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имени В. Г. Короленко»

НОРМА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА: МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ
IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH!

Учебно-методическое пособие

В 2 ч а с т я х

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Учебное электронное издание на компакт-диске

Глазов

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Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой сборник заданий, способствующих формированию языковой и методической компетенций посредством нахождения, идентификации и коррекции ошибок. Упражнения направлены на подготовку студентов к профессиональной деятельности, а также на формирование у них цельного представления о языковой норме.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата профилей «Иностранные языки (английский и немецкий языки)», «Удмуртский язык и Английский язык», «Русский язык и Английский язык», а также других профилей, ориентированных на изучение английского языка.

Системные требования: процессор с тактовой частотой 1,3 ГГц и выше; 256 Mb RAM; свободное место на HDD 0,6 Mb; Windows 2000/XP/7/8/10; Adobe Acrobat Reader; дисковод CD-ROM 2-х и выше; мышь.

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УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

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Пояснительная записка

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P a r t 1. Corrections

1.1. Easy

1.2. Medium

1.3. Difficult

P a r t 2. Vocabulary Exercises

Keys

P a r t 1. Corrections

1.1. Easy

1.2. Medium

1.3. Difficult

P a r t 2. Vocabulary Exercises

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата профилей «Иностранные языки (английский и немецкий языки)», «Удмуртский язык и Английский язык», «Русский язык и Английский язык», а также других профилей, ориентированных на изучение английского языка. Учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано в ходе изучения курсов «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Иностранный язык», «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Иностранный/Английский язык в академических целях».

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из двух частей. Упражнения, вошедшие в ч. 1, представляют собой отрывки аутентичных (художественных, учебных, публицистических) текстов, в которых допущены различные ошибки. Работа со связным текстом позволяет максимально приблизить процесс коррекции ошибок к условиям работы в школе. Для более эффективной организации работы упражнения перво ч. 1 разделены на три уровня: легкий, средний и сложный. Выполняя данные задания, студенты не только научатся находить и идентифицировать ошибки, но и пополнять свой лексический запас, а также повысят лингвострановедческую компетенцию.

Часть 2 учебно-методического пособия направлена на предотвращение ошибок в речи студентов. Содержание упражнений охватывает наиболее проблемные области учебного вокабуляра: фразовые глаголы, предлоги, слова, традиционно вызывающие сложности при употреблении (например, *do* и *make*). Задания сформулированы таким

образом, чтобы работа со словарем осуществлялась самостоятельно, так как это способствует более прочному запоминанию значения и сочетаемости лексических единиц. Кроме работы со справочной литературой студентам предлагаются упражнения для использования изученных слов в речи.

Упражнения снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать учебно-методическое пособие как в ходе аудиторных занятий, так и при организации самостоятельной работы.

Учебно-методическое пособие содержит список литературы, в котором представлены ссылки на учебно-методическую и справочную литературу по грамматике английского языка. Студенты имеют возможность уточнить теоретический материал, прежде чем выполнять задания из данного учебно-методического пособия.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие является хорошей основой для успешного прохождения студентами педагогической практики.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ТИПИЧНЫХ ОШИБОК В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. СПОСОБЫ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ ОШИБОК В ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

Для того чтобы добиться желаемого успеха в изучении английского языка, необходимо правильно организовать рабочий процесс и постараться избегать распространенных ошибок. В методике преподавания английского языка различают наиболее типичные ошибки в письменной речи обучающихся. Остановимся на некоторых из них.

Проблемы с употреблением различных [времен глаголов](#). Это не только неверный выбор времени для определенной ситуации, но и неправильное использование вспомогательных глаголов.

Замена [прилагательных наречиями](#) (и наоборот). В предложении *That book is good* новичок может случайно использовать наречие *well*, а в примере *She reads well* – прилагательное *good*. Избавиться от таких ошибок можно только спустя время, детально разбирая каждый такой пример. В данном случае может пригодиться аналогия с родным языком.

Неправильное применение [артиклей](#). В английском языке их всего два – *the* и *a(an)*. Определенный артикль *the* используется в том случае, если речь идет о знакомом читателю/собеседнику предмете либо каком-то уникальном явлении (например, *the sun*). Неопределенный артикль *a* применяется, когда люди говорят о чем-то незнакомом, неопределенном. Многие начинающие изучать английский язык забывают, что артикль *an* используется только в сочетании с существительными, которые начинаются на гласную букву.

Путаница с [английскими предлогами](#). Опять же, данная трудность объясняется тем, что правила применения предлогов во всех языках различаются. В английском

предлог *in* используется для обозначения закрытого пространства и определенного промежутка времени (*in the room, in the evening*). *At* применяется для обозначения точного времени и места (*at school, at 8 p.m.*). *On* – предлог, который используется для обозначения времени (дня недели) или поверхности (*on Monday, on the floor*).

Неправильный порядок слов в предложении. Как правило, такую ошибку допускают именно новички. Нужно помнить, что в английском языке в любом случае применяется сказуемое, даже если в переводе на русский оно отсутствует (*I am 20 years old*).

Употребление глагола в третьем лице единственного числа. После *he, she, it* обязательно используется глагол с окончанием *-s*.

Таким образом, на пути к вершинам знания английского языка каждого человека ждет множество разных ошибок.

В ходе выполнения упражнений для коррекции ошибок необходимо не только найти и исправить ошибку, но и определить ее тип, так как это входит в методическую компетенцию будущего учителя иностранного языка. Лучше всего выполнять данные упражнения самостоятельно, а впоследствии обсуждать их в парах или группах.

Для обозначения типа ошибки используются следующие сокращения:

- пунктуационная ошибка *punct* (punctuation);
- орфографическая *sp* (spelling);
- ошибка в структурировании текста или оформлении (например, письма) *org* (organisation);
- стилистическая *st* (style);
- лексическая *voc* (vocabulary);
- грамматическая *gr* (grammar);
- неверный порядок слов *wo* (word order).

На сложном уровне можно конкретизировать тип грамматической ошибки:

- неверное употребление видо-временной формы глагола *ts* (tense);
- неверное употребление формы глагола (неличные формы, модальные глаголы, залог) *v* (verb);
- неверное употребление предлога *pr* (preposition);

- неверное употребление артикля *art* (article);
- синтаксическая ошибка *synt* (syntax).

В данном учебно-методическом пособии количество ошибок в тексте указано в скобках.

Во второй части вы найдете задания, которые помогут вам избежать наиболее типичных ошибок в употреблении лексических единиц. Эти упражнения составлены на основе анализа письменных и устных работ студентов, производимого на протяжении нескольких лет. Работая со словарем, вы сможете более прочно запомнить сложные случаи сочетаемости сочетания слов, узнаете значение наиболее употребляемых фразовых глаголов.

Задания распределены по уровням и снабжены эталонами ответов. Это позволит вам работать в индивидуальном темпе как на занятии, так и дома.

Пример выполнения упражнения для коррекции ошибок:

Correct and identify 10 mistakes:

She had been married for 5 years already. Infortunately, her marriage is not enough happy. Patrick, her husband, is about forty, a tallish, skinny brunette with pleasant regular features – high balding forehead, a flashy nose, pale blue-grey slanting eyes, a square chin, and finely-curved plump lips. One can really fancy him, evaluating on his looks, and finding him phisically attractive, but appearances are so deceptive. It is not quite a relief some time later finding him harsh, willful, arrogant, trying to be the dominant partner in the relationship. Besides, his manner of adressing and talking to people terribly irritates me (10).

Correct variant:

She **has been married** (ts) for 5 years already. **Unfortunately** (sp), her marriage is not **happy enough** (wo). Patrick, her husband, is about forty, a tallish, skinny brunette with pleasant regular features – **a** (art) high balding forehead, a **fleshy** (sp) nose, pale blue-grey slanting eyes, a square chin, and finely-curved plump lips. One can really fancy him, **evaluating** (pr) his looks, and finding him **physically** (sp) attractive, but appearances are so deceptive. It is not quite a relief some time later **to find** (v) him harsh, willful, arrogant, trying to be the dominant partner in the relationship. Besides, his manner of **addressing** (sp) and talking to people **irritates me terribly** (wo).

Работа по коррекции ошибок ведется по степени нарастающей сложности. Сначала поиск ошибок осуществляется в отдельных предложениях с опорами в виде символов или подчеркивания. Приведем примеры таких заданий (табл. 1–2).

Задание 1. Найдите ошибки в предложениях по заданным символам.

Таблица 1

Предложения с опорами

№	Types of mistakes	Sentences
1	M	They grow own vegetables and fruits.
2	WW	There are other morning meals: sandwiches, an omelette or a cereal.
3	WF	Pancakes eated with butter and sugar.
4	Sp	London offers something for everyone, rich or pour.
5	X, WW	On the lunch you can cook any soup.
6	X	I think it is a very delicious.
7	WFx2	I suppose everyone to be able to cook and eat health food.

Перечень обозначения ошибок: WW = wrong word, T = wrong tense, WF = wrong form, WO = wrong word order, Sp = spelling, P = punctuation, X = extra word, M = missing word, R = register, ? = not clear, ! = careless mistake, RW = try rewriting.

Задание 2. Классифицируйте подчеркнутые ошибки.

Таблица 2

Предложения без опор

№	Types of mistakes	Sentences
1		They grow _____ own vegetables and fruits.
2		There are other morning <u>meals</u> : sandwiches, an omelette or a

		cereal.
3		Pancakes <u>eated</u> with butter and sugar.
4		London offers something for everyone, rich or <u>pour</u> .
5		<u>On the</u> lunch you can cook any soup.
6		I think it is <u>a</u> very tasty.
7		I suppose everyone <u>to be able</u> to cook and eat <u>health</u> food.

Ответы к заданию:

1. Missing word: They grow THEIR own vegetables and fruits.
2. Wrong word: There are other morning DISHES: sandwiches, an omelette or a cereal.
3. Wrong form: Pancakes ARE EATEN with butter and sugar.
4. Spelling: London offers something for everyone, rich or POOR.
5. Extra word/Wrong word: FOR lunch you can cook any soup.
6. Extra word: I think it is very tasty.
7. Wrong form: I suppose everyone to be able to cook and eat health food.

Задание для поиска и классификации ошибок без опор можно осуществлять на основе предложений или связного небольшого текста. Данный вид работы можно варьировать: выполнять индивидуально или в группах, искать ошибки только одного вида или разных видов, осуществлять самопроверку по ключу или вместе с преподавателем.

Задание 3. Тусовка (Mingling Activity).

Для этого упражнения необходимо подготовить карточки с ошибками и карточки с правильным вариантом. Каждому студенту следует раздать, например, по три карточки той и другой категории. Задача студентов – понять, на какой из карточек есть ошибка, найти членов группы и найти парную карточку с правильным предложением. Например: «I have never eat insects» – «I have never eaten insects».

Девизом заданий тренировочного характера может послужить высказывание «На ошибках учатся». Эти задания основываются на работе студентов над своими ошибками и помогут привлечь к редактированию собственного текста в процессе

подготовки письменной работы.

Задание 1.

Проверяя письменные работы студентов, подчеркните ошибки и подпишите их символы. Верните работу и попросите студентов исправить подчеркнутые ошибки, а затем сдать работу еще раз.

Задание 2.

1. Соберите домашнее задание, а затем выберите предложения с наиболее интересными/продуктивными ошибками и выпишите их для совместной работы на занятии (не более семи предложений). Можно усложнить его, не подчеркивая ошибку, а просто выписав предложения.

2. Попросите студентов исправить свою работу на занятии и поделиться результатами с группой в мини-презентациях. Это может быть сделано индивидуально или в группах.

Задание 3. Диктант «в три руки».

Преподаватель диктует небольшой текст (100–150 слов), студенты записывают его, а затем проверяют, исправляя ошибки ручкой с пастой определенного цвета. Далее передают свои работы соседу по парте, который исправляет их ручкой с пастой другого цвета. Наконец, работу проверяет преподаватель, используя третий цвет пасты. Проверку могут осуществить и студенты по ключу.

Задание 4. Создание «correction groups».

1. Разделите класс на несколько групп. Каждая по очереди будет выступать в роли «correction group» на занятиях.

2. Пока класс выполняет очередное письменное задание, этой группе даются уже проверенные, но не исправленные преподавателем работы (места с ошибками подчеркнуты).

3. Каждый член группы, взяв ту или иную работу, пытается исправить ошибки, определив их тип, и дает правильный вариант.

4. В конце урока «correction group» раздает работы и на доске объясняет ошибки.

5. Учитель оценивает работу группы.

Задание 5. Игра «Аукцион ошибок».

1. Студенты делятся на группы. Каждая группа получает одинаковое количество «денег» и одинаковые рабочие листы, в которых есть предложения с ошибками.

2. Ведущий начинает проводить аукцион. Зачитывают первое предложение, назначается стартовая цена этого предложения.

3. Группы покупают предложения, если они не содержат ошибок.

4. Ведущий контролирует процесс торговли с помощью удара молоточка. Если последняя озвученная цена названа трижды, предложение считается проданным, группа получает данное предложение на отдельном листе бумаги, но отдает заявленное количество «денег» ведущему.

5. Аукцион объявляется закрытым, когда все предложения проданы или же нет «спроса» на некоторые предложения. Далее подводятся итоги.

6. Группы подсчитывают свои «деньги», если таковые остались, зачитываются предложения, которые не содержали ошибок. Выигрывает та группа, которая «купила» правильные предложения и сохранила больше «денег».

Задание 6. Игра «Лабиринт» («Maze») рекомендована Робинот Уолкером, ведущим серии вебинаров для Оксфорд Юниверсити пресс (Oxford University Press).

Выберите из студенческих работ предложения с типичными ошибками, составьте список из правильных и ошибочных предложений (до 15 предложений). Подготовьте лабиринт: одно из предложений обозначьте «IN» – это начало лабиринта. Студенты читают первое предложение «IN», если считают его безошибочным, то двигаются к номеру, обозначенному галочкой; если ошибочным, то к номеру, обозначенному крестиком. Записывая свой маршрут (IN-14-6...), студенты должны добраться до выхода «OUT», побывав на всех номерах только один раз.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. He drink water every day. | ✓ go to 9; ✗ go to 4 |
| «IN» 2. I can to speak English. | ✓ go to 12; ✗ go to 14 |
| 3. His mother is doctor. | ✓ go to 5; ✗ go to 10 |
| 4. My favourite sport is hockey. | ✓ go to 11; ✗ go to 7 |
| 5. Mike is the best student of our group. | ✓ go to 7; ✗ go to 1 |
| 6. I had a long hair. | ✓ go to 15; ✗ go to 3 |
| 7. Nina had to coming home early. | ✓ go to 11; ✗ go to 9 |

«OUT» 8. His brother is older than his sister.

9. The weather in England can change very quickly. V go to 12; X go to 3

10. Maze is a funny game. V go to 1; X go to 8

11. Soup easy to cook. V go to 2; X go to 13

12. Learners may work in groups. V go to 8; X go to 14

13. Yesterday she come back very late. V go to 6; X go to 15

14. My mother was as strict as my father. V go to 6; X go to 4

15. There are a table and three chairs in the room. V go to 13; X go to 5

Ответы: 2-14-6-3-10-1-4-11-13-15-5-7-9-12-8.

Преимущество задания в том, что благодаря игровой составляющей повторение грамматического материала не наскучивает; отсутствует необходимость непосредственного участия преподавателя; можно работать в группах, парах или индивидуально. Если студенты возвращаются к тому же номеру или добираются до выхода, не посетив всех предложений, они понимают, что где-то совершили ошибку, и начинают снова. Лабиринты легко подготовить. Один и тот же лабиринт можно использовать с разным набором предложений, может быть подготовлено несколько лабиринтов для разнообразия маршрутов.

С помощью *контрольных заданий* проверяется уровень сформированности компетенции. Компетенция сформирована, если студент находит все ошибки и может объяснить их. Уровни сформированности компетенции можно соотнести с оценкой. Для этого студентам нужно выполнить задание для коррекции 10 предложений, содержащих в совокупности 10 лексических, грамматических и орфографических ошибок.

Допороговый уровень – не найдены или неправильно исправлены пять или более ошибок (оценка «2»); пороговый уровень – не найдены или неправильно исправлены 3–4 ошибки (оценка «3»); продвинутый уровень – не найдены или неправильно исправлены 1–2 ошибки (оценка «4»); высокий уровень – найдены и правильно исправлены все ошибки (оценка «5»).

Задание 1. Студенты получают текст с ошибками, которые им нужно найти и идентифицировать самостоятельно. Работа со связным текстом позволяет максимально

приблизить процесс коррекции ошибок к условиям работы в школе. Для студентов с разным лингвистическим опытом работу можно дифференцировать по уровням – от простого к сложному:

1. Исправьте ошибку. В скобках указан тип ошибки.
2. Найдите заданное количество ошибок и исправьте их.
3. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. We read in novels often (WO) how seemingly respectable person (M) or family has some terrible secret which was concealed (T) from strangers for years. The english (P) possesses a vividly saying (WF) to describe this sort of situation. The terrible secret is called 'the skeleton in the cupboard' (Gr). In the some dramatic moment (WW/X) in the story, the terrible secret becomes known and a reputation is ruined. The reader's hair stands on end when he reads in the final pages of the novel that the heroine (P) a dear old lady who had always been so kind to everybody, had, in her youth, poisoned every one of her five husbands (Sp).

Задание 2. Найдите 10 ошибок и исправьте их.

Задание 3. Найдите 10 ошибок: 1Sp, 1T, 1Gr, 1M, 1WO, 2×P, 1X, 1WF, 1WW и исправьте их.

We read in novels often how seemingly respectable person or family has some terrible secret which was concealed from strangers for years. The english possesses a vividly saying to describe this sort of situation. The terrible secret is called 'the skeleton in the cupboard'. In the some dramatic moment in the story, the terrible secret becomes known and a reputation is ruined. The reader's hair stands on end when he reads in the final pages of the novel that the heroine a dear old lady who had always been so kind to everybody, had, in her youth, poisoned every one of her five husbands.

Можно воспользоваться заданиями в формате теста, которые представлены в англоязычных пособиях для подготовки обучающихся к прохождению тестов для проверки академических способностей. Это могут быть тесты множественного выбора или вопросы бинарного типа.

В качестве творческого задания студенты могут подготовить текст для коррекции ошибок, к примеру, небольшой отрывок из художественной литературы или из

учебного текста, предложить членам своей группы выполнить это задание и проконтролировать его выполнение. Хорошей практикой будет также задание по редактированию статей студентов младших курсов для выпусков стенгазет.

Осуществить самостоятельную работу по коррекции ошибок студентам поможет памятка / карта контроля, которая напомнит о том, на что необходимо обратить внимание в письменной работе. Основой памятки послужили практическое руководство для обучения корректуре текста преподавателя английского языка Брейди Смита и памятка для студентов Университета центральной Флориды.

1. Have a list of errors you typically make. Check your work for your typical errors.
2. Check conjunctions for effectiveness and clarity.
3. Check grammar (verb tenses, the agreement between subjects and verbs).
4. Check spelling.
5. Check the punctuation (capitalized words, missing or extra commas).
6. Read your work backwards – from the end to the beginning. This will help you to look at each sentence independently.
7. Read your work aloud. This will encourage you to read every little word, so you won't miss anything.

Part 1

CORRECTIONS

Present tenses

1

1. Water boil at 100 °C.
2. The birds returns to the island every spring.
3. The Drama Club is meets every Thursday at 7.30.
4. At the party, Romeo is seeing Juliet and falls in love with her.
5. Does mail penguins keep the eggs warm?
6. Why people grow?
7. Where does water comes from?
8. Who is know the answer to this question?
9. The Sun have rises in the east and sets in the west.
10. The Prime Minister traveles abroad in his own private aeroplane.

2

1. The European Commission are meets in Brussels.
2. My dad is reading two books every week.
3. I am understanding geography more than science.
4. My favourite TV program startes at half past ten.
5. The teachers at our school gives us lots of homework.
6. We likeing swimming because it's fun and good exercise.

7. My brother don't play tennis because he don't like it.
8. I don't thinking that's a good idea.
9. Teachers doesn't work at weekends.
10. The government doesn't agrees with the new EU laws.

3

1. The plane leaves in half an hour but Nick does not at the airport yet.
2. My best friend loves science fiction films but they do no interest me.
3. I don't study chemistry because its difficult.
4. I don't dancing because I look stupid.
5. The Sun does go round the Earth, the Earth goes round the Sun!
6. My new computer does do lots more things than my old one, and it doesn't crash.
7. My dad doesn't has any qualifications but he has a really good job.
8. Fire are needs oxygen to burn. It doesn't burn without oxygen.
9. My teacher doesn't own a mobile phone because some people are thinking they are bad for your health.
10. According to scientists, animals lives longer if they don't eat too much.

4

1. It am raining today.
2. I are reading a very good magazine at the moment.
3. Joe and Ron are plaing football.
4. The police officer are talking to us.
5. I am makeing a cup of coffee.
6. The train is being arriving.
7. Bob is comeing to school early today.
8. We are studieing for our tests.

9. Lots of people have listening the radio at the moment.
10. You are standings on my foot!
11. Hurry up! The bus do leaving.

5

1. I are sitting on the sofa.
2. We are being studying for our exams.
3. Does the teacher shouting to us?
4. Mum is cooks the dinner.
5. The bus is arriving.
6. George is no coming to school late today.
7. I am being reading a very good book at the moment.
8. William and Ali are plaiing basketball.
9. The children are going go to the park now.
10. He is makeing a cup of tea.

6

1. He is always borrow money from me.
2. Milk is containing a lot of vitamins.
3. He is geting stronger.
4. She is haveing a party at the moment.
5. He drinking a litre of milk every day.
6. They are getting marrying next week.
7. Do you always going to the cinema on Saturdays?
8. Harry is liking rock music.
9. Be quiet please! I listen to the news.
10. I thinking about your offer.

Past tenses

7

1. Greek actors wore masks and special boots.
2. Spartan children were taking baths only two or three times a year.
3. The philosopher Socrates drank poison and died.
4. Alexander the Great's army went as far as China.
5. Heron of Alexandria made a kind of jet engine.
6. The Roman Emperor Caligula's name was meaning «Happy Soldier».
7. Roman mathematics have had no zero.
8. Most Roman girls got married at the age of 18.
9. Roman soldiers paid for their own equipment and food.
10. The Romans knew how to make soap and cement.

8

1. When did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain?
2. Alexander the Great didn't marry Cleopatra.
3. Did Shakespeare come from a big family?
4. Columbus arrived in America while he was trying to reach the Far East.
5. Alexander Fleming did not hope to discover penicillin.
6. When Sue was arriving at 9.30 am, four people were waiting outside the office.
7. Was Neil Armstrong the first man to land on the moon?
8. Did you spend any time playing video games last week?
9. It was raining on Monday, so we didn't play football.
10. He was driving to work when the accident happened.

Future tenses

9

1. I think the DVD will be disappear in ten years.
2. You will has time to finish your homework.
3. Will the police catching criminals?
4. I don't think that life are going to get better.
5. An asteroid will probably to hit the Earth in the next hundred years.
6. I'm going buy a laptop so I can work on the train.
7. The next time you do that I'll sent you out of the room.
8. We shall go to the cinema tonight?
9. Are you go to see the concert tomorrow?
10. Where are you going to having lunch today?

10

The magazine New Scientist asked important scientists to make forecasts for the next fifty years. Here are some of their predictions.

It will being easy to replace our hearts, kidneys lungs with new ones when they stop working. We will to grow these new organs in special animals. Accident victims will received special genetic treatments and a damaged arm or leg will have grow again. Surgeons will curing a broken back with new techniques.

More expeditions will be going to Mars. Rocks and soil from the planet will showed how life started to evolve on Mars as well as on Earth. Explorations on the moon will discovers water in the form of ice beneath the surface.

Scientists will be going to create a machine to detect and interpret the thoughts and emotions of animals. We will have understood how animals think and feel. As a result, people will stop eating meat and fish and we will all become vegetarians (10).

1.1. Easy

Correct and identify mistakes in the following extracts:

1. When you travel at high speeds the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future, because most of your time you spend looking forward to arrive at some other place. But actual arrival when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. The traveller on feet, on the other hand, is living constantly in the present. He experiences present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. A delicious physical weariness feels he in the end of his journey. He knows that sound satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travelers (12).

2. I sat for a while frozen with a horror; and then in despair I turned over again the pages. I came to typhoid fever – read the symptoms – discovered that I had had typhoid fever – began to get interesting in mine case, and so started alphabetically.

I had cholera, with severe complications; and seemed I to have been born with diphtheria. I looked through the twenty-six letters, and the only disease I had not got was housemaid's knee (11).

3. When they had arrived at the music-hall, the doors for the second house were just opening, and they walked straight into the stalls, which were very cheaper. The audience made a great deal of noise, in the balcony especially. Mrs. Burlow led the way to the front and found two very good seats for them. Rose has bought a programme for two pennies, gave it to Mrs. Burlow, then looked brightly about her.

There was a nice friendly place, this music hall, warmer and cosyer and altogether a more human than the picture theatres she usually attended (12).

4. My tailor always has an excellent stock of materials from to choose, and I think I've chosen what'll be most suitable for my purpose. I've had my measurements taken and I'm going again in a fortnight's time for the first fitting. After I'll try the suit on, the tailor will probably find it necessary make a few alterations, and he'll mark the places for pockets, buttons and buttonholes. Then for final fitting he'll ask me to return later on, just to make sure that the suit matches really well. When the suit is ready, I'll pay for it and get a receipt

(10).

5. The English pub is unique institution – it is a home from home. A long tradition stands behind the British pub («pub» is short for «publik house»). In the earlier times Britons meted in pubs to talk politics, strike a bargain or prepare for wars. First, it is a neutral ground, a place where you can entertain a friend. Also it is a place that is easy to leave, without all the formalities of a home visit. Secondly, the pub is class-less, visit it people of different social levels. Surprisingly, many pubs in the middle London have delightfully gardens, attractive courtyards or tables where outside one can enjoy some fresh air (12).

6. We called them masters in those days, not teachers, and at St Peter's the one I feared most of all, was Captain Hardcastle, apart from the Headmaster. This man was slim and wiry and he played football. On the football field he wore white running shorts and white gymshoes and short white socks. His legs were as hard and thin as rams legs and the skin was almost exactly the colour of mutton fat around his calves. The hair on his head were not ginger. It was brilliant dark vermillion, like a ripe orange, and it was plastered back with immense quantities of brilliantine in the same fashion as the Headmaster's. The parting in his hair was a white line straight down the middle of the scalp, so straight it could only have been done with a ruler (11).

7. Once there was a king who said: «He who tell me the biggest lie will get a golden apple».

To him came many people and said him lies, but the king always said: «That's not the biggest lie».

One day the man came to the king. He said: «Oh king, give me back my gold».

«What gold?» asked the king.

«The gold which you've taken from me the last week».

«I didn't take some gold from you. It's the biggest lie!» cried the king.

«If it is a lie, than give me the golden apple», said the man.

The king said: «Oh, yes, I remember now. You gave me some gold a week ago».

«Very good, then give me back my gold», said the man.

The king couldn't do nothing. He gave the clever man the golden apple (13).

8. All the hares met under the big tree. The most old hare said:

«Our life is very hard. We afraid everybody, but nobody afraid us».

«Oh yes!» said another hares. «We are afraid of dogs and we run away from them.

We are afraid of cats and we run away from them. We run away from all the animals».

«Our life is very hard. It is better go and drown in the river!» cried all the hares and ran to the river.

Near river they saw many goats. When they saw so many hares they were afraid and ran away.

The hares began to laugh because they had understood that the goats were afraid of them. The hares laughed and laughed. They couldn't stop to laugh. They laughed so much that their lips split. And that is why hares have split lips now (12).

9. At this point, Mrs. Poppets knocked at the door to know if we were ready for supper. We smiled sadly on one another, and said we supposed we would better try to swallow a bit. Mrs. Poppets brought the tray in, and we draw up to the table, and toed with a little steak and the onions.

«What we are wanting – rest is», said Harris.

«Rest and a complet change», said George. «The overstrain upon our brains brings a general depression throughtout the system» (12).

10. A funny thing happened with me when I come home from work the other day. The train back from London was very crowded as usually, but anyway I eventually managed finding a seat after I had looked for ages. It was in non-smoking compartement. Anyway, next me was a very smartly looking old woman. A scruffy-looking bloke sat oposite her. After a few minutes this bloke took a cigaratte from his pocket and started to burn it. The woman politely asked him not to smoke and pointed to the no-smoking sign (12).

11. She was a woman of thirty-seven, looking on her age, rather high, and plump, without being fat; she liked to be told everybody how slender she was in the age of seventeen. She was not pretty. Though she had iredular features, her face was pleasing, chiefly, pehaps, in account of her blue kind eyes with long curving eyelash and streight penciled eyebrows. Her skin was rather yellowish and her nose was large. Her fair hair was elaborate dressed. She was only woman of the three whose face was free from make-up, and by contrast with others she seemed quite plain and unaffected (11).

12. There is one day in year when all americans stay home with their families and eat big dinner. This is Thanksgiving day. The Pilgrims celebrate the first Thanksgiving Day in the fall of 1621. They sailed to America from Plymouth, England, on September, 1620. They have come to America for reeligious liberty. There were among the first European founders in America. «Mayflower» was the name of their ship. They landed on Plymouth Rock, in what is now the state of Massachusetts in December, 1620 (14).

13. People are fond of traveling by train, by plain, by foot. Traveling by train has a lot of advantages: trains are comfortable and faster.

Many people live in Britain a long way from their work. They often travel by train from the suburb into the town center to work. These persons are called commuters. Some commuters travel every day more than 200 miles and spend up to two hours coming to work. On some trains there are study clubs which suggest language lessons to comuters on their way to and from a work.

Trains are sometimes crowded and delaid. There are cheap tickets after a certain time of the day, usually about 9.30 when everyone has gone to work. It is often nearly on 50 % cheaper to travel to London after this time, than before (10).

14. People like to travel by air. By Second World War planes were small and uncomfortable and at night they did not fly. The plane places were expencive and only rich people could allow them. It is quite different nowadays. Plane concorde, for example, is much used by business people and film stars. It's the worlds fastest and most graceful passenger plane. Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound.

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the West, Gatwick in the South, Stansted in the North and the city airport in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest internationall airport in the world with more 1000 planes taking off and landing every day. They carry over a hundred thousands people to and from 85 countries. On the 1st of January 1946 opened Heathrow airport (11).

15. I remember the family picnics on Sundays. My mother and father lie on the grass talking. We children would play about on the grass. The grass always seemed very green the ski was always far away. My mother always had basket with things eat. And the sun always shone on our piknic Sundays. I remember the cool sweetness of orange after I have run

myself out silly.

I remember my father and mother merging into each other in my mind. Together they were my symbol of peace and laughter and security (10).

16. «You seem in hurry to get rid from me», lightly he said.

«You know that I hate let you go».

Her answer was low and deep and serious. He gave a flattering laugh. «Don't worry about our mysterious visitor your pretty little head. I'm quite sure it was the amah. And if there's any trouble I guarantee to get you of it out».

«Have you had many experience?»

His smile was amused (11).

17. Elizabeth is 60 years old. She lived alone since her husband died several years ago. Her sister lives near her and visits regularly her. Although, she doesn't work, Elizabeth leads very active life! She is the member of the local Town Planning council and is an active member of her church.

Six months ago, however, Elizabeth was diagnosed as having the cancer. She has become very sick over the past few months. The doctor has been treated her with chemotherapy – treatment that uses chemicals to stop cancer. The doctors say that she might be cured with this treatment, but there are no guarantees, and many patients experience a relapse of cancer after treatment (11).

18. Merry young man who earned his living as a drummer in the band, had just married, and he and his wife were looking somewhere to live. They saw a lot of places, but there was always something that one of them did not like about the places. At last, however they found a house, which both of them really liked.

But they could not decide whether they had to take one of the ground-floor or one of upstairs flats.

At last they decided at an upstairs one – not too high up and moved in. After they have bought furniture, carpets and all other things they needed to set up a house, they gave a big party to celebrate their setting. It was very merry and noisy party, as all the young man friends from the band came and played on their instruments. The guests danced, sang, and practiced on the drums. After a time telephone rang. The young man's wife went into the hall

to answer it. Then she came back with a happy smile on her face and said her husband: «That was a man who has just moved into the flat that is under our flat. I'm such glad we decided not to choose it. He says, it is terribly noisy there» (26).

19. One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways are the platforms. They are higher than in the most parts of the world. The platform is almost on a level with the floor of the carriages. You do not, therefore, have to climb up into railway carriage in Britain. This makes a little easier to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage (6).

20. M. V. Lomonosov is a famous Russian writer, chemist, and astronomer which made a lot in literature and science. He is often called the founder of Russian science. He was an innovator in many fields. He offered the wave theory of light. Interesting in the development of Russian education, he helped to foundate Moscow State University in 1755, and in the same year wrote a grammar. In 1760 he published the first history of Russia. He also revived the art of Russian mosaic and built a mosaic and coloured-glass factory. Most of his achievements however were unknown outside Russia. He died in St. Petersburg on April 15, 1765 (12).

21. Stratford is quite a busy town, especially on market day when the farmers come to buy or sell cows or pigs or sheep. We come to Stratford from London on the day when Shakespeare was born. The first place we went to was Shakespeare's birthplace, a small house with small rooms in the centre Stratford. We saw the room where Shakespeare was born.

In one room was a little wooden desk, the very desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford. There is a garden behind the house. In this garden are growing all the flowers, trees and plants that are mentioned in Shakespeare's plays.

When Shakespeare became successful in London he bought the biggest house in Stratford, but there is nothing left of it but a few bricks and garden.

Then we went to the church where Shakespeare is buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was carved by a Dutch sculptor who lived near the Globe theatre.

22. It was on April 12th, 1961 that a historic event took place in the world. This was the day when the Soviet Union sent the first man into space, into an Earth orbit. The man was cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin who in a spaceship completed an orbit of the Earth in 89 minutes at a

height up to 190 miles and landed safely in a chosen place.

All the Soviet people was full of joy when the news were announced and the first message of congratulation to Yuri Gagarin was sent. On landing Major Gagarin said: «The competition of the flight in space opens up new perspectives in the conquering of outer space». His words came true.

Since the first spaic flight Soviet cosmonauts has orbited the Earth a lot of times walking out into space or transferring from one space station to another. They have carried out a great deals of significant experiments, serving sciense and the country's economy.

It has been universally recognized that outer space must be used exclusively for pieceful purposes.

23. Great Britain which comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Nothern Ireland, is situated on the British Isles. The western coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the eastern coast is washed by the North See. Britain is separated from the continent of Europe by the English Chanel.

In the main the country have a sloping surface, but in Scotland and in the West of England there are mountains and hills, of which Ben Nevis is highest.

There is many rivers in the country. The Thames on which London, the capital of Great Britain is situated, flow into the North Sea and is very deep. The climate of Britain is mild and damp. The country is rather rich in natural resourses.

England, once «the shop of the world», was the first to became a highly developed industrial country. The following branches are developed in Britain's economy: shipbuilding, woolen and cotton textile indastry, engineering and metal manufacturing, coal-mining and light industry.

24. New York is not very old city. It was faunded some three hundred years ago. New York, the larger city in the US, is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. The centre of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city.

Most of the sky-scrapes house the banks and offices of America's money kings, the richest men in the country.

Manhattan is the centre of business live with its well-known Broadway, Wall Street and the Stock Exchange. This the financial district, the heart of America's policy.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities who come here during the immigration in the 19th century.

Another feature of New York population is the great number of black people living in Harlem, which is the most densely populated section of the city.

25. Every day in one of the streets of Vienna you could see a blind man playing violin. His dog sat near him with a cap in his mouth. People, who were passing them, dropped coins into the cap.

One day, when the weather was very cold, the man was playing for a long time, but nobody wanted to give him anything. The poor man thought that he would have to go to bed without supper. He was so tired and so weak that he stopped playing.

At that moment a young man came up to him and asked him why he had stopped playing. The blind man said he played for two hours but nobody had given him anything. «Give me your violin. I shall help you», said the man. And with these words he began to play. He played so well that people began to gather and soon there were a big crowd. Everybody was eager to listen the fine music and to thank the young man for the pleasure.

Soon the cap was full of money.

«I don't know how to thank you», said the blind man, «Who are you?»

«I am Paganini», was the answer.

26. Alexander was a young pilot. When the Great Patriotic War began, he was serving in the Army. He had a young wife, Mary by name. Alexander and Mary loved each other dearly and were very happy.

One day Alexander got an order to go to the front. On the day when he was leaving he said to his wife, «Wait for me, and I'll come back».

Some time later Mary went to work at a plant.

Many weeks passed, but she didn't hear from her husband anything. She missed him badly but she always remembered his words. At last she received a letter. It was from her husband's commander. He wrote that the Germans have killed her husband. But Mary did not believe it. She thought, «He said he would return. I am sure he is alive».

And her dream came true. Alexander was not dead. One day his plane was shot down and he had to land on the enemy's territory. Soon he became a partisan. He knew that his wife

was waiting for him and that gave him much strength. So once he knocked at the door of his flat. «You've come back. You have kept your promise», said Mary crying with joy.

27. The only teacher in the school I liked was Miss O'Brien. At the start of a term she announced that she will take every child who came to school on time each day for an end-of-term picnic.

On the next Sunday we started off. We went to the country on train. We soon get out at a country station and walked across the fields.

The picnic seemed to me like the most lavish of feasts. There was meat pies, fish sandwiches, fruit cakes and jam tarts. We settled down to eat in a field next to a farm-house, and the farmer's wife brought out jugs of fresh milk for our to drink.

We playing various games in the field and rested on the river bank, and I had a chance to take in all the green and blue around me. I'd never see anything like that. I'd never seen such fresh green trees, high grass and beautiful field flowers. Nor had I seen such blue skies, living in the smoggy city.

I greatly enjoyed my first trip to the country. It was something unforgettable.

28. Once there was a man whose wife was dumb, and this made him very sad because he loved her very dearly. After some time he went to see a doctor and said, «Can you make my wife speak?» «Perhaps I can», said the doctor, «the operation is difficult, but if I will try, I'll do my best». «Of course, you may try», said the husband, «I'll bring her tomorrow».

The next day the doctor made the operation and the dumb wife began to speak. She spoken so much and so loud that in a few hours her husband ran back to the doctor and said, «Can you make my wife dumb again?» «No», said the doctor. «There are many ways to make a dumb woman speak, but no ways to make a woman stop talking». «What I must do?» said the man, «I shall soon die if I have to listen to her all day long». «Well», said the doctor, «I can't make her dumb, but I can make you deaf and you will not have to listen her». «Very well», said the man, «You may do so. It will be better than the other way».

29. An English tourist came to Paris. It was his first visit there. On the same day he send a telegram to his wife who was in London. In the telegram he told her the address of the hotel where he was going to stay. He also told her that he was quiet well.

As he was in Paris for first time, he was very eager to see the places of interest. After

dinner he went walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play. It was very late when the play was over. It was time to go to home.

But at that moment he realised that he couldn't get to the hotel: he didn't remember either the name of the hotel or the address. The Englishman was at a loss because he didn't know what to do. Suddenly he remembered sending that morning a telegram to his wife. So, late at night his wife got a very strange telegram: «Please, send me my address at once».

30. An Englishman who was in France wanted to go back to England on sea. But he had a very little money. He had so little money that he could pay only for the ticket. As he knew that the trip would last only two days, he decided not to eat during this days.

As he took a ticket and got on the ship the next morning, he tried not to hear the bell for breakfast. When dinner time came, he was very hungry, but he didn't go to the dining-room. In the evening he was still more hungry, but the waiter came to invite him to have supper, the Englishman said that he was ill.

The next day the Englishman was half-dead and couldn't stand the hunger any longer. «I shall go and even if they kick me out into the sea», said he to himself. So he goes to the ship dining-room and had his dinner. In the evening he had supper but was very much afraid of his future because he didn't pay for the meals. At last he addressed the waiter and said: «Bring me the bill, please». «What bill?» asked the waiter. «For the supper and dinner I had in your dining-room». «Don't trouble, Sir. You paid for your meals when you bought the ticket».

1.2. Medium

1. The great wealth of English literature makes impossible to deal with the subject in any detail within the short lesson. We must therefore confine ourselves to only a few of the outstanding writers. Who have not heard for instance of William Shakespeare, one of the most greatest dramatist of every time. He is famous for his comedies such as «Twelfth Night», «As You Like It» and «The taming of the shrew», and equally famous for his magnificent tragedies such as «Macbeth», «Hamlet» and «Othello». Shakespeare lived in the reign of the Queen Elizabeth what was a great age for English literature (13).

2. If you are flying to London, catch a Fast Train coach to Heath-row Junction outside your arrival terminal simply. You should look out for posters and bus information boards. The Fast Train service uses brand new, purposely-built trains which trait air-conditioning, ergonomically designed seating, generous luggage space, an on-board information system and airline-style customer service. Places are available at the ticket services at Paddington railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, Speedlink and selected Bureaus de Change. Tickets may be purchased also with sterling or credit/debit cards on board Fast Train. There is no the faster way to travel among central London and Heathrow (11).

3. The city of London had grown rapidly in the 1800s. The streets of the city could not hold all traffic. A young South African named Henry Greathead made a very easy idea. Why not to build tunnels below the streets? Then trains could carry people through them.

The first underground railway system in the world in London was built. It opened in 1863 and ran 4 miles from the west of London to the City in the east. The first lines were built closely to the surface and used steam trains. They then built deeper tunnels and the electric under-ground railway opened in the 1890.

People who owned land in London said that as well as the streets they owned all the land under the streets and wanted to be paid for the usage of this land (14).

4. What sleep is all about? The simplest way to find out what sleep is for is to do without it for a while and see what happens. The brain starts going crazy if deprived from sleep for two or three days. It simply stops working in a sensible fashion.

Why sometimes does sleep not come when it should. Imagine the days when our ancestors lived in the jungle. Those who fell asleep too easily risk being eaten up. It certainly paid to keep half-awake, ready for action if danger would arrive. Trouble is we still doing it even though there is no longer any danger. We react as if there are threats to our existence, when all we want to do is fall asleep (14).

5. If George hadn't been caught driving through a red light, he will not be in the trouble he is now. The truth is, he wasn't paying many attention when the policeman stepped into the middle of the road and stoped him. If George hadn't noticed him in time, the policeman would probably have been killed. Anyway, he was arrested and taken at court for speeding and careless driving. It was also discovered that he had many parking fines which he didn't pay. The judge told to him that he will be fined \$500 and his driving license would be taken away for one year. «I know I have made all these things», said George, «and I will pay the fine. But you can't take the driving licence away». «Why not?» asked a judge. «Because» he replied, «I never have had one in my life» (14).

6. So the duckling left the cottage, and soon founded water on which he could swim and dive, but was avoided by all other animals, because of its ugly appearence. Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest had turned to orange and gold. Then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air. The clauds, heavy with hail and snow-flakes, hung low in the sky, and the raven stood on the ferns crying, «Croak, croak». All this was very sad for the little poor duckling. One evening, just as a sun set amid clouds, there come a large flock of beautiful birds. The duckling had never seen any like they before. They were swans, and they curved there gracefull necks, while their soft plumage shown with dazzling whiteness (14).

7. The farm lay in hollow among the Somersetshire heels, an old fashioned stone house surrounded by barns and pens and outhouses. Over the doorway the date when it was built was carved in the elegant numbers of period, 1673, and the house, grey and weather beaten, looked as much a part of the landscape the trees that sheltered it. An avenue of splendid elms that would have been the pride of any mansion lead from the road to the trim garden. People who lived here were as stolid, sturdy, and unpretentious as the house. For three hundred years they had farmed the surrounding land (11).

8. When I was a very small boy I made to learn by heart certain fables of La Fontaine and the moral of each was carefully explained to me. Among these I learned was The Ant and The Grasshopper, which is devised to bring home to the young the usable lesson that in an unperfect world industry is rewarded and idleness is punished. In that admirable fable ant spends a laborious summer gathering his winter store, while the grasshopper has an empty larder: he goes to the ant and begs a little food (11).

9. My wife is a very disfunctional woman, so when, having been arranged to lunch with her in the Claridge's, I arrived here ten minutes late and did not find her I was not surprised. I ordered cocktail. It was the height of season and there was but two or three empty tables in the lounge. Some of the people after an early meal were drinking their coffee, the other like me were toying with a dry Martini; the women in their summer frocks looked gay and charming; but I could not see one whose appearance interested me to occupy the quarter of hour I expected to wait (14).

10. It was the view which finally made us to take the place. Our nearest neighbours live very near. We had two sets of them, as a matter of fact, almost in the same home with us. One were a peasant family. Our other neighbor were the owners of the villa.

They were a curious people, our proprietors. Old husband, grey, listless, tottering, seventy at least; and a signora about forty, short, very plump, with fat tiny hands and feet and a pair of very large, very dark eyes, which she used with all the skill of a born comedienne (14).

11. In the 16th century a favourite toy for children of all ages was the hobbyhorse. In appearance a hobbyhorse could be so simple as a stick, or it could have a decorated wooden framework with an imitation of a horse's head attached. Whether easy or elaborate, children used them for the games of the time involving war and knighthood, many children in the early part of the 20th century played cowboys and Indians. Gradually the popularity of the hobbyhorse declined, but the pleasure of doing something outside the routine activities of daily life brought a new word into language, the word *hobby*, which is shortened form of hobbyhorse.

Hobbies today includes a vast range of activities (12).

12. It was nearly six o'clock so I thought I'd buy myself a beer and go out and sit in a

deckchair by the swimming pool and have little evening sun. I went to the bar and got the beer and carried it outside and wandered down the garden towards a pool.

It was a fine garden with lawns and beds of azaleas and tall coconut palms, and the wind was blowing through the tops of the palm trees making the leaves to hiss and crackle though they were at fire. I could see the clusters of big brown nuts hanging down underneath the leaves.

It was plenty of deckchairs around the swimming pool and there were white tables and huge brightly coloured umbrellas and sunburned men and women sitting around in bathing suits. In the pool itself were three or four girls and about dozen boys, all splashing about and making a lot of noise and throwing a large rubber ball on one another (14).

13. The importance of Thames since ancient times left its mark. Follow the river course through London and you will see how London changed greatly over the years. At the Chelsea Bridge two periods of history stand almost facing each another. On the North Bank is the Royal Hospital – 18th century building, an elegant, by Sir Christopher Wren. On the South Bank there is stark contrast – a rather forbidding Battersea power station, built to provide electricity for modern londoners (10).

14. The Los Angeles area has many beaches with surfers, volleyball players, and people getting tan. Los Angeles area also is the centre of the movie industry and home to many film stars. Los Angeles has money and glamour.

One thing that Los Angeles seems not to have is city. It keeps growing, spreading out into farmland and even dessert.

Los Angeles' growth is supported by its diverse economy. Los Angeles is a centre, not only for entertainment and tourism, but as well for manufacturing, business and finance, aerospace and oil. It's ports now handle more cargo than New York.

Los Angeles faces some serious problems. With hard traffic, Los Angeles has the dirtiest air in USA; too often the sunshine is hidden by smog. Crime and violence are also major problems. Experts emphasise that the problems must solve if Los Angeles is to maintain the Southern Californian life style for which it is such famous (14).

15. It was pretty dark at the room. There was one kandle, burning in a saucer in a shelf in one corner of a room. Jan couldn't see how many people were there, but she guessed about

seven or eight; they were all seating, or lying on the floor. An Indian music was coming from somewhere. There was a smell, too: of damp, and old cooking, and something Jan didn't recognize. What it was?

Jan sitted down. She was feeling tired and, she had to admit, hungry. She wandered if Davey had, after all, any food.

Nobody was not talking. The music droned on. The air got more and more thick, and the strange smell got stronger and stronger (12).

16. I was asleep, and then I was awaked, listening. I can hear the snow hissing at the windows, hear the storm behind it and the rushed sound the wind made through the pine trees. But the sound that woke me was inside the house. A key had sliped into a lock. My hand riched across the bed to find Glen automatically, even as I remembered that after the quarrell late that afternoon he had hurled himself from the house, took the Jaguar and gone roaring down the steep, winding drive to the road. Yet, he had not been angry on me. The quarrel had been with her. I had pushed myself up in bed, drawing the quilt around me against sharp cold and stared through blackness toward the close door to the hall. The sound came again (12).

17. The Harvard University was founded in 1636 is one of the most oldest and most prestigious university in the United States. From its classrooms have emerged six American presidents – from John Adams to John F. Kennedy – and an impressive group of statesman, business leaders, and literary figures. It's campus at Cambridge, Massachusetts, just across the Charles River from Boston, provides a rich architecturel mix that includes the ivy-covered brick of Puritan New England and the concrete and glass contemporary design. The university includes today Harvard and Radcliff undegraduate colleges, ten professional schools, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the extension school. There are some 1,600 students from every state and 45 foreign countries in it (12).

18. She gave a startled cry.

«What's the matter?» he asked.

Not with standing darkness of the shuted room he saw her face on a sudden distraught with terror.

«Someone just tried the door».

«Well, perheps it was the amah, or one of the boys».

«They are never coming at this time. They know I always sleep after tiffin».

«Who else it could be?»

«Walter», she wispered, her lips trembling.

She pointed on his shoes. He tried to put them, but his nervosness, for her alarm was affecting him, made him clumsy, and besides, they were on the tight side (11).

19. She went out on to the verandah and watched him to leave the house. He waved hand to her. It gave her a little thrill as she looked at him; he was fourty-one, but he had the lithe figure and the springing step of a boy.

The verandah was in a shadow; and laziely, her heart at ease with satisfied love, she lingerd. There house stood in the Happy Valley, on the side of the hill, as they can't afford to live on the more eligible but expensive Peak. But her expected gaze scarcely noticed the blue sea and the crowded shipping in the harbour. She could think of her lover only.

Of course it was stupid to behave as they did that afternoon, but if he wanted her, how could she be prudent? (10).

20. About two hundreds years ago man lived in greater garmony with his environment because industry was not developed much. Today the situation quite variuos. People all over the world are worried about what is hapening to the environment because of modern industry and the need for more energy. Newspapers and magazines write about water, air and land pollutions.

Why there is so much discussion about pollution. After all, people have been polluting the world around us for thousands and thousands of years. But in the past, there was not many people and lots of room in the world so they could move to another place when their settlement became dirty.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it, for ourselves and for the next generations (13).

1.3. Difficult

1. Although, it was dark when I arrived, Sapito smells the same. I crossed the Plaza de Armas and made for the another side of town. The streets were empty but I didn't feel threaten. I found the Diego's house and walked up what I took to be the path, although it was dark too to see. Suddenly something had pounced on my shoulders from above. I felt claws to dig into my neck and a tail lightly to brush my back: my heart missed a bit. But after the initial shock I realized that an over-exited little monkey was squaking shrilly into my ear. I had a great difficulty in disentangling myself from a creature, which insisted on accompanying me to the door. Once inside, I found there were no light and no water, but I knew I was in the jungle back when I had heard cock-roaches crunch underfoot as I was making my way to bed (19).

2. With a hand that was not holding the gun, Flint picked up Rykov's cup and sipped the cold coffee. Her hand was rock steady. Her eyes have never left his face.

«Before we'll go I have to tell you something», – Cutter went on.

«You have rights. Even dirtbags as you have rights. You have the right to an attorney, Aleksey, which is just as well because you're going to need one. If you can not afford the attorney than he will be provided for you, but, to be honest with you, this isn't the moment to be a cheapskate. Get the very best you can, Aleksey. He won't be enough good but then at least you'll know you tried. He was pausing» (11).

3. The Boston's famed Fenway Park becomes Ben-way Park for a night. The worlds most famous fiancé sowed the last of his wild oats by realizing one of his life's dream: he threw out ceremonial first pitch for the Red Sox before a screaming crowd of hometown fans in what his last public apearance could have been as a lonely man. Proving that he can perform under pressure, the 31-years-old Boston native kept his pitch on target. As he left the field, Affleck tipped his hat to the crowd, a gesture that might have also be paying respekt to his bachelor days (12).

4. The bath was being created before the bath plug. The bath plug could not be invented before the bath, otherwise as a small object with to play ice hockey. The order in

which the inventions are made is very important, much more important than has been realized ever, because we automatically tend to think that later inventions are better than earlier ones. A moment's thought will show this is not so. If, for example, a decision to today's urban traffic problems was proposed in the shape of a small man-powered two-wheeled vehicle which would make a motor car to look like a cumbersome over-powered device, a space rocket trying to tackle suburban problems, we would greet it as a great technology breakthrough. «Bicycles make car obsolete!» we would say. Unfortunately, the bike came first, so we shall unconsciously see it always as a cruder version of the car (13).

5. The very ingenious invention came from Germany, which enables the user to rest as comfortably and safely like lying on a bed as at the same time it provides a rest for head, neck back and elbow. Invention will be readily understood from our illustrations, and it is claimed that the appliance is especially useful in the case of a voyage for long distances by rail. It is also easily packed in a small parcel, which can be carried in the pocket. It is claimed that by using the invention the traveler hardly will feel the shaking of the railway carriage while he can by means of single turn to change the position as he likes by leaning in the right or left, or sitting straight, but there is a firm support for his head in any case (16).

6. It's no accident that this extraordinary home and garden shop brimming with the antique, handmade, and unusual subjects has the Old World feel of a European market. «All over the world we go to find objects with soul and mystery», said owner Deborah Silver, who also runs landscaping business and manufactures furniture. Freshcut flowers, plants and objects for the garden were sold alongside accessories and personal items. Look for glass candlesticks, limestone tables, pottery, and simple, chic oilcloth garden totes from the Paris (15).

7. The Serbs, Slavic brothers of Russians, are traditionally beloved in Moscow. Concerts by Goran Bregovic and other folk bands usually turned into a universal holiday with never-ending dancing and fraternization. But Boris Kovec is not just a rowdy Balkan jester: he is one of the most significant Serbian composers of the last few decades. His music has more a little bit to do with serious art than with gypsies and drinking. He had explored such fields as rock-jazz, electronic, authentic, ambient theatre soundtracks and even recorded a four piece suite in a church. His music continues to rely on tradition anyhow. His latest performance, he

will show in Moscow accompanied by Campanella Chamber Quarter, is the Last balkan Tango which will leave you breathless (15).

8. Anna Kournikova could take J. Garner's place on the red carpet – here her look is bigger movie-star than the professional athlete going for a game of tennis. Instead of usual sweats and sneakers the glamorous Russian looked like a million Dollars in a micro-mini skirts and heels, and was even clutching this season's hottest fashion accessory – a L. V. Murikami handbag – as she has arrived in the National Tennis Center in the New-York's Flushing Meadow Park. Because of foot injury, she won't be competed in the US Open, but will be doing celeb interviews for the US Network (14).

9. It appeared that despite of tight security, the 9-58-carat diamond is stolen during a series of pre-sale examination in a specially-lighted viewing booth. Carefully screening clients were let to examine diamond and other jewels in a 300-piece jewellery collection that was up for auction. The room was filled in with Sotheby's employees and armed guards and monitored by videotape cameras. The theft has been discovered after a potential bidder had asked to examine a diamond that was being exhibited in the case holding the diamond. As a Sothebys employee riched for the ring she noticed a flaw in the diamond and that its pink colour appeared to be painted on (16).

10. There was a security alert at the Heathrow. Nothing too heavy, judging by the lack of armour, but sufficient for backing up the traffic halfway to M4. In the back of a black cab, Flint fidgeted with impatience. The stench of exhaust fumes trapped by the humidity, and the rattle of the cab had been giving her headache, and an edge to her concerns. For six days had she been calling to Jamie at home, just to tell him, he was free and clean; just to reassure him that no forensic scientist ever could pore over the photocopies he had purloined, trying to match the blemishes from the drum, the tiny scratches from the glass (11).

11. In many countries of the world when comes the time for holidays, people want to get away from home. I agree it's nice to have a change, but I do think being a tourist is silly occupation.

Did you ever ask yourself what you really learn from going abroad just for two or three weeks? Not many, I suspect. You wander around looking at buildings and the people in different clothes with eyes widely open. You eat different foods and sit in the sun but you

don't really get to know the people. And the local people don't really like you – you are spoiling their normal way of live.

Do you know any places in your country that have been spoilt by too many hotels, too many cars, too many souvenir shops, and too many people with cameras and ice creams? Tell me about this places. If you were a minister for tourism in your government how you would prevent places from to be spoilt? (18).

12. He moved slowly across the sidewalks to the double swinging doors which shut off to the stairs to the second floor. He pushed open them, cast a cool expressionless glance up and down the street, and moved inside. If he had been a smaller man and more quietly dressed, I might be thinking he was going to pull a stick-up. But not in that clothes, and not with that hat, and that frame.

Doors swung back outwards and almost settled to a stop. Before they entirely had stopped moving they opened again, violent, outwards. Something then seiled across the sidewalk and landed in the gutter between two parked cars. It landed on it's hands and knees. It got slowly and stepped back on to the sidewalk. It was the thin narrow shouldered brown youth in a lilac coloured suit. It settled its hat and walked silently splay-footed along the beach (15).

13. Oh, how it was hateful that she was not free, that they both were not free! She did not like his wife. Kitty's wondering thoughts dwelt now for a moment to Dorothy Townsend. She was thirty eight at least. But Charlie never spoke of her. Of course he did not care for her; she bored him till death. But he was gentleman. Kitty smiled with affectionate irony: it was just like him, old silly thing; he might be unfaithful to her, but he would never allow a word in disparagement of her to cross his lips. She was a tallish woman, more tall then Kitty, neither stout nor thin, with a good deal of a pale brown hair, her features were good enough without being remarkable and her blue eyes were cold. She had a skin that you would never look twice and no colour in her cheeks. And she dressed as what she was, the wife of the Assistant Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong (15).

14. People often see genetic as some kind of new moral threat. Well I don't think, that it is. I think it certainly poses moral questions but they are the same ones as are posed by medicine in general. Commonest disease among white skinned people is an illness of the

lung – that's called cystic fibrosis – and it's extremely damaging, it's very unpleasant, your lungs becomes clogged up with mucus and at the end those with illness die quite unpleasantly and very young. There's been for many years an attempt to cure that with inserting the correct kind of DNA into damaged cells of those patients. Many people said that faces them with some kind of morale problems but surely it doesn't because now we actually can treat the disease another way (17).

15. She sat down again, at the desk, and resting her face in her hands, tried to think out the situation. Of course Walter might have thought she was sleeping: there was no reason why she should not lock herself in. She tried to remember if they had talking. Certainly they had not been talking loud. And there was the hat. It was maddening of Charlie to have left it downstairs. But it was no use blaming him for that, it was natural enough, and there was nothing to tell that Walter noticed it. He probably was in a hurry and has just left the book and note on his way to some appointment connecting with his work. The strange thing was that he should have tried the door and then the two windows. If he thought she was asleep it was unlike him disturb her. What a fool she had been! (15).

16. The search which followed had involved FBI agents, the army, helicopter pilots and frogmen, and yet no trace of Cooper or his parachute was founded among the densely wooded, inhospitable mountains in the American west.

His chances for survival seemed prettily slim – he hadn't been wearing protective clothing and in this high altitude the parachute would only have slowed him to a bone-crushing 18 meters per a second before he would hit the mountain peaks. A super-fit expert could have hoped only to escape alive and professional experts agreed that Cooper's leap from a speeding jet in a rain storm was a suicidal.

Three weeks after the hijack came the first enigmatic clue; a typewritten note, being posted in Seattle and signed by D. B. Cooper, was sent to a Los Angeles newspaper (15).

17. «I am no a modern-day Robin Hood. Unfortunately I have only 14 months to survive. What I've made was the fastest and most profitable way to gain a few last grains of the peace of mind.

I don't blame people of hating me for what I've done nor do I blame anybody for wanting me catch and punish – though this never can happen. I had known from the start I

would not be caught. I came and travelled by several airline flights since and I'm not holed up in some obscure backwoods town. Neither I am a psychopath. I've never even received parking ticket».

This note sparked off a new hunt for Cooper, and as the list of potential suspicions dwindled the mountains were combed, looking for keys. There was still no sign of Cooper (15).

18.

14th may,
30 Linnaen Street,
Cambridge,
Boston

Dear Claude,

How are you? It was very kind of you taking me to airport by your car and I'm very grateful. In the end the plane was late for two hours but I had met one of my friends so we enjoyed very much talking together. Actually I'm studying English again – in America!

When I arrived at Rio last month all the family was there to take me, including dog. We have talked for hours. But I'm missing you and the other students at the school in England and I want coming back there. If Laura has come back this term say her that I want that she writes to me. Give my best wishes to our teacher too. Can you ask him to correct this letter for me? Please write to me at my adress above.

Yours with affection,

Pedro.

P.S. Why dont you come to Boston to see me? I'm going to stay until 2nd July here and then return to brazil (27).

19. It couldn't had been Walter that afternoon. It must have been one of the servants and after all they didn't matter. Chinese servants knew everything anyway. But they hold their tonges.

Her heart beated a little faster as she was remembering the way in which that white

China knob slowly turned. They mustn't make risks like that again. It was better to go to the curious shop. No one who saw her go in would fit nothing of it, and they were absolutely safe there. The owner of the shop knew, who was Charlie and he was not such a fool to put up the back of the Assistant Colonial Secretary. What anything mattered really but that Charlie loved her?

She turned away from the veranda and went back into the sitting room. She had thrown herself down in the sofa and stretched out her hand to get a cigarette. Her eye caught a sight of a note lying on the top of a book. She opened it. It was written by a pencil (20).

20. «Gone with the Wind» is a best-selling love story have ever written. It was sold over twenty eight million copies around the world since 1936, when it had first appeared. It still sell two hundred and fifty thousands paperback copy every year alone in the United States.

The book made her writer, Margaret Mitchell, one of the best-loved writer in the world. When the film «Gone with the Wind» was first shown in 1939, crowds stood to see her for hours. She was the beautiful woman who could be very funny, enjoyed talking stories, and make people to love to be with her – not like Scarlett O'Hara herself.

She was born in 1900 in Athlanta, Georgia. «Gone with the Wind» was written partly from the stories she heard as a child about American Civil War and the old way of life in the Southern states. She spent ten years writing it and was the only book she had ever written. She was died in 1949 (26).

Part 2
VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct option. Consult a dictionary:

1. Move all the furniture accept / except the piano.
2. Everyone turned up accept / except Paul.
3. The whole class accept / except Martin will work until 6 pm.
4. When defeat comes, accept / except it as a signal that your plans are not sound.
5. The first precept was never to accept / except a thing as true until I knew it as such without a single doubt.
6. A word to the wise isn't necessary – it's the stupid ones who need the advice / advise.
7. The pilot ship adviced / advised the captain to stay clear of the harbour for 12 hours.
8. I agree. Advice / Advise is one of those things it is far more blessed to give than to receive.
9. When a man comes to me for advice / advise, I find out the advice / advise he wants, and I give it to him.
10. The doctors prescribed pain relief and adviced /advised the boy to return if there was no improvement.
11. Who is been / being protected here?
12. The doctor speculates what life may have been / being like for dinosaurs.
13. You have been / being a model pupil.
14. The port is been / being blocked by fishermen.
15. Police say that alcohol may have been / being a factor in the fight.
16. Your wallet is beside / besides the kettle.
17. Don't pick me. I don't know much beside / besides Art and Literature.
18. Beside / Besides, I've never been to Las Vegas.
19. Can you see anything beside / besides the deer (i. e. apart from the deer)?

20. Is John the only one who can / may juggle five knives? (Alternative: Is John the only person allowed to juggle five knives?)
21. Can / May I sit down? (Alternative: Do you mind if I sit down?)
22. I think you can / may lift the table. (Alternative: I think the table is not too heavy for you.)
23. Does manufacturing mineral products affect / effect the environment? If so, what is the affect / effect of gold mining? I do not see how that is affecting / effecting the environment as much as the article claims.
24. From the perspective of mankind's achievements, the Moon landing was a historic / historical event.
25. The jury cannot take historic / historical convictions into consideration.
26. About 3000 people, including over 500 media crews, descended on the desert to watch the historic / historical flight.
27. If / whether she fails, it will destroy her.
28. I am going to complain whether / whether or not the referee is right.
29. If / Whether he plays is irrelevant.
30. I have been wondering if / whether to build my own house.
31. We know what we are, but know not what we maybe / may be.
32. If we can connect in some tiny way with a human that doesn't agree with us, then maybe / may be we won't blow up the planet.
33. To find a fault is easy. To do better maybe / may be difficult.
34. Maybe / May be he's only a little bit crazy, like painters, or composers, or some of those men in Washington.
35. I would like to thank you for the amount / quantity of work you have tackled this week.
36. I have been concealing a substantial amount / quantity of disgust for Peter.
37. The team will need a larger amount / quantity of radios tomorrow.
38. The company is striving to increase the amount / number of shareholders.
39. Mr Milton, can you look after the practice / practise for an hour? I am off to guitar practice / practise.

40. You are the principal / principle culprit behind these misdemeanours. Go and stand outside Principal / Principle Beckett's office. You need to re-evaluate your principals / principles.

41. Petra turned and than / then reminded us that she had a greater stake in the business than / then us, adding that we may have been in charge than / then, but she now owns 51 % of the company. That's 10 % more than / then our family combined.

42. John, you're / your not going to take Simon to watch you're / your sister sing in that show? You're / Your crazy. He'll be bored from start to finish.

43. I can only help you if you say / tell me the problem.

44. My mother said / told to turn the oven on at 6 o'clock.

45. The doctor said / told, «You'd better stay in bed for two days».

46. My dentist told / said me to eat less chocolate.

47. Tom said / told he would be late.

48. The teacher said / told us to do the exercises.

49. I like listening to him when he says / talks about his youth.

50. He won't be punished if he says / tells what happened.

2. Fill in the blanks using «make» or «do». Consult a dictionary:

1. Her job has something to_____with marketing.

2. Girls_____up half of the students in the school.

3. You'll have to_____without your dinner if you don't get back in time.

4. She sits in front of the mirror for ages_____herself up.

5. The government have decided to_____away with the old tax law.

6. When the bell rang, the students_____for the door.

7. Let's_____the store room into an extra kitchen, shall we?

8. Speak louder – I can't_____out what you're saying.

9. _____up your coat – it's cold.

10. I was_____out of ten pounds in the shop this morning.

11. They mugged the old lady and_____off with her handbag.

12. If you _____ your best to explain the problem, I'm sure she'll understand.
13. What did the robbers _____ off with?
14. It's about time you _____ some exercise – you're getting a bit overweight.
15. I don't know what to _____ of Christina's odd behaviour lately.
16. I could have _____ with more help.
17. I don't believe him – he's _____ it up!
18. How many times a week do you _____ the shopping?
19. You must _____ a decision now.
20. To _____ a fortune you have to a lot of hard work.
21. I _____ an appointment to see the optician.
22. After he _____ his homework, he found he _____ a mistake.
23. This drug can _____ miracles for people with back problems.
24. They _____ a lot of changes in the town centre recently.
25. You _____ the right thing by telling the police.
26. He _____ an archaeological discovery.
27. After being ill for two weeks, he is now _____ an excellent recovery.
28. She _____ a lot of research in the field of medicine.
29. I _____ an arrangement to meet him at the cinema yesterday.
30. It is important that you _____ exercise in order to keep fit.
31. All that smoking _____ you harm.
32. He _____ an excuse and left the office in a hurry.
33. I always tried _____ my best, but she was never satisfied.
34. He _____ some research into ancient religions at the moment.
35. If you don't _____ an effort, you won't _____ any progress.

3. Put the following words and phrases under the correct heading DO or MAKE:

a journey, progress, business, harm, a speech, one's best, a will, a mistake, fun of someone, the garden, a good job, a complaint, the shopping, arrangements, a favour, a bargain, the washing-up, repairs, the beds, a fuss, one's duty, someone a good turn, an exercise, a nuisance of oneself, an effort, one's hair, an impression, one's homework, an

examination, a profit, an appointment, badly, coffee, a difference, a dress, a living, marks on the wall, a phone call, a profit, a suggestion, well, a loss, Maths, money, Physics, some work, French, smth for a living, the dishes, a decision, a crossword, changes, an excuse, damage to, an experiment, a fortune, a joke, sure, trouble, lessons, research, preparations, a success of smth.

4. Fill in the gaps in the following text with one suitable word:

«OK, you can ____ (1) your shirt up now», said Doctor Hymes. He had just given me a thorough check-up and was ____ (2) detailed notes on a big sheet of paper.

«What do you ____ (3) of it all, doctor?» I asked anxiously.

«Well, the first thing is that you could ____ (4) with a good rest. You've been overdoing it a bit, haven't you?» I admitted. I had been

____ (5) a lot of overtime recently. I had taken a lot on and had

____ (6) a bit of a mess of it all and was suffering from stress. He agreed that that probably had a lot to ____ (7) with it. I had also

____ (8) the mistake of starting to smoke again; in fact my diet was now largely ____ (9) up of coffee and cigarettes. The doctor then re-minded me that coffee did a lot of ____ (10) to our nervous system and, of course, cigarettes ____ (11) a lot of damage to the whole system. He said I should try and ____ (12) without coffee for a few days and make a serious ____ (13) to cut out smoking altogether.

«And make ____ (14) you have a proper meal every day», he warned. His last piece of advice was that I should find time to ____ (15) some jog-ging every day. I promised him I'd ____ (16) my best.

5. Put the following words and phrases into three columns AT, IN, ON, BY, FOR, according to the preposition they are used with:

Monday, the weekend, January, no time, the moment, the dark, random, the dozen, Friday night, the Easter holidays, noon / night, Christmas Day, 1992, that time, winter, Christmas, land / see / air the morning, first sight, July 30th, the 15th century, sight of, the time being, a winter after-noon, 10:30, dawn, daytime, common, bus / train/ sea, a fortnight, the night, the age of, a taxi / car / plane, accident, due course, ages, addition to, agreement with, law, behalf of, least, one's birthday, the beginning, board a plane, business, the contrary,

a trip / tour, demand, edge, person, fire, heart, holiday, the one / the other hand, the crossroads, favour of, one's mind, fear of, the arm / hand, birth, any case, the bus / train, one's sake, chance, vain, mistake, the beginning of, granted, 30 km per hour, a while, the seaside, certain, 23 Oxford St., cash.

5.1. Write a short story (75–100 words) using these expressions. Suggested topics: «Why I Like Travelling», «An Accident», «The Best Reason to Give a Present», «Unsuccessful Stowaway», «Mysterious Crime».

6. Give Russian translation of the following phrasal verbs. Consult the dictionary. Make your own sentences with these verbs:

- be for, be in for, be down with, be out of, be through with, be up to;
- break down, break in, break off, break out, break through, break to;
- bring about, bring along, bring in, bring out, bring up, bring back;
- call back, call for, call in, call off, call on smb, call up;
- carry off, carry out;
- come across, come along, come between, come down, come in, come into, come off, come on, come out, come up, come up with;
- cut across, cut down, cut in, cut off, cut out;
- do away with, do up, do without;
- fall apart, fall back, fall behind, fall for, fall in with, fall out;
- get about, get across, get along with, get away, get away with, get back, get by, get down, get down to, get on, get off, get out of, get over, get to;
- give away, give in, give off, give up;
- go about, go ahead, go away, go back, go by, go down, go for, go in for, go off, go on, go out;
- hold back, hold in, hold off, hold over;
- keep away from, keep back, keep down, keep oneself from, keep in with, keep up with;
- let down, let in, let on, let out;
- look after, look ahead, look for, look forward to, look in on smb, look out, look over, look through;

- make up, make up one's mind;
- pass away, pass on, pass by;
- pay back, pay down, pay for;
- put aside, put across, put away, put back, put down, put in, put off, put out, put up, put up with;
- run across, run away with, run down, run in, run into, run off, run on, run through;
- see about, see off, see to;
- set about, set down, set off, set out, set up;
- take after, take away, take back, take down, take for, take in, take off, take out, take to, take up;
- turn away, turn down, turn out, turn over, turn to;
- work out, work up.

6.1. Find in the dictionary one-word synonyms to these verbs (if possible). Is there any difference in their usage? Write sentences with the synonymous pairs paying special attention to style. Example: Do you know how to put up a tent? (neutral) – This monument was erected to inaugurate the Victory over fascism (formal).

6.2. Some of these verbs can be turned into nouns, i. e. to work out – workout. Make a list of such nouns. Is their meaning derived from the meaning of correspondent verbs?

KEYS**Part 1
CORRECTIONS****Keys****1**

1. Water boils at 100 °C.
2. The birds return to the island every spring.
3. The Drama Club meets every Thursday at 7.30.
4. At the party, Romeo sees Juliet and falls in love with her.
5. Do mail penguins keep the eggs warm?
6. Why do people grow?
7. Where does water come from?
8. Who knows the answer to this question?
9. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
10. The Prime Minister travels abroad in his own private aeroplane.

2

1. The European Commission meets in Brussels.
2. My dad reads two books every week.
3. I understand geography more than science.
4. My favourite TV program starts at half past ten.
5. The teachers at our school give us lots of homework.
6. We like swimming because it's fun and good exercise.
7. My brother doesn't play tennis because he doesn't like it.
8. I don't think that's a good idea.

9. Teachers don't work at weekends.
10. The government doesn't agree with the new EU laws.

3

1. The plane leaves in half an hour but Nick is not at the airport yet.
2. My best friend loves science fiction films but they do not interest me.
3. I don't study chemistry because it's difficult.
4. I don't dance because I look stupid.
5. The Sun doesn't go round the Earth, the Earth goes round the Sun!
6. My new computer does lots more things than my old one, and it doesn't crash.
7. My dad doesn't have any qualifications but he has a really good job.
8. Fire needs oxygen to burn. It doesn't burn without oxygen.
9. My teacher doesn't own a mobile phone because some people think they are bad for your health.
10. According to scientists, animals live longer if they don't eat too much.

4

1. It is raining today.
2. I am reading a very good magazine at the moment.
3. Joe and Ron are playing football.
4. The police officer is talking to us.
5. I am making a cup of coffee.
6. The train is arriving.
7. Bob is coming to school early today.
8. We are studying for our tests.
9. Lots of people are listening the radio at the moment.

5

1. I are sitting on the sofa.
2. We are studying for our exams.
3. Is the teacher shouting to us?
4. Mum is cooking the dinner.
5. The bus is arriving.
6. George is not coming to school late today.
7. I am reading a very good book at the moment.
8. William and Ali are playing basketball.
9. The children are going to the park now.
10. He is making a cup of tea.

6

1. He is always borrowing money from me.
2. Milk contains a lot of vitamins.
3. He is getting stronger.
4. She is having a party at the moment.
5. He drinks a litre of milk every day.
6. They are getting married next week.
7. Do you always go to the cinema on Saturdays?
8. Harry likes rock music.
9. Be quiet please! I'm listening to the news.
10. I'm thinking about your offer.

Past tenses

7

1. Greek actors wore masks and special boots.
2. Spartan children took baths only two or three times a year.
3. The philosopher Socrates drank poison and died.
4. Alexander the Great's army went as far as China.
5. Heron of Alexandria made a kind of jet engine.
6. The Roman Emperor Caligula's name meant «Happy Soldier».
7. Roman mathematics had no zero.
8. Most Roman girls got married at the age of 18.
9. Roman soldiers paid for their own equipment and food.
10. The Romans knew how to make soap and cement.

8

1. When did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain?
2. Alexander the Great didn't marry Cleopatra.
3. Did Shakespeare come from a big family?
4. Columbus arrived in America while he was trying to reach the Far East.
5. Alexander Fleming did not hope to discover penicillin.
6. When Sue arrived at 9.30 am, four people were waiting outside the office.
7. Was Neil Armstrong the first man to land on the moon?
8. Did you spend any time playing video games last week?
9. It was raining on Monday, so we didn't play football.
10. He was driving to work when the accident happened.

Future tenses

9

1. I think the DVD will disappear in ten years.
2. You will have time to finish your homework.
3. Will the police catch criminals?
4. I don't think that life is going to get better.
5. An asteroid will probably hit the Earth in the next hundred years.
6. I'm going to buy a laptop so I can work on the train.
7. The next time you do that I'll send you out of the room.
8. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
9. Are you going to see the concert tomorrow?
10. Where are you going to have lunch today?

10

The magazine *New Scientist* asked important scientists to make forecasts for the next fifty years. Here are some of their predictions. It will be easy to replace our hearts, kidneys lungs with new ones when they stop working. We will grow these new organs in special animals. Accident victims will receive special genetic treatments and a damaged arm or leg will grow again. Surgeons will cure a broken back with new techniques.

More expeditions will go to Mars. Rocks and soil from the planet will show how life started to evolve on Mars as well as on Earth. Explorations on the moon will discover water in the form of ice beneath the surface.

Scientists will create a machine to detect and interpret the thoughts and emotions of animals. We will understand how animals think and feel. As a result, people will stop eating meat and fish and we will all become vegetarians (10).

1.1. Easy

1. When you travel at high speeds (**gr**) present means nothing: you live mainly in the future, because most of your time you spend looking forward **to arriving (gr)** at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, (**punct**) is meaningless. You want to move on again. The traveler **on foot (voc)**, on the other hand, **lives (gr) constantly (sp)** in the present. He **experiences (sp)** present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. **He feels (wo)** a **delicious (sp)** physical weariness **at (gr)** the end of his journey. He knows that **his satisfying sleep will be sound (wo)**: the just **reward (sp)** of all true travelers (12).

2. I sat for a while frozen with (**gr**) horror; and then, in despair, (**punct**) I **turned the pages over again (wo)**. I came to **typhoid (sp)** fever – read the **symptoms (sp)** – discovered that I **had (gr)** typhoid fever – began to get **interested (gr)** in **my (gr)** case, and so started alphabetically.

I had cholera, with severe **complications (sp)**; and I **seemed (wo)** to have been born with diphtheria. I looked through the twenty-six letters, and the only **disease (sp)** I had not got was housemaid's knee (11).

3. When they **arrived (gr)** at the music-hall, the doors for the second house were just opening, and they walked **straight (sp)** into the stalls, which were very **cheap (gr)**. The **audience (sp)** made a great deal of noise, **especially in the balcony (wo)**. Mrs. Burlow led the way to the front and found two very good seats for them. Rose **bought (gr)** a programme for two **pence (voc)**, gave it to Mrs. Burlow, then looked brightly **around (voc)** her.

It (gr) was a nice friendly place, this music hall, warmer and **cosier (sp)** and altogether (**gr**) more human than the picture theatres she usually **attended (sp)** (12).

4. My tailor always has an excellent stock of materials **to choose from (wo)**, and I think I've chosen what'll be most suitable for my purpose. I've had my **measurements (sp)** **taken (v)** and I'm going again in a **fortnight's (punct)** time for the first fitting. After I **try (ts)** the suit on, the tailor will probably find it **necessary (sp) to make (v)** a few alterations, and he'll mark the places for pockets, buttons and button-holes. Then for a (**art**) final fitting

hell ask me to return later on, just to make sure that the suit **fits (ww)** really well. When the suit is ready, I'll pay for it and get a **receipt (sp)** (10).

5. (gr) English pub is **a (gr)** unique institution – it is **(gr)** home from home. A long tradition stands behind the British pub («pub» is short for «**public (sp)** house»). In the earlier times Britons **met (gr)** in pubs to talk politics, strike a bargain or prepare for wars. First, it is a neutral **ground (sp)**, a place where you can **entertain (sp)** a friend. Also, **(punct)** it is a place that is easy to leave, without all the formalities of a home visit. Secondly, the pub is classless, **people of different social levels visit it (wo)**. Surprisingly, many pubs in **(gr)** middle London have **delightful (gr)** gardens, attractive courtyards or tables **outside (wo)** where one can enjoy some fresh air (12).

6. We called them masters in those days, not teachers, and at St **Peter's (punct)** the one I feared most of all, **apart from the Headmaster, was Captain Hardcastle (wo)**. **This (gr)** man was slim and wiry and he played football. On the football field he wore white running shorts and white **gym shoes (sp)** and short white socks. His legs were as hard and thin as **ram's (punct)** legs and **the skin around his calves (wo)** was almost exactly the colour of mutton fat. The hair on his head **was (gr)** not ginger. It was brilliant dark vermilion, like a ripe orange, and it was plastered back with **immense (sp)** quantities of brilliantine in the same fashion as the Headmaster's. The parting in his hair was a white line **straight (sp)** down the middle of the scalp, so straight it could only have been **made (voc)** with a **ruler (sp)** (11).

7. Once there was a king who said: «He who **tells (gr)** me the **biggest (sp)** lie will get a golden apple».

Many people came to him (wo) and **told (voc)** him lies, but the king always said: «**That's (punct)** not the biggest lie»

One day **a (gr)** man came to the king. He said: «Oh king, give me back my gold».

«What gold?» asked the king.

«The gold which you **took (gr)** from me **(gr)** last week».

«I didn't take **any (gr)** gold from you. It's the biggest lie!» **cried (sp)** the king.

«If it is a lie, **then (voc)** give me the golden apple», said the man.

The king said: «Oh, yes, I remember now. You gave me some gold a week ago».

«Very good, then give me back my gold», said the man.

The king couldn't do **anything (gr)**. He gave the clever **man (gr)** the golden apple (13).

8. All the hares met under **a (gr)** big tree. The **oldest (gr)** hare said:

«Our life is very hard. **We are afraid of (gr) everybody, but nobody is afraid of us (gr)**».

«Oh **(punct)**, yes!» said **other (gr)** hares. «We are afraid of dogs and we run away from them. We are afraid of cats and we run away from them. We run away from all the **animals (sp)**».

«Our life is very hard. It is better **to go (gr)** and **drown ourselves (gr)** in the river!» cried all the hares and ran to the river.

Near **the (gr)** river they saw many goats. When they saw so many hares they were afraid and ran away.

The hares began to laugh because they **understood (gr)** that the goats were afraid of them. The hares laughed and laughed. They couldn't **stop laughing (gr)**. They laughed so much that their lips split. And that is why hares have split lips now (12).

9. At this point, **Mrs. (punct)** Poppets knocked at the door to know if we were ready for supper. We smiled sadly **at (gr)** one another, and said we **supposed (sp)** we **had better (gr)** try to **swallow (sp)** a bit. Mrs. Poppets brought the tray in, and we **drew (gr)** up to the table, and toed with a little **steak (sp)** and **(gr)** onions.

«What we **want (gr)** – **is rest (wo)**», said Harris.

«Rest and a **complete (sp)** change», said George. «The overstrain upon our brains brings a general depression **throughout (sp)** the system» (12).

10. A funny thing happened **to (gr)** me when I **was coming (gr)** home from work the other day. The train back from London was very crowded as **usual (gr)**, but anyway I eventually managed **to find (gr)** a seat after I **had been looking (gr)** for ages. It was in **a (gr)** non-smoking **compartment (sp)**. Anyway, next **to (gr)** me was a very **smartly-looking (sp)** old woman. A scruffy-looking bloke sat **opposite (sp)** her. After a few minutes this bloke took a **cigarette (sp)** from his pocket and started to **light (voc)** it. The woman politely asked him not to smoke and pointed to the no-smoking sign (12).

11. She was a woman of thirty-seven, looking **(gr)** her age, rather **tall (voc)**, and

plump, without being fat; she liked to **tell (gr)** everybody how slender she was **at (gr)** the age of seventeen. She was not pretty. Though she had **irregular (sp)** features, her face was pleasing, chiefly, **perhaps (sp)**, in account of her **kind blue eyes (wo)** with long curving **eyelashes (gr)** and **straight (sp)** penciled eyebrows. Her skin was rather yellowish and her nose was large. Her fair hair was **elaborately (gr)** dressed. She was **the (gr)** only woman of the three whose face was free from make-up, and by contrast with others she seemed quite plain and unaffected (11).

12. There is one day **a (gr)** year when all **Americans (punct)** stay home with their families and eat **a (gr)** big dinner. This is Thanksgiving **Day (punct)**. The **Pilgrims (sp)** **celebrated (gr)** the first Thanksgiving Day in the fall of 1621. They sailed to America from Plymouth, England, **in (gr)** September, 1620. They **came (gr)** to America for **religious (sp)** liberty. **They (gr)** were among the first European founders **of (gr)** America. **The name of their ship was «Mayflower» (wo)**. They landed **at (gr)** Plymouth Rock, in what is now the state of Massachusetts, **(punct)** in December, 1620 (14).

13. People are fond of traveling by train, by plain, **on foot (voc)**. Traveling by train has a lot of advantages: trains are comfortable and **fast (gr)**.

Many people in Britain (wo) live a long way from their work. They often travel by train from the **suburbs (gr)** into the town center to work. These **people (voc)** are called commuters. Some commuters travel every day more than 200 miles and spend up to two hours **going (voc)** to work. On some trains there are study clubs which suggest language lessons to **commuters (sp)** on their way to and from **(gr)** work.

Trains are sometimes crowded and **delayed (sp)**. There are cheap tickets after a certain time of the day, usually about 9.30 when everyone has gone to work. It is often nearly **(gr)** 50 % cheaper to travel to Lon-don after this time, than before (10).

14. People like to travel by air. By **the (gr)** Second World War planes were small and uncomfortable and **they did not fly (wo)** at night. The plane places were **expensive (sp)** and only rich people could **afford (voc)** them. It is quite different nowadays. Plane **Concorde (punct)**, for example, is much used by business people and film stars. It's the **world's (punct)** fastest and most graceful passenger plane. Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound.

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the West, Gatwick in the South.

Stansted in the North and the **City Airport (punct)** in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest **international (sp)** airport in the world with more **than (gr)** 1000 planes taking off and landing every day. They carry over a hundred **thousand (gr)** people to and from 85 countries. **Heathrow airport opened on the 1st of January 1946 (wo)** (11).

15. I remember **(gr)** family picnics on Sundays. My mother and father **would (gr)** lie on the grass talking. We children would play about on the grass. The grass always seemed very green, **(punct)** the **sky (sp)** was always far away. My mother always had **a (gr)** basket with things **to (gr)** eat. And the sun always shone on our **picnic (sp)** Sundays. I remember the cool sweetness of **an (gr)** orange after I **had (gr)** run myself out silly.

I remember my father and mother merging into each other in my mind. Together they were my **symbol (sp)** of peace and laughter and security (10).

16. «You seem in **a (gr)** hurry to get rid **of (gr)** me», **he said lightly (wo)**.

«You know that I **hate to let (gr)** you go».

Her answer was low and deep and **serious (sp)**. He gave a **flattered (gr)** laugh. «Don't worry **your pretty little head (wo)** about our mysterious visitor. I'm **quite (sp)** sure it was the amah. And if there's any trouble, **(punct)** I guarantee to get you **out of it (wo)**».

«Have you had **much (gr)** experience?» His smile was amused (11).

17. Elizabeth is 60 years old. She **has lived (gr)** alone since her husband died several years ago. Her sister lives near her and **visits her regularly (wo)**. Although **(punct)** she doesn't work, Elizabeth leads **a (gr)** very active life! She is **a (gr)** member of the local Town Planning **Council (punct)** and is an active member of her church.

Six months ago, however, Elizabeth was diagnosed as having **(gr) cancer (sp)**. She **has become (gr)** very sick over the past few months. The doctor **has treated (gr)** her with chemotherapy – treatment that uses **chemicals (sp)** to stop cancer. The doctors say that she might be cured with this treatment, but there are no guarantees, and many patients experience a relapse of cancer after treatment (11).

18. **A (gr)** merry young man who earned his living as a drummer in **a (gr)** band, had just **married (sp)**, and he and his wife were **looking for (voc)** somewhere to live. They **had seen (gr)** a lot of places, but there was always something that one of them did not **like (gr)** about the places. At last, however, **(punct)** they found a house **(punct)** which both of them

really liked.

But they could not **decide (sp)** whether they **should (gr)** take one of the ground-floor or one of **the (gr)** upstairs flats.

At last they decided **on (gr)** an upstairs one – not too high up, **(punct)** and moved in. After they **had bought (gr)** furniture, carpets and all other things they needed to set up a house, they gave a big party to celebrate their setting.

It was **a (gr)** very merry and noisy party, as all the young **man's (gr)** friends from the band **came (wo)** and played **(voc)** their instruments. The **guests (sp)** danced, sang, and **practised (sp)** on the drums. After a time **the (gr)** telephone rang. The young man's wife went into the hall to answer it. **Then (sp)** she came back with a happy smile on her face and **said to (gr)** her husband: «That was **the (gr)** man who has just moved into the flat that is under our flat. I'm **so (gr)** glad we decided not to choose it. He says **(punct)** it is terribly noisy there» (26).

19. One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways **is (gr)** the platforms. They are higher than in **(gr)** most parts of the world. The platform is almost on a level with the floor of the carriages. You do not, therefore, have to climb up into **a (gr)** railway carriage in Britain. This makes **it (gr)** a little **easier (sp)** to get in and out of the carriage with your **luggage (sp)** (6).

20. M. V. Lomonosov **was (gr)** a famous Russian writer, **chemist (voc)**, and astronomer **who/that (gr)** made a lot in literature and science. He **is (gr)** often called the founder of Russian science. He was an **innovator (sp)** in many fields. He **suggested (voc)** the wave theory of light. **Interested (gr)** in the **development (sp)** of Russian education, he helped to **found (voc)** Moscow State **University (sp)** in 1755, and in the same year wrote a grammar. In 1760 he published the first history of Russia. He also revived the art of Russian mosaic and built a mosaic and coloured-glass factory. Most of his **achievements (sp)**, however, **(punct)** were unknown outside Russia. He died in St. Petersburg on April 15, 1765 (12).

21. Stratford is quite a busy town, **especially** on market day when the farmers come to buy or sell cows or pigs or **sheep**. We come to Stratford from **London** on the day when Shakespeare was born. The first place we went to was Shakespeare's birthplace, a small

house with small rooms in the centre **of** Stratford. We saw the room where Shakespeare was **born**.

In one room was a little wooden desk, the very desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford. There is a garden behind the house. In this garden **all the flowers, trees and plants that are mentioned in Shakespeare's plays are growing**.

When Shakespeare **became** successful in London he bought the biggest house in Stratford, but there is nothing left of it but a few bricks and **the** garden.

Then we went to the **church** where Shakespeare is buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was carved by a Dutch sculpture who lived **near** the Globe theatre.

22. It was on April 12th, 1961 that a historic event **took** place in the world. This was the day when the Soviet Union **sent** the first man into space, into an Earth orbit. The man was cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin who in a spaceship completed an orbit of the Earth in 89 **minutes** at a height up to 190 miles and landed safely in a chosen place.

All the Soviet people **were** full of joy when the news **was** announced and the first message of congratulation to Yuri Gagarin was sent. On landing Major Gagarin said: «The competition of the flight in space opens up new perspectives in the conquering of outer space». His words came true.

Since the first **space** flight Soviet cosmonauts **have** orbited the Earth a lot of times walking out into space or transferring from one space station to another. They have carried out a great **deal** of significant experiments, serving **science** and the country's economy.

It has been universally recognized that outer space must be used exclusively for **peaceful** purposes.

23. Great Britain which comprises England, Wales, Scotland and **Northern** Ireland, is situated on the British Isles. The western coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the eastern coast is washed by the North **Sea**.

Britain is separated from the continent of Europe by the English **Channel**.

In the main the country **has** a sloping surface, but in Scotland and in the West of England there are mountains and hills, of which Ben Nevis is **the** highest.

There **are** many rivers in the country. The Thames on which London, the capital of Great Britain is situated, **flows** into the North Sea and is very deep.

The climate of Britain is mild and damp. The country is rather rich in natural **resources**.

England, once «the shop of the world», was the first to **become** a highly developed industrial country. The following branches are developed in Britain's economy: shipbuilding, woolen and cotton textile **industry**, engineering and metal manufacturing, coal-mining and light industry.

24. New York is not a very old city. It was **founded** some three hundred years ago. New York, the **largest** city in the US, is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. The centre of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city.

Most of the **sky-scrapers** house the banks and offices of America's money kings, the richest men in the country.

Manhattan is the **centre** of business **life** with its well-known Broadway, Wall Street and the Stock Exchange. This **is** the financial district, the heart of America's policy.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all **nationalities** who **came** here during the immigration in the 19th century.

Another feature of New York population is the great number of black people living in Harlem, which is the most **densely** populated section of the city.

25. Every day in one of the **streets** of Vienna you could see a blind man playing **the** violin. His dog sat near him with a cap in his mouth. People, who were passing them, **dropped** coins into the cap.

One day, when the **weather** was very cold, the man was playing for a long time, but nobody wanted to give him anything. The poor man thought that he would have to go to bed without supper. He was so tired and so weak that he stopped **playing**.

At that moment a young man came up to him and asked him why he had stopped playing. The blind man said he **had played** for two hours but nobody had given him anything. «Give me your violin. I shall help you», said the man. And with these words he began to play. He played so well that people began to gather and soon there **was** a big crowd. Everybody was eager to listen **to** the fine music and to thank the young man for the **pleasure**.

Soon the cap was full of money.

«I **don't** know how to thank you», said the blind man, «Who are you?»

«I am Paganini», was the answer.

26. Alexander was a young pilot. When the Great **Patriotic** War began, he was **servi**ng in the Army. He had a young wife, Mary by name. Alexander and Mary loved each other dearly and were very happy.

One day Alexander got an order to go to the front. On the day when he was leaving he **said** to his wife, «Wait for me, and I'll come back».

Some time later Mary went to work at a plant.

Many weeks **passed**, but she didn't hear from her husband anything. She missed him badly but she always remembered his words. At last she received a letter. It was from her **husband's** commander. He wrote that the **Germans had** killed her husband. But Mary did not believe it. She thought, «He said he would return. I am sure he is alive».

And her dream **came** true. Alexander was not dead. One day his **plane** was shot down and he had to land on the enemy's territory. Soon he became a partisan. He knew that his wife was waiting for him and that gave him much **strength**. So once he knocked at the door of his flat. «You've come back. You have kept your promise», said Mary crying with joy.

27. The only teacher in the school I liked was Miss O'Brien. At the start of a term she announced that she **would** take every child who came to school on time each day for an end-of-term **picnic**.

On the next Sunday we started off. We went to the country **by** train. We soon **got** out at a country station and walked across the fields.

The picnic seemed to me like the most lavish of feasts. There **were** meat pies, fish **sandwiches**, fruit cakes and jam tarts. We settled down to eat in a field next to a farm-house, and the farmer's wife brought out jugs of fresh milk for **us** to drink.

We **played** various games in the field and rested on the river bank, and I had a chance to take in all the green and blue around me. I'd never **seen** anything like that. I'd never seen such fresh green trees, high grass and beautiful field flowers. Nor had I seen such blue **skies**, living in the smoggy city.

I greatly enjoyed my first trip to the country. It was something unforgettable.

28. Once there was a man **whose** wife was dumb, and this made him very **sad** because he loved her very dearly. After some time he went to see a doctor and said, «Can you make

my wife speak?» «Perhaps I can», said the doctor, «the operation is difficult, but if **I try**, I'll do my best». «Of course, you may try», said the husband, «I'll bring her tomorrow».

The next day the doctor made the operation and the **dumb** wife began to speak. She **spoke** so much and so **loudly** that in a few hours her husband ran back to the doctor and said, «Can you make my wife dumb again?» «No», said the doctor. «There are many ways to make a dumb **woman** speak, but no ways to make a woman stop talking». «What **must I** do?» said the man, «I shall soon die if I have to listen to her all day long». «Well», said the doctor, «I can't make her dumb, but I can make you deaf and you will not have to listen **to** her». «Very well», said the man, «You **may do** so. It will be better than the other way».

29. An English **tourist** came to Paris. It was his first visit there. On the same day he **sent** a telegram to his wife who was in London. In the telegram he told her the **address** of the hotel where he was going to stay. He also told her that he was **quite** well.

As he was in Paris for **the** first time, he was very eager to see the places of interest. After dinner he went **to** walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play. It was very late when the play was over. It was time to **go home**.

But at that moment he **realized** that he couldn't get to the hotel: he didn't remember either the name of the hotel or the address. The **Englishman** was at a loss because he didn't know what to do. **Suddenly** he remembered sending that morning a telegram to his wife. So, late at night his wife got a very strange telegram: «Please, send me my address at once».

30. An Englishman who was in France wanted to go back to England **by** sea. But he **had very** little money. He had so little money that he could pay only for the ticket. As he knew that the trip would last only two days, he decided not to eat during **these** days.

As he took a ticket and got on the ship the next morning, he tried not to hear the bell for breakfast. When dinner time came, he was very hungry, but he didn't go to the dining-room. In the evening he was still more hungry, but the waiter came to invite him to have supper, the **Englishman** said that he was ill.

The next day the Englishman was half-dead and couldn't **stand** the hunger any longer. «I shall go and even if they kick me out into the sea», said he to **himself**. So he **went** to the ship dining-room and had his dinner. In the evening he had supper but was very much afraid of his future because he didn't pay for the meals. At last he **addressed** the waiter and said:

«Bring me the bill, please». «What bill?» asked the waiter. «For the supper and dinner I had in your dining-room». «Don't trouble, Sir. You paid for your **meals** when you **bought** the ticket».

1.2. Medium

1. The great wealth of **English (punct)** literature makes **it (gr)** impossible to deal with the subject in any detail within **a (gr)** short lesson. We must therefore confine ourselves to only a few of the outstanding writers. Who **has (gr)** not heard for instance of William Shakespeare, one of the **greatest (gr) dramatists (gr) of all time (voc, punct)**. He is famous for his comedies such as «Twelfth Night», «As You Like It» and «**The Taming of the Shrew**» (**punct**), and equally famous for his **magnificent (sp)** tragedies such as «Macbeth», «Hamlet» and «Othello». Shakespeare lived in the reign of **(gr)** Queen Elizabeth **that (gr)** was a great age for English literature (13).

2. If you are flying to London, **simply (wo)** catch a Fast Train coach to Heathrow Junction outside your arrival terminal. You should look out for posters and bus information boards. The Fast Train service uses brand new, **purpose-built (gr)** trains which trait air-conditioning, **ergonomically (sp)** designed seating, **generous (sp)** luggage space, an on-board information system and airline-style customer service. **Tickets (voc)** are available at the ticket services at **Paddington (punct)** railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, Speed-link and selected Bureaus de Change. Tickets **may also be purchased (wo)** with sterling or credit / debit cards on board Fast Train. There is no **(gr)** faster way to travel **between (gr)** central London and **Heathrow (sp)** (10).

3. The city of London **was growing (gr)** rapidly in the 1800s. The streets of the city could not hold all **traffic (sp)**. A young South **African (punct)** named Henry Greathead **had (voc)** a very **simple (voc)** idea. Why not **(gr)** build tunnels **under (gr)** the streets? Then trains could carry people through them.

The first underground railway system in the world **was built in London (wo)**. It opened in 1863 and ran 4 miles from the **West (punct)** of London to the City in the **East (punct)**. The first lines were built **close (gr)** to the surface and used steam trains. They then built deeper tunnels and the electric underground railway opened in **(gr)** 1890.

People who owned land in London said that as well as the streets they owned all the land under the streets and wanted to be **paid (sp)** for the **use (voc)** of this land (14).

4. What is sleep all about? (wo) The simplest way to find out what sleep is for is to do without it for a while and see what happens. The **brain starts (gr)** going crazy if deprived **of (gr)** sleep for two or three days. It simply stops working in a **sensible (sp)** fashion.

Why **does sleep sometimes not come (wo)** when it should? **(punct)** Imagine the days when our ancestors lived in the jungle. Those who fell **asleep (sp)** too easily **risked (gr)** being eaten up. It **certainly (sp)** paid to keep half-awake, ready for action if danger **arrived (gr)**. **The trouble (art)** is we still **do (gr)** it even though there is no longer any danger. We react as if there are threats to our **existence (sp) (punct)** when all we want to do is fall asleep (14).

5. If George hadn't been caught driving through a red light, he **would (gr)** not be in the trouble he is now. The truth is, he wasn't paying **much (gr)** attention when **a (gr)** policeman stepped into the middle of the road and **stopped (sp)** him. If George hadn't noticed him in time, the policeman would probably have been killed. Anyway, he was arrested and taken **to (voc)** court for speeding and careless driving. It was also discovered that he **had had (gr)** many parking fines which he **hadn't paid (gr)**. The judge **told (gr)** him that he **would (gr)** be fined **for (gr)** \$500 and his driving license would be taken away for one year.

«I know I have **done (voc)** all these things», said George, «and I will pay the fine. But you can't take the driving **license (sp)** away». «Why not?» asked **the (gr)** judge. «Because», he replied, «I **have never had (wo)** one in my life» (14).

6. So the duckling left the cottage, and soon **found (gr)** water on which **it (gr)** could swim and dive, but was avoided by all other animals **(punct)** because of its ugly **appearance (sp)**. Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest **turned (gr)** to orange and gold. Then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air. **The clouds (sp)**, heavy with hail and snow-flakes, hung low in the sky, and **a (gr)** raven stood on the ferns crying, «Croak, croak». All this was very sad for the **poor little (wo)** duckling. One evening, just as **the (gr)** sun set amid clouds, there **came (gr)** a large flock of beautiful birds. The duckling had never seen any like **them (gr)** before. They were swans, and they curved **their (gr) graceful (sp)** necks, while their soft plumage **shone (sp)** with dazzling whiteness (14).

7. The farm lay in **a (gr)** hollow among the Somersetshire **hills (gr)**, an **old –**

fashioned (sp) stone house surrounded **with (gr)** barns and pens and outhouses. Over the doorway the date when it was built **had been carved (gr)** in the elegant **figures (voc)** of period, 1673, and the house, grey and **weather-beaten (sp)**, looked as much a part of the landscape **as (gr)** the trees that sheltered it. An avenue of splendid elms that would have been the pride of any mansion **led (gr)** from the road to the trim garden. People who lived here were as stolid, sturdy, and **unpretentious (sp)** as the house. For three hundred years they **had been farming (gr)** the surrounding land (11).

8. When I was a very small boy I **was made (gr)** to learn by heart certain fables of La Fontaine and the moral of **every (gr)** was carefully explained to me. Among **those (gr)** I learned was The Ant and The **Grasshopper (sp)**, which is devised to bring home to the young the **useful (voc)** lesson that in an **imperfect (sp)** world industry is rewarded and **giddiness (sp)** is punished. In **this (gr)** admirable fable **the (gr)** ant spends a laborious summer gathering **its (gr)** winter store, while the grasshopper has an empty larder: he goes to the ant and begs **for (gr)** a little food (11).

9. My wife is a very **unpunctual (voc)** woman, so when, **having arranged (gr)** to lunch with her **in Claridge's (gr)**, I arrived **there (gr)** ten minutes late and did not find her I was not surprised. I ordered **a (gr)** cocktail. It was the **height (sp)** of **the (gr)** season and there **were (gr)** but two or three **vacant (voc)** tables in the lounge. Some of the people after an early meal were drinking their coffee, **others (gr)** like **myself (gr)** were toying with a dry Martini; the women in their summer frocks looked gay and charming; but I **could see no one (wo)** whose appearance **interested (gr)** me to occupy the quarter of **an (gr)** hour I expected to wait (14).

10. It was the view which **finally (sp)** made us **take (gr)** the place. Our nearest neighbours lived very near. We had two sets of them, as a **matter (sp)** of fact, almost in the same **house (voc)** with us. One were a peasant family. Our other **neighbours (gr)** were the owners of the villa.

They were **(gr)** curious people, our proprietors. **An (gr)** old husband, grey, listless, tottering, seventy at least; and a signora about **forty (sp)**, short, very plump, with **tiny fat (wo)** hands and feet and a pair of very large, very dark eyes, which she **used (gr)** with all the skill of a born **comedian (sp)** (11).

11. In the 16th century a favourite toy for children of all ages was a **(gr) hobbyhorse (sp)**. In **appearance (sp)** a hobbyhorse could be **as (gr)** simple as a stick, or it could have a decorated wooden framework with an imitation of a horse's head **attached (gr)**. Whether **simple (voc)** or elaborate, children used them for **(gr)** games of the time involving war and knighthood, many children **played cowboys and Indians (wo)** in the early part of the 20th century. **Gradually (sp)** the popularity of the hobbyhorse declined, but the **pleasure (sp)** of doing something outside the routine activities of daily life brought a new word into **the (gr)** language, the word *hobby*, which is shortened form of hobbyhorse. Hobbies today **include (gr)** a vast range of activities (12).

12. It was nearly six o'clock so I thought I'd buy myself a beer and go out and **sit (gr)** in a deckchair by the swimming pool and have **a little of (gr)** evening sun. I went to the bar and got the beer and carried it outside and **wandered (sp)** down the garden towards **the (gr)** pool.

It was a fine garden with lawns and beds of azaleas and tall coconut palms, and the wind was blowing through the tops of the palm trees **making the leaves hiss (gr)** and crackle **as though (gr)** they were **on fire (voc)**. I could see the clusters of big brown nuts hanging down underneath the leaves.

There were (gr) plenty of deckchairs around the swimming pool and there were white tables and huge **brightly-coloured (sp)** umbrellas and **sunburnt (gr)** men and women sitting around in bathing suits. In the pool itself **there were (gr)** three or four girls and about **a (gr)** dozen boys, all **splashing (voc)** and making a lot of noise and throwing a large rubber ball **to (gr)** one another (14).

13. The importance of **the Thames (gr)** since ancient times **has left (gr)** its mark. Follow the **river's (gr)** course through London and you will see **how greatly (wo)** London **has changed (gr)** over the years. At **Chelsea Bridge (gr)** two periods of history stand almost facing **each other (gr)**. On the North Bank is the Royal Hospital – **an elegant, 18th century building (wo)** by Sir Christopher Wren. On the South Bank there **is a stark (gr)** contrast – the rather forbidding Battersea power station, built to provide electricity for modern **Londoners (punct)** (10).

14. **Los Angeles area (gr)** has many beaches, **(punct)** with surfers, volleyball players,

and people getting tan. Los Angeles area **is also (wo)** the centre of the movie industry and home to many film stars. Los Angeles has money and glamour.

One thing that Los Angeles seems not to have is **the (art)** city. It keeps growing, spreading out into farmland and even **desert (sp)**.

Los Angeles' growth is supported by its **diverse (sp)** economy. Los Angeles is a centre **(punct)** not only for entertainment and tourism, but as well for manufacturing, business and finance, aerospace and oil. **Its (gr)** ports now handle more cargo than New York.

Los Angeles faces some serious problems. With **heavy (voc)** traffic, Los Angeles has the dirtiest air in **the (gr)** USA; too often the sunshine is hidden by smog. Crime and violence are also major problems. Experts **emphasize (sp)** that the problems must **be solved (gr)** if Los Angeles is to maintain the **Southern (sp)** Californian life style for which it is **so (gr)** famous (14).

15. It was pretty dark **in (gr)** the room. There was one **candle (sp)**, burning in a saucer **on (gr)** a shelf in one corner of **the (gr)** room. Jan couldn't see how many people **there were (wo)**, but she guessed about seven or eight; they were all **sitting (sp)**, or lying on the floor. **Indian music (gr)** was coming from somewhere. There was a smell, too: of damp, and old cooking, and something Jan didn't recognize. **What was it (wo)?**

Jan **sat (gr)** down. She was feeling tired and, she had to admit, hungry. She **wondered (sp)** if Davey had, after all, any food.

Nobody **was talking (gr)**. The music droned on. The air got **thicker and thicker (gr)**, and the strange smell got stronger and stronger (12).

16. I was asleep, and then I was **awoken (gr)**, listening. I **could (gr)** hear the snow hissing at the windows, hear the storm behind **them (gr)** and the rushed sound the wind made through **(gr)** pine trees. But the sound that woke me was inside the house. A key **had slipped (sp)** into a lock. My hand **automatically (wo) reached (sp)** across the bed to find Glen, even **though (gr)** I remembered that after the **quarrel (sp)** late that afternoon he had hurled himself from the house, **taken (gr)** the Jaguar and gone roaring down the steep, winding drive to the road. Yet, he had not been angry **with (gr)** me. The quarrel had been with her. I **pushed (gr)** myself up in bed, drawing the quilt around me against sharp cold and stared through blackness toward the **closed (gr)** door to the hall. The sound came again (12).

17. **(gr)** Harvard University **(gr)** founded in 1636 is one of the **(gr)** oldest and most **prestigious (sp) universities (gr)** in the United States. **Six American presidents have emerged from its classrooms (wo)** – from John Adams to John F. Kennedy – and an impressive group of **statesmen (gr)**, business leaders, and literary figures. **Its (gr) campus in (gr) Cambridge, Massachusetts, just across the Charles River from Boston, provides a rich architectural (sp) mix that includes the ivy-covered brick of Puritan New England and the concrete and glass contemporary design. Today (gr) the university includes Harvard and Radcliff undergraduate (sp) colleges, ten professional schools, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the extension school. There are some 1,600 students from every state and 45 foreign countries in it (12).**

18. She gave a startled cry.

«What's the matter?» he asked.

Notwithstanding **the (gr) darkness of the shuttered (sp) room he saw her face on a sudden distraught with terror (gr).**

«Someone **has just tried (gr) the door**».

«Well, **perhaps (sp) it was the amah, or one of the boys**».

«They never **come (gr) at this time. They know I always sleep after tiffin**».

«Who else could **it (wo) be?**»

«Walter», she **whispered (sp)**, her lips trembling.

She pointed **at (gr) his shoes. He tried to put them on (voc)**, but his **nervousness (sp)**, for her alarm was affecting him, made him clumsy, and besides, they were on the tight side (11).

19. She went out on to the verandah and watched him **leaving (gr) the house. He waved his hand (gr) to her. It gave her a little thrill as she looked at him; he was forty-one (sp)**, but he had the lithe figure and the springing step of a boy.

The verandah was in **(gr) shadow; and lazily (sp)**, her heart at ease with satisfied love, she **lingered (gr). Their (sp) house stood in the Happy Valley, on the side of the hill, as they couldn't (gr) afford to live on the more eligible but expensive Peak. But her expecting (gr) gaze scarcely noticed the blue sea and the crowded shipping in the harbour. She could think only of her lover (wo).**

Of course it was stupid to behave as they did that afternoon, but if he wanted her, how could she be prudent? (10).

20. About two **hundred (gr)** years ago man lived in greater **harmony (sp)** with his environment because industry **was not much developed (wo)**. Today the situation **is (gr)** quite **different (voc)**. People all over the world are worried about what is **happening (sp)** to the environment because of modern industry and the need for more energy. Newspapers and magazines write about water, air and land **pollution (gr)**.

Why is there (wo) so much discussion about pollution? **(punct)** After all, people have been polluting the world around **them (gr)** for thousands and thousands **(gr)** years. But in the past, there **were (gr)** not many people and lots of room in the world so they could move to another place when their settlement became dirty.

The **Earth (punct)** is our home. We must take care of it, for ourselves and for the next generations (13).

1.3. Difficult

1. Although **(punct)** it was dark when I arrived, Sapito **smelled (gr)** the same. I crossed **(gr)** Plaza de Armas and made for **the other (gr)** side of **the (gr)** town. The streets were empty but I didn't feel **threatened (gr)**. I found **(gr)** Diego's house and walked up what I took to be **a (gr)** path, although it was **too dark (wo)** to see. Suddenly something **pounced (gr)** on my shoulders from above. I **felt claws dig (gr)** into my neck and a tail lightly **brush (gr)** my back: my heart missed a bit. But after the initial shock I realized that an **overexcited (sp)** little monkey was **squeaking (sp)** shrilly into my ear. I had a great difficulty in disentangling myself from a creature, which insisted on **accompanying (sp)** me to the door. Once inside, I found there **was (gr)** no light and no water, but I knew I was **back in the jungle (wo)** when I **heard (gr)** cockroaches **crunching (gr)** underfoot as I was making my way to bed (19).

2. With **the (gr)** hand that was not **holding (gr)** the gun, Flint picked up Rykov's cup and sipped the cold coffee. Her hand was rock steady. Her eyes **never left (gr)** his face.

«Before **we (gr)** go I have to tell you something», – Cutter went on. «You have rights. Even dirtbags **like (gr)** you have rights. You have the right to an **attorney (sp)**, Aleksey, which is just as well because you're going to need one. If you **cannot (sp)** afford **an (gr)** attorney **then (sp)** he will be provided for you, but, to be honest with you, this isn't the moment to be a cheapskate. Get the very best you can, Aleksey. He won't be **good enough (wo)** but then at least you'll know you tried». He **paused (gr)** (11).

3. **(gr)** Boston's famed Fenway Park **became (gr)** Ben-way Park for a night. The **world's (punct)** most famous fiancé sowed the last of his wild oats by realizing one of his life's **dreams (gr)**: he threw out **the (gr)** ceremonial first pitch for the Red Sox before a **screaming (sp)** crowd of hometown fans in what **could have been (wo)** his last public **appearance (sp)** as a lonely man. Proving that he can perform under pressure, the **31-year-old (gr)** Boston native kept his pitch on target. As he left the field, Affleck **tipped (sp)** his hat to the crowd, a gesture that **might have also been (gr)** paying **respect (sp)** to his bachelor days (12).

4. The bath **was created (gr)** before the bath plug. The bath plug **could not have been invented (gr)** before the bath, otherwise as a small object to play ice hockey **with (wo)**. The order in which **(gr)** inventions are made is very important, much more important **than (sp) has ever been realized (wo)**, because we automatically tend to think that later inventions are better than earlier ones. A moment's thought will show this is not so. If, for example, a decision to today's urban **traffic (sp)** problems was proposed in the shape of a small man-powered two-wheeled **vehicle (sp)** which would **make a motor car look like (gr)** a cumbersome over-powered device, a space **rocket (sp)** trying to tackle suburban problems, we would greet it as a great technology breakthrough. «**Bicycles (sp)** make car obsolete!» we would say. Unfortunately, the bike came first, so we shall **always (wo) unconsciously (sp)** see it as a cruder version of the car (13).

5. **(gr) A very ingenious (sp)** invention came from Germany, which **enables (sp)** the user to rest as comfortably and safely **as (gr)** lying on a bed, **(punct)** as at the same time it provides a rest for head, neck back and elbow. **The (gr)** invention will be readily understood from our **illustrations (sp)**, and it is claimed that the appliance is especially **useful (sp)** in the case of a **travel (voc)** for long distances by rail. It is also **easily (sp)** packed in a small parcel, which can be **carried (gr)** in the pocket. It is claimed that by using the invention the traveler **will hardly feel (wo)** the shaking of the railway carriage while he can by means of **a (gr)** single turn **change (gr)** the position as he likes by leaning **to (gr)** the right or left, or sitting straight **(sp)**, but there is a firm support for his head in any case (16).

6. It's no accident that this **extraordinary (sp)** home and garden shop brimming with **(gr)** antique, handmade, and unusual subjects has the Old World **feeling (voc)** of a **European (punct)** market. «**We go (wo)** all over the world to find objects with soul and **mystery (sp)**», said **the (gr)** owner Deborah Silver, who also runs **a (gr)** landscaping business and **manufactures (sp)** furniture. **Fresh-cut (gr)** flowers, plants and objects for the garden **are (gr)** sold **alongside with (voc) accessories (sp)** and personal items. Look for glass **candlesticks (sp)**, limestone tables, pottery, and simple, chic oilcloth garden totes from **(gr)** Paris (15).

7. The Serbs, **Slavic (punct)** brothers of Russians, are **traditionally (sp)** beloved in Moscow. Concerts by Goran Bregovic and other folk bands usually **turn (gr)** into a universal

holiday with never-ending dancing and fraternization. But Boris Kovec is not just a rowdy Balkan jester: he is one of the most significant Serbian **composers (gr)** of the last few decades. His music has **a little bit more (wo)** to do with **serious (sp)** art than with **gypsies (sp)** and drinking. He **explored (gr)** such fields as rock-jazz, electronic, **authentic (sp)**, ambient theatre soundtracks and even recorded a **four-piece (sp)** suite in a church. His music continues to **rely on (gr)** tradition anyhow. His latest performance, he will show in Moscow **accompanied (sp)** by **the (gr)** Campanella Chamber Quarter, is the Last **Balkan (punct)** Tango which will leave you **breathless (sp)** (15).

8. Anna Kournikova could take J. Garner's place on the red carpet her look **here (wo)** is bigger movie-star than **a (gr)** professional athlete going for a game of tennis. Instead of usual sweats and **sneakers (sp)** the **glamorous (sp)** Russian looked like a million **dollars (punct)** in a micro-mini **skirt (gr)** and heels, and was even clutching this season's hottest fashion **accessory (sp)** – a L. V. Murikami handbag – as she **arrived (gr) at (gr)** the National **Tennis (sp)** Center in **(gr) New York's (sp)** Flushing Meadow Park. Because of foot **injury (sp)**, she **won't be competing (gr)** in the US Open, but will be doing celeb interviews for the US Network (14).

9. It appeared that **despite (gr)** tight security, the 9-58-carat **diamond (sp) was (gr)** stolen during a series of pre-sale **examinations (gr)** in a specially-lighted **viewing (sp)** booth. Carefully **screened (gr)** clients were **allowed (gr)** to examine **the (gr)** diamond and other jewels in a 300-piece **jewellery (sp)** collection that was up for auction. The room was **filled up with (voc)** Sotheby's **employees (sp)** and armed guards and monitored by videotape cameras. The **theft (sp) was (gr)** discovered after a potential bidder had asked to examine **the (gr)** diamond that was being exhibited in the case holding the diamond. As a **Sotheby's (punct)** employee **reached (sp)** for the ring she noticed a flaw in the diamond and that its pink colour appeared to be **applied (voc)** on (16).

10. There was a security alert at **(gr)** Heathrow. Nothing too heavy, judging by the lack of armour, but sufficient **to back up (gr)** the traffic halfway to **the (gr)** M4. In the back of a black cab, Flint fidgeted with **impatience (sp)**. The **stench (sp)** of exhaust fumes **trapped (sp)** by the **humidity (voc)**, and the rattle of the cab **were (gr)** giving her headache, and an edge to her concerns. For six days **she had been calling (wo)** to Jamie at home, just to tell

him, he was **free and clear (voc)**; just to reassure him that no forensic scientist **could ever pore (wo)** over the photocopies he had purloined, trying to match the blemishes from the drum, the tiny scratches from the glass (11).

11. In many countries of the world **when the time for holidays comes (wo)**, people want to get away from **home (voc)**. I agree it's nice to have a change, but I do think being a tourist is **a (gr)** silly occupation.

Have you ever asked (gr) yourself what you **really (sp)** learn from going abroad just for two or three **weeks (sp)**? **Not much (gr)**, I suspect. You **wander (sp)** around looking at buildings and **(gr)** people in different clothes with eyes **wide (gr)** open. You eat different **food (gr)** and sit in the sun but you don't really get to know the people. And the local people don't really like you – you are spoiling their normal way of **life (sp)**.

Do you know any places in your country that have been spoilt by too many hotels, too many cars, too many **souvenir (sp)** shops, and too many people with cameras and **ice cream (gr)**? Tell me about **these (gr)** places. If you were a **Minister (punct)** for tourism in your government, **(punct)** how you would prevent places from **being (gr)** spoilt? (18).

12. He moved slowly across the sidewalks to the double swinging doors which shut off to the stairs to the second floor. He **pushed them open (wo)**, cast a cool expressionless **glance (sp)** up and down the street, and moved inside. If he had been a smaller man and more **quietly (sp)** dressed, I **might have thought (gr)** he was going to pull a stick-up. But not in **those (gr)** clothes, and not with that hat, and that frame.

The (gr) doors swung back outwards and almost settled to a stop. Before they **had entirely stopped (wo)** moving they opened again, **violently (gr)**, outwards. Something then **sailed (sp)** across the sidewalk and landed in the **gutter (sp)** between two parked cars. It landed on **its (gr)** hands and knees. It **got up (voc)** slowly and stepped back on to the sidewalk. It was **a (gr)** thin **narrow-shouldered (sp)** brown youth in a lilac coloured suit. It settled its hat and walked silently **splay-footed (sp)** along the beach (15).

13. Oh, how **hateful it was (wo)** that she was not free, that they both were not free! She did not like his wife. Kitty's **wandering (sp)** thoughts dwelt now for a moment **on (gr)** Dorothy Townsend. She was **thirty-eight (sp)** at least. But Charlie never spoke of her. Of course he did not care for her; she bored him **to (voc)** death. But he was **a (gr)** gentleman.

Kitty smiled with **affectionate (sp)** irony: it was just like him, **silly old (wo)** thing; he might be **unfaithful (sp)** to her, but he would never allow a word in disparagement of her to cross his lips. She was a tallish woman, **taller (gr) than (sp)** Kitty, neither stout nor thin, with a good deal of **(gr)** pale brown hair, her features were good enough without being remarkable and her blue eyes were cold. She had a skin that you would never look twice **at (gr)** and no colour in her cheeks. And she dressed as what she was, the wife of the **Assistant (sp)** Colonial Secretary at **Hong-Kong (sp)** (15).

14. People often see **genetics (sp)** as some kind of **a (gr)** new moral threat. Well, **(punct)** I don't think **(punct)** that it is. I think it **certainly (sp)** poses moral questions but they are the same **(gr)** as are posed by medicine in general. **The most common (gr) disease (sp)** among **white-skinned (sp)** people is an illness of the lung – that's called cystic fibrosis – and it's **extremely (sp)** damaging, it's very unpleasant, your lungs **become (gr)** clogged up with mucus and at the end those with **the (gr)** illness die quite unpleasantly and very young. **For many years there's been (wo)** an attempt to cure that with inserting the correct kind of DNA into **the (gr)** damaged cells of those patients. Many people **say (gr)** that faces them with some kind of **moral (sp)** problems but **it surely (wo)** doesn't because now we actually can treat the disease another way (17).

15. She sat down again **(punct)** at the desk, and resting her face in her hands, tried to **think over (voc)** the situation. Of course Walter might have thought she was sleeping: there was no reason why she should not **lock herself (voc)**. She **tried (sp)** to remember if they **had been talking (gr)**. Certainly they had not been talking **loudly (gr)**. And there was the hat. It was **maddening (sp)** of Charlie to have left it downstairs. But it was no use blaming him for that, it was natural enough, and there was nothing to tell that Walter **had noticed (gr)** it. He **was probably (wo)** in a hurry and just **left (gr)** the book and note on his way to some **appointment (sp) connected (gr)** with his work. The strange thing was that he should have tried the door and then the two windows. If he thought she was **asleep (sp)** it was unlike him **to disturb (gr)** her. What a fool **had she been (wo)**! (15).

16. The search which followed **involved (gr)** FBI agents, the army, **helicopter (sp)** pilots and frogmen, and yet no trace of Cooper or his parachute **was found (gr)** among the **densely (sp)** wooded, **inhospitable (sp)** mountains in the **American West (punct)**.

His chances **of (gr)** survival seemed **pretty (voc)** slim – he hadn't been wearing protective clothing and in this high altitude the parachute would only have slowed him to a bone-crushing 18 meters per **(gr)** second before he **(gr)** hit the mountain peaks. **Only (wo)** a super-fit expert could have hoped to escape alive and professional experts agreed that **Cooper's (punct)** leap from a speeding jet in a rain storm was **(gr)** suicidal.

Three weeks after the **hijack (sp)** came the first enigmatic clue; a typewritten note, **posted (gr)** in Seattle and signed by D.B. Cooper, was sent to a Los Angeles newspaper (15).

17. «I am no **(gr)** modern-day Robin Hood. **Unfortunately (sp)** I have only 14 months to **live (voc)**. What **I've done (voc)** was the fastest and most profitable way to gain a few last grains of **(gr)** peace of mind.

I don't blame people **for (gr)** hating me for what I've done nor do I blame anybody for wanting me **caught and punished (gr)** – though this **can never (wo)** happen. I **knew (gr)** from the start I would not be caught. I **have come (gr)** and travelled **on (gr)** several airline flights since and I'm not holed up in some obscure backwoods town. **Neither am I (wo)** a psychopath. I've never even received **a (gr)** parking ticket».

This note sparked off a new hunt for Cooper, and as the list of potential **suspects (voc)** dwindled the mountains were combed, looking for **clues (voc)**. There was still no sign of Cooper (15).

18.

30 Linnaen Street,

Cambridge,

Boston

14th May (org, punct)

Dear Claude,

How are you? It was very kind of you **to take (gr)** me to **the (gr)** airport **in (gr)** your car and **I'm (punct)** very **grateful (sp)**. In the end the plane was late **by (gr)** two hours but I **met (gr)** one of my friends so we enjoyed talking together **very much (wo)**. **Now (voc)** I'm studying English again – in America!

When I arrived **in (gr)** Rio last month all the family was there to **meet (voc)** me

(punct) including **the (gr)** dog. We **talked (gr)** for hours. But I'm missing you and the other students at the school in England and I want **to come (gr)** back there.

(org) If Laura has come back this term **tell (voc)** her that I want **her to write me (gr)**. Give my best wishes to our teacher, **(punct)** too. Can you ask him to correct this letter for me? Please write to me at my **address (sp)** above.

Best wishes, (st)

Pedro **(punct)**

P.S. Why **don't (punct)** you come to Boston to see me? I'm going **to stay here (wo)** until 2nd July and then return to **Brazil (punct)** (27).

19. It couldn't **have been (gr)** Walter that afternoon. It must have been one of the servants and after all they didn't matter. Chinese servants knew everything anyway. But they **held (gr)** their **tongues (sp)**.

Her heart **beat (gr)** a little faster as she **remembered (gr)** the way in which that white **china (punct)** knob slowly turned. They mustn't **take risks (voc)** like that again. It was better to go to the **curio shop (voc)**. **No one (sp)** who saw her go in would fit **anything (gr)** of it, and they were absolutely safe there. The owner of the shop knew **(punct)** who **Charlie was (wo)** and he was not such a fool **as to (gr)** put up the back of the Assistant Colonial Secretary. What **else (voc)** mattered really but that Charlie loved her?

She turned away from the **verandah (sp)** and went back into the sitting room. She **threw (gr)** herself down **on (gr)** the sofa and stretched out her hand to get a **cigarette (sp)**. Her eye **caught sight (gr)** of a note lying on the top of a book. She opened it. It was written **in (gr)** a pencil (20).

20. «Gone with the Wind» is **the (gr)** best-selling love story **ever written (gr)**. It **has sold (gr)** over **twenty-eight (sp)** million copies around the world since 1936, when it **first appeared (gr)**. It still **sells (gr)** two hundred and fifty **thousand (gr)** paperback **copies (gr)** every year **in the United States alone (wo)**.

The book made **its (gr)** **author (voc)**, Margaret Mitchell, one of the best-loved **writers (gr)** in the world. When the film «Gone with the Wind» was first shown in 1939, crowds **stood for hours (wo)** to see her. She was **a (gr)** beautiful woman who could be very funny, enjoyed **telling (voc)** stories, and **made (gr)** people **love (gr)** to be with her – **not unlike**

(voc) Scarlett **O'Hara** **(punct)** herself.

She was born in 1900 in **Atlanta** **(sp)**, Georgia. «Gone with the Wind» was written partly from the stories she **had heard** **(gr)** as a child about **the** **(gr)** American Civil War and the old way of life in **(gr)** Southern **States** **(punct)**. She spent ten years writing it and **it** **(gr)** was the only book she had ever written. She **died** **(gr)** in 1949 (26).

Part 2

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. 1) except; 2) except; 3) except; 4) accept; 5) accept; 6) advice; 7) advised; 8) advice; 9) advice, advice; 10) advised; 11) is being; 12) been; 13) been; 14) being; 15) been; 16) beside; 17) besides; 18) Besides; 19) besides; 20) may; 21) may; 22) can; 23) affect, effect, is affecting; 24) historical; 25) historical; 26) historic; 27) If; 28) whether or not; 29) whether; 30) whether; 31) may be; 32) maybe; 33) may be; 34) maybe; 35) amount; 36) quantity; 37) quantity; 38) number; 39) practice, practice; 40) principal, Principal, principles; 41) then, than, then, than; 42) you're, your, you're.

2. 1) do; 2) make / made; 3) do; 4) making; 5) do; 6) made; 7) make; 8) make; 9) Do; 10) done; 11) made; 12) do; 13) make; 14) did; 15) make; 16) done; 17) making; 18) do; 19) make; 20) make, do; 21) made / have to make / 'll make; 22) had done, had made; 23) do; 24) have made; 25) did / have done; 26) made / has made; 27) making; 28) does / did / has done; 29) made; 30) do; 31) is doing / does / did; 32) made; 33) to do; 34) is doing; 35) make, make.

3. Make: a journey, progress, a speech, a will, a mistake, fun of someone, a complaint, arrangements, a bargain, the beds, a fuss, a nuisance of oneself, an effort, an impression, a profit, an appointment, coffee, a difference, a dress, a living, marks on the wall, a phone call, a profit, a suggestion, a loss, money, a decision, changes, an excuse, a fortune, a joke, sure, trouble, preparations, a success of smth.

Do: business, harm, one's best, the garden, a good job, the shopping, a favour, the washing-up, repairs, one's duty, someone a good turn, an exercise, one's hair, one's homework, an examination, badly, well, Maths, Physics, some work, French, smth for a living, the dishes, a crossword, damage to, an experiment, lessons, research.

4. 1) do; 2) making; 3) make; 4) do; 5) doing; 6) made; 7) do; 8) made; 9) made; 10) harm; 11) do; 12) do; 13) effort; 14) sure; 15) do; 16) do.

5. IN: January, the Easter holidays, 1992, winter, the morning, the 15th century, a fortnight, the night, addition to, a taxi / car/ plane, the beginning, agreement with, any case,

cash, common, the dark, due course, favour of, person, sight of, no time, vain.

ON: Monday, the weekend (AmE), Friday night, Christmas Day, July 30th, a winter afternoon, behalf of, one's birthday, board a plane, business, the contrary, trip / tour, demand, edge, fire, holiday, the one / the other hand, one's mind, the bus / train.

AT: the weekend, the moment, noon / night, that time, Christmas, 10.30, dawn, daytime, the age of, the beginning of, the crossroads, first sight, 30 km per hour, last, random, the seaside, 23 Oxford St.

BY: accident, the arm / hand, birth, bus / train / sea, that time, chance, the dozen, heart, law, land / sea / air, mistake.

FOR: ages, certain, fear of, granted, one's sake, the time being, a while.

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