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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНИКОВ

Учебник английского языка в двух частях

**РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ № 1
УРОКИ 1–2**

**БАКАЛАВРИАТ
УРОВЕНЬ В1**

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Комплект из шести Рабочих тетрадей (по два урока в каждой) является дополнением к учебнику «Английский язык для международников», который предназначен для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки «Международные отношения» и «Зарубежное регионоведение». Каждый раздел Рабочей тетради (РТ) начинается с представления соответствующего материала (грамматических конструкций, фразовых глаголов и т.п.) в виде таблиц или кратких пояснений с примерами, что позволяет использовать тетради в качестве самостоятельного пособия. Для работы над лексикой в автономном режиме в конце каждой РТ дан Appendix, который содержит поурочные словарные списки (Vocabulary Lists).

«Английский язык для международников» — первый из серии разрабатываемых на кафедре английского языка № 1 МГИМО МИД России учебников английского языка для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки «Международные отношения» и «Зарубежное регионоведение». В учебнике предусмотрены две траектории изучения материала (базовая и повышенной трудности).

Исходный уровень владения языком для работы с данным учебником — A2 по классификации Совета Европы; по завершении работы предполагается достижение уровня B1 и B1+ (для студентов, работающих по траектории повышенной трудности). Задания этого уровня помечены знаком .

Рабочие тетради предназначены для развития языковой компетенции студентов; работа над заданиями в РТ должна заложить прочную языковую основу для развития речевой и в целом коммуникативной компетенции студентов.

В каждой РТ содержатся следующие разделы:

- Know Your Words: Vocabulary Practice
- Use the Right Word in the Right Place
- Practice Using Phrasal Verbs
- Learn to Build Words (уроки 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11)
- Improve Your Grammar Skills
- Master Your Articles Skills

Кроме раздела *Know Your Words: Vocabulary Practice* работа над лексикой предусмотрена и в других разделах. Рабочую тетрадь № 1 начинает раздел *Learn Nationality Words*, направленный на закрепление умения правильно употреблять слова, обозначающие национальную принадлежность (необходимая часть профессионального багажа международника).

В РТ к урокам 5, 8–12 включены разделы *Project Work: Build up Your Vocabulary* или *Your Topic Vocabulary*, что соответствует аналогичным разделам Книги для студента. Работа над ними 1) обогащает словарный запас студентов, в том числе тематической лексикой (темы: закон и порядок, спорт, искусство) и 2) развивает умение работать со словарями как англо-английскими, так и англо-русскими.

Помимо раздела *Learn to Build Words*, только в Рабочих тетрадях находятся упражнения на усвоение предлогов (включая подраздел *Describing Geographical Location* в РТ 1).

В тетрадях 3 и 6 (уроки 6 и 12) включены разделы на повторение пройденного материала (*Revision*), направленные на закрепление умений использовать фразовые глаголы, времена, артикли.

КРАТКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Рабочие тетради предназначены для самостоятельной работы по закреплению материала, изученного по учебнику (в аудитории или дома). Тетради сдаются преподавателю на проверку, поэтому нужно писать разборчиво!

Отдельные упражнения, вызвавшие затруднения у многих студентов, обсуждаются в аудитории, студент вносит соответствующие исправления в своей рабочей тетради.

Внимательно читайте задания к каждому упражнению. Если объяснений в рабочей тетради недостаточно, обратитесь к учебнику.

Списывание с Рабочей тетради другого студента НЕ СПОСОБСТВУЕТ лучшему усвоению материала и является нарушением академической этики.

Выполнение упражнений повышенной сложности приветствуется и без рекомендации преподавателя при условии, что у Вас нет серьезных проблем с выполнением заданий обычной трудности, предназначенных для всех студентов.

Удачи!

UNIT 1

**GOOD OLD
ENGLAND:
THE GLORIOUS
PAST**

LEARN NATIONALITY WORDS

Ex. 1. Use nationality words to fill in the gaps. Consult Appendix 1 on p. 67.

e.g.: Donald Trump is from the US. He is a _____. →
Donald Trump is from the US. He is an American.

1. Doris Leuthard is from Switzerland.
She is a _____.
6. Alexis Tsipras is from Greece.
He is a _____.
2. Lars Løkke Rasmussen is from Denmark.
He is a _____.
7. Mark Rutte is from the Netherlands.
He is a _____.
3. Carwyn Howell Jones is from Wales.
He is a _____.
8. Mariano Rajoy is from Spain.
He is a _____.
4. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan is from Turkey.
He is a _____.
9. Emperor Akihito is from Japan.
He is a _____.
5. Stefan Löfven is from Sweden.
He is a _____.
10. Suomen Tasavallan is from Finland.
He is a _____.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the underlined parts of the sentences to make them more natural by using nationality words. When in doubt, consult a dictionary.



1. Semyon Ivanovich Dezhnev was an explorer from Russia who led the expedition that expanded people's knowledge of the continent of Eurasia in 1648, discovering that Asia is not connected to Alaska.

2. It's almost impossible for modern people to imagine the bravery of Ferdinand Magellan, a sea explorer from Portugal. His expedition was organized by the king of Spain. Magellan was the first to sail from Europe westwards to Asia, the first person from Europe to sail the Pacific Ocean, and the first to lead an expedition for the purpose of circumnavigating the globe (свершать кругосветное путешествие).

3. Marco Polo was a trader and explorer from Venice who, together with his father and uncle, was one of the first people from the West to travel the Silk Road to China. Though Marco Polo is known as one of the world's greatest explorers, some skeptics see him as the world's greatest storyteller, who only retold information he had heard from others. Those skeptics point out that he does not mention writing in China, tea, or the Great Wall. Records made in China do not mention him. On the other hand, Marco describes other aspects of life in the Far East in much detail: paper money, the structure of a Mongol army, tigers. He also refers to the empire of Japan by the name used in China "Zipang" or Cipangu. This is usually considered the first mention of Japan in the literature of the West.

4. James Augustus Grant was a soldier and explorer from Scotland who took part in the search for the source of the Nile River. Grant joined the army of Britain in 1846; he saw action in India in the Sikh Wars and the Mutiny (бунт) of India of 1857. In 1860, he joined his friend and comrade in India John Hanning Speke in his second expedition to Africa. After great hardship, they found Lake Victoria from which the Nile came. For his services, Grant was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society.
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-
-

5. The Barents Sea was named for Willem Barents, a 16th-century navigator from Holland who explored it while searching for a northeast passage to Asia.
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-
-
-

6. Following orders from Czar Peter the Great, Vitus Bering, an explorer born in Denmark, undertook two expeditions across Siberia to learn if Asia and North America were one continent or two. On the First Kamchatka Expedition (1725–1730), Bering was able to prove that a strait separated Asia from North America, but fog prevented him from actually seeing the coastline of America. The second expedition, from 1733 to 1743 was the beginning of a systematic exploration of Siberia and, later, the Bering Strait.
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-
-
-

7. Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475–1519) was a conquistador and explorer from Spain who was the first person from Europe to see the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. His main goal was to find treasures (pearls and gold) along the northern coast of South America and in the Gulf of Uraba.
-
-
-
-

8. The aim of Portugal in the Indian Ocean was to become the monopolist in the spice trade. The people of Portugal established several forts and trading posts between 1500 and 1510. After

the victorious sea Battle of Diu, the navies of Turkey and Egypt left India, setting the trade dominance of Portugal for almost a century, and greatly contributing to the growth of the Empire of Portugal.

9. Sven Anders Hedin, an explorer from Sweden, led through Central Asia a series of expeditions that resulted in important archaeological and geographical findings. He began his life of exploration when he was 20. At 25 he was hired as an interpreter for the mission organized by Sweden and Norway to Nāser al-Dīn, shah of Iran. Later he went to northeastern Persia and Turkestan, which was part of Russia, crossed Asia to Beijing. Hedin's sympathies for Germany during World War I cost him the trust of the governments of India, Russia, and China. However, some time later he was able to conduct important expeditions to the region.
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10. Contact between the people of Vietnam and Europe stretches back to ancient times. The first significant interest of Europe in Vietnam was shown by Catholic missionaries, who came in search of converts and followers rather than gold or spices. Until the mid-1600s almost all missionaries from Europe in Vietnam were from Portugal. People from France began to arrive in numbers in the mid-1660s, following the formation of the Society of Foreign Missions. This generated rivalry between missionaries and traders from France and Portugal. In the early 19th century, the attitude towards foreigners in Vietnam became more hostile.
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Ex. 3. Translate into English.

швейцарские часы	итальянский акцент
греческие мифы	валлийская поэзия
шведская поп-группа	японский язык
шотландский акцент	датское печенье
турецкий курорт	финская сауна
голландский художник	российский флаг
французские духи	испанские танцы
китайская медицина	вьетнамская кухня

KNOW YOUR WORDS: VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the margin.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. As is _____ in Scandinavian companies, employees are given a handbook specifying all their rights. | CUSTOM |
| 2. The former champion has been _____ (neg.) in a number of _____ at winning back his title. | SUCCESS
ATTEMPT |
| 3. The environment exists in _____ with social, economic and political processes and none should be treated _____. | UNION |
| 4. The _____ of the Prince and Princess of Wales was announced to the public in December 1992. | SEPARATE |
| 5. In some organizations, all letters have to go out under the _____ of a senior manager, while in others employees can _____ their own letters. | SIGN
SIGN |
| 6. In November 1963, President Kennedy visited Texas to help _____ the fighting groups in the Democratic Party. | UNION |
| 7. As any talented musician, he can improvise _____. | EFFORT |
| 8. In Japan, up until recently, marriages were _____ arranged by a special matchmaker. | CUSTOM |
| 9. Voodoo is a(n) _____ (neg.) part of Haitian art, literature, and music. | SEPARATE |
| 10. Terrorism can be done away with through the _____ efforts of the entire international community. | UNION |

Ex. 5. Match the vocabulary words with synonymous words and phrases.

1. to succeed	a) consensus
2. attempt	b) easy
3. to stretch	c) effort
4. customary	d) in agreement
5. united	e) indication
6. to decline	f) not connected
7. sign	g) to cover
8. unity	h) to triumph
9. effortless	i) to weaken
10. separate	j) usual

Ex. 6. Match the vocabulary words with their opposites.

1. to succeed	a) divided
2. to decline	b) increase
3. united	c) rare
4. effortlessly	d) to agree
5. separate	e) to be inactive
6. customary	f) to disconnect
7. successful	g) to fail
8. to unite	h) unfortunate
9. to attempt	i) united
10. decline	j) with difficulty



Ex. 7. Write the opposite of the clauses/sentences below using the Active Vocabulary instead of the underlined words and phrases. Make all the necessary changes.

1. It is quite unusual in China to place the family name before the given name.

2. By the end of the 1800s the Ottoman Empire was rising, becoming bigger in size and more stable.

3. By the beginning of the ninth century, Charlemagne (742–814) had failed to make his empire bigger and more united.

4. Japanese Emperor Akihito said it would be easy for him to carry out his duties in the future due to his physical strength.

5. When we go to a restaurant with my friends, we often ask for one bill.

6. Catherine the Great became the most powerful woman in the world, but never tried to modernize Russia.

7. Some believe that children learn languages with a lot of difficulty.

8. Alexander the Great's attempts to provoke antagonism among the people in his empire were successful.

9. The ministry's spokesperson agreed to comment on the situation via email.

10. In December 1992 Buckingham Palace announced that the Prince of Wales decided to move in with the Princess of Wales.

Ex. 8. a) Form as many words as possible.

1. unite _____
2. separate _____
3. sign _____
4. effort _____
5. success _____

b) Write four examples with any of the words you formed.



Ex. 9. a) For each word given below find at least three words from the box that can go with it. Some words from the box can go into several groups. Can you continue the lists?

a recipe for according to to lead to at the first	big dramatic economic fruitless	gradual joint little local	of the empire to escape political the key to	weak to form to have age-long	to observe to spare no to create to put in
--	--	-------------------------------------	---	--	---

union

effort

decline

custom

success

attempt

b) Use the expressions in sentences of your own.

union _____



effort _____

decline _____

custom _____

success _____

attempt _____

*Ex. 10. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition where necessary.***A.**

1. Because of the rise of e-mail and text messaging, handwriting is ____ decline.
2. Lena passed her driving test ____ the fifth attempt.
3. My memories only stretch ____ 10 years, so I don't remember how the Trumps appeared in the city.
4. His team's success ____ conquering Mt Everest inspired many mountaineers.
5. Since 1994, overall crime ____ New York has declined ____ over 45%.
6. After 9/11 Americans were united ____ a common enemy.
7. During the Depression almost all the industries went ____ decline.
8. Kaa started speaking to Banderlogs, and they separated ____ two groups.
9. I have put a lot of effort ____ boxing.
10. Alaska's largest existing oil field, at Prudhoe Bay, is declining ____ productivity.

B.

1. As soon as you are ready with the document, bring it to the head manager ____ signature.
2. ____ the sixteenth century, the Ottoman Empire stretched ____ the Persian Gulf ____ the east ____ Hungary ____ the northwest; and ____ Egypt ____ the south ____ the Caucasus ____ the north.
3. What is written ____ effort is in general read with pleasure.
4. The plan succeeded ____ reducing inflation from 70 to 10 per cent.
5. In 1952, ____ an attempt to achieve unity ____ socialists and communists, Allende had to do something paradoxical: break up his own party.
6. 44 Magnum, the Model 500 was a success ____ both consumers and critics.
7. The line of protesters stretched ____ blocks, but police didn't even try to stop them.
8. Some children don't want to go to school because they fear separation ____ parents.
9. If you do normal activities ____ effort, it can be a sign ____ some disease.
10. The key ____ happiness is having dreams; the key ____ success is making dreams come true.

Ex. 11. Write questions to which the following sentences can be answers. Make sure you use the Active Vocabulary.

1. Question: '_____?'

Answer: 'He didn't. He behaved as if nothing had happened.'

2. Question: '_____?'

Answer: 'In the mid-19th century the distance from the west to the east of the Russian Empire was about 7,000 miles.'

3. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Martha said she couldn't come to the party because of her tight schedule.'
4. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Because there was less tourism to support the local economy.'
5. Question: _____?
Answer: 'A good atmosphere, support from your team mates, shared interests — that's how you build a fantastic team!'
6. Question: _____?
Answer: 'In 1937. The Burma Province stopped being part of British India and was given a new constitution.'
7. Question: _____?
Answer: 'They sure do. No matter how long they haven't seen their master, dogs will always recognize them.'
8. Question: _____?
Answer: 'It's a feeling of belonging to the same nation. It's sharing basic beliefs and values. But it shouldn't be mistaken for extreme nationalism.'
9. Question: _____?
Answer: 'A lot. I usually do more than our teacher asks us — as they say, no pain, no gain.'
10. Question: _____?
Answer: 'There are so many things characterizing our times — from global warming to time compression.'

LEARN TO BUILD WORDS

Ex. 12. Group the following words from Text 1 (Reading 2) according to the part of speech. Underline the component of the word (the prefix, the root, or the suffix) that shows its part of speech.

coastal	diplomatic	expression	nearly
colonization	disintegrate	geographical	political
completely	disintegration	independence	politically
customarily	effective	movement	advocate
national	English	unify	

Adjectives	Nouns	Verbs	Adverbs

FORMING ADJECTIVES

Ex. 13. a) Analyze the following patterns. Observe the spelling changes.

Pattern 1	N. + -(ic)al	<u>continental</u>	connected with or belonging to a continent
Pattern 2	N. + -ish	a) English b) boyish	a) belonging to some nationality b) looking/behaving like a boy (typical of)
Pattern 3	Adj. + -ish	greenish	slightly green (=not very)
Pattern 4	N. + -ous	famous dangerous	having fame causing danger

b) Form adjectives using the appropriate suffix.

c) Suggest what nouns these adjectives can go with.



N./Adj.	Adjective	Can go with
fury	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
child	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
government	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
glory	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
botany	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
yellow	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
tradition	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
geography	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
Dane	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
red	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
book	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
ruin	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
ambition	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
space	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
clown	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
miracle	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
ornament	_____	_____ , _____ , _____
alphabet	_____	_____ , _____ , _____

Ex. 14. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- "Boys will be boys" is often used to speak about grown men who act in a _____ (**child**) way.
- After a _____ (**miracle**) escape, Edmond Dantes transforms himself into the wealthy Count of Monte Cristo.
- All the books on the shelf are arranged in _____ (**alphabet**) order.
- By the 5th century, Rome had left most of its lands on the _____ (**Britain**) Isles.
- Gloria is an _____ (**ambition**) person; she'll do anything to achieve success.
- He thought Lizzy made a _____ (**ruin**) mistake when she signed this three-year contract.

7. My parents were _____ (**fury**) when they found out I had spent all my money on slot machines (игровые автоматы).
8. Our library has a rich collection of ancient _____ (**geography**) atlases of the world.
9. Our restaurant offers _____ (**tradition**) dishes from all over the world.
10. I can connect my _____ (**digit**) camera to the computer and download photos onto the hard drive.

Ex. 15. Fill in the gaps with the correct derivative or form of the verb in bold type.

1. The colour of the blood of an octopus (осьминог) is _____-green.
2. It's better to have a _____ death than a shameful life.
3. The police are investigating the _____ death of a famous singer.
4. In 1928, _____ scientist Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.
5. Chess is an intellectually stimulating game requiring _____ skills.
6. _____ areas were the hardest hit by the storm.
7. Most students find it difficult to live away from _____ home.
8. The music was so _____ that he fell asleep.
9. Jeremy was more _____ and intellectual than many of his fellow students.
10. The kitchen in our new apartment is quite _____.

blue
glory
mystery
Scot
analysis
coast
parent
monotony
book
space

Ex. 16. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use adjectives instead of the underlined parts.

1. Marcella Tate was very pale and light blue veins showed on her forehead.
2. The idea of going back to work gets on my nerves (use *makes me*).
3. The man of virtue is the happy man (Socrates).
4. In the United Kingdom there is no written constitution that limits the power of the government.
5. As children grow older, they are usually told that only babies cry (use *it is ... to cry*).
6. The actor's face was delicate, almost like the face of a girl, with long eyelashes and large brown eyes.
7. Three workers were killed in an explosion that happened by accident at a construction site in the center of the city.
8. Today people are less interested in religion than in the past.
9. What do you think about the quality of service at resorts in Turkey?
10. The analyst said that the new law would ruin the country's finances.

Ex. 17. What do we call such people? Form adjectives from the words in the box and match them with the corresponding description of people's behavior or appearance.

courage	sheep	clown	style	adventure
self	envy	practice	child	emotion
				old

e.g.: looking or feeling embarrassed/uncomfortable because you have done smth
silly or wrong → sheep + *ish* = sheepish

1. expressing strong feelings _____
2. able to control fear in the face of danger; ready to go through thick and thin to achieve a goal _____
3. behaving in a way unsuitable for an adult _____
4. elegant and attractive _____
5. looking or behaving in a silly way _____
6. not caring about other people _____
7. not very young _____
8. unhappy because of the desire to have some quality or thing other people have _____
9. willing to take risks; enjoying being in new exciting situations _____
10. good at dealing with everyday problems and making decisions based on what is possible and what will really work _____

DESCRIBING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Ex. 18. Translate the following prepositional phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| off the southern coast of England | _____ |
| off the northwestern coast | _____ |
| to the west of Scotland | _____ |
| from north to south | _____ |
| border on | _____ |
| on the southern coast | _____ |
| in the southeast | _____ |
| to the north of the island | _____ |
| in the Atlantic Ocean | _____ |
| on the east coast | _____ |

Ex. 19. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

A.

Australia is called The Land Down Under, because it lies entirely ____ the southern hemisphere (полушарие). It is a continent, stretching about 3,700 kilometres ____ north ____ south, and about 4,000 kilometres ____ east ____ west. The continent is surrounded by the Indian, Southern, and Pacific oceans. The closest country is Papua New Guinea, which is separated ____ Australia ____ the Torres Strait. New Zealand lies ____ the southeast.

Most of Australia is flat. The largest mountain range is the Great Dividing Range, a low chain of mountains running parallel ___ the east coast from Cape York ___ the north to Melbourne ___ the south. Other mountain ranges are the Darling Range ___ the southwest, the Hamersley Range ___ the west coast, and the King Leopold and Durack Ranges ___ the north coast.

___ the northeast coast of Australia is the Great Barrier Reef, the largest underwater coral formation ___ the world. The island of Tasmania lies ___ the southeast.

B.

The United States of America is composed of 50 states. 48 states of the USA are situated ___ the northern part ___ the American Continent. They stretch ___ the Atlantic Ocean ___ the east ___ the Pacific Ocean ___ the west and border ___ Canada ___ the north and ___ Mexico ___ the south. Alaska, the 49th state, occupies the northwestern end ___ North America. It borders ___ Canada ___ the east, and ___ the west the Bering Strait separates it ___ Asia. Hawaii, the 50th state, is situated approximately mid-way ___ the American Continent and the Asian Continent ___ the Pacific Ocean. In addition to the 50 states, there is a federal district, ___ which the country's capital, Washington, is located.

USE THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE

BESIDES vs EXCEPT

	Meaning	Examples
besides	in addition to	<i>Who else* besides the family was here?</i>
except (for)	excluding	<i>Anthony disrespected everyone except his father.</i>



Notes:

1. In questions with **other** or **else** only **besides** is used.
2. **Apart from** can be used in both meanings: 1) in addition to, besides 2) except (for), excluding.
*Who else **apart from myself** (= besides myself) is going to benefit from what I am doing?*
*Nobody volunteered **apart from me and David**. (= except for me and David)*

*Ex. 20. Complete the sentences using **besides** or **except**.*

1. No other country has this custom _____.
2. No one has succeeded in their career _____.
3. Who else declined the invitation _____?
4. Are there any other signs of depression _____?
5. No one survived the accident _____.
6. All countries signed the agreement _____.
7. Everyone agreed to stay at a hostel _____.
8. Nobody else supported Max's intention to become a diplomat _____.
9. Are there any other ways to become successful _____?
10. Joshua respected no one _____.
11. Does anyone else match the description _____?
12. Are there any other forms of discrimination _____?



*Ex. 21. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use **besides** or **except**.*

e.g. Only George agreed to the plan. →
No one agreed to the plan **except** George.

1. Eating less is not the only way to lose weight.

2. The only thing I mind doing is spending more money on my computer.

3. Are there cheerleaders at colleges in other countries apart from the United States?

4. German is spoken not only in Germany, but in a number of other countries.

5. Israel is not the only country that doesn't recognize Palestine.

6. All students living on campus in the residence halls, apart from first-year students, can choose between two meal-plan options.

7. In the final month of his presidency Jefferson signed an act which reopened trade with all nations but Great Britain and France.

8. Not only Great Britain and France, but other European nations were attempting to establish colonies in North America in the 1700s.

9. Canny faced not only racial discrimination, but also discrimination for her gender.

10. No country, apart from France, can match Britain's defence and intelligence capabilities.

11. It only occurred to the party leader to ask for people's opinion on the matter.

12. No British Prime Minister apart from Churchill has become the focus of such mythology after death as Disraeli.

PRACTISE USING PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB **GO**

to go about smth / doing smth	to go back on
to go after smth	to go by (smth)
to go against smth	to go down
to go ahead (with smth)	to go down with
to go back to	

Ex. 22. Write an appropriate phrasal verb next to each of the definitions below.

1. to fail to do smth that you have promised or agreed to do _____
2. to start dealing with a problem, situation, or job in a particular way _____
3. to become ill with a particular disease _____
4. to oppose smb or smth _____
5. to start or continue to do something, especially after waiting for permission _____
6. to try hard to do or get smth _____
7. to become less in size, amount, or value _____
8. to pass; to move past a place _____
9. to return to a person, place, subject, or activity _____

Ex. 23. Complete each sentence with an appropriate particle.

1. How can a teacher best go _____ selecting and designing effective learning material for their classes?
2. It is unwise to go _____ on your agreements; you'll never be trusted.
3. If that guy upsets you again, I'll go _____ him personally!
4. Abe Lincoln went _____ the conservative south when he abolished slavery (упразднить рабство).
5. It's very pleasant to stay in a pavement cafe and just watch the world go _____.
6. A waiter went _____ with a tray of drinks.
7. He went _____ with malaria but a company doctor suggested that he have further blood tests.
8. Over the years, the real value of pensions has gone _____.
9. The concert went _____ despite Sunday night's fire at the palace when the roof above the East Gallery was badly damaged.
10. After the incident, I'll never be able to go _____ to normal life.

Ex. 24. Make the sentences less formal by using phrasal verbs.

1. When you are on a diet, a month can elapse in which you do not lose as much weight as you hope.

2. Alaska is planning to start implementing a plan to reduce wolf numbers.

3. Donna pursued the job with great eagerness.

4. Michael Palin's career was in conflict with what his father wished for him.

5. My opinion of Marsha has decreased, I'm afraid.

6. NASA is planning to revisit the moon, and the space station is a step on that road.

7. Night fishing can be enjoyable, but only if you arrange it the right way.

8. On the third day of the trip, Rachel started to suffer from malaria.

9. I've always wanted to study nanotechnology, but I don't know how to embark on it.

10. The trade union accused British Rail bosses of failing to provide guarantees made earlier.

IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR SKILLS

WAYS TO SPEAK ABOUT THE PAST

THE BASICS

Ex. 25. A. Read the text.

The Exploration of Canada (Pathfinders and Passageways)

John Cabot **was not searching** for new fishing grounds when he **discovered** his 'New Found Land' in 1497; he **was seeking** a new commercial route to Asia. Yet within just a few years, hundreds of ships carrying thousands of fishermen **were sailing** annually to the rich fishing grounds he **had stumbled** upon. Breton and Norman fishermen **were voyaging** to Newfoundland as early as 1504.

Before the turn of the 17th century, another industry **had begun** to emerge: the fur trade. Native peoples **had been trading** furs with European fishermen and explorers since the first early encounters (случайные встречи), but as beaver-fur hats¹ **became** a fashion item in Europe at the end of the 16th century, contact between the two cultures dramatically **increased**. It also **led** to the establishment of the first permanent European settlements in Canada.

B. Complete the table with the past forms from the text according to their use.

1. single completed past action	<i>discovered</i>	4. action which occurred before another past action or moment in the past	
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¹ Фетровые шляпы (для изготовления фетра использовался мех бобра).

2. two actions that developed or changed together		5. sequence of actions in the past	
3. action in progress at a particular period of time in the past		6. action which continued over a period up to a particular past time or into it	

C. Arrange the events mentioned in the text in chronological order (A–G).

1. Beaver-fur hats became fashionable in Europe.	
2. John Cabot discovered Newfoundland.	
3. John Cabot started searching for a new commercial route to Asia.	A
4. Europeans began fishing the rich Atlantic waters.	
5. The first European settlements were established in Canada.	
6. Native peoples started trading furs with Europeans.	
7. The fur trade became an industry.	

THE PARTICULARS

PAST SIMPLE

Ex. 26. A. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

1. Why is a mess or confusion called a ‘pretty kettle of fish’?

The Scots _____ (know) how to throw a picnic. In the 18th century, the picnic season _____ (start) at the beginning of the salmon [ˈsæmən] run (миграция лосося) each year. Salmon _____ (be) plentiful, but the Scots _____ (not know) how to prepare the fish. They _____ (cook) their catches in large kettles and _____ (try) to eat their hot boiled salmon with their fingers. It _____ (be) a mess.

The word ‘pretty’ preceding ‘kettle of fish’ has always been ironic.

2. Why is a book of maps called an atlas?

The Flemish geographer Mercator, a pioneer map maker, _____ (publish) his first collection of maps in 1595. Mercator _____ (draw) a figure of Atlas¹, supporting the world on his shoulders on the title pages. He _____ (not provide) any explanation for the drawing

¹ Atlas — in Greek mythology, one of the Titans (= the first gods who ruled the universe). After the titans were defeated by Zeus [zju:s], Atlas was forced to hold the sky on his shoulders forever.

of Atlas. Although Mercator's opus _____ (not be) the first published collection of maps, it _____ (be) the first to be called an *atlas*. Mercator later _____ (follow) with his most famous collection: *Atlas; or a Geographic Description of the World*.

3. _____ the London 'bobby' _____ (get) his name from a real Bobby?

Yes — Bobby, or rather, Sir Robert Peel, who _____ (establish) the London Metropolitan Police in 1829.

4. Why is Scotland Yard in England?

The original Scotland Yard _____ (be placed) on the site of the former palace where Scottish kings and queens _____ (reside) when they _____ (visit) England to conduct affairs of state or to pay tribute to (отдать дань уважения) English royalty. *Scotland Yard* _____ (become) known as the name of the street as well as the palace. Although the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan (London) Police later _____ (move) to the Thames Embankment and then to the Victoria area of London, it still retains the name of its original site.

B. Ask ten special questions on the texts.

PAST CONTINUOUS

The Past Continuous describes an action in progress at a particular time or period of time in the past.

e.g. When I met Frank last, he **was running** a family business making ink.

The particular time is indicated by another past action (**Past Simple**):

When I **met** Frank last ...

Ex. 27. Complete the sentences. A. Use the Past Continuous to describe an action in progress. B. Use the Past Simple to indicate a particular past time.

Model: A. When the tourists set off on their tour, *it was still snowing*.

B. *When the tourists set off on their tour*, it was still snowing.

A.

1. When they got married, _____.
2. When the train arrived, _____.

3. When the sun set, _____.
4. When I ran into him about two years ago, _____.
5. When the clock struck midnight, _____.
6. When it started raining, _____.
7. When they announced the flight, _____.
8. When I returned home, _____.
9. When the tourists set off on an excursion, _____.
10. When I looked out of the window, _____.

B.

1. _____, the children were having breakfast.
2. _____, he was still working in his office.
3. _____, the fans were still cheering wildly.
4. _____, they were still arguing.
5. _____, it was raining hard.
6. _____, the students were still asking questions.
7. _____, my parents were waiting at the station.
8. _____, Sheila was still dressing up for the party.
9. _____, the Smiths were still packing.
10. _____, they were travelling around the island.

PAST CONTINUOUS vs PAST SIMPLE

The Past Continuous can describe a longer action which serves as a “background” for another action (**the Past Simple**). The “background” action can be introduced by *when*, *(just) as*, *while*.

e.g. **When they were leaving**, a silver Volvo station wagon pulled into the parking lot.

Ex. 28. Complete the sentences using the Past Continuous for the “background” action and the Past Simple for the “main” action.

Model: a) *While I was waiting for my girlfriend, I heard an ambulance siren.*

b) *While I was waiting for my girlfriend, I heard an ambulance siren.*

1. Just as I was leaving home for university, _____.
2. My parents met when they _____.
3. When the writer was working on his book, _____.
4. Samantha's problems began while she _____.
5. While we were having a holiday in Thailand, _____.
6. _____, someone called me by my name.
7. When the Simpsons were having lunch, _____.
8. Mr Wool signed a few documents while he _____.
9. _____, there was a knock on the door.
10. _____, I accidentally deleted my blog post.

Ex. 29. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

A.

1. When Martin drank his tea, he _____ (give) his mother a kiss.
2. The sun _____ (sink) when we turned for home.
3. It was raining when the flight _____ (arrive) at Heathrow.
4. When he looked at her she _____ (smile).
5. One day, when I _____ (have) tea with Mary, I saw that she was nervous.
6. I was listening to the news on the radio while I _____ (dress).
7. It was clear that he _____ (do) his best to be nice to his father.
8. When George's mobile rang, he _____ (finish) a round of golf.
9. While they _____ (discuss) the day's events, a band was playing in the next room.
10. One morning just as the family was finishing breakfast, a man _____ (come) to the door asking for food.

B.

1. I _____ (spend) a winter in Rome and every evening I _____ (have) dinner in a small restaurant.
2. "I _____ (slave) at the books the whole day yesterday. And where were you?" "I _____ (spend) the evening with a friend of mine."
3. The nurse _____ (lead) us upstairs to a room on the first floor. Lady Clarke _____ (sit) in a big armchair near the window. She _____ (have) a slightly far-away, dreamy look.
4. Just as the train _____ (leave) the station we _____ (see) a man running down the platform. He _____ (reach) the inspector's window and _____ (call up) something. As soon as the train _____ (draw) out of the station Poirot and I _____ (hurry) along the corridor and _____ (tap) on the door of the inspector's sleeper.
5. He _____ (bump) into Ellie at break-time at the vending machine. She _____ (stand) with a friend from her class.
6. As Tom _____ (pass) by the house where Jeff Thatcher _____ (live), he _____ (see) a lovely little girl in the garden. The girl _____ (pick) flowers.



Ex. 30. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form.

Note: Remember that the conjunction *as* can introduce a verb:



1. in **the Past Simple** to describe two actions that develop or change together (но мере того(,) как)
2. in **the Past Continuous** to describe a "background" action.

1. The family feared the worst. As the weeks _____ (go) by Victor _____ (grow) weaker.
2. As Keith _____ (leave) the hotel he _____ (pause) abruptly in the entrance.
3. As I _____ (recover), Hannah, the housekeeper, _____ (come) to sit with me, and _____ (tell) me all about the family.
4. As London _____ (grow), its citizens _____ (want) more freedom and less taxation.

5. As years _____ (pass) his enthusiasm for stamp collecting _____ (increase).
6. Just as our romantic dinner _____ (come) to a close, the kitchen door _____ (fly) open.
7. As they _____ (return), Joe _____ (grow) quiet and thoughtful.
8. As Vanessa _____ (grow) older her school-friends sometimes _____ (express) envy at her adventurous lifestyle.
9. Just as we _____ (wait) for the lift, Elsie Ferguson — she's a friend of mine — _____ (come) hurrying down the stairs.
10. The argument was continuous and as it _____ (develop) both sides _____ (change) their position.

PAST PERFECT

1. **The Past Perfect** is used in sentences with the conjunctions *hardly*/
scarcely ... when; *no sooner ... than*. After the second part of the
conjunction **the Past Simple** is used.

Tom had hardly spoken when he was interrupted.

2. **The Past Perfect** is used in the pattern '*it was the first (second, etc.) time + clause!*'

It was the first time Martin had called Helen at home.

Ex. 31. Complete the sentences using the correct tense form of the verb and the right word.

1. The thought _____ no sooner _____ (pass) through his mind the decision was taken.
2. He _____ scarcely _____ (settle) to work his stepmother came in followed by a sad-eyed spaniel.
3. We _____ hardly _____ (go) half the way it started to rain and we had to run.
4. He _____ scarcely _____ (finish) his remark there was a storm of applause.
5. Food was a joy to them, and they _____ no sooner _____ (finish) one meal they enthusiastically started discussing the next.
6. She _____ hardly _____ (take) a couple of steps she was surrounded by her fans.
7. He _____ no sooner _____ (put) the phone down there was a knock on the door.
8. I _____ hardly _____ (sign) the bill the manager came out and asked us to leave because they were closing.
9. Brooks _____ no sooner _____ (decline) the invitation he knew that he had made a mistake.
10. Napoleon _____ hardly _____ (succeed) in putting down the revolt in Germany the Czar of Russia himself headed a European insurrection (бунт, восстание) against Napoleon.

Ex. 32. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. It was the third time that year Eddie _____ (fall) asleep driving at night.
2. This was only the fourth time in my life that I _____ (taste) caviar.
3. It was the first time in his 75 years that Mr Watson _____ ever _____ (be) a hospital patient.
4. It was the second time in only a few minutes that Carol _____ (hear) those words.
5. It was the first time Angela _____ (be) out to celebrate her son's birth, and it was the last time she _____ (leave) little Bradley with a baby-sitter.
6. It was the first time Bob _____ (speak) her name and it sounded good.
7. It was the fourth time in three months that the car _____ (break down).
8. It was the last time Irwin _____ (see) his wallet.
9. It was only the second time in Paul's life that he _____ (have) a fever.
10. It was the first time Keith _____ (raise) his voice at his daughter.

PAST PERFECT vs PAST SIMPLE

Uses	Past Perfect	Past Simple
Makes a sequence of events clear	Describes the <u>earlier</u> action <i>When they arrived, the guests had left.</i> Sequence: 1. The guests left. 2. They arrived.	Describes past events in the order they happened <i>When we arrived, the guests left.</i> Sequence: 1. We arrived. 2. The guests left.
With state verbs	Describes a state which lasted <u>for some time</u> by a particular time or event in the past <i>When they got married, I had known them <u>for five years</u>.</i>	Describes a state which existed by a particular time or event in the past <i>When they got married, I knew both of them quite well.</i>
In time clauses after <i>when, after, as soon as</i>	Shows that the second action took place <u>only after</u> the first one was completed <i>After he had completed the research, he took a holiday.</i> (Только после того, как ...)	Describes a sequence of events <i>As soon as he got to the office, he got down to work.</i>

Ex. 33. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. At the end of the war he _____ (retire) and _____ (settle) down to the life of a country gentleman.
2. When Phil and Katie _____ (decide) to separate, they _____ (be) married for four years, and they _____ (not be) very happy.
3. By the end of the 19th century it _____ (become) clear that England _____ (be) no longer as powerful as it _____ (be) earlier.
4. By the late 1500s, a great demand for fur _____ (develop) in Europe. This demand _____ (encourage) further exploration of North America.
5. When Oliver Cromwell _____ (come) to power he _____ (forbid) people to celebrate Christmas and Easter, or to play games on a Sunday.

6. The Anglo-Norman aristocracy _____ (speak) French among themselves and _____ (write) to each other in that language long after they _____ (come) to regard themselves as Englishmen.
7. By 1714 the Stuarts _____ (be) kings and queens of Scotland and England for over 300 years.
8. In 1648, the Cossack Semyon Ivanovitch Dezhnev _____ (conduct) a first expedition which _____ (go) around the point (мыс) of Siberia and _____ (prove) that the two continents were separate.
9. Sam _____ (get) home in time for dinner, and after Evie _____ (go) to bed he _____ (go) into his study and _____ (look) for his diary.
10. When Margaret Thatcher _____ (resign) in 1991, she _____ (serve) as Prime Minister for twelve years.

Ex. 34. Complete the text with the Past Simple or Past Perfect of the following verbs:



be (3)	choose	fall	want	happen	meet	illustrate
do	take	feel	find	strike	look	

Will _____ in love on New Year's Eve, and the experience _____ him completely by surprise. She _____ called Rachel, she _____ children's books, and she _____ glamorous.

Will never _____ to fall in love. When it _____ to his friends, it always _____ him as a peculiarly unpleasant-seeming experience, what with all that loss of sleep and weight. He _____ almost sure that Rachel _____ about to make him very miserable indeed.

If there was a disadvantage to the life he _____ for himself, a life without work and care and difficulty and detail, then he finally _____ it: when he _____ an intelligent, cultured, ambitious and beautiful woman at a New Year Eve's party, he _____ like a blank twit (обалдуй), someone who _____ nothing with his whole life apart from watch Countdown and drive around listening to Nirvana records.

(based on an episode from *About a Boy* by Nick Hornby)

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Action which continued over a period of time up to a particular past time or into it	Sam had been driving for an hour when his car broke down.
Action of some duration which was completed shortly before a particular past time and had some obvious results	There was a sweet smell in the kitchen; Mother had been baking pies.

Ex. 35. Complete the sentences as in the model.

Model: When I came home yesterday, my sister ... →

When I came home yesterday, my sister **had been surfing the net for three hours.**

1. When the flight was announced, the passengers _____.
2. When the bus arrived, the tourists _____.

3. When the clock struck midnight, the guests _____.
4. When the lecture was over, the audience _____.
5. When it got dark, the travellers _____.
6. When my friend found a job, he _____.
7. When Brian and Susan eventually got married, they _____.
8. When the writer finished the book, he _____.
9. When the captain saw the island, the ship _____.
10. When Frank set the world record, he _____.

*Ex. 36. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Simple and fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**.*



1. The 84-year-old man _____ (be rushed) to hospital yesterday morning with complications from a flu he _____ (suffer) from days.
2. Liverpool _____ (decline) World War II, but the Beatles (спur — побуждать, подстегивать) _____ Liverpool's rehabilitation as a cultural centre.
3. On 1 May I _____ (move) out of the room in Wolfson College where I _____ (stay) July 1995, and _____ (move) into my house in Melbourn.
4. I _____ (act) over twenty years, and I started to get comfortable with that, and I _____ (make) the conclusion that whenever you get comfortable, you start to get lazy, and I _____ (want) to get uncomfortable again, and you know, not be afraid to fail. (Nicolas Cage)
5. He _____ (fight) he was 15, _____ (become) captain of the guard at 20, and _____ (be) at the king's side when his majesty _____ (die) in battle.
6. Bob _____ (travel) 13 years when I _____ (meet) him, with only one year back at home in that time.
7. The idea for my thesis was something that I _____ (explore) I _____ (move) to New York a year before.
8. All of them _____ (seem) really excited about my experiment, which I _____ (work) on 2015.
9. Erik _____ (walk) morning — he hardly _____ (fear) getting caught, but he _____ (have) a rule not to stay in one place for too long.
10. Local people _____ (sail) for pleasure on the rivers many years, but the arrival of the railways in the 1870s _____ (open) up this district to visitors from the other parts of the country.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS vs PAST PERFECT

1. Both the **Past Perfect Continuous** and the **Past Perfect** can be used with verbs describing continuous, uninterrupted processes (live, teach, learn, etc.)
e.g. *By that time the Whites **had lived / had been living** in the village for two years.*
2. Only the **Past Perfect** is used with state verbs.
e.g. *When I met John, he **had been** at University for three years.*

*Ex. 37. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.
In some sentences either can be used.*

1. We all knew Steve _____ (suffer) from depression since he lost his job.
2. I could tell that Jessica _____ (play) with her mother's cosmetics. She had lipstick and mascara all over her face.
3. My mum was a doctor, but my dad _____ (not work) for many years because of health problems.
4. By the time Henry finally arrived I _____ (wait) at this restaurant for about an hour.
5. Jake _____ (eat) onions — I could smell it.
6. By that time the linguist _____ (achieve) fame as a master of the Arabic language.
7. For a few years the government _____ (make) efforts to reform that industry but the situation was still critical.
8. The professor _____ (explain) the math problem five times and the class still couldn't understand it.
9. The houses were built on land which _____ (belong) to the Mailers family for generations.
10. Andy had no idea how long he _____ (be) out in the cold.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS vs PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous	Past Continuous
Shows that the action had been going on for some time before a particular past moment	Emphasizes that the action was in progress at that past moment
<i>When the train arrived, the taxi had already been waiting for me for ten minutes.</i>	<i>When the train arrived, the taxi was already waiting for me.</i>

Ex. 38. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Continuous.

1. a) Sophie's cheeks were wet — she realised that she _____ (cry) in her sleep.
b) When she came back from the doctor, Theresa _____ (cry).
2. a) Brian almost never talked when he _____ (work).
b) He _____ (work) for the company for a year before it went bankrupt.
3. a) The old lady boasted that she _____ (wear) the same dress for twenty years.
b) There was one obvious change: he _____ (wear), for the first time in my experience, a dark suit.
4. a) Last night I dreamt that I _____ (lie) on a beach in the Caribbean.
b) Lucy had a deep suntan after she _____ (lie) on a beach in the Caribbean for a whole week.
5. a) We all knew that Bob _____ (try) to find a suitable job for the past few months.
b) When I saw Val he _____ (try) to open the door with the key which didn't fit the lock.

6. a) I hurt myself when I _____ (mend) my bike.
 b) Tom _____ (mend) the roof since early morning but hadn't done half of the work by three o'clock.

Ex. 39. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Perfect, the Past Continuous, or the Past Perfect Continuous.



1. I _____ (intend) to spend last night at home, but I got a phone call around 7 o'clock from my old buddy Chris.
2. When I met Susan, she _____ (live) with the Wilsons for nearly three months.
3. When Alex opened his eyes again, Robert _____ (sit) by his side.
4. Whoever they _____ (follow) for the past hour was gone.
5. Miranda guessed he _____ (not live) in London long.
6. By the time Jack arrived at the office, he _____ (have) two long arguments with taxi drivers.
7. Just as they _____ (fall) off to sleep the door opened and there was Ronnie.
8. She _____ (wear) the uniform for over ten years and she still hated putting it on in the morning.
9. When the phone rang, they _____ (sit) there for over an hour watching television.
10. When we _____ (walk) upstairs for dinner, Teddy addressed me.
11. Mother attacked me with questions about what I _____ (do) all week.
12. By 1968, the war in Vietnam _____ (divide) the country and _____ (destroy) President Johnson.

THE USE OF TENSES WITH *BY THE TIME ...* EXPRESSIONS

Remember that after time expressions such as *by that time*, *by the end of the week*, *by the time + subject + Past Simple* any of the past tenses (**the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect, or the Past Perfect Continuous**) can be used.

Tense	Use	Examples
Past Simple	state	<i>By that time, Martin knew he wanted to be a geologist.</i>
Past Continuous	action in progress	<i>By the time Basil put the key into the lock, his heart was thumping in his chest.</i>
Past Perfect	a) completed action b) state which lasted for some time	a) <i>By the time he reached his hotel, Craig had caught a chill.</i> b) <i>By April 1974, when "Abba" won the Eurovision Song Contest, the group had existed for two years.</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	action which had been going on for some time	<i>By the time Robinson had his first solo show, he had been teaching drawing for a decade.</i>

Ex. 40. Use the verbs in brackets in their appropriate tense forms.

1. Andy Warhol died in 1987. By that time, he _____ (to be) a famous artist.
2. By 1720, Peter I _____ (to reorganize) the posolskii prikaz as a new college of foreign affairs.
3. By the time the Great Exhibition was opened, Britain _____ (to produce) more iron than the rest of the world together.
4. By the 1930s the family _____ (to own) the land for over twenty years.
5. By the 1850s, Fort Victoria _____ (to become) Western Canada's second true settlement.
6. By the time he left school, Owen _____ (to write) verse and _____ (to dream) of becoming a poet.
7. By the time the rest of the staff arrived, Kitty _____ (to do) no work and _____ (to sit) idly at her desk.
8. By the time John Lennon sold the Ferrari he _____ (to own) it only for a few months.
9. By that time, we _____ (to know) which creatures were most dangerous: the evil-tempered hippos, the unpredictable lone buffalo, and the silent crocodiles.
10. By the time Rudyard Kipling returned to England in 1896, he _____ (to publish) many of his classic children's stories.
11. By the time Ben Foster moved to Los Angeles and began working on TV and movies, he _____ (to act) for eight years.
12. By the early 1970s Salvador Dali _____ (to be) a famous artist for about five decades.

MASTER YOUR ARTICLES SKILLS

ARTICLES WITH SINGULAR AND PLURAL COUNTABLES

Singular	Plural
a/an a student	0 students
the the student	the the students

Meanings conveyed by the articles:

"a"		"the"	
one of many, some / any = некий, какой-то	e.g. He found a job He is a journalist with Russia Today. A Ms Bright phoned you.	this/that = тот самый. these/those = те самые	e.g. He like the job . (he found) I read the articles in July magazine. The Bright from RT phoned you.

"a"		"the"	
one = один	e.g. You need an orange, a banana and two apples to make a salad.	the only = единственный	e.g. Light comes from the sun. Tokyo is the largest city in the world.
any = любой, каждый	e.g. A child can do it. Books can be borrowed from a library. Choose a book you like.	his/her/its/their/etc. = чей-то конкретно	e.g. She always finishes the work on time. He shook the hand and smiled at the girl.

Ex. 41. Read the text and give the Russian equivalents of the articles. Consult the table above.

The car is a _____ danger to pedestrians. The other day I saw an _____ old lady slowly walking across the street. The _____ lady was almost hit by a_____ car. The _____ car was going at high speed. The _____ driver did not slow down. Luckily, a _____ policeman saw what happened and chased the _____ car. He managed to stop it. The _____ policeman gave the _____ driver of the _____ car a _____ ticket. But we all know that a _____ ticket is no deterrent (не сдерживает). A _____ speeding motorist should lose the _____ driving licence.

Ex. 42. a) Check yourself. Which article do you use if you speak about the following?

Situations	Article	Sentence number
1. somebody or something that is one of a certain class or group of people or things		
2. somebody or something that is specifically identified by the situation		
3. somebody or something that is unique, the only one		
4. some/any person or thing that you have no previous knowledge about		
5. somebody or something that is known to you and the person you speak to because a) you've already mentioned it b) you have the same knowledge or experience		
6. somebody or something that represents a certain class or group of people or things in general		
7. people or things [already known] as in situations similar to №№ 2, 3, 5, 6		
8. people or things [unknown] as in situations similar to №№ 1, 4		

b) Choose the right sentence from the dialogue to match the situations described in the table above. Put its number in the right column ('sentence number').

Customer: I want a computer. (1)

Shop assistant: Do you want a PC or a laptop? (2)

Customer: I think a PC. (3) I need a powerful one, too. (4)

Shop assistant: Personal computers are on your left. (5)

Customer: Which is the best model? (6)

Shop assistant: The computers we have are all good. (7) Have a look at the computer near the window. (8)

Customer: What make is it?

Shop assistant: Compaq. Assembled in South Korea.

Customer: How much is it?

Shop assistant: 999 dollars.

Customer: A thousand dollars for a computer?! (9) That's ridiculous.

Shop assistant: For the computer you have in mind this is a very reasonable price, indeed. (10)

Ex. 43. Complete the text by adding articles where necessary.

— Frenchman, — Englishman and — New Yorker were captured by — cannibals. — chief comes to them and says, "The bad news is that now we've caught you and we're going to kill you. We will put you in — pot, cook you, eat you and then we're going to use your skins to build — canoe. The good news is that you can choose how to die."

— Frenchman says, "I take — sword." — chief gives him — sword, — Frenchman says, "Vive la France!" and runs himself through.

— Englishman says, " — pistol for me, please." — chief gives him — pistol, — Englishman points it at his head and says, "God save — queen!" and blows his brains out.

— New Yorker says, "Gimme (give me) — fork!" — chief is puzzled, but he shrugs and gives him — fork. — New Yorker takes — fork and starts jabbing himself all over — — stomach, — sides, — chest, everywhere. There is blood gushing out all over, it's horrible. — chief is appalled and asks, "My God, what are you doing?"

And — New Yorker responds, "So much for your canoe, you, stupid cannibal!"

Ex. 44. Put in articles before the nouns in bold.

— earliest written **reference** to Oxford is in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in AD 912, but — popular **legend** has the Saxon Princess Frideswide as — **foundress**. She wanted to become — **nun** (монахиня) and in trying to escape from — royal **suitors** (искатель руки) hid in — **woods** near Oxford. In 727 she founded — **monastery**. She was regarded — Patron **Saint** of Oxford.



— **Normans** built — **castle** at Oxford and — **city** continued to develop during the 12th century, but how, why or by whom — **University** was started is still uncertain.

UNIT 2

**ENGLISH ACROSS
THE OCEANS**

KNOW YOUR WORDS: VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the margin.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. After the Golden Horde (Золотая Орда), Kyiv Rus' declined and lost _____, finding itself divided between the great Lithuanian duchy (герцогство), the Polish kingdom, and Muscovy. | DEPEND |
| 2. Anyone going to the United States with the _____ of working there temporarily must get a nonimmigrant work visa. | INTEND |
| 3. The fall of the Roman Empire is often seen as a major _____ line in European history. | DIVIDE |
| 4. Experimenting on animals causes _____ and distress. | SUFFER |
| 5. Five-year-old _____ John Tomlins still does not know that his brother and sister died in the ferry tragedy. | SURVIVE |
| 6. Oil ministers from the OPEC countries met in Geneva, where they quickly reached an _____ on oil production. | AGREE |
| 7. Security programs are developed to protect computers from un_____ or _____ harm. | INTEND
INTEND |
| 8. Oxygen is necessary for _____ of almost all plants and animals. | SURVIVE |
| 9. On September 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam to be a free and _____ country. | DEPEND |
| 10. The Rugby Union is dependent on sponsors for _____. | SURVIVE |

Ex. 2. Match the vocabulary words with synonymous words and phrases.

1. to intend	a) aim
2. to suffer	b) autonomy
3. to survive	c) ordinary
4. to divide	d) pain
5. average	e) to be of the same opinion
6. independence	f) to continue to be
7. to agree	g) to experience
8. suffering	h) to mean
9. intention	i) to remain alive
10. to stay	j) to separate

Ex. 3. Match the vocabulary words with their opposites.

1. to intend	a) absence of autonomy
2. to suffer	b) ease
3. to survive	c) exceptional
4. to divide	d) lack of harmony
5. average	e) to act on impulse
6. independence	f) to argue or to conflict
7. to agree	g) to die
8. suffering	h) to feel no pain
9. agreement	i) to leave
10. to stay	j) to unite

*Ex. 4. Think of an Active Vocabulary expression that means the opposite.
When in doubt, consult Vocabulary List 2 on p. 70.*

to violate an agreement

to unite the country

to lose independence

above average

to get into trouble

to have no intention of doing smth

to increase suffering

opinion is divided

*Ex. 5. Write the opposite of the sentences below using the Active Vocabulary instead of the underlined words and phrases.
Make all the necessary changes.*



1. King John had signed Magna Carta and it was clear he was going to follow the treaty.

2. Many commentators believe that this politician's words will only make the country more united.

3. Tunisia was one of the first of the African nations to lose its sovereignty.

4. Martin Luther King, Jr. was considered by many to be no different from other students at his school.

5. Now I want nothing more than to live a life full of adventure and get into trouble.

6. Dolores Umbridge was Harry Potter's new Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher and she meant to teach the students the actual defences.

7. Economic resources may decrease people's stress and emotional pain by decreasing inequality and expectations.

8. Opinion is divided on the importance of social media in the lives of young people today.

Ex. 6. a) Form as many words as possible.

agree _____

divide _____

survive _____

intend _____

- b) Write four examples with any of the words you formed.*



Ex. 7. a) For each word given below find at least four words from the box that can go with it. Some words from the box can go into several groups. Can you continue the lists?

to declare mistakes age to keep to headaches injustice	lifespan to gain pollution one's curiosity losses to reach	views to enjoy defeat to break chronic stress salary	price citizen to enter into to lose consequences one's beliefs
---	---	---	---

average

suffer from

independence

suffer for

agreement

suffer

- b) Use the expressions in sentences of your own.*

1. average _____



2. suffer from _____
 3. independence _____
 4. suffer for _____
 5. agreement _____
 6. suffer _____
-

Ex. 8. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition where necessary.

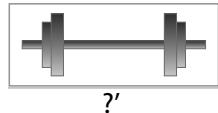
A.

1. AIDS represents a real threat ____ the survival ____ Africa.
2. Reasons why many students quit school include poor relationships with teachers and ____ average grades.
3. My friend from Cuba really suffers ____ the cold during our Russian winters.
4. Can a dog survive ____ a vegetarian diet?
5. I do not expect you to agree ____ me ____ everything.
6. If you must defend yourself, do so aggressively. There are no rules in a fight ____ survival.
7. If you strengthen the muscles in your back, you won't suffer ____ chronic back pain.
8. In 1980, women earned ____ average 81% of men's wages in manufacturing.
9. Jackie Chan truly has suffered ____ his art: In more than 20 years of moviemaking, the star has broken every bone ____ his body while performing his own stunts.
10. Justin survived his wife ____ just a few years.

B.

1. Liberty consists ____ being able to do anything that does not harm others.
2. When my mother arrived to stay ____ us, my young son Adam greeted her excitedly.
3. No laws were broken when the president's eldest son agreed ____ a meeting in June 2016.
4. Some people want to be independent ____ others and live alone.
5. Stalin did not expect Hitler to keep ____ the agreement for a long time, but what was a surprise to him was that Hitler attacked so soon.
6. The pilot left the plane ____ the intention ____ stretching his legs and having a smoke before continuing the flight.
7. The Republic of Chad became independent ____ France on August 11, 1960.
8. The seminar is intended ____ both non-technical people and those with a computing background.
9. The training is carried out ____ agreement ____ the established norms.
10. Though few official records survive ____ the times of first colonies, we know a lot thanks to memoirs.
11. Morals consist ____ political morals, commercial morals, religious morals, and morals (Mark Twain).
12. By 1372 England had suffered ____ a naval defeat at La Rochelle and lost most of the gains which it had made by the time of the treaty of Brétigny.

Ex. 9. Write questions to which the following sentences can be answers. Make sure you use the Active Vocabulary.



1. Question: _____?
Answer: 'There were three parts in it: reading, grammar, and listening.'
2. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Probably, right after I left school. I got my first job, and money gave me some freedom from my parents' control.'
3. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Certainly, not only in memorizing new words and doing grammar exercises. Speaking and listening are equally important.'
4. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Oh, yes, he did. But it took me half an hour to convince him.'
5. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Of course! Angelina did the washing, Beyonce cooked the meal, and I had to clean the kitchen afterwards.'
6. Question: _____?
Answer: 'An hour and a half a day. But it all depends on how much homework we get.'
7. Question: _____?
Answer: 'It may sound unbelievable, but all this time after the crash the boy ate only herbs and snails!'
8. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Actually, not. There was a difference of opinion between some members of the committee.'
9. Question: _____?
Answer: 'Only a dozen. The other sculptures were badly damaged.'
10. Question: _____?
Answer: 'For inexperienced PC users. But I guess even computer whizzes can find something interesting in it.'

USE THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE

PARTICIPLE (-ING OR -ED) ADJECTIVES

Verb + ing	Verb + ed
Describes what someone or something is like (active meaning)	Describes how someone feels (passive meaning)
<i>This week scientists have voiced the alarming news of abnormally high temperatures in the Arctic region. (=the news alarmed scientists)</i>	<i>On the intercom the captain calmed and informed the alarmed passengers as to the problem. (=the passengers were alarmed)</i>

Ex. 10. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

A.

1. We arrived in Bangkok just before dark, took a taxi to our hotel and went straight to bed after the _____ (exhaust) trip.

2. On the way to our next stop, our tour guide told us an _____ (amuse) story.
3. In the 1960s, scientists were _____ (fascinate) by a mysterious substance called polywater.
4. Daniel and Kathy were so _____ (excite) that they talked for a long time before going to bed.
5. When I first came to New York City, what I was _____ (thrill) about was not the Empire State Building; it was the fireplugs (пожарные краны) in the street.
6. We had a _____ (shock) experience when a pipe broke in our laundry room recently and flooded the laundry room and a large kitchen.
7. Jody spoke a little too loudly and had an _____ (annoy) habit of interrupting others.
8. The success of the Catholic League in the Thirty Years War brought _____ (alarm) news to England.
9. Pierre Cardin's father, a wealthy French wine merchant, wanted him to study architecture, but from childhood he was _____ (interest) in dressmaking.
10. The practical results of the experiment were quite _____ (satisfy), and the scientist was _____ (please).
11. Dionne made her eyes wide, pretended she was _____ (confuse) by the question.
12. Jason enjoyed the show for the first half an hour but was _____ (bore) to tears by the end.

B.

The end of the film is absolutely 1) _____ (thrill). It's intense and 2) _____ (chill) all at once. There aren't any happy resolutions here, and maybe not even any real resolutions at all, but that's not a problem in any way. Hayley (the main character) is on one wild ride, and it's 3) _____ (entertain) enough to be pulled along with her.



Overall, *Plush* is a pleasantly 4) _____ (surprise) film. Billed as a thriller, there are definitely elements that border on horror, and those are some of the best aspects of the movie. It features great performances from its two leads, and some sharp direction from Hardwicke. 5) _____ (depress) and creepy, yet made in a 6) _____ (thrill) way, results in *Plush* being one of the most wonderfully 7) _____ (twist) films of the year.

(from a review by Alexander Lowe)

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences with appropriate -ing or -ed participles.



1. Lightning and thunder are rare here, so people were _____ by the flashing, rumbling sky that afternoon.
2. I travelled around Australia for a year in 2012. It turned out to be an _____ experience.
3. Everyday life was extremely _____, you felt people needed a push so they'd feel alive — the idea was to stir the pot and see what happened.
4. The journey was uneventful and the children were _____ to see the sea and the ruins of Whitby Abbey as we descended from the moors down towards the coast.
5. Early European American travelers west of the Appalachians were _____ by the diversity of western plant and animal species.

6. During the night we were _____ by some mosquitoes that had found their way inside our netted inner tent.
7. After travelling 100 miles, the travellers were _____, hungry and needed to mend the boats, and so they decided to land.
8. According to surveys, teachers are among those who most enjoy their jobs, which means that most teachers find their job _____.
9. The girl looked _____, blushing even more intensely, but something told me that this wasn't the first time she had been hurt by her boyfriend.
10. Nelly was able through her hysterical sobs to relate the _____ news of her father's death to her fiancé, who was equally _____.
11. As we moved down the far side of the island, we realised that the birds were not _____ of us, so we were able to get very near to them.
12. On March 6, 1521 after an _____ voyage across the Pacific Ocean, the explorers reached the Landrones Island group (the Marianas).

Ex. 12. Make up sentences with the participles given below.

1. tiring: _____
2. tired: _____
3. shocking: _____
4. shocked: _____
5. annoying: _____
6. annoyed: _____
7. boring: _____
8. bored: _____
9. pleasing: _____
10. pleased: _____

SAY and TELL

	Patterns	Examples
SAY	1. SAY THAT 2. SAY TO SMB (THAT) 3. SAY a word/a name/ a sentence/a phrase	1. She says that someone is waiting for you. 2. And do you know what they said to us? 3. The next day at school, Sam didn't say a word to Mel.
TELL	1. TELL SMB (THAT) 2. TELL SMB TO DO SMTH 3. TELL the truth/a lie/ a story/a joke	1. You never told me that you don't like football. 2. He told the students to work hard and revise for the exams. 3. Do you think he told the truth?

Ex. 13. Complete the sentences with SAY or TELL in an appropriate form.

1. I don't believe you _____ the truth.
2. Listen carefully to everything they _____ to you.
3. Sean Penn is a really good actor, and he can _____ a good joke or story.
4. We hope he _____ us all about it today!
5. Kate _____ a word to me all the way home, and I didn't speak to her either.

6. My grandma _____ me to stay away from strangers.
7. Miles _____ a phrase that no one had ever heard before.
8. She is so honest that she _____ never _____ a lie in her life.
9. He _____ us that he had succeeded in business.
10. Maggie _____ that she had an appointment the following week.
11. Murl was my favorite aunt, and I loved to be with her because she was always happy and _____ us funny stories that kept us laughing.
12. When Bella opened the door, she found Chen sitting unhappily on the couch watching TV. He _____ nothing when she came in.

SPEAK and TALK

	Uses	Examples
SPEAK	1. physical ability to speak 2. knowledge and use of languages 3. one-way communication 4. formal lectures (to speak on a subject) 5. on the phone	1. As the son of deaf parents, Helmut learned to speak at the age of four. 2. My French grandparents refused to speak their native language in the United States. 3. The inspector spoke to the manager about the services provided. 4. Many of Hoover's top economists spoke on the causes of the financial crisis and its consequences. 5. "Hello, could I speak to Jamie Rix please?" "Who's calling please?"
TALK	1. conversational exchanges 2. informal situations 3. informal lectures (to talk about a subject) 4. TALK SENSE/NONSENSE	1. All the students were talking to each other and moving around in the classroom. 2. Maria talked to her son about the dangers of talking to strangers online. 3. Join us for an evening with master stylist Sam McKnight, who will be talking to us about his book <i>Hair</i> . 4. Margaret could be brutally direct when she thought you were talking nonsense .

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences with SPEAK or TALK in an appropriate form.

1. — What do you call someone who _____ three languages? — Trilingual.
2. Even though he (never) _____ to me about Julia, I know that he's thinking about her.
3. "Now you _____ nonsense and you know it," said Jerry's wife decisively.
4. "Hello, could I _____ to Mr Brydon please?" "Speaking!"
5. Dr. Mary Claire King is here, and she is going _____ to us on genetic research.
6. Bill and I _____ about doing something together for a long time.
7. Ginny was now crying so hard that she couldn't _____.
8. John Welchman, Professor of Art History, _____ on "American Art since 1945" on September 8 at 3:00 PM.
9. The service from my waiter was so awful that I had _____ to the manager about it.

10. For god's sake, you have absolutely no idea what you _____ about!
11. I'm not going _____ to you about statistics; I'm going _____ to you about my real-life story.
12. _____ anyone here _____ Hebrew or know what this means?

Ex. 15. Fill in the gaps with appropriate verbs of speaking in correct forms.



1. I didn't realize you _____ to me, so I didn't hear what you _____.
2. He _____ nothing. He _____ only _____ to himself, _____ ing, "Over, is it? I believe it is over."
3. Despite _____ for four hours, the famous coach gave nothing away. "I've done my job. I _____ a lot but _____ nothing," he says with a smile.
4. When Nkosi's father refused to move to another area and _____ that his land had belonged to the same family for generations, he was told that he _____ nonsense.
5. When our children were born I _____ Italian with them and my husband _____ German. The only rule was that each parent could not switch language while _____ ing to the children.
6. "Sometimes I never know what _____ to a girl the next day after a party," says Ryan, a sophomore at the University of Missouri–Kansas City. "So when she texts me first and brings up something we _____ about the night before, it makes it a lot easier for me to figure out what _____ next."
7. I spend three hours at the office, _____ ing in turn to a man from the Law Society and two of the senior partners. I still haven't worked out exactly what is going on. I feel like a prisoner here. There's a tapping at the door and Ketterman comes into the room. "Haven't I finished yet?" I _____. "I've been here for hours!" "We may need to _____ to you again." Then I am invited to the boardroom, and I see the partners standing there, waiting for me. Am I supposed to _____? Did I miss the instructions? They _____ me I was wronged and offer me full partnership in the firm. I am so shocked I nearly sit down on the floor. I open my mouth, but I can't _____. / from *The Undomestic Goddess* by S. Kinsella/

PRACTISE USING PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS **TELL** and **TALK**

to tell smb off to tell on smb to tell smth/smb from smth/smb (to tell smb/smth apart)	to talk back (to smb) to talk smb into smth/doing smth to talk smb out of smth/doing smth
---	--

Ex. 16. Write the appropriate phrasal verb next to each definition.

1. to reply rudely to someone (often about children); to answer impudently _____
2. to speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong; to reprimand _____

3. to persuade smb to do smth _____
4. to be able to see the difference between two very similar things or people _____
5. to persuade someone not to do smth _____
6. to have a bad effect on someone's health or behavior;
to affect someone or something badly _____

Ex. 17. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

1. My eldest son has always been an obedient son; he has never talked _____ me.
2. It took a while, but Travis Pratt's girlfriend of five years finally managed to talk him _____ auditioning for the incredibly popular television show *America's Got Talent*.
3. Gordon is trying to get promoted to the sales department; he works very hard at the office, and I suppose it tells _____ his nerves.
4. Lydia and Leonora were outraged after officials told them _____ for dropping the cigarette butts when smoking on Monday.
5. Keira Knightley and Natalie Portman looked so much alike on set, that their own mothers couldn't tell them _____.
6. Laura's family tried to talk her _____ dropping out of college to enlist in the US Navy.
7. The strain ultimately began to tell _____ Winston, and his health began to suffer.
8. Like any parent, foster carers will tell you _____ if you have done something wrong and they may take away a favourite game.
9. Well, I couldn't talk them _____ it, so they went to see this psychic (экстрасенс) lady, and it was really weird to listen to Dianne talk about what happened on their visit.
10. Zipper smiled; he wasn't exactly educated, and wouldn't be able to tell a Picasso _____ a Rembrandt, but he could still appreciate beauty.
11. Originally Bob was planning on going to a state college in Pennsylvania, but I talked him _____ applying to Coastal and, as I expected, he got in.
12. I was one of those quiet, mousy students who did her work and didn't talk _____ the teachers and won a lot of competitions.

Ex 18. Make the sentences less formal by using phrasal verbs.

1. Mike has no interest in anything on four wheels and claims he can't distinguish a Porsche from a Kia.
 2. Ross wanted to leave Oxford to pursue his musical ambitions, but his parents persuaded him to stay on and finish his studies.
 3. William refused to do his schoolwork, and he often replied rudely to his teachers.
 4. Patty had no difficulty in pursuing her plan, but working through the night soon began to have a bad effect on her appearance.
 5. One day, beside the fire place, as his father reprimanded him for once again failing the test, Frankie got annoyed and answered him impudently.
-

6. Penny confessed that her husband had persuaded her not to have cosmetic surgery.

7. Barbara had never been able to distinguish between the twins as they did and said much the same things.

8. If you can't maintain a proper life/work balance and overwork yourself then sooner or later this is going to affect your health badly.

9. As no one offered a seat to the newcomer, the science teacher scolded the boys for not being gentlemen.

10. Donna somehow persuaded her parents to let her spend Christmas vacation with her boyfriend and his family.

11. Because dogs have short attention spans, it is pointless to reprimand your dog for misbehavior after the fact.

12. We have to admit that many people cannot distinguish Mona Lisa from an ordinary portrait.

IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR SKILLS

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

one-syllable adjectives			two- and multi-syllable adjectives		
positive	comparative -ER	superlative -EST	positive	comparative MORE	superlative MOST
small dry	smaller drier	smallest driest	tragic beautiful	more tragic more beautiful	most tragic most beautiful

Ex. 19. A. Study the examples illustrating the spelling rules which should be observed in forming the degrees of comparison with -er / -est.

(1) **big** — **bigger** — **biggest**; ... _____

(2) **strong** — **stronger** — **strongest**; **cheap** — **cheaper** — **cheapest**; ... _____

(3) **large** — **larger** — **largest**; ... _____

(4) **grimy** — **grimier** — **grimiest**; ... _____

B. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and put them in the appropriate line above.

Wet, short, safe, easy, clean, thin, pale, grim, smart, shy, fat, dirty, slow, sad, wide, young, brave, heavy, thick, hot, nice, tidy

Adjectives forming their comparatives and superlatives in two ways

Many two-syllable adjectives ending in *-er*, *-ow*, *-y*, *-le* and a number of other adjectives, such as *common*, *polite*, *pleasant*, *quiet*, *stupid*, *handsome* form their comparative and superlative degrees either by adding **er / est** or **more / most**.

Ex. 20. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below putting them in the appropriate column.

-er/est	more/most	-er/est or more/most	irregular
1. <i>tighter / tightest</i>	1. <i>more interesting / most interesting</i>	1. <i>politer / politest or more polite / most polite</i>	1. <i>better / best</i>

Bright, funny, bad, exciting, shallow, stupid, broad, far, tall, expensive, simple, successful, tired, interesting, polite, good, old, small.

Irregular adjectives

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>older / elder</i>	<i>oldest / eldest</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther / further</i>	<i>farthest / furthest</i>

Ex. 21. Fill in the gaps with appropriate comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. He was two years _____ (old) than me, _____ (tall), _____ (handsome), _____ (good) at sport.
 2. Some people say '*Batman*' is one of the _____ (bad) films of the 20th century.
 3. Some English people think that Britain's food was, is, and will continue to be among the _____ (good) and _____ (safe) in the world.

4. The obvious purpose of a newspaper headline is to get people interested enough to read _____ (far).
5. People who have been to Canada say it's _____ (polite) country in the world.
6. My _____ (old) brother, six years my senior, works as a pharmacy technician.
7. According to statistics, inequality in the USA is _____ (bad) than in Egypt, Tunisia, or Yemen.
8. Orcs are _____ (big) than Goblins, _____ (dangerous), _____ (ambitious).
9. Why do towns abroad always look _____ (tidy) than those in Russia?
10. In the _____ (far) corner of America, lies the nation's _____ (large) swamp (болото).

*Ex. 22. Fill in the gaps with appropriate comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives from the list. Add **than** or **the** if necessary.
high, good, bad (2), far, bored, easy, attractive, old, polite, fat*



1. Spencer was _____ of nine children, and the only one to survive infancy.
2. 'Would you open the door, please?' is a _____ request _____ 'Open the door, please.'
3. Which is _____ way out for young couples today, buying a house/apartment or renting one?
4. When emergency conditions do not allow evacuation, _____ method to protect individuals is to take shelter inside their residence hall and await _____ instructions.
5. He forced himself to sit the play out, but he was _____ ever.
6. US comic actor Rob Schneider was disgraced with the award for _____ performance by an actor last year.
7. As the album played on and every song was _____ the previous, I started to feel physically sick.
8. GDP (Gross Domestic Product — ВВП) per head in that region is _____ the UK average.
9. Studying in Edinburgh provides a student with an opportunity to live and work in one of _____ cities in the world.
10. Obesity (ожирение) is an issue for British children. Analysis of statistics shows that 20 of the 22 areas where children were _____ adults are in London.

BASIC PATTERNS OF COMPARISON

Degree	Pattern
positive	as ... as not as/so ... as
comparative	-er/more ... than less ... than
superlative	the -est/most ... of/in/ever the least ... of/in/ever

*Ex. 23. Express the same idea in another way, changing the pattern of comparison.
More than one pattern can be used.*

A.

Model: It's not as easy as it looks on paper. →

It's more difficult than it looks on paper. It looks less difficult on paper.

1. The movie wasn't as interesting as we expected from the reviews.

2. Monty and Granny soon found that the job was not as easy as it looked.

3. Unfortunately, Martin's personal life isn't as promising as his professional one.

4. The euro isn't as attractive as other currencies to foreign investors.

5. The view was not as beautiful as the view of Blackmoor Vale.

6. Tom's argument wasn't as convincing as that of his opponents.

7. Do you realize America is not as old as Europe?

8. Hotel rooms this summer won't be as expensive as they were a year ago.

B.

Model: Lawn tennis is **more popular than** table tennis. →

Table tennis is not as popular as lawn tennis.

Table tennis is less popular than lawn tennis.

1. The Audi A6 saloon is more comfortable than the BMW 5 Series.

2. Pluto is smaller than seven of the moons in the Solar System.

3. Telephone conversations are, on average, shorter than face-to-face conversations.

4. A great number of Americans believe that home policy is more important than foreign policy.

5. In the North of Scotland, blue eyes are more common than brown.

6. In some areas of education, such as science and mathematics, boys are more successful than girls.

7. The new flat was smaller than the old one, so I had to sell some of my furniture.

8. Turkey's economy is more developed than that of Bulgaria.

C.

Model: a) No other state in the US is **smaller than** Rhode Island. →
*Rhode Island is **the smallest** state in the US.*

b) All matches were **more interesting than** this one. →
*This match was **the least** interesting.*

1. Canadians believe that no country in the world is better than Canada to live in.

2. All the Antarctic Expeditions of the early 20th century were more successful than the British *Endurance* expedition of 1914-1917.

3. No fabric is more comfortable than cotton and no cotton is more natural than cotton from America.

4. All ways of communicating are more effective than writing and reading messages.

5. No other land animal is faster than a cheetah.

6. The customer said he had never seen a worse department store.

7. No planet is farther from the Sun and smaller than Pluto.

8. All professional team sports are more exciting and interesting than NBA basketball.

Ex. 24. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct form and use the appropriate pattern of comparison.



1. Research shows that something (simple) a bowl of cornflakes can improve moods dramatically.

2. Don't expect to find Edinburgh (exciting) Berlin, (trendy — *сверхмодный*) Hamburg, or (elegant) Munich.

3. Thinking is (interesting) knowing, but (interesting) looking. (Goethe)

4. Love is (pleasant) marriage for the same reason that novels are (amusing) history. (Nicholas Chamfort, a French writer of the 18th century)

5. Arsenal's performance in the match wasn't (convincing) many thought it would be.

6. Nothing in the world can take the place of Persistence (упорство). Talent will not; nothing is (common) unsuccessful men with talent. (Calvin Coolidge, 30th president of the US)

7. Sandwiches are often (easy) and (varied) choice available at the local snack bar.

8. I think (exciting) sport to watch is football and (exciting) sport to watch is golf.

9. Getting a divorce is (easy) getting a driving licence, a senior British judge said yesterday.

10. Some Americans still find that cooking their own food at home is (expensive) going out. (It is cheaper.)

MODIFIERS USED WITH COMPARATIVES

Style	Modifiers	Examples	Russian
Neutral	much / far a little	much/far more successful a little more successful	намного успешнее (более успешный) немного успешнее (более успешный)
Informal	a lot a bit	a lot more successful a bit more successful	гораздо успешнее чуть успешнее

Ex. 25. Add modifiers to the comparatives of the adjectives in brackets to make them stronger (A) and weaker (B). Pay attention to the style.

A.

1. China's economy is _____ (large) than the official numbers show.
2. It is _____ (easy) to suggest solutions when you know nothing about the problem. (Anonymous)
3. He was exceptionally funny and _____ (attractive) than most girls thought.
4. Susan feels _____ (comfortable) with the democratic style of parenting.
5. The condition of the country was _____ (bad) than anyone dared imagine.
6. Airline travel is _____ (common) now than ever before.
7. Surprisingly, he looks _____ (handsome) with the extra weight.
8. She was _____ (young) than her brothers and sisters, and strongly independent.

B.

1. Our diplomats do a lot to help make the world _____ (safe) and _____ (good).
2. As soon as I heard about the hurricane, I was _____ (happy) to be on the other side of the continent.

3. You can also order from online bookstores, but they're _____ (expensive).
4. We expected better evidence, something that was _____ (convincing).
5. I was in luck and the menu at the restaurant was _____ (interesting) than the copy on the web.
6. Instead of heading right home, I went _____ (far) to visit a tourist site.
7. The solution was _____ (simple) than I thought.
8. At the conference, he was _____ (nervous) than usual.



Modifiers that make comparatives

- a) stronger: **even, (very) much, far, a lot, a great deal, somewhat**
- b) weaker: **a little, slightly, a bit** (infml)

Modifiers that make superlatives

- a) stronger: **by far, quite** (meaning 'absolutely'), **easily** (infml)
- b) weaker: **one of, some of**

Ex. 26. Put the adjectives in the correct form. Make the comparatives and superlatives stronger (A) and weaker (B). Pay attention to the style (formal or informal).



- A.
1. Diwali is _____ (bright) and _____ (noisy) festival of India and worth experiencing while there.
 2. Everyday computing skills can be taught in a variety of ways but some techniques are _____ (effective) than others.
 3. Comprehensive schools are now _____ (common) form of secondary education for pupils in England, Wales and Scotland.
 4. Google is _____ (successful) digital media company in the U.S.
 5. I must say that the new booklet is _____ (good) than the previous one.
 6. Because most Filipinos are Roman Catholic, their integration into American life was _____ (easy) than for other Asians.
 7. Alex is _____ (smart) guy I've ever met.
 8. The best candidate right now is _____ (qualified) than I am, older, and _____ (experienced).

B.

1. And where should I go to see something _____ (interesting) than garden birds?
2. The mystery of time is connected with _____ (difficult) questions in physics, as well as in philosophy, like why we remember the past but not the future.
3. I feel _____ (good) now, but still a bit draggy (заторможенный).
4. I think the ending was _____ (funny) than the rest of the movie.
5. Mazzy Star makes _____ (beautiful) and heartbreaking music I've ever had the joy of listening to.

6. _____ (great) concerns associated with capitalism is that it is not very successful at creating wealth.
7. If you want to travel to India, you have a choice of either Jet or British Airways. The fare is about the same, but Jet schedule is _____ (convenient).
8. If you ask me, Manhattan is _____ (safe), but Brooklyn is larger and much more enjoyable to me.

Ex. 27. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct form; use appropriate patterns of comparison. Add suitable modifiers to the comparatives and superlatives.

New York City is 1) _____ (exciting) city in the world which has something for every taste and every traveller, from incredible art galleries and museums to some of the world's 2) _____ (good) restaurants. It is a year-round destination with four distinct seasons. Central Park is 3) _____ (beautiful) in full bloom _____ it is blanketed in snow. Each season offers something just a bit different—and equally worth seeing. Winter can be magical, with thick snowfalls followed by cloudless skies. January is 4) _____ (cool) month with an average temperature of 36°F (2.2°C). Summer has 5) _____ (reliable) weather, although August can be insufferably humid. July is 6) _____ (hot) month with an average temperature of 83°F (28.9°C). Spring and autumn are 7) _____ (good), with clear blue skies, the leaves in Central Park turning a beautiful golden red by October.

I was completely awestruck when I arrived in NYC as it is 8) _____ (large) _____. I first imagined. The tourist attractions are based in the centre of the city, although the suburbs stretch 9) _____ (far) out _____. I realized.

Getting around the Big Apple is easy, as its transportation network is huge. One 10) _____ (scary) things I did during my time in the area was experience the New York Subway. It seems you need to be 11) _____ (brave) to ride the subway after dark, especially if you're a solo backpacker like me.

My favourite place was certainly visiting the Top of the Rock, where you can get great views down over central Manhattan and Central Park. It is 12) _____ (good) value to go to the Rockefeller observatory rather _____ the Empire State Building or the Statue of Liberty.

Another thing that impressed me with NYC was its food! If you venture 13) _____ (far) out of the city to Coney Island, you will not only find New York's 14) _____ (popular) beach, but also the birthplace of the hotdog, which must go down as my favourite American street food!

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(1) SOME, ANY, NO

	SOME	ANY
+	unspecified number / amount I've done (SOME) exercises to improve my memory. Mike needs (SOME) advice on handling situations like this in the future.	= every (with a singular noun) = <i>всякий, какой угодно, любой</i> As ANY teacher knows, the most powerful way to communicate non-verbally is through the eyes.

	SOME	ANY
+	unknown object I would like to fly away to SOME distant place.	after IF If you have ANY suggestions, please don't hesitate to contact us. after words with a negative meaning: hardly, never, seldom, rarely, without There have never been ANY plans to close down the factory. to refuse, to prevent, to forbid , etc. Spain has continuously prevented ANY discussion of Catalan independence.
?	in offers, requests Shall I give you SOME more water? when a positive answer is expected Have you brought SOME chocolates?	unspecified number / amount / object Do you know ANY websites where I can watch movies in French?

Ex. 28. Form derivatives of SOME, ANY and NO using the words suggested.

one, where, how, time, way, thing, what, body

one_____

where_____

how_____

time_____

way_____

thing_____

what_____

body_____

Ex. 29. Fill in the gaps with SOME, ANY, or NO or their derivatives.

Note: 1) while -one forms and -body forms mean the same, -one is more common in writing;

-body forms are more common for spoken language;

2) no- forms are more emphatic than not ... any.

A.

1. Ability is _____ without opportunity (Napoleon Bonaparte).
2. After a week of missing classes, Zeta came into the classroom without _____ explanation.
3. Each of us has been placed on Earth with the ability to do _____ well.
4. Henderson is on friendly terms with the boss, so he gets _____ he wants.
5. How can _____ like his artwork? I think it's rubbish!
6. In _____ military conflict, there are innocent people who are killed or injured.
7. In Mexico, young men _____ hire a band to play music in front of the house of the girl they love.
8. If _____ can go wrong, it will.
9. The witness promised to tell the truth, the whole truth, and _____ but the truth.
10. Would you like _____ more cake?

11. When a friend is in trouble, don't annoy him by asking if there is _____ you can do.
Think up _____ appropriate and do it.
12. It was one of the most poorly attended sessions — hardly _____ came.

B.

1. The party is very casual; you don't have to wear _____ special.
2. I know I'm a bad tennis player, but I enjoy the game _____.
3. I read _____ that banging (биться) your head against the wall can burn up to 150 calories per hour.
4. Have you thought of _____ else you could do to support us?
5. Please, could we go _____ warm, or just with less snow — and talk?
6. It's absurd to suggest that tax increase will _____ benefit (принести выгоду) the poor.
7. The child never makes trouble, although he is _____ clumsy, often dropping dishes and breaking toys.
8. Would you like to do _____ meaningful and rewarding?
9. The woman was taken to the police station and interrogated, but she refused to say _____.
10. There are so many homeless people who have _____ to go when it gets cold.
11. _____ scientist can know all of the experimental evidence underlying current science concepts.
12. Lots of people pass by on their way to _____ place or another that they need to be at.



Only SOMEONE/ANYONE/NONE can be followed by the preposition OF.

Does anyone of you know what this all means?

Pronouns with -body cannot be followed by OF. (NOT anybody of)

SOMEONE, ANYONE, etc. are used with a singular verb, but are substituted by a plural pronoun.

No one knows what they want to do with their lives.

Before *the/these/his/my*, etc. + noun only NONE is used

None of these books gives thorough information on the problem.

Ex. 30. Tick the correct sentences and rewrite the others correcting the mistakes.

1. Nobody likes to admit his weaknesses.
2. Has anyone asked you this question before?
3. No millionaire has ever donated all his money to charity.
4. Did anybody of you switch on my computer when I was away?
5. If anyone gets into trouble, he should call the consulate immediately.
6. None of the Harry Potter movies has been as entertaining as the books — that's to be expected.
7. Someone has left their mobile on the bench.
8. No one can be sure that he can control a dangerous exotic animal.

9. No of these politicians are fit to be President.
 10. Has anyone of you ever been a victim of unemployment?

(2) NONE, NEITHER, EITHER

NONE (OF) is used in **negative** sentences to speak about THREE and more people or things. It is followed by a singular or plural verb.

None of the students have/has passed all the exams yet.

NEITHER (OF) is used in **negative** sentences to speak about TWO people or things.
It is followed by a singular or plural verb.

Ann has two brothers. Neither (of them) lives/live in London.

ANY is used in **questions** and in **affirmative** sentences (in the meaning of "любой") to speak about THREE or more people or things.

Are any of the films you've seen recently worth seeing?

You can use any of the five journals as a source of information. (= doesn't matter which)

EITHER is used in **questions** and **affirmative** sentences instead of ANY if we speak about TWO people or things.

Is either of her two daughters married?

— Which of the two ties do you think I should buy? — **Either**, they are both good.

Ex. 31. Fill in the gaps with NONE, NEITHER, ANY, or EITHER.

- Would you like juice or mineral water? — _____.
 - Have you found _____ of the books the Professor recommended? No, _____.
 - _____ of the tourists felt like visiting another museum; they were all exhausted.
 - _____ of my two sisters is good at sciences, but they are fond of literature.
 - Both, a Number 23 and a Number 56 bus run to the station, so you can take _____.
 - Does _____ of the twins have a university degree?
 - We have three speakers in the plenary session today. Have _____ of them arrived yet?
 - I like both the scarves; they are so beautiful! Which of them shall I buy? — _____;
they are way too expensive!
 - We shouldn't rely on Jack. He always promises a lot, but so far he' kept _____ of his promises.
 - I've got two job offers. — Do you fancy _____ of them?

Ex. 32. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use SOME, ANY, NO, or their derivatives, NONE or NEITHER. Give several variants where possible.



1. The protesters haven't been arrested.

2. Have the flowers been watered?

3. I don't like this suit, and I don't like that one.

4. Cleo didn't know the people who came to the reception.

5. A passer-by dropped his wallet, and I found it.

6. The twins didn't want to come with us.

7. Do your family members resemble (напоминать) the Simpsons?

8. To the best of my knowledge, our soldiers were not injured.

9. The school closes at 5:00 pm on school days and not a single student can be in the building after that time.

10. All the students were unwilling to take part in the contest.

REVISION OF TENSES

Ex. 33. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct past tense form. There may be more than one correct variant.

A.

1. It was the first time Hoomey _____ (ever / see) his brother look happy.
2. Queen Victoria's rule was the longest of any king or queen. She _____ (become) queen in 1837 and _____ (reign) for over 60 years until her death in 1901.

3. By Monday the police _____ (find) the farmhouse where the gang _____ (hide).
4. In Japan, the number of local earthquakes, which _____ (decline) since March, _____ (increase) in June.
5. The woman _____ (obviously / make) an effort to make me feel special. Nobody _____ (ever / praise) my writing before that.
6. While the actors _____ (sign) autographs we _____ (stand) directly in front of them.
7. They _____ (hardly / sit down) to tea when the landlady _____ (call).
8. When I _____ (look) at my watch it was strange to see that I _____ (wait) for little more than 10 minutes.
9. At the time of King George II's death in 1760, England _____ (grow) rich from profits (от доходов) made in sugar, tobacco, cotton, etc.
10. By the time Pike returned from the north, frontier tensions in the region _____ (almost / reach) a state of war.
11. I _____ (wait) for about a quarter of an hour by a bookshop when a police car _____ (drive up) from the direction of the police headquarters.
12. As he _____ (become) more successful, his moods _____ (become) less predictable.

B.

1. The Einsteins ['ainstains] _____ (settle) in the city of Munich in 1880 and _____ (stay) there for fourteen years. In 1894, the family business _____ (fail) and they _____ (move) to Italy.
2. Flora _____ (look) along the street. A young couple in jeans _____ (stroll) in the opposite direction, hand in hand. On the other side of the road, a man in a straw hat _____ (walk) a yellow Labrador.
3. That jacket _____ (mean) a lot to him. He _____ (save up) his earnings from working Saturdays at McDonald's, and he _____ (buy) it the day before.
4. Gregory _____ (go) out on the balcony and _____ (regard) the Mediterranean below him. The three American ships that had been in the bay _____ (depart) during the night. The beach boys _____ (already / rake) the sand and _____ (put) out the mattresses and umbrellas. One brave fat woman _____ (swim) in front of the hotel.
5. Jenny couldn't see a fire, but there _____ (be) thick clouds of black and gray smoke close to the ceiling. It _____ (come) through the ventilation. She _____ (feel) afraid. She _____ (never / be) in a fire. The more cool-headed women _____ (snatch) up their bags and _____ (head) for the door. Others _____ (get) hysterical, shouting at one another in frightened voices.
6. She _____ (find) her locker and _____ (put) on her clothes. It _____ (take) her only a few seconds, but in that time the room



- _____ (empty) of people and _____ (fill) with fumes. She _____ (start) to cough. With all her being she _____ (long) for one breath of the air she _____ (take) for granted (считала само собой разумеющимся) for twenty-nine years.
7. By 1810, a great many mountain men _____ (roam) the Rockies of Idaho. They _____ (be) newcomers connected with a new venture that _____ (take) the United States fur trade to the coast. The venture was owned by a New York merchant named John Jacob Astor. He _____ (send) a group of men by ship — the *Tonquin* — around the Horn of South America to build Fort Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia. While the ship _____ (be) en route, another Astor employee _____ (lead) a party of 62 men westward out of St. Louis for the same destination. In spite of a winter torment in the mountains, most of the party _____ (reach) Astoria by early 1812. They _____ (find) the place in a sorry state. Indians _____ (blow up) the *Tonquin*, and during the previous summer, David Thompson _____ (float) down the Columbia to announce that Canada, i.e. the North West Company, _____ (claim) that river's territory.

MASTER YOUR ARTICLES SKILLS

ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The article 'the' is used with the names of	The zero article is used with the names of
oceans seas rivers channels canals gulfs	planets continents (but the Americas) countries* states, provinces and counties cities
groups of lakes groups of islands peninsulas mountain ranges deserts	bays an island (singular) a lake (singular) a mountain capes (except The Cape = the Cape of Good Hope)

Other rules-to remember:

The article "**the**" is usually used:

- when "**of**" is part of the name, e.g. **the Isle of Wight**
- with **plural** names of countries e.g. **the United Emirates**
- when the word "republic"/"empire"/"kingdom", etc. is part of the name:
the British Empire
- when the points of compass are used as geographic names, e.g. **the Middle East**

But NOT in combinations with place names, e.g. North Korea

Ex. 34. Fill in the gaps with “the” where necessary:

a) before nouns denoting “water objects”

1. ___ Thames flows through Greater London to enter ___ North Sea.
2. ___ Arctic Ocean is the world's smallest ocean, which is frozen all year.
3. ___ Titicaca is the largest lake in South America.
4. ___ Bay of Pigs is known for the attempted invasion of Cuba in April 1961.
5. ___ Persian Gulf was the scene of great tension during the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf War.
6. ___ Lake of Baikal is the deepest in the world.
7. Egypt's President Nasser nationalized ___ Suez Canal in 1956.
8. The Channel Tunnel built under ___ English Channel was opened in 1994.

b) before nouns denoting “land objects”

1. ___ Cape Canaveral is the home of the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.
2. In 1857 John Palliser described this area of Canada as ___ Great Canadian Desert.
3. Lewis and Clarke were shocked to find that ___ Rockies were not a single wall of mountains.
4. The highest point in Alaska is ___ Mount McKinley (over 6000 m.).
5. ___ Canary Islands owe their name to the many dogs found on ___ Grand Canary (*canis* in Latin means “dog”).
6. Nevada lies in ___ Great Basin, a broad semi-desert plateau.
7. ___ Sinai peninsula was taken by Israel in 1967 and returned to Egypt in 1984.
8. ___ Antarctica is a polar continent with no permanent population.

c) before names of countries, regions, cities, etc.

1. ___ Nairobi is the capital of ___ Kenya, which has two official languages: English and Swahili.
2. Holland, or ___ Netherlands, its official name being ___ Kingdom of ___ Netherlands, is mostly flat.
3. ___ Tirol is a federal state in ___ Austria, but part of ___ historical area Tirol belongs to ___ Italy.
4. ___ Central African Republic has French as its official language.
5. ___ Midwest is a region in ___ USA comprising the states between ___ Great Lakes and ___ upper Mississippi.
6. ___ Uzbekistan, a former republic of ___ Soviet Union, is situated in ___ Middle Asia.
7. ___ Middlesex, a former county of ___ England, became part of ___ Greater London in 1965.
8. ___ Hague is probably the only city whose name is used with the definite article.

Ex. 35. Add articles where necessary. Follow the rules above.

1. ___ Monaco and ___ Vatican are the smallest countries in ___ Europe.
2. ___ Lake Superior is the largest of ___ Great Lakes, which are situated in ___ south-east of ___ Canada.
3. ___ Isle of Wight is a popular resort.
4. ___ District of ___ Columbia, which comprises the nation's capital ___ Washington, is not a state.
5. Lake District is separated from ___ Pennines by the valleys of ___ rivers Eden and ___ Lune.
6. Between these valleys and ___ Irish Sea are ___ Cumbrian Mountains, the highest in ___ England.
7. There is no easy solution to the crisis in ___ Middle East.
8. To see ___ North Sea in ___ Netherlands one has to go up, not down.

9. ___ Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in ___ Scotland.
10. ___ Hawaiian Islands were discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook. Through the 19th century they formed a kingdom, and in 1894 ___ republic of Hawaii was proclaimed. Four years later it was ceded (уступать, передавать) to ___ United States.
11. The capital of ___ European Union is ___ Brussels.
12. ___ Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
13. ___ Far West of ___ United States comprises three states: ___ California, ___ Oregon and ___ Washington.
14. ___ Sacramento River from ___ north meets ___ San Joaquin from ___ south in the Central Valley and they flow together into ___ San Francisco Bay.
15. ___ Panama Canal took the US Corps of Engineers ten years to build.
16. ___ Strait of Gibraltar connects ___ Mediterranean Sea with ___ Atlantic Ocean.
17. ___ Sahara Desert (which means "wilderness" in Arabic) stretches across ___ North Africa from ___ Atlantic Ocean to ___ Red Sea.
18. ___ Pacific Coast has the fewest bays of any part of ___ United States coast line.
19. ___ City of Los Angeles built an artificial bay to form a harbour for its ocean trade.
20. ___ Ulster is the name used as an alternative for ___ Northern Ireland.

Ex. 36. Complete the texts by adding articles. Revise the rules of article use in Unit 1.

A.

The centers of rural poverty are in ___ South, ___ Pacific Northwest, ___ Rocky Mountains, ___ New Mexico. It is there that one finds ___ people described by ___ Department of Agriculture as "___ farmers dependent on their farms as ___ main source of income but unable to make ___ adequate living by farming". In ___ state like ___ Mississippi ___ rural Negro is poor, isolate and ignorant.

B.

Reinhold Messner, ___ climber from ___ South Tirol, was ___ first to scale ___ Everest without oxygen in 1980. By the mid-'80s he had become ___ first to climb all 14 of ___ world's 8,000-meter peaks — all without oxygen.

Having crossed ___ Antarctica and ___ Greenland, unsupported, Messner was due to set off crossing ___ pack ice and ice barriers of ___ Arctic Ocean from ___ New Siberian Islands to ___ Cape Columbia in ___ Canada via ___ North Pole.

Ex. 37. The writer was economical with articles. Put a tick where an article is missing and write it in the right box.



Invaders from the North

Swedes, who were most easterly of the three Scandinavian nations, travelled through	
Russia to Constantinople and traded with caliphate of Baghdad.	
Norwegians followed three main routes. First was across Arctic seas. They	
discovered Iceland in about 680 and colonized it after 870, discovered and partly	
settled Greenland at end of 9 th century, and briefly reached North America. Second	
route was round north of Britain. They explored and colonized Shetlands, Orkney,	

Hebrides, west Scotland and the inlets of Ireland. In 795 Iona was plundered	
(разграблена), in 798 Isle of Man was reached, and by 853 there was Scandinavian	
kingdom of Dublin. From these western islands they spread to Westmorland,	
Cumberland and Yorkshire. Third Norwegian route was across North Sea.	
It was, however, Danes, who in 8 th century inhabited lands around entrance to Baltic,	
who most affected England. By 878 Danish Vikings conquered kingdoms of	
Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia. In 886 boundary of Alfred's kingdom ran up	
Thames, leaving London in Alfred's hands.	

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

NATIONALITY WORDS: PATTERNS

	COUNTRY	ADJECTIVE	PERSON	NATION
1	a) Australia	Australian	an Australian	the Australians
2	a) China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
	b) Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss	the Swiss
3	a) Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns
4	a) Britain	British	a British person (Briton¹)	the British
	b) France	French	a Frenchman/ Frenchwoman	the French

APPENDIX 2

VOCABULARY LIST UNIT 1

1.	customarily , adv.	обычно, традиционно, как правило Customarily, students take two years to complete the Master's programme.
	customary , adj.	обычный, привычный It is customary to serve roast turkey at Thanksgiving. <i>На День благодарения принято подавать жареную индейку.</i>
	custom , n.	обычай; привычка age-long / local custom <i>древний / местный обычай</i> to follow / observe a custom <i>соблюдать обычай</i>
	customer , n.	клиент, покупатель
2.	attempt , n.	попытка to make / to give up an attempt at the first / second / ... attempt an attempt to do / at doing smth an attempt at smth
	attempt , v.	пробовать, пытаться to attempt smth / to do smth / doing smth an attempted revolution / crime / etc Very few prisoners attempted to escape from Alcatraz.

¹ **Briton** is mostly used in newspaper headlines.

	3. succeed , v.	достигать цели, преуспевать, иметь успех to succeed in life / one's career / doing smth If at first you don't succeed, try, try again ≈ <i>Терпение и труд все перетрут.</i>
	success , n.	успех, удача to have / achieve success in (doing) smth great / considerable / little success
	successful , adj.	успешный, удачный, имеющий успех a successful politician / lawyer / businessman / film / business / etc.
4.	stretch , v.	1) растягивать(ся), вытягивать(ся), удлинять(ся) Anna stretched on the bed, watching TV. 2) простираясь; продолжаться, длиться to stretch for miles to stretch from Dover to London to stretch back many / 20 / over 30 years / to the 1970s
	stretch , n.	участок, отрезок; промежуток времени There have been a lot of accidents on this stretch of the highway.
5.	decline , v.	1) уменьшаться, идти на убыль to decline in importance 2) приходить в упадок, ослабевать, чахнуть The fur industry has declined dramatically in the last ten years. declining morality / health 3) отказываться, отклонять to decline to do smth. to decline an offer / an invitation
	decline , n.	падение, спад After the revolution, the country has been in decline. to fall / go into decline <i>приходить в упадок</i> a significant / dramatic / gradual decline in sales / customers / prices / rate of unemployment, etc.
6.	unite , v.	соединять(ся), объединять(ся) People of all nationalities united to free their country. to unite against a common enemy
	united , adj.	1) соединенный, объединенный; общий to make a united effort <i>предпринимать общие / совместные усилия</i> the United Nations Organization, the United Kingdom, the United States of America 2) дружный united family

	6. union , n. unity , n.	союз, объединение a political / economic union between neighbouring countries единство, сплоченность, согласие to achieve / destroy / preserve / restore unity between two nations
	7. separate , v. <i>[sepə'reɪt]</i>	1) отделять(ся), разъединять We are separated by a long distance. 2) разлучать; расставаться Among other things, the Red Cross connects families separated by war. to decide to separate
	separation , n.	1) отделение, разъединение Many nationalists believe that Quebec's separation from the rest of Canada is very possible. 2) разлука, расставание a long separation
	separate , adj. <i>[sep(ə)rət]</i>	отдельный, изолированный separate rooms / entrance / category
	inseparable , adj.	неотделимый inseparable companion <i>неизменный спутник</i> inseparable union <i>неразрывный союз</i> inseparable friends <i>неразлучные друзья</i>
	8. effort , n.	усилие, попытка physical / mental effort big / brave / heroic / remarkable / (un)successful / fruitless effort joint effort(s) to make an effort to make every effort to do smth to spare no effort to do smth to do smth with / without effort All students have put a lot of effort into the performance. <i>Все студенты вложили много сил в подготовку представления.</i>
	effortlessly , adv.	легко, без усилий
	9. sign , v.	подписьвать(ся) to sign a document / a letter / an agreement / etc. to sign an agreement with smb
	sign , n.	признак, свидетельство to take smth as a sign of smth to show signs of worry / depression / etc. a sign of the times <i>примета времени</i>

9. signature, n.	1) подпись to put one's signature to the document 2) подписание (документа) to bring papers for signature the signature of the treaty
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VOCABULARY LIST UNIT 2

1. intend, v.	1) намереваться, планировать intend to do smth / doing smth 2) (usu. passive) предназначаться The book is intended for teachers and students preparing for TOEFL 3) подразумевать, иметь в виду to intend (no) offence / disrespect / harm / insult, etc.
intention, n.	намерение; умысел; стремление; цель to announce/express one's intentions to do smth to have (an) intention(s) to do smth with the intention of doing smth
2. suffer, v.	1) страдать to suffer from a particular illness or physical problem (allergies, asthma, headaches, depression) to suffer from inflation/pollution, etc. 2) испытывать, подвергаться to suffer losses / a defeat
suffering, n.	страдание great / mental / physical suffering to cause / increase / reduce suffering(s)
3. survive, v.	1) оставаться в живых, выжить, уцелеть to survive an accident <i>остаться в живых</i> после аварии to survive on smth 2) продолжать существовать, сохраняться to survive from ... times 3) пережить to survive smb by ... years
survivor, n.	оставшийся в живых, уцелевший the only survivor of the earthquake
survival, n.	выживание to fight for survival, a fight for survival; to threaten the survival of smb, a threat to the survival.

4.	divide, v.	<p>1) делить(ся), разделять(ся) на части to divide smth into parts / groups / pairs / etc.</p> <p>2) вызывать разногласия, расхождения во мнении The election divided the country. <i>Выборы раскололи страну.</i></p>
5.	agreement	<p>1) соглашение, договор to conclude / to reach / to sign an agreement to break/to violate an agreement to keep to an agreement</p> <p>2) согласие (нейтр.) to arrive at / to come to / to reach agreement The management has reached agreement with the trade union on wages. full/mutual agreement on / about smth to be in agreement with (fml.) <i>соответствовать чему-л., совпадать с чем-л.</i></p>
	agree, v.	<p>1) сходиться во мнении, соглашаться to agree with smb on / about smth <i>соглашаться с кем-л. по какому-то вопросу</i></p> <p>2) дать согласие to agree to do smth to agree to smth <i>соглашаться на что-л., принимать (предложение, чьи-л. условия и т.д.)</i></p>
6.	independent, adj.	<p>1) независимый, суверенный (о государствах) Guyana became fully independent from Britain in 1966.</p> <p>2) самостоятельный, свободный (от чьего-л. воздействия / влияния) to be / feel / become independent of smb / smth</p>
	independence, n.	<p>независимость, самостоятельность full / economic / political independence from smb / smth to have / enjoy independence <i>обладать независимостью, быть независимым</i> to achieve / to gain independence from smb / smth to lose independence to declare independence the Declaration of Independence the War of Independence</p>
7.	average, n. [ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ]	<p>среднее число, средняя величина On average, a man spends 3,500 hours of his life shaving! above / below average</p>
	average, adj.	<p>средний, обыкновенный (Syn. ordinary) average height / price / salary / person /age</p>

8.	stay, v.	<p>1) оставаться, не уходить He had to stay at home because of bronchitis.</p> <p>2) пребывать, оставаться в каком-л. состоянии to stay calm / quiet / young to stay out of trouble / danger, etc. <i>избегать неприятностей / опасности и т.д.</i></p> <p>3) останавливаться, гостить Are you going to stay at a hotel or with your sister?</p>
9.	consist, v.	<p>1) состоять (из чего-л.) The examination will consist of seven assignments.</p> <p>2) заключаться (в чем-л.) to consist in smth / in doing smth Success does not consist in never making mistakes but in never making the same one a second time.</p>