  
 make the long story short 289  
 make up 273  
 make up one's mind 231  
 make use of 277  
 malicious 256  
 mansion 249  
 manual 171  
 manuscript 246  
 marble 273  
 mark 170

knock down 287  
 knowledge 282

liaise (with) 313  
 lie (lay, lain) 116  
 lift 286  
 light bulb 178  
 lighthouse 284  
 lighthouse keeper 284  
 literary 282  
 lock 144  
 logical 282  
 loss 260  
 loud 229  
 luggage 283  
 luxury 251

marketing director 263  
 marital status 314  
 Master 315  
 maybe 121  
 mechanical 255  
 mediocre 254  
 medium-sized 263  
 meet deadlines 311  
 member 191  
 memoirs 281  
 memory 260  
 mention 273  
 Mercedes 251  
 merchant 273  
 Metropolitan Opera Company,  
 the (= the Met) 257  
 Middle Ages, the 272  
 milk 116

mink coat 159  
 misprint 163  
 miss sb 252  
 model 282  
 modest 283  
 Mongol Emperor, the 272  
 Mongol Empire, the 272

**N**

nationalist 267  
 native 274  
 native language 274  
 native speaker 274  
 natural food 291  
 neatly 253  
 network 307  
 never mind 224  
 New Zealand 274

monster 255  
 mousetrap 258  
 murderer 258  
 musician 161  
 mysterious 259  
 mystery 258

newly-created 265  
 newlyweds 244  
 New-York State 245  
 no fun 229  
 no matter how long 247  
 Northern Ireland 279  
 nothing special 151  
 numerous 268

**O**

observation 282  
 obsession 291  
 obtain 309  
 occur 269  
 office support 315  
 on hearing 257  
 on receiving 247  
 on the point of 249

opponent 275  
 oral 308  
 orchestra 254  
 original 283  
 oval 287  
 overcome 286  
 owe 270

**P**

package 105, 282  
 packet 278  
 pale, The Pale Horse 261  
 pardon 275  
 pass 286  
 patriotic 277  
 pause 277  
 pay rise 252

peasant 277  
 perform 259  
 performance 256  
 Persian Gulf, the 272  
 personality 222  
 personnel manager 263  
 personnel officer 313  
 petrol 173

petrol fumes 291  
 philosopher 249  
 phrase 281  
 physical fitness 214  
 pickup 105, 229, 283  
 piercing 282  
 pile 286  
 pipe 282  
 playwright 253  
 plenty 229  
 poaching 289  
 poacher 289  
 point out 289  
 point(to) 104  
 poisoning 261  
 police station 144  
 policy 286  
 polite 258  
 politeness 249  
 politician 279  
 politics 189  
 pond 289  
 popularity 282  
 porter 279  
 potential 318  
 PR (public relations) 308  
 practise 201  
 predecessor 259  
 preferably 307  
 prescription 288

pressure 311  
 pretty hard 252  
 previous 319  
 primary 310  
 prime minister 277  
 print 202  
 prison 245, 275  
 prisoner 245  
 produce 178, 278  
 production 255  
 proficiency 309, 315  
 promise 146  
 promotion 312  
 pronounce 157  
 pronunciation 217  
 proof 269  
 proper 262  
 propose 278  
 proud 290  
 proudly 278  
 prove 269  
 proverb 197  
 proverbial 265  
 provide 315, 316  
 province 273  
 public gallery 247  
 publisher 246  
 punishment 289  
 pupil 248  
 purpose 251

**Q**

quiet 174, 282  
 quietly 253

quote 265

**R**

railroad 283  
 rainforests 196

rare 218  
 rarely 218

raspberry 144  
 rat 116  
 rather 254  
 reach 273  
 real 131, 282  
 reasonable 318  
 recital 268  
 recite 268  
 recognize 254  
 record 180  
 recordings 217  
 recover 262  
 reference 315  
 refuse 265  
 register 260  
 regret 277  
 relevant 311, 318  
 religion 291  
 reluctantly 278  
 remark 253  
 remarkable 282  
 remarkably 261  
 repair 267  
 reply 91, 254  
 report 199  
 Republican 267

reputation 161  
 request 268, 312  
 rescue 270  
 rescue team 211  
 respect 279  
 respected 275  
 respectable 258  
 responsibility 310  
 responsible 307  
 restructure 310  
 résumé 307  
 return (*cyu.*) 281  
 return (*zt.*) 273  
 review 308  
 revolt 255  
 rice 291  
 ride (rode, ridden) 277  
 right to vote 245  
 ring 172  
 robot 254  
 rough 270  
 rough copy 270  
 route 227  
 rugby 287  
 rumours 260  
 run out of 173

## S

sack (*cyu.*) 286  
 sack (*zt.*) 252, 277  
 safe 144  
 said to be 283  
 sail 178  
 sailing ship 262  
 sailor 178  
 salary 159, 265  
 scientific 282

score 128  
 season 273  
 secondary school 287  
 secret 134  
 see for yourself 174  
 seek 307  
 seem 174, 275  
 select 319  
 self-evident 306

semiconscious 261  
 senior 313  
 sense of humour 279  
 series 281  
 servant 253  
 set out 312  
 severe 289  
 shaggy 174  
 shake sb's head 248  
 sharp 253  
 sheep 251  
 shepherd 251  
 shilling 270  
 similar 261  
 since 258  
 sincerely 282  
 sink (sank, sunk) 284  
 slave 255  
 smoke 256  
 so far 227  
 social 287  
 society 255  
 soft drinks 263  
 some 248  
 sort out 286

soul 255  
 spa 260  
 spare 144  
 specific 286  
 spill (spilt, spilt) 154  
 stage 258, 278  
 standard 287  
 statesman 286  
 station master 279  
 status 287  
 steal (stole, stolen) 247  
 stone 244  
 stormy applause 268  
 street repair team 267  
 struggle 270  
 stumble 249  
 stuffed head 283  
 succeed 259  
 suffer 260  
 Sumatra 272  
 surgeon 282  
 surprise 249  
 sweater 154  
 sweet 209  
 symptom 261

## T

tact 249  
 take off sb's hat to sb 246  
 tale 277  
 talent 268  
 taste 199, 291  
 tasteless 291  
 tax 309  
 teenager 121  
 tell 225  
 tenor 257

term 242  
 thallium 261  
 that very 289  
 then 254  
 theoretical 248, 314  
 thief 275  
 thorough 265  
 though 252, 273  
 throughout 258  
 throw (threw, thrown) 284

throw oneself 284  
 ton 241  
 tongue 253  
 toss 116  
 tour 268  
 Trafalgar Square 281

**U**

ultimatum 252  
 unanimously 265  
 unconscious 261  
 uniform 245  
 Union Jack 122

trample down 287  
 travels 272  
 treatment 261  
 trust 286  
 trusted 273  
 turn down 137

United Kingdom,  
 the (the UK) 267  
 unlawful 289  
 upon request 315

**V**

variant 200  
 vary 312  
 Venice 272  
 via 265, 306  
 Victorian 249

volunteer (*cyu.*) 260  
 volunteer (*zn.*) 276  
 vote 245  
 voyage 269

**W**

wage 252  
 wallet 142  
 warm 273  
 watch out 213  
 wave 270  
 way out 144  
 wealthy 273  
 wear (wore, worn) 154  
 wet season 273  
 weather 237  
 welcome 273, 307  
 well-motivated 310, 313  
 wheelchair 289

whenever 247  
 whereas 251  
 wholemeal 291  
 whom 278  
 widely 318  
 willingness 318  
 windy 154  
 wisdom 265  
 wise 286  
 with distinction 315  
 with honours 315  
 witness 289  
 witty 253

wool 221  
 word of honour 247  
 work under pressure 311

worldwide 307  
 worry 116, 289

**Y**

yard 292  
 yet 13  
 York 197  
 Yorkshire 259

your Honour 289  
 your Majesty 277  
 yours faithfully 317  
 yours sincerely 317

## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ APPLYING FOR A JOB IN ENGLISH

### Applying\* for a Job in English

If you are interested in finding a job where you could use your English, the simplest way to begin looking for one is to look up newspaper pages with job advertisements\* (the word *advertisement* is often shortened to *advert* or even *ad*). Nowadays finding a job via\* the Internet is becoming increasingly popular.

Anyhow, it is self-evident\* that you must learn to understand job advertisements and know how to reply to them.

Let's begin with reading some newspaper ads taken from British newspapers as well as\* from newspapers published in Russia for English readers.

**apply** [ə'plai] (for a job) подавать документы для приема на работу

**advertisement** [əd'vɜ:tismənt] реклама, объявление

**via** ['vi:ə, 'vi:ə] через, посредством, путем

**it is self-evident** [self'evidənt] само собой разумеется

**as well as** [əz 'wel əz] а также...

### Job Advertisements

Прочитайте объявления о требующихся специалистах. Выберите интересующую вас вакансию. Объясните свой выбор.

#### SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CORP.

having worldwide network

Moscow Office seeks secretary / administrator

- Excellent English
- Computer literacy
- Good typing skills

Young graduates/students welcome

Please send your **résumé**  
to fax 961-14-53 or [Harrison@benichu.ru](mailto:Harrison@benichu.ru)

**seek** искать

syn. **look for**

**worldwide** всемирный

**network** ['net,wɜ:k] сеть

**computer literacy** ['litərəsi] компьютерная грамотность

**welcome** ['welkəm] зд. желательные, охотно принимаемые на работу

**résumé** ['rezju:mɛ] резюме (ам.) syn. CV (англ.)

#### A WESTERN EUROPEAN COMPANY SEEKS DESIGNERS

Requirements:

- Good English
- Higher education (architectural preferably\*)
- Working knowledge of CAD\*
  - Muscovite
  - 25-35 years old
  - Responsible\*
- Active, team-oriented, flexible\*

Please send your **résumé** to fax 792 3202

**preferably** ['prefərəbli] предпочтительно

**CAD (computer-aided design)** [si:ei'di:, kæd] компьютерное проектирование

**responsible** [ri'spɒnsəbəl] ответственный

**flexible** ['fleksəbəl] гибкий, легко ориентирующийся в меняющихся условиях и задачах

#### INTERNATIONAL PR\* AGENCY

seeks **Moscow Head**

PR Experience

& English\ Russian fluency  
essential\*

Send CV\* in English to  
[alistair.mcleish@mmd-group.com](mailto:alistair.mcleish@mmd-group.com)

**PR** (public relations) связи с общественностью, пиар ['pi:'a:]  
**essential** [ɪ'senʃəl] существенный, важный, необходимый  
**CV** ['si:'vi:] (**curriculum vitae**) [kə'ɪkʃʊləm vi:tai] (*лат.*) краткие биографические сведения

**AN INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM**

SEEKS A

full-time legal\* assistant

to join its Moscow office

The ideal candidate will have 2-3 years of experience as a legal assistant for a Western firm, excellent English language skills, both oral\* and written, and experience in corporate\* matters.

**Please fax résumé in English to 7(095)777-6536**

**legal** ['li:gəl] юридический, правовой

**oral** ['ɔ:rəl] устный

**corporate** ['kɔ:pəɾət] корпоративный, относящийся ко всей корпорации

*Business Review*

**THE MOSCOW TIMES BUSINESS REVIEW\***

is looking for

**freelance\* business reporters**

High-level\* proficiency\* in written and spoken English and spoken Russian required.

**Please send résumé and cover letter\* to**

Florence Gallez

Fax: 095 937 3393

E-mail: fgallez@imedia.ru

No phone calls please.

**review** [ri'vju:] обозрение

**freelance** ['fri:lɑ:ns] внештатный

**level** ['levəl] уровень

**proficiency** [prə'fɪʃənsi] умение, компетентность

**cover letter** ['kʌvələtə] сопроводительное письмо

**INTERNATIONAL LEASING COMPANY\***

is seeking for its Moscow office

**CHIEF ACCOUNTANT**

*requirements:*

- accounting\*, finance and tax\* experience of at least 3-4 years obtained\* preferably at an accounting firm or an accounting and finance department of a major\* company
- knowledge of Excel, Word, and the major accountancy software used in the market
- fluent English
- flexibility
- good communication skills

Please send your full English language CV with your salary requirements to:  
**candidate.russia@afinleasing.com**

**leasing company** лизинговая компания

**accounting** [ə'kauntɪŋ] бухгалтерский учет

**tax** налог, налоговый

**obtain** [əb'teɪn] получить, приобрести

**major** ['meɪdʒə] *зд.* крупный, основной

**accountancy software** компьютерные программы по бухгалтеру

### BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR

A leading international law firm seeks a young and well-motivated\* addition to our business development team. Primary\* responsibility\* will be to restructure\* and make use of\* the current\* marketing database, so excellent computer skills are essential and experience with databases is preferred. Fluency in written and spoken English is a must\* as well as Internet "fluency." A marketing diploma is not required, but creativity\*, enthusiasm\* and an interest in marketing is essential. If you want to gain experience\* in professional marketing and enjoy working with people as well as with computers, please fax a cover letter and standard western CV in English to 230-6047.

**well-motivated** ['wel'məʊtɪ,veɪtɪd] с высокой мотивацией  
**primary** ['praɪməri] первоочередной  
**responsibility** зд. обязанность, задача  
**restructure** [,ri:'strʌktʃə] перестроить  
**make use [ju:s] of...** использовать, воспользоваться  
**current** ['kʌrənt] зд. имеющийся в данное время  
**be a must** быть обязательным  
**creativity** [,kri:'eɪtɪvəti] творческий подход  
**enthusiasm** [ɪn'θju:zi,æzm] энтузиазм  
**gain experience** накопить (приобрести) опыт

**An internationally  
recognized electronics company**  
is seeking

### ASSISTANT TO GENERAL DIRECTOR

- female\* (age 22–28)
- higher education preferable
- strong communication skills with an excellent command of English\*
- computer literacy (MS Word, Excel, Power Point)
- the ability\* to work under pressure\* and meet deadlines\*
- relevant\* professional experience is a plus

Attractive compensation package\* and career opportunities will be offered to the right candidate

**Please send your CV: (495) 797-2406**

**female** ['fi:meɪ] зд. женщина  
**a command of English** владение английским языком  
**ability** [ə'bɪləti] способность  
**pressure** ['preʃə] давление, напряжение  
**work under pressure** работать напряженно  
**deadline** ['ded,laɪn] крайний срок  
**meet deadlines** укладываться в установленные сроки  
**relevant** ['reləvənt] сходный, имеющий отношение к...  
**compensation package** зарплата плюс социальный пакет

### Conclusions

As you can see from the adverts you have just read, they usually give the following information:

- What job is advertised

- What kind of applicant (age, education, experience, skills, personal qualities etc) the employer is looking for
- The most important aspects of the job
- An idea of the starting salary as well as prospects of promotion\*, etc

**conclusion** [kən'klu:ʒn] вывод, заключение  
**promotion** [prə'məʊʃn] продвижение (по службе)

### CV (Résumé) and Cover Letter (Covering Letter)

After finding the advertisement that suits you best, read it carefully, so as to give in your answer the information the employers are interested in, and send out the required documents.

In a job advertisement you are usually *requested\** to send your CV ['si:'vi:] (*Br.*) or a *résumé* ['rezju:meɪ] (*Am.*), both words meaning "a brief\* personal history." It would be wrong to say that all CVs (*résumé*) are set out\* in a uniform manner\*. They can vary\* in the layout\*, but all give the same basic information about the applicant and are accompanied\* by a so-called covering letter (*Br.*) or cover letter (*Am.*)

From a cover letter and a CV of a Russian girl who is answering an advert for a bilingual\* Administrative Assistant for a firm, which organizes conferences in Britain and other countries, you will see how a successful applicant should write these documents.

**request** [rɪ'kwest] *v* просить  
**request** *n* просьба  
**brief** [bri:f] краткий  
**set out** располагать, расположить  
*syn.* **layout (laid, laid)**  
**in a uniform manner** одинаково  
**vary** отличаться, быть разнообразным  
**layout** ['leɪaʊt] расположение  
**be accompanied** сопровождать  
**bilingual** [baɪ'lɪŋgwəl] владеющий двумя языками

### The Advertisement Anna Petrova Is Answering Administrative Assistant Bilingual English/Russian

We organize conferences in Britain and abroad. We have recently opened a branch office\* in Moscow and are looking for someone with the ability to work under pressure and to organize and communicate effectively. We need someone who pays attention to detail when liaising with\* committees and senior\* management.

Word-processing experience is essential, as is a good telephone manner. This is a position for a well-motivated\* person with initiative\* and a flexible\* attitude\* to a very varied job.

Please write with full details and send your curriculum vitae to:

Mrs J Hobbs, Personnel Officer\*  
 fax: 374-8463 e-mail: [JHobbs@intercontracts.ru](mailto:JHobbs@intercontracts.ru)

**branch office** ['brɑ:ntʃ 'ɒfɪs] филиал, отделение  
**liaise** [li'eɪz] (*with*) = make contacts with, communicate устанавливать контакты, общаться  
**senior** ['si:nɪə] высший, старший  
**well-motivated** ['wel'məʊtɪ,veɪtɪd] мотивированный, заинтересованный  
**initiative** [ɪ'nɪʃətɪv] инициатива  
**flexible** ['fleksəbl] гибкий  
**attitude** ['ætɪ,tju:d] отношение  
**personnel officer** [ˌpɜ:sə'nel 'ɒfɪsə] сотрудник отдела кадров

### CV

Anna V. Petrova

**Home address** 3-42 M. Bronnaya street, Moscow-Russia  
**Contact numbers** tel (home): (495) 933 5793  
 e-mail: [apetrova@rvl.ru](mailto:apetrova@rvl.ru)  
 fax: 945-0103  
**Date of birth** 3rd September 1987  
**Marital status\*** single

**Education**

- 1993–1998 Moscow State University Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics\*
- 1982–1992 Moscow School No. 87 with an intensified course of mathematics

**Degrees\*, qualifications and distinctions**

- B.A.\* University diploma (with honours\*)
- gold medal on school-leaving results

**Languages**

- English (Cambridge proficiency\* with distinction\*)
- working knowledge of German
- native Russian

**Computer skills**

- good working knowledge of Microsoft Office (Word, Excel)
- Confident\* telephone manner and experience of carrying out general office duties under pressure and meeting deadlines
- International driving licence

**Job experience**

- Current position\*: administrator in Enquiry Services Co. — an International firm dealing with enquiries in several languages and providing\* office support\* to directors
- 2000–2001 — Personal Assistant to Managing Director at the same company
- 1998–2000 — Interpreter/translator with a consulting company

**Interests and sports**

- music (especially classical opera and ballet)
- volleyball, tennis

Reference\* available upon request\*.

Anna Petrova.

**marital status** ['mæɪɪtəl 'steɪtəs] семейное положение  
**Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics** Кафедра теоретической и прикладной лингвистики  
**degree** [di'grɪ:] степень

**B.A. (Bachelor of Arts)** бакалавр гуманитарных наук  
**with honours** с отличием

**Cambridge proficiency** [prə'fɪʃənsɪ] (**examination**) высший уровень экзамена Кембриджского университета по английскому языку

**with distinction** [dɪ'stɪŋkʃn] с отличием

**confident** ['kɒnfɪdənt] уверенный

**current position** должность, занимаемая в настоящее время

**provide** [prə'vaɪd] обеспечивать, предоставлять

**office support** помощь в организации работы в офисе

**reference** ['refərəns] зд. рекомендация

**upon request** [ə'pɒn rɪ'kwɛst] по требованию

**Звания и степени,  
 получаемые по окончании вуза  
 (Великобритания)**

**Bachelor** ['bætʃələ] бакалавр (is a first degree awarded at the end of a three-year course (Britain), at the end of a four-year course (in some institutions of higher learning in Russia))

**Bachelor of Arts B.A.** бакалавр гуманитарных наук

**Bachelor of Science B.S.** бакалавр естественных или точных наук

**Bachelor of Education B.Ed.** бакалавр педагогических наук

**Higher degrees in Britain**

**Master** ————— защита диссертации

**Doctor** ————— не обязательна

**PhD** ['pi:'ertʃ'di:] (doctor of Philosophy) защита диссертации обязательна

### Anna's Cover Letter

3-42 M. Bronnaya street  
 Moscow  
 Russia  
 Fax/tel: 945-0103  
 Tel (home): (095) 933-5793  
 e-mail: apetrova@rvl.ru  
 15th October 2003

*Mrs T S Hobbs*  
 Personnel Officer 374-8436

Dear Mrs Hobbs

#### Bilingual Administrative Assistant

I am writing in answer to the advertisement for an administrative assistant published in the Moscow News.

My present job has provided\* me with experience of working under pressure and organizing my office work effectively as well as liaising with senior management.

High level of client\* contact is one of the most important aspects of my job and something I enjoy very much as I have to use my languages.

I am pleased with my current position but taking part in organizing conferences is a challenge I have always welcomed.

I hope you will find my CV of interest and consider\* me for the position advertised. I'll be looking forward to an interview where my CV could be discussed in more detail.

Yours sincerely,  
 Anna Petrova.

---

**provide** снабдить, обеспечить, дать  
**client** клиент  
**consider** зд. рассмотреть (кандидатуру)

#### **Внимание!**

После обращения обычно указывается дело, по которому написано письмо.

**Yours sincerely** [sɪn'sɪəli] с уважением (*досл.* Искренне Ваш) — употребляется, если в обращении указано имя адресата

**Yours faithfully** употребляется, если имя адресата в обращении **не** указано (Dear Sir; Madam etc)

Anna begins her CV with describing her education, pointing out degrees and distinctions. She goes on to describe her skills (languages, computer skills etc) and then writes about her job experience, beginning with her current position, which clearly shows promotion and achievements in her career.

In her cover letter she explains why, in her opinion, the skills and experience she has already gained give her confidence\* that she will cope with the challenge\* of the advertised job and that she is prepared to be interviewed.

---

**confidence** ['kɒnfɪdəns] уверенность

**challenge** ['tʃælɪndʒ] зд. трудная, но интересная проверка своих сил

### General Principles

The order in which you write your CV and its layout may be different depending on what information is most important for your potential\* employers and your own plans.

An older person, who has already worked in several companies and in different capacities\* will, in all probability, prefer a so-called chronological\* type of résumé showing his/her gradual promotion and beginning with the job, which he/she considers their greatest achievement (the current job as a rule).

This arrangement is supposed to impress the potential employer if the companies in which the applicant has worked are well-known and his position there was of importance.

For a younger applicant who has only recently graduated and doesn't have much experience, it would be more reasonable\* to begin his/her résumé with education and concentrate on his/her abilities, motivation, personal qualities and interests. This type of résumé is sometimes called "functional."

Anna uses a combined type of CV, which is the most reasonable thing to do and is widely\* used in this country (Russia).

As to the cover letter, the following recommendations could be given:

- say where you learned about the job and confirm that you wish to apply
- say why you are interested in the position
- show that you can contribute\* to the job by using your most relevant\* skills and experience
- indicate\* your willingness\* to attend an interview and say when you would be free to attend

**potential** [pə'tenʃəl] потенциальный  
**capacity** [kə'pæsəti] зд. должность  
**chronological** [ˌkrɒnə'lɒdʒɪkəl] хронологический  
**reasonable** ['ri:zənəbl] разумный, целесообразный  
**widely** ['waɪdli] широко  
**contribute** содействовать  
**relevant** относящийся к данному вопросу  
**indicate** ['ɪndɪkeɪt] указать  
**willingness** охота, желание

### Some More Advice

You should bear in mind\* that your addressee\* in the personnel department will hardly spend more than two or three minutes looking through your papers. That means that you should select\* the information very carefully, trying to avoid\* anything that is irrelevant\* to the position advertised and concentrating on your previous\* job experience, skills and personal qualities that will attract the personnel officer and the potential employer as meeting the requirements pointed out in their advertisement. Your main

aim\* at this point is to make the personnel department people so interested in your papers that they should want to meet you personally, in other words, invite you to be interviewed. We wish you good luck!

**bear in mind** ['beər ɪn 'maɪnd] иметь в виду  
**addressee** [ˌædre'si:] адресат  
**select** [sɪ'lekt] выбрать, отобрать  
**avoid** [ə'vɔɪd] избегать  
**irrelevant** не относящийся к данному вопросу  
**previous** ['pri:vɪəs] предыдущий  
**aim** [eɪm] цель

Учебное издание  
БОНК Н.А. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Бонк Наталья Александровна**  
**Бонк Ирина Анатольевна**

**СБОРНИК ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ И ТЕКСТОВ**  
Для чтения к учебнику «Английский шаг за шагом»  
(орыс тілінде)

Ответственный редактор *Н. Уварова*  
Редактор *Н. Шестопалова*  
Художественный редактор *Г. Федотов*  
Технические редакторы *Л. Зотова, М. Печковская*  
Компьютерная верстка *И. Кондратьев*  
Корректор *Н. Друх*

ООО «Издательство «Эксмо»  
123308, Москва, ул. Зорге, д. 1. Тел. 8 (495) 411-68-86, 8 (495) 956-39-21.  
Home page: [www.eksmo.ru](http://www.eksmo.ru) E-mail: [info@eksmo.ru](mailto:info@eksmo.ru)

Өндіруші: «ЭКМО» АҚБ Баспасы, 123308, Мәскеу, Ресей, Зорге көшесі, 1 үй.  
Тел. 8 (495) 411-68-86, 8 (495) 956-39-21  
Home page: [www.eksmo.ru](http://www.eksmo.ru) E-mail: [info@eksmo.ru](mailto:info@eksmo.ru)

Тауар белгісі: «Эксмо»  
Қазақстан Республикасында дистрибутор және өнім бойынша арыз-талаптарды қабылдаушының  
өкілі «РДЦ-Алматы» ЖШС, Алматы қ., Димитровский көш., 3-а, литер Б, офис 1.  
Тел.: 8 (727) 2 51 59 89,90,91,92, факс: 8 (727) 251 58 12 вн. 107; E-mail: [RDC-Almaty@eksmo.kz](mailto:RDC-Almaty@eksmo.kz)

Өнімнің жарамдылық мерзімі шектелмеген.  
Сертификация туралы ақпарат: сайтта: [www.eksmo.ru/certification](http://www.eksmo.ru/certification)

Оттован торговля книгами «Эксмо»:  
ООО «ТД «Эксмо» 142700, Московская обл., Ленинский р-н, г. Видное,  
Белокаменное ш., д. 1, многоканальный тел. 411-50-74.  
E-mail: [reception@eksmo-sale.ru](mailto:reception@eksmo-sale.ru)

По вопросам приобретения книг «Эксмо» зарубежными оптовыми  
покупателями обращаться в отдел зарубежных продаж ТД «Эксмо»  
E-mail: [international@eksmo-sale.ru](mailto:international@eksmo-sale.ru)  
International Sales. International wholesale customers should contact  
Foreign Sales Department of Trading House «Eksmo» for their orders.  
[international@eksmo-sale.ru](mailto:international@eksmo-sale.ru)

По вопросам заказа книг корпоративным клиентам, в том числе в специальном  
формлении, обращайтесь по тел. +7 (495) 411-68-59, доб. 2261, 1257.  
E-mail: [vipzakaz@eksmo.ru](mailto:vipzakaz@eksmo.ru)

Сведения о подтверждении соответствия издания согласно законодательству РФ  
о техническом регулировании можно получить по адресу: <http://eksmo.ru/certification/>

Өндірген мемлекет: Ресей  
Сертификация қарастырылмаған

Подписано в печать 06.08.2014. Формат 60×90 1/16.  
Гарнитура «NewtonC». Печать офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 20,0.  
Тираж 7000 экз. Заказ № 2425/14.

Отпечатано в соответствии с предоставленными  
материалами в ООО «ИГПК Парето-Принт», 170546,  
Тверская область, Промышленная зона Боровлево-1,  
комплекс №3А, [www.pareto-print.ru](http://www.pareto-print.ru)

ISBN 978-5-699-73125-1



9 785699 731251 >





**Учебники Натальи Бонк знают и любят уже несколько поколений читателей, изучающих английский язык. Сборник дополнительных упражнений и текстов для чтения к учебнику «Английский шаг за шагом» — это отличная возможность закрепить материал основного курса, развить коммуникативные навыки и ускорить свой прогресс в изучении английского!**

**СБОРНИК  
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ  
упражнений и текстов  
для чтения к учебнику**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ  
шаг  
за шагом**



- множество упражнений для тренировки лексики и грамматики
- тексты для практики в чтении и переводе
- задания для развития речевых навыков
- диск для развития навыков произношения и аудирования



*Учебники Натальи Бонк:  
классика, проверенная временем*