М·ДУБРОВИН



ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ

экспресс-курс

Книга 1

издательство
НАЧАЛА–ПРЕСС

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR

M·DUBROVIN

Book 1

издательство
НАЧАЛА–ПРЕСС

Д79

Дубровин М.И.

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Книга построена как набор красочно оформленных схематических ситуаций и сюжетов, помогающих понять и запомнить английскую грамматику. Изданная дважды – в 1974 и 1978 годах – массовым тиражом под названием "Situational Grammar", эта книга стала бестселлером.

В пособие включены разделы "Существительное", "Артикль", "Прилагательное", "Наречие", "Глагол", "Частицы", "Междометие", "Модальные слова".

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ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННЫЙ

ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ

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Книга 1

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НАЧАЛА–ПРЕСС



Dear Friends!

When you begin to study English, you at the same time begin to study English grammar. I am afraid you sometimes find it difficult and boring. Look through this book and you will probably change your mind. You will see that English grammar may be not so dull, and learning it may be fun.

Make friends with Mr. Noun, Mr. Adverb, Mr. Verb and other characters of the book, and they will help you to make a pleasant journey into the wonderful land of the English language.

If you do not know this or that word, do not hesitate to look it up in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

Please let me know what you like and what you do not like in this book.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

"A picture is worth a thousand words"

Oriental saying

It is now almost taken for granted that visual methods of teaching a foreign language produce better results than those which depend exclusively upon language.

Thirty or forty years ago visual aids, if they deserved the name, were largely confined to the use of the pictures of objects (or objects themselves) in the initial stage of a language course. We all remember too well a foreign language teacher asking again and again a tedious and sometimes unanswerable question, "What do you see in this picture?"

Nowadays the use of various visual aids to achieve better results with less effort is generally acknowledged. Foreign language teachers are fully aware of the enormous help that pictures as a teaching aid can give them.

Teachers of English fully realize now important it is for their pupils to study English grammar in order to master the language as a means of communication. At the same time they know too well that both the study and teaching of grammar frequently cause loss of interest and boredom.

The primary aim of this modest book is to brighten up the teaching

of English grammar, to impress it more firmly in the pupils' minds, and to bring more variety and interest into language teaching as a whole. This is the primary aim of the book.

The author also believes that the book, to which a learner may refer as often as he feels inclined, can provide useful material for vocabulary building.

The pictures in the book are largely used for two purposes which correspond to the two aspects of teaching each grammatical structure, that is the teaching of its grammatical form (or as it is sometimes called "organizational skill") and the teaching of its usage (or "semantic skill")

In the first case we are trying to demonstrate the direct formation and change of a certain grammatical structure by means of dynamic pictures. In the second case by means of situational pictures we are trying to show the learner in what circumstances the forms are used. One of the reasons why teaching of grammar sometimes causes boredom is teaching it by presenting isolated rules and sentences. Situational pictures can help in this case by providing contexts which would not otherwise be available.

It is a well-known fact that by having learned a certain point of grammar a pupil does not necessarily use it in the right situation in practice. On the other hand, it is known as well that in the great majority of cases a learner must be familiar with and understand a point of grammar to use it correctly. To achieve the aim the explanation of a grammatical rule should be as vivid, lively and meaningful as possible. At this stage the book can be used by the teacher in the junior, intermediate and upper grades of school while introducing new material to elucidate a piece of grammar which is being explained. So abstract grammar rules are impressed in the learner's mind in concrete, visible, and emotional form.

Thus a grammar rule is better learned by pupils and more firmly retained in their minds. To present minimum difficulty for pupils the simplest possible English is used for all explanations.

It is hoped that the teacher may also use the book while expanding or summarizing his pupils' knowledge of English grammar. The book may help the teacher to discuss and compare different grammatical structures, for better understanding of this or that point of grammar. So the teaching of grammar at this stage will give the learner direct sensory experience which prevents him from acquiring grammatical structures he may not fully understand. For this purpose the book is supposed to be used by the teacher in class or by the pupils themselves. The teacher may ask his pupils to try to work out the meaning of a certain point of grammar for themselves. A few introductory words by the teacher may certainly be helpful. But this, of course, will entirely depend upon the level of the class and the grammatical material itself.

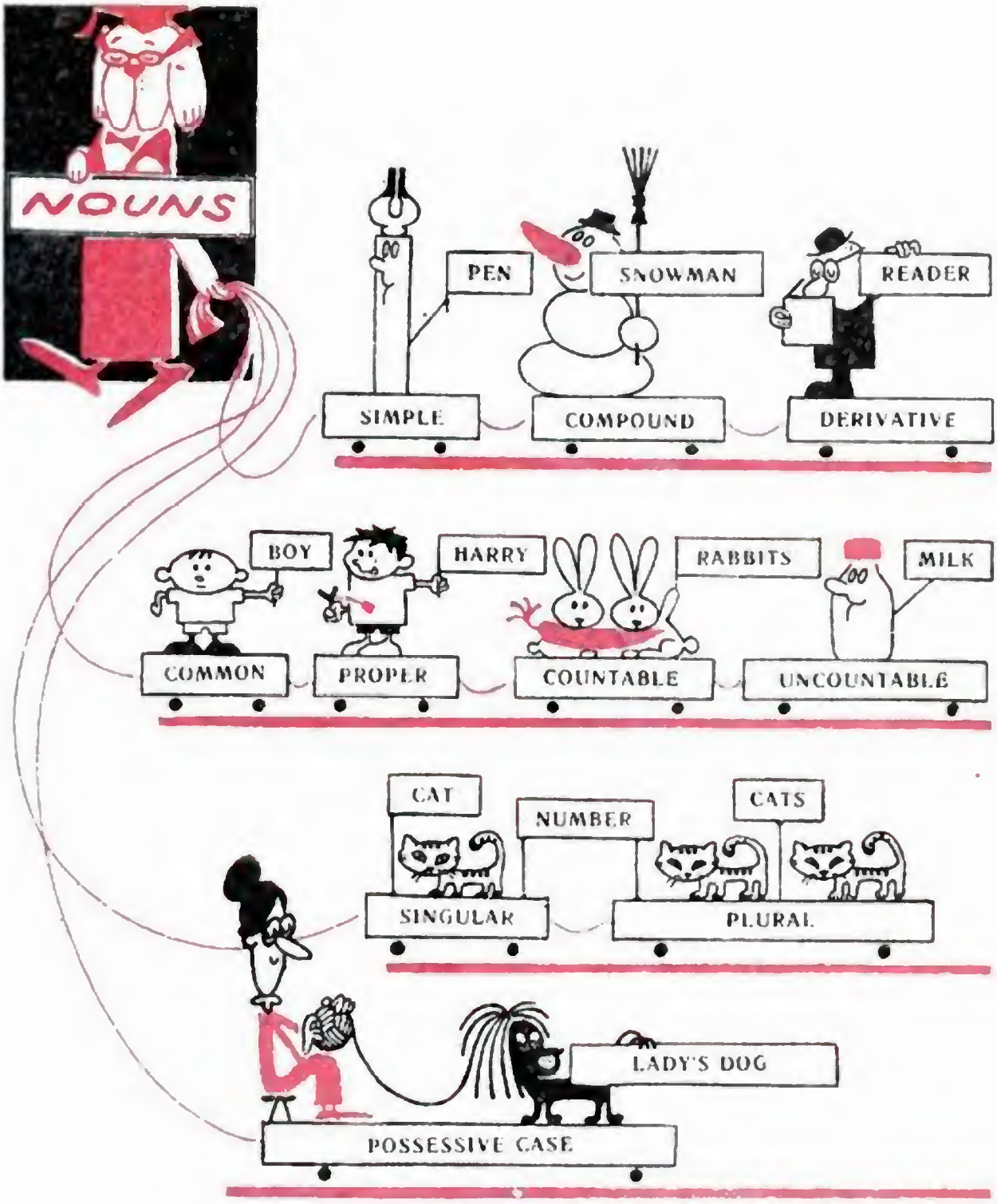
A great many pictures may also provide the teacher with the material which he can use for making his pupils talk, or write, about what they see in a picture, or perhaps about what may happen next in a story left unfinished.

English grammar is treated in the book traditionally. But it is believed that the book may be used by teachers who maintain the lexical approach to the teaching of grammar, for sooner or later it has to be followed by the understanding of these lexical structures as grammatical phenomena which should finally lead to understanding of grammatical rules.

This book is not intended to be a substitute for a textbook. We honestly hope, however, that teachers, who believe that in foreign language learning enjoyment and success go together, will therefore not miss a chance to refer to it while teaching English as a foreign language.

Any criticism concerning the whole book or any part of it will be readily appreciated

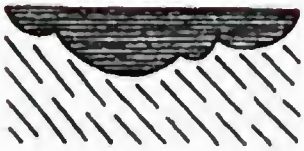
Finally the author wants to thank the teachers of the Department of English Grammar of the Moscow State Foreign Languages Pedagogical Institute for giving him an opportunity of using their teaching material on Oblique Moods.


NOUNS
PEN
SNOWMAN
READER
SIMPLE
COMPOUND
DERIVATIVE
BOY
HARRY
RABBITS
MILK
COMMON
PROPER
COUNTABLE
UNCOUNTABLE
CAT
NUMBER
CATS
SINGULAR
PLURAL
LADY'S DOG
POSSESSIVE CASE

We can be **simple, derivative, compound.**



SIMPLE NOUNS

 arm	 school	 ball
 pen	 rain	 rail
 man	 chair	 girl
 board	 knife	 fountain
 way	 bow	 snow

COMPOUND NOUNS (I)


school

+


girl

=


schoolgirl


pen

+


knife

=


penknife

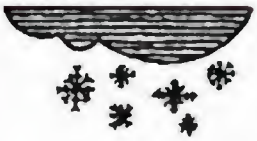

rain

+


bow

=


rainbow


snow

+


man

=


snowman

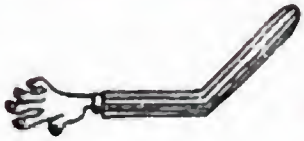

snow

+


ball

=


snowball


arm

+


chair

=


arm-chair

COMPOUND NOUNS (II)



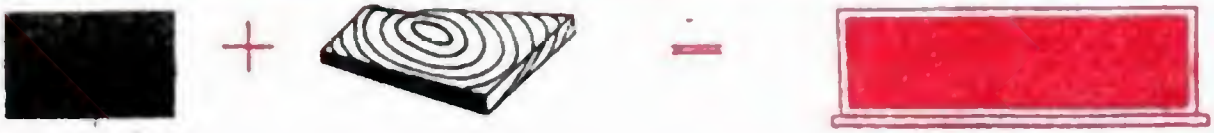
rail + road = railroad



rail + road + man = railroadman



fountain + pen = fountain-pen



black + board = blackboard



merry + go + round = merry-go-round

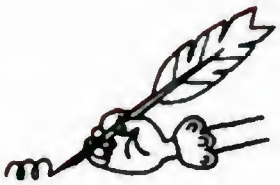


forget + ME + NOT = forget-me-not



touch + ME + NOT = touch-me-not

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (I)



to write + -ER = writer



to sail + -OR = sailor



happy + -NESS = happiness



piano + -IST = pianist



to build + -ING = building



to astonish + -MENT = astonishment

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (II)



aunt + -IE (-Y; -EY) =





to dictate + -ATION (-TION; -SION; -ION) =



dictation



strong + -TH =



strength



tour + -ISM =



tourism



child + -HOOD =



childhood



king + -DOM =

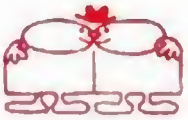


kingdom

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (III)



friend + ***SHIP*** =



friendship



to differ + ***-ANCE; -ENCE*** =



difference



generous + ***-TY; -ITY*** =



generosity



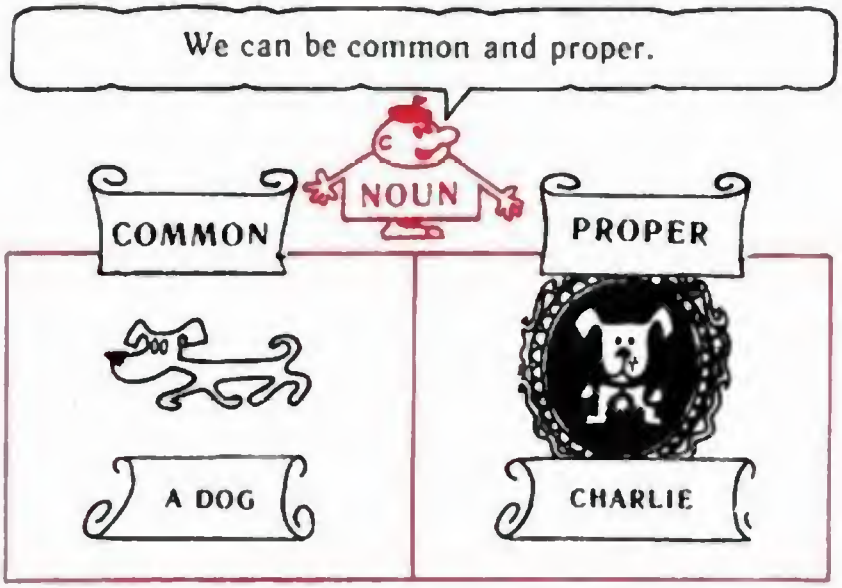
Here are two spelling rules to memorize.

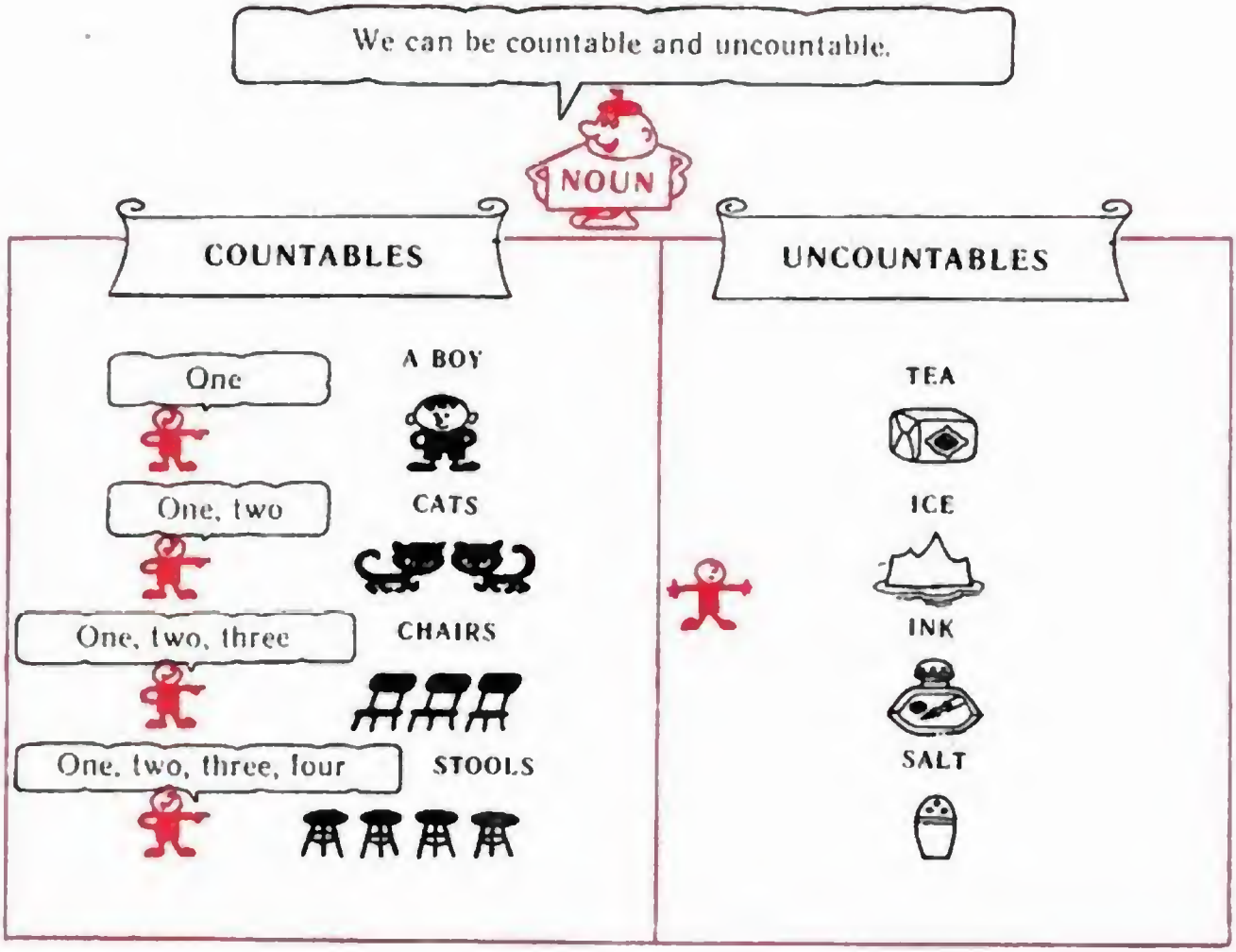
I don't like vowels.

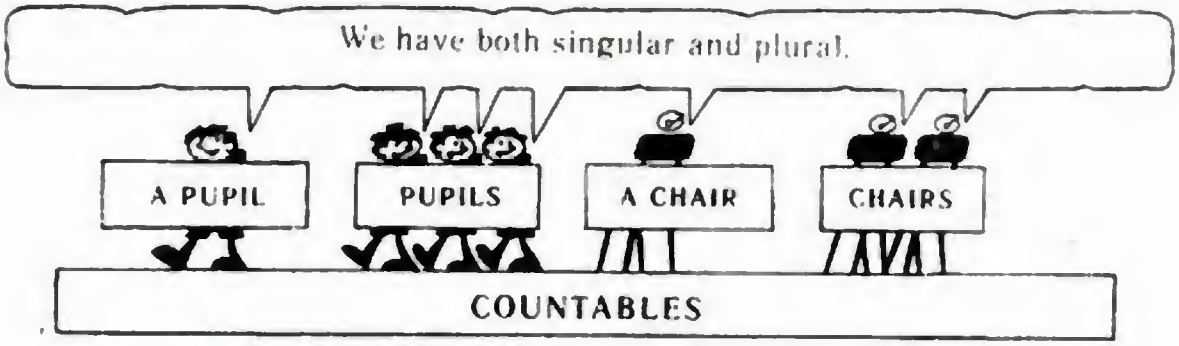
WRITE + ER = WRITER

But I like consonants.

MOVE + MENT = MOVEMENT


We can be common and proper.
NOUN
COMMON
PROPER
A DOG
CHARLIE


We can be countable and uncountable.
NOUN
COUNTABLES
UNCOUNTABLES
One
A BOY
One, two
CATS
One, two, three
CHAIRS
One, two, three, four
STOOLS
TEA
ICE
INK
SALT

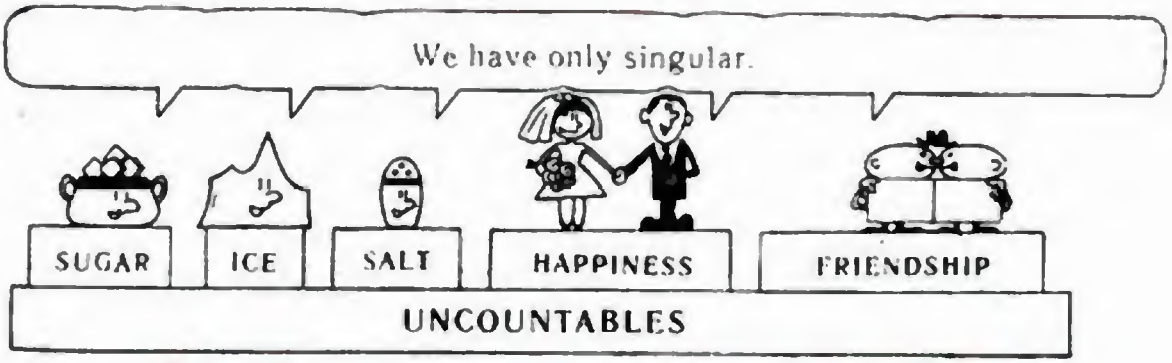




This is a schoolboy



These are schoolboys



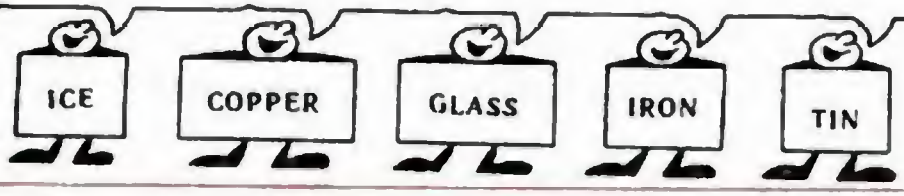


"You must put **sugar** in tea, not **salt**!"



"Look! His face radiates **happiness**!"

We can be both uncountable and countable (singular and plural).



UNCOUNTABLES

ICE

COPPER

GLASS

IRON

TIN



COUNTABLES

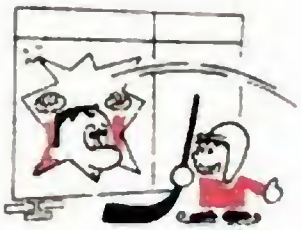
AN ICE

COPPERS

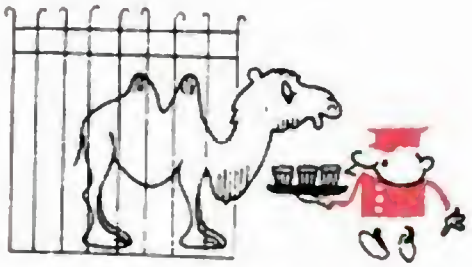
GLASSES

AN IRON

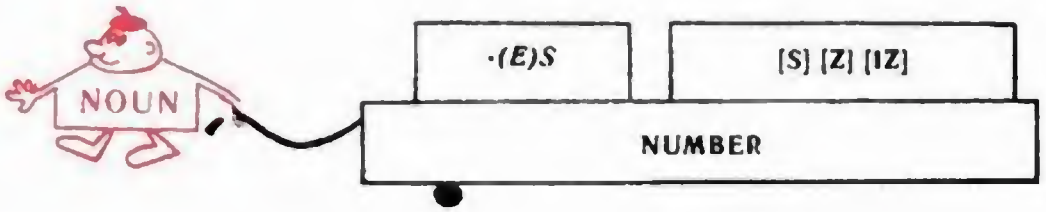
A TIN

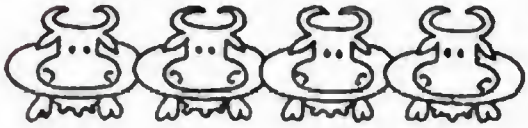


It's easy to break glass.



"I've already had three glasses of milk, but I want some more."



SINGULAR	PLURAL	
 a cat	 cats	[S]
 a dog	 dogs	[Z]
 a cow	 cows	[Z]
 a match	 matches	[IZ]

Here are four spelling rules to memorize.



1 USE *-ES* AFTER *-S, -X, -SH, -CH, -TCH, -O.*


a box


boxes


a potato


potatoes



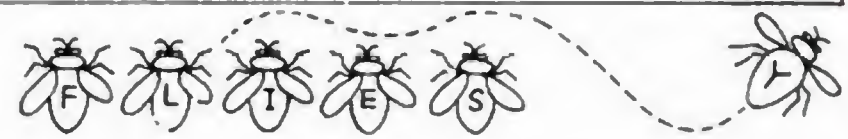

a piano pianos


a photo


photos

2 CHANGE *Y* INTO *I* AND ADD *-ES.*





3 IF *Y* IS PRECEDED BY A VOWEL DON'T CHANGE IT. JUST ADD *-S*


a monkey


monkeys

4 CHANGE *F* INTO *V* AND ADD *-ES.*




a roof

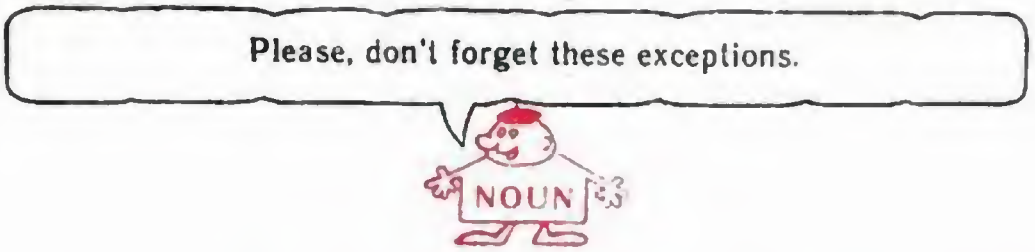

roofs



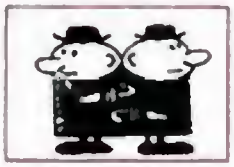



a handkerchief


handkerchiefs




a man


men


a woman

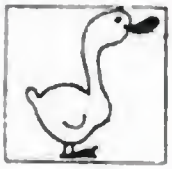

women

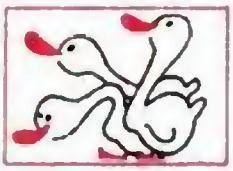

a tooth


teeth


a foot


feet

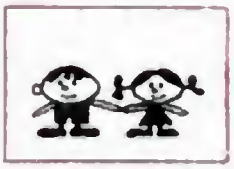

a goose


geese


a mouse

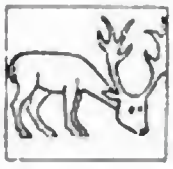

mice


a child


children


an ox


oxen


a deer


deer


a sheep


sheep



THESE WORDS HAVE NO PLURAL EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.

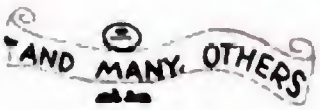
SUGAR — САХАР

MILK — МОЛОКО

HAPPINESS — СЧАСТЬЕ



How long will this **happiness** last?



THESE WORDS HAVE NO SINGULAR EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.

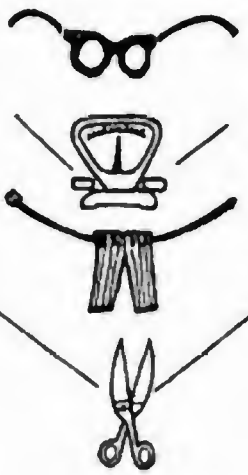


SPECTACLES — ОЧКИ

SCALES — ВЕСЫ

TROUSERS — БРЮКИ

SCISSORS — НОЖНИЦЫ



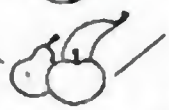


"Where are my spectacles?"

THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

MONEY		ДЕНЬГИ
FRUIT		ФРУКТЫ
HAIR		ВОЛОСЫ
TWILIGHT		СУМЕРКИ

"Where is the **money** I gave you yesterday?"



THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

ADVICE		СОВЕТ	СОВЕТЫ
KNOWLEDGE		ЗНАНИЕ	ЗНАНИЯ
NEWS		НОВОСТЬ	НОВОСТИ

"No news is good news."



THESE WORDS HAVE ONLY PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY SINGULAR IN RUSSIAN.





"Where are my **clothes**?
I can't see them anywhere."

THESE WORDS HAVE BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

A GATE	GATES	ВОРОТА
A WATCH	WATCHES	ЧАСЫ
A CLOCK	CLOCKS	ЧАСЫ
A SLED	SLEDS	САНКИ





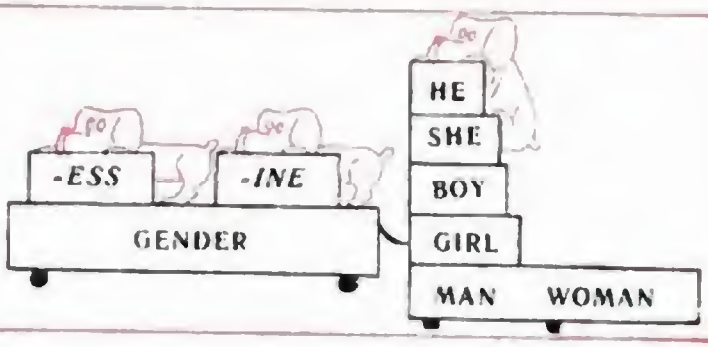
I have only plural.

GOODS

I have both singular and plural.

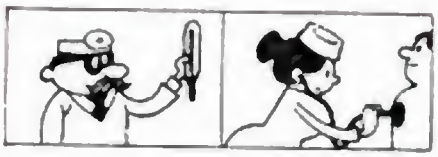
ТОВАР — ТОВАРЫ



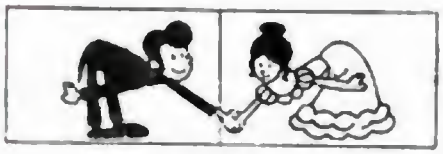




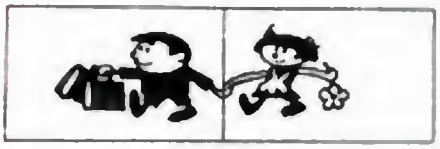
teacher teacher



doctor doctor



actor actress



boy-friend girl-friend



waiter waitress



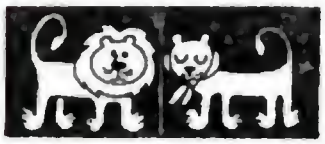
salesman saleswoman



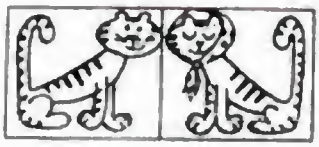
host hostess



hero heroine



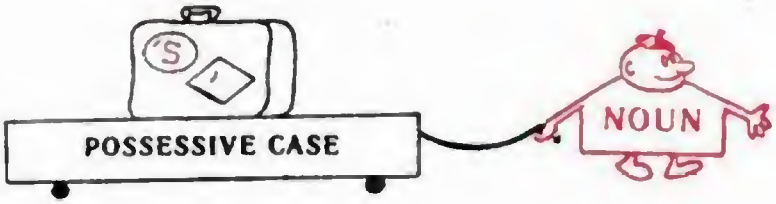
lion lioness

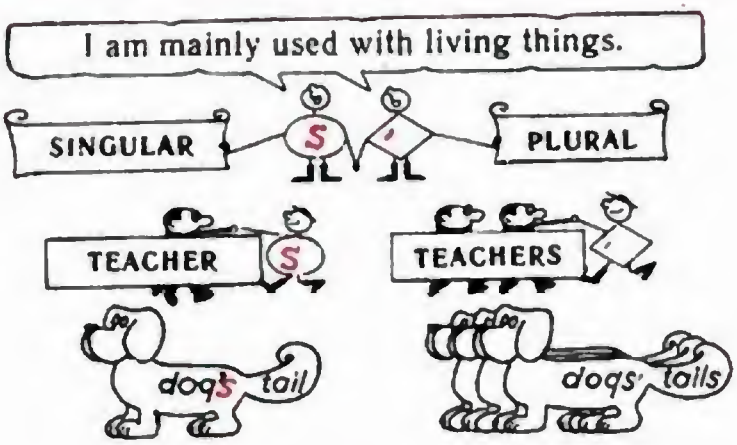


tiger tigress

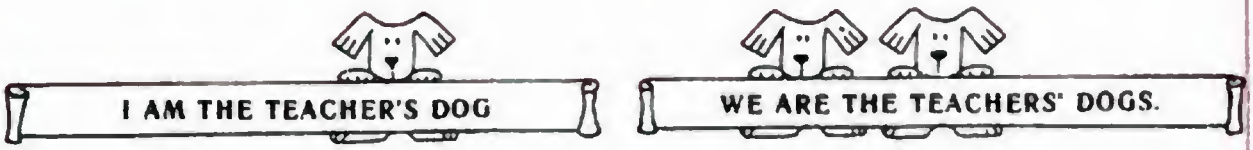


he-goat she-goat

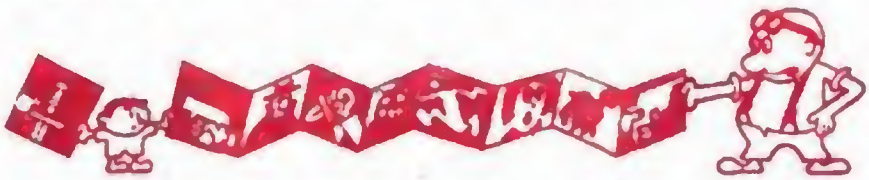




DOG'S TAIL DOGS' TAILS







"Are these children's books?"

I can also be used with the following nouns:



the Sun



the Moon



the Earth



a ship



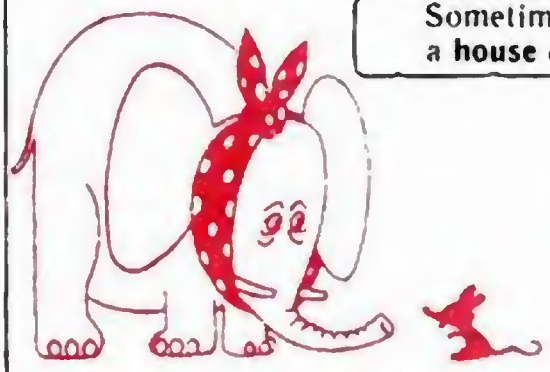
"Who is in the Earth's satellite?"

I can also be used with the nouns expressing time.



"Is it today's newspaper?"

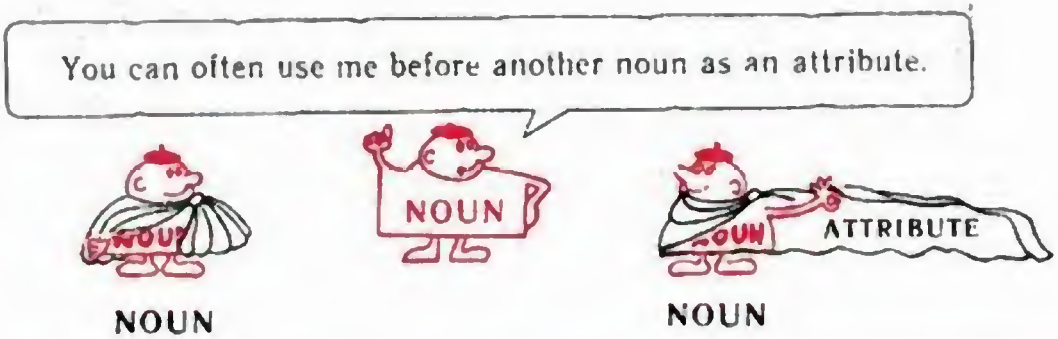
Sometimes I mean a **house** or a **shop.**



"Have you been to the **doctor's**?"
(= to the doctor's place)

"I am going from the **baker's.**"
(= from the baker's shop)

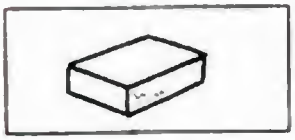




NOUN **NOUN**



silk



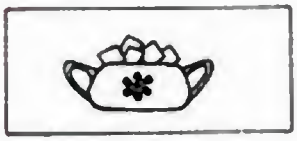
a brick



a film



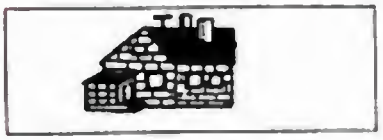
cane



sugar



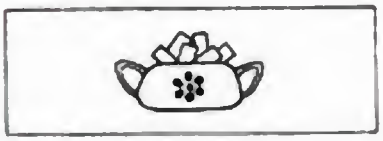
a silk dress



a brick house



a film star



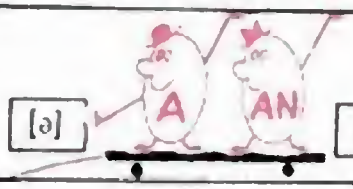
cane sugar



sugar-cane



THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE



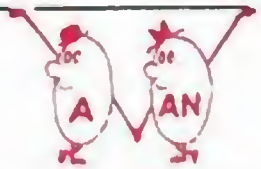
[ə] [ən]

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE



[ðə] [ði:]

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

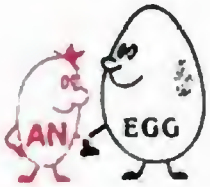


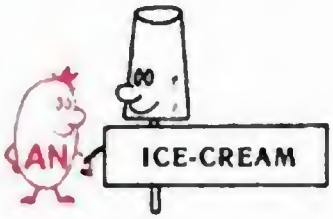
Use ***an*** only before words which we start.

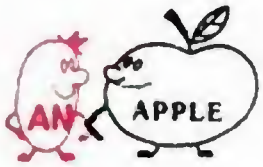


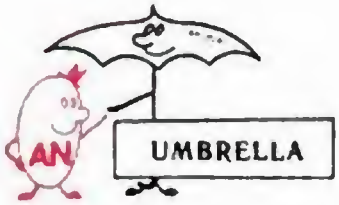


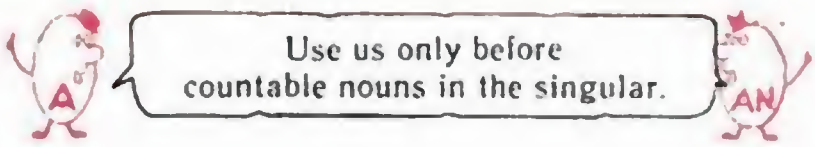


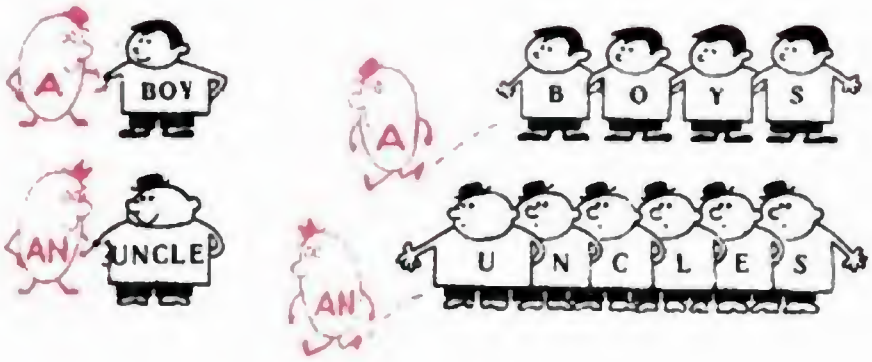






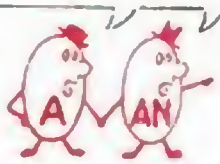


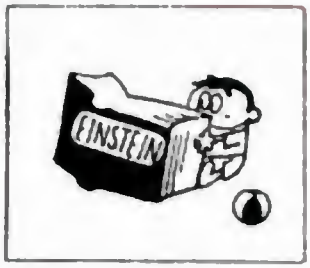

A
Use us only before
countable nouns in the singular.
AN


A
BOY
AN
UNCLE
A
B O Y S
AN
U N C L E S


We are uncountables. We don't need you!
A AN
water milk steel snow love cleverness
A AN
"I like music."

See how we are used.

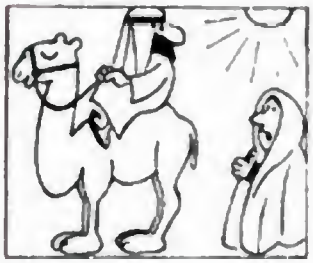




Tom is a clever boy.



He is having a music lesson.



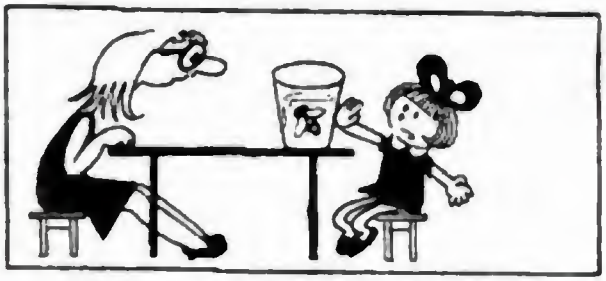
"Take an umbrella with you! It may rain."



"When I write I use a fountain-pen."

Use us with countable nouns after ***there is, there was, there will be.***

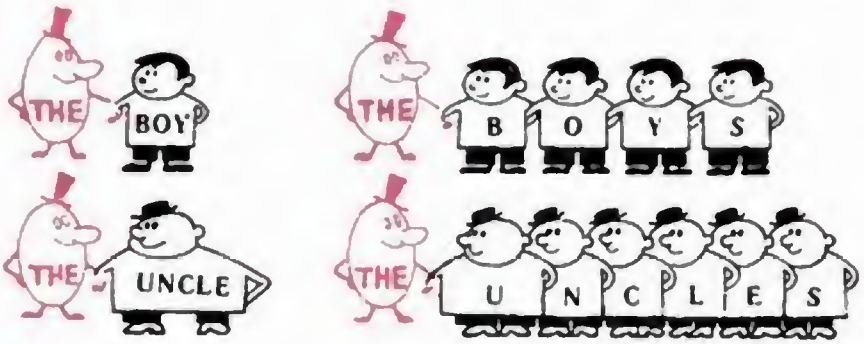


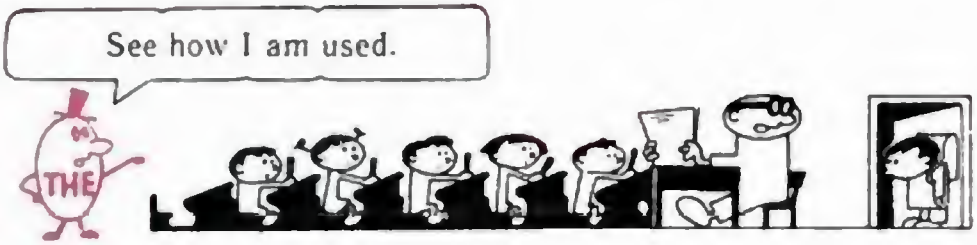


"There is a fly in my lemonade!"

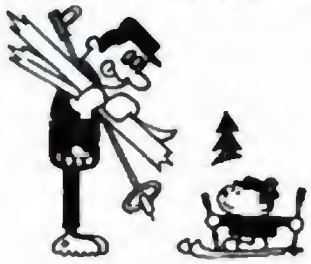
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Use me with both countables and uncountables in the singular and plural.





"Close the door, please!"

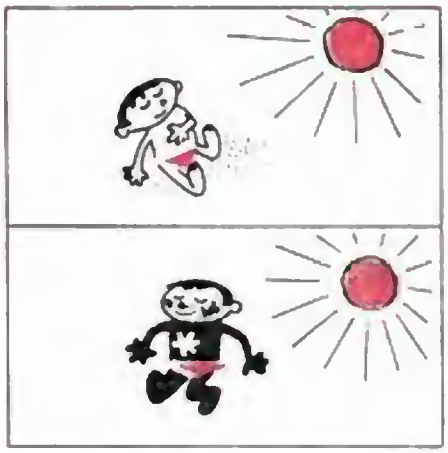


"Show me the way to the station!"



"Can you bring the milk from the kitchen?"

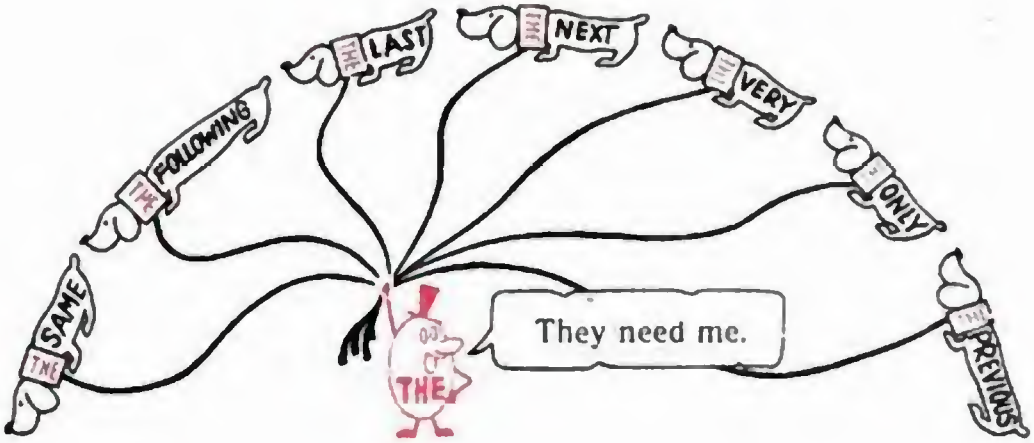




Jack is fond of sitting in the sun.

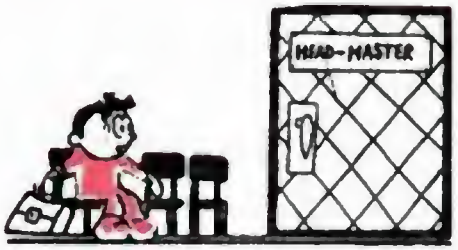


The Moon goes round the Earth, and the Earth goes round the Sun.

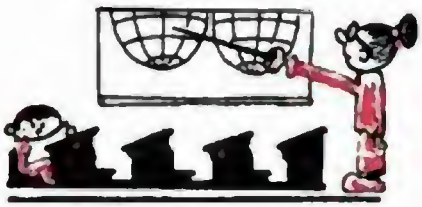




They were both born on **the** same day in **the** same town.



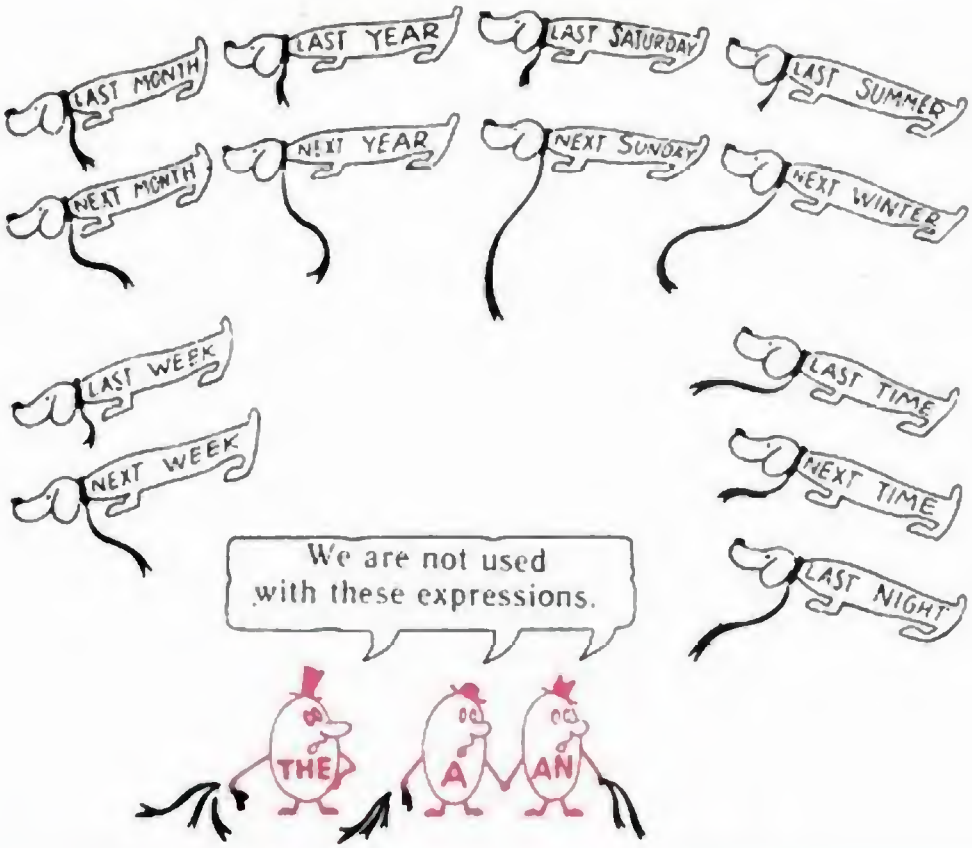
"**The** very thought of going there frightens me."



He is **the** only pupil in the classroom. All the others are absent.

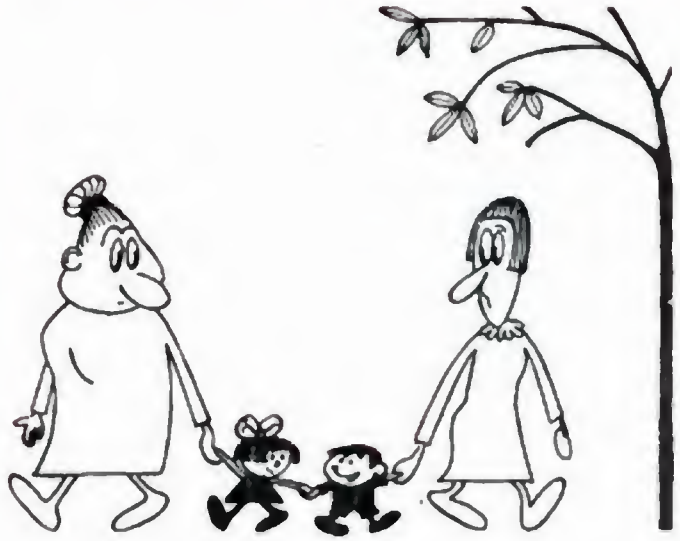


"We'll take **the** next bus."
"That was **the** last. **The** next will be tomorrow morning."





"When did you go to bed **last night?**"



"Will you come here **next Sunday?**"

Articles are not usually used with proper nouns.





Great Britain



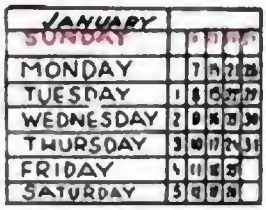


South America





Tom Smith



Articles are not needed here:





"I'll tell **Father** about it!"
(= my father)



"Are you **Doctor White?**"



"May I ask you a question, **Professor?**"



We use the definite article with the names of

SEAS



The Black Sea

OCEANS



The Atlantic Ocean

RIVERS



The Thames

MOUNTAIN CHAINS



The Alps

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS



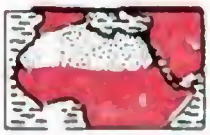
CHANNELS AND CANALS



The English Channel

The Suez Canal

DESERTS



Th. Sahara

WHOLE FAMILIES



The Browns

SHIPS



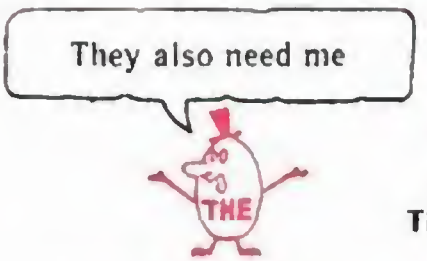
The Queen Mary



The Soviet Union



The Ukraine





The United States of America



The Kremlin



The British Museum



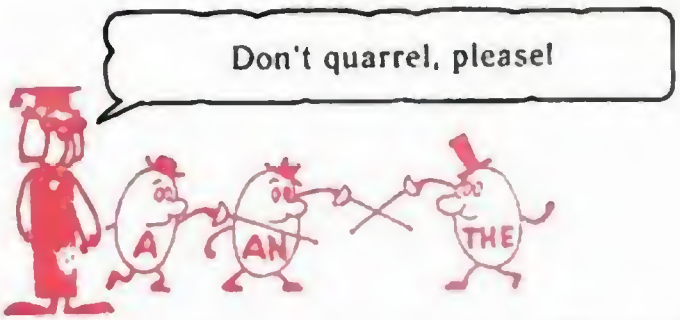
The Tower



The Caucasus



The Crimea

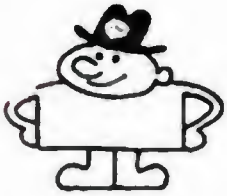




"This is **a** lion."



"This is **the** lion that I saw in the circus yesterday."



"Last week I bought **a** hat."

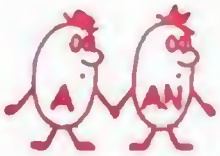


"I spoilt **the** hat that I bought last week."



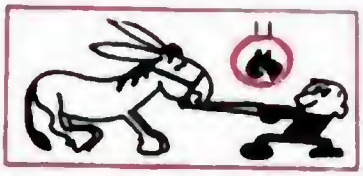
"When I came up to it, **the** kitten started mewing."



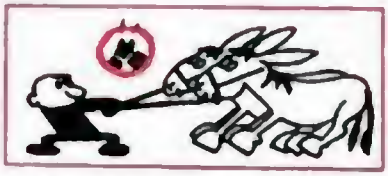








A donkey is a stubborn animal.



Donkeys are stubborn animals.





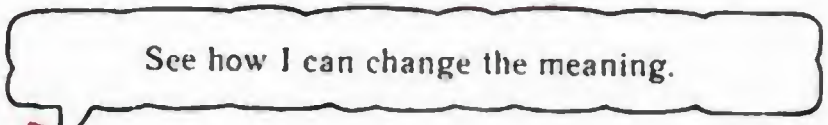




"Yesterday I gave you **the** toy I liked best of all."



"Yesterday I gave you the **toys** I liked best of all."



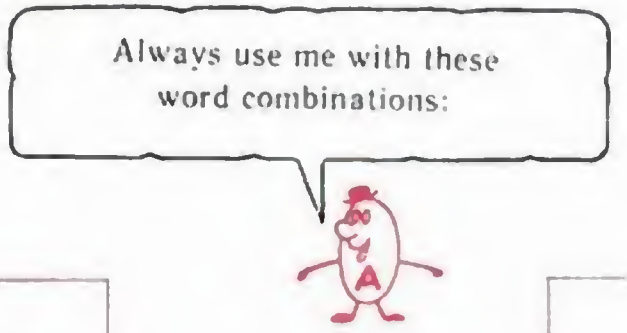




The man is sitting in **the** front of the car.



The man is sitting in front of the car.





to be in a hurry



to be at a loss



to be in a rage



to have a headache



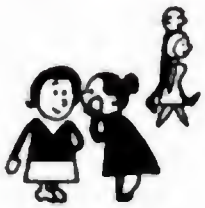
to have a toothache



in a loud voice



in a low voice



in a whisper



it's a pity



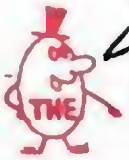
it's a shame



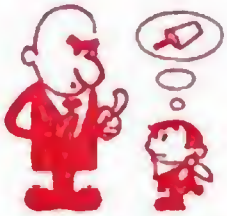
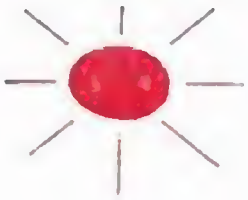
it's a pleasure

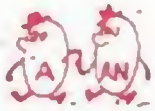
See more examples on page 87.





Always use me with these word combinations:

 to tell (speak) **the** truth	 on **the** one hand	 on **the** other hand
 to play **the** violin (**the** piano)	 to read in **the** original	 it's out of **the** question
 in **the** morning	 in **the** afternoon in **the** day-time	 in **the** evening





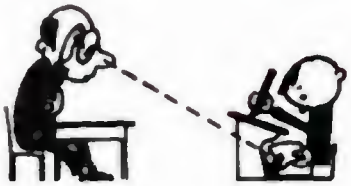
Don't use an article with these word combinations:



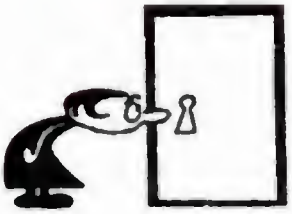
to take place



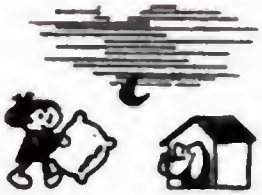
to take part in



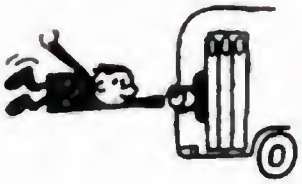
to take notice of



to take interest in



to take care of



to take hold of



to make use of



to give permission



to get permission

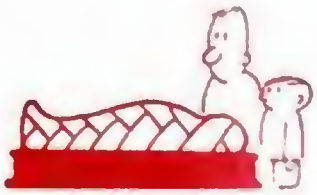
See the next page.



 to take to heart	 to lose heart	 to pay attention to
 to be in debt	 to be at fault	 on foot
 at work	 at home	 on deck

See the next page.



 out of doors	 at first sight	 for hours
 for ages	 side by side	 day by day
 from head to foot	 to have dinner (supper)	 to have breakfast (lunch)

See the next page.





by air



by land



by sea



by train



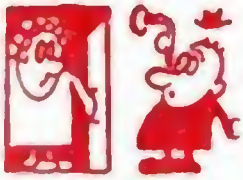
by bus



by tram



by chance

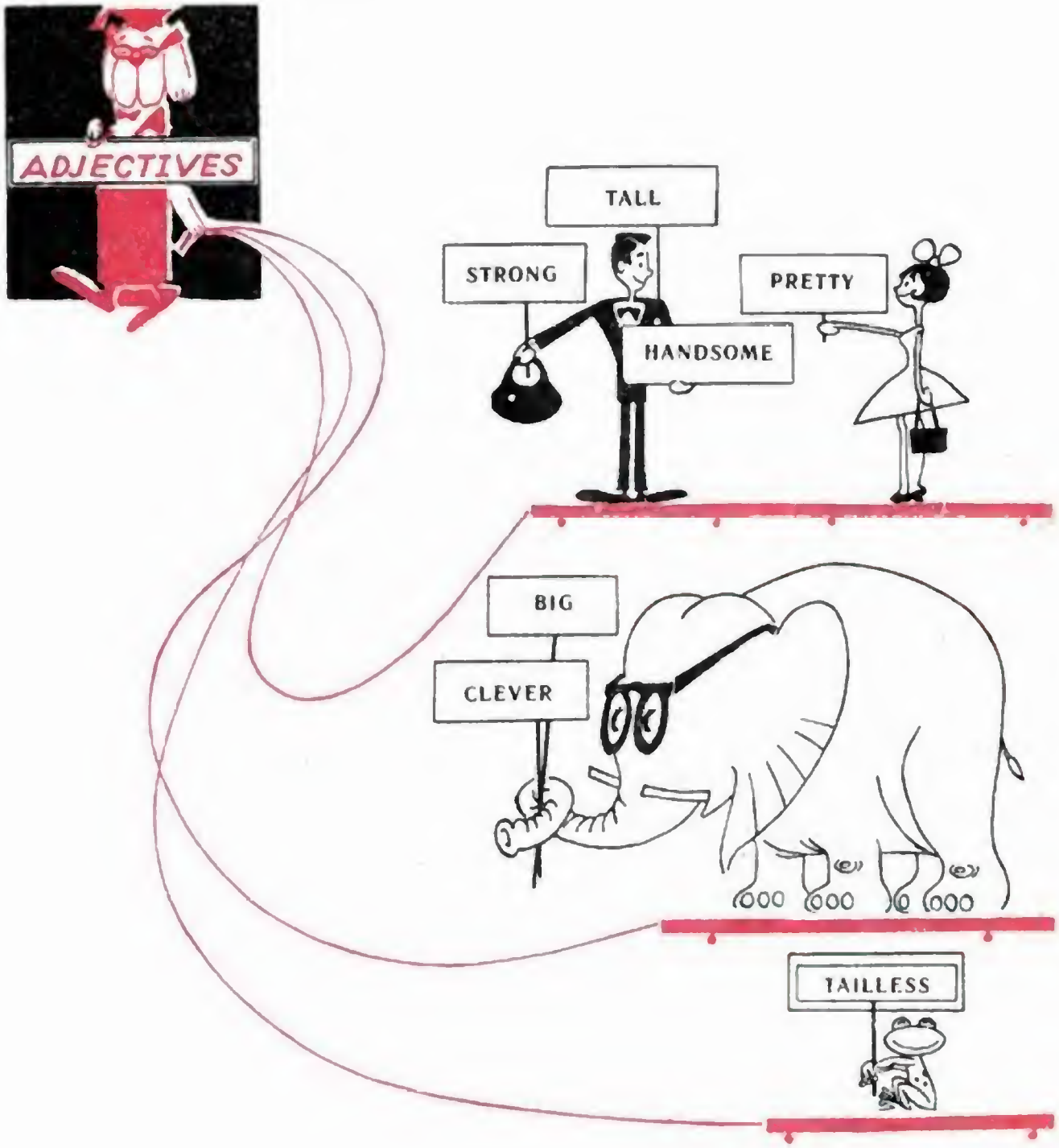


by mistake



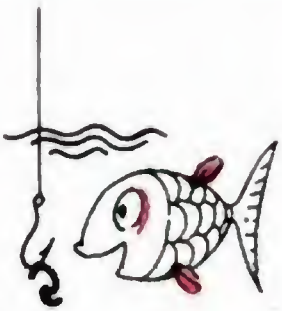
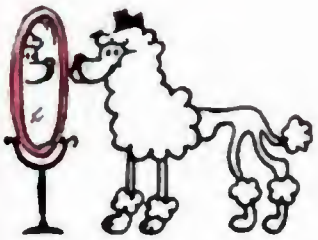
by name




ADJECTIVES
TALL
STRONG
PRETTY
HANDSOME
BIG
CLEVER
TAILLESS

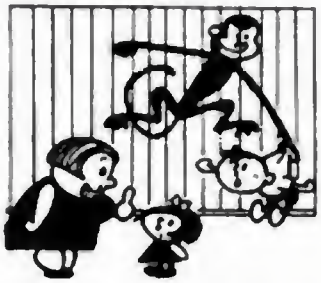
Adjectives can be:



SIMPLE	 nice	 tall	 small
DERIVED	 wonderful	 foolish	 unhappy
COMPOUND	 long-legged	 well-known	 good-looking

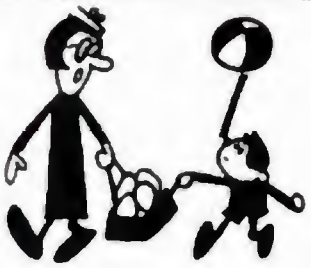
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (I)

NOUN **DANGER** + ***-OUS*** = **DANGEROUS** ADJECTIVE



"Don't walk too close to the cage! It's **dangerous**!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-FUL*** = **CAREFUL** ADJECTIVE



"Be **careful** not to break the eggs!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-LESS*** = **CARELESS** ADJECTIVE



John often behaves in a **careless** way.

NOUN **LUCK** + ***-Y*** = **LUCKY** ADJECTIVE



"He is always **lucky**!"

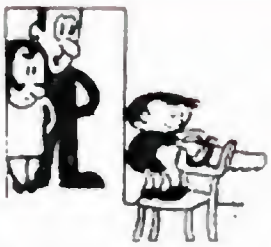
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (II)

NOUN **FOOL** + **-ISH** = **FOOLISH** ADJECTIVE



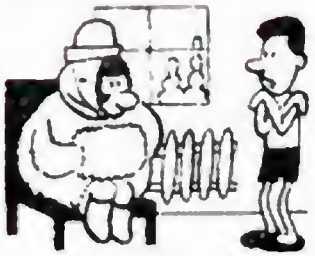
Jane is sometimes **foolish** at school.

NOUN **TROUBLE** + **-SOME** = **TROUBLESOME** ADJECTIVE



"What a **troublesome** child!"

NOUN **CENTRE** + **-AL** = **CENTRAL** ADJECTIVE



"The **central** heating doesn't work, does it?"

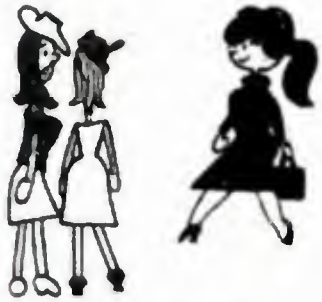
NOUN **WOOD** + **-EN** = **WOODEN** ADJECTIVE



"This **wooden** bucket has a hole in it."

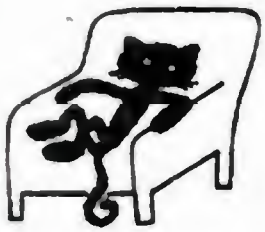
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (III)

NOUN + CHILD + -LIKE = CHILDLIKE (ADJECTIVE)



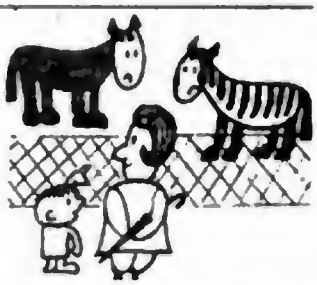
"She always has a **childlike** expression on her face."

VERB + COMFORT + -ABLE = COMFORTABLE (ADJECTIVE)



"This is a very **comfortable** arm-chair."

VERB + DIFFER + -ENT = DIFFERENT (ADJECTIVE)



"Aren't they **different**?"

VERB + TALK + -IVE = TALKATIVE (ADJECTIVE)



"Jim is such a **talkative** child!"

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (IV)

We turn adjectives into their opposites.

UN- *IN-* *IL-* *IR-* *IM-*



kind



unkind



correct



incorrect



logical



illogical



responsible



irresponsible

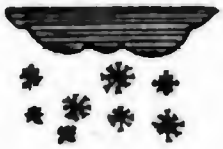


patient



impatient

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES


snow + white = snow-white




red + hot = red-hot




absent + mind -ed = absent-minded




four + wheel -ed = four-wheeled




cold + heart -ed = cold-hearted



WORDS SOMETIMES CHANGE FACES.

I can be both an adjective and a verb.





"Your shoes are not **clean**!"



"**Clean** your shoes!"

I can also be both an adjective and a verb.





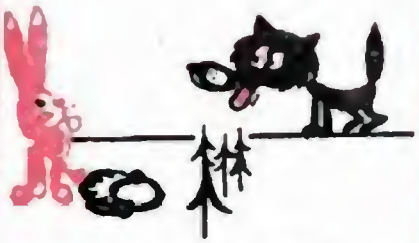
"The box of chocolates is **empty**!"



"Who **emptied** the box of chocolates?"

So can I.

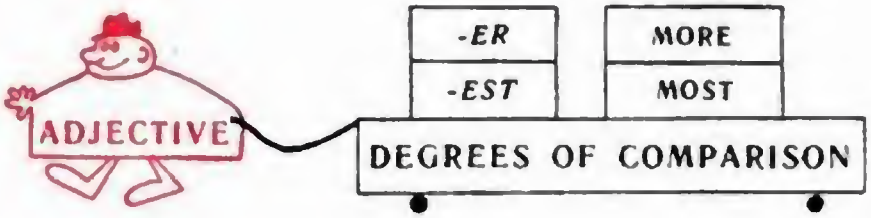


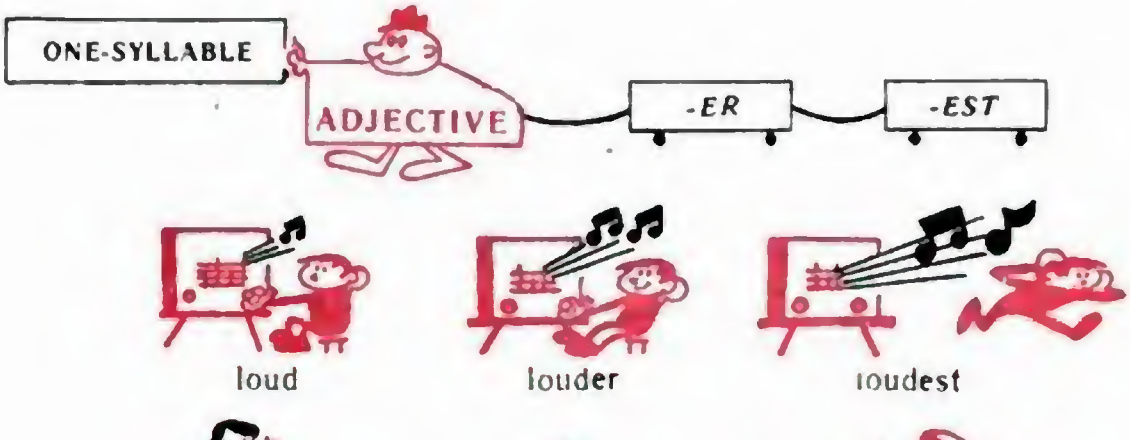


"Are you **free**?"



"I can **free** you."





loud louder loudest

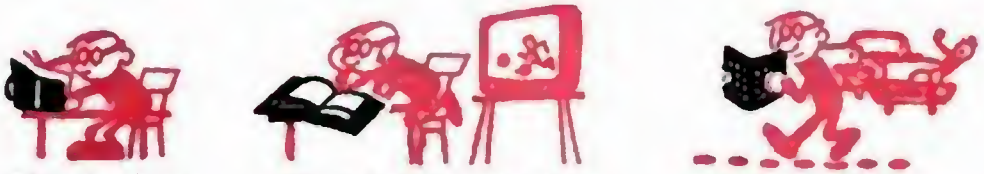


Jim is young. Nelly is younger. Tom is the youngest.





miserable more miserable most miserable



This book is interesting. This book is more interesting. This book is the most interesting.

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

-ER | -EST | OR | MORE | MOST

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

ENDING IN -ER, -Y, -LY

-ER | -EST



clever

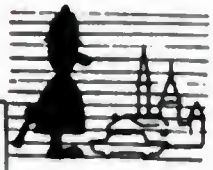


cleverer

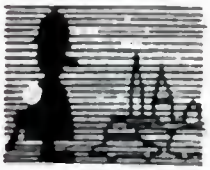


cleverest

TWO SYLLABLES



a foggy day



a foggier day



the foggiest day

ADJECTIVE

ENDING IN -FUL, -OUS, -RE

MORE | MOST



careful



more careful



most careful



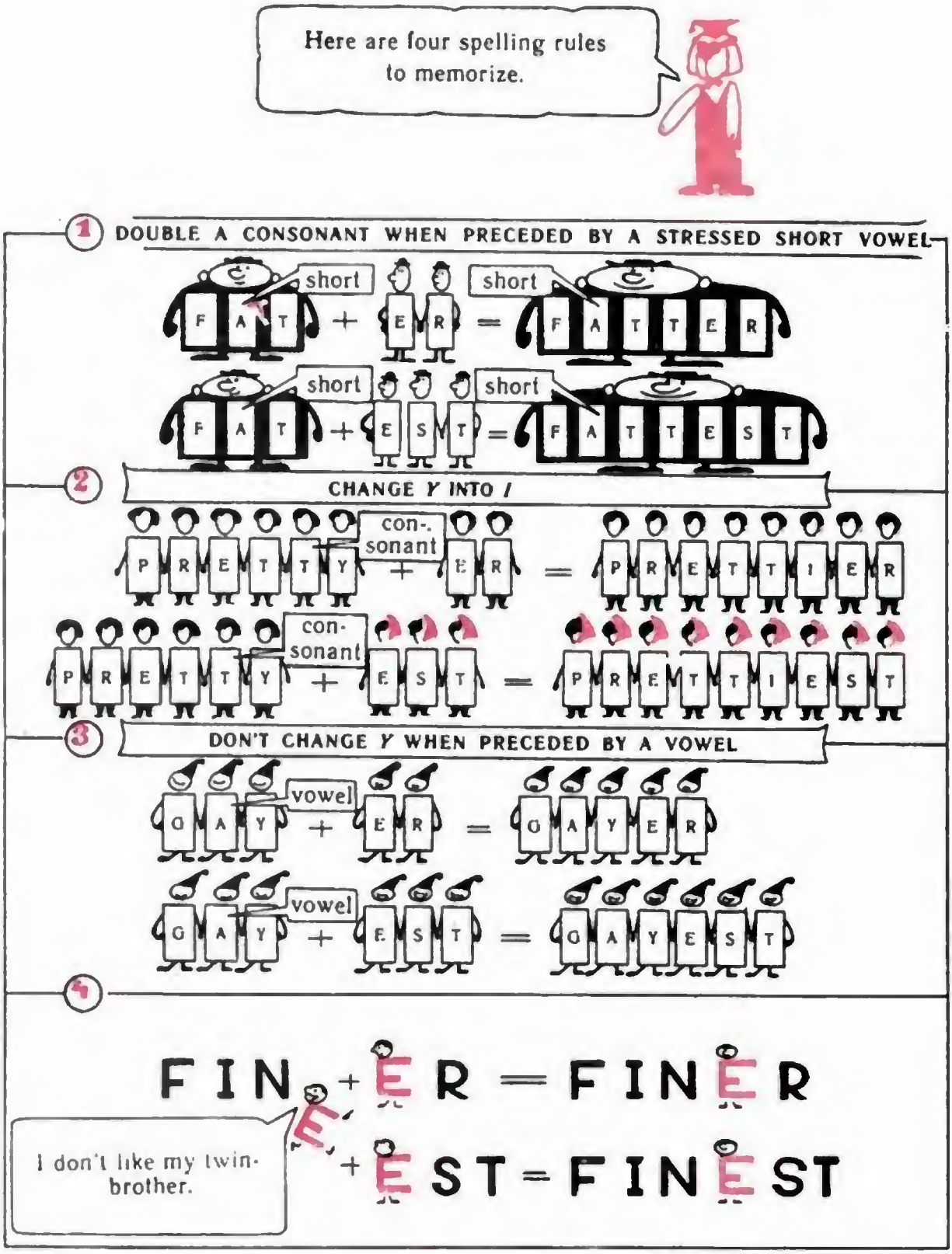
famous

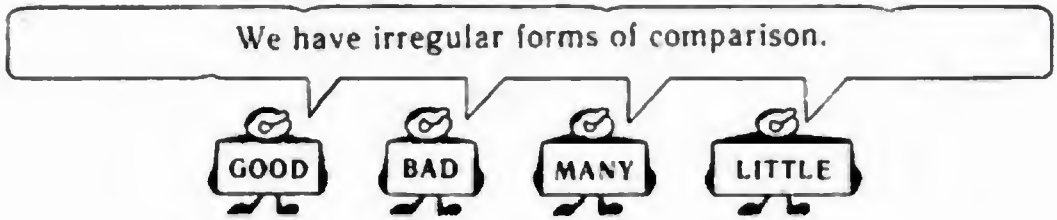


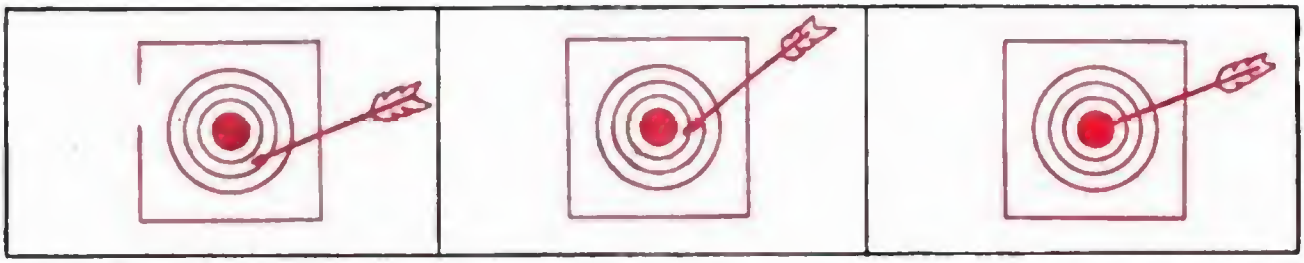
more famous



most famous


Here are four spelling rules to memorize.
1 DOUBLE A CONSONANT WHEN PRECEDED BY A STRESSED SHORT VOWEL
short
short
FAT + ER = FATTER
short
short
FAT + EST = FATTEST
2 CHANGE Y INTO I
con-sonant
PRETTY + ER = PRETTIER
con-sonant
PRETTY + EST = PRETTIEST
3 DON'T CHANGE Y WHEN PRECEDED BY A VOWEL
vowel
GAY + ER = GAYER
vowel
GAY + EST = GAYEST
4
FIN + ER = FINER
FIN + EST = FINEST
I don't like my twin-brother.

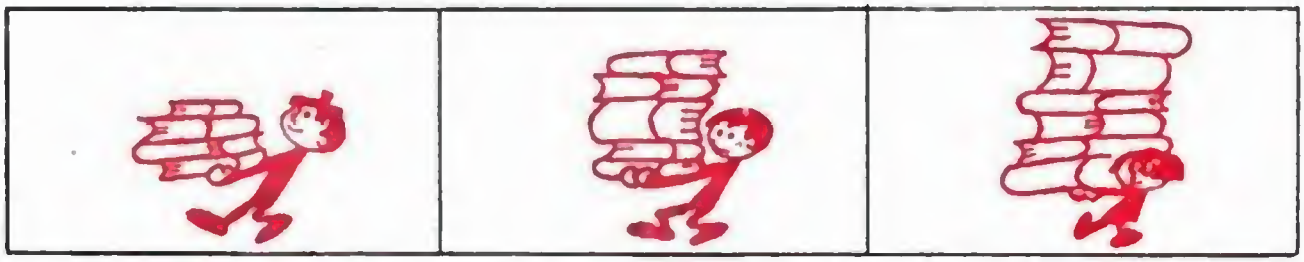




A **good** shot. A **better** shot. The **best** shot



The weather is **bad.** The weather is **worse.** It's the **worst** weather anyone can remember.



Pete has **many** books. Bill has **more** books. Jane has the **most.**



He tried to make as **little** noise as possible. "Which is **less?**" "Which is the **least?**"

We also have irregular forms of comparison.

FAR | NEAR | OLD | LATE

FAR

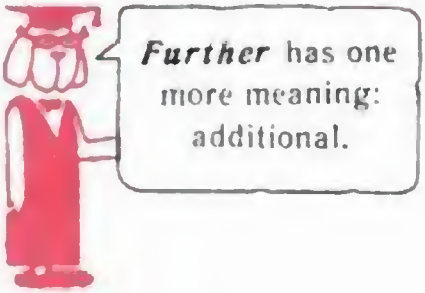


"I'm going to the **Far** North."

FARTHER
FURTHER



"The village is **further (farther)** than we expected."





"Do you need any **further** help?"

FARTHEST
FURTHEST



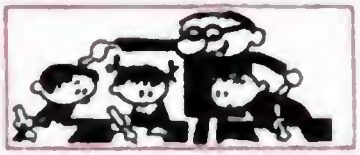
"The star is the **furthest (farthest)**."

NEAR



"My school is **near** my house."

NEARER



"Her version is **nearer** the original than yours."

NEAREST
NEXT



"Please, show me the way to the **nearest** village."



"What is the name of the **next** village?"

OLD



This is an **old** man.

OLDER
ELDER



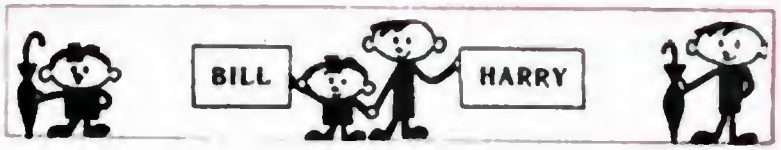
This man is **older** than the other.

OLDEST
ELDEST



This man is the **oldest** of all.





"My **elder** son Bill is shorter than my umbrella, but my brother's **eldest** son Harry is taller than my umbrella, because Harry is **older** than Bill."

LATE



"You are always **late**."

LATER
LATTER



She came at a **later** hour than she had promised.



This is a house and this is a cottage. The **latter** has been repaired later than the former.

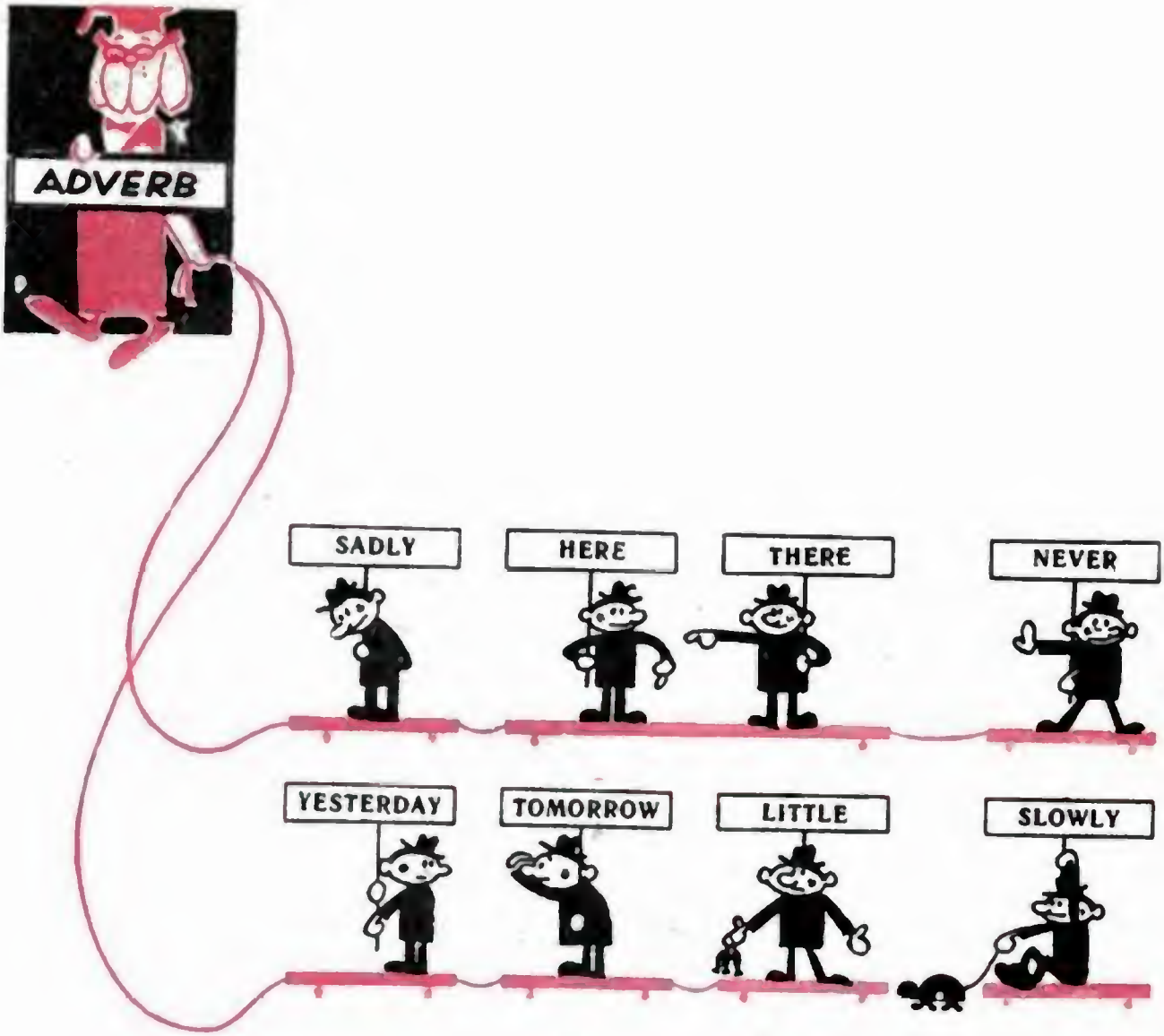
LATEST
LAST



"That is the **latest** book I've written, and I'm going to write many more."



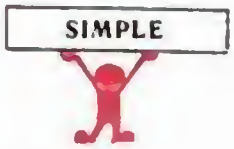
"That is the **last** book I've written, and I'm not going to write any more."


ADVERB
SADLY
HERE
THERE
NEVER
YESTERDAY
TOMORROW
LITTLE
SLOWLY

ADVERBS CAN BE:



SIMPLE | DERIVATIVE | COMPOUND | COMPOSITE





This boy is a **very** good skater.





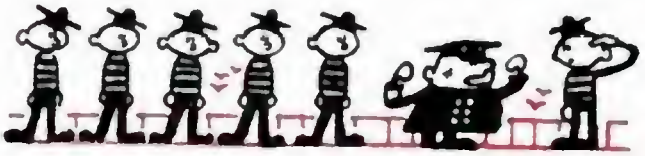
The buses are **usually** overcrowded in the morning.





"I'm sure I've met him **somewhere**."





"You have come **at last**!"

MOST DERIVATIVE ADVERBS ARE FORMED BY ADDING -*LY* TO ADJECTIVES.

SLOW + *LY* = SLOWLY
USUAL + *LY* = USUALLY

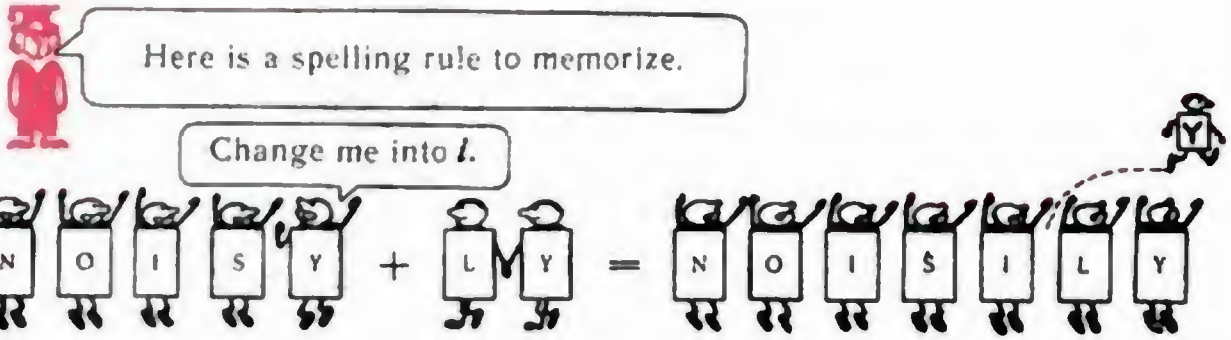


Do slow people usually go **slowly**?

QUICK + *LY* = QUICKLY



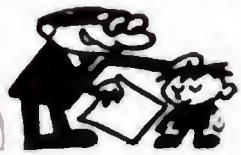
Do quick people usually go **quickly**?



Although we have **-ly** at the end we are adjectives.

LOVELY | LONELY | FRIENDLY | LIVELY

ADJECTIVE



The teacher spoke in a **friendly** way.



"It's **lovely** weather, isn't it?"

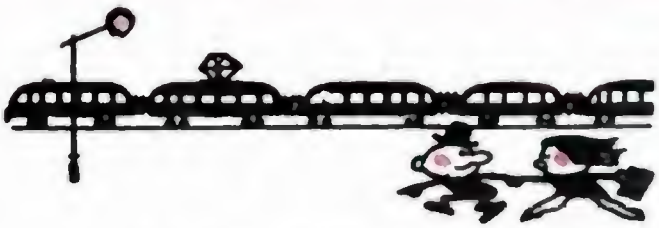
ADJECTIVE

We can be both adjectives and adverbs.

EARLY | WEEKLY | DAILY

ADJECTIVE

EARLY



"Let's take the **earliest** train."

ADVERB

EARLY



When he was camping out he used to get up **early** in the morning.

We can also be either adjectives or adverbs.

LOW | LONG | STRAIGHT | FAST | FAR | MUCH | LITTLE

ADJECTIVE
FAST



"This car is too **fast** for me."



ADVERB
FAST

"Don't speak so **fast**."

ADJECTIVE
LONG



"Why have you got such **long** hair?"



ADVERB
LONG

"Don't stay in too **long**."

ADJECTIVE
LITTLE

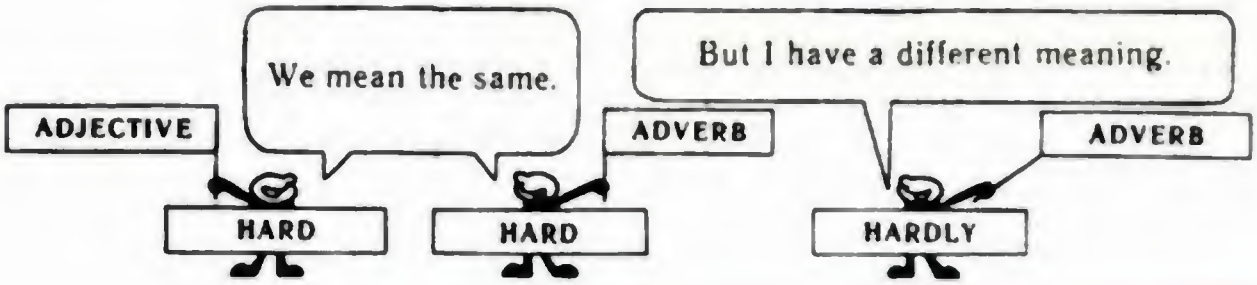


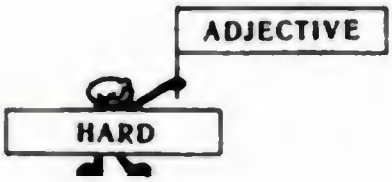
"You are so **little**!"



ADVERB
LITTLE

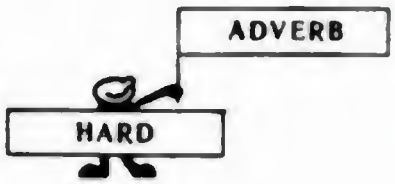
"He studies so **little**!"





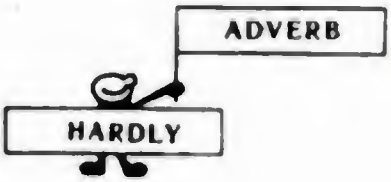


Jack is a very **hard** worker.



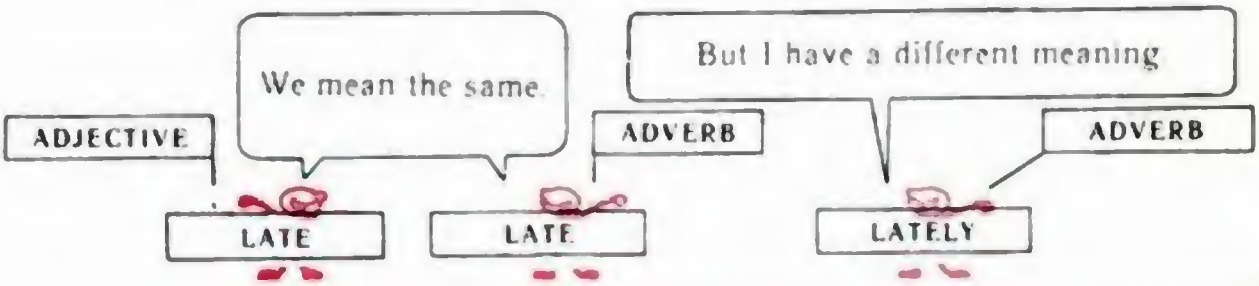


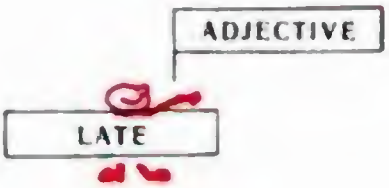
Jack works **hard** all day.





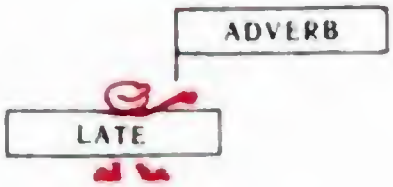
Nick **hardly** works at all.





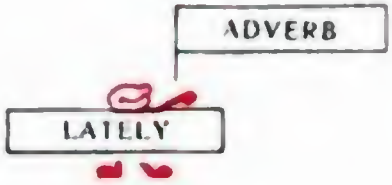


The train is very late.





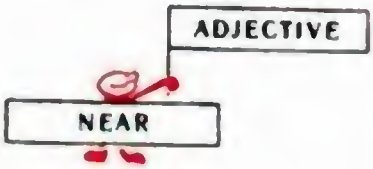
He has come too late.





"I've seen her in a new film lately."







"See you in the near future."



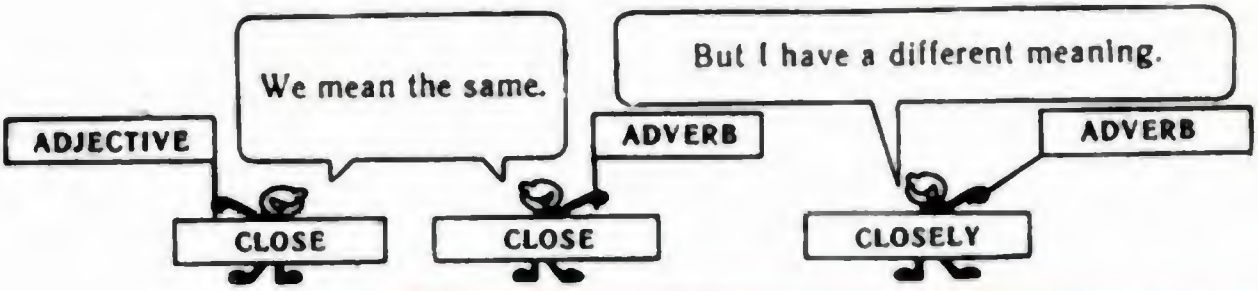


"Don't let the children come **near**."





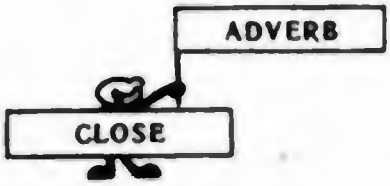
"I'm **nearly** exhausted."





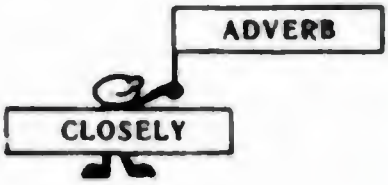


They were **close** friends not long ago.



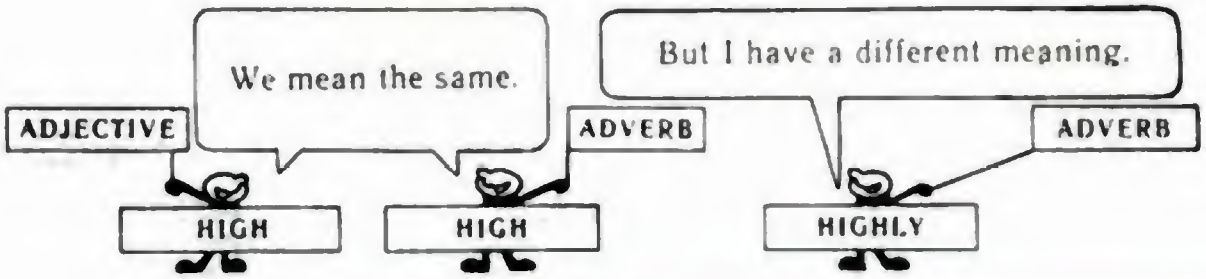


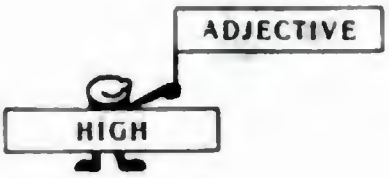
"Come **closer** to me!"

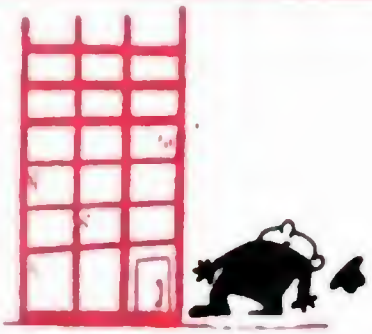




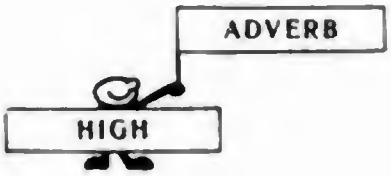
"Watch him **closely**!"





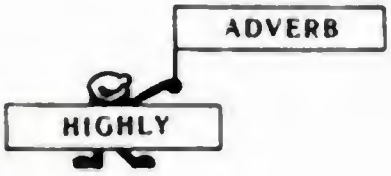


That is a very **high** building.



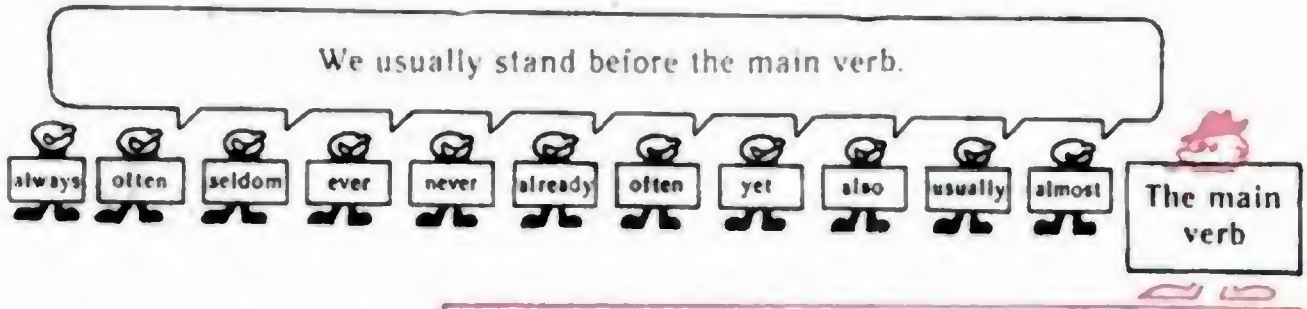


"Do you see that butterfly flying **high** above the street?"





"He thinks very **highly** of himself."





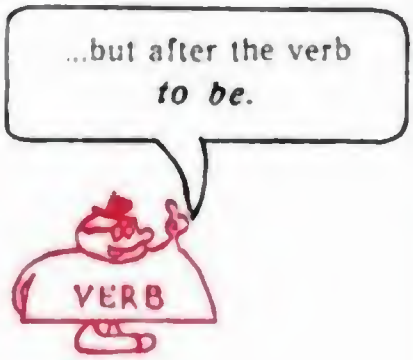
Bees **never** sleep.



"I have **seldom** met a more stubborn boy."



"Wait a moment. I've **almost** finished the work."





"Mary is **always** ready
to answer any question."

We usually stand at the very beginning or at the very end of a sentence.

TODAY | TOMORROW | YESTERDAY | THEN | NOW | AFTERWARDS



"**Yesterday** I saw a detective film."
(or "I saw a detective film yesterday.")

MUCH — We usually stand after the verb. — LITTLE



Jane works so **much**.



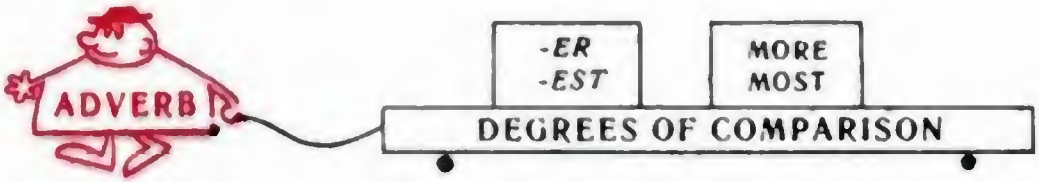
Pete works so **little**.

We usually stand at the end of a sentence.

TOO | AS WELL | EITHER



"I don't like this picture."
"I don't like it **either**."





It goes fast.



It runs faster.



It runs fastest of all



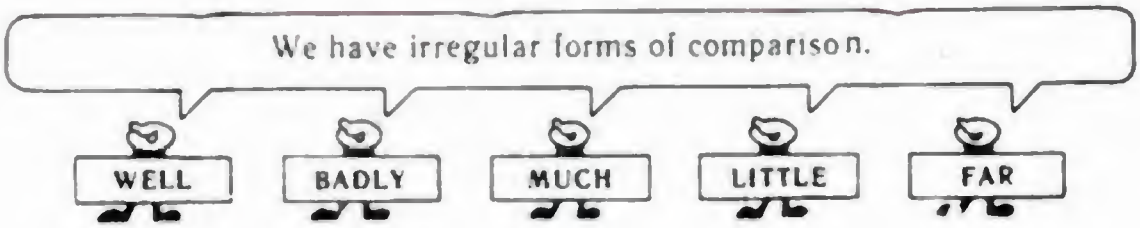
This dog barks angrily.

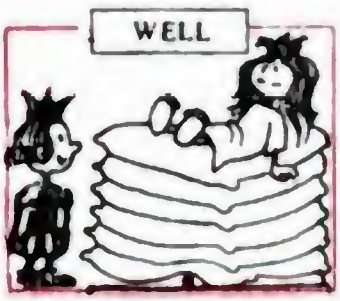


This dog barks **more** angrily.



This dog barks **most** angrily of all.





"Did you sleep **well** last night?"



"Couldn't you do it **better** than that?"



He works **best** in the early morning.



She sang **badly.**



He sang **worse**



She sang the **worst.**



They went **far.**



"I think it's not safe
to go any **farther (further).**"



"He throws the ball
farthest (furthest)"



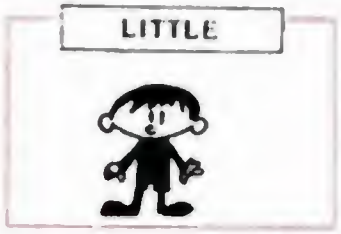
He thinks so **much.**



He thinks **more.**



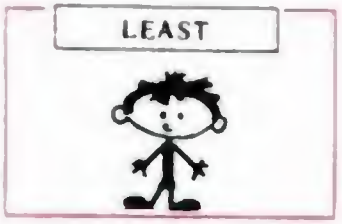
He thinks the **most**



Jim eats so **little.**



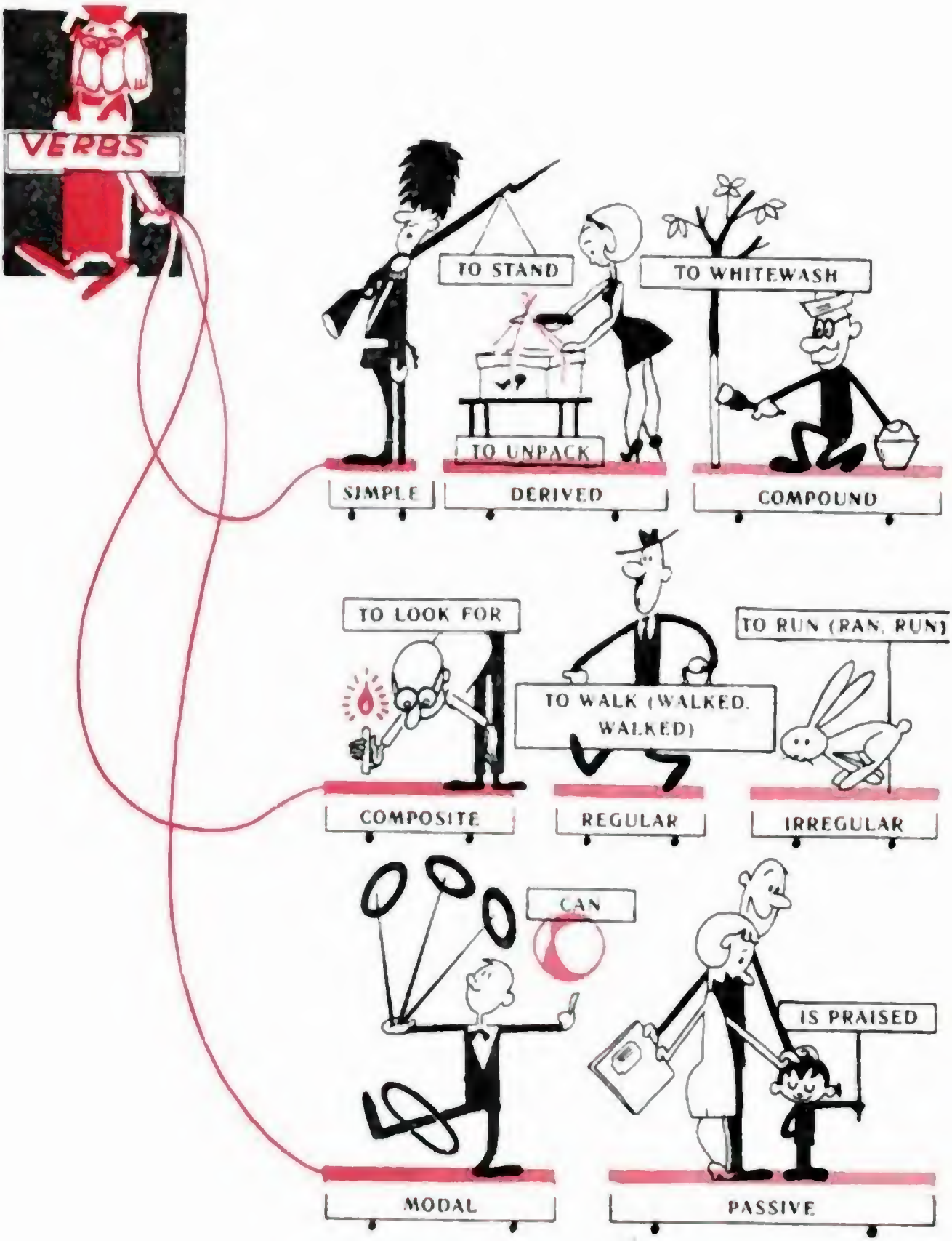
Jane eats **less.**

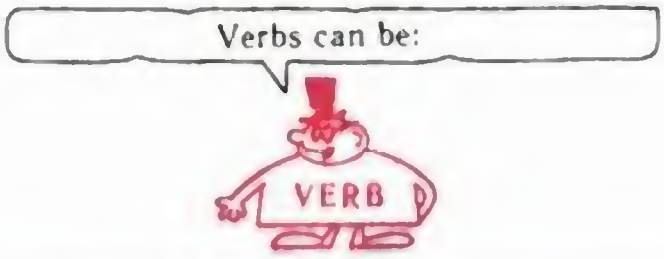


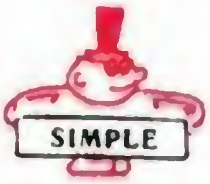
Tom eats the **least.**



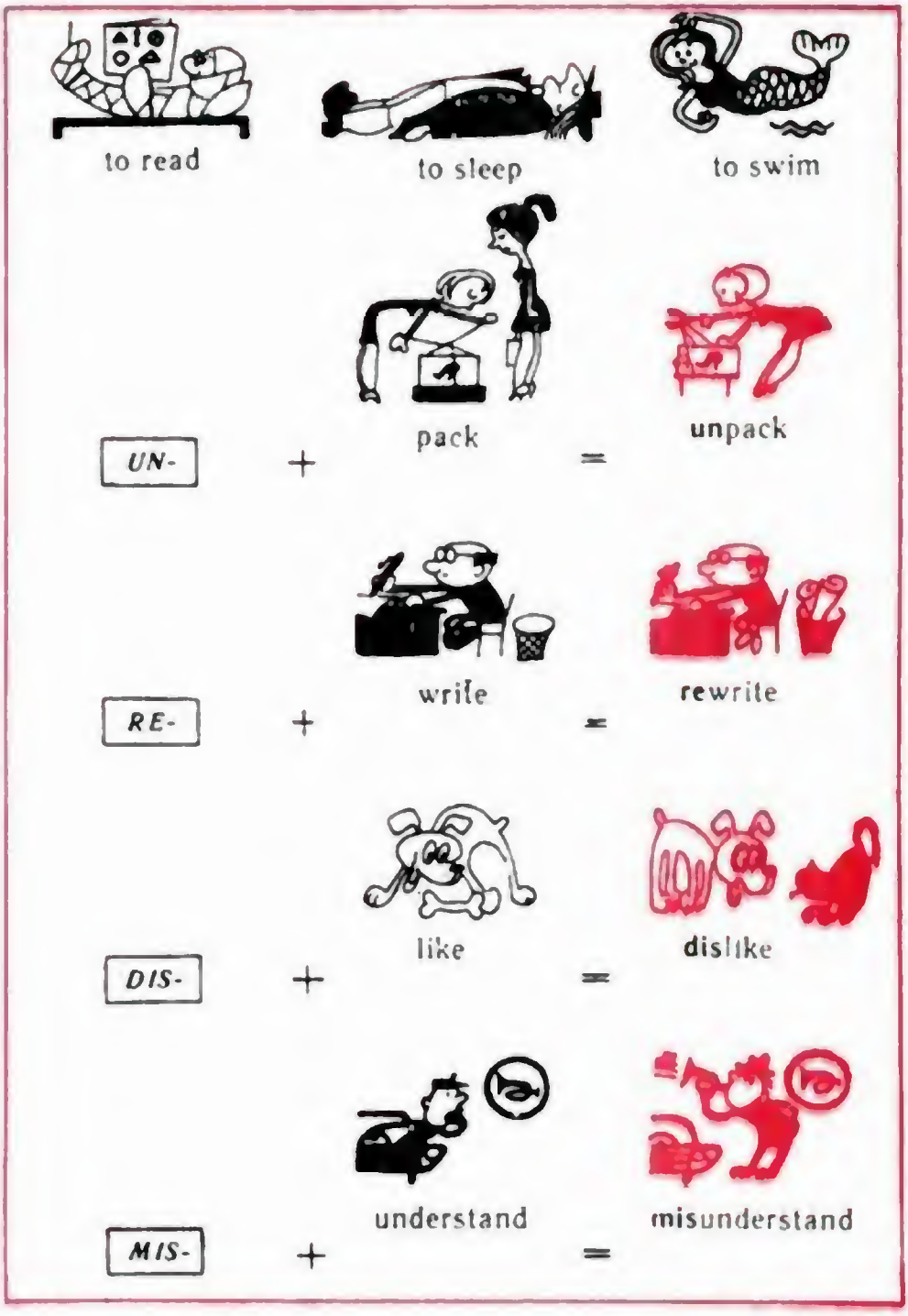
He works the **least** and is paid
the **most.**

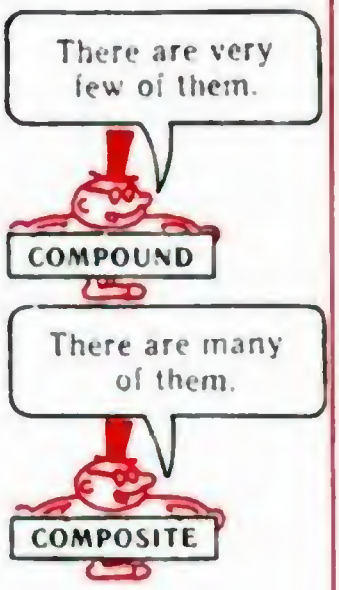

VERBS
TO STAND
TO UNPACK
TO WHITEWASH
SIMPLE
DERIVED
COMPOUND
TO LOOK FOR
TO WALK (WALKED, WALKED)
TO RUN (RAN, RUN)
COMPOSITE
REGULAR
IRREGULAR
CAN
IS PRAISED
MODAL
PASSIVE

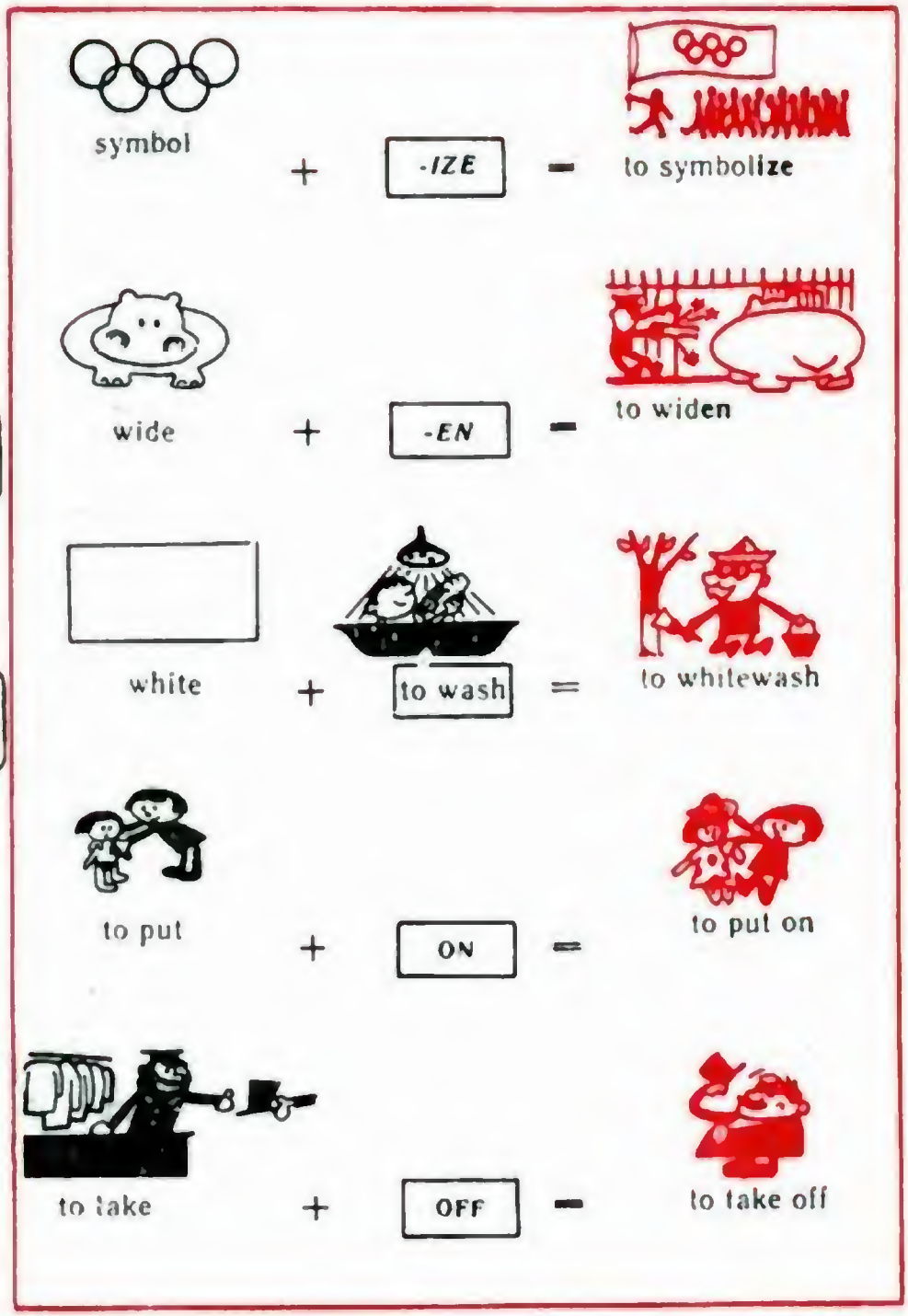

Verbs can be:
VERB

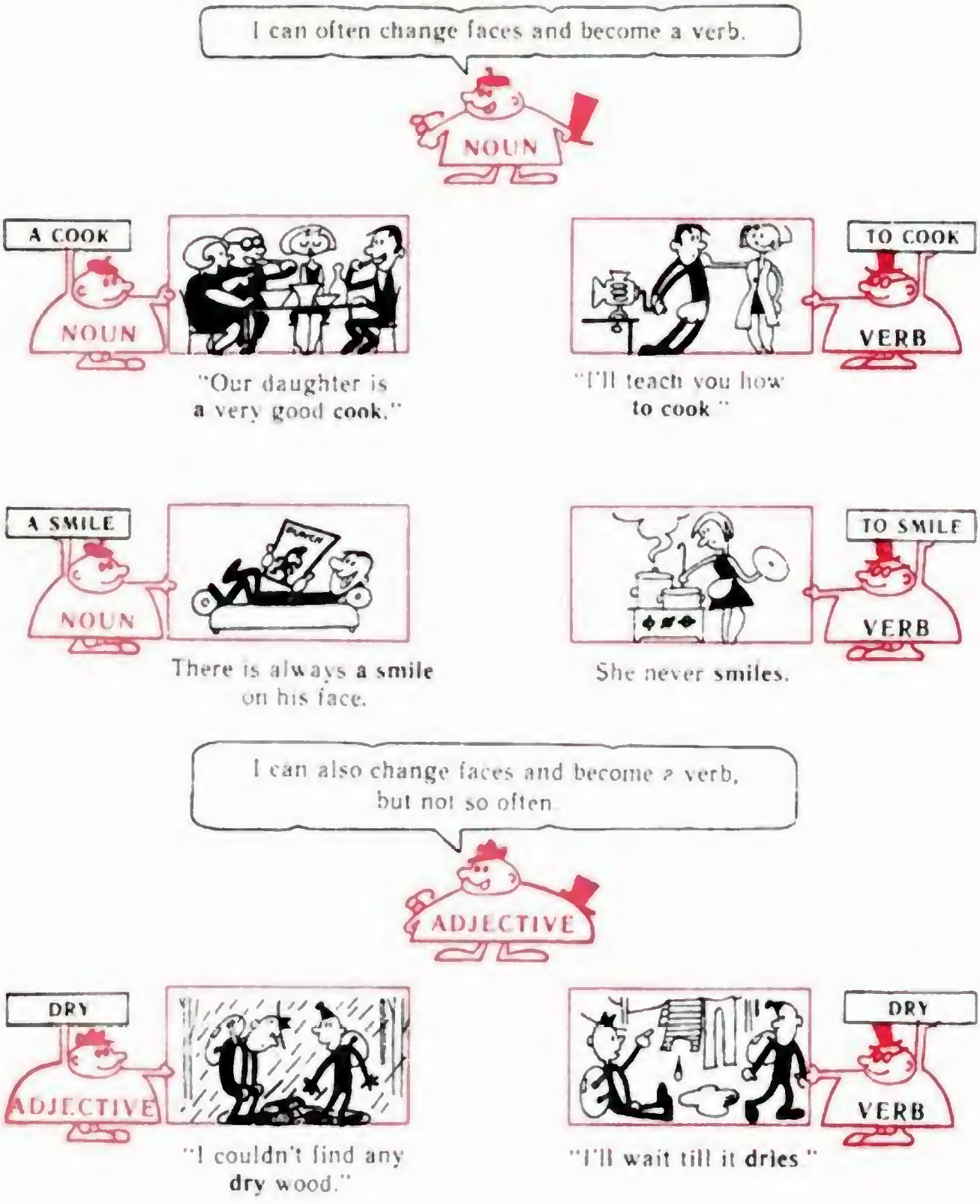

SIMPLE


DERIVED


to read
to sleep
to swim
pack
unpack
UN- + =
write
rewrite
RE- + =
like
dislike
DIS- + =
understand
misunderstand
MIS- + =


There are very few of them.
COMPOUND
There are many of them.
COMPOSITE


symbol
+
-IZE
=
to symbolize
wide
+
-EN
=
to widen
white
+
to wash
=
to whitewash
to put
+
ON
=
to put on
to take
+
OFF
=
to take off

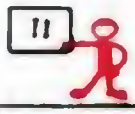

I can often change faces and become a verb.
NOUN
A COOK
NOUN
"Our daughter is a very good cook."
TO COOK
VERB
"I'll teach you how to cook."
A SMILE
NOUN
There is always a smile on his face.
TO SMILE
VERB
She never smiles.
I can also change faces and become a verb, but not so often.
ADJECTIVE
DRY
ADJECTIVE
"I couldn't find any dry wood."
DRY
VERB
"I'll wait till it dries."

THE BASIC FORMS





THE INFINITIVE



THE PAST INDEFINITE



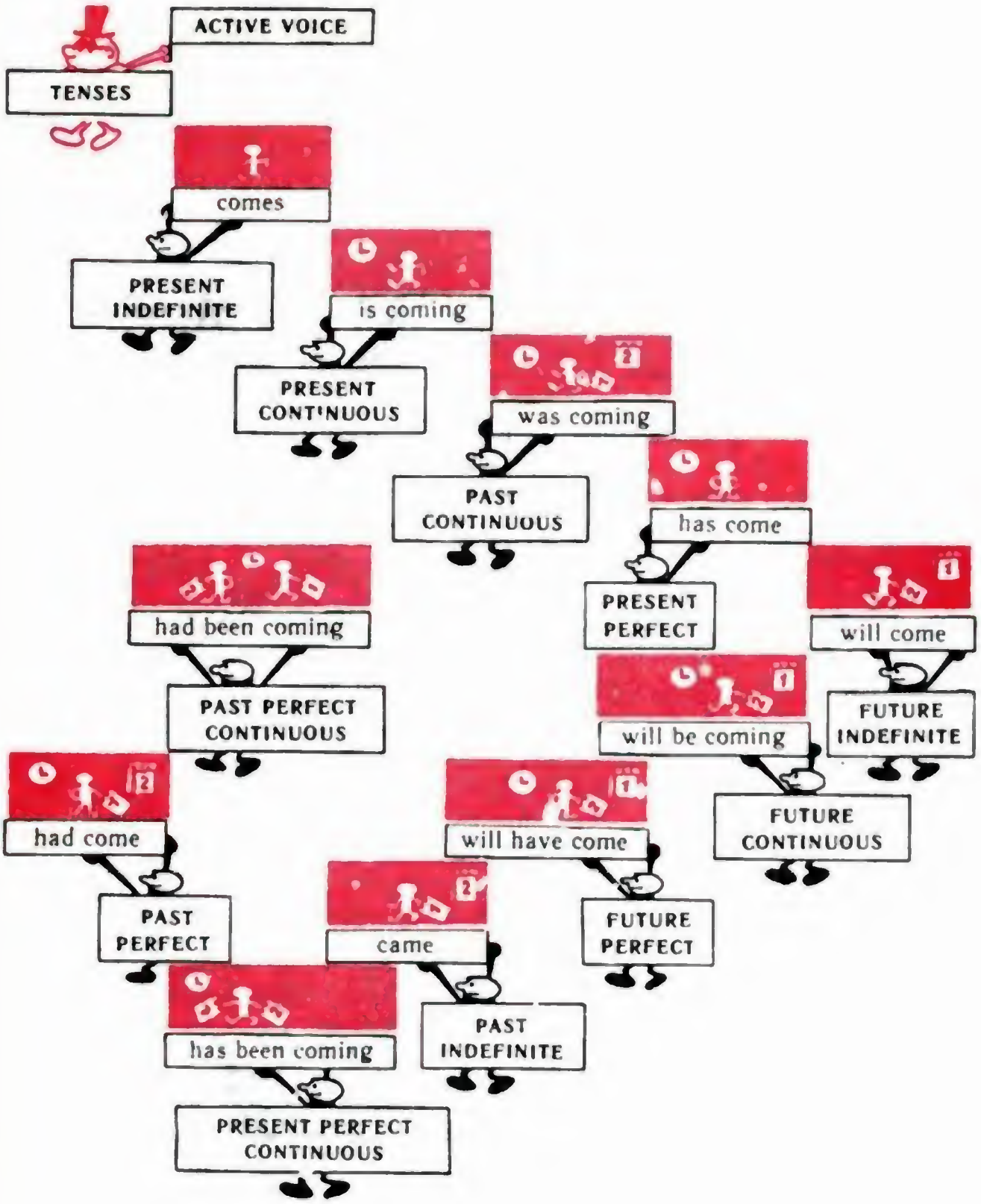
THE PAST PARTICIPLE

REGULAR VERBS

TO SMILE	SMILED	SMILED
TO LAUGH	LAUGHED	LAUGHED

IRREGULAR VERBS

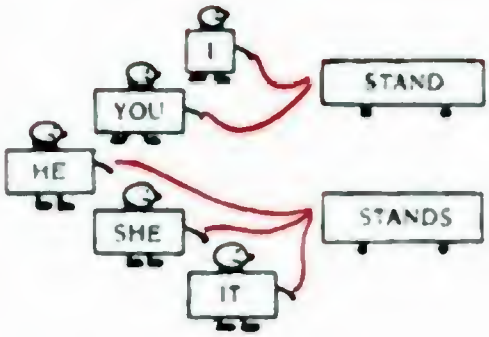
TO DRAW	DREW	DRAWN
TO HIDE	HID	HIDDEN

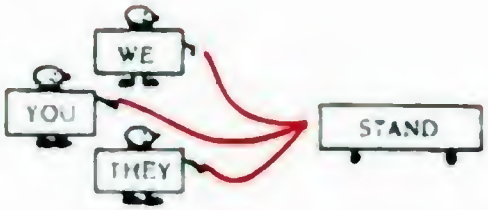

ACTIVE VOICE
TENSES
comes
PRESENT INDEFINITE
is coming
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
was coming
PAST CONTINUOUS
has come
PRESENT PERFECT
will come
FUTURE INDEFINITE
had been coming
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
will be coming
FUTURE CONTINUOUS
had come
PAST PERFECT
will have come
FUTURE PERFECT
came
PAST INDEFINITE
has been coming
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

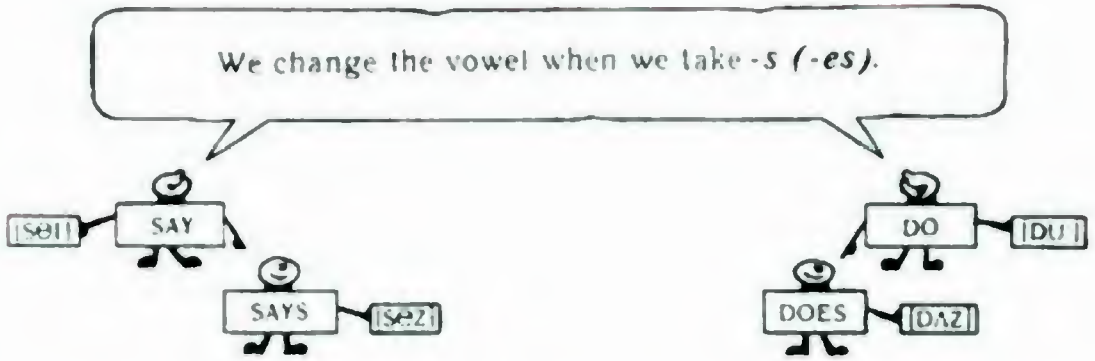

INDEFINITE TENSES
PRESENT INDEFINITE
-S
DO
DOES


PRESENT INDEFINITE
TO
STAND
THE INFINITIVE


SINGULAR
PLURAL


I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
STAND
STANDS


WE
YOU
THEY
STAND


We change the vowel when we take -s (-es).
SAY
[SEI]
SAYS
[SEZ]
DO
[DU]
DOES
[DAZ]



AFFIRMATIVE I LIKE APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DO YOU LIKE APPLES ?

NEGATIVE I DO NOT LIKE APPLES .

YES I DO

NO I DO NOT

AFFIRMATIVE HE LIKES APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DOES HE LIKE APPLES ?

NEGATIVE HE DOES NOT LIKE APPLES .

YES HE DOES

NO HE DOES NOT

DOES DO

I am sometimes used in affirmative sentences to make the meaning of the verb stronger.

"What I promise to do I **do** do."

SHORTENED FORMS

DO · NOT - DON'T

DOES · NOT - DOESN'T



SINGULAR

PLURAL



I am a boy.



And I am a boy.



We are boys.



And we are boys.



You are a boy.



And you are a boy.



You are boys.



And you are boys.



He is a boy.



And he is a boy.



She is a girl.



And she is a girl.



They are boys and girls.



And they are boys and girls.



It is a dog.



And it is a dog.

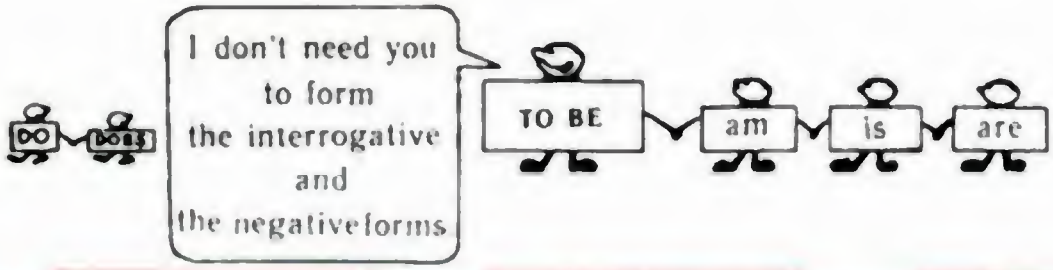
SHORTENED FORMS



AM — I AM - I'M

IS — HE IS - HE'S

ARE — WE ARE - WE'RE



AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I AM	AM I	I AM NOT



I am a teacher.



Are you a teacher?
Yes, I am.



You are not a teacher.



He is a pupil.



Is he a teacher?



No, he is not.
He is not a teacher.



"Where are your parents?"



This book is not very large.

SHORTENED FORMS

IS NOT - ISN'T

ARE NOT - AREN'T



SINGULAR



I have a dog. And I have a dog.



You have a dog. And you have a dog.



He has a dog. And he has a dog.



She has a dog. And she has a dog.



It has a tail. And it has a tail.

PLURAL



We have a dog. And we have a dog.

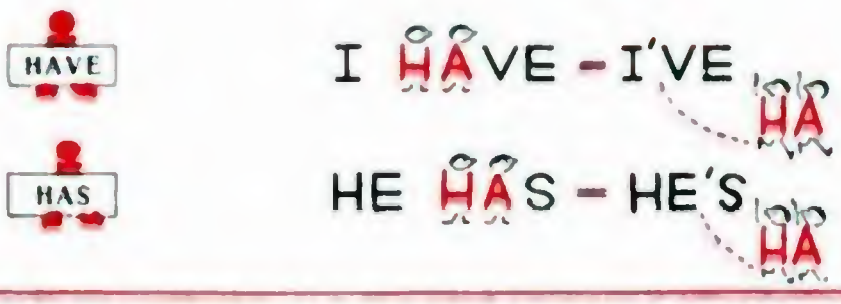


You have a dog. And you have a dog.



They have a dog. And they have a dog.

SHORTENED FORMS







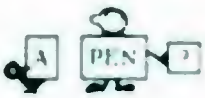
When I mean *to possess*
I don't usually need you
to form the interrogative
and the negative forms.

AFFIRMATIVE



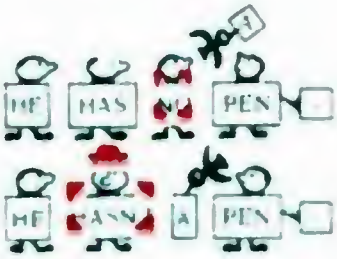
INTERROGATIVE







NEGATIVE





I have an egg.



Have I an egg?



I have no egg.

SHORTENED FORMS

HAS NOT – HASN'T HAVE NOT – HAVEN'T



to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)



to have a lesson



to have a talk



to have a look



to have a rest



"When **do** you usually **have lunch**?"

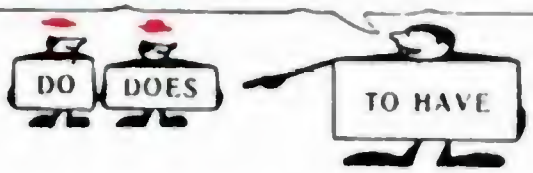


to have a good time



to have a cold

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I am used in these word combinations.

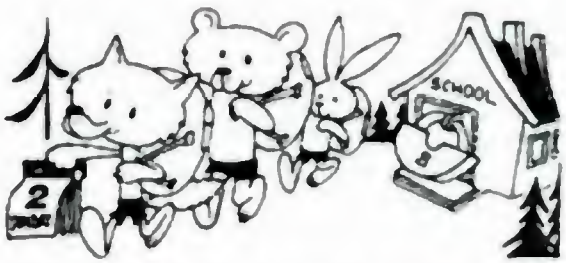




to have a bite



to have a drink



"We **don't have** lessons on Sunday!"



to have a smoke



to have a bath



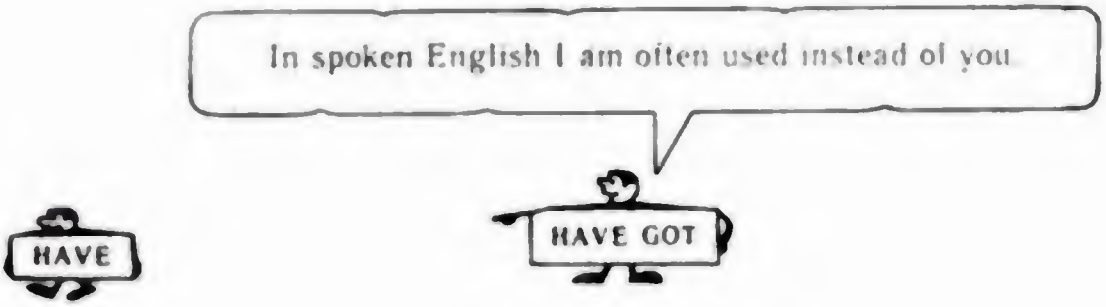
to have a walk



to have a headache



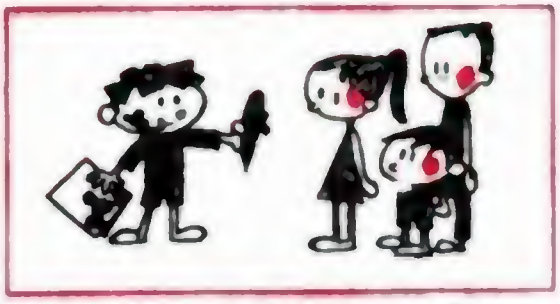
to have a toothache



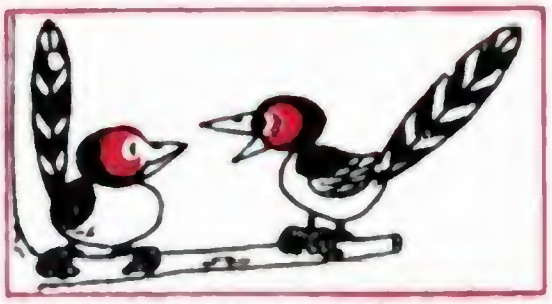
SHORTENED FORMS

I HAVE GOT = I'VE GOT

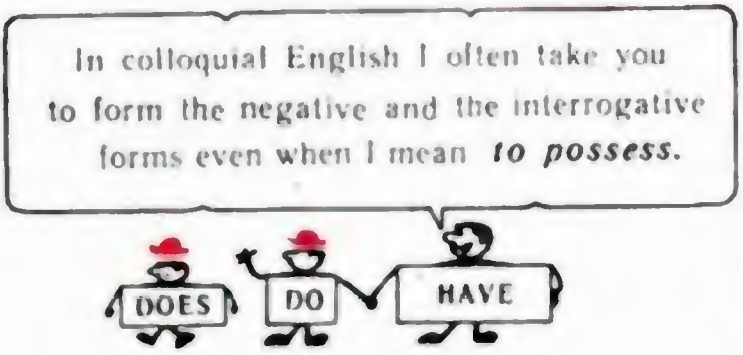
HE HAS GOT = HE'S GOT



"I've got a new pen."



"Have you got anything new to tell me?"





"Do you ever have time to do anything?"

I am used to express a customary repeated action.
I am used with these words and phrases.

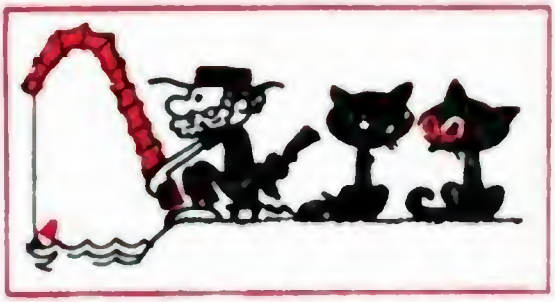




Girls usually **wear** dresses.
They sometimes **wear** trousers.



Boys never **wear** dresses.



He often **catches** big fish.



"On Sundays I seldom **get up** before 10 o'clock."

I am also used to express a permanent action or state.





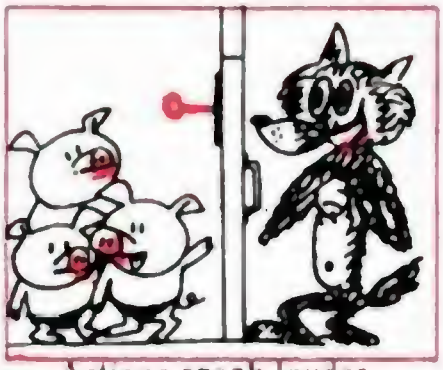
"Do you **live** in the country?"

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express a universal truth.



A magnet attracts iron.



Actions speak louder than words.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express an action in the future mainly with verbs of motion.



to go



to come



to arrive



to leave



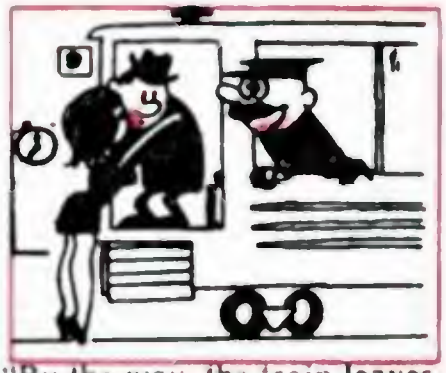
to start



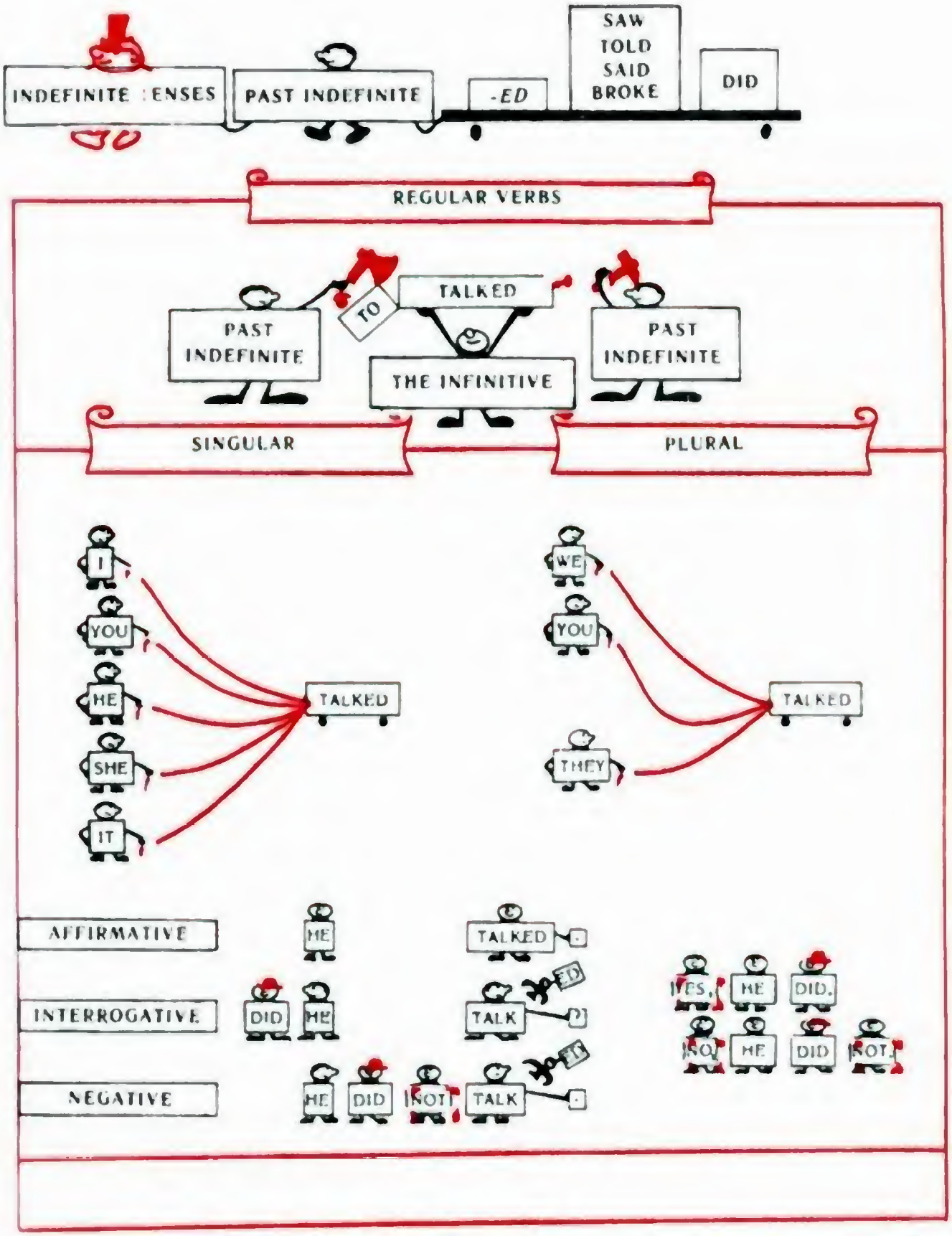
to return

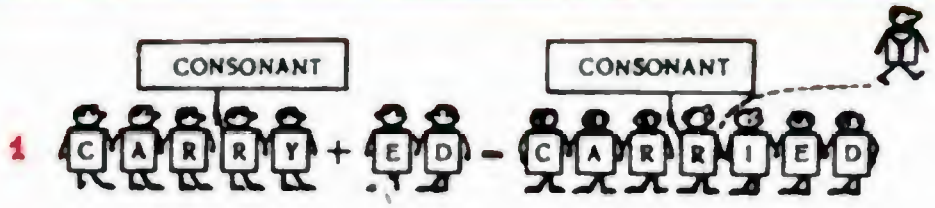


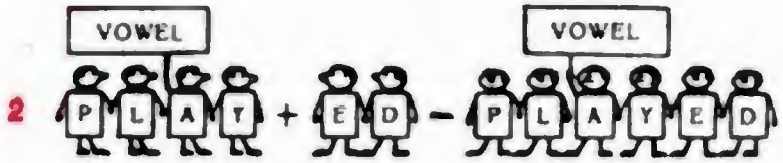
"Tomorrow I go on holiday."

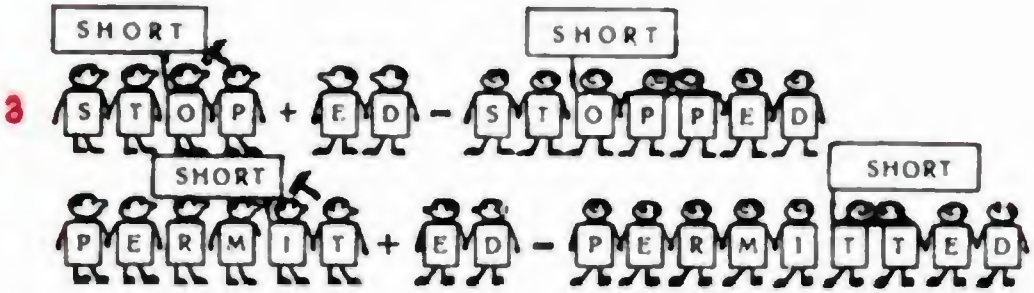


"By the way, the train leaves at ten o'clock."

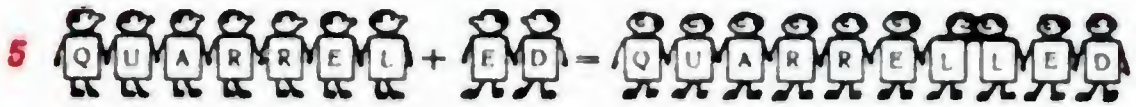

INDEFINITE TENSES
PAST INDEFINITE
-ED
SAW
TOLD
SAID
BROKE
DID
REGULAR VERBS
PAST INDEFINITE
TO
TALKED
THE INFINITIVE
PAST INDEFINITE
SINGULAR
PLURAL
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
TALKED
WE
YOU
THEY
TALKED
AFFIRMATIVE
INTERROGATIVE
NEGATIVE
HE
TALKED
.
DID
HE
TALK
ED
?
HE
DID
NOT
TALK
.
YES,
HE
DID.
NO,
HE
DID
NOT.

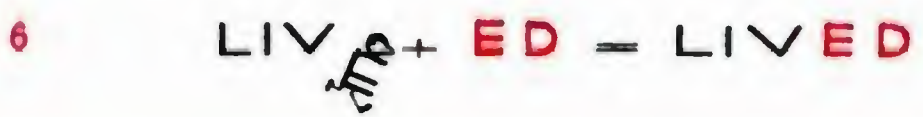

CONSONANT
CONSONANT
1 CARRY + ED – CARRIED


VOWEL
VOWEL
2 PLAT + ED – PLAYED

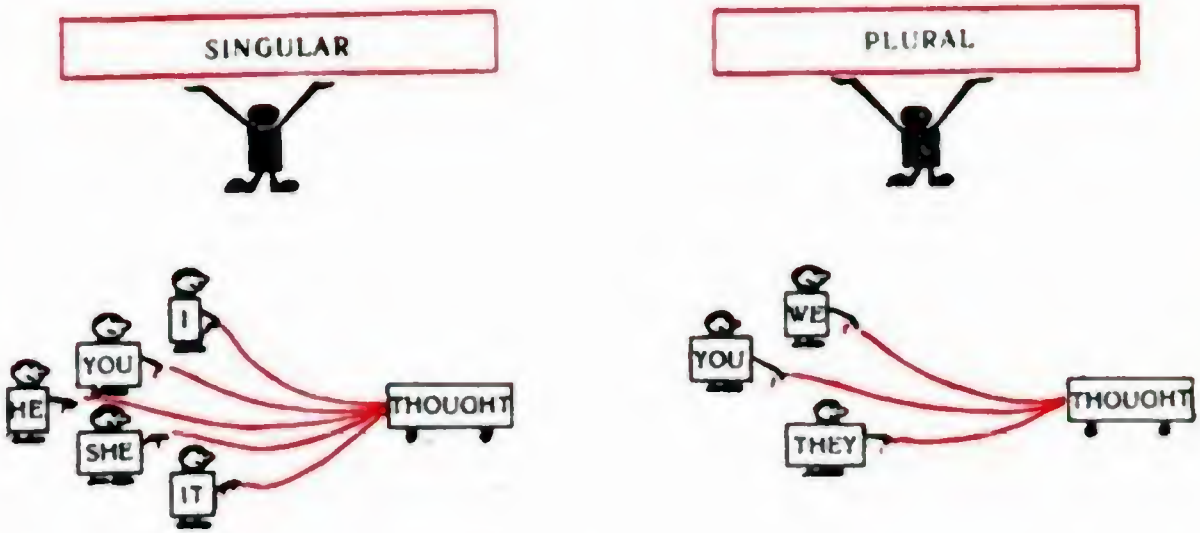

SHORT
SHORT
3 STOP + ED – STOPPED
SHORT
SHORT
PERMIT + ED – PERMITTED

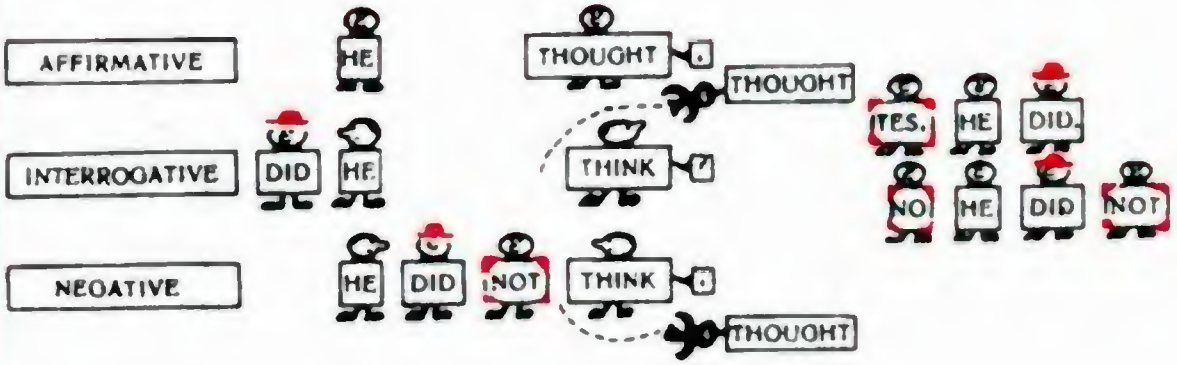

4 PREFER + ED – PREFERRED


5 QUARREL + ED = QUARRELLED


6 LIVE + ED = LIVED

IRREGULAR VERBS



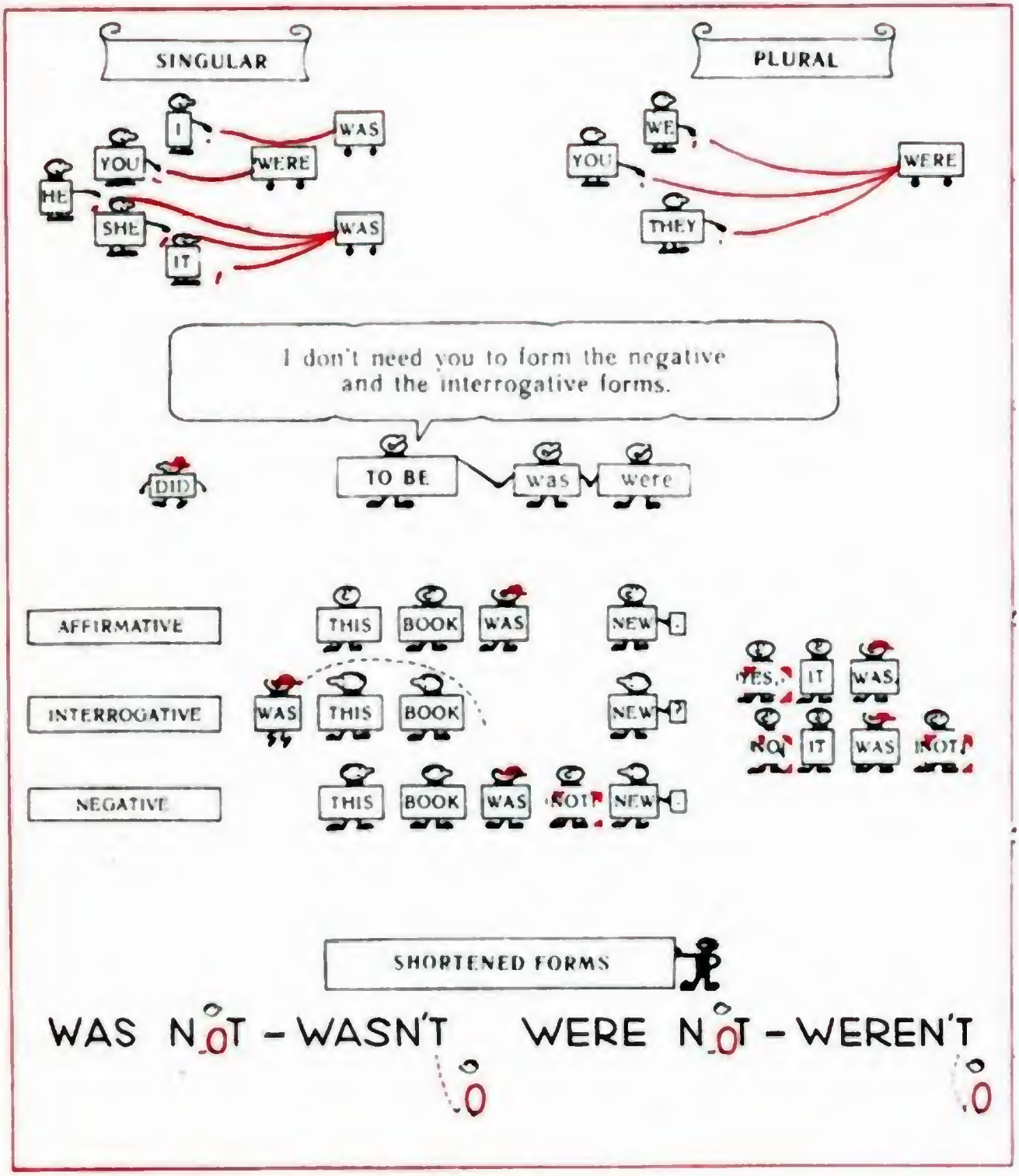


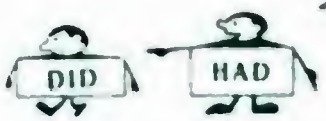


DID NOT = DIDN'T

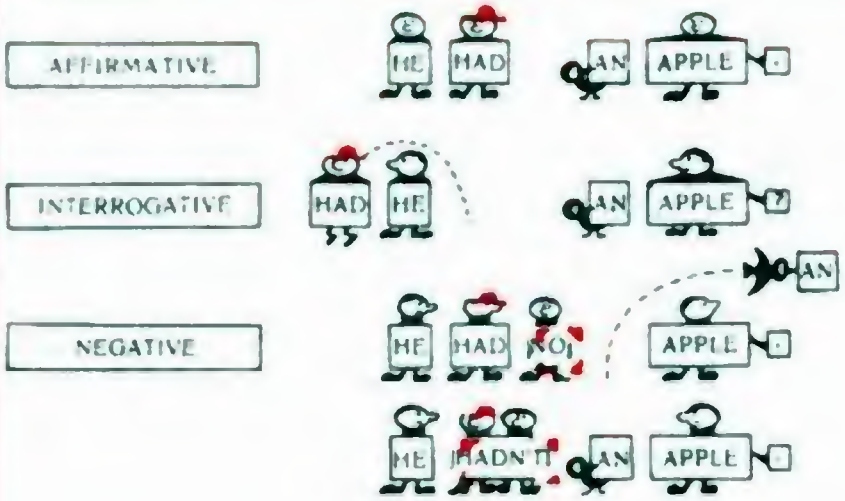


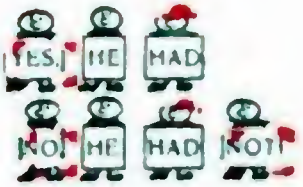

PAST
INDEFINITE
TO BE
was
were


SINGULAR
PLURAL
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
WE
YOU
THEY
WAS
WERE
WAS
WERE
I don't need you to form the negative
and the interrogative forms.
DID
TO BE
was
were
AFFIRMATIVE
INTERROGATIVE
NEGATIVE
THIS
BOOK
WAS
NEW
WAS
THIS
BOOK
NEW
THIS
BOOK
WAS
NOT
NEW
YES,
IT
WAS
NO,
IT
WAS
NOT
SHORTENED FORMS
WAS NOT - WASN'T
WERE NOT - WEREN'T



I don't usually need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***

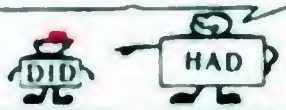




SHORTENED FORM

HAD NOT = HADN'T

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms with a number of expressions. (See page 87.)



In colloquial English I often take you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***





"**Did you have a bath** this morning?"



"**We didn't have** any more flowers in the garden."

I am used with these words and phrases to express an action in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE

last night

yesterday



"Did it rain yesterday?"

last week

on Sunday
(Monday . . .)

last month

an hour (a week . . .)
ago



"Eight years ago I went to the kindergarten too."

last year

the other day



"His father bought him a new scooter last week."

last summer
autumn winter spring

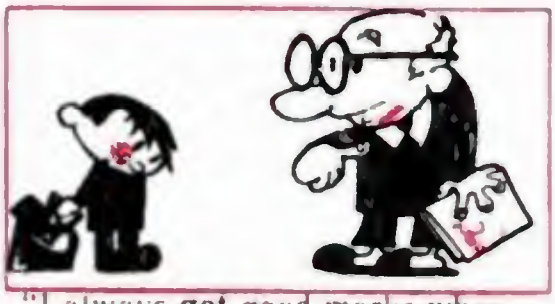
in 1965 (1966 . . .)

at six (seven . . .) o'clock

during the war
(the revolution . . .)

I am used to express repeated actions in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE



"I always **got** good marks when I **went** to school"



"I was often first."

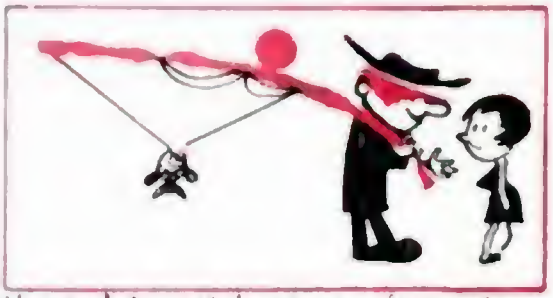
We are also often used to express repeated actions in the past

would

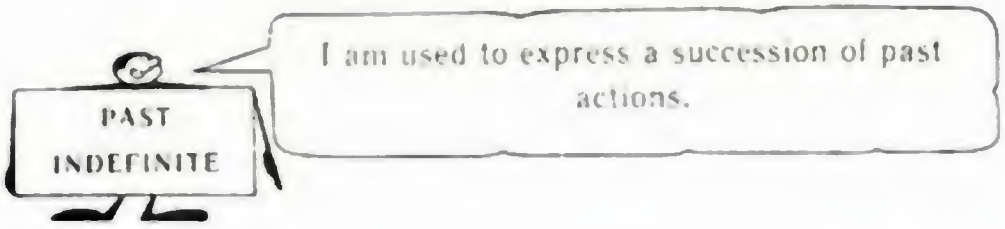
used to



"Who **would take** you out for walks when you were little?"
= "Who **usually took** you out for walks when you were little?"

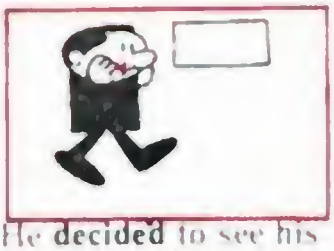


"I **used to catch** bigger fish when I was younger."
= "I **usually caught** bigger fish when I was younger."





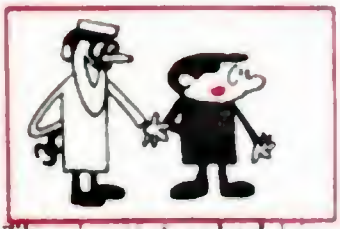
Mr. Smith **had** an awful toothache in the morning.



He **decided** to see his dentist.



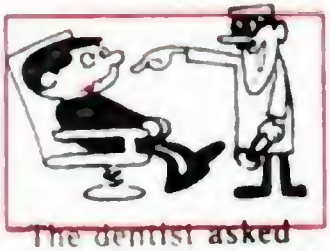
He **said** good morning to the dentist.



The dentist **asked** him to sit down in the chair.



Mr. Smith **sat down**.



The dentist **asked** Mr. Smith to open his mouth wide.



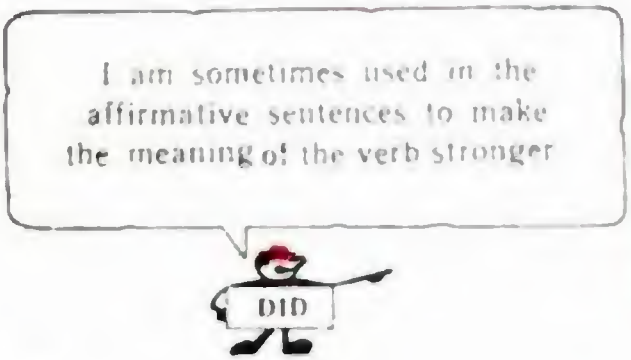
Mr. Smith **opened** his mouth and **closed** his eyes



The dentist **pulled** out two of his teeth. One of them was quite good

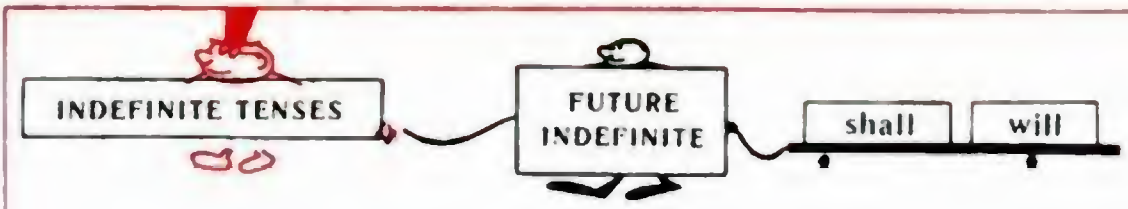


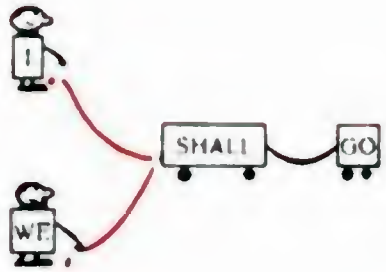
Mr. Smith **felt** very unhappy.

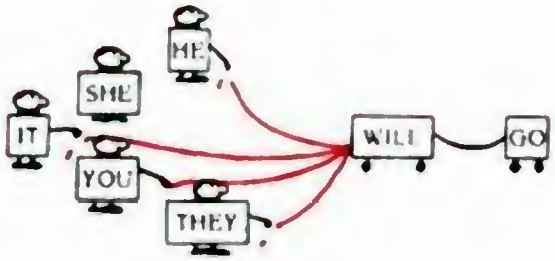


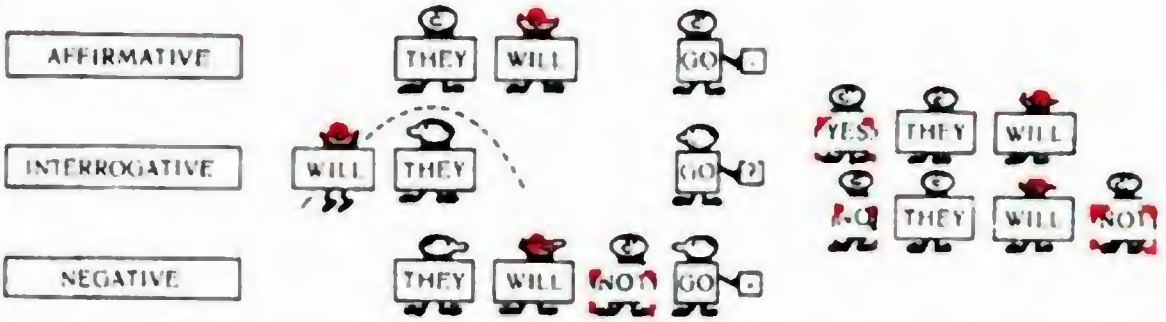


"What we promised to do we **did** do."


INDEFINITE TENSES
FUTURE INDEFINITE
shall
will


I
SHALL
GO
WE


HE
SHE
IT
YOU
THEY
WILL
GO


AFFIRMATIVE
INTERROGATIVE
NEGATIVE
THEY
WILL
GO
WILL
THEY
GO
?
THEY
WILL
NOT
GO
YES
THEY
WILL
NO
THEY
WILL
NOT


SHORTENED FORMS
I SHALL = I'LL
SHA
HE WILL = HE'LL
WI





"**Will** you **do** it or **shall** I?"



"**Will** you **make** another **cake** like this?"



"Your mother **won't like** this."



"I'm afraid **I'll be late**."

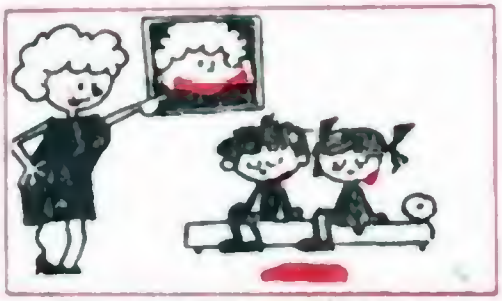


I am used instead of you with the 2nd person to express promise or strict order

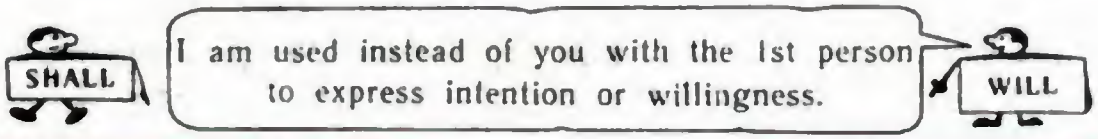




"You **shall** have it back tomorrow."



"You **shan't** go until I know the truth."

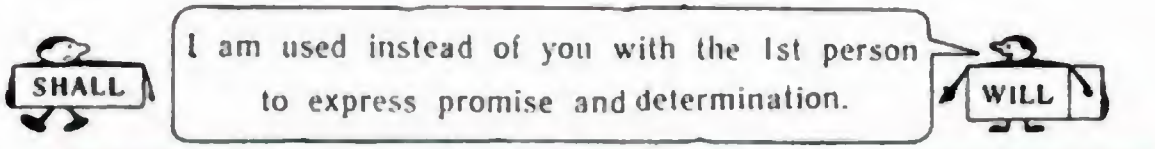


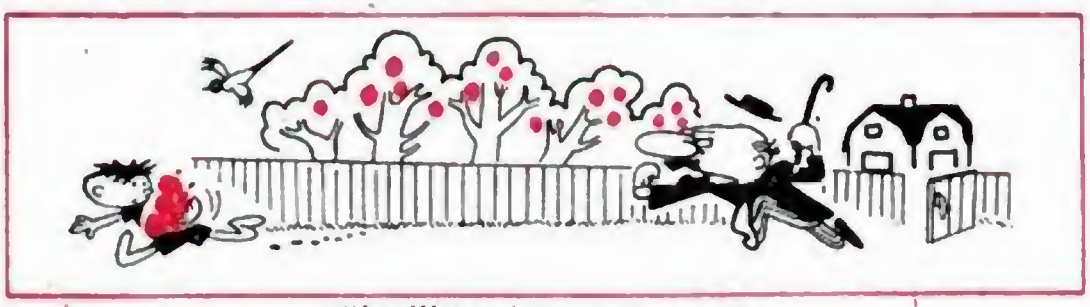


"I **shall** help you with the dishes."

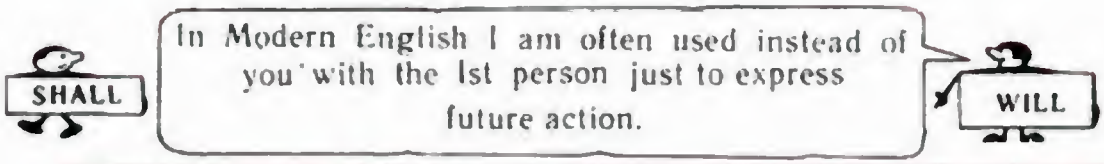


"I **will** help you with the dishes."





"I **will** teach you a lesson."





"I **will** do it if you wish."

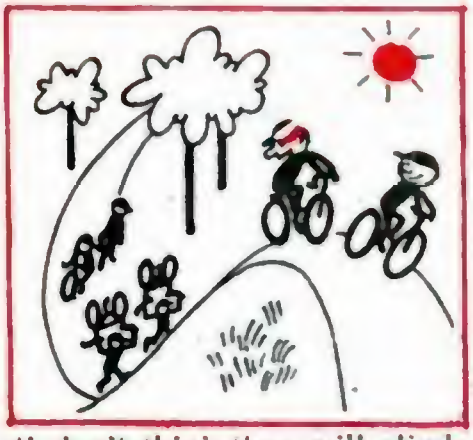
I am not used in adverbial clauses of time and condition after these words.

I am used instead.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

if | when | till | until | before | after | as soon as | unless



"I don't think they will climb the hill before the moon rises."



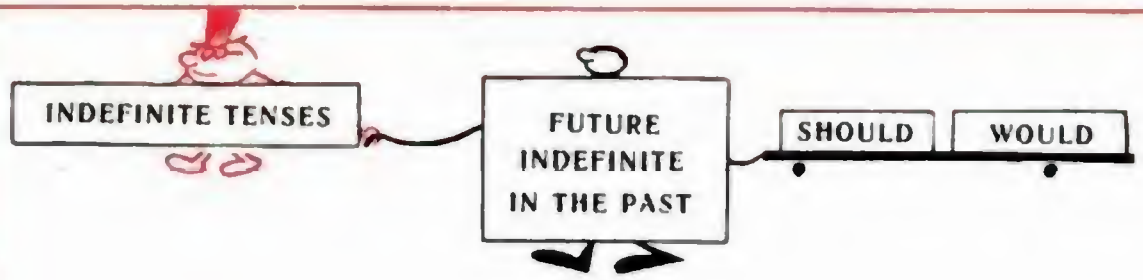
"We'll catch the bus if we run faster."

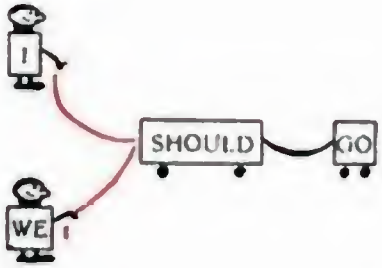


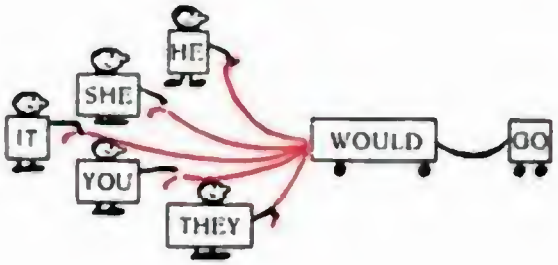
"She'll eat strawberries until she looks like them."

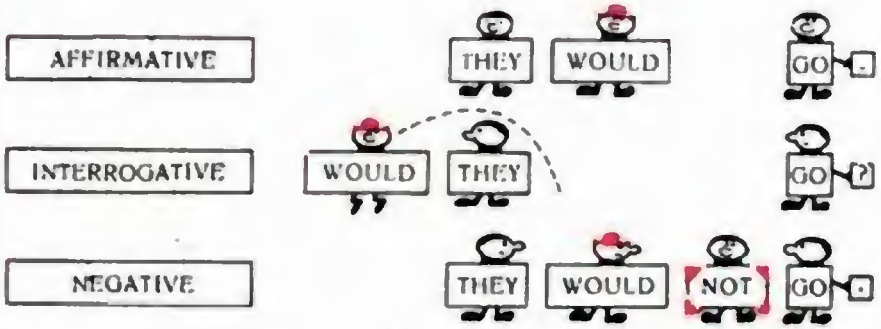


"I'll show you something as soon as Mother goes out."









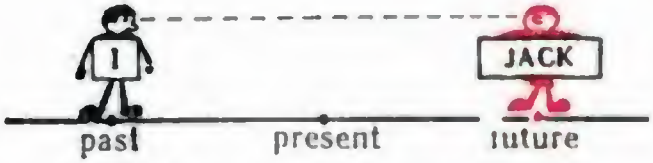
SHORTENED FORMS

I SHOULD - I'D SHOULD NOT - SHOULDN'T

HE WOULD - HE'D WOULD NOT - WOULDN'T

I am used to express an action which was future from the point of view of the past.





I *thought* Jack would come in time.



"He *said* he would be ready in a moment."

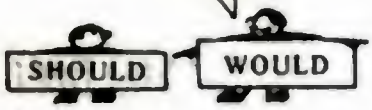


"He *hoped* he would do it."



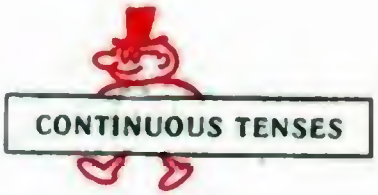
"*Did* you *think* you would return home today?"

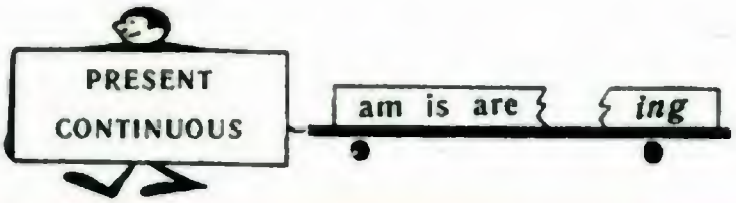
In Modern English I am often used instead of you in the 1st person singular.





"I hoped that I would help you."

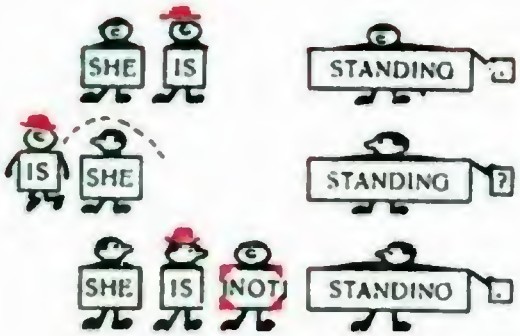


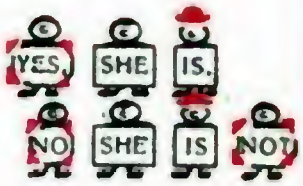


AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE





I express an action which is happening at the moment of speaking.

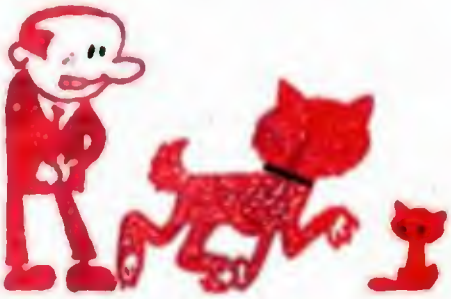




"You are not listening to me."

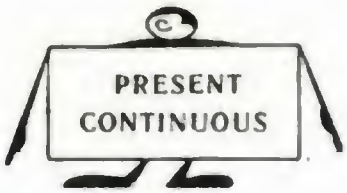


"What are you doing, Charlie?"
"I'm reading a very interesting book."



Where are you going, Charlie?"







Every day the teacher **writes** on the blackboard.



"Look! The teacher **is writing** on the blackboard."



Every Sunday Tom **rides** his bicycle into the country.



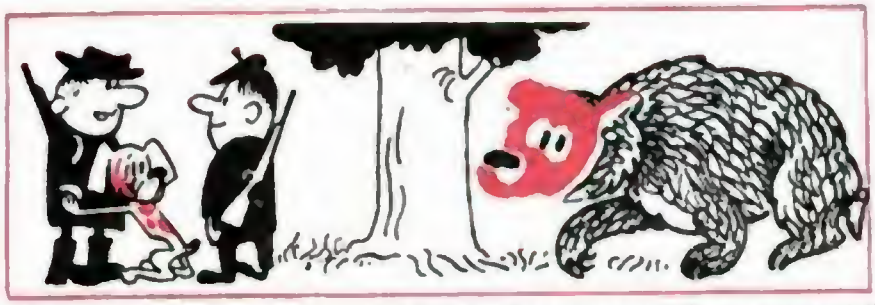
Tom **is riding** into the country.



"**Does** it usually **rain** here in autumn?"



"It **is raining** cats and dogs."



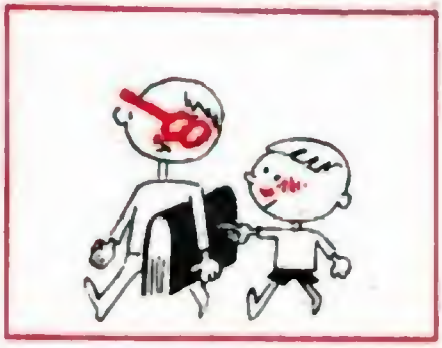
"My dog **barks** a lot but it **is not barking** at the moment."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a temporary action, not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.



"Where are you staying?"
"I am staying at my friends'!"



"Can you lend me this book?"
"Sorry, I can't. I am reading it myself."

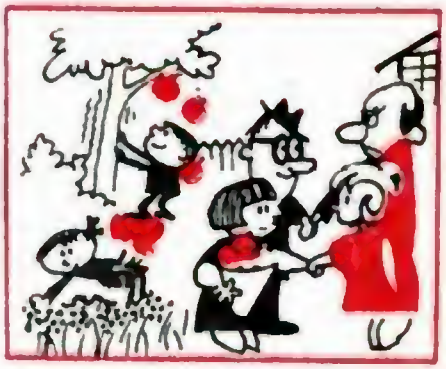
PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE

I am used to express an action in the near future.



He is taking his examination tomorrow.



"Are you leaving by the three o'clock train?"

I am used in similar sentences, too.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

Yes, you are. But I am used oftener than you

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a usual, customary action.
When I am used to express a repeated action, I express praise blame or impatience.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We are used in such sentences.

ALWAYS | CONSTANTLY | FOREVER (EVER) | ALL THE TIME

PRESENT INDEFINITE



"You always arrive late."



"You are always arriving late!"

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express intention.

TO BE GOING TO



"Tom isn't ready yet."
"We aren't going to wait for him."



"When are you going to finish this work?"

Sometimes I am used just to express a future action.

TO BE GOING TO

FUTURE INDEFINITE



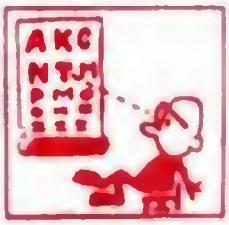
"What's going to happen next?"
"What'll happen next?"

I am not used with these verbs to express an action happening at the moment of speaking.

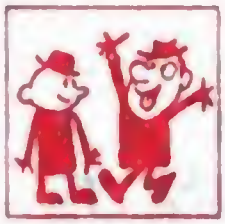
PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used instead.

PRESENT INDEFINITE



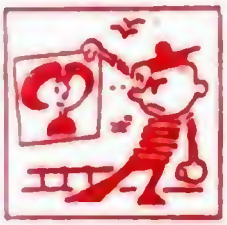
to see



to recognize



to believe



to doubt



to hear



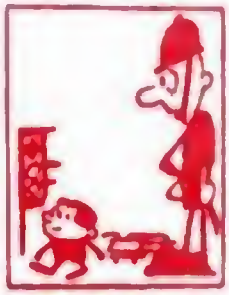
to realize



to smell



to recall



to notice



to forget



to remember



to forgive



"What are you doing?"
"**Don't** you **see**?
I'm riding a horse."



"**Do** you **hear** anything?"
"I'm listening hard,
but I **don't hear** a thing."

See the next page.



to be



to agree



to refuse



to prefer



to possess



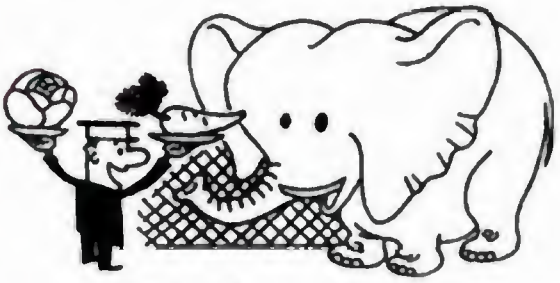
"He refuses to go further."



to mind



to belong



"Which do you prefer?"



to consist



to mean



to contain



to matter



to result

See the next page



to suppose



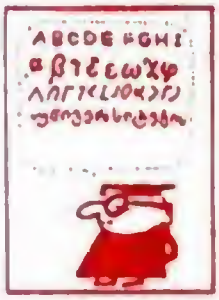
to want



to wish



to desire



to know



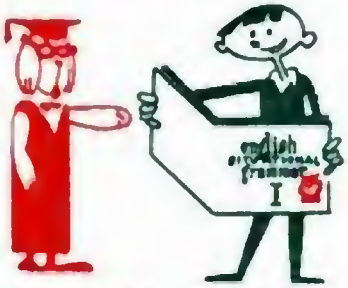
"Look! A dog is running after the tram."
"He **wants** to catch it."



to like



to seem



"**Do you understand** Present Continuous now?"

"I'm reading about it at the moment and I think that I **know** how to use it now."



to love



to care



to understand



to hate



to adore

I can't be used in the Present Continuous (nor in any other Continuous Tenses) when I mean ***to possess***.

TO HAVE



"We **have** a nice umbrella, haven't we?"

I can be used in the Present Continuous (or in any other Continuous Tenses) with a number of expressions. (See page 87.)

TO HAVE



"We **are having** a good time, aren't we?"

We can be used in the Continuous form...

TO FEEL

TO THINK



"I'm **feeling** fine! And you?"

...but in this case we can't.

TO FEEL (THAT)

TO THINK (THAT)



"I **feel** that this time he has told the truth."

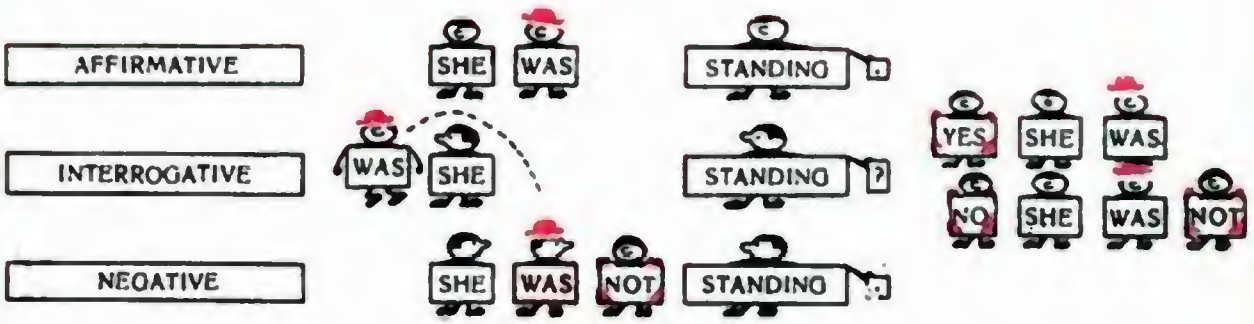


"What **are** you **thinking** about?"

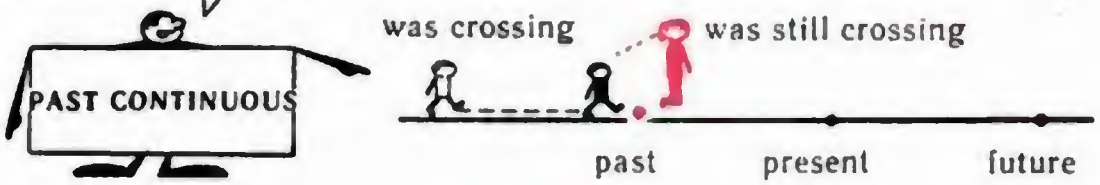


"I **think** I am going to catch cold."





I am used to express an action which was going on at a definite moment in the past.





"When I **was crossing** the street a policeman saw me."

The past moment may be indicated:

PAST CONTINUOUS

by adverbial expressions such as ***at 7 o'clock, then, at that (this) time*** etc.

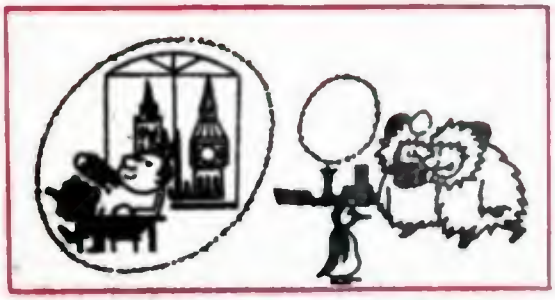
by another verb in the Past Indefinite.



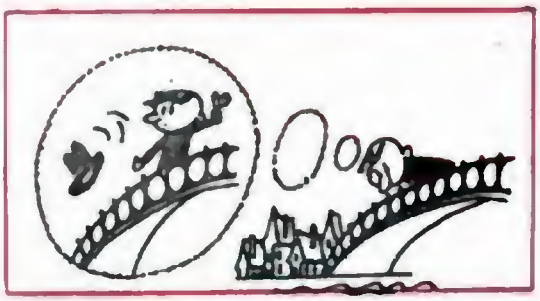
"Yesterday at that time I **was playing** football."



"When I went out the sun **was shining**."



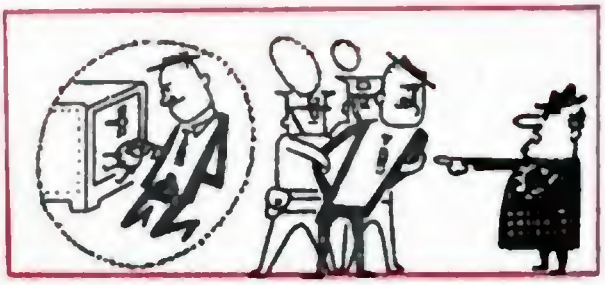
"Yesterday at 5 o'clock I **was having** tea in London."



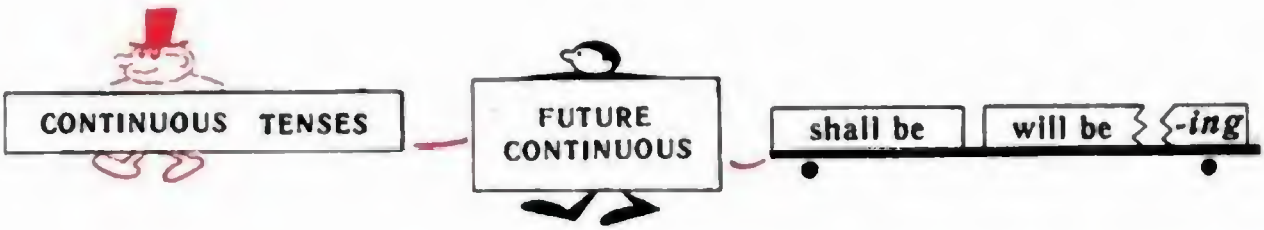
He **was walking** across the bridge when his hat blew off.

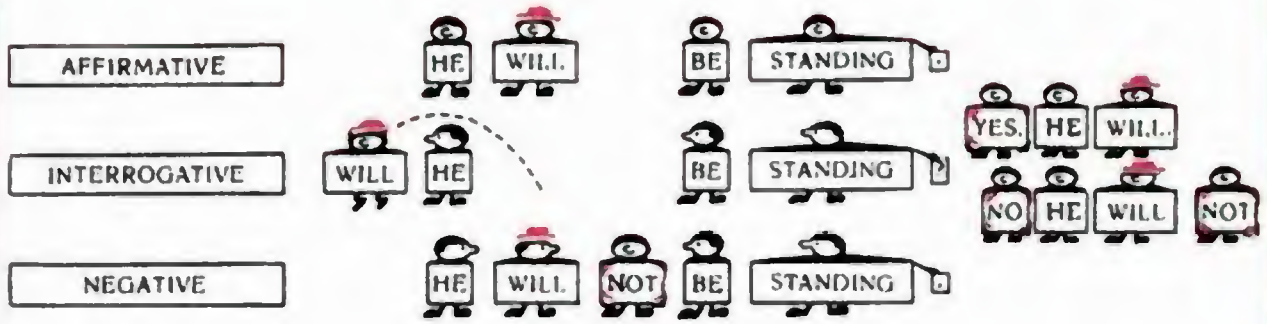
I am also used to express an action in progress at a given past period

PAST CONTINUOUS



What **were you doing** between 7 and 9 o'clock last night?





I am used to express an action
which will be going on at a definite moment
or at a given period in the future.

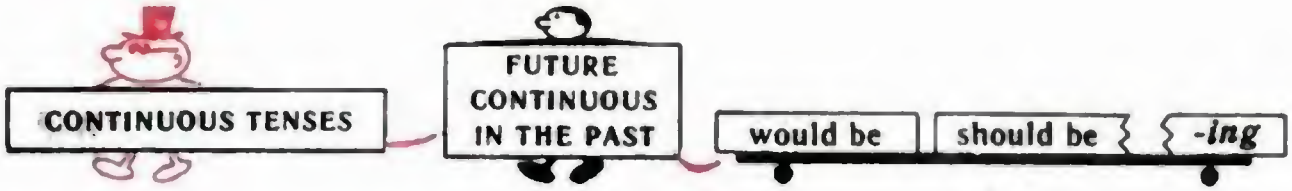
FUTURE CONTINUOUS

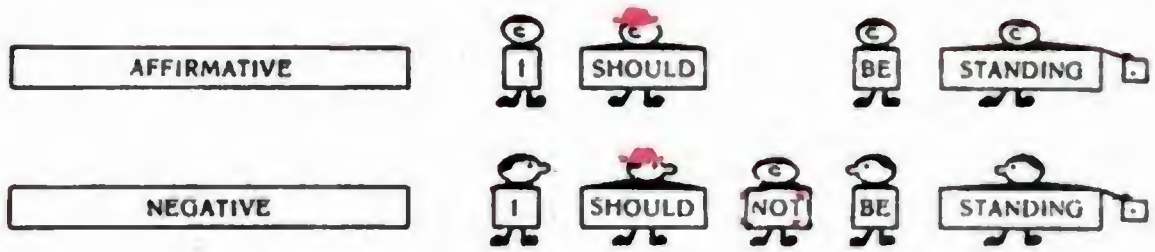


"**I shall be waiting** for you
at 5 o'clock sharp."



"This time tomorrow
we'll probably **be fishing.**"





I am used to express an action going on at a definite moment which was future from the point of view of the past.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST



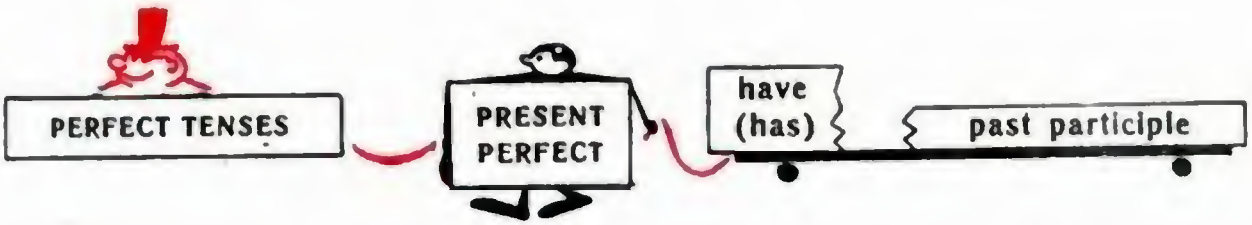
Jim *thought* that tomorrow at six o'clock he **would be writing** a letter to his Grandmother.



She *was* sure that her husband **would be still repairing** his car at ten o clock in the evening.

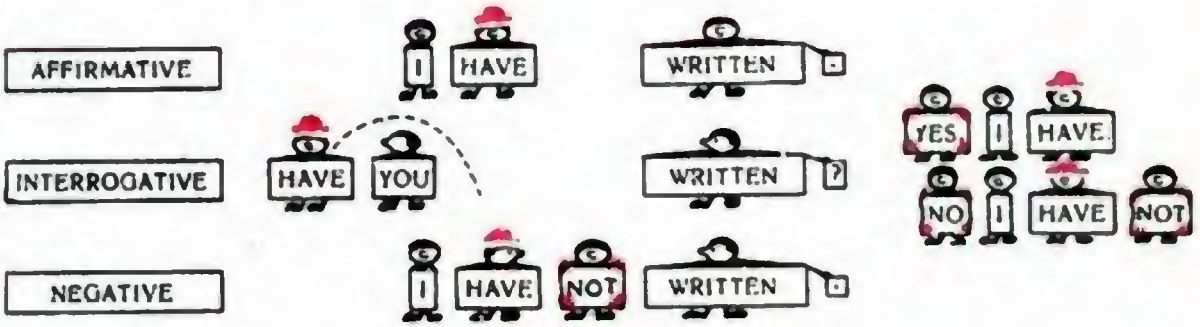


They *were* sure she'd **be talking** for at least another three hours.









I am usually used to express a completed action connected with the present.

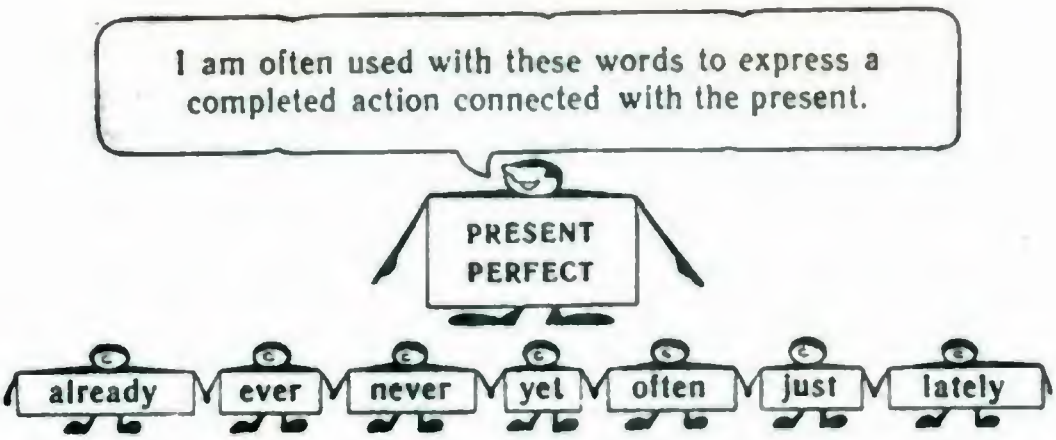




"They have seen 'Hamlet'."



"I can't write because I've hurt my finger."

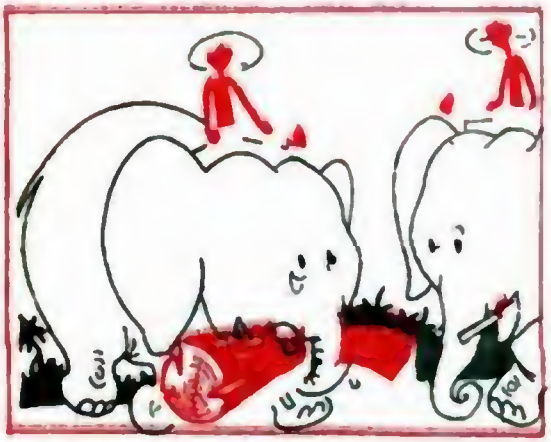




"**Have** you **ever** **been** a child?"



"**I've already** eaten five apples."



"**Haven't** you **finished** your work yet?"



"We **have seen** a film about the Indians lately."

I am often used with these words:

PRESENT PERFECT

this morning | this afternoon | today | this week | this month | this year



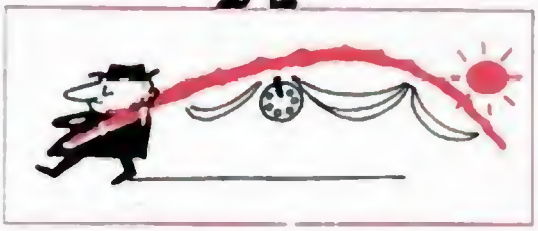
"He **hasn't done** any homework this month."



"**I've been** to the circus twice this week."

I can also be used with these words when the action is not connected with the present ...

PAST INDEFINITE



"I **got up** early today."

Yes, but when the action is connected with the present I am used.

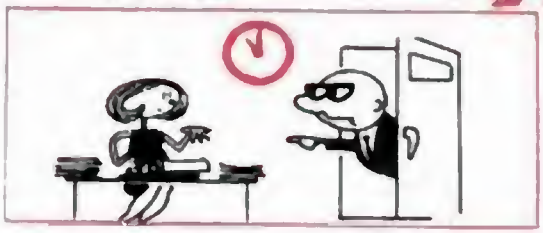
PRESENT PERFECT



"I've **been awake** since dawn today. That's why I am so sleepy."

With these words the tense is changed according to the time of day when the person is speaking.

PRESENT PERFECT | this morning | this afternoon | PAST INDEFINITE



"**Have** you **done** a lot of work this morning?"



"**Did** you **do** a lot of work this morning?"

I can be used without any adverbials of time.

PRESENT PERFECT



"It's too late to buy tickets now."
"That's all right. I've bought them."



"How that boy has grown!"

I am often used with you.

PRESENT PERFECT + since



"I haven't ridden a bicycle since my childhood."



"You have had six cakes since we came."

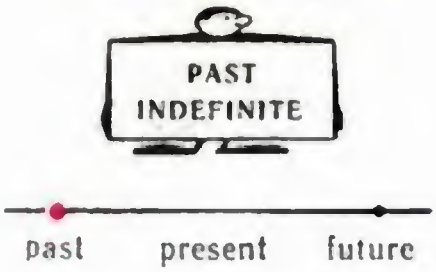
When I begin a question the Present Perfect is not used. The Past Indefinite is.

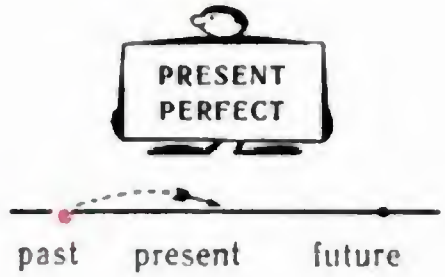
PAST INDEFINITE + when

PRESENT PERFECT



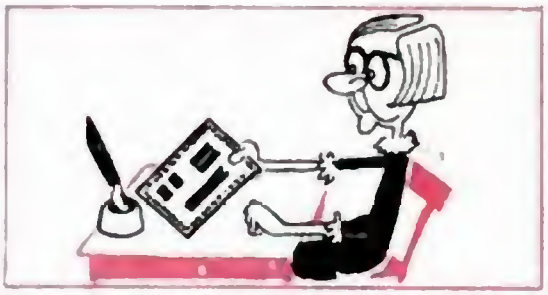
"I've lost my gun."
"When did you lose it?"



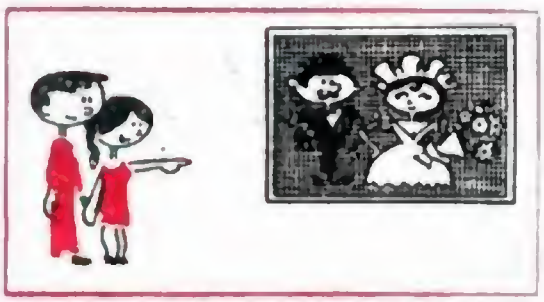




Grandmother **wrote** a letter last night.



Grandmother **has just written** a letter.



Father and Mother **got married** 25 years ago.



"Father and Mother **have been married** for 25 years now."

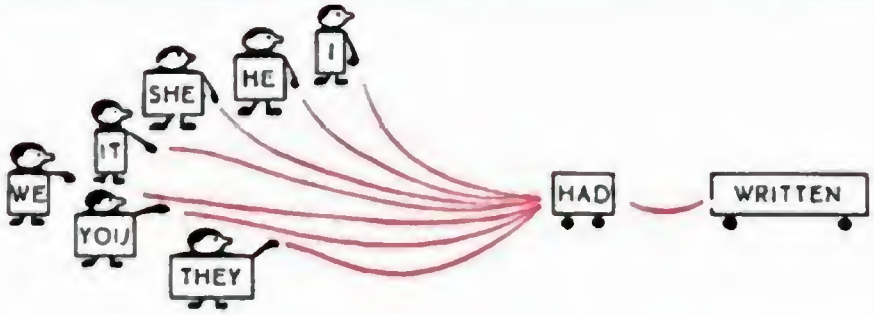


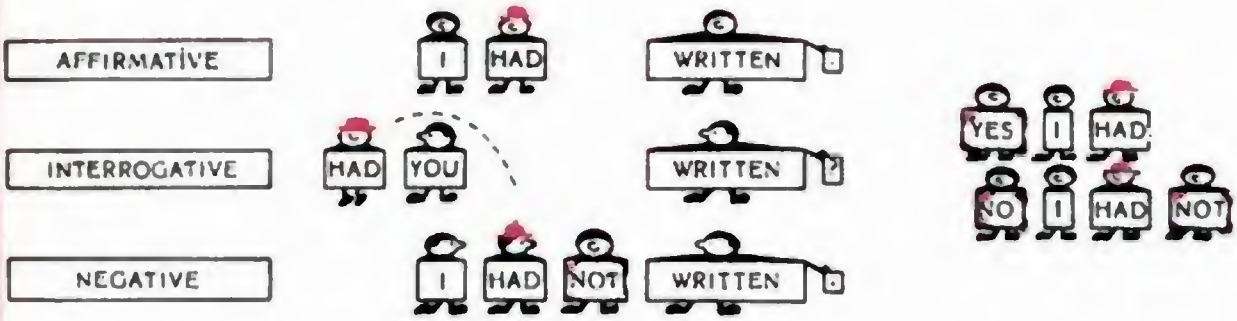
"I **lived** in Moscow for 5 years."



"I **have lived** in Moscow for 5 years."







SHORTENED FORMS

I HAD WRITTEN = I'D WRITTEN

I HAD NOT WRITTEN = I HADN'T WRITTEN

I am used to express an action completed before a given past moment.
This moment may be indicated:

1. by adverbial expressions such as ***by six o'clock, by that time, by the end of the week,*** and so on.

PAST PERFECT

2. by another action in the Past Indefinite.

Past Perfect Past Indefinite

past present future



"I **had finished** dressing by three o'clock."



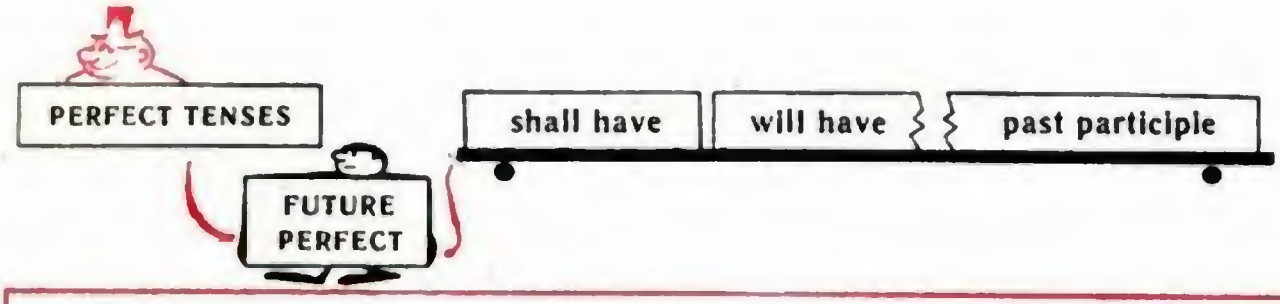
After she **had finished** her housework she turned on the television.

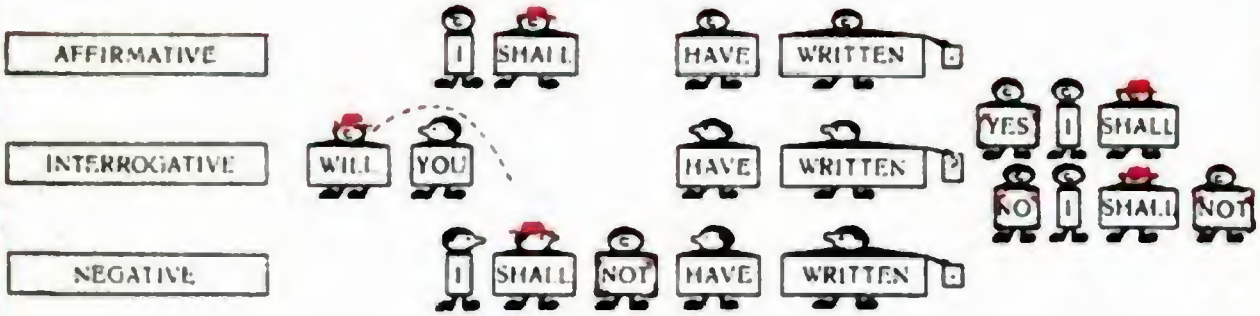


"I **had ridden** this horse before last Sunday, too."



He suddenly realized that he **had left** his suitcase in the bus.





I am used to express an action completed before a given moment in the future.

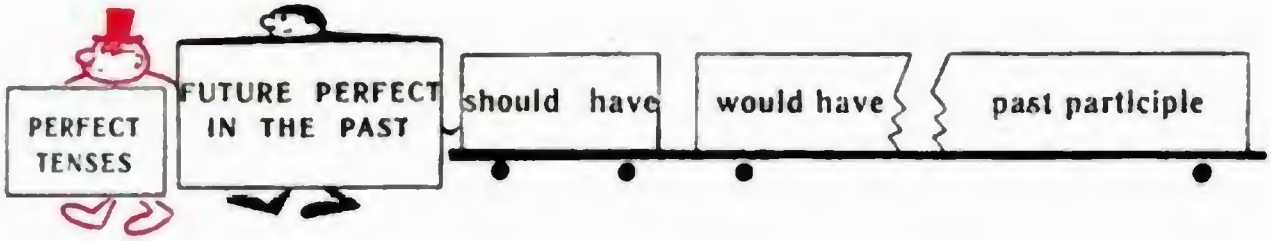
FUTURE PERFECT

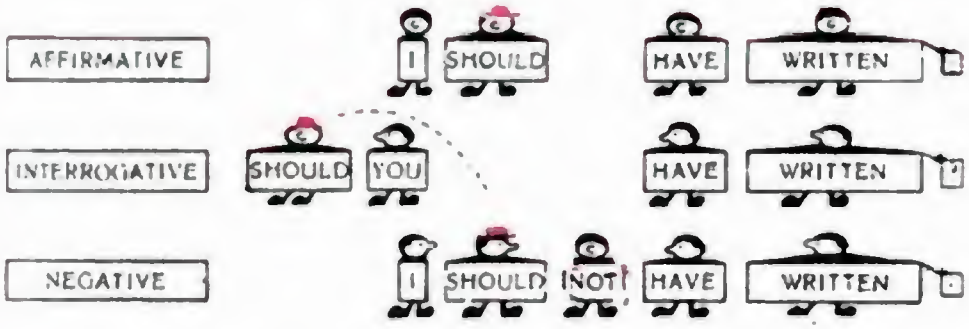


"I hope you **will have made** a move by tomorrow morning."

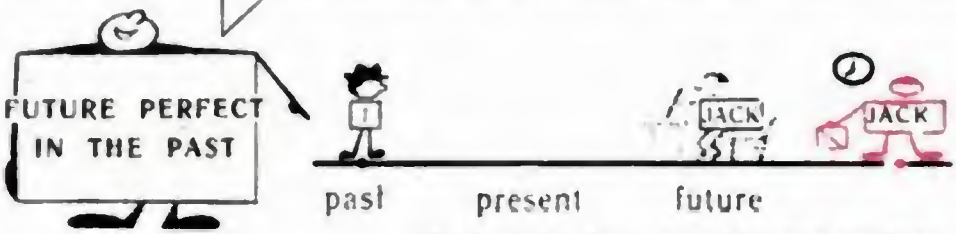


"I think we'll **have finished** all this before dark."





I am used to express an action completed before a definite moment which is future from the point of view of the past.



"I *thought* Jack **would have written** the letter by 7 o'clock."

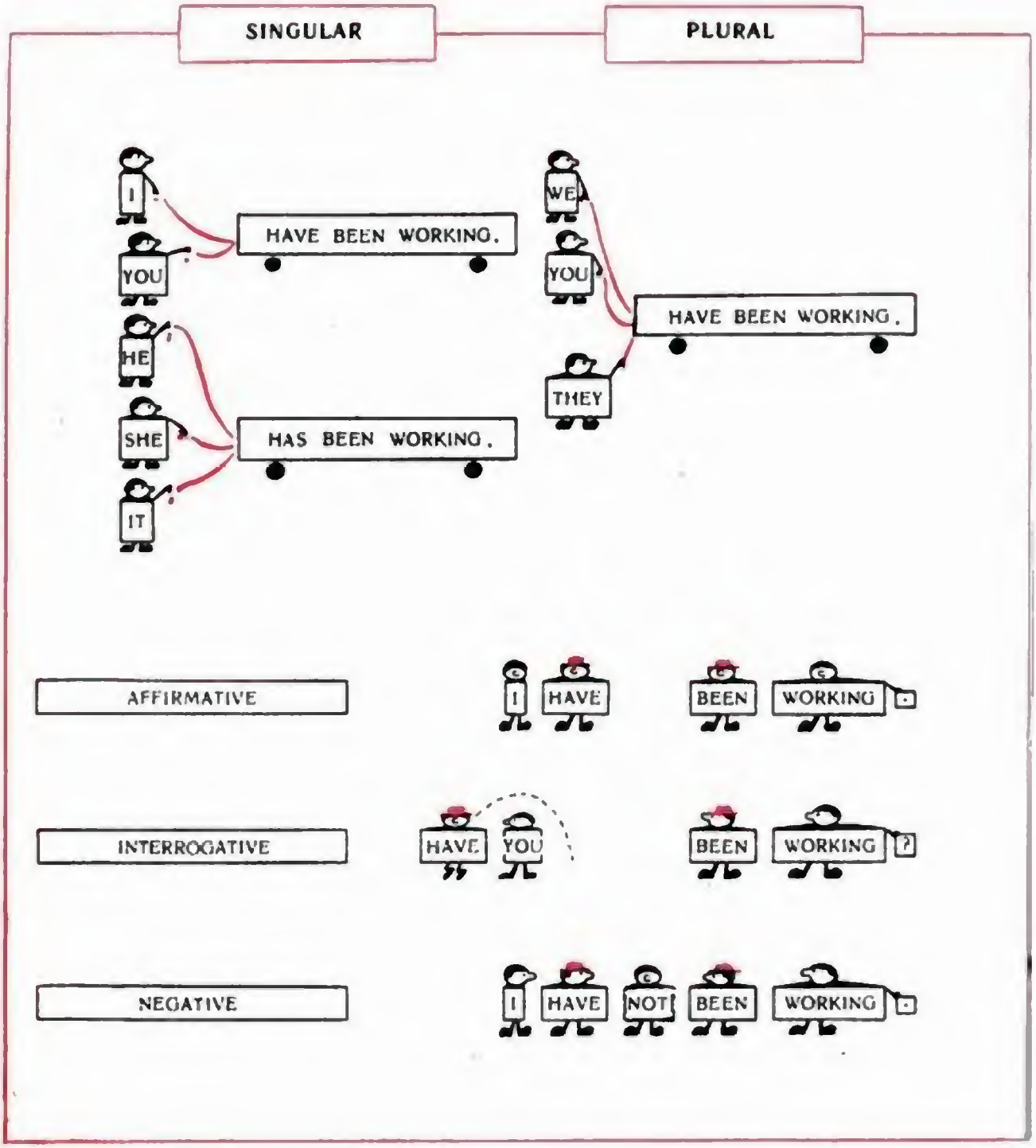


"I *hoped* you **wouldn't have forgotten** everything by today."



"I *thought* I'**d have finished** the work before your arrival."


PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
have been
has been
-ing

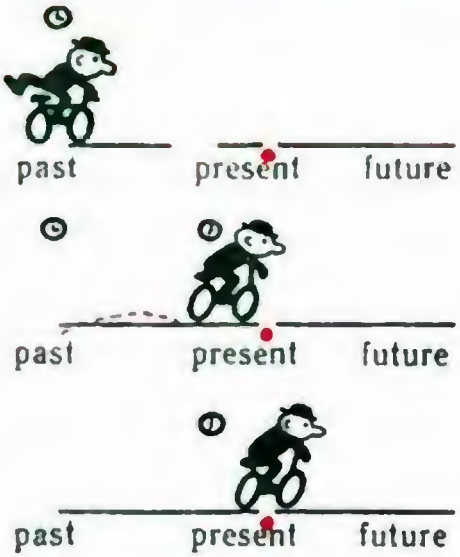

SINGULAR
PLURAL
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
HAVE BEEN WORKING.
HAS BEEN WORKING.
WE
YOU
THEY
HAVE BEEN WORKING.
AFFIRMATIVE
I HAVE
BEEN WORKING
INTERROGATIVE
HAVE YOU
BEEN WORKING ?
NEGATIVE
I HAVE NOT BEEN WORKING

I am used to express an action which began in the past,

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

has been continuing for some time,

and is still in progress at the present moment, or very recently finished.



I **have been riding** a bicycle for two hours.





I am not used with the verbs which cannot be used in the Present Continuous. (See pages 109-111.)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I am used instead.

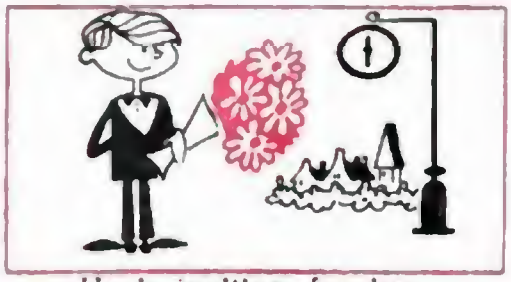
PRESENT PERFECT



"I **have known** him since my childhood."



past present future



He is waiting for her.



past present future



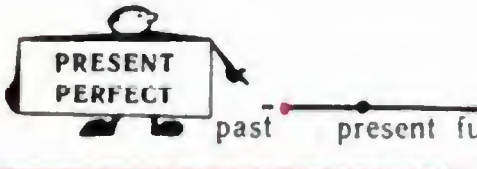
He has been waiting for her for three hours.



"What are you doing, Bob?"
"I'm learning arithmetic."



"How long have you been learning arithmetic, Bob?"
"I've been learning arithmetic for a year."



past present future



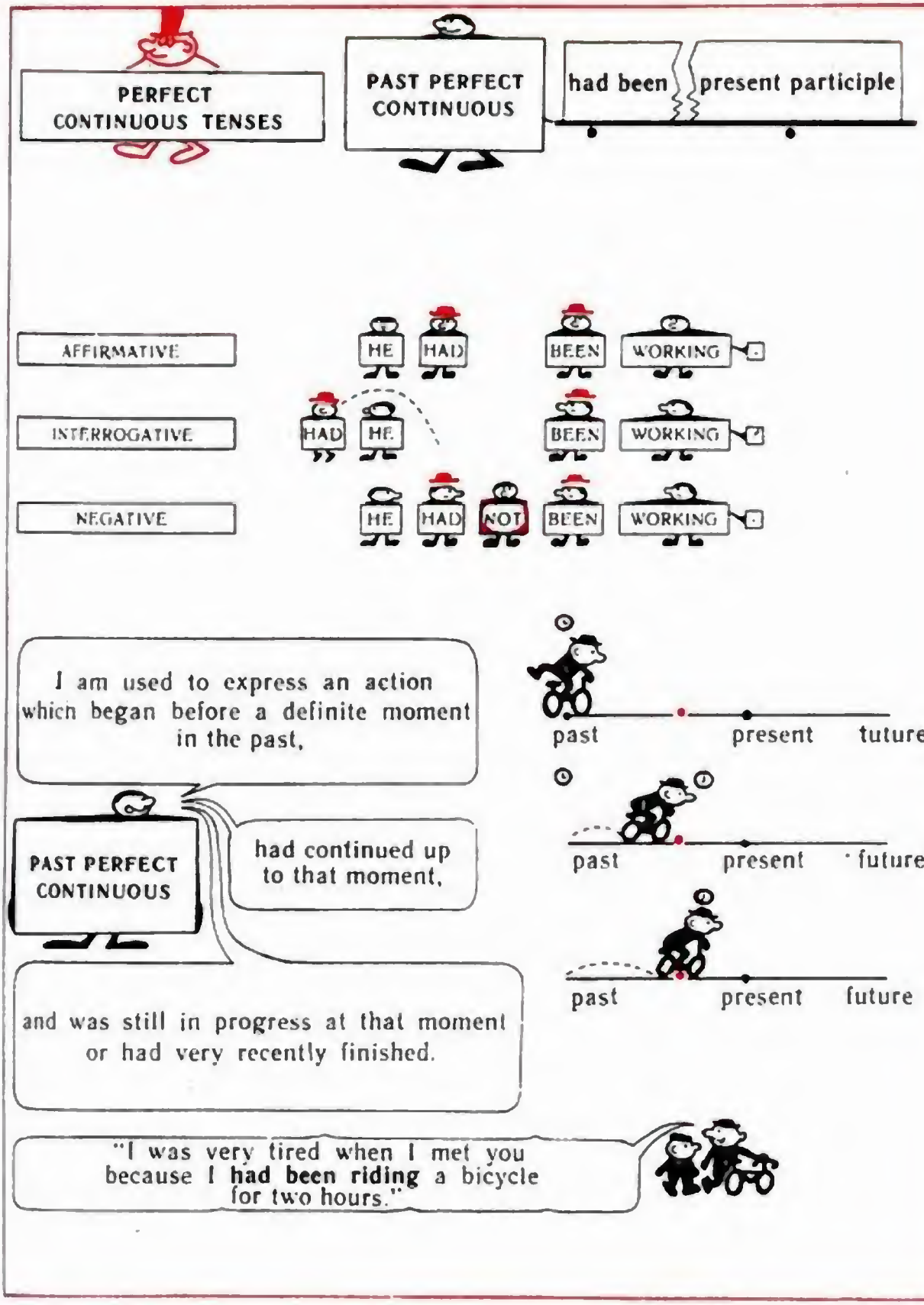
"I have already picked a whole basket of blackberries."



past present future



"I have been picking blackberries since early morning."


PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
had been
present participle
AFFIRMATIVE
INTERROGATIVE
NEGATIVE
HE
HAD
BEEN
WORKING
NOT
I am used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past,
had continued up to that moment,
and was still in progress at that moment or had very recently finished.
past
present
future
"I was very tired when I met you because I had been riding a bicycle for two hours."

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

shall have been
will have been

-ING

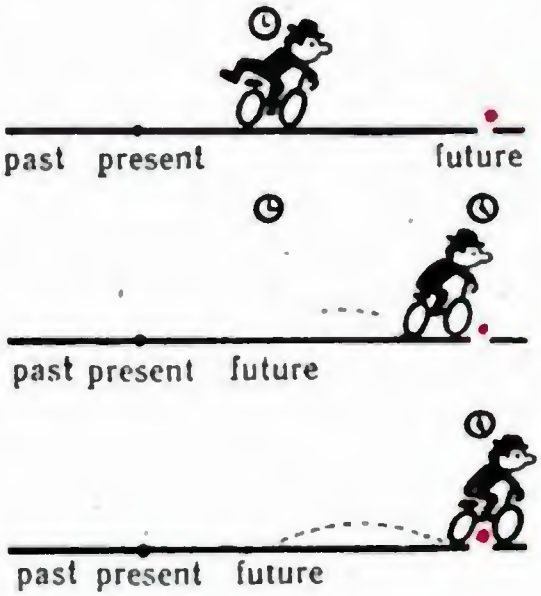
AFFIRMATIVE	HE	WILL	HAVE BEEN	WORKING .
INTERROGATIVE	WILL	HE	HAVE BEEN	WORKING ?
NEGATIVE	HE	WILL NOT	HAVE BEEN	WORKING .

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

will continue up to that moment,

and will be continuing at that moment.





I **shall have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I meet you for the second time.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

should have been
would have been
-ing

AFFIRMATIVE	HE	WOULD	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING.
INTERROGATIVE	WOULD	HE	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING?
NEGATIVE	HE	WOULD	NOT	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING.

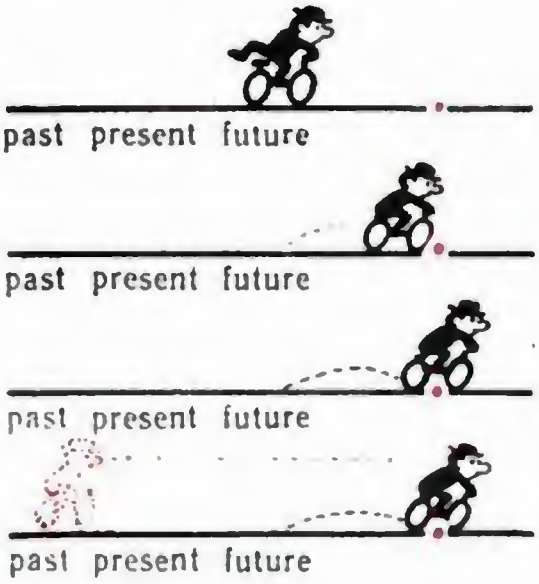
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

will continue up to that moment,

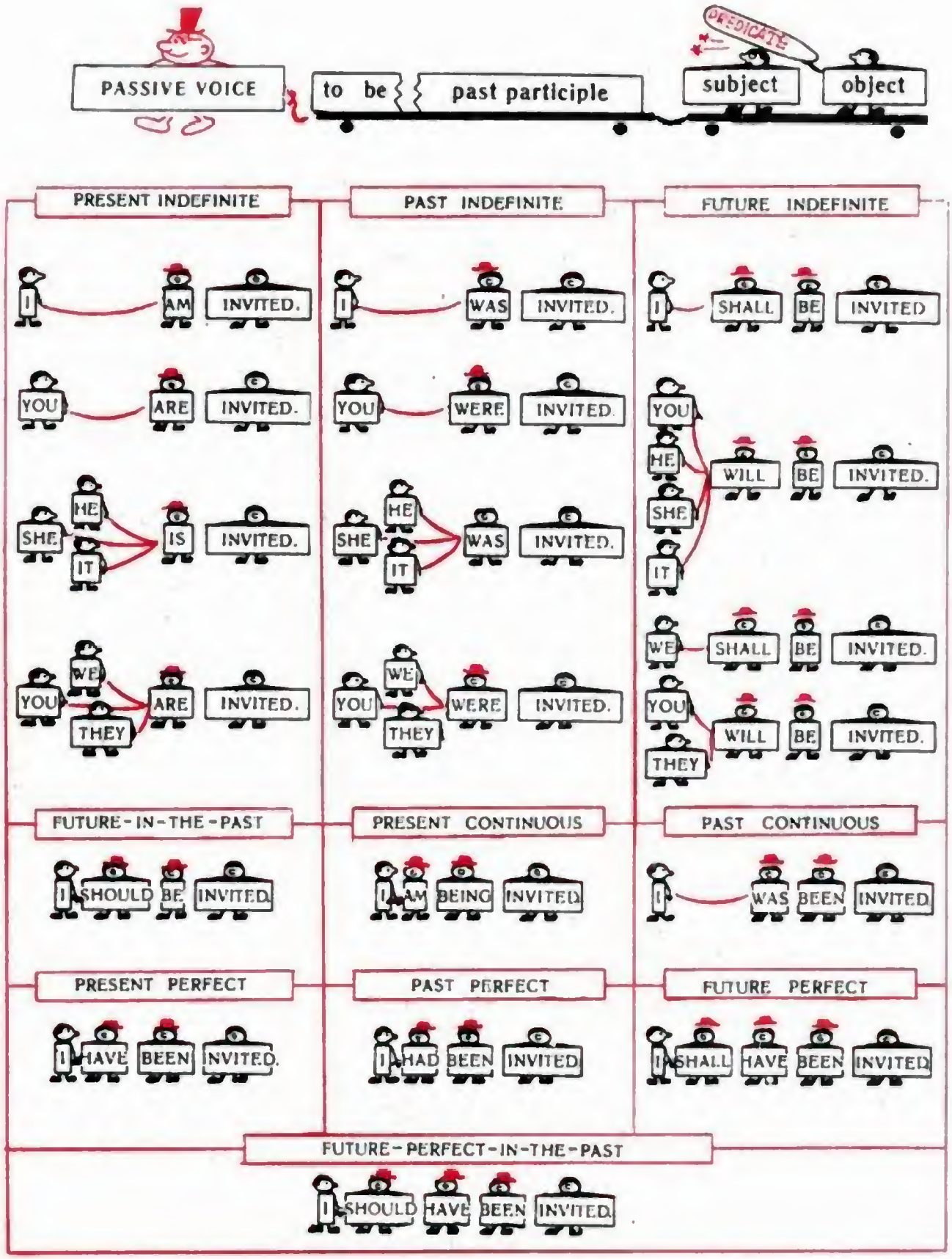
will be continuing at that moment,

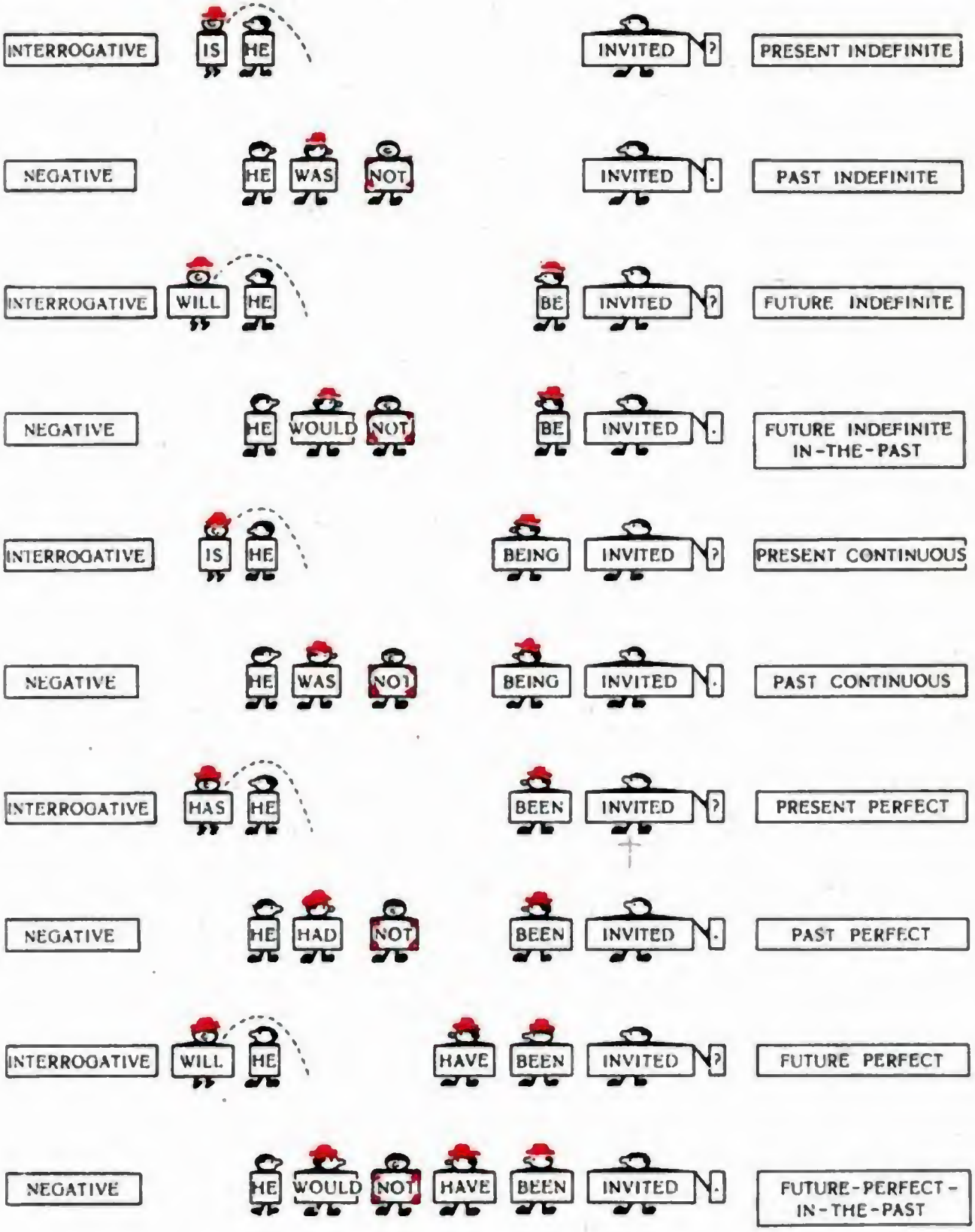
and that moment is viewed from the past.





I *told* you I **should have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I met you for the second time.


PASSIVE VOICE
to be
past participle
PREDICATE
subject
object
PRESENT INDEFINITE
I AM INVITED.
YOU ARE INVITED.
HE SHE IT IS INVITED.
WE YOU THEY ARE INVITED.
PAST INDEFINITE
I WAS INVITED.
YOU WERE INVITED.
HE SHE IT WAS INVITED.
WE YOU THEY WERE INVITED.
FUTURE INDEFINITE
I SHALL BE INVITED
YOU HE SHE IT WILL BE INVITED.
WE SHALL BE INVITED.
YOU THEY WILL BE INVITED.
FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
I SHOULD BE INVITED.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I AM BEING INVITED.
PAST CONTINUOUS
I WAS BEEN INVITED.
PRESENT PERFECT
I HAVE BEEN INVITED.
PAST PERFECT
I HAD BEEN INVITED.
FUTURE PERFECT
I SHALL HAVE BEEN INVITED.
FUTURE-PERFECT-IN-THE-PAST
I SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED.


INTERROGATIVE
IS HE
INVITED ?
PRESENT INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE WAS NOT
INVITED .
PAST INDEFINITE
INTERROGATIVE
WILL HE
BE INVITED ?
FUTURE INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE WOULD NOT
BE INVITED .
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN-THE-PAST
INTERROGATIVE
IS HE
BEING INVITED ?
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
NEGATIVE
HE WAS NOT
BEING INVITED .
PAST CONTINUOUS
INTERROGATIVE
HAS HE
BEEN INVITED ?
PRESENT PERFECT
NEGATIVE
HE HAD NOT
BEEN INVITED .
PAST PERFECT
INTERROGATIVE
WILL HE
HAVE BEEN INVITED ?
FUTURE PERFECT
NEGATIVE
HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INVITED .
FUTURE-PERFECT-IN-THE-PAST

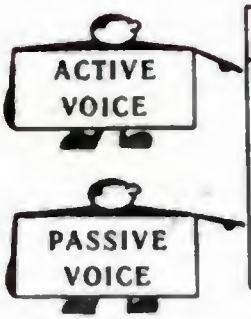


Tom **hit** the ball.

Nick **was hit** with the ball.



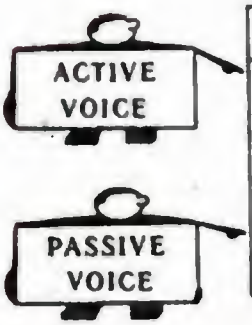




Subject	Predicate	Object
The dog	**followed**	the man.
The man	**was followed**	by the dog.





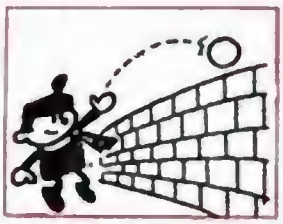


Subject	Predicate	Object
He	**will eat**	me.
I	**shall be eaten**	by the lion.

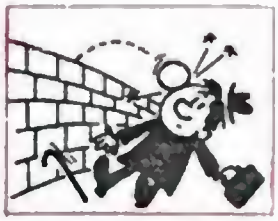
I am used when the doer of the action is not known.

PASSIVE VOICE

ACTIVE VOICE



Jack **has thrown** a snowball over the wall.

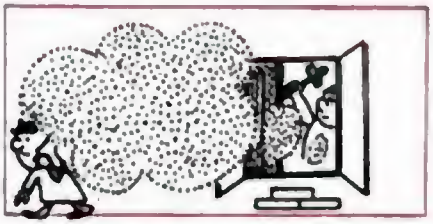


A snowball **has been thrown** over the wall.

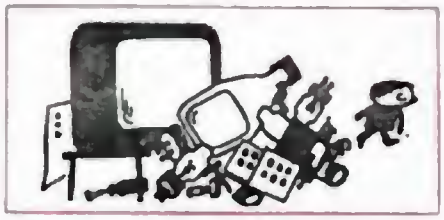
PASSIVE VOICE

I am used when the doer of the action is not very important.

PASSIVE VOICE



The room **is being cleaned.**



The work **has been finished.**

When the doer of the action is mentioned it is used with prepositions ***by*** or ***with.***

PASSIVE VOICE



He was bitten **by** a dog.



The bread was cut by Jack **with** a knife.

There are no passive constructions with the corresponding verbs in Russian.





to ask



to advise



He **has been asked** a very difficult question.



to answer



He **is envied** by everybody.



to give



to allow



to award



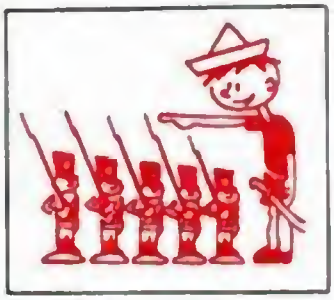
to envy



to forgive



to offer



to order



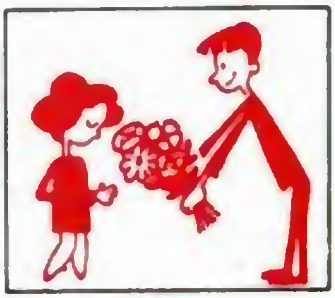
to pay



to show



"I've been promised a bicycle, if I pass my examinations well."



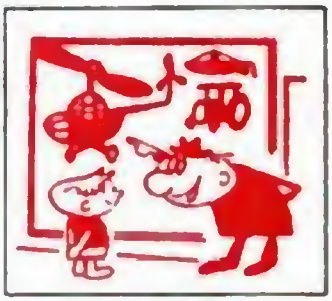
to present



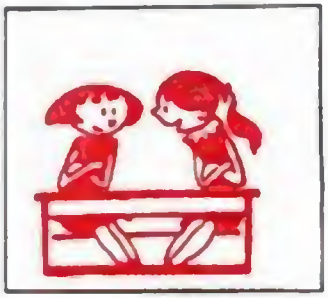
to teach



"You'll be told another tale tomorrow.



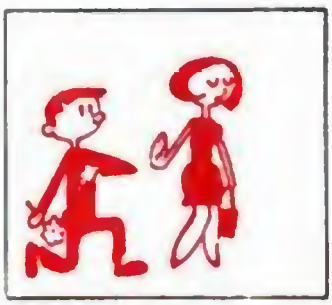
to promise



to tell

There are some other verbs. These are the most important.

PASSIVE VOICE



to refuse

There are no passive constructions with intransitive verbs with prepositions in Russian. Here are the most important of the corresponding English verbs.




to call for


to agree upon


to look after


to look at


to depend on


"You will simply be laughed at if you wear that silly hat."


to object to


to hear of


The little one is well looked after.


to rely on



to insist on



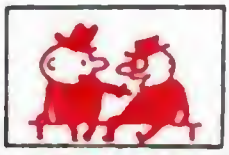
"This actor was very much talked about."

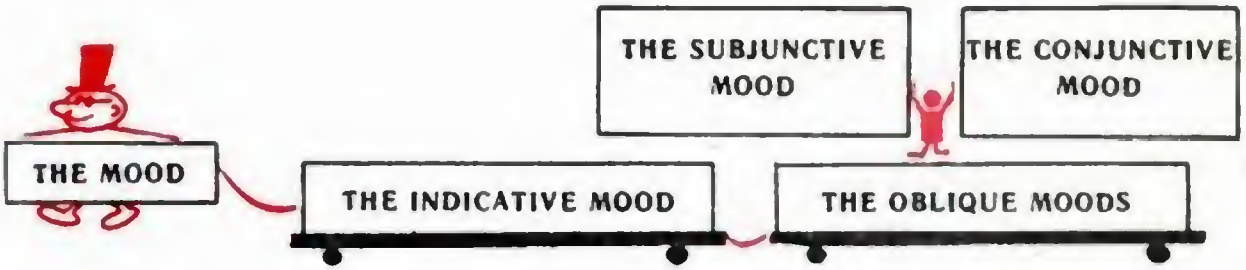

to send for


to laugh at


to listen to


to speak about (of)


to talk about (of



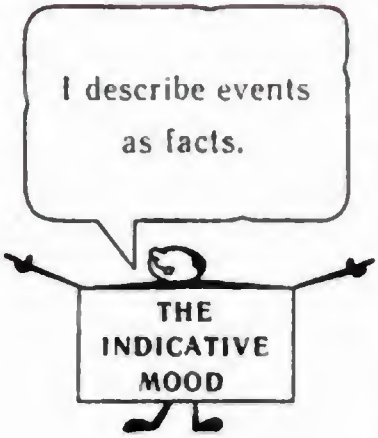
THE INDICATIVE MOOD

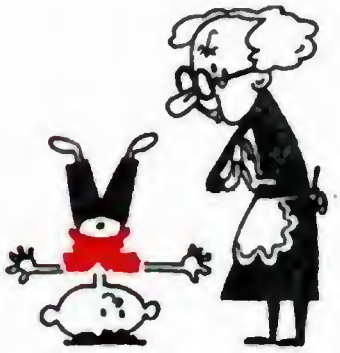


"This shoe is just her size."



"What a nice child he is!"

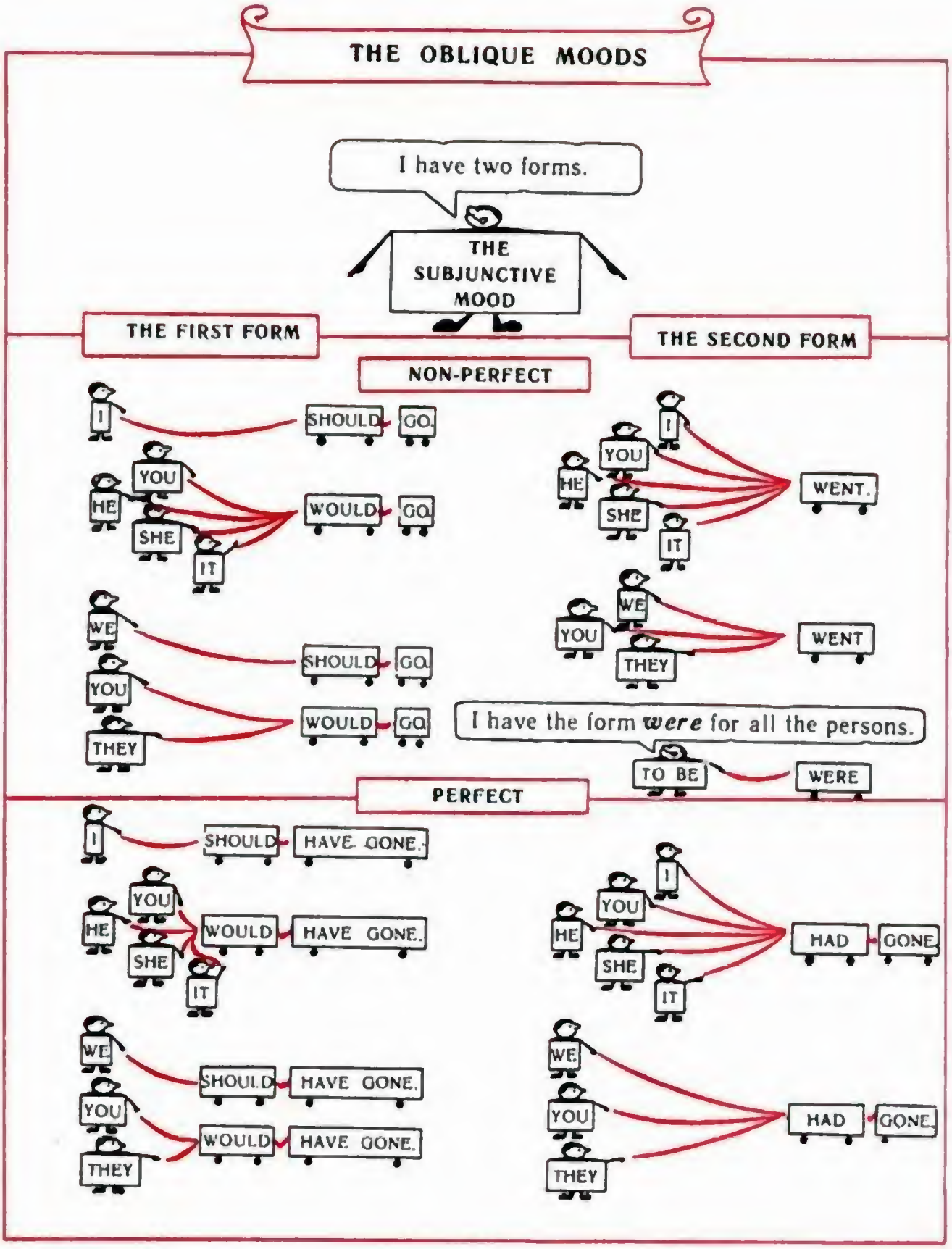




"What are you doing?"



"Father won't like it."


THE OBLIQUE MOODS
I have two forms.
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE FIRST FORM
THE SECOND FORM
NON-PERFECT
I SHOULD GO.
YOU HE SHE IT WOULD GO.
I YOU HE SHE IT WENT.
WE YOU THEY SHOULD GO.
WE YOU THEY WOULD GO.
WE YOU THEY WENT
I have the form were for all the persons.
TO BE WERE
PERFECT
I SHOULD HAVE GONE.
YOU HE SHE IT WOULD HAVE GONE.
I YOU HE SHE IT HAD GONE
WE YOU THEY SHOULD HAVE GONE.
WE YOU THEY WOULD HAVE GONE.
WE YOU THEY HAD GONE

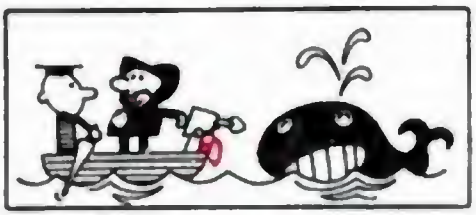
I describe events as unreal, contrary to facts.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in simple sentences.

THE FIRST FORM

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

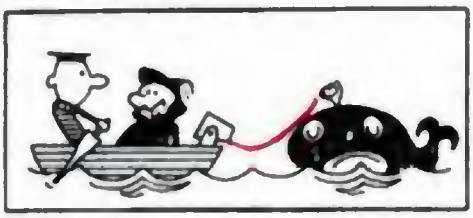


To lose a moment **would be** fatal.

To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE FIRST FORM

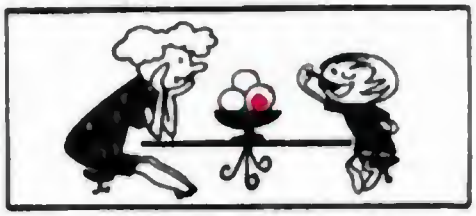


To have lost a moment **would have been** fatal.

I am used in exclamatory sentences after ***if only***.

THE SECOND FORM

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD



"*If only* she **didn't eat** so much ice-cream."

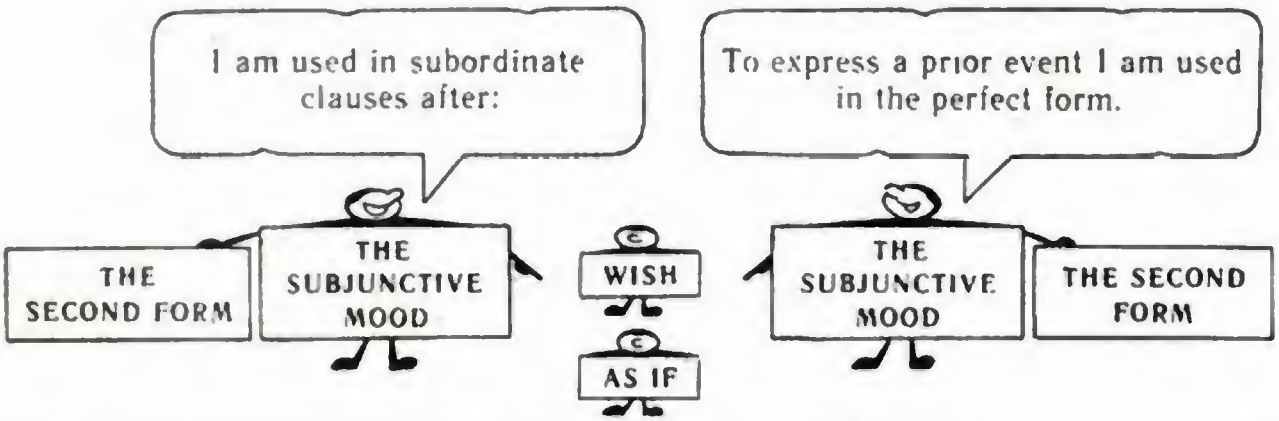
To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE SECOND FORM

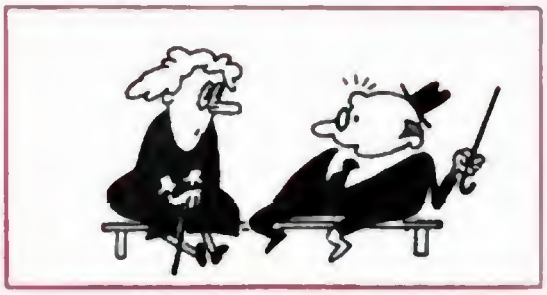


"*If only* she **hadn't eaten** so much ice-cream."





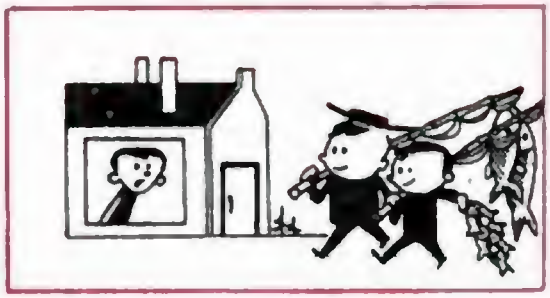
"I *wish* I **were** younger."



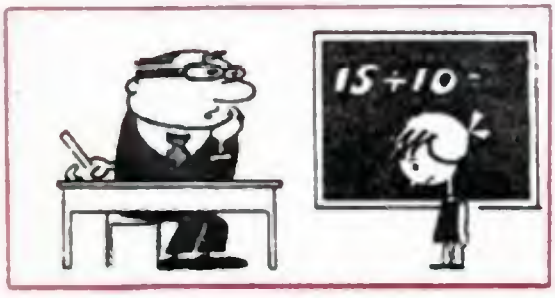
"I *wish* I **had caught** him."



"I *wish* I **had** a fishing-rod."



"I *wish* I **had had** a fishing-rod."



"You look *as if* you **were** ill."



"You look *as if* you **had been** ill for a week."

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

I am used to express an unreal condition.

THE SECOND FORM

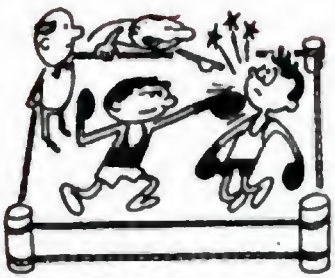
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used to express an unreal consequence.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE FIRST FORM

NON-PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PRESENT OR FUTURE.



"If I **were** in your place
I **should try** harder."



"If the bridge **broke**
what **would happen**?"

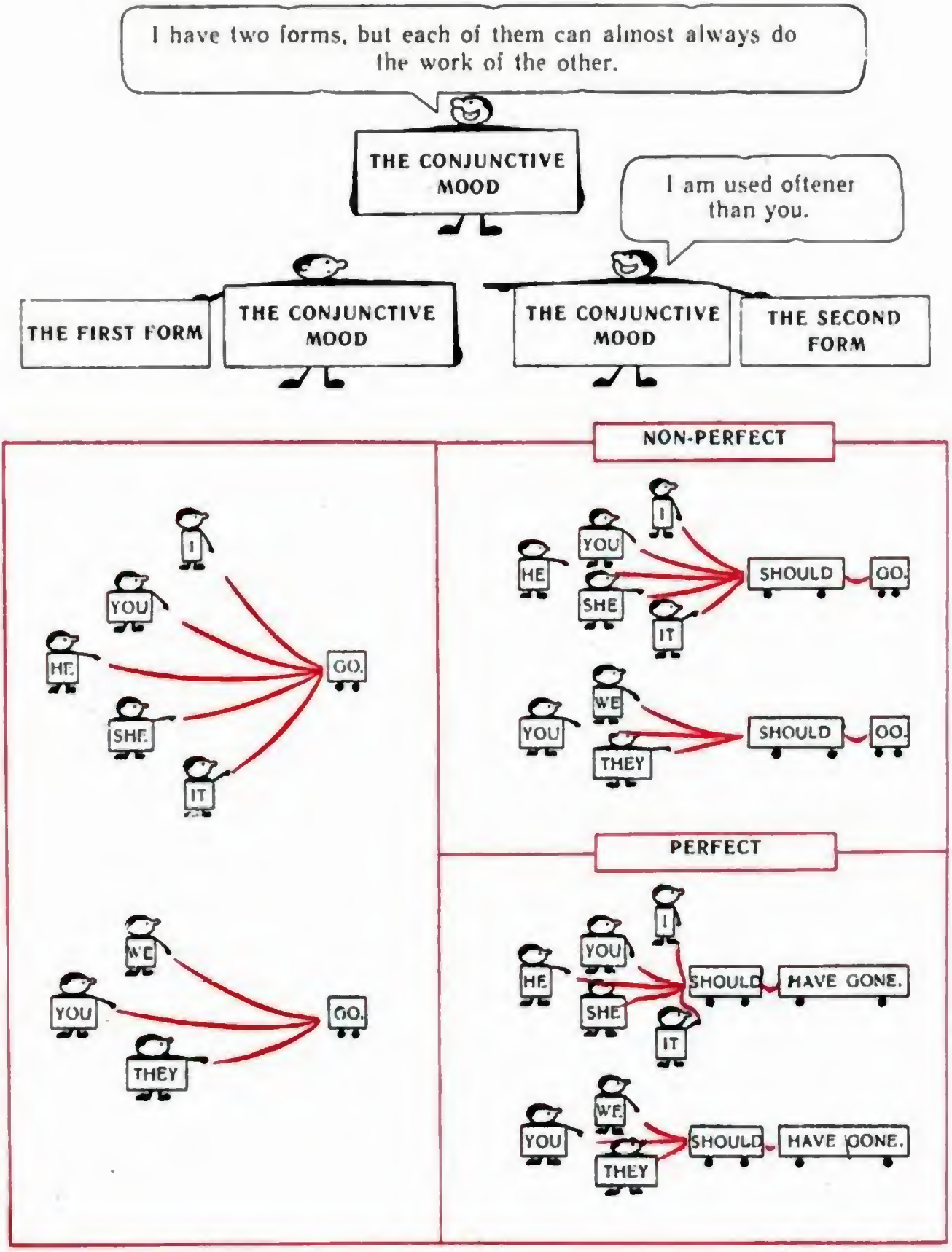
PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PAST.



"If you **had opened** the bag,
you **would have found** the pen."



"If you **had caught** the vase,
it **wouldn't have broken**."


I have two forms, but each of them can almost always do the work of the other.
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
I am used oftener than you.
THE FIRST FORM
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE SECOND FORM
NON-PERFECT
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
WE
THEY
GO.
SHOULD
PERFECT
HAVE GONE.

I describe events as probable or problematic.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in subordinate clauses after a principal clause of this type.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

It is important that . . .

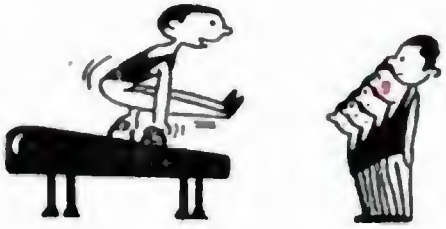
It is better that . . .

It is necessary that . . .

It is possible that . . .



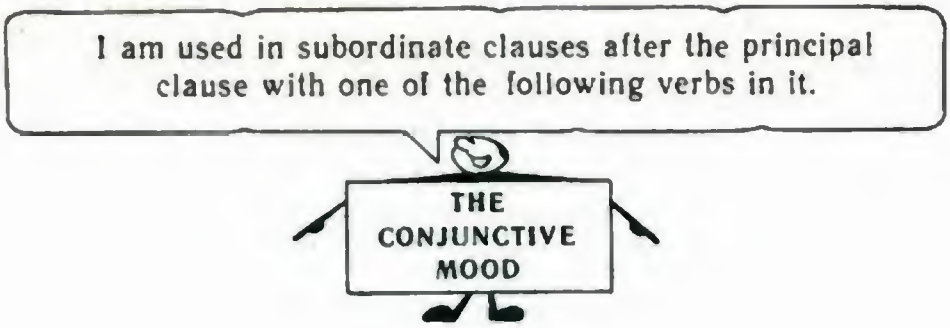
"It is necessary that you **should obey** your grandmother." = "It is necessary that you **obey** your grandmother."



"It's important that you **should learn** how to do it." = "It's important that you **learn** how to do it."



"It's strange that we **should have met** here."





to suggest



to demand



to insist



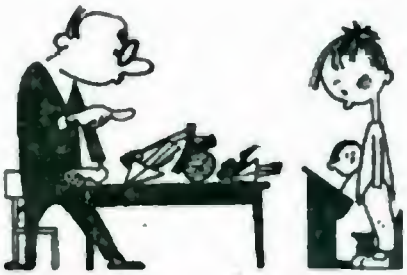
to offer



to command



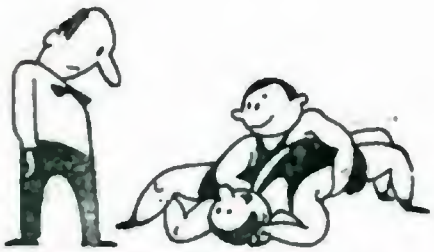
to recommend



"I insist that you **should leave** the classroom immediately." = "I insist that you **leave** the classroom immediately."



to require



"I suggest that we **should have** a little rest." = "I suggest that we **have** a little rest."



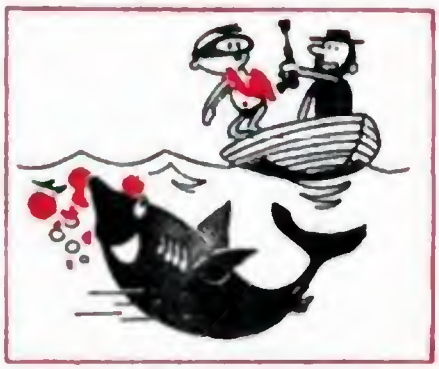
"I demand that you **should give** way." = "I demand that you **give** way."

I am used in subordinate clauses beginning with ***lest***.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD



"He hid his head *lest* we see him."

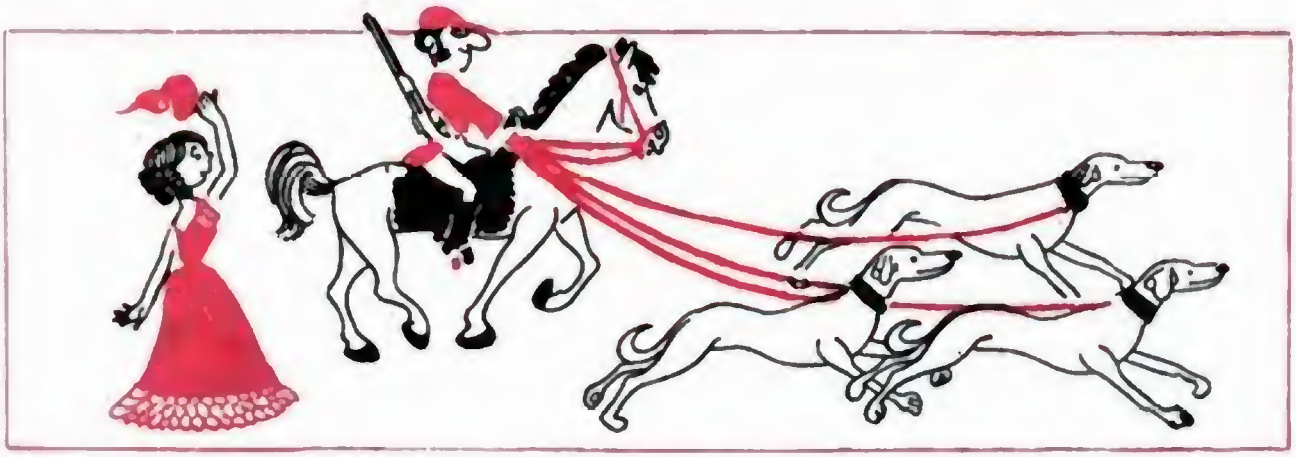


"I'll give it to you *lest* you **should get** into trouble."

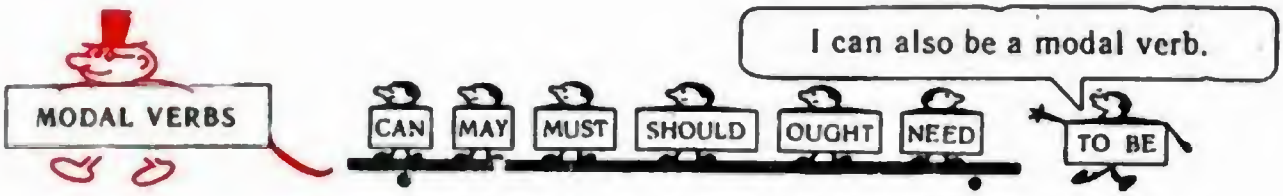
I am used in simple sentences expressing wish.

THE FIRST FORM

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD



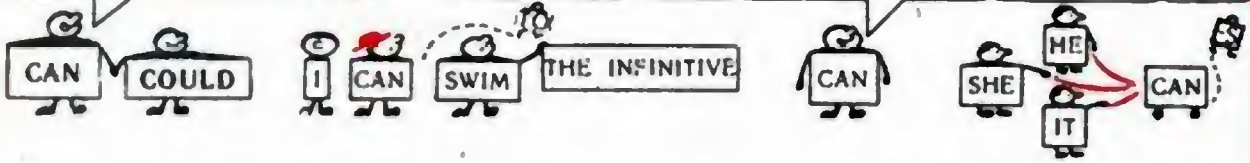
"Success **attend** you!"

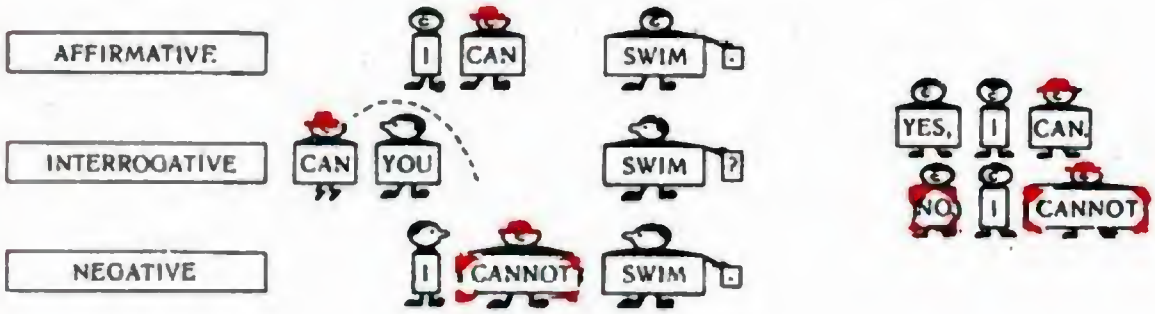




I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

I don't take *-s* in the 3rd person singular.



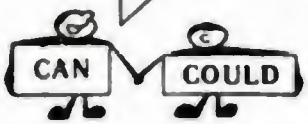


SHORTENED FORMS

CANNOT = CAN'T

COULD NOT = COULDN'T

I express physical or mental ability.

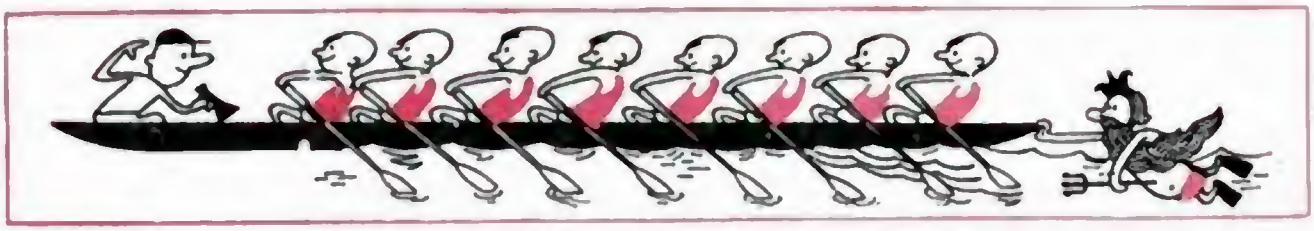




"**Can** a carpet fly?"

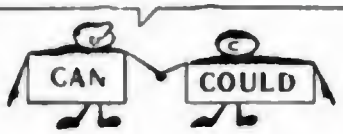


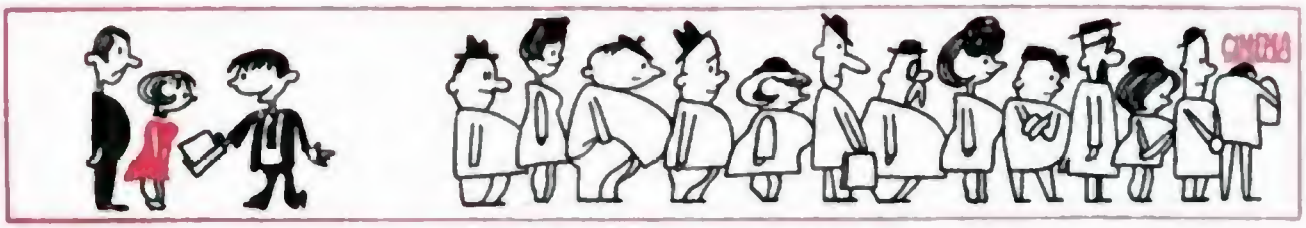
"**Can** you swim?"



They **could** always manage to win
whenever they made up their minds to do so.

I also express possibility
depending on real circumstances.





"**I could** get only two tickets."

I sometimes express doubt and surprise.
(Only in negative and interrogative sentences.)

CAN



"It **can't** be true!"

I sometimes express prohibition.

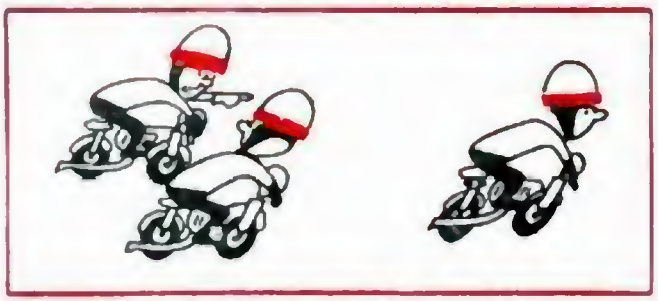
CAN



"You **can't** play football here."

I am also Subjunctive referring to the present.

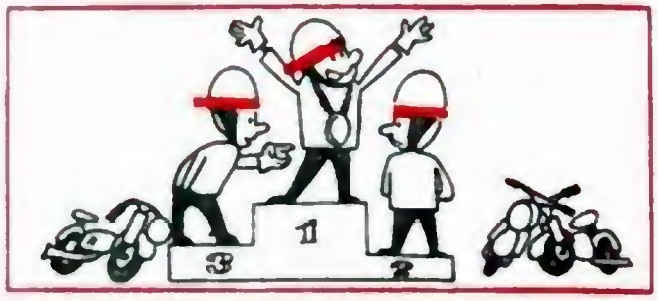
COULD — THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE



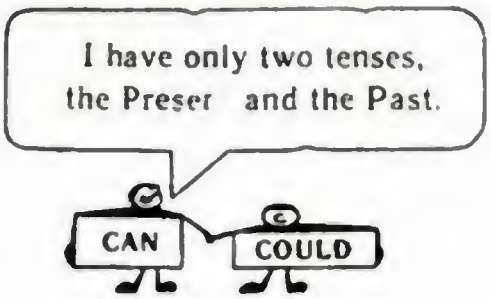
"**Could we catch up** with him if we wished?"

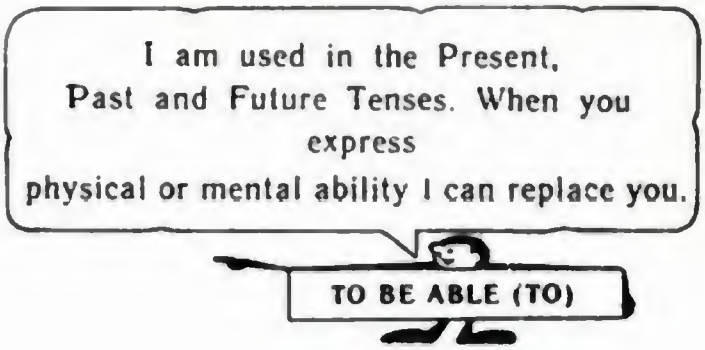
I am also Subjunctive referring to the past.

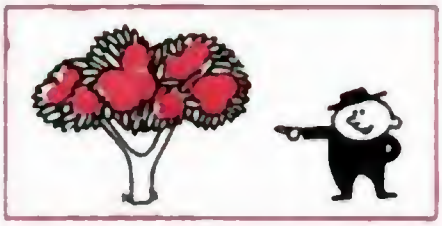
COULD — THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"**We could have caught up** him if we had wished."

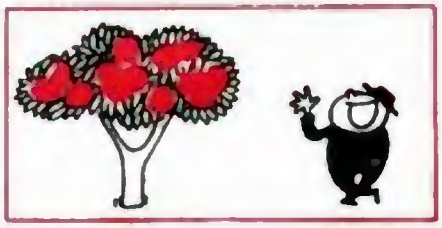




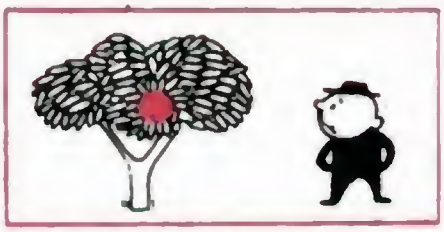


"I **can** pick a lot of apples off this tree."



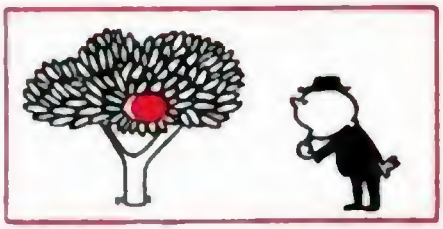


"I **am able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree."



"I **could** pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."





"I **was able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."







"I think I **shall be able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree next year."



I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

I don't take *-s* in the 3rd person singular.





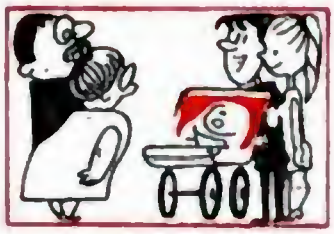
SHORTENED FORMS

MAY NOT = MAYN'T

MIGHT NOT = MIGHTN'T

I can express permission or (in negative sentences) prohibition.

MAY



"**May** we leave him with you?"
"No, you **may not**."



"**May** I smoke here?
"Yes, you **may**."

I am not used to express permission in the past.

MIGHT



"**I didn't allow** you to stay here, did I?"

I am used instead.

TO ALLOW

I have no future tense.

MAY



"**Will** you allow Tom to borrow your rifle?"

I can be used instead.

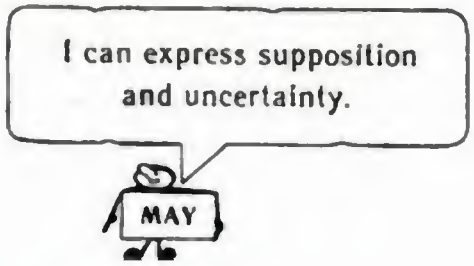
TO ALLOW

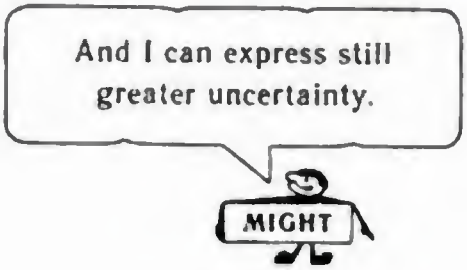
I can express permission in indirect speech according to the rule of the sequence of tenses.

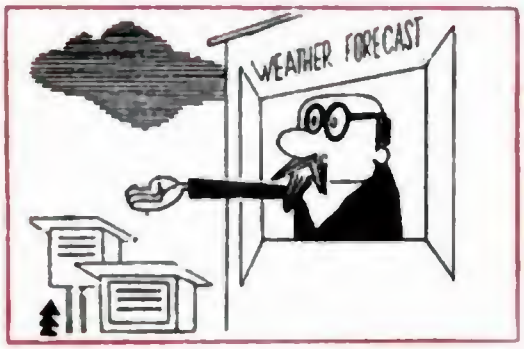
MIGHT



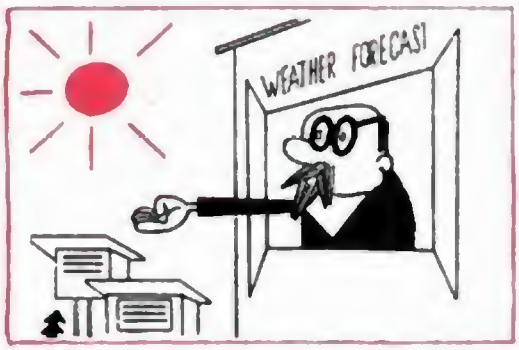
Mr. Smith *asked* the captain if he **might** take the dog with him.



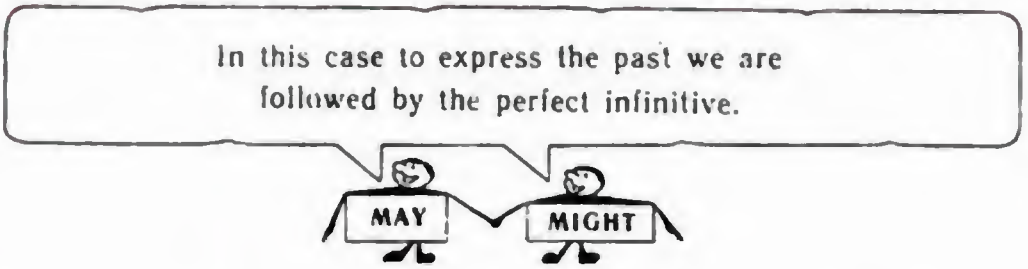




"It **may** rain."



"It **might** rain."





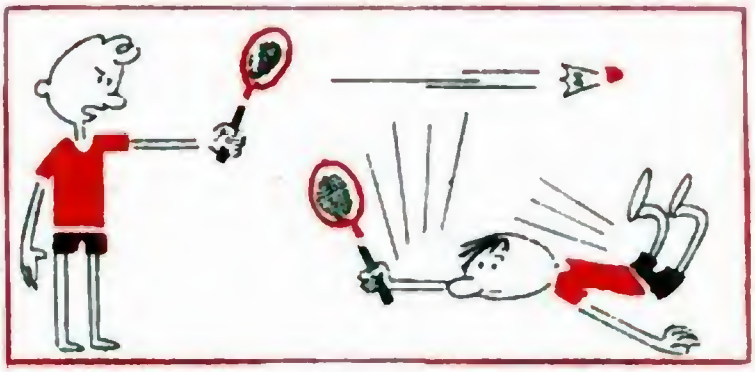
"Jim *may* **have lost** his way."



"Jim *might* **have lost** his way."

I express reproach and irritation.

MIGHT



"You **might** play better!"

I also express Subjunctive referring to the Present.

MIGHT + THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE



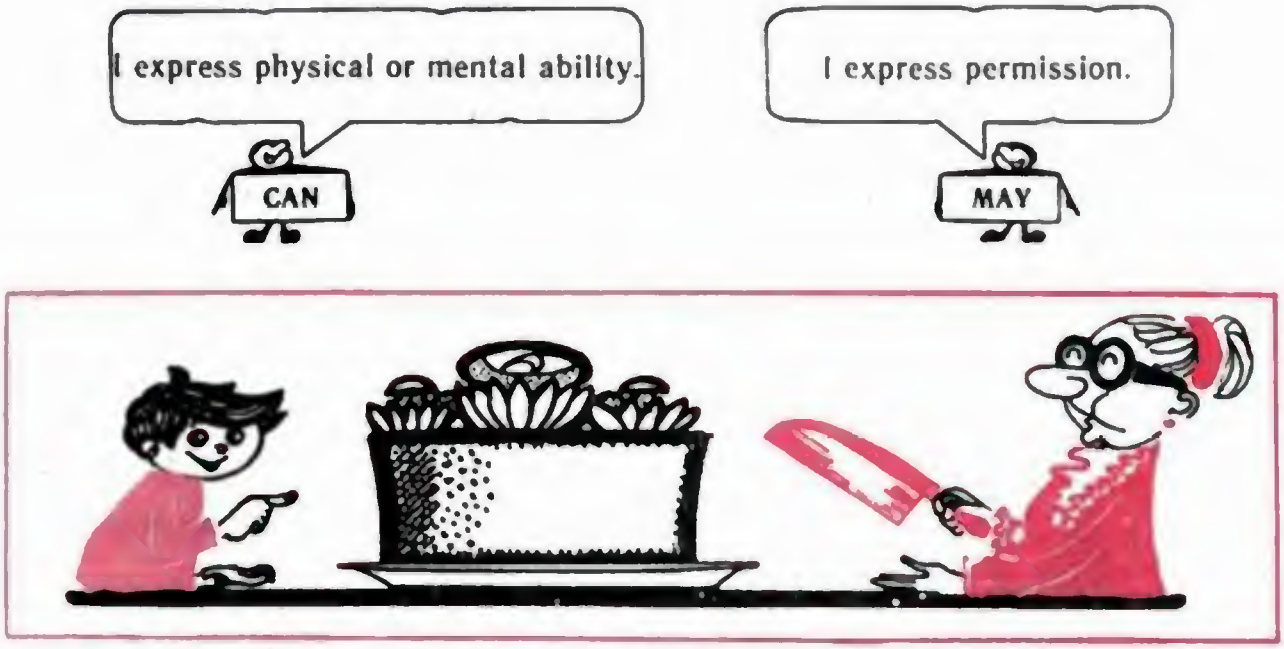
"If Jack were here he **might help** me."

I express Subjunctive referring to the Past, too.

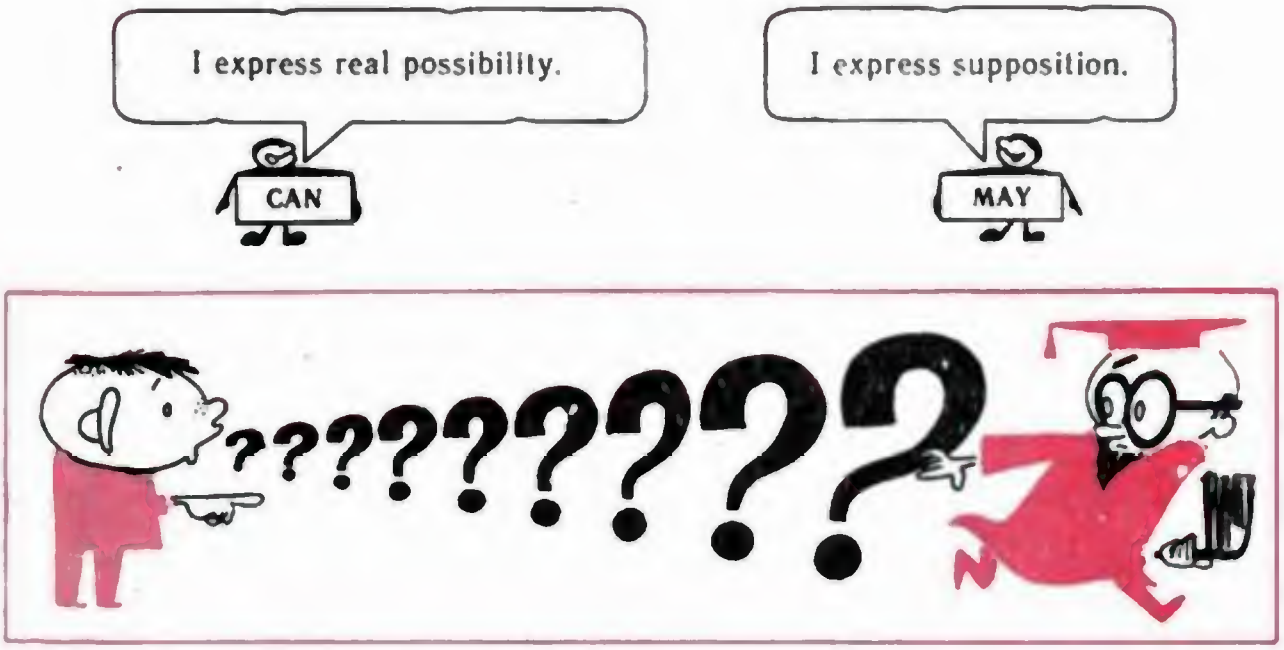
MIGHT + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"If you had been with me at that time you **might have helped** me."



"Granny, **may** I eat all of it?" "Yes, you **may**, if you **can**."

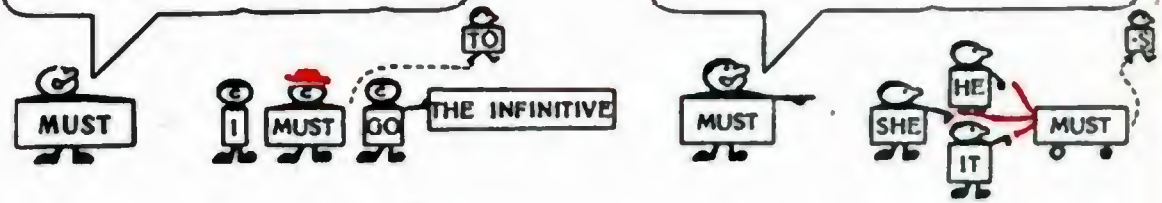


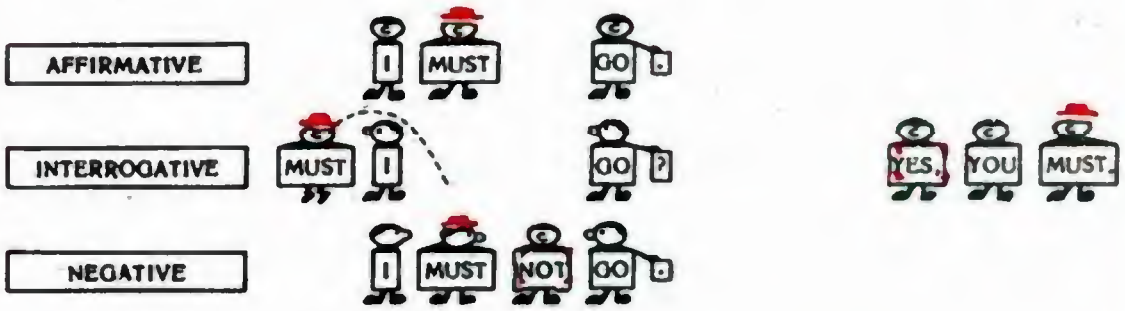
"A fool **may** ask more questions than a wise man **can** answer." (A saying)



I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

I don't take -*s* in the 3rd person singular.





SHORTENED FORM

MUST NOT = MUSTN'T

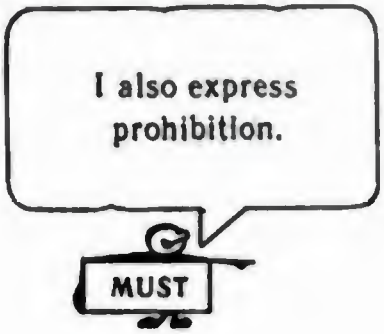


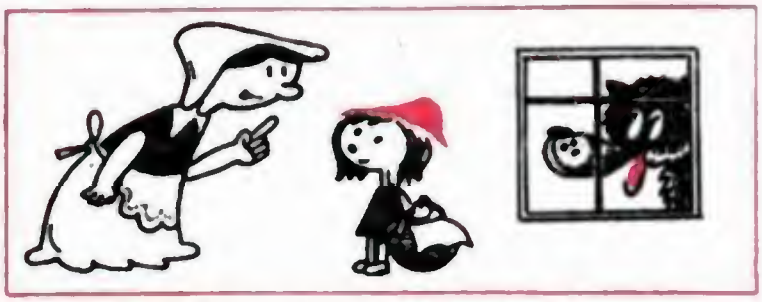


"**Must** we make a fire to cook dinner?"



"You **must** put it away!"

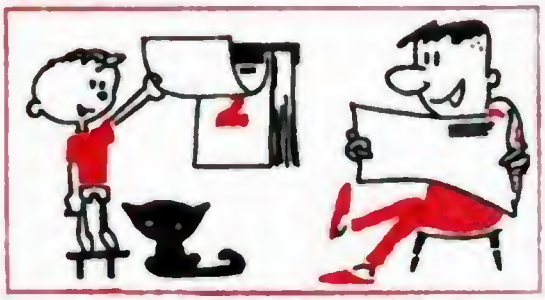




"You **mustn't** go home alone."



PAY ATTENTION TO NEGATIVE ANSWERS.



"**Must** I do my homework for tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't**."



"**Must** I read all the books by tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't**. Read only one of them."

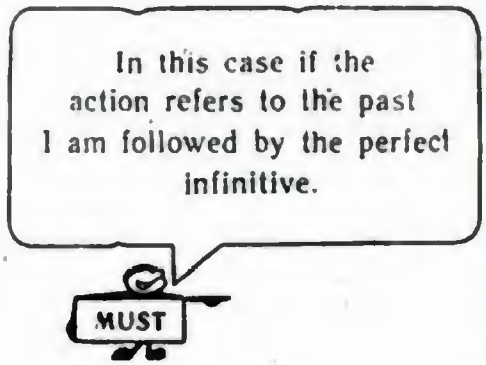




"It must be cold outside."

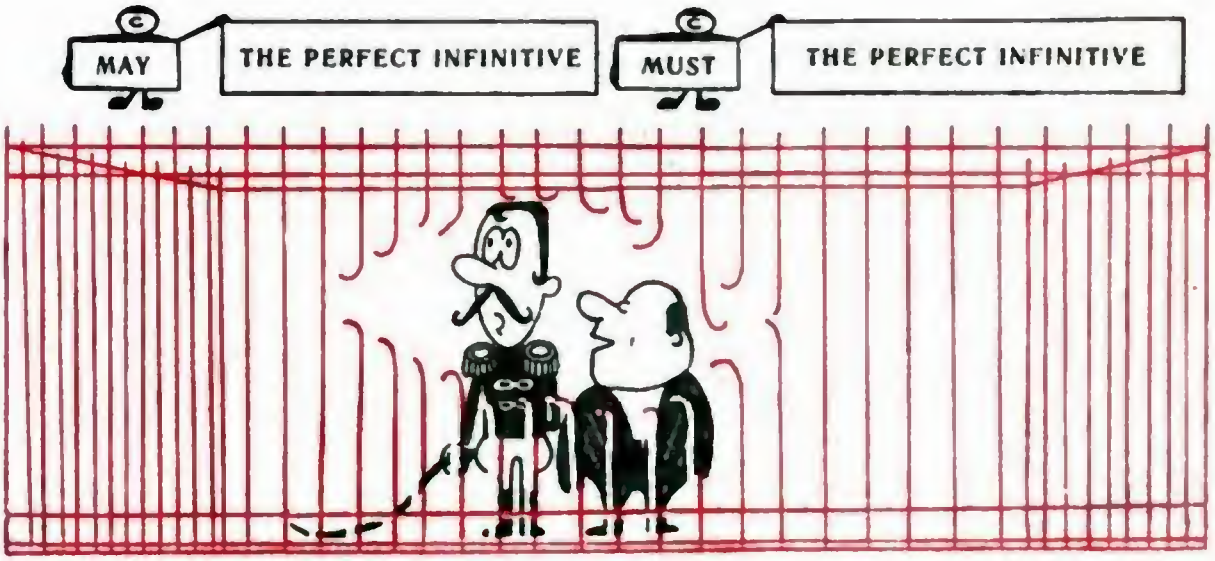


"Your friend must be playing football now





"A hare *must* have been here a few minutes ago."



"The tiger may have run away, eh?"
"Oh, yes, the tiger must have run away."

I am used in the subordinate clause when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

MUST



"Mother told me I **must** cut it into three equal parts."

I have only one tense.

PRESENT MUST

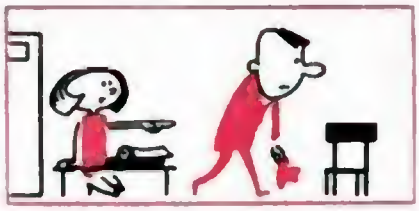
I have all tenses and can stand for you.

HAVE TO



"**Must** I wait?"

PRESENT



"Yes, you **have to** wait."

PAST

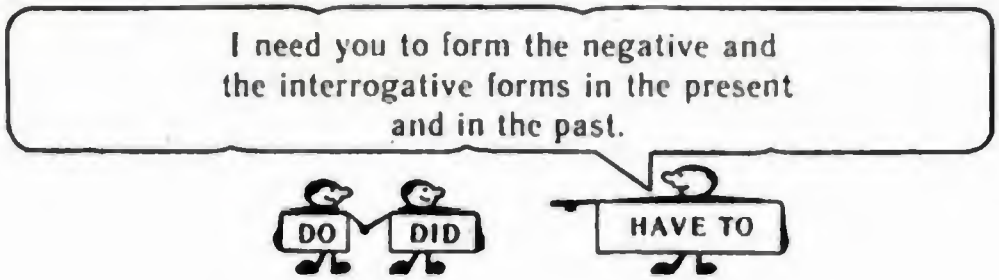


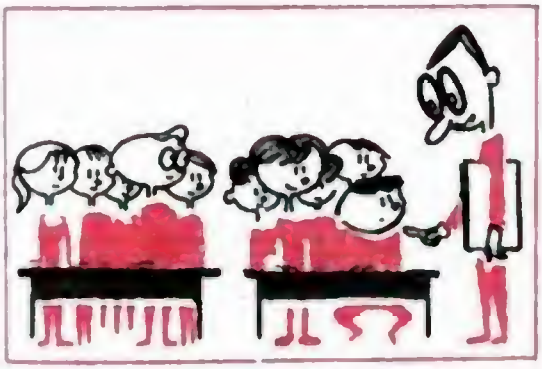
"He **had to** wait too long."

FUTURE



"You'll **have to** wait a bit longer."

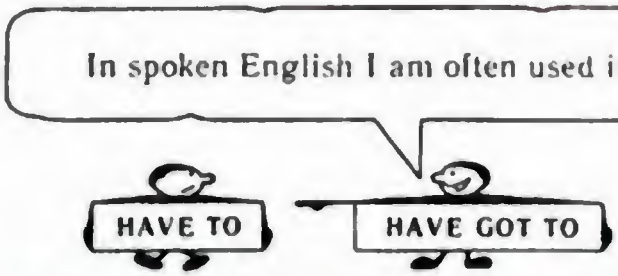


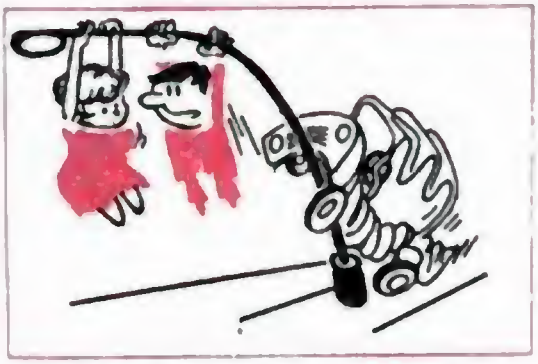


"What **did** you **have to** do when the teacher came in?"



"When **do** you **have to** be silent?"

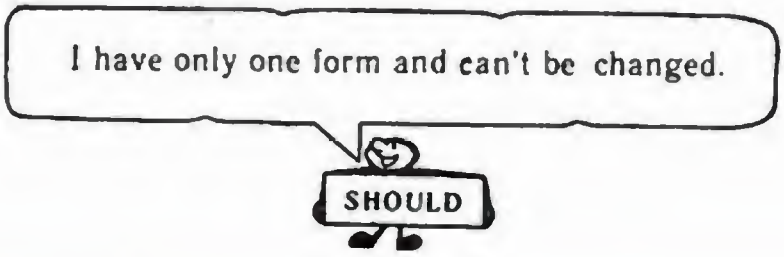


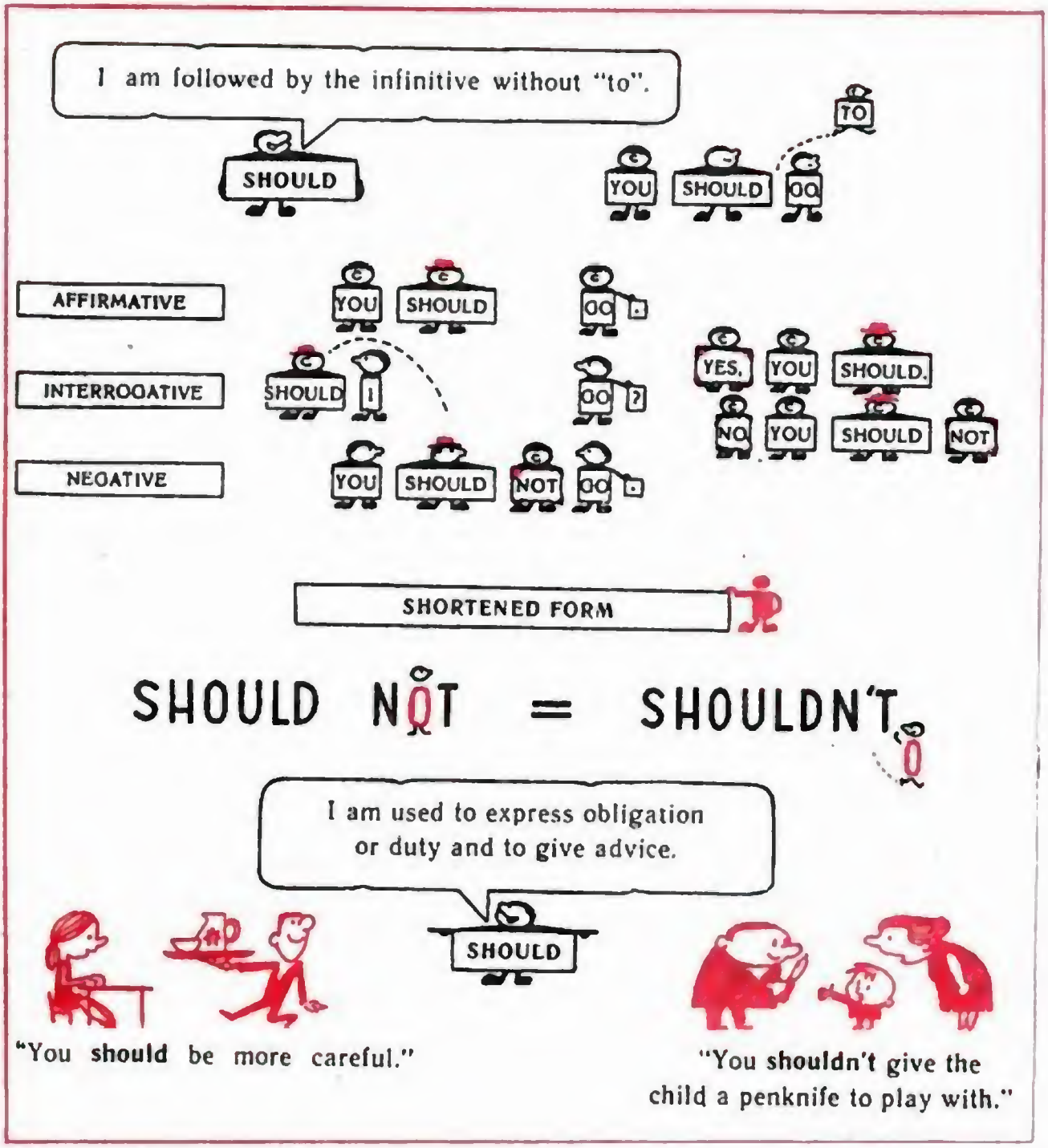


"We **have to** buy a new car." =
"We **have got to** buy a new car."



"You **have to** start work." =
"You've **got to** start work."


I have only one form and can't be changed.
SHOULD


I am followed by the infinitive without "to".
SHOULD
YOU
SHOULD
OO
TO
AFFIRMATIVE
INTERROGATIVE
NEGATIVE
YOU
SHOULD
OO
SHOULD
I
OO
?
YOU
SHOULD
NOT
OO
YES,
YOU
SHOULD.
NO,
YOU
SHOULD
NOT
SHORTENED FORM
SHOULD NOT = SHOULDN'T
I am used to express obligation
or duty and to give advice.
SHOULD
"You should be more careful."
"You shouldn't give the
child a penknife to play with."

In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

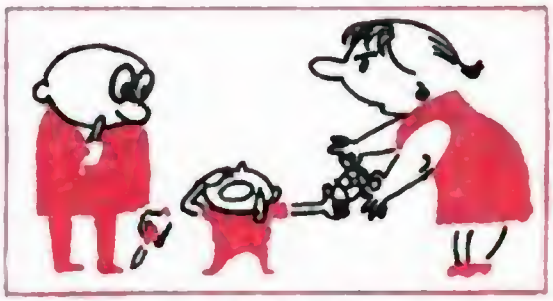
SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **should have been** more careful."

In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **shouldn't have given** the child a penknife to play with."

MUST + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

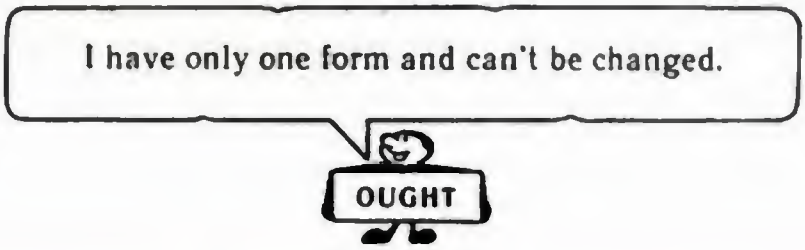


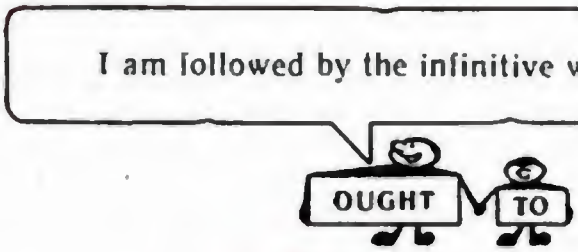
"Oh, yes, I **must have turned off** the tap."

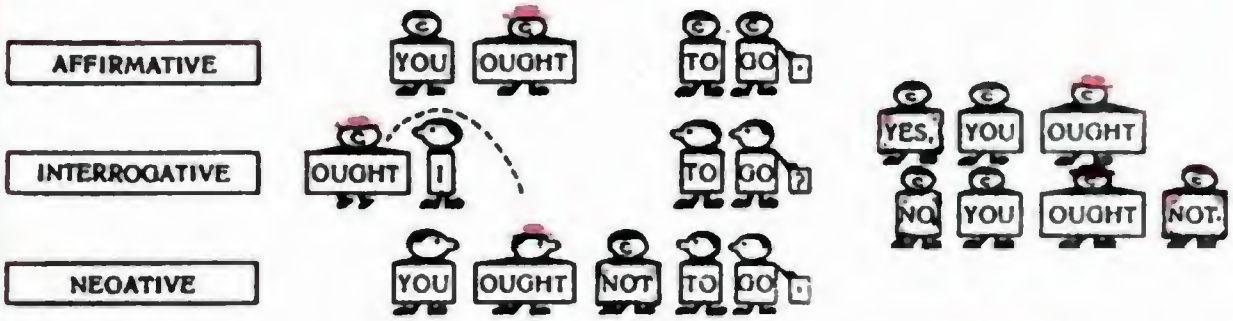
SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **should have turned off** the tap!"









"You **ought to** slow down."

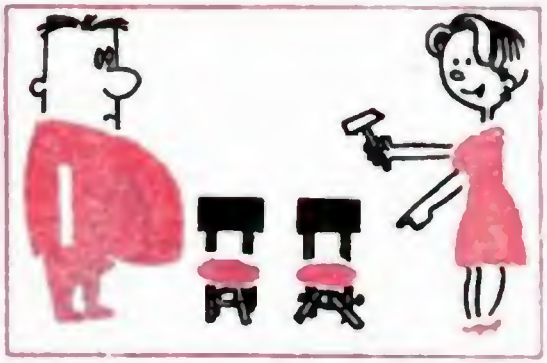


OUGHT NOT = OUGHTN'T

I express obligation or advice.

OUGHT

THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE

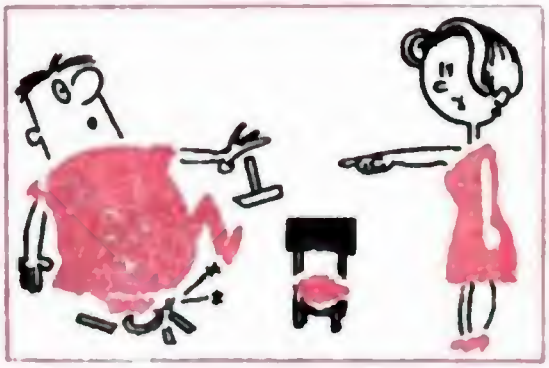


"You **ought to repair** the chair."

In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

OUGHT

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **ought to have repaired** that one, too."

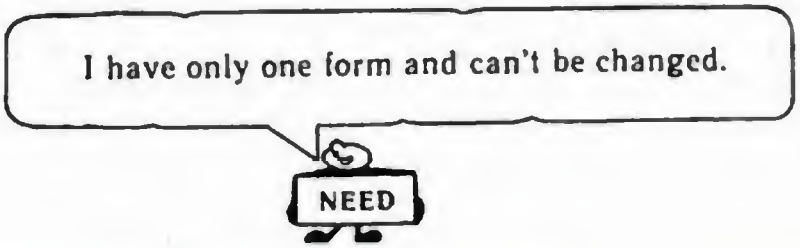
In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

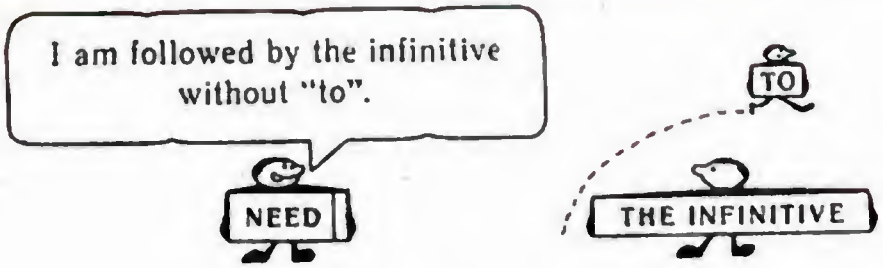
OUGHT

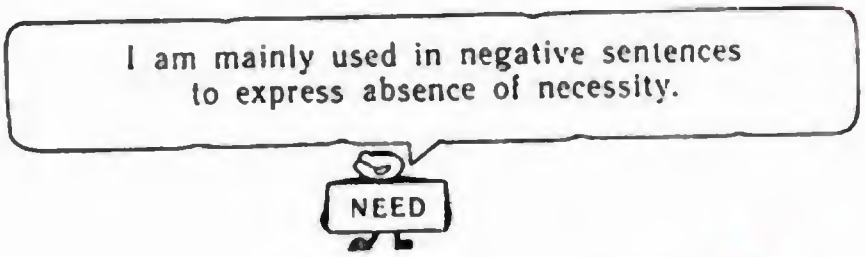
THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **oughtn't to have given** him so many sweets before dinner."







SHORTENED FORM

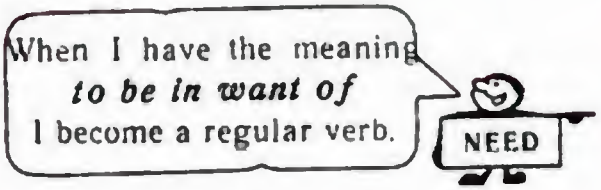
NEED NOT = NEEDN'T



"I **needn't** get up early this morning."



"You **needn't** turn on the light. I can see well enough."

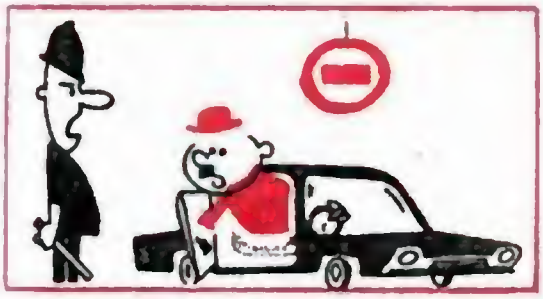




"**Do you need my help?**"
"No, I **don't**."



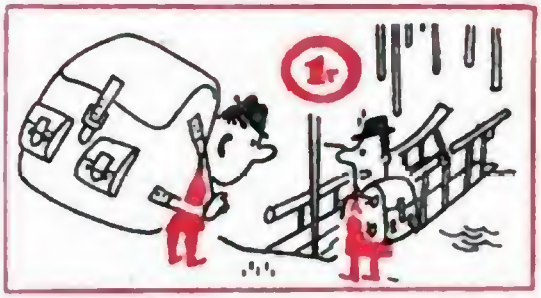




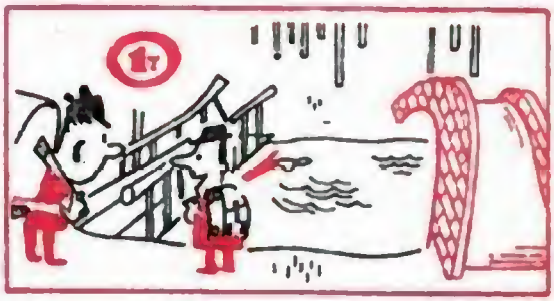
"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"Yes, you **must**."



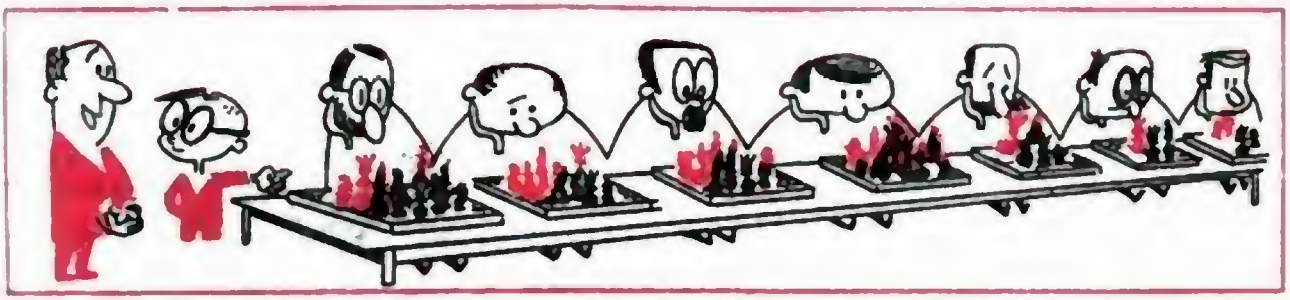
"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"No, you **needn't**."



"You **mustn't** cross the river here."



"We **needn't** cross the river here. Let's go over that bridge."



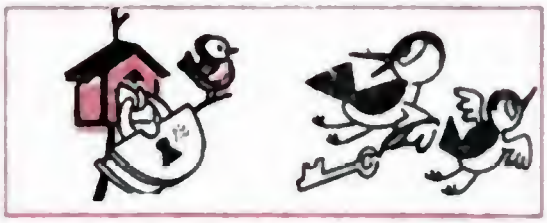
"**Must** I win all the games?"
"No, you **needn't**, but you **must** certainly win at least one."

I become a modal verb when I am followed by the infinitive.

TO BE + THE INFINITIVE

I express the necessity to carry out an action which is the result of an agreement or a plan.

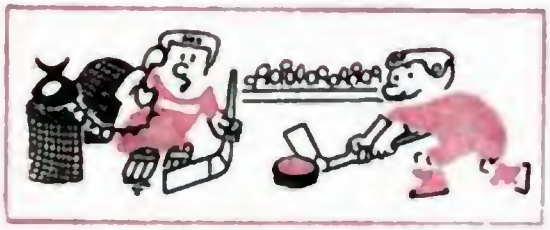
TO BE + THE INFINITIVE



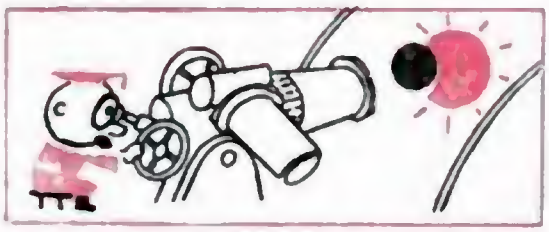
We are to come here next spring.

As a modal verb I have only two tenses: Present Indefinite and Past Indefinite.

am / is / are / TO BE / was / were



"Hallo, coach, what am I to do?"



"I was to wait for the eclipse of the sun for 30 years."

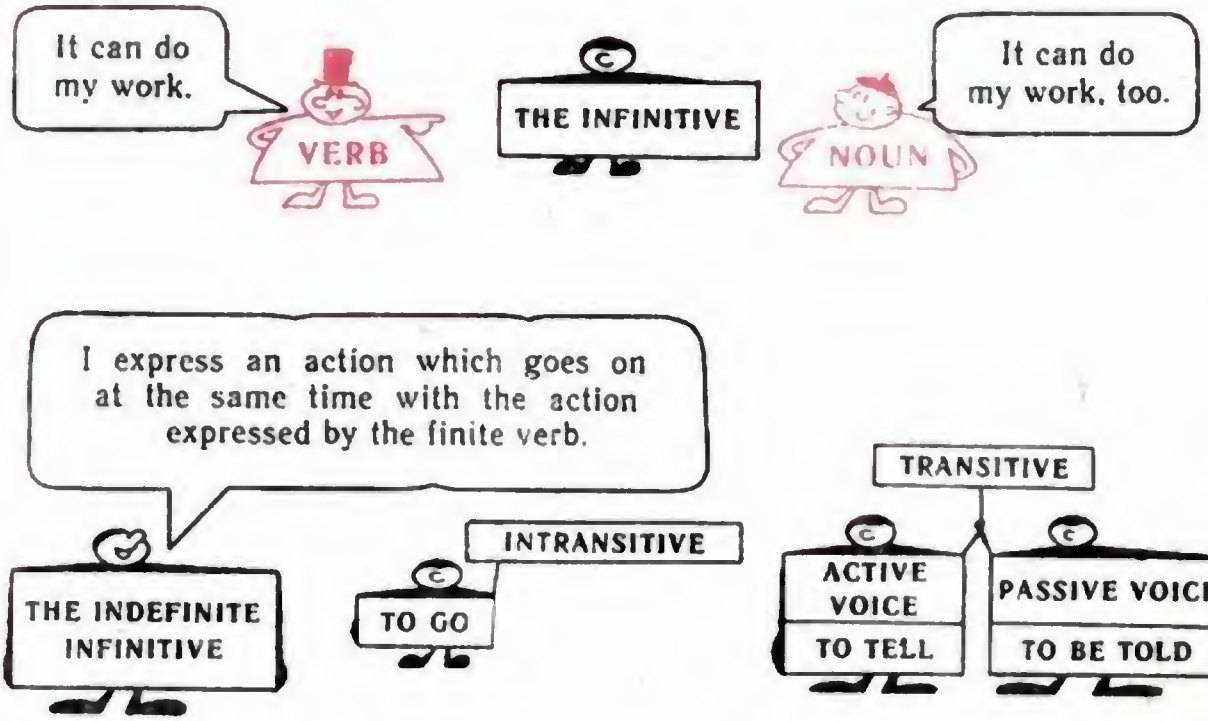
I express an unfulfilled plan or arrangement.

WAS (WERE) + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"Father was to have brought the oars, but he forgot."







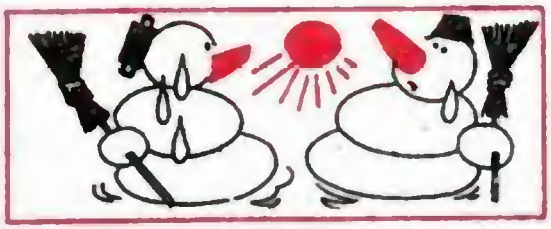
"I want to go home!"

"I wanted to go home then."

I express an action in progress which is going on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE	TRANSITIVE
TO GO	TO TELL
TO BE GOING	TO BE TELLING



"The weather seems **to be changing**."



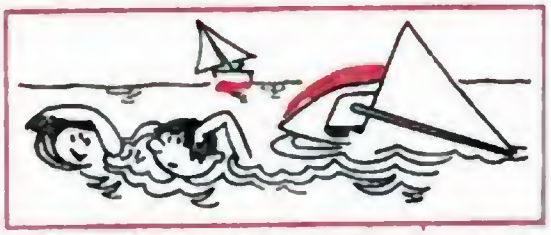
"It was a pleasure **to be walking** with you."

I express an action which takes place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE	TO HAVE GONE	ACTIVE VOICE TO HAVE TOLD	PASSIVE VOICE TO HAVE BEEN TOLD



"It's very nice of you **to have come** here."



"I am happy **to have been invited** to your yacht."

After these verbs in the Past Indefinite I show that the hope or intention was not carried out.

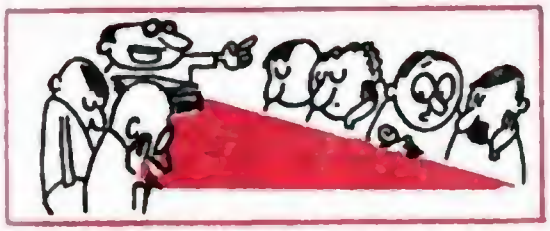
THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

TO EXPECT

TO HOPE

TO INTEND

TO MEAN



"I *expected* to have left the office much earlier."



They *hoped* to have won the match.

I express an action which went on for some time before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL



TO HAVE BEEN GOING

TO HAVE BEEN TELLING

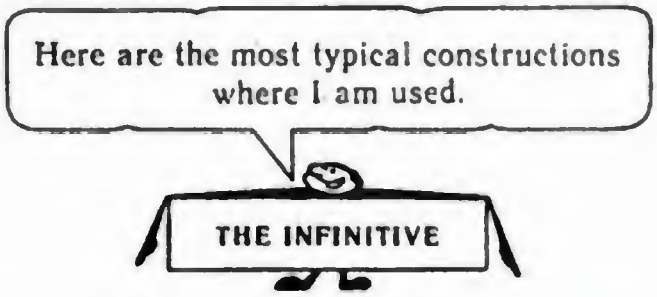
For almost ten years he seemed **to have been living** on nothing else but hope

THE ACTIVE INFINITIVE



THE PASSIVE INFINITIVE

It's good **to love** and **to be loved**.





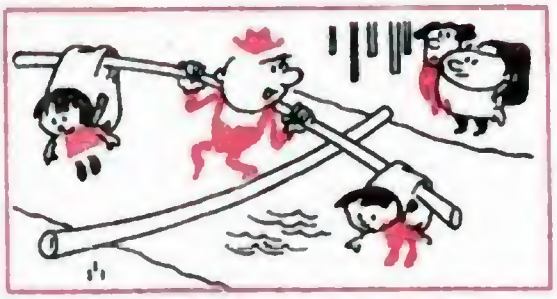
"It's never too late **to learn.**"



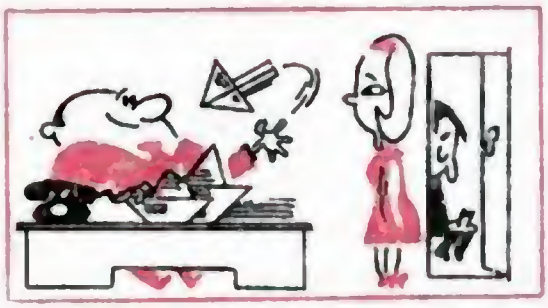
"You are big enough **to understand** this."



"Did you teach him **to use** a mirror?"



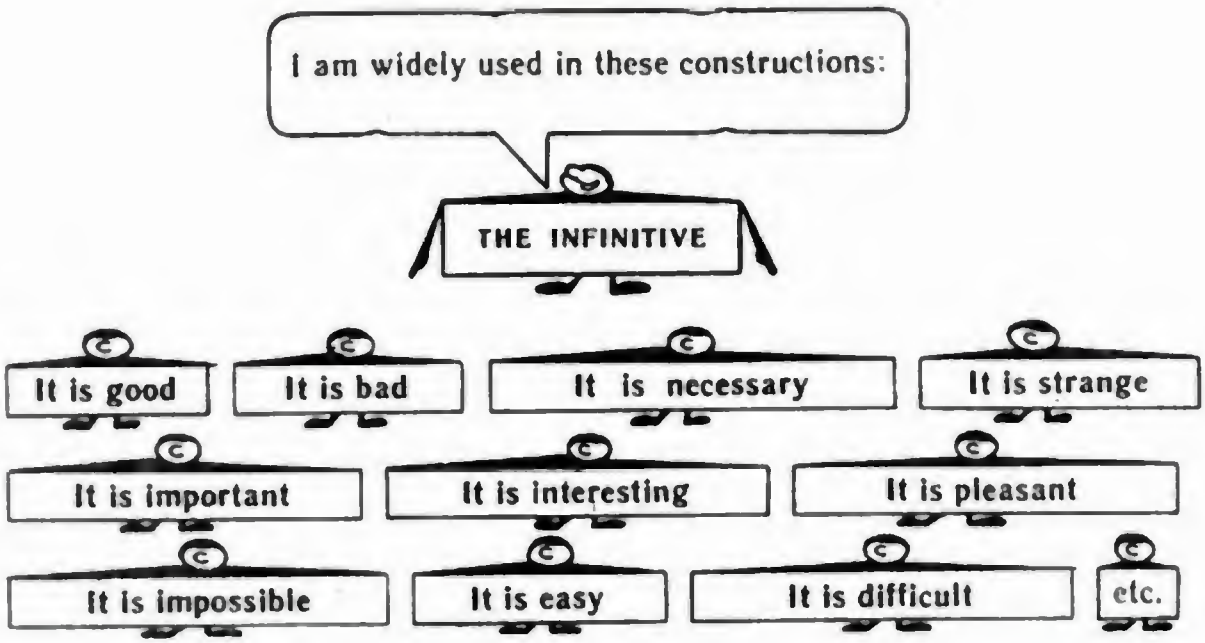
"I can tell you how **to cross** the river."



"No, I really have no time **to see** him now."



"Father asked you **to try to teach** me how **to behave**."





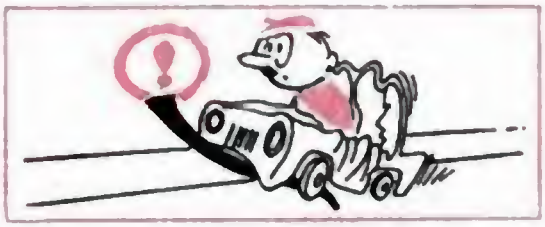
"*It's easy* for you to say that, but *it's difficult* to do."



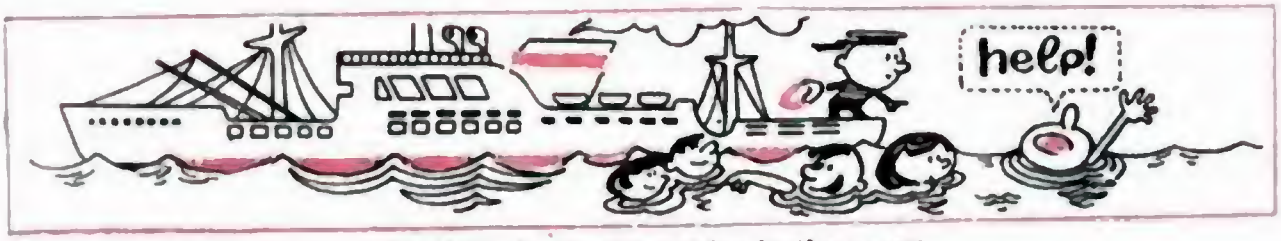
"*It was impossible* to decide what was the best thing to do."



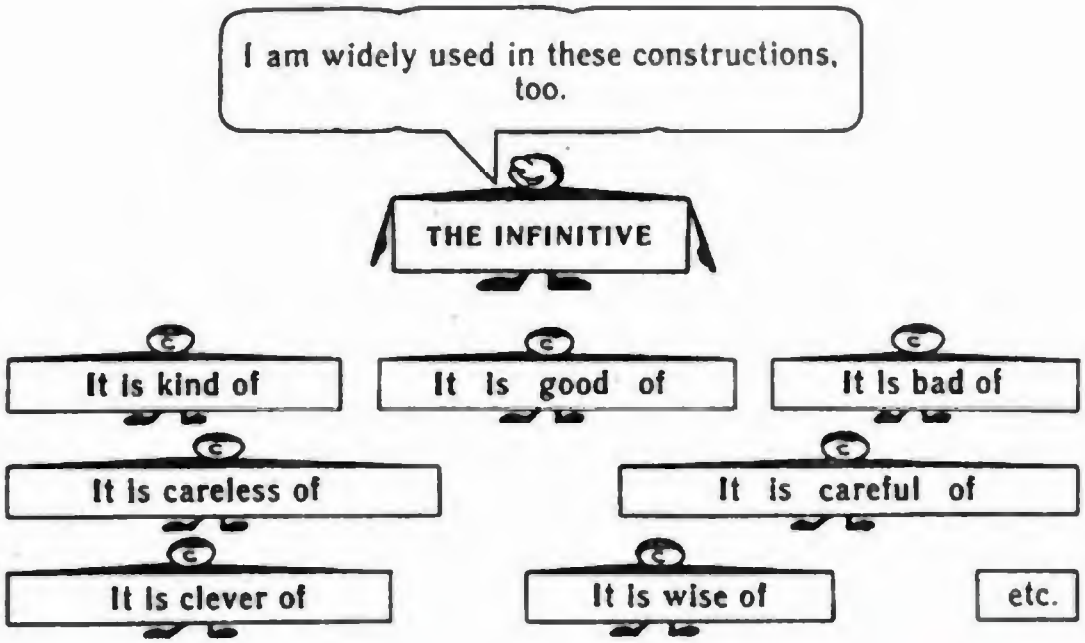
"*It's necessary* for you to start at once."



"*It was important* to see that before."



"*Isn't it pleasant* to swim in the sea!"





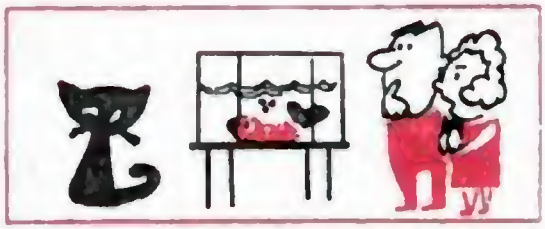
"*It was kind of* you **to help** me."



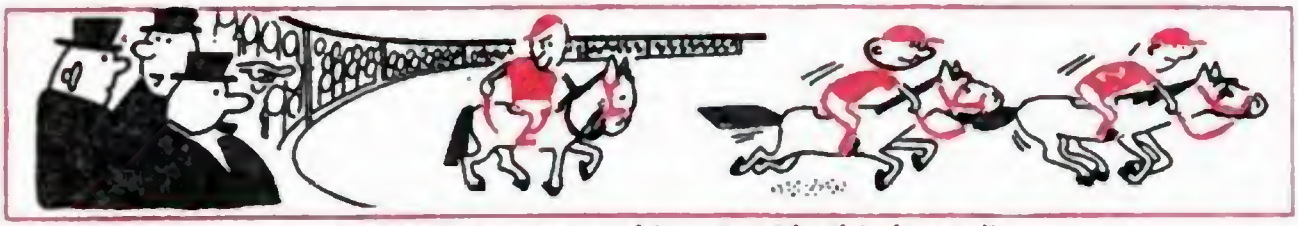
"*It is unwise of* you **to go** out in such nasty weather."



"*It was clever of* him **to solve** the problem."

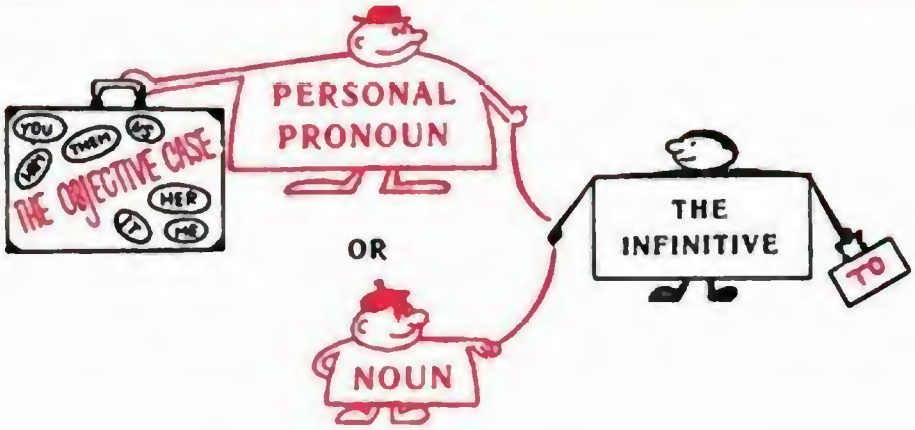


"*It was careless of* you **to have left** the cat here."



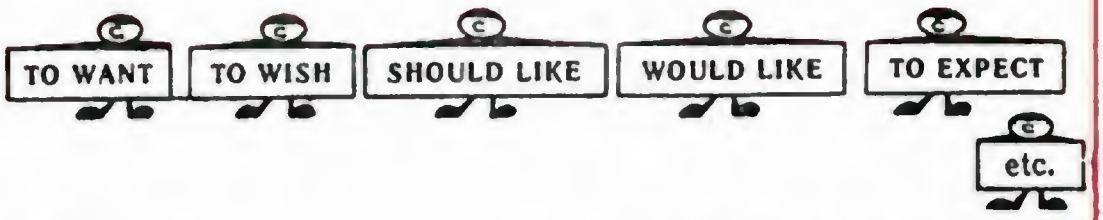
"*It isn't very wise of* him **to ride** this horse."

THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



THIS CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER:

1





"What else *would you like* the elephant to do?"



"Your mother didn't *expect* you to meet me, did she?"

2

TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO ORDER | TO PERMIT

TO PROMISE | TO TELL



"I've decided to *allow* him to do as he pleases."



He *ordered* his suitcases to be ready in the morning.

3

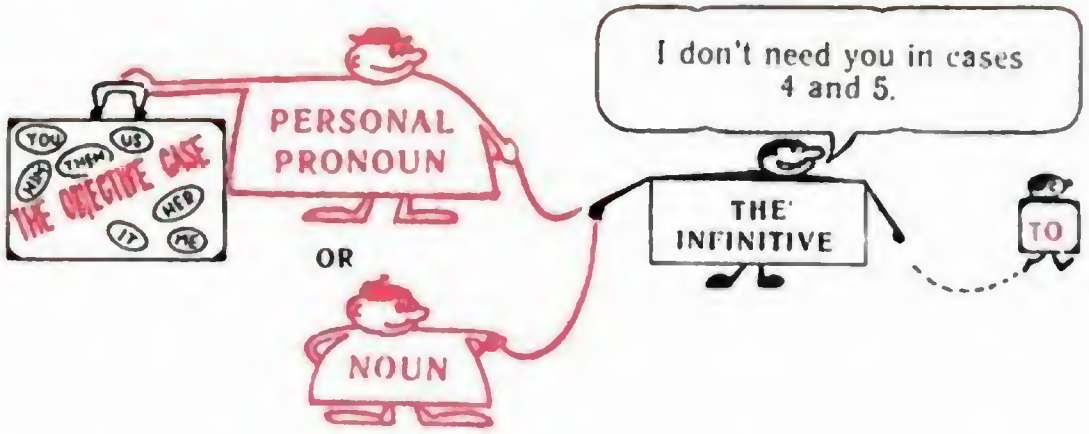
TO KNOW | TO THINK | TO CONSIDER | TO BELIEVE



"I don't *believe* it to be true."



"You can't *consider* this dog to be an angry one.



4 TO SEE | TO HEAR | TO WATCH | TO FEEL | TO NOTICE | TO OBSERVE



"Only one thing kept her out of the opera..."
"Yes, I know I can *hear* **her sing**."



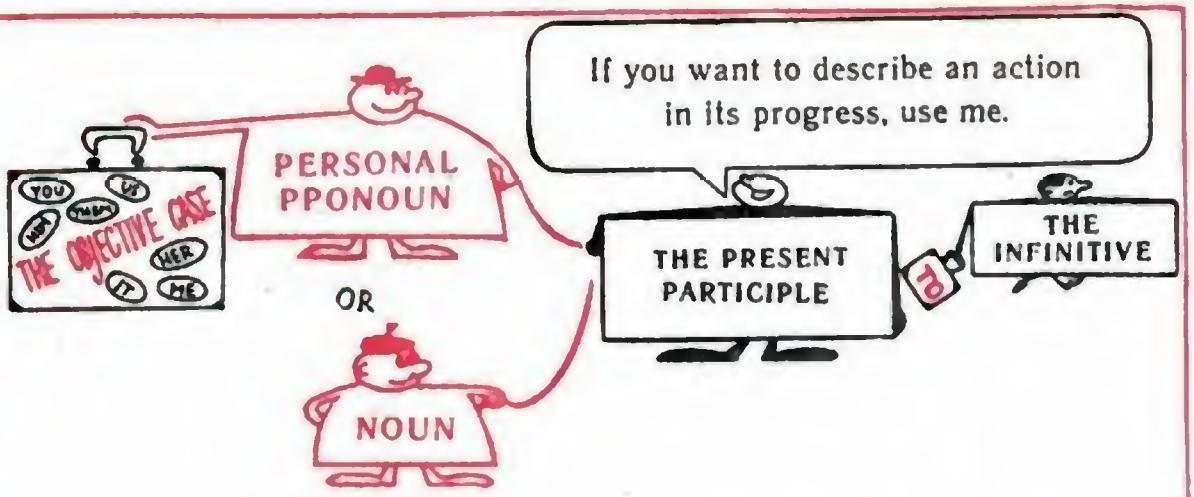
"I didn't *notice* **you enter** the classroom."



"I *saw* **you help** Mother cook the dinner."



"I *feel* **something touch** my foot."





– "I *saw* him dancing the twist."



"Have you ever *watched* people trying to catch fish?"

5





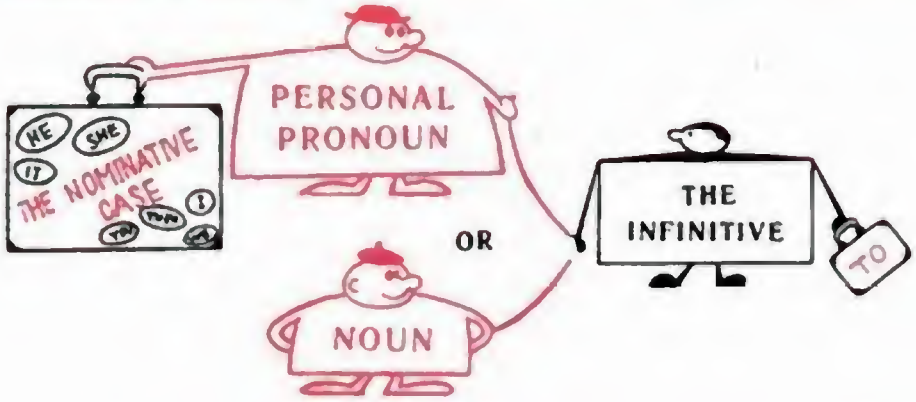
"*Make* him put away the toys before he goes for a walk."





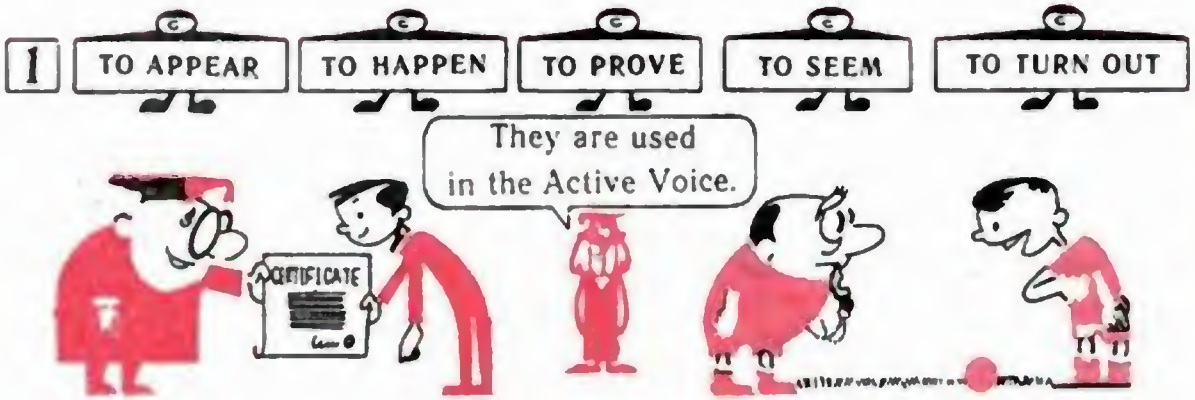
"*Let* me tell you a fairy-tale Once upon a time..."

THE NOMINATIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

1



"You seem to know everything."

He didn't prove to be right.



He happened to be there at that particular moment.

2

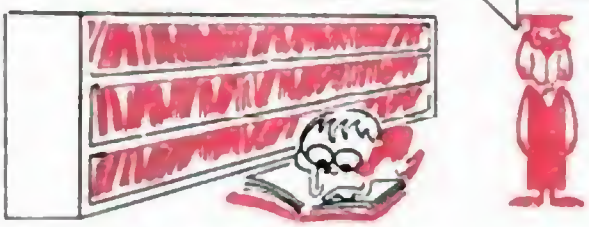
TO BELIEVE | TO CONSIDER | TO EXPECT | TO HEAR | TO KNOW

TO SEE | TO SUPPOSE | TO THINK | TO DESCRIBE | TO REPORT

TO SAY | TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO MAKE | TO ORDER

TO PERMIT | TO TELL

They are used in the Passive Voice.



Harry is considered to be a clever boy.



Children are supposed to obey their parents without question.



"You are said to be a good sportsman."



"I was made to do it."



"I was allowed to go for a walk."

The Nominative-with-the-Infinitive construction is also used with the following adjectives.



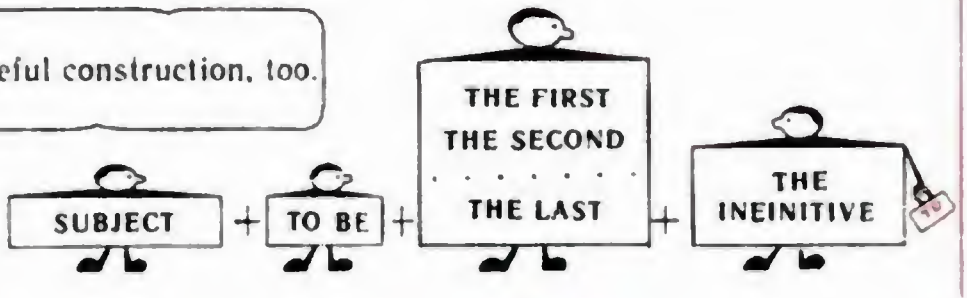


"He is likely to win."



"He is sure to fail."

This is a very useful construction, too.





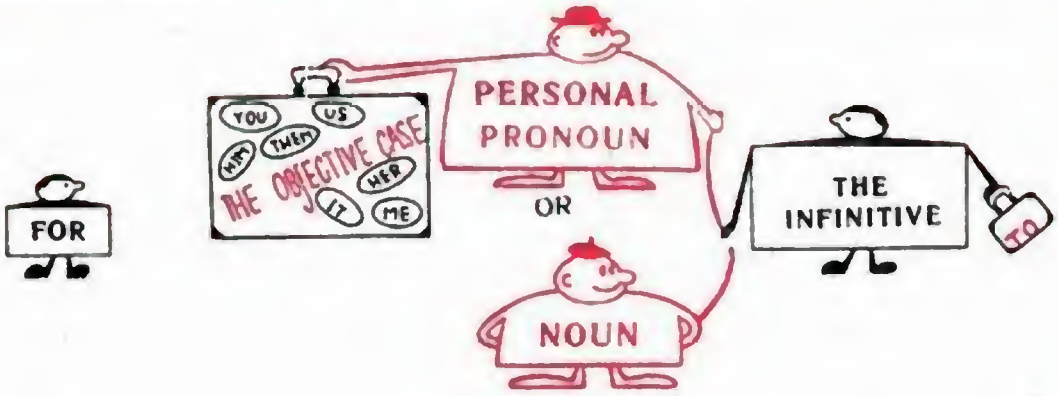
"Do you want to be the first to answer?"

"No, I'd like to be the last to answer."



"I'd like to be the first to have a try."

THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION





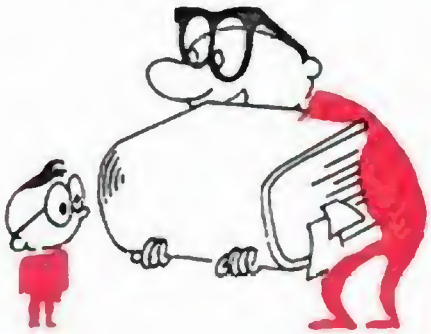
He is waiting **for the rain to stop.**



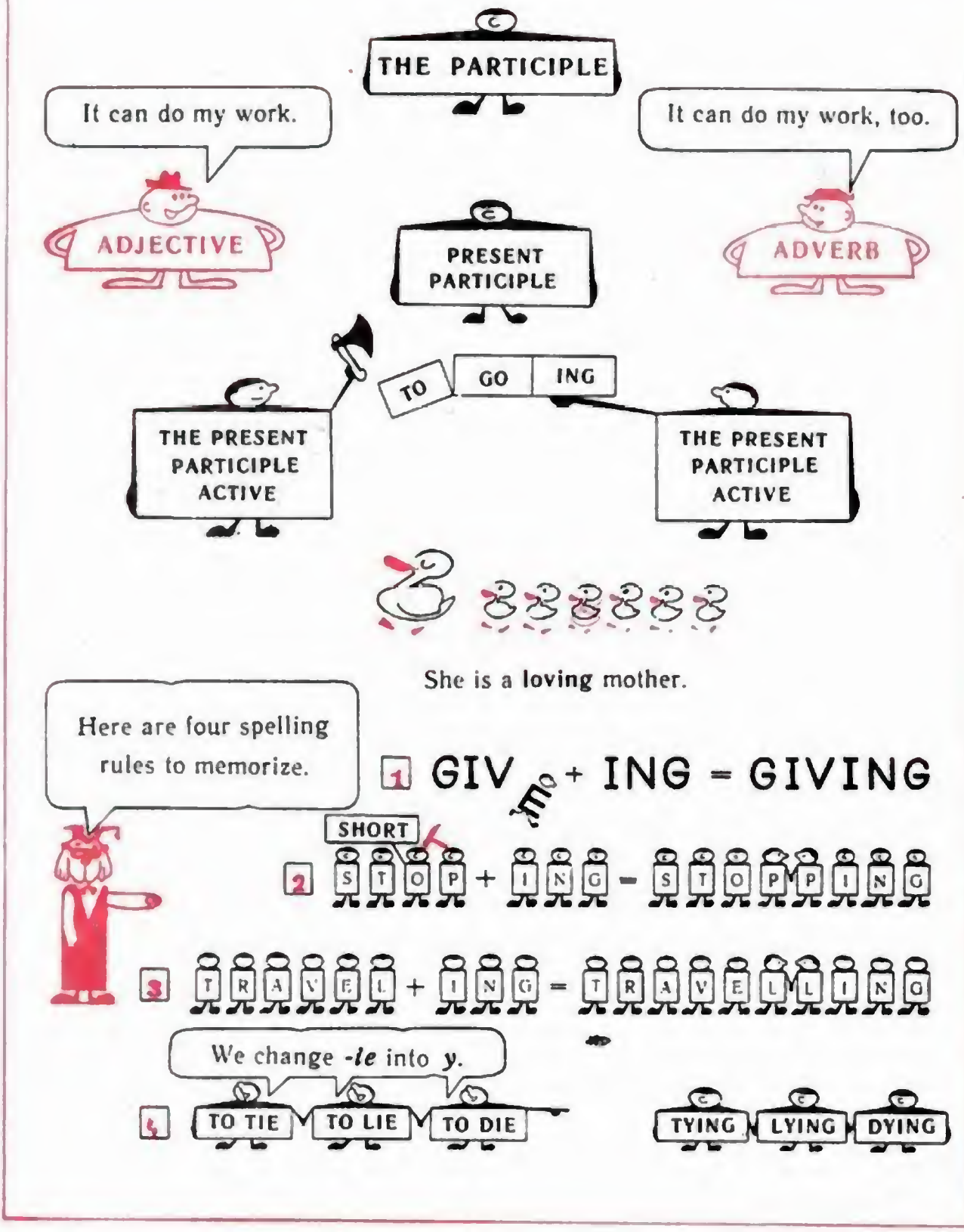
"Shall I buy this coat?"
"That's **for you to decide.**"



"The water is too cold
for him to bathe."



"Here is a book
for you to read."


THE PARTICIPLE
It can do my work.
ADJECTIVE
It can do my work, too.
ADVERB
PRESENT PARTICIPLE
TO
GO
ING
THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE
THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE
She is a loving mother.
Here are four spelling rules to memorize.
1 GIVE + ING = GIVING
SHORT
2 STOP + ING = STOPPING
3 TRAVEL + ING = TRAVELLING
We change -ie into y.
4
TO TIE
TO LIE
TO DIE
TYING
LYING
DYING

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

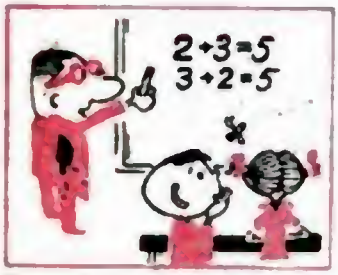
ACTIVE VOICE
GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

ACTIVE VOICE
TELLING

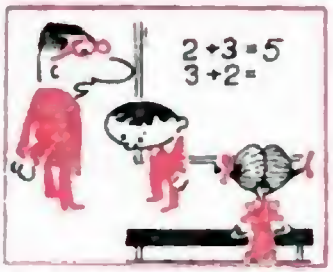
PASSIVE VOICE
BEING TOLD



During the lesson he *sits* **thinking** about something else.

I express a simultaneous action.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE



During the lesson I *sat* **thinking** about something else.

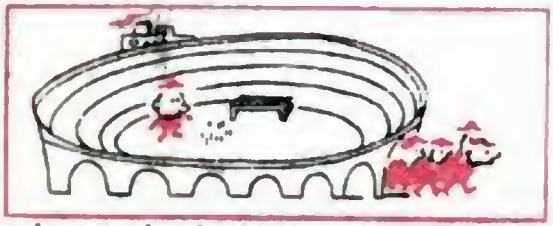
I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING TOLD

PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING BEEN TOLD



Having arrived at the stadium he found that the game was already over.



Having lost her pen Nelly could not write.

ACTIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE



"The boy **throwing** stones into the pond is my brother."

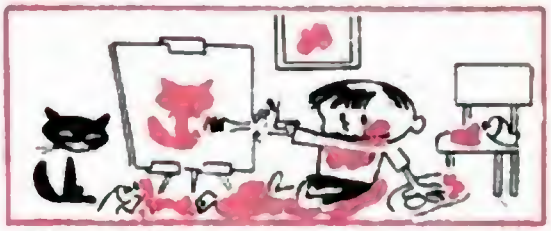
PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE



The stones **being thrown** into the pond are making a great disturbanc in the water.



Leaving her son alone the mother told him to behave himself.



Being left alone he went on with his work.

ACTIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE

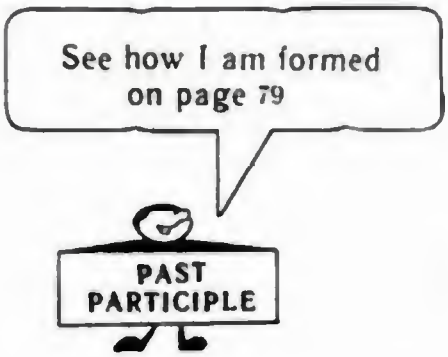


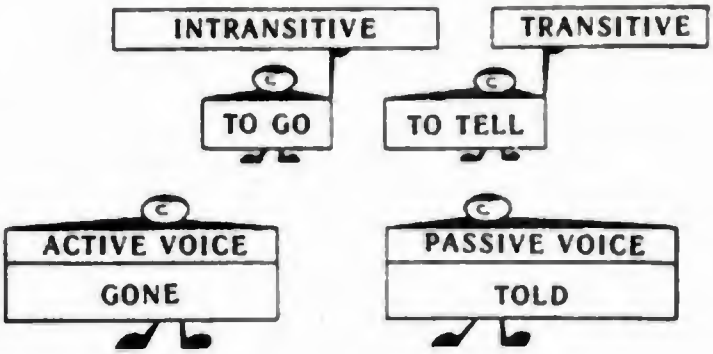
Having asked a question the teacher was waiting for an answer.

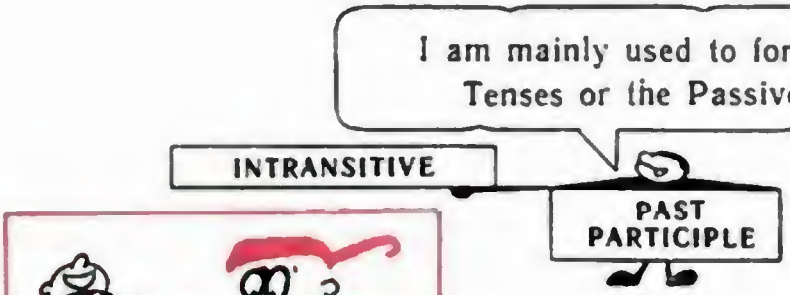
PASSIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE



Having been asked the question the pupil was thinking of an answer.





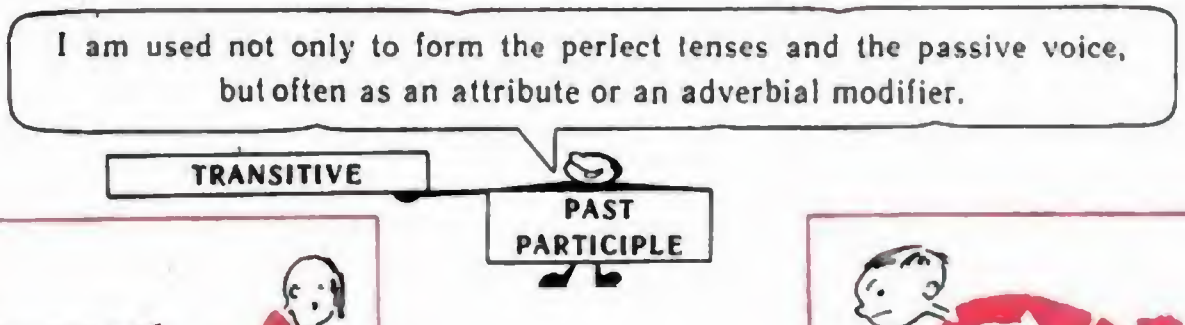


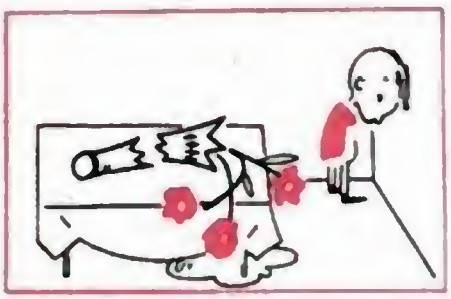


John is often **laughed** at.



"**Has** she already **gone**?"



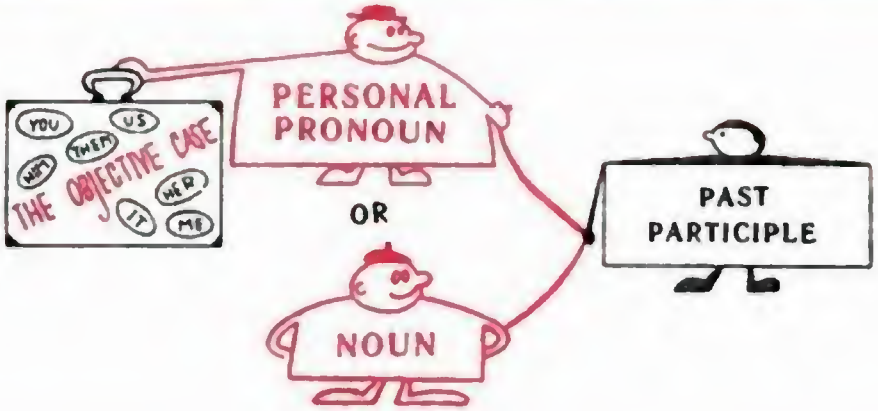


A **broken** vase lay on the table.



When **given** the ball he immediately ran forward.

THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

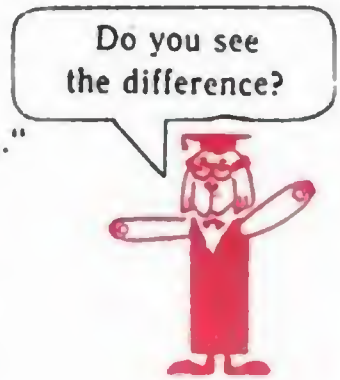


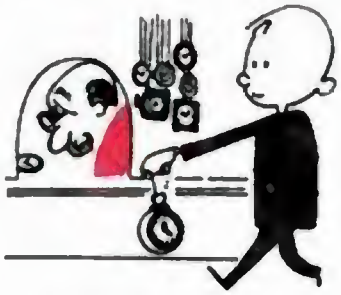
THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE VERBS:

TO HAVE (MUST HAVE) | TO GET (MUST GET) | TO WISH | TO WANT



"I must repair my watch."





"I must have my watch repaired."



"I want to cut my hair."



"I want to have my hair cut."

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

We are not the subjects of the sentence.

PERSONAL PRONOUN

ME SHE IT THE NOMINATIVE CASE WE THEY YOU

OR

NOUN

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

OR

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

OR

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

OR

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE



The teacher **being** ill. the lesson was put off.



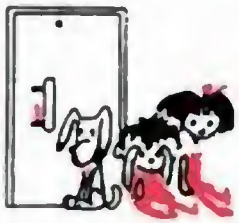
The work **being completed**, everything was quite clear.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

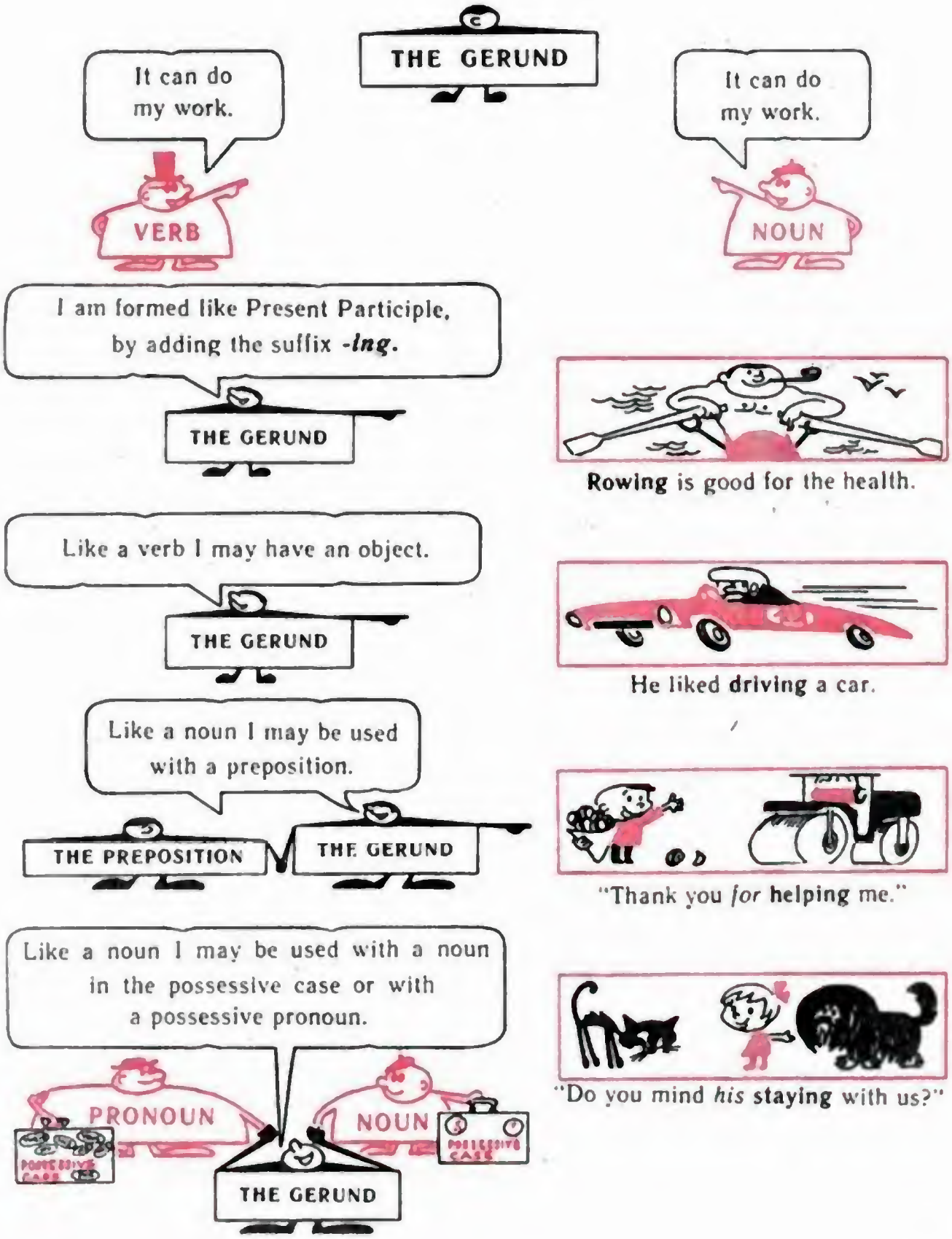


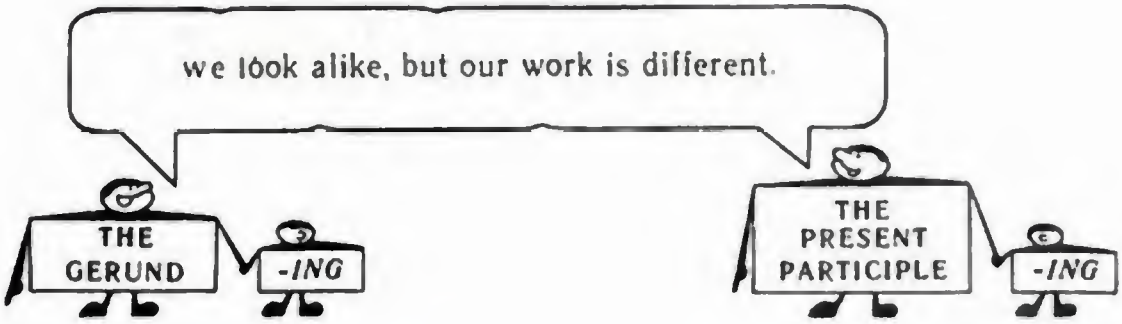
Mary **having eaten** all the sweets, they had nothing for dessert.

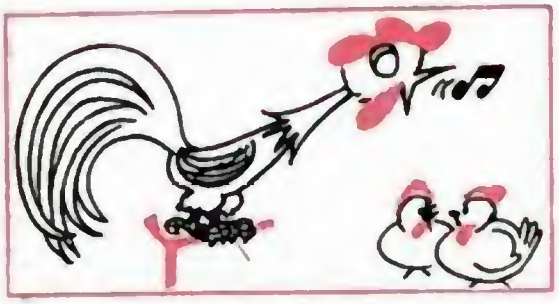


The key **having been lost** they could not enter the room.

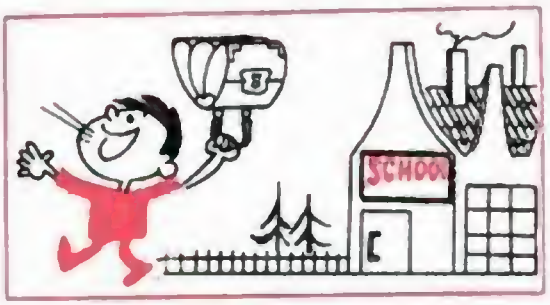
PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE


THE GERUND
It can do my work.
VERB
It can do my work.
NOUN
I am formed like Present Participle, by adding the suffix -ing.
THE GERUND
Rowing is good for the health.
Like a verb I may have an object.
THE GERUND
He liked driving a car.
Like a noun I may be used with a preposition.
THE PREPOSITION
THE GERUND
"Thank you for helping me."
Like a noun I may be used with a noun in the possessive case or with a possessive pronoun.
PRONOUN
NOUN
THE GERUND
"Do you mind his staying with us?"

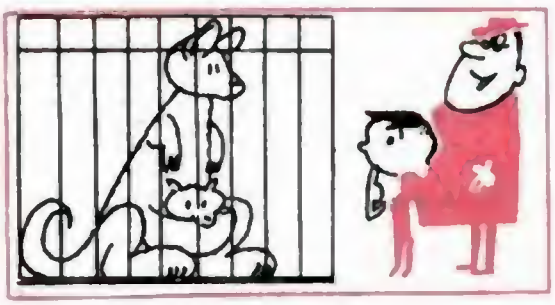




"**Singing** is easy."



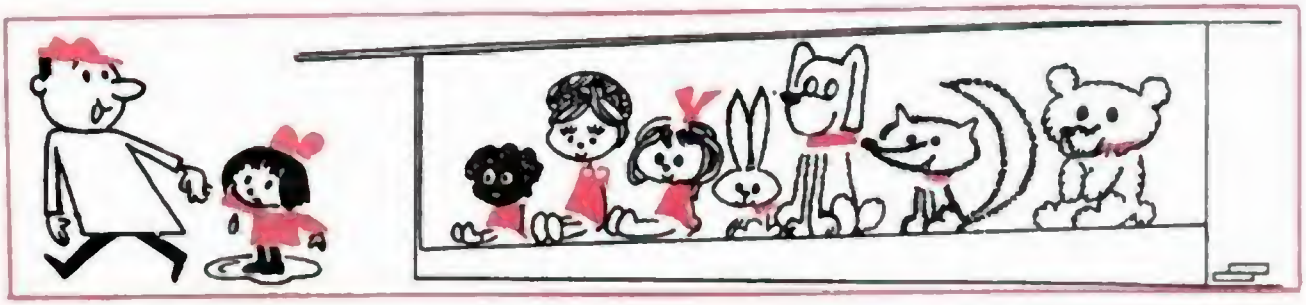
He went home **singing**.



Seeing is **believing**.



Seeing a mouse **running** out of the hole, the owl chased it.



"Well, my little girl, have you finished **crying**?"
"No, I'm **resting** a little."

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

ACTIVE VOICE

GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

ACTIVE VOICE

TELLING .

PASSIVE VOICE

BEING TOLD



"I am fond of skating."

I express a simultaneous action.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND



"I was fond of skating."

After these verbs and prepositions I express an action which went before the action expressed by the finite verb.

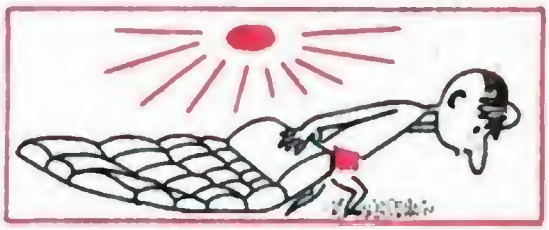
THE INDEFINITE GERUND

to forget | to excuse | to forgive | to mention

to remember | to thank | after | on (upon)



"Thank you *for* coming."



"I feel tired *after* lying in the sun all day long."

I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING TOLD

PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING BEEN TOLD



"I am sorry for **having done** it."



"He denies **having seen** this boy before.

ACTIVE VOICE

THE INDEFINITE GERUND



Bob likes **asking** questions.



The teacher does not like **being asked** silly questions.

PASSIVE VOICE

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE

THE PERFECT GERUND



After having informed her little ones of the enemy's plans she felt quite safe.



After having been informed of the enemy's plan they were not surprised when they saw a hawk.

PASSIVE VOICE

THE PERFECT GERUND

I am used with these verbs and verbal phrases with prepositions:

THE GERUND



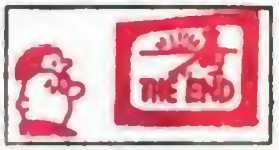
to begin by



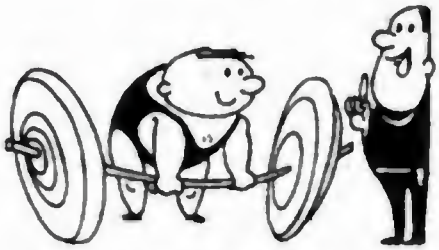
to complain of



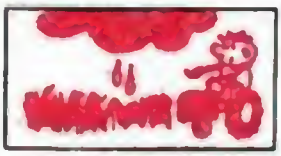
to dream of



to end by



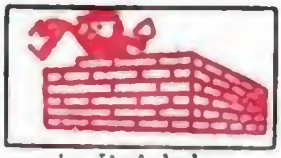
"Let nothing *prevent* you *from* **doing** what you should."



to depend on



to feel like



to finish by



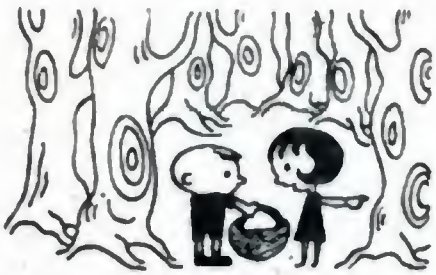
"I don't *feel like* **walking** just now."



to get used to = to be used to



to go in for



"I *insist on* **going** home at once."



to help somebody in

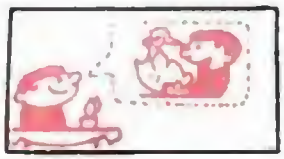


to insist on

See the next page



to prevent somebody from



to look forward to



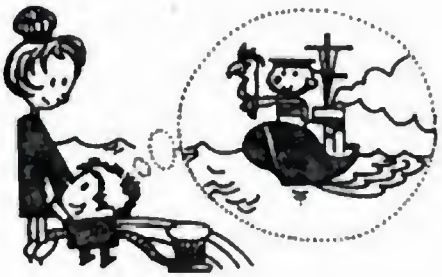
to suspect somebody of



to mean by



to object to



"I am *looking forward to* Father **returning** home."



to prepare for



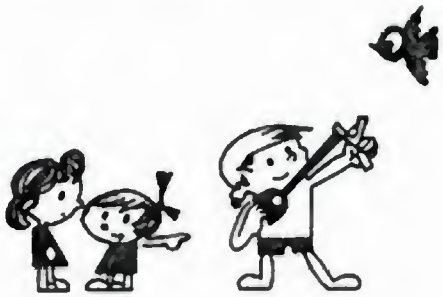
to keep somebody from



to save somebody from



to stop somebody from



"We must *stop* him *from* **doing** this."



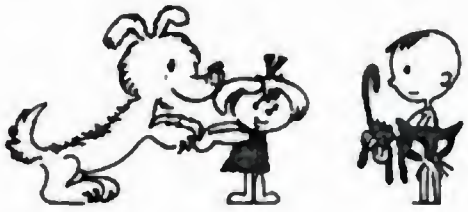
to succeed in



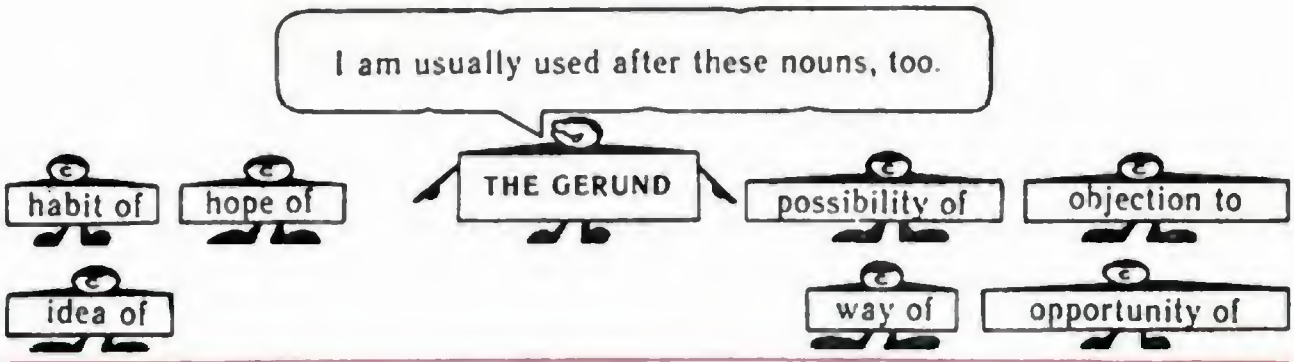
to thank somebody for



to think of



"My mother *objects to* my **playing** with cats."

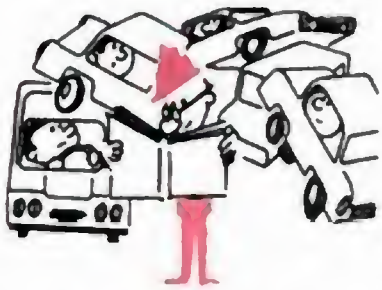




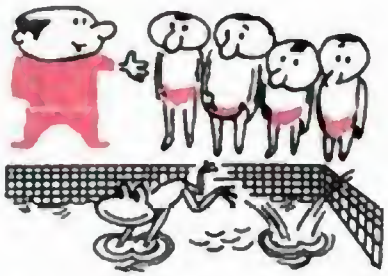
"Shall I have an *opportunity of* **seeing** it tomorrow?"



She hated the *idea of* **being interrupted.**



He has a *bad habit of* **forgetting** everything he is supposed to do.



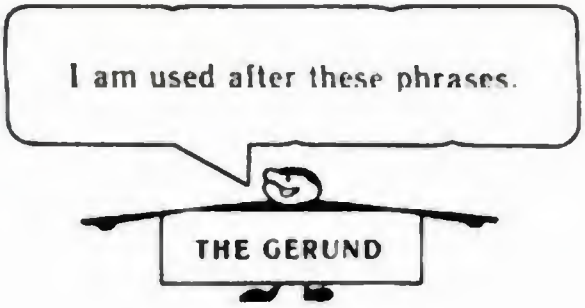
"There are many *ways of* **doing** it."



Ralph's parents had a *hope of* his **making** a good impression on everybody.



to be good at





to be grateful for



to be bad at



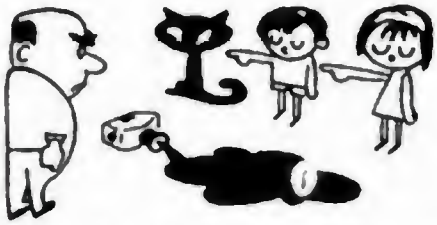
Nelly *is afraid of* **failing** in Geography.



to be afraid of



to be fond of



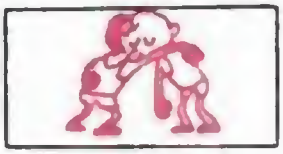
They *were ashamed of* **admitting** their fault.



to be ashamed of



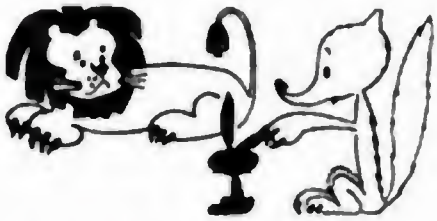
to be sorry for



to be tired of



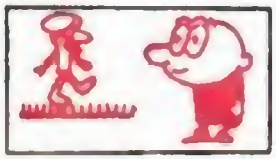
to be busy in



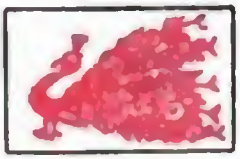
"I'*m tired of* **having** the same kind of food every day."



to be ready for



to be surprised at



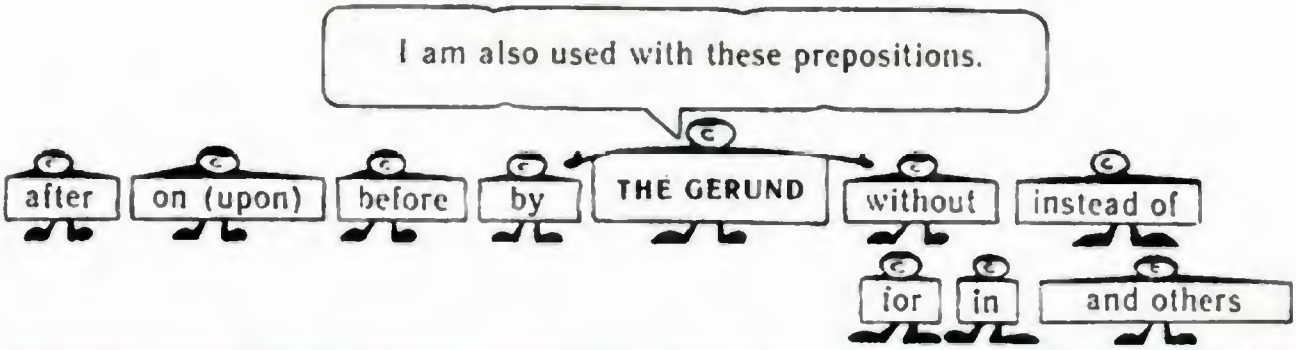
to be proud of

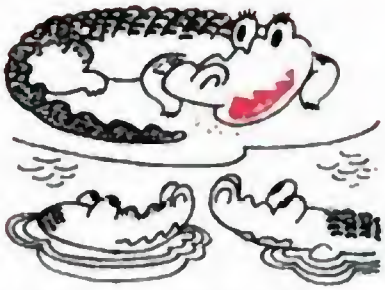


to be pleased at



to be worth (while)





It's not good to go swimming *after* **eating.**



"Can you do it *without* **hurting** me?"



"You should work *instead of* **playing** all the time."



"My mother doesn't allow me to speak *about* **learning** to ski any more."



Before **taking** part in the match they decided to train a little.

He is used after these verbs.







to avoid



to enjoy



to give up



can't help



to finish



"If you *keep* **making** so much noise the neighbours will complain."



to put off



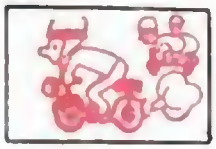
to go on



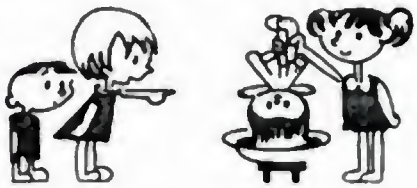
"Do you *mind* **getting out** of the way?"



to suggest



to keep (on)



"I don't think Mother will *forgive* our **doing** this."



to burst out



to mind
(in negative and interrogative sentences only)



to excuse



to forgive



to remember

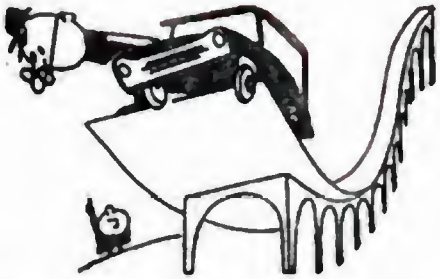


to postpone



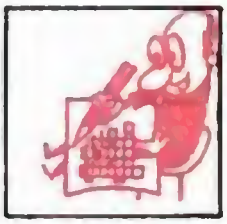


to begin



"What do you *intend* **to do** now?" ➡

"What do you *intend* **doing** now?"



to love



to continue



"I *tried* **to jump** over it." ➡

"I *tried.* **jumping** over it."



to need



to neglect



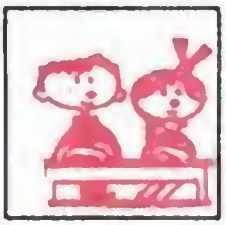
to intend



to propose



to try



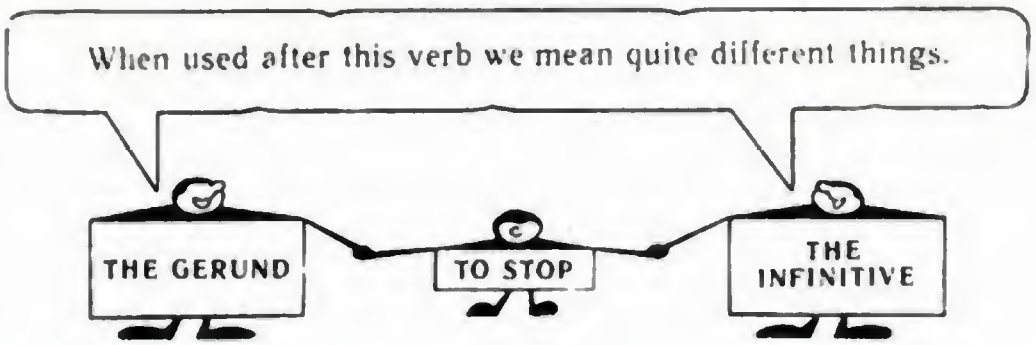
to learn

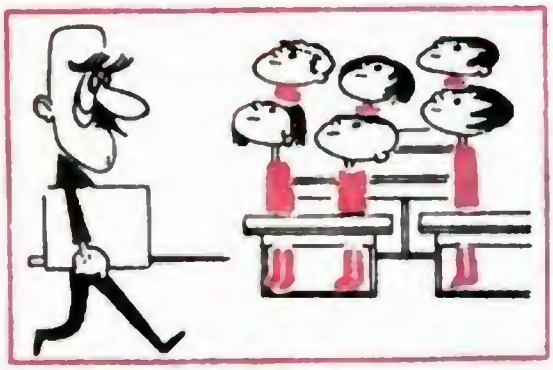


to start



to mean

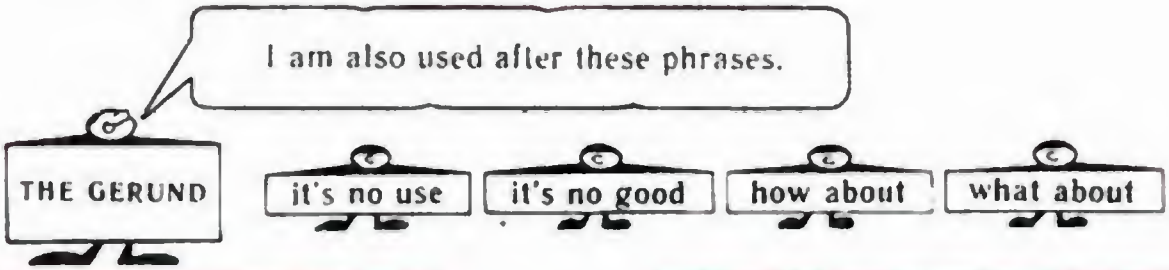




They *stopped* **talking** when the teacher came in.

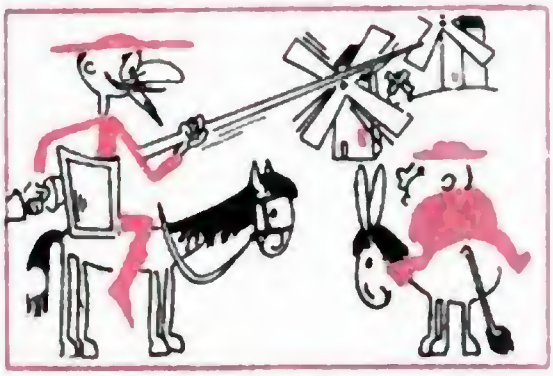


They *stopped* **to talk** a little.

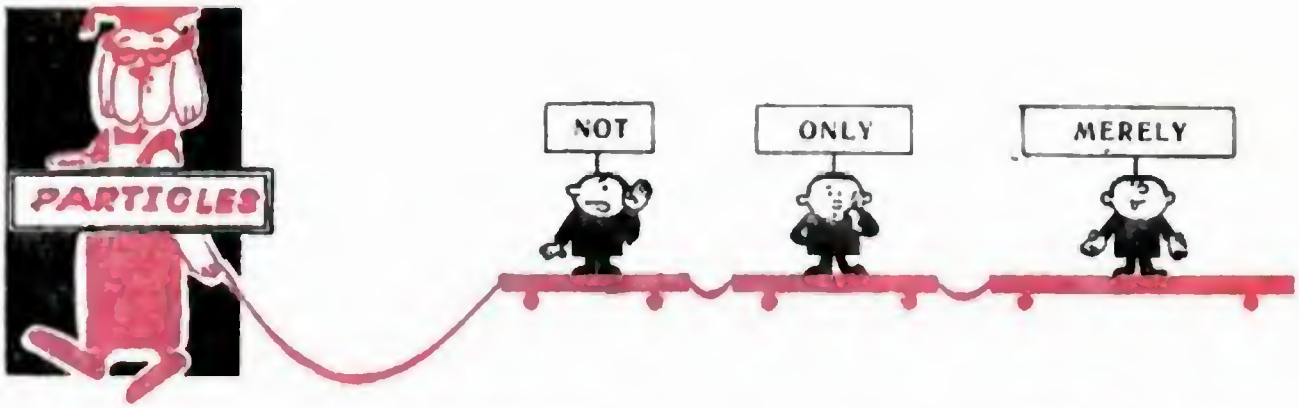




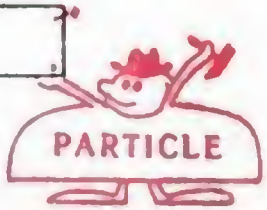
"*It's no good* **getting** upset."



"*It's no use* **trying** to do it."



PARTICLES CAN BE:







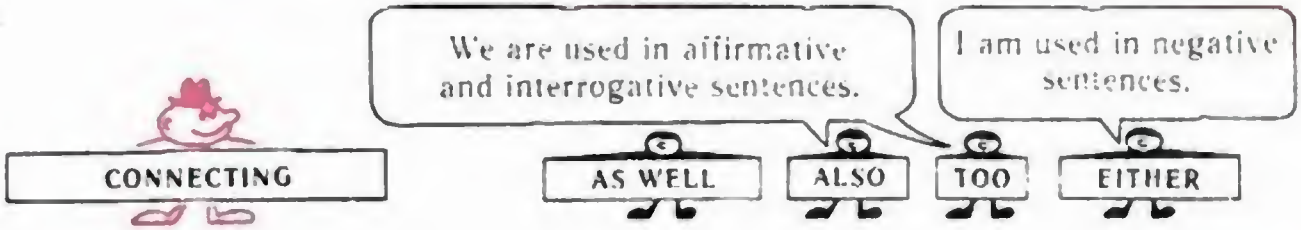




"I told you many times **not** to walk barefoot."



He answered **never** a word.





He plays the piano, and he sings, **too**.

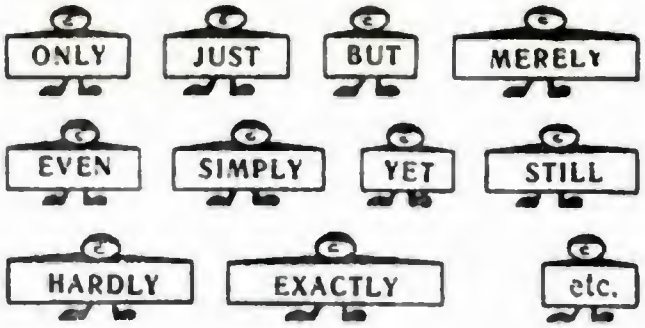


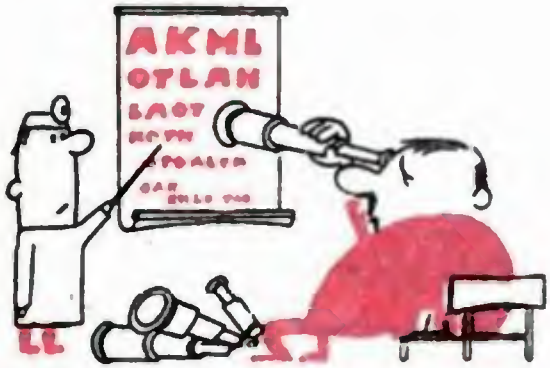
"I don't advise you to go close to this cage, **either**."



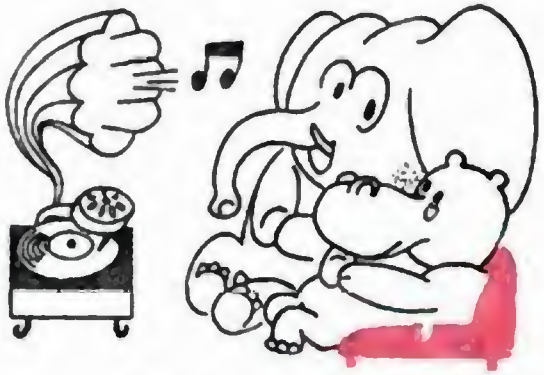
"Take this one **as well**!"



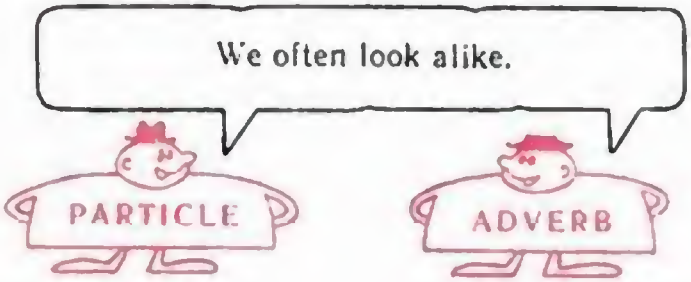


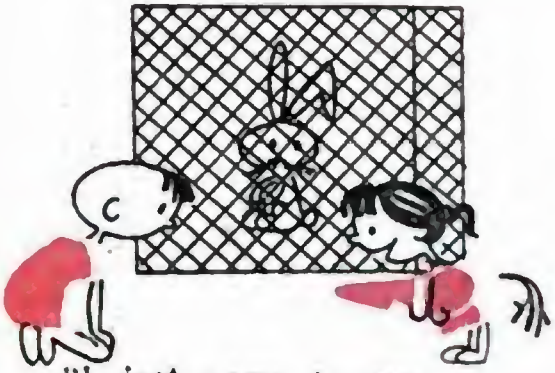


"I **simply** can't see anything."



"If **only** we could dance!"

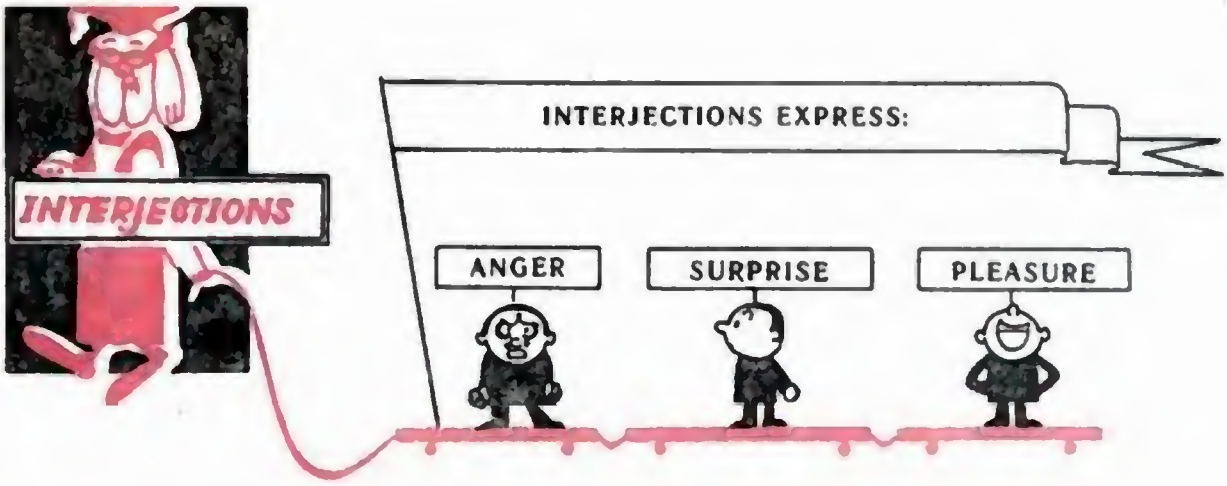


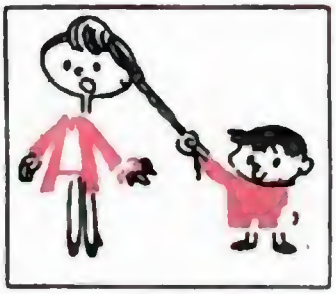


"I **just** came to see the rabbit."



"I've **just** come here."





Oh!



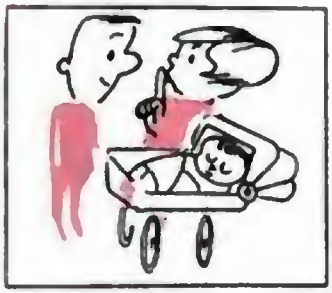
Ah!



Eh!



Alas!



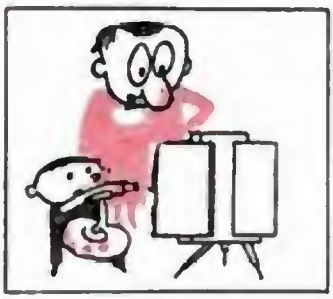
Hush!



Hey!



Hullo!



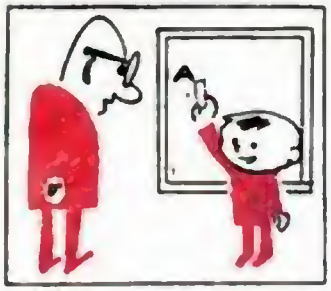
Hum!



Ha!

Sometimes other parts of speech are used as interjections.





"**Well**, what else can you say?"



"**Why!** That's John!"



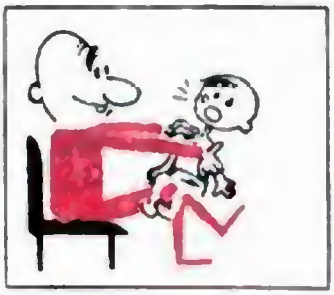
"**Dear me!**" = "**Good gracious!**"



"**Well, well!** Don't be afraid."



"**There, there!** Don't get upset. We'll find your mother."



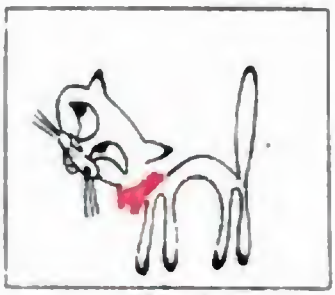
"**Come, come!** Don't cry."

We include imitation of sounds..

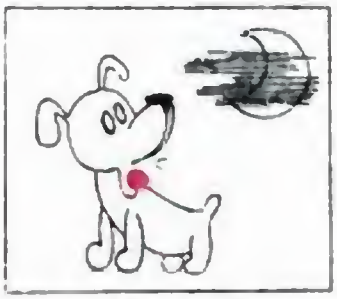




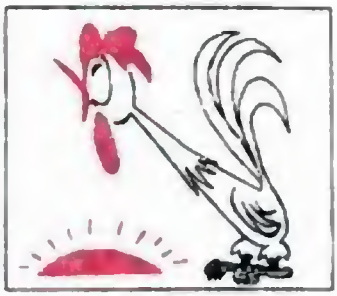
Swish!



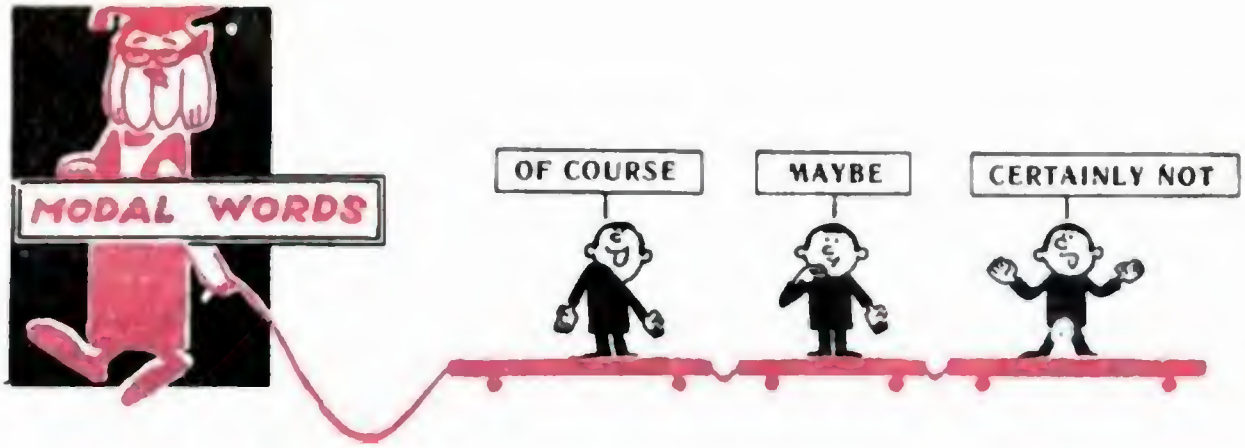
Mew!



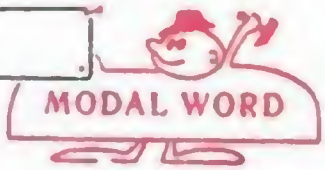
Bow-wow!

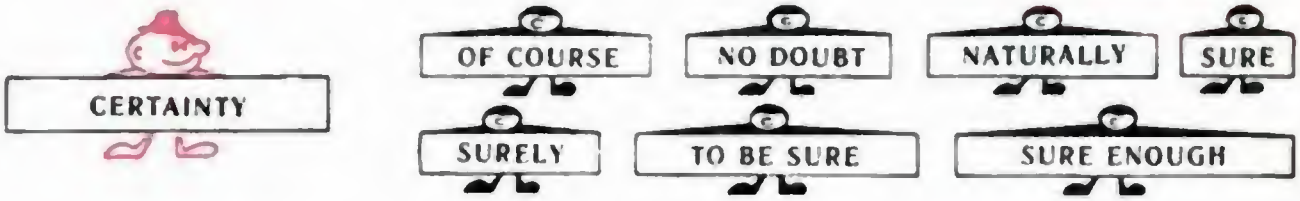


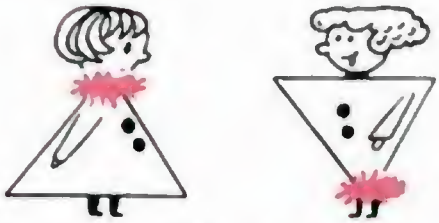
Cock-a-doodle-doo!



MODAL WORDS CAN EXPRESS:

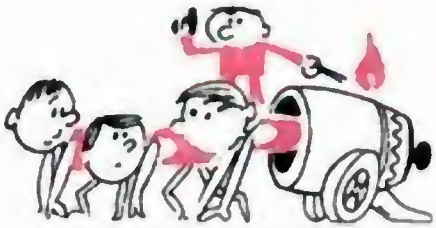






"Do you like it?"

"Of course."

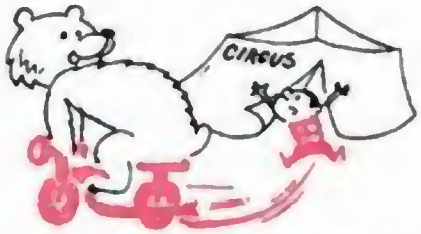


"No doubt he will win."





"Will you drink all of it?" "Perhaps."



"We'll probably meet again."

We show whether the speaker considers the action desirable.

MODAL WORD

HAPPILY

LUCKILY

FORTUNATELY



"**Fortunately** nothing serious has happened to them."

We show whether the speaker considers the action undesirable.

MODAL WORD

UNHAPPILY

UNLUCKILY

UNFORTUNATELY



"**Unfortunately** I don't know the language you speak."

We can emphasize the meaning of words or clauses.

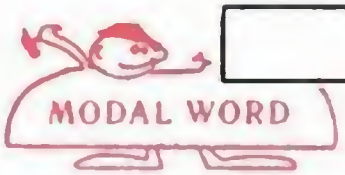
MODAL WORD

INDEED

REALLY



"These are all your admirers."
"Oh, **indeed**?"



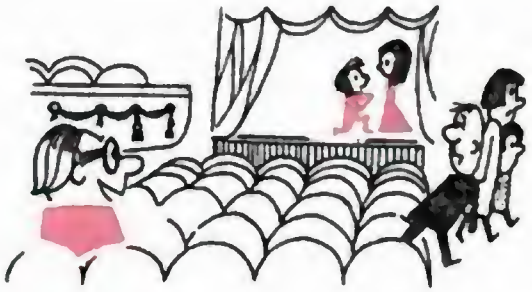
MODAL WORDS CAN ALSO EXPRESS:



- YES
- YES, OF COURSE
- YES, INDEED
- OF COURSE
- CERTAINLY
- MOST CERTAINLY
- SURELY
- BY ALL MEANS
- NO DOUBT
- MAYBE
- PERHAPS



"**Surely**, you will like it."



"Are you going to stay till the performance is over?"
"**By all means.** I wrote the play."



- OF COURSE NOT
- CERTAINLY NOT
- NOT AT ALL
- BY NO MEANS



"Aren't you tired yet?"
"**Certainly not.**"



"May I play with them?"
"**By no means.**"

VOCABULARY

A

ability [ə'biliti] *n* возможность, способность
able ['eibl] *a*: **be able to** уметь, мочь, быть в состоянии
about [ə'baut] *prep* о, об
above [ə'bʌv] *prep* над
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
absent-minded ['æbsənt'maindid] *a* рассеянный
according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv*: **according to** в соответствии с
across [ə'krɔs] *prep* через
action ['ækʃən] *n* действие
active ['æktiv] *a* действительный; **active voice** действительный залог
actress ['æktris] *n* актриса
add [æd] *v* прибавлять; **by adding the suffix** ['sʌfiks] прибавлением суффикса
additional [ə'diʃnəl] *a* дополнительный
adjective ['ædʒiktiv] *n* прилагательное
admirer [əd'maiərə] *n* поклонник
admit [əd'mit] *v* признавать
adore [ə'dɔ:] *v* любить, обожать
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
adverbial [əd'və:bjəl] *a*: **adverbial clauses of time and condition** придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия; **adverbial expression** словосочетание с наречием; **adverbial modifier** обстоятельство
advice [əd'vais] *n* совет
advise [əd'vaiz] *v* советовать
affirmation [ˌæfə'meiʃn] *n* подтверждение
affirmative [ə'fə:mətiv] *a* утвердительный
afraid [ə'freid] *a*: **be afraid (of)** бояться
afternoon ['ɑftə'nu:n] *n*: **in the afternoon** днем
afterwards ['ɑftəwə:dz] *adv* впоследствии, потом
age [eidʒ] *n*: **for ages** целая вечность
ago [ə'gou] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться; **agree upon** условливаться о чём-либо
agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n* договор, соглашение
ah [ɑ] *int* ах! а!
air [eə] *n*: **by air** самолётом
alas [ə'lɑs] *int* увы!
all [ɔ:l] *pron* весь, всё; **of all** из всех, *adv*: **at all** совсем
allow [ə'lau] *v* разрешать, позволять
almost ['ɔ:lmoust] *adv* почти
alone [ə'loun] *a* один, одинокий
Alps [ælps] *n* Альпы
although [ɔ:l'ðou] *cj* хотя
America [ə'merikə] *n* Америка
an [æn, ən] *неопределённый артикль*
and [ænd] *cj* и, а
anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
angrily ['æŋgrili] *adv* сердито
angry ['æŋgri] *a* сердитый, злой
animal ['æniməl] *n* животное
any ['eni] *pron* какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь, любой; *adv* нисколько
anybody ['enibɔdi] *pron* кто-нибудь
anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron* кто-либо
anything ['eniθiŋ] *pron* что-нибудь
anywhere ['eniweə] *adv* где-нибудь, нигде
appear [ə'piə] *v* казаться
are [ɑ] *мн. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to be**
arithmetic [ə'riθmətik] *n* арифметика
arm-chair ['ɑmtʃeə] *n* кресло
arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] *n* договорённость
arrival [ə'raivl] *n* приход, приезд
arrive [ə'raiv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
article ['ɑtikl] *n* артикль
as *adv* в качестве (*кого-либо или чего-либо*); **as... as...** так... как...; **as if** как будто, будто
ashamed [ə'ʃeimd] *p. p*: **be ashamed of** стыдиться чего-либо
assurance [ə'ʃuərəns] *n* уверенность, убеждённость.

astonish [əs'tɔniʃ] *v* удивлять, изумлять
astonishment [əs'tɔniʃmənt] *n* удивление, изумление
at [æt, ət] *prep* в
Atlantic [ət'læntik] *a* Атлантический
attend [ə'tend] *v* сопутствовать
attention [ə'tenʃn] *n*: **pay attention to** обращать внимание на
attract [ə'trækt] *v* притягивать
attribute ['ætribju:t] *n* определение
aunt [ɑ:nt] *n* тётя
auntie ['ɑ:nti] *n* тётушка
avoid [ə'vɔid] *v* избегать
award [ə'wɔ:d] *v* награждать
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

B

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
bad [bæd] *a* плохой; **it is bad** плохо; **it is bad of you** нехорошо с вашей стороны; **be bad at** плохо разбираться в чём-то
badly ['bædli] *adv* плохо
bag [bæg] *n* сумка, портфель
baker ['beikə] *n* булочник
ball [bɔ:l] *n* шар; мяч
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
basic ['beisik] *a* основной, главный
basket ['bɑ:skit] *n* корзинка
bath [bɑ:θ] *n*: **have a bath** принять ванну
bathe [beið] *v* купаться
because [bi'kɔ:z] *cj* потому что, так как
become [bi'kʌm] (**became, become**) *v* становиться, делаться
bed [bed] *n*: **go to bed** ложиться спать
bee [bi:] *n* пчела
been [bi:n] *см.* **be**
beginning [bi'giniŋ] *n* начало; *pres. p. от* **begin**
behave [bi'heiv] *v* вести себя; **behave yourself!** веди себя хорошо!
believe [bi'li:v] *v* верить; полагать
belong [bi'lɔŋ] *v* принадлежать
best [best] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **good**) самый лучший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **well**) лучше всего; **best of all** больше всего
better ['betə] *a* (*сравн. степ. от* **good**) лучший; *adv* (*сравн. степ. от* **well**) лучше
bicycle ['baisikl] *n* велосипед; **to ride a bicycle** ездить на велосипеде
bit [bit] *n*: **a bit** немного
bite [bait] (**bit, bitten**) *v* кусать(ся); *n*: **have a bite** закусить
bitten ['bitn] *см.* **bite**
blackberry ['blækbəri] *n* ежевика
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n* классная доска
blame [bleim] *n* порицание, упрёк
blew [blu:] *см.* **blow**
blow [blou] (**blew, blown**) *v* дуть; **blow off** сдувать, слететь
board [bɔ:d] *n* доска
born [bɔ:n] *p. p.*: **be born** родиться
borrow ['bɔrou] *v* брать на время
both [bouθ] *pron* оба; *adv* **both ... and ...** и ... и ...
bought [bɔ:t] *см.* **buy**
bow [bou] *n* дуга
bow-wow ['bau'wau] *n собачий лай*; *int* гав-гав
break [breik] (**broke, broken**) *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак; **have breakfast** завтракать
brick [brik] *n* кирпич
bridge [bridʒ] *n* мост
bring [briŋ] (**brought, brought**) *v* приносить
British ['britiʃ] *a*: **British Museum** [mju:'ziəm] Британский музей
broke [brouk] *см.* **break**
broken ['broukən] *см.* **break**; *p. p.* разбитый
bucket ['bʌkit] *n* ведро
build [bild] (**built, built**) *v* строить
building ['bildiŋ] *n* здание
burst [bə:st] (**burst, burst**) *v*: **burst out** разразиться (*слезами, смехом*)
bus [bʌs] *n* автобус; **by bus** автобусом
busy ['bizi] *a*: **be busy in** быть занятым чем-либо
but [bʌt] *cj* но, однако
butterfly ['bʌtəflai] *n* бабочка
buy [bai] (**bought, bought**) *v* покупать
by [bai] *prep* к; посредством; **by this** этим

C

cage [keidʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔ:l] *v*: **call for** заходить за кем-либо
came [keim] *см.* **come**
camp [kæmp] *v*: **camp out** ночевать в палатках
can [kæn] (**could**) *v* мочь, уметь; **can't** [kɑ:nt] не могу, не умею; **can't help** не могу не

canal [kə'næl] *n* канал; **the Suez** ['sju:ɪz] **Canal** Суэцкий канал
cane [kein] *n* тростник
captain ['kæptɪn] *n* капитан
car [kɑ] *n* автомашина
cardinal ['kɑdɪnl] *a*: **cardinal point** [pɔint] страна света
care [kɛə] *v* заботиться; *n* забота, уход; **take care (of)** заботиться о ком-либо; **"The Care and Feeding of Masters"** «Уход за хозяевами и их кормление»
careful ['kɛəful] *a* осторожный, внимательный, аккуратный; **it is careful of you** осторожно с вашей стороны
careless ['kɛəlɪs] *a* небрежный, неосторожный, беззаботный; **it is careless of you** беспечно с вашей стороны
carpet ['kɑpɪt] *n* ковёр
carry ['kærɪ] *v* нести; **carry out** выполнять, совершать
case [keɪs] *n* чемодан; падеж; случай
catch [kætʃ] **(caught, caught)** *v* ловить, поймать, догнать; **catch a train** поспеть к поезду
Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] *n* Кавказ
caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**
central ['sentrəl] *a* центральный
centre ['sentə] *n* центр
certain ['sə:tn] *n* определённый
certainly ['sə:tnlɪ] *adv* конечно; **most certainly** обязательно
certainty ['sə:tntɪ] *n* уверенность
chance [tʃɑns] *n*: **by chance** случайно
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* менять, изменить
channel ['tʃænəl] *n* пролив, канал; **the English Channel** Ла-Манш
Charlie ['tʃɑlɪ] *n* Чарли
chase [tʃeɪs] *v* гнаться, преследовать
child [tʃaɪld] *n* ребёнок
childhood ['tʃaɪldhud] *n* детство
childlike ['tʃaɪldlaɪk] *a* детский, невинный
chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] *n* шоколадная конфета
circus ['sə:kəs] *n* цирк
clause [klɔ:z] *n* предложение
clean [kli:n] *a* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
clear [klɪə] *a* ясный
clever ['klevə] *a* умный; **it is clever of you** умно с вашей стороны
cleverness ['klevənɪs] *n* ум
climb [klaɪm] *v* взбираться
close [klouz] *v* закрывать
close [klous] *a* близкий; *adv* близко
closely ['klousli] *adv* внимательно
clothes [klouðz] *n* одежда
coach [koutʃ] *n* тренер
coat [kout] *n* пальто
cock-a-doodle-doo ['kɔkədu:dl'du:] *n* кука реку
cold [kould] *a* холодный; *n*: **have a cold** простудиться
cold-hearted ['kould'hɑtɪd] *a* бессердечный, чёрствый
come [kʌm] **(came, come)** *v* приходить; **come in** входить; **come out** выходить; *int*: **come, come!** ну, ну!
comfort ['kʌmfət] *v* утешать, успокаивать
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a* удобный
command [kə'mɑnd] *v* приказывать, командовать
common ['kɔmən] *a* нарицательный
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n* сравнение
complain [kəm'plein] **of** *v* жаловаться на что-либо
completed [kəm'pli:tɪd] *p. p.* законченный
composite ['kɔmpəzɪt] *a* составной
compound ['kɔmpaund] *a* сложный
condition [kən'dɪʃn] *n* условие
conditional [kən'dɪʃənl] *a*: **conditional sentence** условное предложение
conjunctive [kən'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a*: **the Conjunctive Mood** сослагательное наклонение
connected [kə'nektɪd] *p. p.* связанный, связано
connecting [kə'nektɪŋ] *a* соединительный
consequence ['kɔnsɪkwəns] *n* следствие, результат
consider [kən'sɪdə] *v* считать, рассматривать
consist [kən'sɪst] *v* состоять
consonant ['kɔnsənənt] *n* согласный; *буква, обозначающая согласный звук*
constantly ['kɔnstəntlɪ] *adv* постоянно
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
contain [kən'teɪn] *v* содержать
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v* продолжаться
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a* длительный
contrary ['kɔntrərɪ] *a*: **contrary to fact** противоположный действительности
cook [kuk] *n* повар; *v* готовить (*пищу*)
copper ['kɔpə] *n* медь; медная монета
corresponding [ˌkɔrɪs'pɔndɪŋ] *pres. p.* соответственный
cottage ['kɔtɪdʒ] *n* коттедж, летняя дача
could [kud] *см.* **can**

countable ['kauntəbl] *a* исчисляемый; *n* исчисляемое существительное
country ['kʌntrɪ] *n*: **in the country** за городом, в деревне
course [kɔ:s] *n*: **of course** конечно
cover ['kʌvə] *v* покрывать
cow [kau] *n* корова
Crimea [kraɪ'mɪə] *n* Крым
cross [krɔs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
customary ['kʌstəmərɪ] *a* обычный
cut [kʌt] (**cut, cut**) *v* резать, разрезать, стричь

D

daily ['deɪlɪ] *a* ежедневный; *adv* ежедневно
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* опасность
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
dark [dɑ:k] *a* тёмный; *n* темнота
daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n* дочь
day [deɪ] *n* день; **day by day** день за днём; **all day long** весь день
day-time ['deɪtaɪm] *n*: **in the day-time** днём
dear [dɪə] *int*: **dear me!** о, господи!
debt [det] *n* долг
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
deck [dek] *n*: **on deck** на палубе
deer [dɪə] *n* олень, олени
definite ['definɪt] *a* определённый
degree [dɪ'grɪ:] *n* степень
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *v* требовать, предъявлять; *n* требование
dentist ['dentɪst] *n* зубной врач
deny [dɪ'naɪ] *v* отрицать
depend [dɪ'pend] **on** *v* зависеть; **depending on** зависящий
derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный; *n* производное слово
derived [dɪ'raɪvd] *p. p.* производный
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* изображать, описывать; характеризовать
desert ['dezət] *n* пустыня
desirable [dɪ'zaɪərəbl] *a* желательный
desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *v* желать (*сильно*)
detective [dɪ'tektɪv] *a* детективный
determination [dɪ,tə:mɪ'neɪʃn] *n* решимость
dictate [dɪk'teɪt] *v* диктовать
did [dɪd] *см.* **do**
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
differ ['dɪfə] *v* различаться, отличаться
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n* разница, различие
different ['dɪfrənt] *a* различный, другой
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a* трудный; **it is difficult** трудно
dish [dɪʃ] *n* тарелка; **dishes** посуда
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
disturbance [dɪs'tə:bəns] *n*: **make a disturbance** вызывать волнение
do [du:] (**did, done**) *v* делать
doer [du:ə] *n*: **the doer of the action** *лицо, которое совершает действие*
done [dʌn] *см.* **do**
donkey ['dɔŋkɪ] *n* осёл
double ['dʌbl] *v* удваивать
doubt [daut] *n* сомнение; *v* сомневаться; **no doubt** без сомнения
drink [drɪŋk] (**drank, drunk**) *v* пить; *n*: **have a drink** выпить
drive [draɪv] (**drove, driven**) *v* вести (*автомашину*)
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой; *v* сушить, высушить
during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение
duty ['dju:tɪ] *n* долг

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
earth [ə:θ] *n* земля
easy ['i:zɪ] *a* лёгкий; **it is easy** легко
eat [i:t] (**ate, eaten**) *v* есть
eaten ['i:tn] *см.* **eat**
eclipse [ɪ'klɪps] *n* затмение
eh [eɪ] *int выражает вопрос, удивление, надежду на согласие слушающего* а? как? не правда ли?
either ['aɪðə] *cj*: **either ... or ...** или ... или ... *adv* также
elder ['eldə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **old**) старше
eldest ['eldɪst] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **old**) самый старший
elephant ['elɪfənt] *n* слон
else [els] *adv* ещё
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчёркивать
empty ['empti] *a* пустой; *v* опорожнять
end [end] *n* конец; **at the end** в конце; *v* кончать; **ending in** оканчивающийся на
enemy ['enɪmɪ] *n* враг
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* получать удовольствие
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить
envy ['envɪ] *v* завидовать
equal ['i:kwəl] *a* равный

etc = etcetera [it'setrə] *и так далее*
even ['i:vən] *adv* даже
event [i'vent] *n* событие
ever ['evə] *adv* когда-либо, всегда
everybody ['evribɔdi] *pron* все, каждый
everything ['evriθiŋ] *pron* всё
exactly [ig'zæktli] *adv* точно
examination [ig,zæmi'neiʃn] *n* экзамен; **take an examination** сдавать экзамен; **pass an examination** сдать экзамен
exception [ik'sepʃən] *n* исключение
exclamatory [iks'klæmətəri] *a* восклицательный
excuse [iks'kju:z] *v* извиняться
exhausted [ig'zɔ:stid] *a* изнурённый, измученный
expect [iks'pekt] *v* ожидать; полагать
express [iks'pres] *v* выражать; **expressing** *pres. p.* выражающий; **expressed by** выраженный
expression [iks'preʃn] *n* выражение
eye [ai] *n* глаз

F

face [feis] *n* лицо
fail [feil] *v* потерпеть неудачу, не иметь успеха, провалиться (*на экзамене*)
fairy-tale ['feəriteil] *n* (*волшебная*) сказка
famous ['feiməs] *a* знаменитый
far [fa:] *a* далёкий; **Far North** ['fɑ'nɔ:θ] Крайний Север; *adv* далеко
farther ['fɑðə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) более отдалённый; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) дальше, далее
farthest ['fɑðist] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **far**) самый дальний; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **far**) дальше всего
fast [fa:st] *a* быстрый; *adv* быстро
fat [fæt] *a* толстый, жирный
fatal ['feitl] *a* фатальный, губительный
fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина; **be at fault** быть озадаченным, находиться в затруднении
feel [fi:l] (**felt, felt**) *v* чувствовать; **feel like** быть склонным сделать что-либо
feet [fi:t] *n* ступни, ноги
felt [felt] *см.* **feel**
few [fju:] *pron*: **a few** несколько
find [faind] (**found, found**) *v* находить
fine [fain] *a* красивый, прекрасный; *adv* прекрасно
finish ['finiʃ] *v* кончать; *n* конец, финиш
finite ['fainait] *a*: **finite verb** глагол в личной форме
fire ['faiə] *n* костёр; **make a fire** развести костёр
first [fə:st] *num* первый
fish [fiʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
fishing-rod ['fiʃiŋrɔd] *n* удочка
five [faiv] *num* пять
flower ['flauə] *n* цветок
fly [flai] (**flew, flown**) *v* летать; *n* муха
foggy ['fɔgi] *a* туманный
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать (*за кем-либо*)
following ['fɔlouiŋ] *a* следующий
fond [fɔnd] *a*: **be fond of** любить
food [fu:d] *n* пища, еда
fool [fu:l] *n* дурак
foolish ['fu:liʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fut] *n* нога, ступня; **on foot** пешком
for [fɔ:] *prep* для, на, за, к, в течение
For-to-Infinitive construction оборот for + инфинитив
forever [fə'revə] *adv* всегда
forget [fə'get] (**forgot, forgotten**) *v* забывать
forgive [fə'giv] (**forgave, forgiven**) *v* прощать
forgot [fə'gɔt] *см.* **forget**
forgotten [fə'gɔtn] *см.* **forget**
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* образовывать
former ['fɔ:mə] *a* первый (*из двух названных*)
fortunately ['fɔ:tʃnitli] *adv* к счастью
forward ['fɔ:wəd] *adv* вперёд
found [faund] *см.* **find**
fountain ['fauntin] *n* фонтан
fountain-pen ['fauntinpen] *n* автоматическая ручка
four [fɔ:] *num* четыре
four-wheeled ['fɔ:wi:ld] *a* четырёхколёсный
free [fri:] *a* свободный; *v* освобождать
friendship ['frendʃip] *n* дружба
friendly ['frendli] *a* дружеский, дружественный; **in a friendly way** по-дружески
frighten ['fraitn] *v* пугать
from [frɔm] *prep* из, от
front [frʌnt] *n* передняя часть (*чего-либо*); **in front of** перед, впереди
fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
further ['fə:ðə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) более отдалённый; добавочный; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) дальше

furthest ['fə:ðist] = **farthest**
future ['fju:tʃə] *a* будущий; **near future** ближайшее будущее; *n* будущее время
Future Indefinite Tense Будущее неопределённое время;
Future Indefinite in the Past Tense Будущее неопределённое время в прошедшем;
Future Continuous Tense Будущее длительное время;
Future Continuous in the Past Tense Будущее длительное время в прошедшем;
Future Perfect Tense Будущее совершенное время;
Future Perfect in the Past Tense Будущее совершенное время в прошедшем;
Future Perfect Continuous Tense Будущее совершаемое длительное время;
Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense Будущее совершаемое длительное время в прошедшем

G

game [geim] *n* игра, партия
gate [geit] *n* ворота
gave [geiv] *см.* **give**
gay [gei] *a* весёлый
geese [gi:s] *n* гуси
gender ['dʒendə] *n* род
generous ['dʒenərəs] *a* щедрый
generosity [ˌdʒenə'rɔsiti] *n* щедрость
gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий; **Indefinite Gerund** герундий в форме **Indefinite**; **Perfect Gerund** перфектный герундий
get [get] (**got, got**) *v* получать, доставать; **get excited** [ik'saitid] волноваться; **get up** вставать; **get upset** расстраиваться; **get used to** привыкнуть к чему-либо
give [giv] (**gave, given**) *v* давать
give up бросать (*привычку*)
glass [glɑs] *n* стекло; стакан
go [gou] (**went, gone**) *v* идти, ходить; происходить; **go on** происходить, продолжать; **go out** выходить; **be going to** собираться сделать что-либо
gone [gɔn] *см.* **go**
good [gud] *a* хороший; здоровый; полезный; **it is good** хорошо; **it is good of you** хорошо с вашей стороны; **be good at** хорошо разбираться в чём-либо; быть способным к чему-либо; *n*: **it is no good** бесполезно
good-looking ['gud'lukiŋ] *a* красивый, интересный
good gracious ['greiʃəs] *int* боже мой!
good heavens ['hevnz] *int* о, боже!
goods [gudz] *n* товар
goose [gu:s] *n* гусь
got [gɔt] *см.* **get**
grandmother ['grænˌmʌðə] *n* бабушка
great [greit] *a* большой, великий; **Great Britain** ['britn] *n* Великобритания
grateful ['greitful] *a*: **be grateful for** быть благодарным за что-либо
ground [graund] *n* земля
grow [grou] (**grew, grown**) *v* расти
grown [groun] *см.* **grow**

H

ha [hɑ] *int* ха! *восклицание, выражающее удивление, подозрение, торжество*
habit ['hæbit] *n* привычка
habitual [hə'bitjuəl] *a* обычный, привычный
had [hæd] *см.* **have**
hair [heə] *n* волосы
hallo [hə'lou] *int* алло!
Hamlet ['hæmlit] *n* Гамлет
hand ['hænd] *n*: **on the one hand** с одной стороны; **on the other hand** с другой стороны
handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃif] *n* носовой платок
handsome ['hænsəm] *a* красивый, стройный
happen ['hæpən] *v* происходить, случаться
happening *pres. p.* происходящий
happily ['hæpili] *adv* к счастью
happiness ['hæpinis] *n* счастье
happy ['hæpi] *a* счастливый
hard [hɑd] *a* упорный; тяжёлый, *adv* упорно, настойчиво, много; тяжело
hardly ['hɑdli] *adv* едва, едва ли
hare [heə] *n* заяц
has [hæz] *3-е л. ед. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to have**
hate [heit] *v* ненавидеть
have [hæv] (**had, had**) *v* иметь, обладать; **have to** должен, должны
hawk [hɔ:k] *n* ястреб
he [hi:] *pron* он
head [hed] *n* голова; **from head to foot** с ног до головы
headache ['hedeik] *n* головная боль

health [helθ] *n* здоровье
hear [hɪə] (**heard, heard**) *v* слышать; **hear of** услышать, узнать о чём-либо
heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце; **take to heart** принимать близко к сердцу; **lose heart** падать духом, отчаиваться
heating ['hi:tɪŋ] *n*: **central heating** центральное отопление
hedgehog ['hedʒhɔg] *n* ёж
he-goat ['hi:gout] *n* козёл
here [hɪə] *adv* здесь, сюда; вот
hero ['hɪərou] *n* герой
heroine ['herouɪn] *n* героиня
hey [heɪ] *int* эй!
high [haɪ] *a* высокий; *adv* высоко
highly ['haɪlɪ] *adv* высоко
hill [hɪl] *n* холм, гора
himself [hɪm'self] *pron* себя, себе
hold [hould] *n*: **take hold (of)** ухватиться
hole [houl] *n* дыра, нора
holiday ['hɔlədɪ] *n* отпуск
hope [houp] *n* надежда; *v* надеяться
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
host [houst] *n* хозяин
hostess ['houstɪs] *n* хозяйка
hot [hɔt] *a* горячий, жаркий
hour ['auə] *n* час; **for hours** часами
house [haus] *n* дом
housework ['hauswə:k] *n* домашняя работа
how [hau] *adv* как; **how long** как долго, сколько времени; **how about ...** как насчёт того, чтобы ...
hum [hʌm] *int* гм!
hurry ['hʌrɪ] *n*: **be in a hurry** торопиться
hurt [hə:t] (**hurt, hurt**) *v* ушибить, задеть
hush [hʌʃ] *int* тише! тс!

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лёд; мороженое
ice-cream ['aɪs'kri:m] *n* мороженое
idea [aɪ'dɪə] *n* мысль
if [ɪf] *cj* если, если бы
ill [ɪl] *a*: **be ill** болеть
illogical [ɪ'lɔdʒɪkl] *a* нелогичный
immediately [ɪ'mi:djətlɪ] *adv* немедленно
imitation [ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃn] *n*: **imitation of sounds** звукоподражание
impatience [ɪm'peɪʃəns] *n* нетерпение, раздражённость
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *a* нетерпеливый
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *a* важный; **it is important** важно
impossible [ɪm'pɔsəbl] *a* невозможный; **it is impossible** невозможно
impression [ɪm'preʃn] *n*: **to make an impression** произвести впечатление
include [ɪn'klu:d] *v* включать в себя
incorrect [ˌɪnkə'rekt] *a* неправильный
indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле, действительно
indefinite [ɪn'definɪt] *a* неопределённый
Indian ['ɪndjən] *n* индеец (*Сев. и Южн. Америки*)
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать
indicative [ɪn'dɪkətɪv] *a*: **the Indicative Mood** изъявительное наклонение
indirect [ˌɪndɪ'rekt] *a*: **indirect speech** косвенная речь
infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n* неопределённая форма, инфинитив;
Indefinite Infinitive инфинитив в форме **Indefinite**;
Perfect Infinitive перфектный инфинитив;
Perfect Continuous Infinitive перфектный инфинитив в форме **Continuous**
inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] *v* сообщить, информировать
ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила
insist [ɪn'sɪst] *v* настаивать; **insist on** настаивать на чём-либо
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv*: **instead of** вместо (*чего-либо*)
intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться
intensifying [ɪn'tensɪfaɪɪŋ] *a* усилительный
intention [ɪn'tenʃn] *n* намерение, стремление
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n*: **take interest in** интересоваться (*чем-либо*)
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
it is interesting интересно
interjection [ˌɪntə'dʒekʃn] *n* междометие
interrogative [ˌɪntə'rɔgətɪv] *a* вопросительный
interrupt [ˌɪntə'rʌpt] *v* прерывать, мешать
into ['ɪntu] *prep* в, на
intransitive [ɪn'trænsɪtɪv] *a*: **intransitive verb** непереходный глагол
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
iron ['aɪən] *n* железо; утюг
irregular [ɪ'regjulə] *a* неправильный
irregular verb неправильный глагол
irresponsible [ˌɪrɪs'pɔnsəbl] *a* безответственный
irritation [ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃn] *n* раздражение, гнев

is [iz] *3-е л. ед. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to be**
it [it] *pron* он, она, оно; это

J

jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* как раз; только что; *разг.* просто; **just now** сию минуту; *part* просто

K

keep [ki:p] **(kept, kept)** *v* держать; **keep from** удерживать от чего-либо; **keep on** продолжать
kept [kept] *см.* **keep**
key [ki:] *n* ключ
kick [kik] *v* ударять (*ногой*)
kind [kaind] *a* добрый; **it is kind of you** мило с вашей стороны; *n* вид
knew [nju:] *см.* **know**
knife [naif] *n* нож
know [nou] **(knew, known)** *v* знать
knowledge ['nɔlidʒ] *n* знание
known [noun] *см.* **know**; *p.p.* известный

L

lady ['leidi] *n* дама, женщина
land [lænd] *n*: **by land** по суше
language ['læŋgwidʒ] *n* язык
last [la:st] *a* последний, прошлый; *adv*: **at last** наконец; *v* продолжаться, длиться
late [leit] *a* поздний; **be late** опаздывать, *adv* поздно
lately ['leitli] *adv* недавно
latter ['lætə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **late**) последний (*из двух названных*)
laugh [la:f] *v* смеяться; **laugh at** смеяться над кем-либо
lay [lei] *см.* **lie**
leaf [li:f] *n* лист
learn [lə:n] *v* учить(ся), научить(ся)
least [li:st] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **little**) наименьший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **little**) меньше всего, меньше всех; **at least** по крайней мере
leave [li:v] **(left, left)** *v* уходить, уезжать, покидать, оставлять
left [left] *см.* **leave**
lemonade [ˌlemə'neid] *n* лимонад
less [les] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **little**) меньший; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **little**) меньше
lest [lest] *cj* чтобы не
let [let] *v* позволять, разрешать, пусть; **let's take ...** давай поедем на ...
letter ['letə] *n* письмо
lie [lai] **(lay, lain)** *v* лежать
like [laik] *v* любить, нравиться; *a* похожий, подобный; *adv* подобно
likely ['laikli] *a* вероятный
limiting ['limitiŋ] *a* ограничительный
lion ['laiən] *n* лев
lioness ['laiənis] *n* львица
listen ['lisn] *v* слушать
little ['litl] *a* маленький; *adv* мало; **a little** немного
live [liv] *v* жить
lively ['laivli] *a* живой, весёлый
living ['liviŋ] *a* живой
logical ['lɔdʒikl] *a* логичный
lonely ['lounli] *a* одинокий
long [lɔŋ] *a* длинный, долгий; *adv* долго, давно
Long way you live! Живите долго!
long-legged ['lɔŋ'legd] *a* длинноногий
look [luk] *v* смотреть, выглядеть; **look after** присматривать за кем-либо; **look alike** быть похожим; **look forward to** с нетерпением ожидать чего-либо; **look at** смотреть на; *n* взгляд; **have a look** взглянуть
lose [lu:z] **(lost, lost)** *v* терять
loss [lɔs] *n*: **be at a loss** быть в затруднении, в недоумении
lost [lɔst] *см.* **lose**
lot [lɔt] *n*: **a lot of** много, большое количество
loud [laud] *a* громкий
love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
lovely ['lʌvli] *a* чудесный
loving ['lʌviŋ] *pres. p* любящий, нежный
low [lou] *a* низкий; *adv* низко
luck [lʌk] *n* удача
luckily ['lʌkili] *adv* к счастью
lucky ['lʌki] *a* удачливый
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак

M

magnet ['mægnit] *n* магнит
main [mein] *a* главный; **main verb** смысловой глагол; **main clause** главное предложение
mainly ['meinli] *adv* главным образом
make [meik] **(made, made)** *v* делать, заставлять

manage ['mænidʒ] *v* ухитряться
mark [mɑ:k] *n* отметка
married ['mærid] *p. p.*: **get married** пожениться; **be married** быть женатым (замужем)
match [mætʃ] *n* матч; спичка
matter ['mætə] *v* иметь значение
may [mei] (**might**) *v* мочь, иметь возможность; может быть, вероятно; **May all your dreams come true.** Пусть все ваши мечты осуществятся.
mean [mi:n] (**meant, meant**) *v* значить, иметь значение; намереваться; **mean by** подразумевать, иметь в виду
meaning ['mi:niŋ] *n* значение
means [mi:nz] *n*: **by all means** обязательно; **by no means** ни в коем случае
meet [mi:t] (**met, met**) *v* встречать(ся)
memorize ['meməraiz] *v* запоминать
mental ['mentl] *a* умственный, моральный
mention ['menʃn] *v* упоминать
merely ['miəli] *adv* просто, только
merry ['meri] *a* весёлый
merry-go-round ['meriɡou,raund] *n* карусель
met [met] *см.* **meet**
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
mice [mais] *n* мыши
might [mait] *см.* **may**
mind [maind] *n* память, ум; **to make up one's mind** решить(ся); *v* помнить; возражать
minute ['minit] *n* минута
mirror ['mirə] *n* зеркало
miserable ['mizərəbl] *a* несчастный
mistake [mis'teik] *n*: **by mistake** по ошибке
misunderstand ['misʌndə'stænd] (**misunderstood, misunderstood**) неправильно понять
modal ['moudl] *a*: **modal verb** модальный глагол; **modal word** модальное слово
modern ['mɔdən] *a*: **Modern English** современный английский язык
moment ['moumənt] *n* момент, мгновение; **at the moment** в данную минуту; **at that particular** [pə'tikjulə] **moment** именно в тот момент; **moment of speaking** момент речи; **given moment** определённый момент
Monday ['mʌndi] *n* понедельник
money ['mʌni] *n* деньги
monkey ['mʌŋki] *n* обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] *n* месяц
last month в прошлом месяце
mood [mu:d] *n* наклонение
moon [mu:n] *n* луна
more [mɔ:] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **much** *и* **many**) больший, более многочисленный; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **much**) более, больше
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] *n* утро; **in the morning** утром; **this morning** сегодня утром
most [moust] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **much** *и* **many**) наибольший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **much**) больше всего; *n* большая часть
motion ['mouʃn] *n* движение
mountain ['mauntin] *n* гора; **mountain chain** [tʃein] горная цепь
mouse [maus] *n* мышь
mouth [mauθ] *n* рот
move [mu:v] *n* ход (*в игре*)
Mr. *сокр. от* **mister** ['mistə] *n* мистер, господин
much [mʌtʃ] *a* много; *adv* гораздо
must [mʌst] *v* должен, должны; должно быть
myself [mai'self] *pron* сам

N

name [neim] *n* имя, название; **by name** по имени
nasty ['nɑ:sti] *a* отвратительный
naturally ['nætʃrəli] *adv* естественно
nearly ['niəli] *adv* почти
necessarily ['nesisərili] *adv*: **not necessarily happening** не обязательно происходящее
necessary ['nesisəri] *a* необходимый; **it is necessary** необходимо, нужно
necessity [ni'sesiti] *n* необходимость
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться (*в чём-либо*)
needle ['ni:dl] *n* игла, иголка
negation [ni'geiʃn] *n* отрицание
negative ['negətiv] *a* отрицательный
neighbour ['neibə] *n* сосед
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
new [nju:] *a* новый
news [nju:z] *n* новость
newspaper ['nju:s,peipə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a* следующий; *adv* потом, затем
nice [nais] *a* хороший, красивый, приятный; **it is nice of you** мило с вашей стороны

night [nait] *n* ночь, вечер
last night вчера вечером
noise [nɔiz] *n* шум
noisily ['nɔizili] *adv* шумно
noisy ['nɔizi] *a* шумный
nominative ['nɔminətiv] *n*: **Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction** оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»; **Nominative Absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] **Participle Construction** «Самостоятельный причастный оборот»
non-perfect ['nɔn'pə:fikt] *см.* **perfect**
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] *pron* ничего
nothing else but hope ничего кроме надежды
notice ['noutis] *n*: **take notice (of)** замечать; *v* замечать
noun [naun] *n* существительное
now [nau] *adv* сейчас

O

oar [ɔ:] *n* весло
obey [ə'bei] *v* слушаться
object ['ɔbdʒikt] *n* дополнение; *v*: **object** [əb'dʒekt] **to** возражать против чего-либо
objection [əb'dʒekʃn] *n* возражение
objective [əb'dʒektiv] *n*: **Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction** оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»; **Objective Participle Construction** конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени»
obligation [,ɔbli'geiʃn] *n* обязанность
oblique [ə'bli:k] *a*: **the Oblique Mood** косвенное наклонение
observe [əb'zə:v] *v* наблюдать, следить (*за чем-либо*)
ocean ['ouʃən] *n* океан
of [ɔv] *prep* о, об; *указывает на принадлежность, передаётся родительным падежом*
off [ɔf] *prep* с
offer ['ɔfə] *v* предлагать
office ['ɔfis] *n* учреждение
often ['ɔfn] *adv* часто
oh [ou] *int* о!
one [wʌn] *num* один; *n*: **little one** ребёнок; *употребляется как слово-заместитель во избежание повторения ранее упоминавшегося существительного*
once [wʌns] *adv*: **at once** немедленно
once upon [ə'pɔn] **a time** однажды жил-был...
only ['ounli] *a* единственный; *adv* только; **if only** если бы только
opera ['ɔpərə] *n* опера
opportunity [,ɔpə'tju:niti] *n* удобный случай, благоприятная возможность
opposite ['ɔpəzit] *n* противоположность
or [ɔ:] *cj* или
order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ
original [ə'ridʒənəl] *n* подлинник, оригинал; **in the original** в подлиннике
other ['ʌðə] *a* другой
the other day на днях
ought [ɔ:t] *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*
out [aut] *adv* вне, снаружи; *prep* **out of us** из нас
outside ['aut'said] *adv* на открытом воздухе, на дворе
over ['ouvə] *prep* через, по; *adv* **be over** оканчиваться
overcrowded [,ouvə'kraudid] *p. p.* переполненный
owl [aul] *n* сова
ox [ɔks] *n* бык
oxen ['ɔksən] быки

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать
paid [peid] *см.* **pay**
part [pɑ:t] *n* часть; **take part (in)** принимать участие (в); **part of speech** часть речи
participle ['pɑ:tisipl] *n* причастие;
Past Participle причастие прошедшего времени;
Present Participle причастие настоящего времени;
Present Participle Active действительное причастие настоящего времени;
Present Participle Passive страдательное причастие настоящего времени;
Perfect Participle Active действительное причастие совершенного вида;
Perfect Participle Passive страдательное причастие совершенного вида
particle ['pɑ:tikl] *n* частица
passive ['pæsiv] *a* пассивный, страдательный; **passive voice** страдательный залог
past [pɑ:st] *n* прошлое; прошедшее время; *a* прошедший;
Past Indefinite Tense Прошедшее неопределённое время;

Past Continuous Tense Прошедшее длительное время;
Past Perfect Tense Прошедшее совершенное время;
Past Perfect Continuous Tense Прошедшее совершенное длительное время

patient ['peiʃənt] *a* терпеливый

pay [pei] (**paid, paid**) платить;
pay a fine платить штраф;
pay attention [ə'tenʃn] **to** обращать внимание на

pen [pen] *n* перо, ручка

penknife ['pennaif] *n* перочинный нож

perfect ['pə:fikt] *a* совершенный; перфектный, обозначающий действие, уже законченное по отношению к данному времени; **non-perfect** *a* неперфектный

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n* спектакль

perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* может быть, возможно

period ['piəriəd] *n*: **at a given past period** в определённый период в прошлом

permanent ['pə:mənənt] *a* постоянный

permission [pə:'miʃn] *n* разрешение; **give permission** давать разрешение; **get permission** получать разрешение

permit [pə'mit] *v* позволять, разрешать

person ['pə:sn] *n* лицо, человек

personal ['pə:snəl] *a*: **personal pronoun** ['prounaun] личное местоимение

phrase [freiz] *n* фраза, выражение, оборот

physical ['fizikəl] *a* физический

pianist ['pjænist] *n* пианист

piano ['pjænou] *n* рояль

pick [pik] *v* рвать, собирать

pity ['piti] *n*: **it is a pity** жаль

place [pleis] *n* место, жилище; **in your place** на вашем месте; **take place** происходить, иметь место

play [plei] *v* играть

pleasant ['plezənt] *a* приятный; **it is pleasant** приятно

please [pli:z] *part* пожалуйста; *v*: **as he pleases** как ему хочется; **be pleased at** быть довольным чем-либо

pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие

plural ['pluərəl] *n* множественное число

point [pɔint] *n*: **from the point of view** с точки зрения

pond [pɔnd] *n* пруд

possess [pə'zes] *v* обладать, владеть

possessive [pə'zesiv] *a* притяжательный; **possessive case** притяжательный падеж; **possessive pronoun** притяжательное местоимение

possibility [ˌpɔsə'biliti] *n* возможность

postpone [pəust'poun] *v* откладывать

potato [pə'teitou] *n* картофель, картофелина

praise [preiz] *n* похвала

precede [pri:'si:d] *v*: **preceded by** предшествуемый

prefer [pri'fə:] *v* предпочитать

preposition [ˌprepə'ziʃn] *n* предлог

present ['preznt] *n* настоящее; настоящее время; *a* присутствующий; настоящий;
Present Indefinite Tense Настоящее неопределённое время;
Present Continuous Tense Настоящее длительное время;
Present Perfect Tense Настоящее совершенное время;
Present Perfect Continuous Tense Настоящее совершенное длительное время

present [pri'zent] *v* дарить

pretty ['priti] *a* хорошенький

prevent [pri'vent] *v* мешать; **prevent from** препятствовать чему-либо

previous ['pri:vjəs] *a* предыдущий

principal ['prinsəpəl] *a*: **principal clause** главное предложение

prior ['praiə] *a* предшествующий

probable ['prɔbəbl] *a* возможный, предполагаемый

probably ['prɔbəbli] *adv* вероятно

problematic [ˌprɔbli'mætik] *a* проблематичный, сомнительный

progress ['prougres] *n*: **in progress** в развитии

prohibition [ˌprouі'biʃn] *n* запрещение

promise ['prɔmis] *n* обещание; *v* обещать

pronoun ['prounaun] *n* местоимение

pronounce [prə'nauns] *v* произносить

proper ['prɔpə] *a* собственный

propose [prə'pouz] *v* предлагать

proud [praud] *a*: **be proud of** гордиться чем-либо

prove [pru:v] *v* оказываться

pull [pul] *v*: **pull out** вырывать

put [put] (**put, put**) *v* положить, поставить; **put off** откладывать; **put away** убрать

Q

quarrel ['kwɔrəl] *v* ссориться
queen [kwi:n] *n* королева
question ['kwestʃən] *n* вопрос; **out of the question** об этом не может быть и речи
quick [kwik] *a* быстрый
quickly ['kwikli] *adv* быстро
quite [kwait] *adv* совсем, совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbit] *n* кролик
radiate ['reidieit] *v* излучать, снять
rage [reidʒ] *n* ярость
rail [reil] *n* рельс
railway ['reilwei] *n* железная дорога
railwayman ['reilweimən] *n* железнодорожник
rain [rein] *n* дождь; *v*: **it rains** идёт дождь; **it rains cats and dogs** дождь льёт как из ведра
rainbow ['reinbou] *n* радуга
ran [ræn] *см.* **run**
read [ri:d] **(read, read)** *v* читать
reader ['ri:də] *n* читатель
ready ['redi] *a* готовый; **be ready for** быть готовым к чему-либо
real [riəl] *a* реальный; **real circumstances** ['sə:kəmstənsiz] реальные обстоятельства
realize ['riəlaiz] *v* понимать, осознавать
really ['riəli] *adv* действительно, на самом деле
recall [ri'kɔ:l] *v* вспоминать
recently ['ri:sntli] *adv* недавно
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *v* узнавать
recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v* рекомендовать
red-hot ['red'hɔt] *a* накалённый докрасна, пламенный
refer [ri'fə:] *v* относиться; **referring** относящийся
refuse [ri'fju:z] *v* отвергать, отказывать(ся)
regret [ri'gret] *v* сожалеть
regular ['regjulə] *a*: **regular verb** правильный глагол
rely [ri'lai] *v*: **rely on** полагаться на чтолибо
remember [ri'membə] *v* помнить, вспоминать
repair [ri'peə] *v* ремонтировать, исправлять
repeated [ri'pi:tid] *p. p.* повторяющийся, частый
replace [ri'pleis] *v* заменять
report [ri'pɔ:t] *v* сообщать
reproach [ri'proutʃ] *n* упрёк, укор
require [ri'kwaiə] *v* требовать
responsible [ris'pɔnsəbl] *a* ответственный
rest [rest] *v* отдыхать; *n* отдых; **have a rest** отдохнуть
result [ri'zʌlt] *n* результат; *v* происходить в результате, иметь результатом
return [ri'tə:n] *v* возвращаться
rewrite [ri'rait] **(rewrote, rewritten)** *v* переписать
ride [raid] **(rode, ridden)** *v* ездить верхом
ridden ['ridn] *см.* **ride**
rifle ['raifl] *n* ружьё
right [rait] *a* правый
rise [raiz] **(rose, risen)** *v* подниматься, всходить
river ['rivə] *n* река
road [roud] *n* дорога
roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
round [raund] *adv* вокруг
row [rou] *v* грести
rule [ru:l] *n* правило
run [rʌn] **(ran, run)** *v* бежать, бегать; **run away** убегать

S

sadly ['sædli] *adv* печально
safe [seif] *a* безопасный; **feel safe** чувствовать себя в безопасности
Sahara [sə'hɑ:rə] *n* Сахара
said [sed] *см.* **say**
sail [seil] *v* идти под парусами
sailor ['seilə] *n* матрос, моряк
salesman ['seilzmən] *n* продавец
saleswoman ['seilzˌwumən] *n* продавщица
salt [sɔ:lt] *n* соль
same [seim] *a* тот же самый
sang [sæŋ] *см.* **sing**
sat [sæt] *см.* **sit**
satellite ['sætəlait] *n* спутник
Saturday ['sætədi] *n* суббота
save [seiv] *v* спасать; **save from** избавлять от чего-либо
saw [sɔ:] *см.* **see**

say [sei] **(said, said)** *v* сказать
saying ['seiiŋ] *n* поговорка
scales [skeilz] *n* весы
school [sku:l] *n* школа
schoolgirl ['sku:lgə:l] *n* школьница
scissors ['si:zəz] *n* ножницы
sea [si:] *n* море; **by sea** морем
second ['sekənd] *num* второй
secret ['si:krit] *n* тайна, секрет
see [si:] **(saw, seen)** *v* видеть
seem [si:m] *v* казаться
seen [si:n] *см.* **see**
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
send [send] **(sent, sent)** *v* посылать; **send for** посылать за кем-либо
sentence ['sentəns] *n грам.* предложение
sequence ['si:kwəns] *n* последовательность; **sequence of tenses** последовательность времён
serious ['siəriəs] *a* серьёзный
shame [ʃeim] *n*: **it is a shame** стыдно
sharp [ʃɑp] *adv* точно, ровно
sheep [ʃi:p] *n* овца, овцы
she-goat ['ʃi:gout] *n* коза
shine [ʃain] **(shone, shone)** *v* светить, сиять
ship [ʃip] *n* корабль
shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, туфля
shop [ʃɔp] *n* магазин
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* краткий, короткий; небольшой
shortened ['ʃɔ:tnd] *a* сокращённый
shot [ʃɔt] *n* выстрел
should [ʃud] *past от* **shall** 1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем в 1 л. ед. и мн. ч.*; 2. *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*; **should like** хотелось бы
show [ʃou] **(showed, shown)** *v* показывать
shown [ʃoun] *см.* **show**
side [said] *n*: **side by side** рядом
sight [sait] *n*: **at first sight** с первого взгляда
silent ['sailənt] *a* молчаливый; **be silent** молчать; **silent "h"** непроизносимое "h"
silk [silk] *n* шёлк
silly ['sili] *a* глупый, смешной
similar ['similə] *a* подобный, похожий
simple ['simpl] *a* простой
simultaneity [ˌsiməltə'niəti] *n* одновременность
since [sins] *cj* с тех пор как
singular ['siŋgjulə] *n* единственное число
sit [sit] **(sat, sat)** *v* сидеть; **sit in the sun** загорать; **sit down** садиться
sitting-room ['sitiŋrum] *n* гостиная
six [siks] *num* шесть
size [saiz] *n* размер
skate [skeit] *v* кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] *v* кататься на лыжах
sky [skai] *n* небо
sled [sled] *n* санки
sleep [sli:p] **(slept, slept)** *v* спать
sleepy ['sli:pi] *a* сонный
slightly ['slaitli] *adv* слегка, немного
slow [slou] *a* медленный
slowly ['sloulI] *adv* медленно
small [smɔ:l] *a* небольшой, маленький
smell [smel] **(smelt, smelled)** *v* чувствовать запах; нюхать
smile [smail] *n* улыбка; *v* улыбаться
smoke [smouk] *v* курить; *n*: **have a smoke** покурить
snowball ['snoubɔ:l] *n* снежок
snowman ['snoumən] *n* снежная баба
solve [sɔlv] *v*: **solve a problem** ['prɔbləm] решать задачу
so [sou] *adv* так, тоже, также
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое колличество; **some more** ещё *(некоторое количество)*; *a* какой-то
something ['sʌmθiŋ] *pron* что-то, что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmweə] *adv* где-то
son [sʌn] *n* сын
soon [su:n] *adv*: **as soon as** как только
sorry ['sɔri] простите, извините; *a* **be sorry for** сожалеть о чем-либо
south [sauθ] *n* юг; *a* южный
Soviet ['souviet] *a*: **Soviet Union** Советский Союз
speak [spi:k] **(spoke, spoken)** *v* говорить, разговаривать
speaker ['spi:kə] *n* тот, кто говорит; говорящий
spectacles ['spektəkiz] *n* очки
spelling ['speliŋ] *n* правописание, орфография
spoil [spɔil] **(spoilt, spoiled)** *v* испортить
spoilt [spɔilt] *см.* **spoil**
spoken ['spoukən] *см.* **speak**; *p. p.* разговорный
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] *n* спортсмен

spring [spliŋ] *n* весна
stadium ['steidjəm] *n* стадион
stand [stænd] **(stood, stood)** *v* стоять; **stand for** заменять
star [stɑ] *n* звезда
start [stɑt] *v* начинать; отправиться
state [steit] *n* состояние
station ['steiʃn] *n* станция
stay [stei] *v* оставаться; останавливаться, жить
steel [sti:l] *n* сталь
still [stil] *adv* ещё, всё ещё, всё же
stone [stoun] *n* камень
stool [stu:l] *n* табуретка
stop [stɔp] *v* останавливать(ся); переставать; **stop from** удерживать от чего-либо
straight [streit] *a* прямой; *adv* прямо
strange [streindʒ] *a* странный; **it is strange** странно
street [stri:t] *n* улица
strength [streŋθ] *n* сила
strict [strikt] *a* строгий
strong [strɔŋ] *a* сильный, крепкий
stubborn ['stʌbən] *a* упрямый
study ['stʌdi] *v* заниматься, изучать
subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n* подлежащее
subjunctive [səb'dʒʌŋktiv] *a*: **the Subjunctive Mood** сослагательное наклонение
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dənit] *a*: **subordinate clause** придаточное предложение
succeed [sək'si:d] *v* достигать цели, преуспевать
success [sək'ses] *n* успех
succession [sək'seʃn] *n* последовательность, непрерывный ряд
such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой; **such as** как например
sugar ['ʃugə] *n* сахар
suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предлагать
suitcase ['sju:tkeis] *n* чемодан
supper ['sʌpə] *n* ужин; **have supper** ужинать
suppose [sə'pouz] *v* предполагать, полагать
supposition [ˌsʌpə'ziʃn] *n* предположение
sure [ʃuə] *a* уверенный; верный; *adv* конечно, несомненно; **to be sure** наверняка
surely [ʃuəli] *adv* несомненно
surprise [sə'praiz] *n* удивление; *v* удивлять; **be surprised at** удивляться чему-либо
suspect [səs'pekt] *v* подозревать
sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
swim [swim] **(swam, swum)** *v* плавать
swish [swiʃ] *n* свист *(хлыста)*
syllable ['silәbl] *n* слог
symbol ['simbəl] *n* символ
symbolize ['simbəlaiz] *v* символизировать

T

tail [teil] *n* хвост
tailless ['teilils] *a* бесхвостый
take [teik] **(took, taken)** *v* брать, принимать; **take out** выводить на прогулку; **take off** снимать
tale [teil] *n* рассказ, сказка
talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать
talkative ['tɔ:kətiv] *a* болтливый
tall [tɔ:l] *a* высокий
tea [ti:] *n* чай; **have tea** пить чай
teach [ti:tʃ] **(taught, taught)** *v* учить, научить; **teach a lesson** проучить
teeth [ti:θ] *n* зубы
tell [tel] **(told, told)** *v* сказать, рассказать
temporary ['tempərəri] *a* временный, непостоянный
tense [tens] *n* грамматическое время
Thames [temz] *n* Темза
than [ðæn ðən] *cj* чем
thank [θæŋk] *v* благодарить
that [ðæt] *pron* тот, та, то; который; *cj* что, чтобы
them [ðem, ðəm] *pron* им, их
then [ðen] *adv* затем, тогда
there [ðeə] *adv* там, туда; **there is, there are** есть, имеется, имеются; *int*: **there, there!** ну, ну!
these [ði:z] *pron* эти
thing [θiŋ] *n* вещь, существо; **I can't hear a thing** я ничего не слышу
think [θiŋk] **(thought, thought)** *v* думать, полагать
this [ðis] *pron* это, этот
thought [θɔ:t] *см.* **think**; *n* мысль
three [θri:] *num* три
throw [θrou] **(threw, thrown)** *v* бросать, кидать
thrown [θroun] *см.* **throw**
Thursday ['θə:zdi] *n* четверг
ticket ['tikit] *n* билет
tiger ['taigə] *n* тигр
tigress ['taigris] *n* тигрица
tie [tai] *v* привязывать
till [til] *cj* до тех пор, пока
time [taim] *n* время; раз; **in time** вовре-

мя; **have a good time** хорошо проводить время
tin [tin] *n* олово, белая жесть; консервная банка
tired ['taiəd] *a* усталый; **be tired of** уставать от чего-либо
to [tu:] *prep* в, к; **up to** до
told [tould] *см.* **tell**
too [tu:] *adv* также; очень, слишком
tooth [tu:θ] *n* зуб
toothache ['tu:θeik] *n* зубная боль
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tour [tuə] *v* совершать путешествие
tourism ['tuərizm] *n* туризм
tower ['tauə] *n* башня; **the Tower of London** Лондонский Тауэр
town [taun] *n* город
toy [tɔi] *n* игрушка
train [trein] *v* тренироваться; *n* поезд; **by train** поездом
tram [træm] *n*: **by tram** трамваем
transitive ['trænsitiv] *a*: **transitive verb** переходный глагол
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* беспокойство
troublesome ['trʌblsəm] *a* беспокойный
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* брюки
true [tru:] *a* верный, правдивый
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда, истина
try [trai] *v* пытаться, стараться, пробовать; *n* попытка; **have a try** попытаться
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] *n* вторник
turn [tə:n] *v*: **turn into** превращаться в; **turn off the tap** закрыть кран; **turn on the light** [lait] **(the TV** ['ti:'vi:]) включать свет (телевизор); **turn out** оказаться
twice [twais] *adv* дважды
twilight ['twailait] *n* сумерки
twin [twin] *n*: **twin-sisters** сёстры-близнецы
twist [twist] *n* твист *(танец)*
two [tu:] *num* два
type [taip] вид, тип
typical ['tipikəl] *a* типичный, распространённый

U

Ukraine [ju:'krein] *n* Украина
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n* зонтик
uncertainty [ʌn'sə:tnti] *n* неуверенность, сомнение
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя
uncountable ['ʌn'kauntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый; *n* неисчисляемое существительное
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] **(understood, understood)** *v* понимать
undesirable ['ʌndi'zaiərəbl] *a* нежелательный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnitli] *adv* к несчастью
unfulfilled ['ʌnful'fild] *a* невыполненный, неосуществлённый
unhappily [ʌn'hæpili] *adv* к несчастью
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] *a* несчастный
united [ju:'naitid] *a*: **the United States** Соединённые Штаты
universal [ˌju:ni'və:səl] *a* общеизвестный
unkind [ʌn'kaind] *a* недобрый, злой
unless [ʌn'les] *cj* если не
unlikely [ʌn'laikli] *a* маловероятный
unluckily [ʌn'lʌkili] *adv* к несчастью
unpack ['ʌn'pæk] *v* распаковать
unreal ['ʌn'riəl] *a* нереальный, воображаемый
until [ən'til] *cj* до тех пор, пока не
unwise ['ʌn'waiz] *a* неразумный; **it is unwise of you** неразумно с вашей стороны
upon [ə'pɔn] *см.* **on**
us [ʌs] *pron* нам, нас
use [ju:z] *v* использовать, употреблять; **are used** употребляются
use [ju:s] *n*: **make use of** использовать, воспользоваться; **it is no use** бесполезно
used to имел обыкновение что-либо делать
useful ['ju:sful] *a* полезный
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* обычный
usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *adv* обычно

V

verb [və:b] *n* глагол
verbal ['və:bəl] *a* глагольный; *n* неличная форма глагола
version ['və:ʃn] *n* вариант
viewed [vju:d] *p. p.*: **is viewed from the past** рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого
village ['vilidʒ] *n* деревня
violin [ˌvaiə'lin] *n* скрипка
voice [vɔis] *n* голос; **in a loud** [laud] **voice** громким голосом; **in a low** [lou] **voice** тихим голосом; залог

voiced [vɔɪst] *a* звонкий
voiceless ['vɔɪslɪs] *a* глухой
vowel ['vauəl] *n* гласный звук; *буква, обозначающая гласный звук*

W

wages ['weɪdʒɪz] *n* заработная плата
wait [weɪt] *v* ждать
waiter ['weɪtə] *n* официант
waitress ['weɪtrɪs] *n* официантка
walk [wɔ:k] *v* ходить, гулять; **walk barefoot** ['heəfut] ходить босиком; *n*: **go for a walk** ходить на прогулку; **have a walk** прогуляться
wall [wɔ:l] *n* стена
want [wɔnt] *v* хотеть; *n*: **be in want of** нуждаться в чём-либо
war [wɔ:] *n* война
was [wɔz] *см.* **be**
wash [wɔʃ] *v* мыть(ся)
watch [wɔtʃ] *n* часы
watch [wɔtʃ] *v* наблюдать, следить
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода
way [weɪ] *n* путь, дорога
we [wi:] *pron* мы
wear [weə] **(wore, worn)** *v* носить *(одежду)*
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
Wednesday ['wenzdɪ] *n* среда
week [wi:k] *n* неделя; **last week** на прошлой неделе
weekly ['wi:klɪ] *a* еженедельный; *adv* еженедельно
well [wel] *adv* хорошо; **as well** также; *int* ну!
well-known ['wel'noun] *a* известный, знаменитый
went [went] *см.* **go**
were [wə:] *см.* **be**
what [wɔt] *pron* что; **what about** как насчёт того, чтобы; *cj* какой
wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо
when [wen] *pron* когда
whenever [wen'evə] *cj* когда бы ни
where [weə] *adv* где
whether ['weðə] *cj* ли
which [wɪtʃ] *pron* который; *cj* что
whisper ['wɪspə] *n*: **in a whisper** шёпотом
white [waɪt] *a* белый
whitewash ['waɪtwɔʃ] *v* белить
whole [houl] *a* весь, целый
why [waɪ] *pron* почему; **that is why** вот почему; *int* да ну!
wide [waɪd] *a* широкий; *adv* широко
widely ['waɪdlɪ] *adv* широко
widen ['waɪdn] *v* расширить
win [wɪn] **(won, won)** *v* побеждать, выигрывать
wise [waɪz] *a* мудрый; **it is wise of you** мудро с вашей стороны
wish [wɪʃ] *v* хотеть, желать; *n* желание
with [wɪð] *pron* с
without [wɪ'ðaut] *prep* без
won [wʌn] *см.* **win**
wonderful ['wʌndəful] *a* замечательный
wood [wud] *n* дерево *(материал)*; дрова
wooden ['wudn] *a* деревянный
word [wə:d] *n* слово; **word combination** [ˌkɔmbɪ'neɪʃn] словосочетание
world [wə:ld] *n* мир, вселенная
worn [wɔ:n] *p. p.*, **worn out** изношенный, рваный
worse [wə:s] *a* (*сравн. степ. от* **bad**) худший; *adv* (*сравн. степ. от* **badly**) хуже
worst [wə:st] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **bad**) наихудший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **badly**) хуже всего
worth [wə:θ] *a*: **it is worth (while) doing this well** стоит сделать это хорошо
would [wud] *past от* **will** 1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем во 2 и 3 л.*, 2. *служебный глагол, выражающий привычное действие, относящееся к прошедшему времени*
write [raɪt] **(wrote, written)** *v* писать
writer ['raɪtə] *n* писатель
written ['rɪtn] *см.* **write**
wrote [rout] *см.* **write**

Y

yacht [jɔt] *n* яхта
year [jə:] *n* год; **last year** в прошлом году
yes [jes] *adv* да
yesterday ['jestədɪ] *adv* вчера
yet [jet] *adv* ещё
you [ju:] *pron* ты, вы
young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой
your [jɔ:] *pron* твой, ваш *(употр. атрибутивно)*
yours [jɔ:z] *pron* твой, ваш *(абсолютная форма; не употр. атрибутивно)*

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Марк Исаакович Дубровин
ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ Часть I
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Книга построена как набор красочно оформленных схематических ситуаций и сюжетов, помогающих понять и запомнить английскую грамматику. Изданная дважды – в 1974 и 1978 годах – массовым тиражом под названием "Situational Grammar", эта книга стала бестселлером.

В пособие включены разделы "Местоимение", "Числительное", "Союз", "Предлоги", "Синтаксис", "Глагол с предлогами и наречиями"

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473-02

Dear friends!

In "Situational Grammar" (Part One) you made friends with a few funny characters, Mr. Noun, Mr. Verb, Mr. Adverb and others. I hope you liked them.

In this book I want to introduce to you a few new characters, that, I believe, you will like, too. I think you will make friends with them, especially with Mr. Preposition, who is the most peculiar person among them all and who greatly differs from his Russian twin-brother.

If you do not know this or that word, do not hesitate to look it up in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

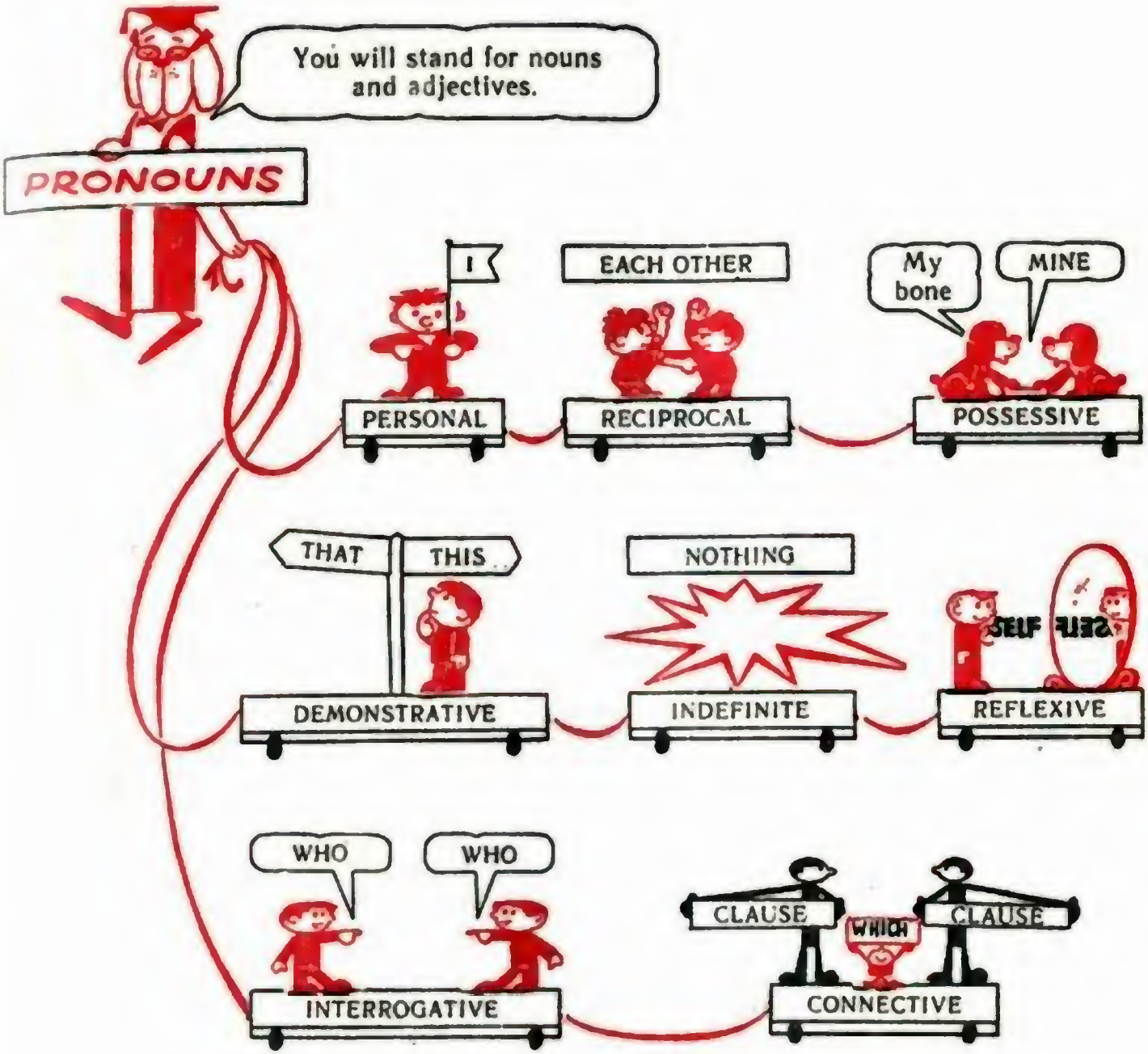
So I wish you another pleasant journey into the wonderful land of the English language.

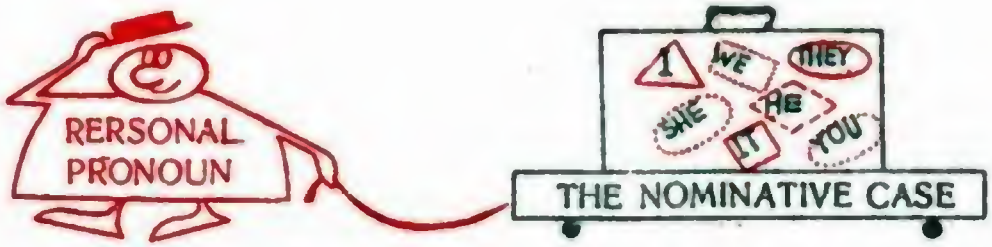
Note to Teachers

This book is built on much the same lines as "Situational Grammar" (Part I).

The only point to which the author wants to draw the teachers' attention is that at least two sections of this book can be used as reference material, i. e. "Prepositions" and "Verbs with Adverbs".

Any criticism concerning the whole book or any part of it will be readily appreciated.


You will stand for nouns and adjectives.
PRONOUNS
I
PERSONAL
EACH OTHER
RECIPROCAL
My bone
MINE
POSSESSIVE
THAT
THIS
DEMONSTRATIVE
NOTHING
INDEFINITE
SELF
REFLEXIVE
WHO
WHO
INTERROGATIVE
CLAUSE
WHICH
CLAUSE
CONNECTIVE



SINGULAR

I hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

HE hit the ball.

SHE hit the ball.

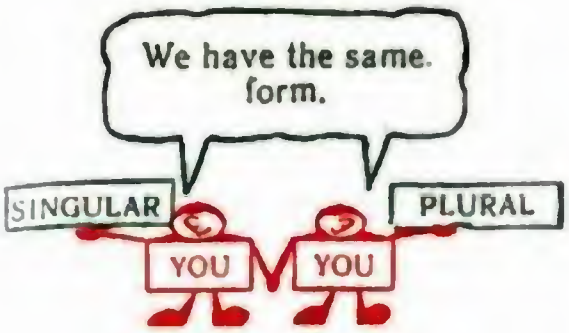
IT hit the ball.

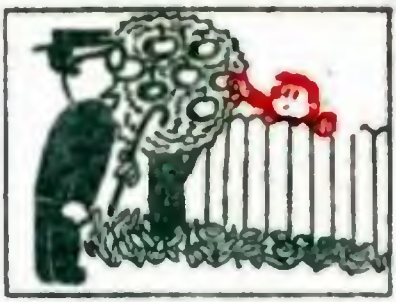
PLURAL

WE hit the ball.

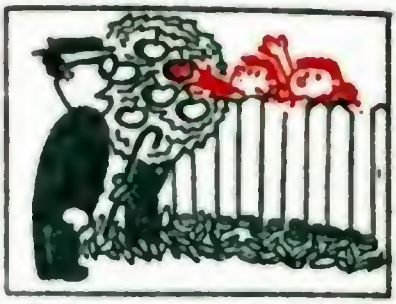
YOU hit the ball.

THEY hit the ball.

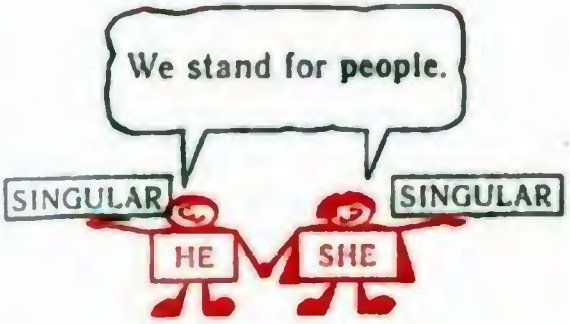




"What are you doing?"



"What are you doing?"



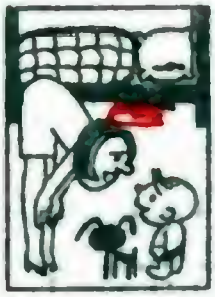


"This is Tom.
He is a good boy."

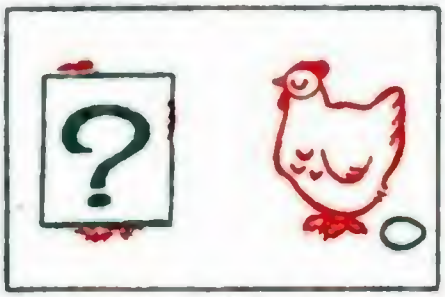


"This is Ann.
She is a good girl."





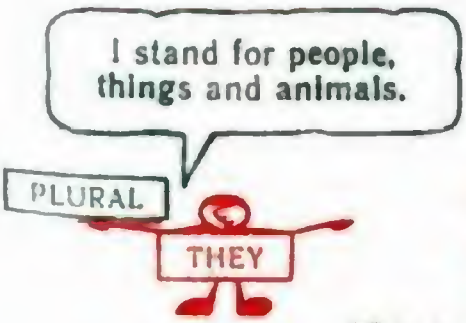
"Where is my book"
"It is under the bed."



Can it? — Yes, it can.



"Don't you think it looks like me?"





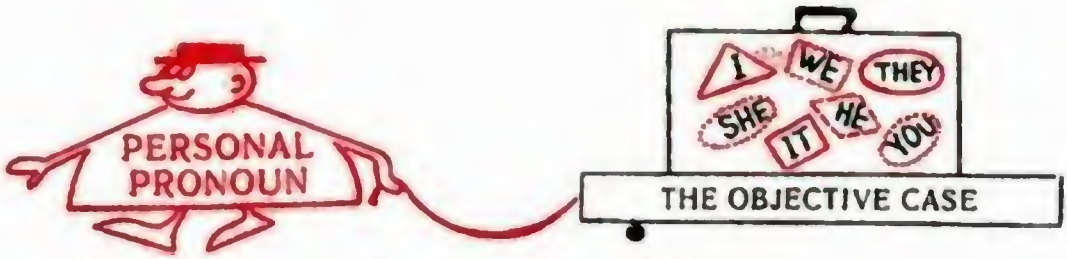
This is Tom and Ann.
They are good children.



"Where are my books?"
"They are under the bed."



Can they? —
No, they can't.



SINGULAR

The ball hit **me.**

The ball hit **you.**

The ball hit **him.**

The ball hit **her.**

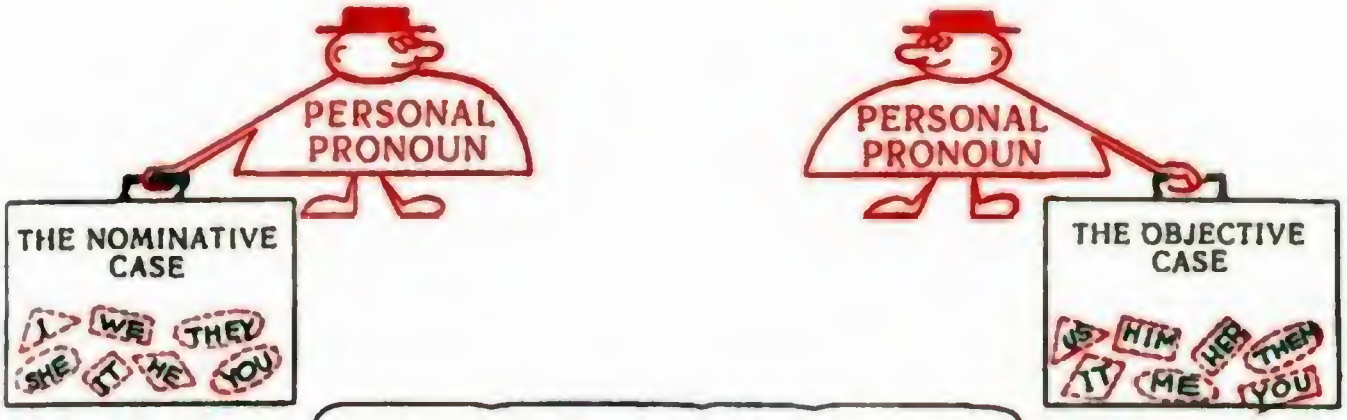
The ball hit **it.**

PLURAL

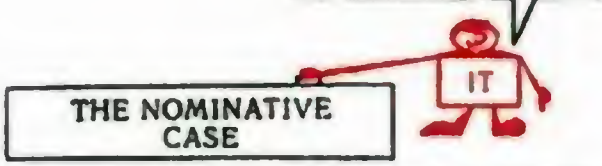
The ball hit **us.**

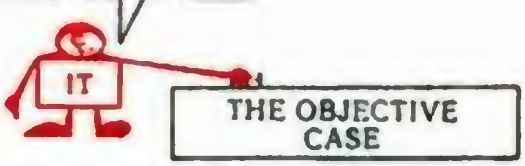
The ball hit **you.**

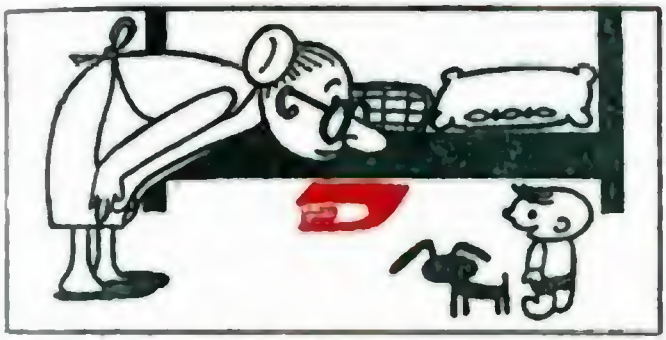
The ball hit **them.**



We have the same form.





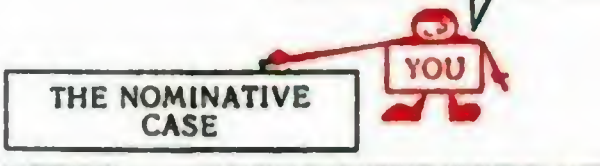


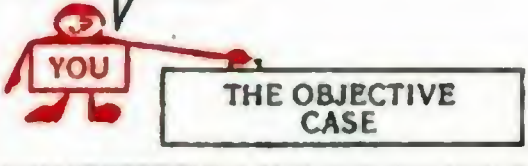
"Where is my book?"
"It is under the bed. Don't you see it?"

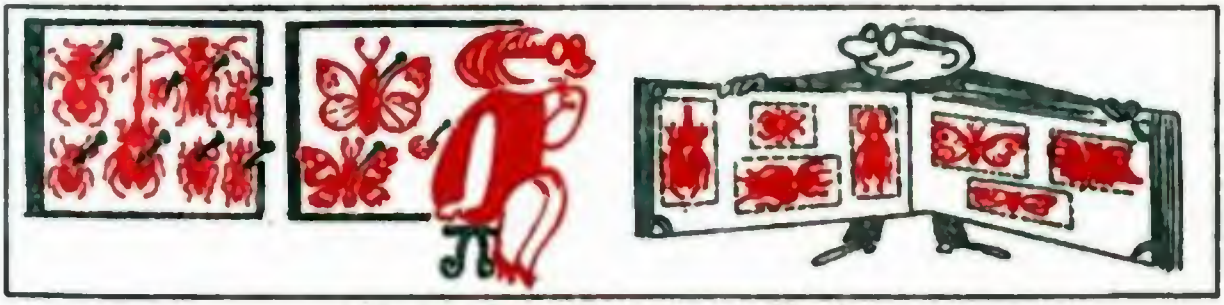


"Where is the cat?"
"It is under the table. Don't you hear it mewing?"

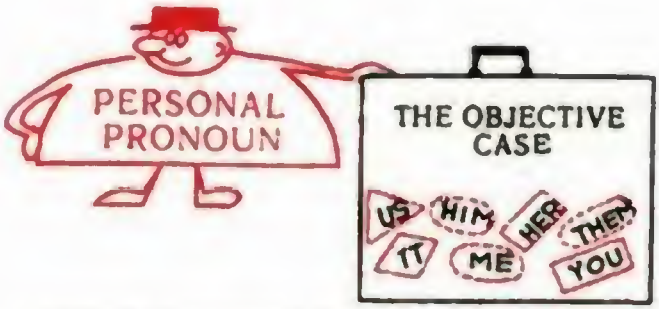
We also have the same form.

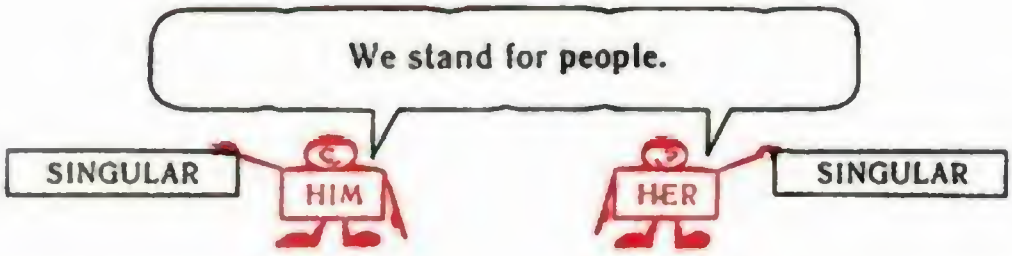






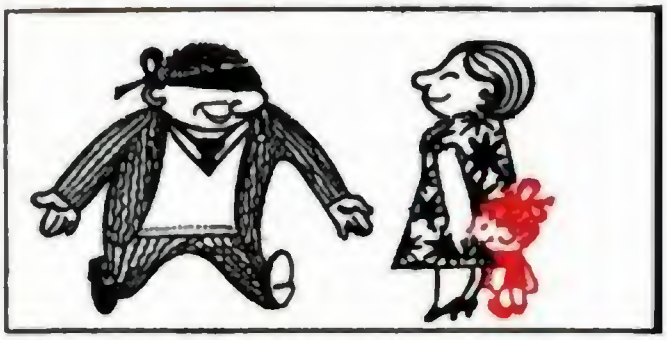
"**You**'ve showed me your collection.
Now I'll show **you** my album."



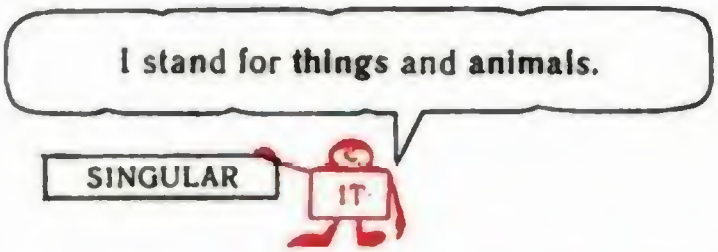


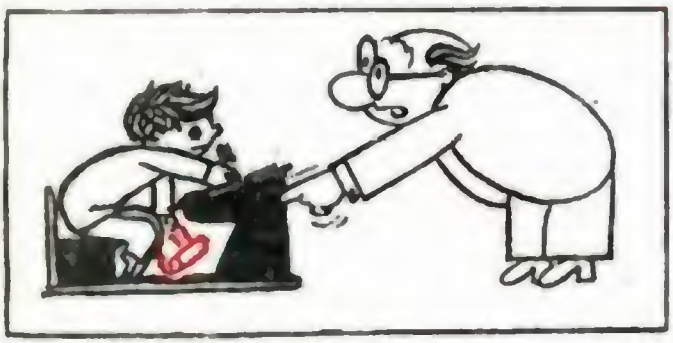


"Did you see Nick?"
"Yes, I saw him a few minutes ago."

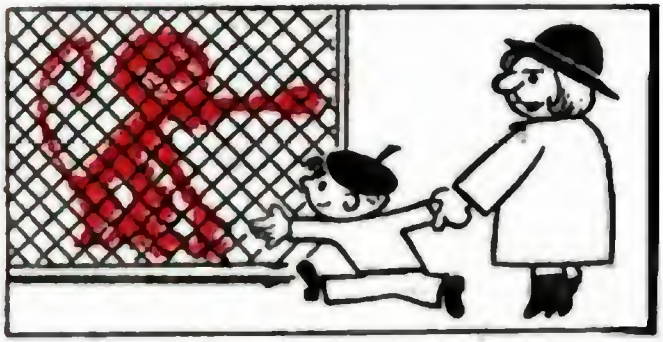


"Where is Nina? I can't find her."

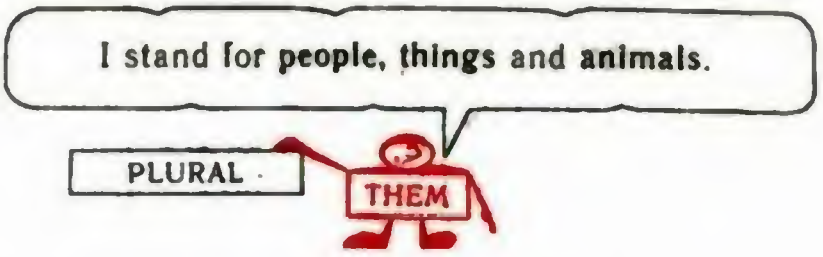




"Take it away!"



"Don't touch it!"

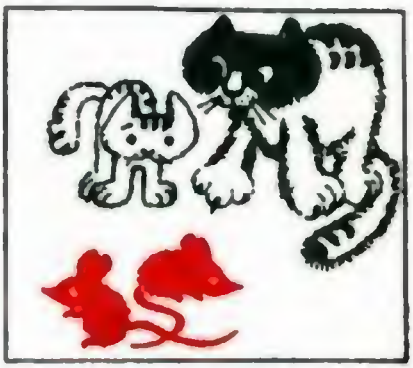




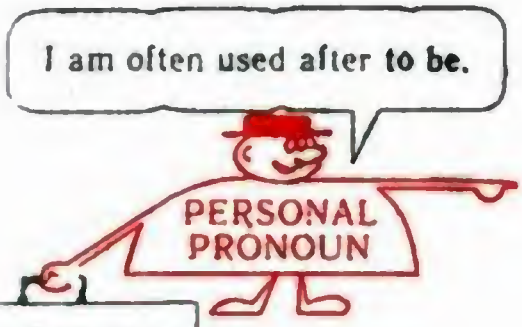
"Help them!"

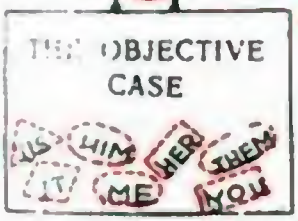


"Don't touch them!"



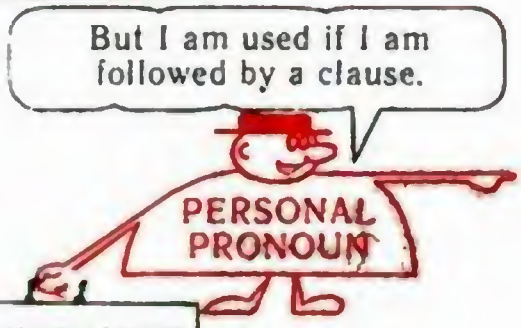
"Chase them!"

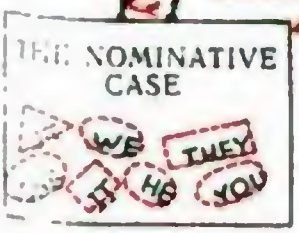


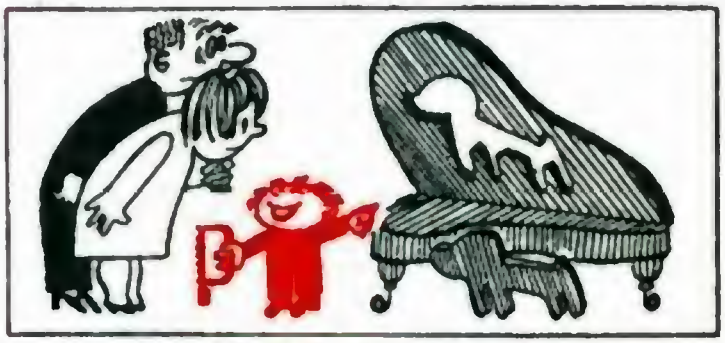




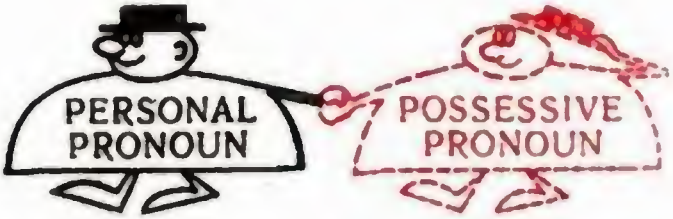
"Who is this?" — "It's me."







"It is I who did it."



SINGULAR





"I am walking with my brother."





"You are carrying your cat, aren't you?"





Harry is looking at his mistakes.



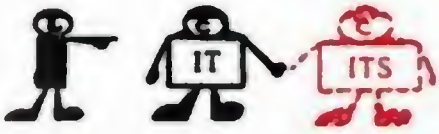


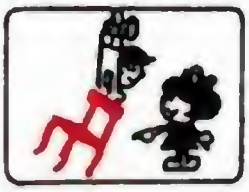
Mary is waiting for her sister.



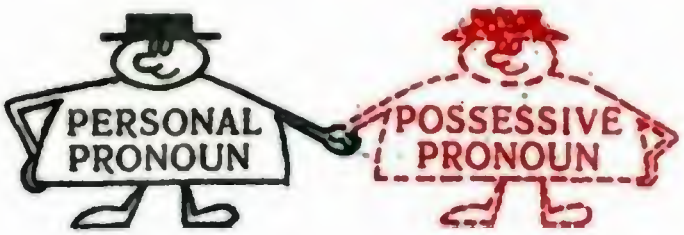


The hen is sitting on its nest.





"You will break its legs.'



PLURAL







"We are walking with our friends."









"You are doing your homework, aren't you?"







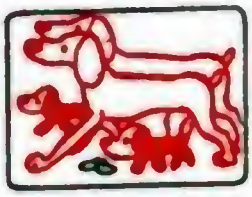


They have lost **their** mittens.







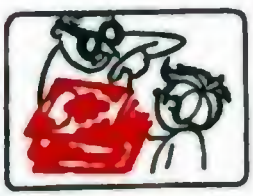


They are walking with **their** puppies.





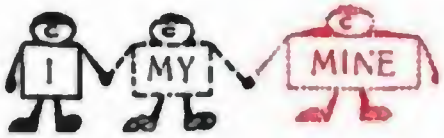




"Change **their** covers!"



SINGULAR





"These aren't **mine** (= my shoes)."



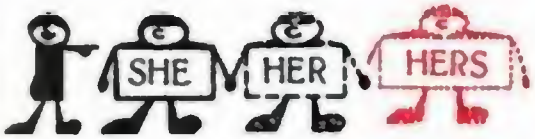


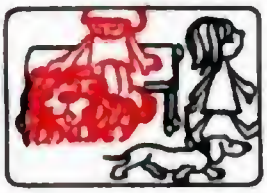
"My pen is broken.
Give me **yours** (= your pen)."



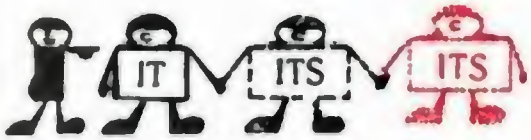


"John mustn't forget
to do his homework.
Bill mustn't forget to do **his**
(= his homework) either."





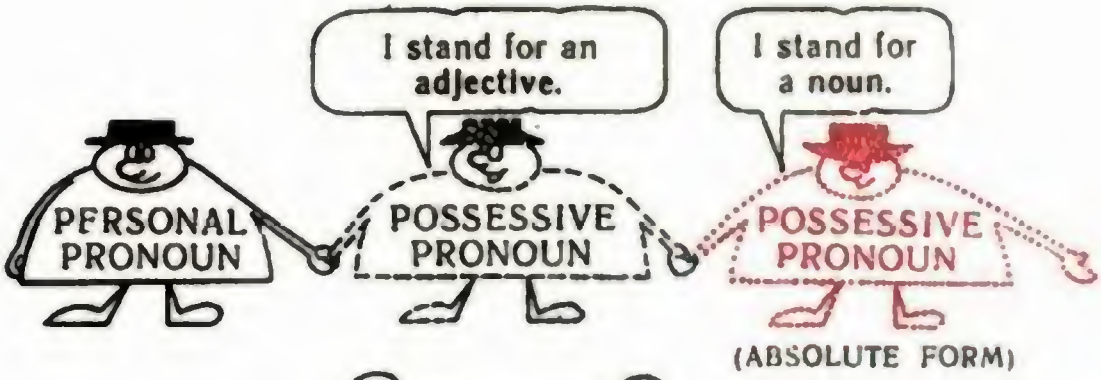
Joan doesn't like
her friend's dog.
She thinks **hers** (= her dog) is
better.





Rex likes its master. Spot
doesn't like Rex's master.
It likes **its own.** [1]

[1] **Its** as a possessive pronoun (absolute form) is always used with the word **own**.



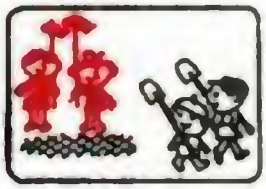
PLURAL





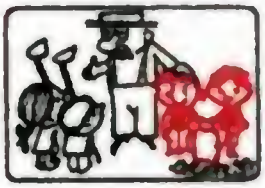
"Our apples are not good."
"Do you think **ours** (= our apples) are better?"





"Have you finished your work?"
"Yes, we have. Have you done **yours** (= your work)?"





"Jane and Sam didn't do their work well. I'm sure Ann and Ted will do **theirs** (= their work) better."



A FRIEND OF MINE = ONE OF MY FRIENDS

A NEIGHBOUR OF YOURS = ONE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURS

ETC.



"He introduced her to a neighbour **of his**."



"She wonders if you have seen a book **of hers** lying about somewhere."



SINGULAR

I SEE MYSELF.

YOU SEE YOURSELF.

HE SEES HIMSELF.

SHE SEES HERSELF.

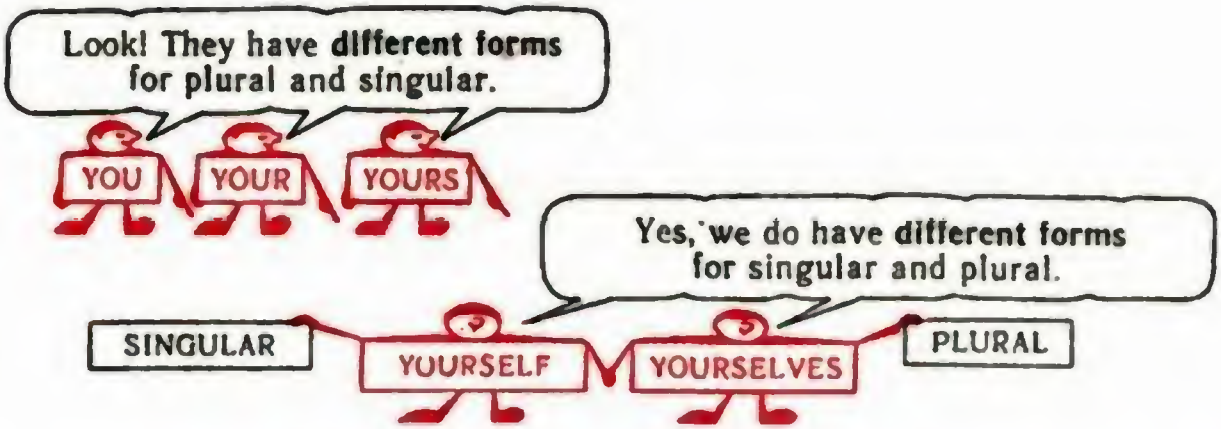
IT SEES ITSELF.

PLURAL

WE SEE OURSELVES.

YOU SEE YOURSELVES.

THEY SEE THEMSELVES.

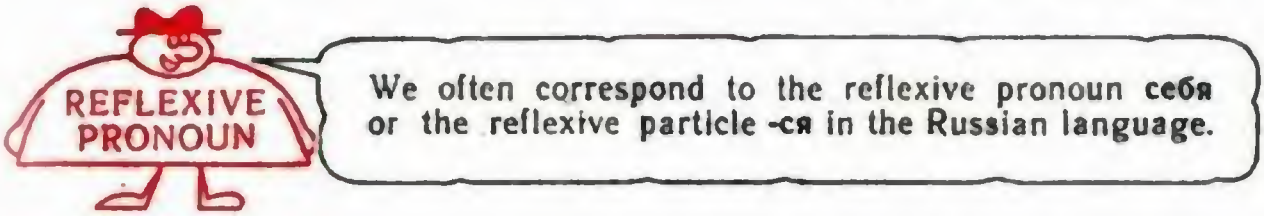


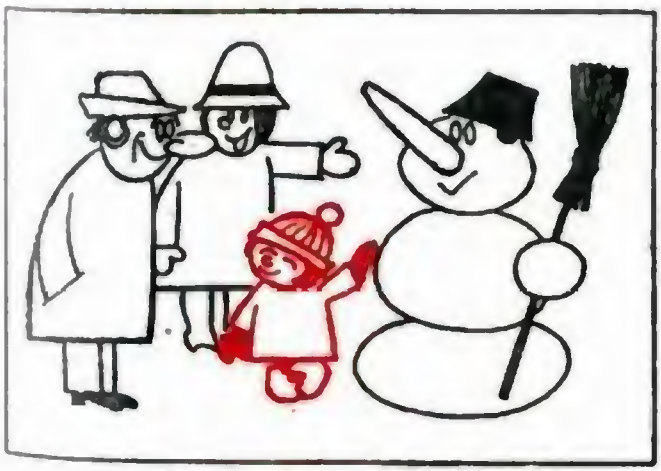


"You look very pleased with **yourself**."



"You are looking very pleased with **yourselves**."



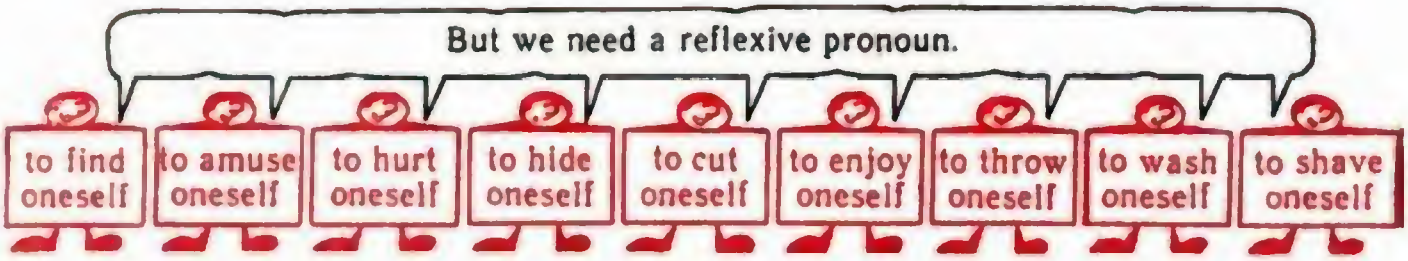


"Can't you recognize **yourself**?"



"It defended **itself** bravely."







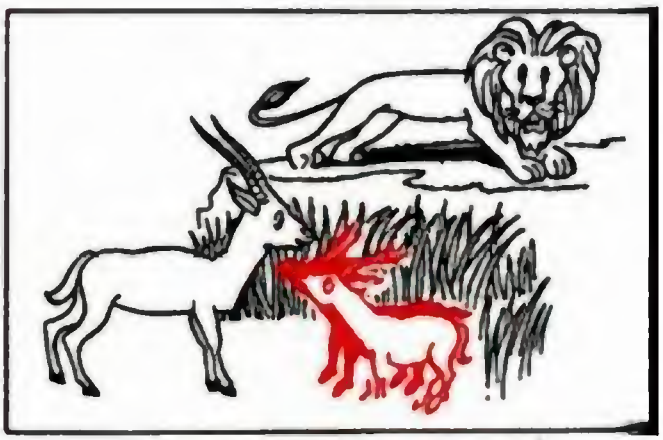
He **amused himself** by playing with the dog.



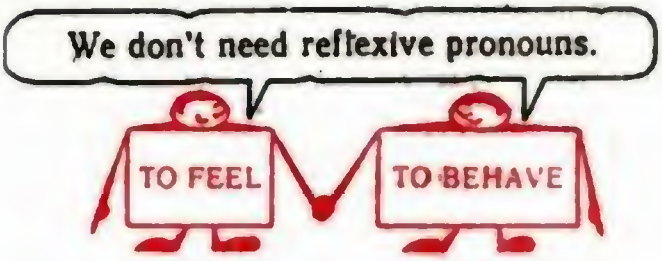
"Be careful! Don't **cut yourself!**"



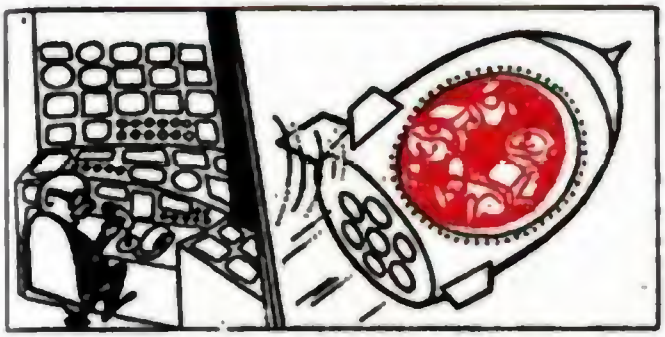
"How did you **hurt yourself?**"



"Quick! **Hide yourselves!**"



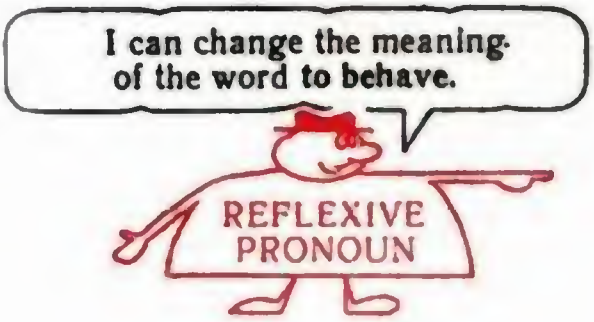




"Do you **feel** well?"

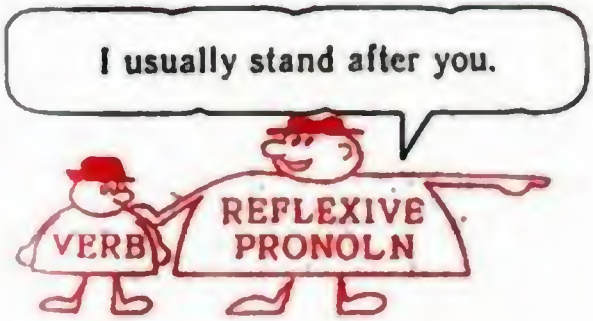


The grandfather **behaved** like a child.





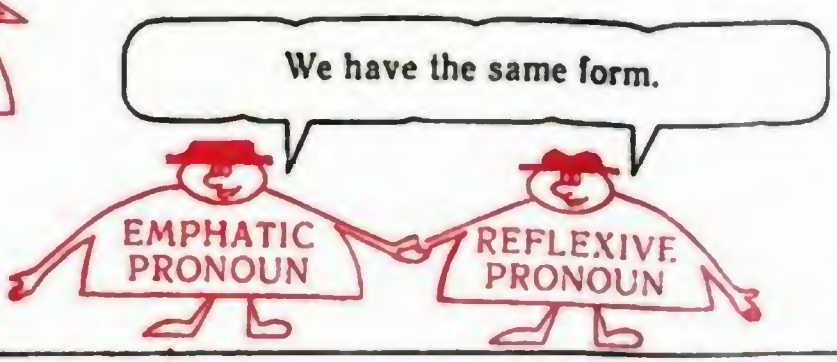
"Behave yourself!"





She **asked herself** a question.





SINGULAR

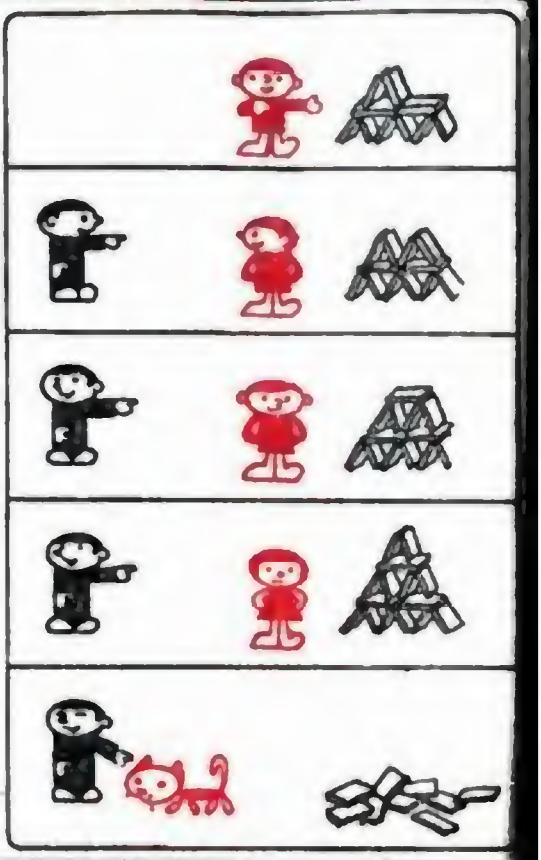
I DID IT MYSELF.

YOU DID IT YOURSELF.

HE DID IT HIMSELF.

SHE DID IT HERSELF.

IT DID IT ITSELF.

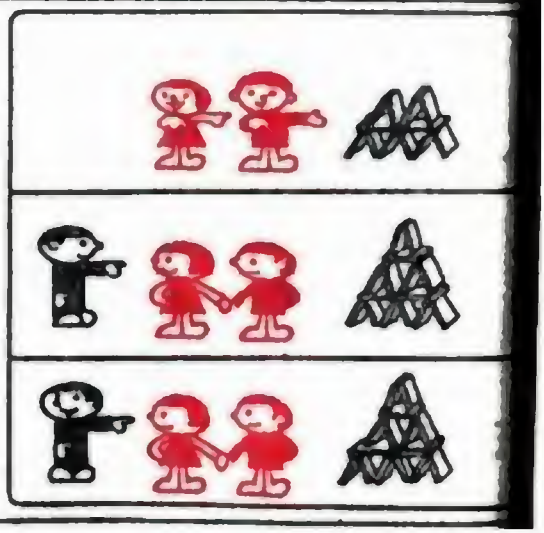


PLURAL

WE DID IT OURSELVES.

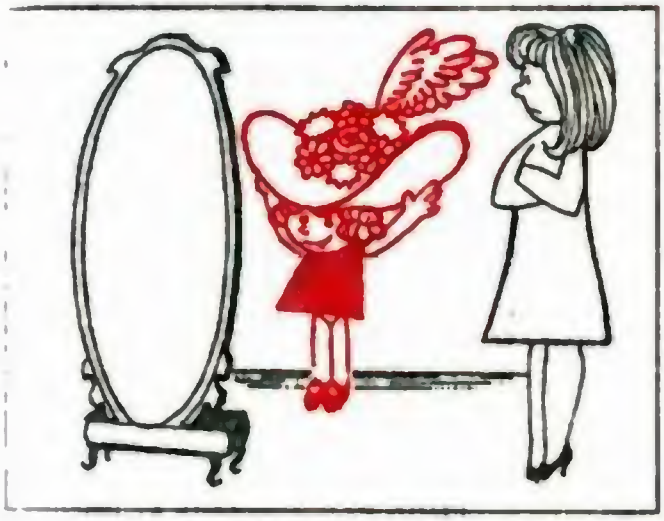
YOU DID IT YOURSELVES.

THEY DID IT THEMSELVES.

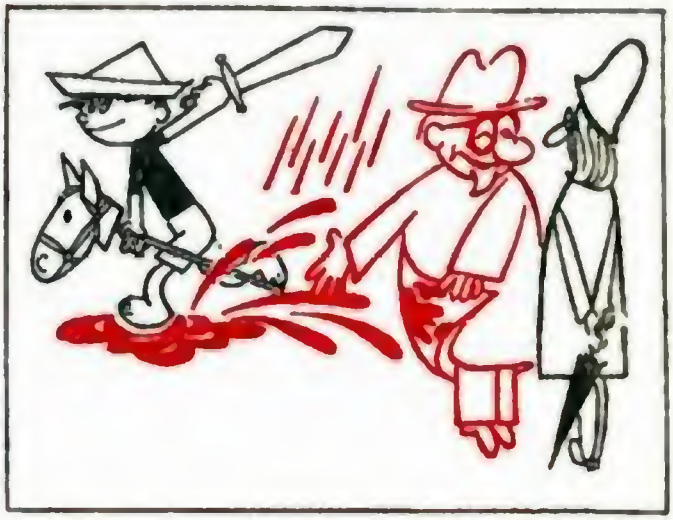


I stand **after the word** which I emphasize or at the end of the sentence, and I am usually translated into Russian as **сам, сама, само, сами.**





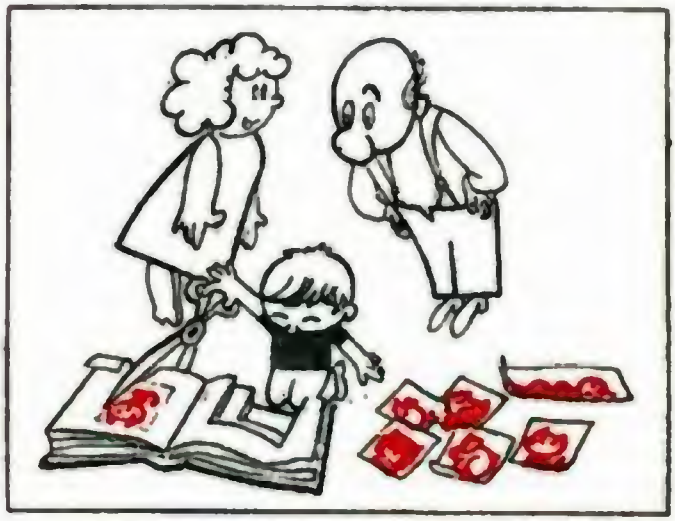
"I bought it **myself**." =
"I **myself** bought it."



"We have often done the same thing **ourselves**." = "We **ourselves** have often done the same thing."



"The doctor has forbidden me to smoke. But he smokes **himself**." =
"But he **himself** smokes."



"He liked the pictures **themselves**, but not the book."





"This is the Earth."



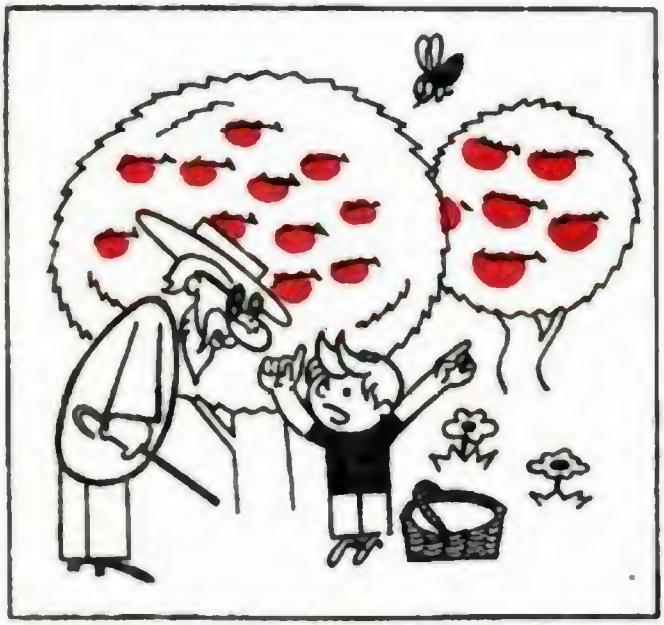
"That is a satellite."



"This is a satellite."



"That is the Earth."

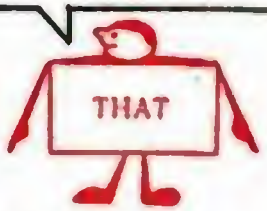


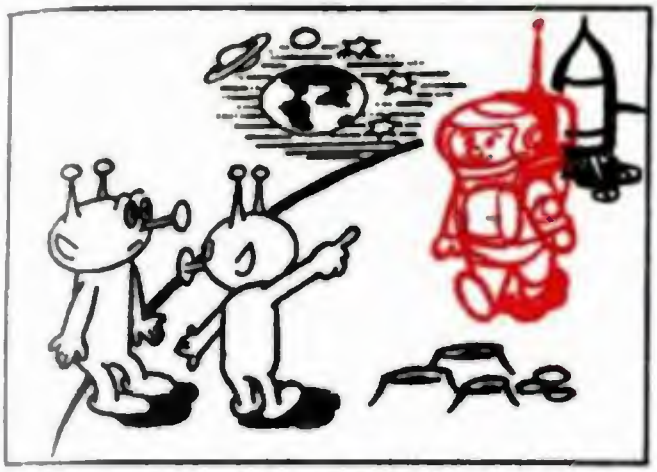
"I don't like these apples. I like those."



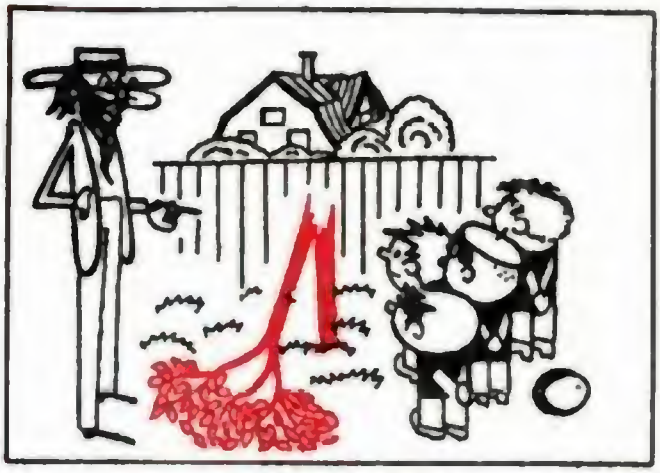
"I don't like those apples. I like these."

I am often translated into Russian as ЭТО.





"Who's that?"



"Who did that?"

I am often translated into Russian as ЭТО.

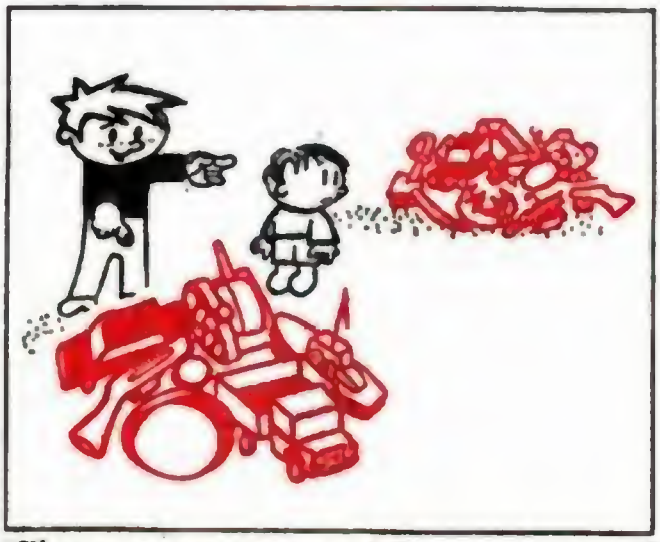


I am often translated into Russian as ТО.

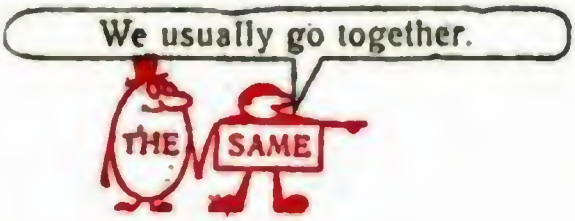




"Are these your skis?"



"These are my toys, and those are yours."



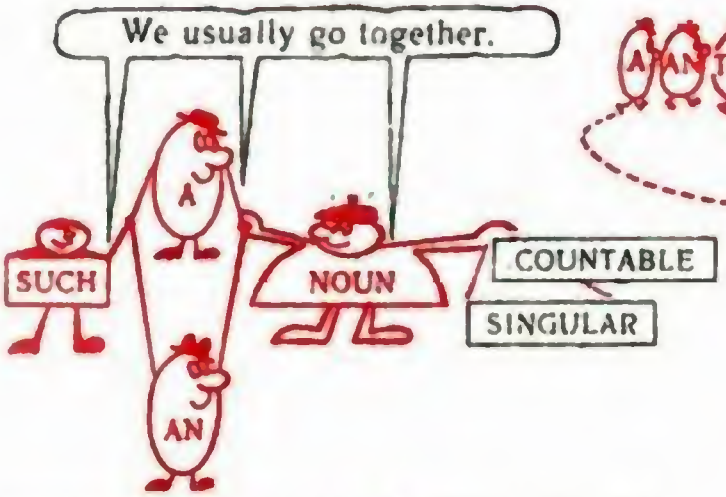


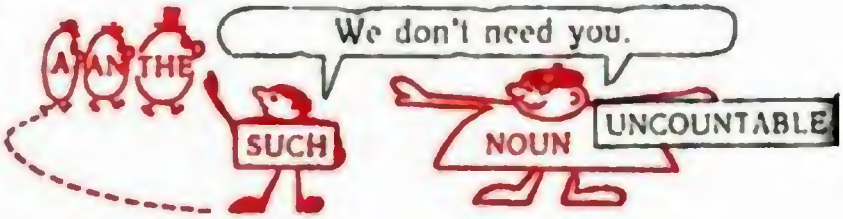
"You must never make **the same** mistake twice."





"**Such** are the results of your work."





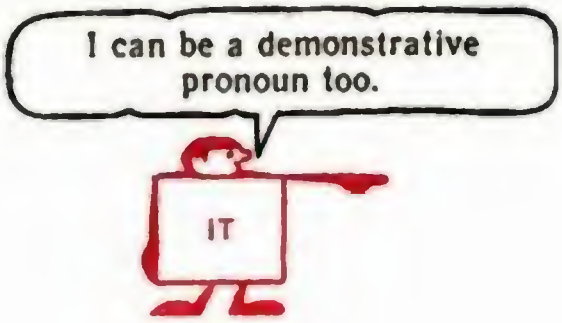


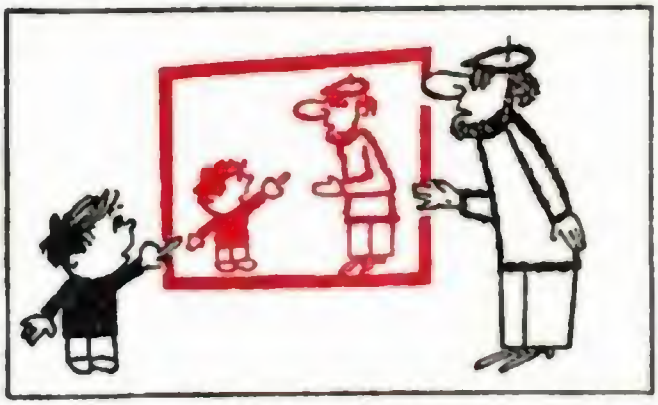


He **was such a** pleasant fellow.
that everyone liked him.



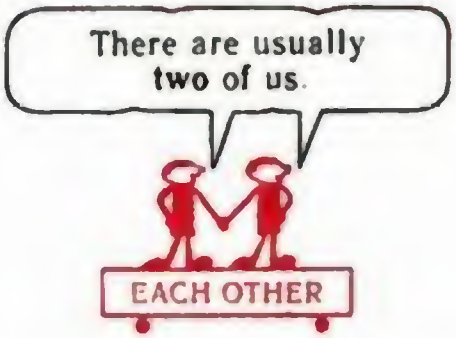
"You must never do **such things**."



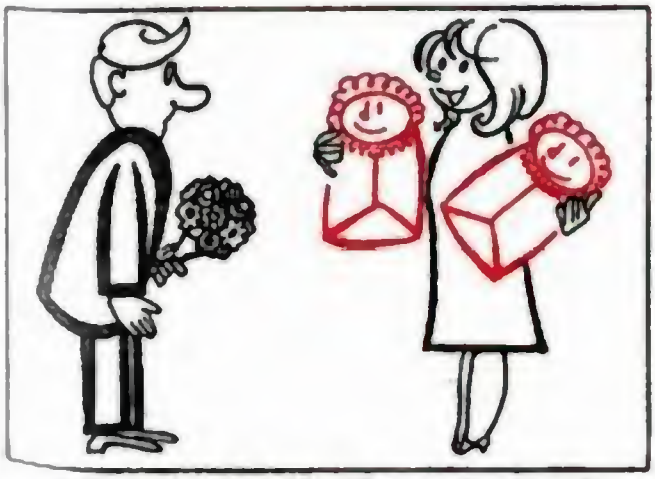


"What is this?" — "It is a picture."





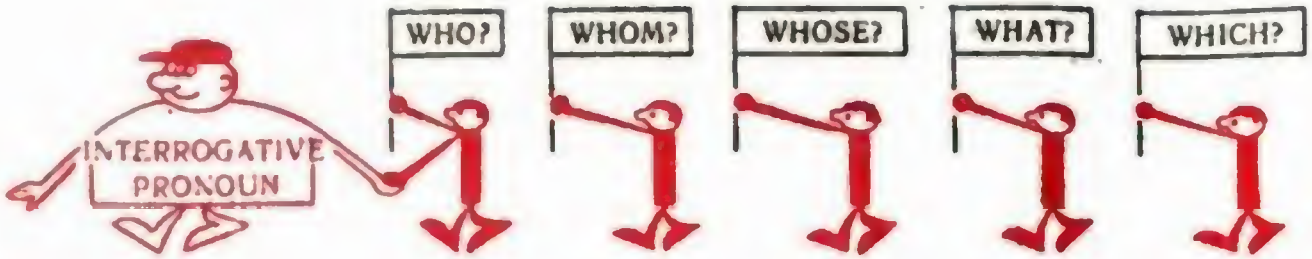


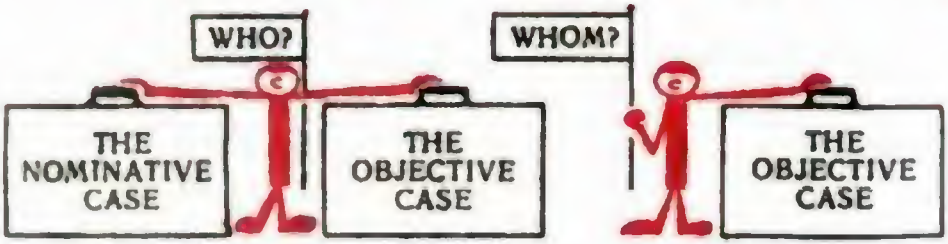


"They are exactly like each other."

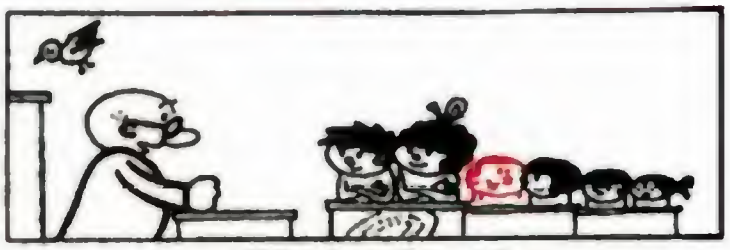


They see one another every day.

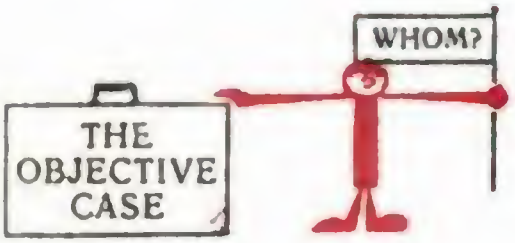


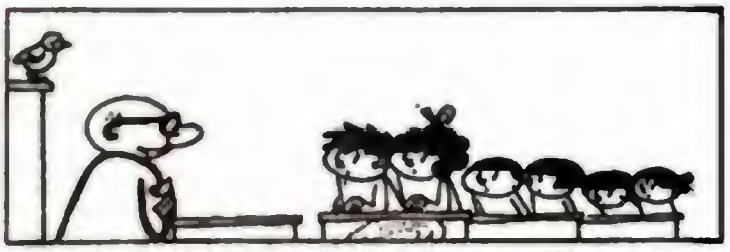




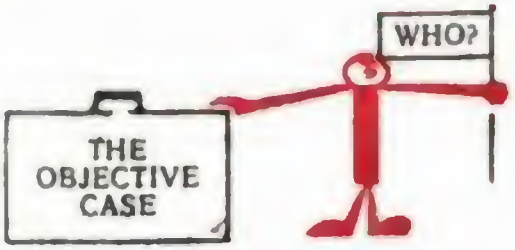


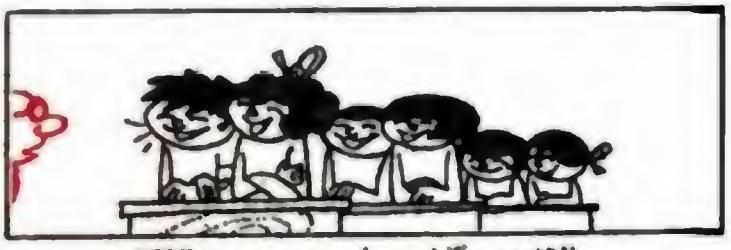
"Who is talking?"



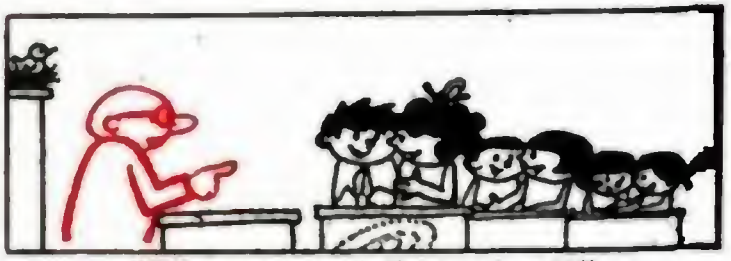


"Whom did you see there?"

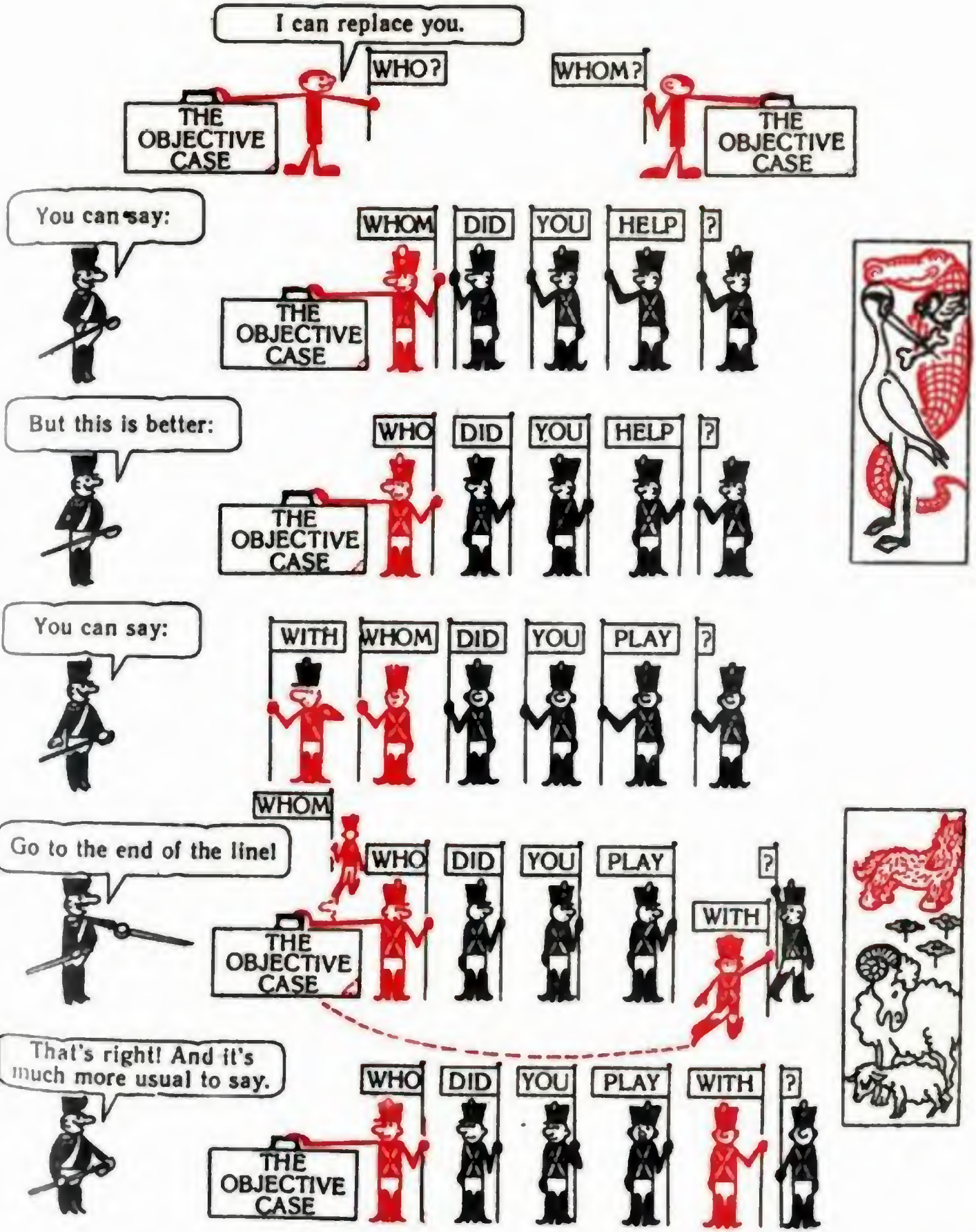


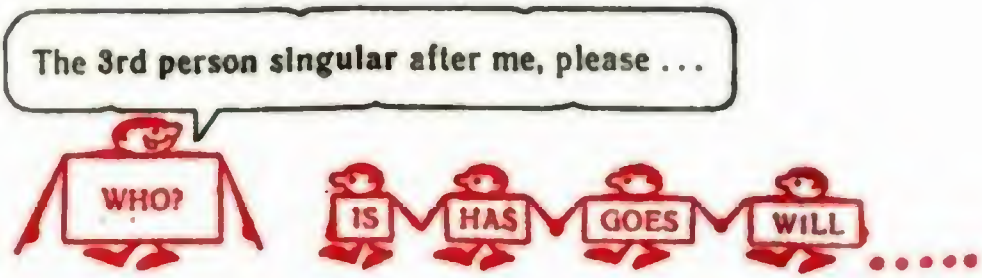


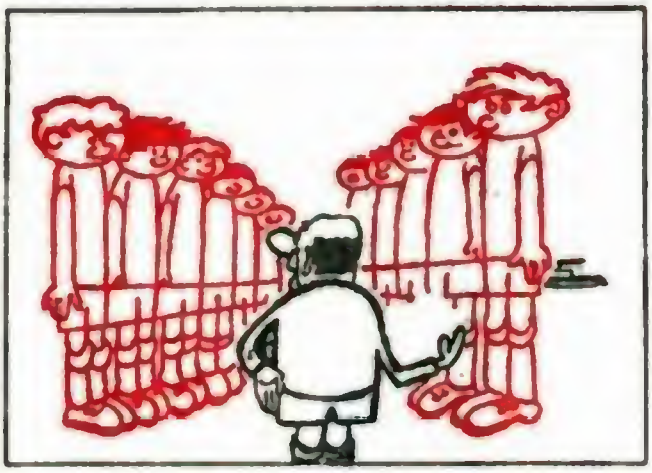
"Who are you laughing at?"



"Who are you talking about?"


I can replace you.
WHO?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
WHOM?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WHOM DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
But this is better:
WHO DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WITH WHOM DID YOU PLAY ?
WHOM
Go to the end of the line!
WHO DID YOU PLAY ?
WITH
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
That's right! And it's much more usual to say.
WHO DID YOU PLAY WITH ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE

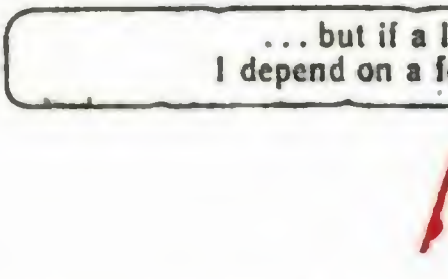




"Who doesn't know the rules?"



"Who will wait for me?" — "I shall."

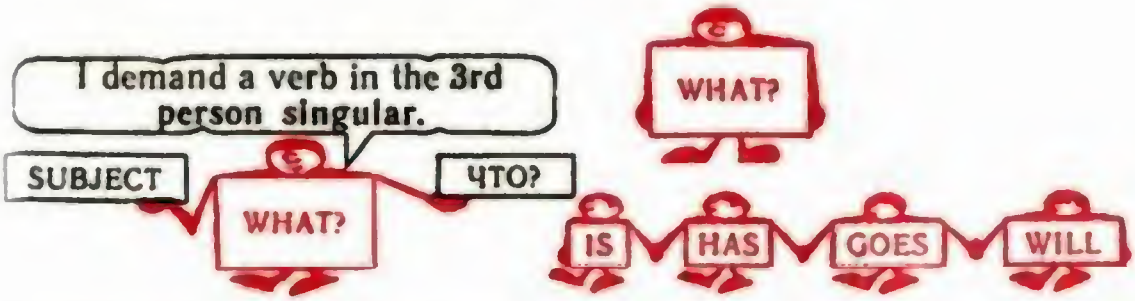


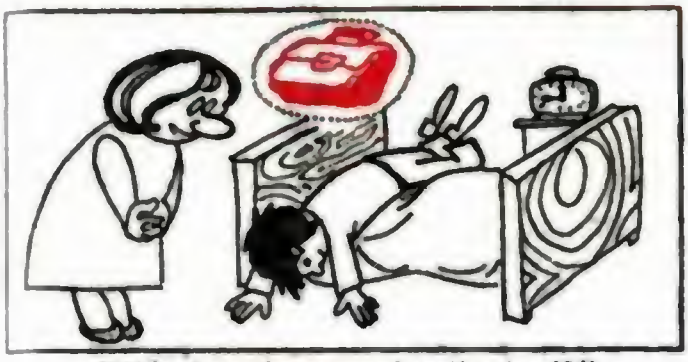


"Who is that boy?"

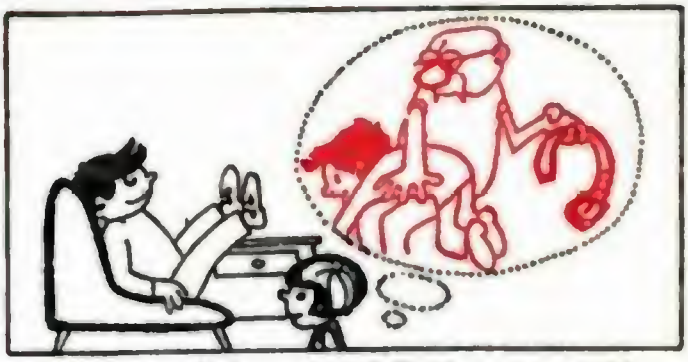


"Who are these people?"

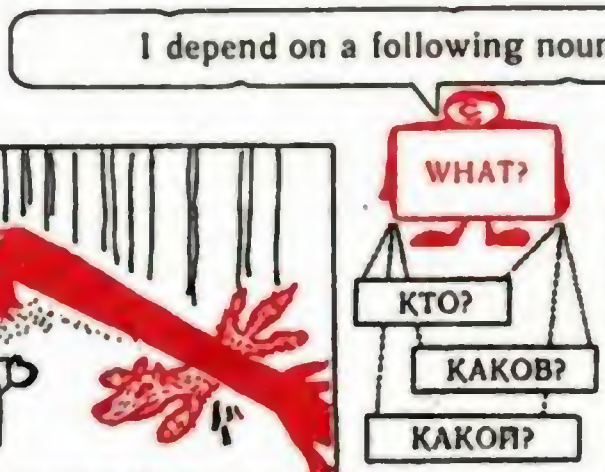




"What is there under the bed?"



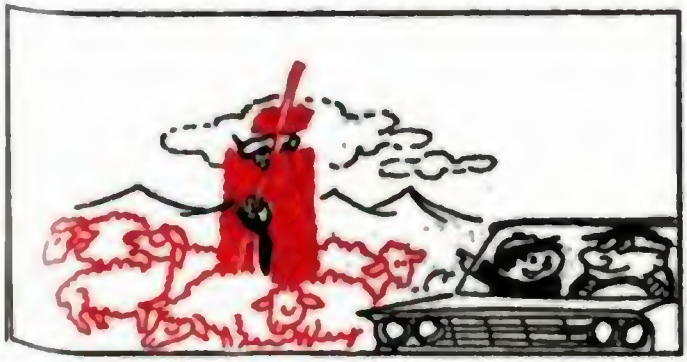
"What will happen if Father comes?"



"What is the result of your work?"



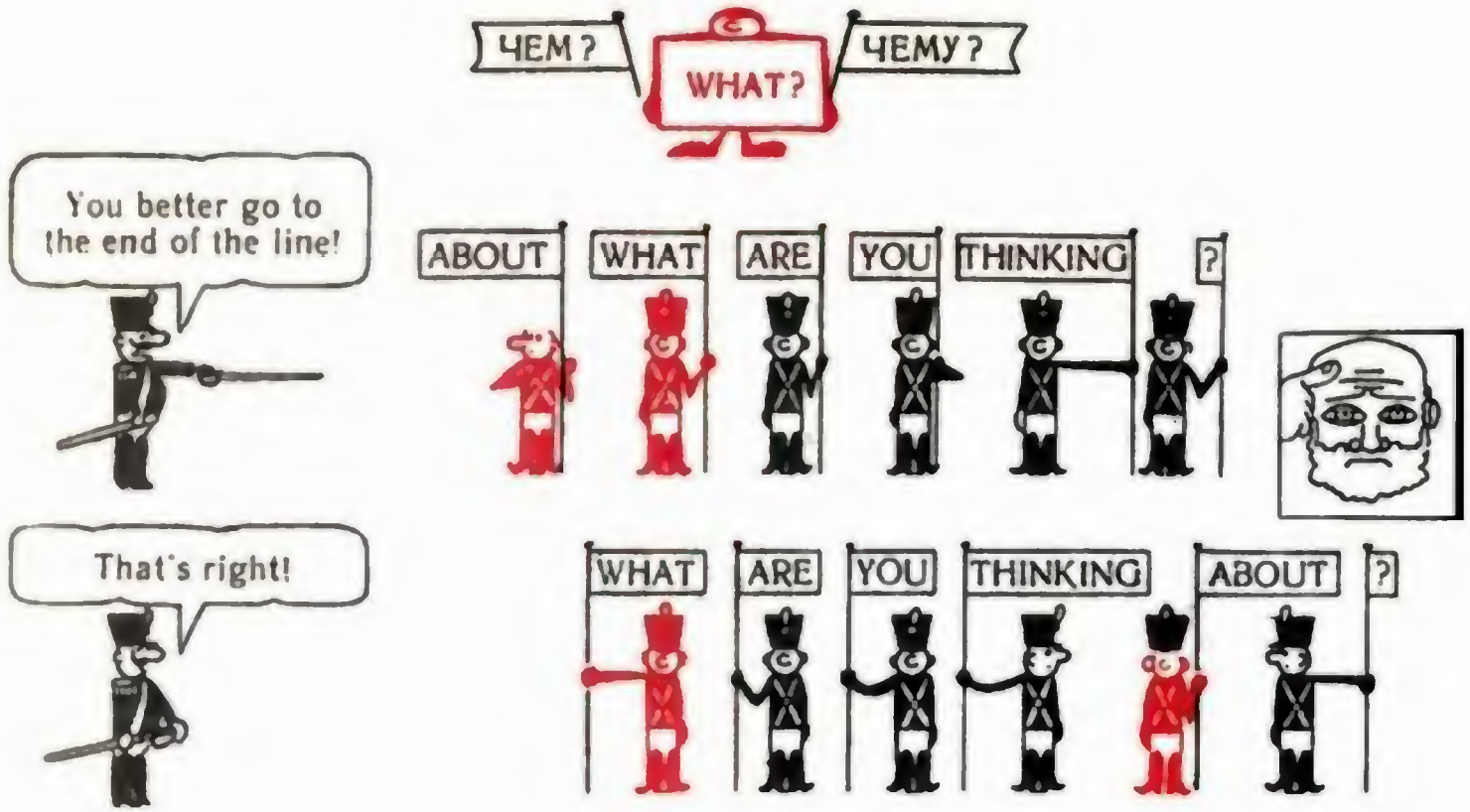
"What are the results of your work?"



"What is this man?"

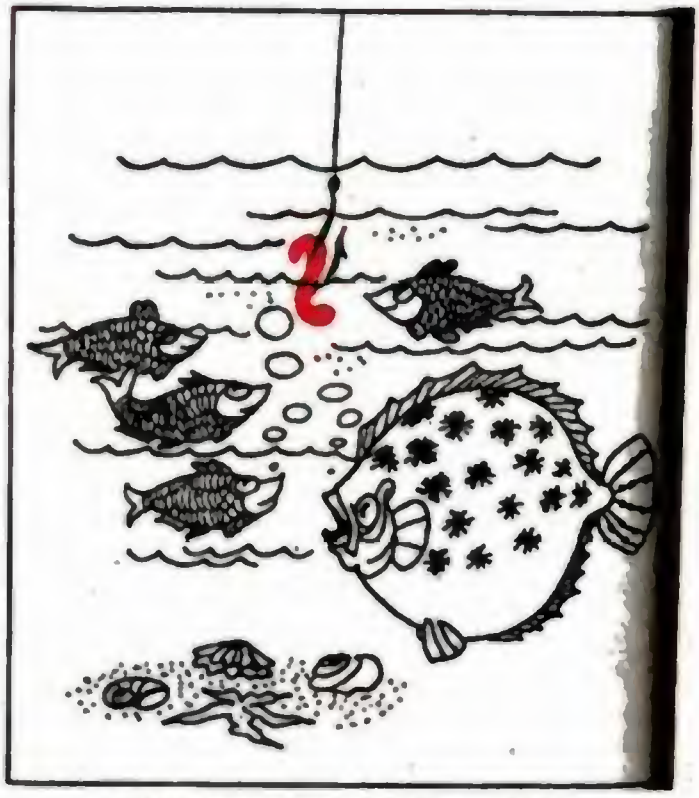


"What are these men?"





"What are you laughing at?"



"What are you looking at?"





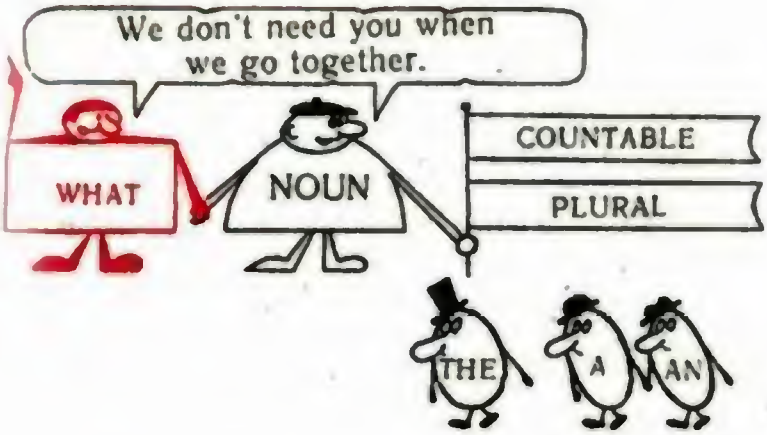
"What book are you reading?"

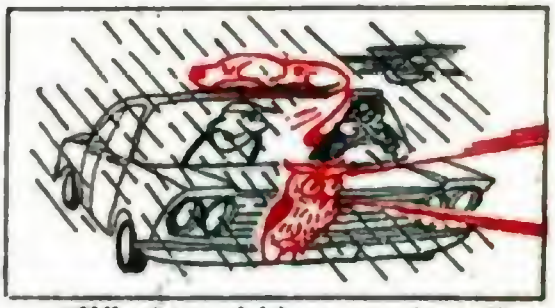
IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES





"What a day!"



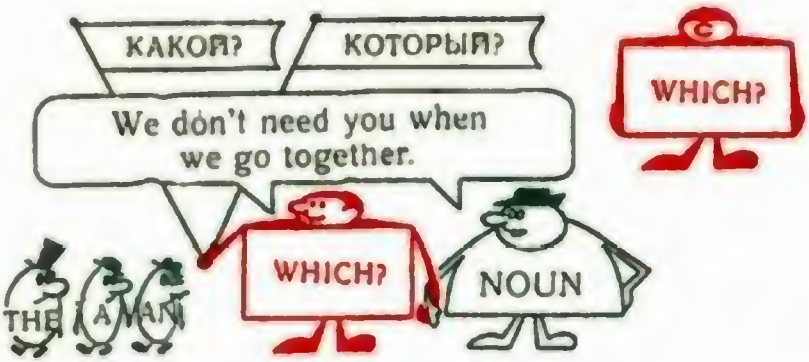


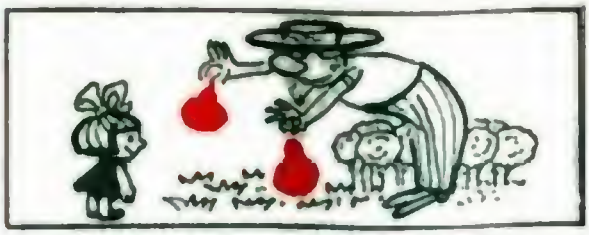
"What good ideas you have!"



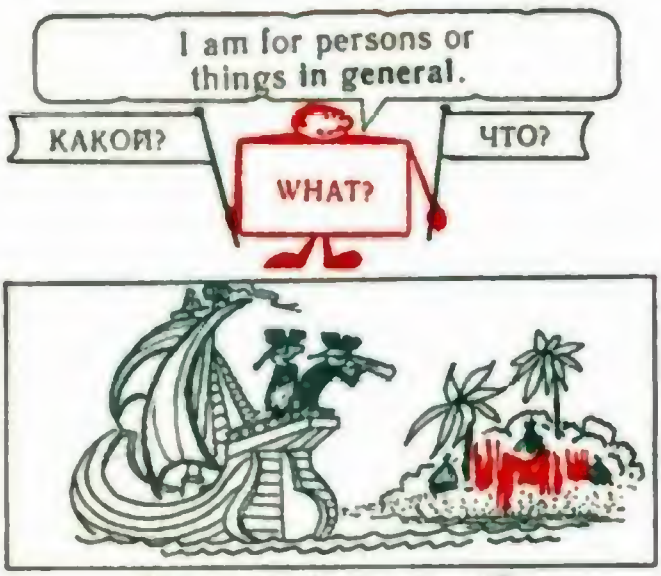


"What beautiful music they are playing!"





"Which pear do you like?"



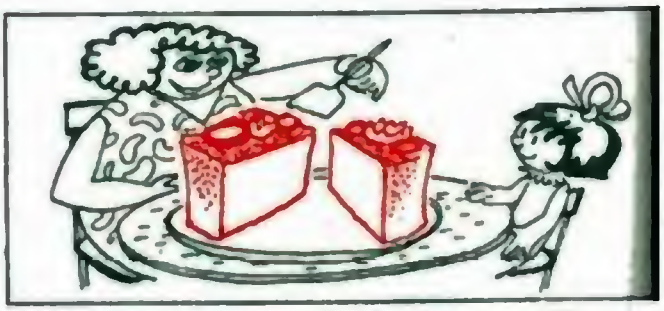
"What people live here?"



"Which boy won the competition?"



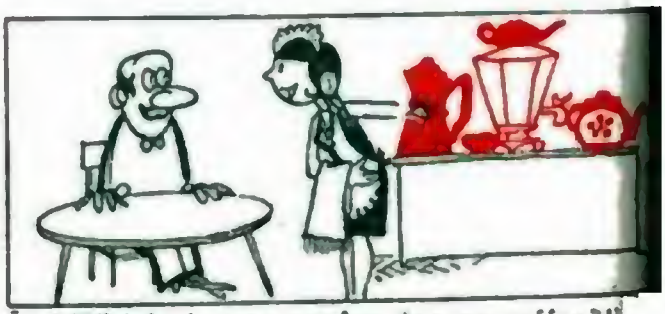
"What language do you study?"



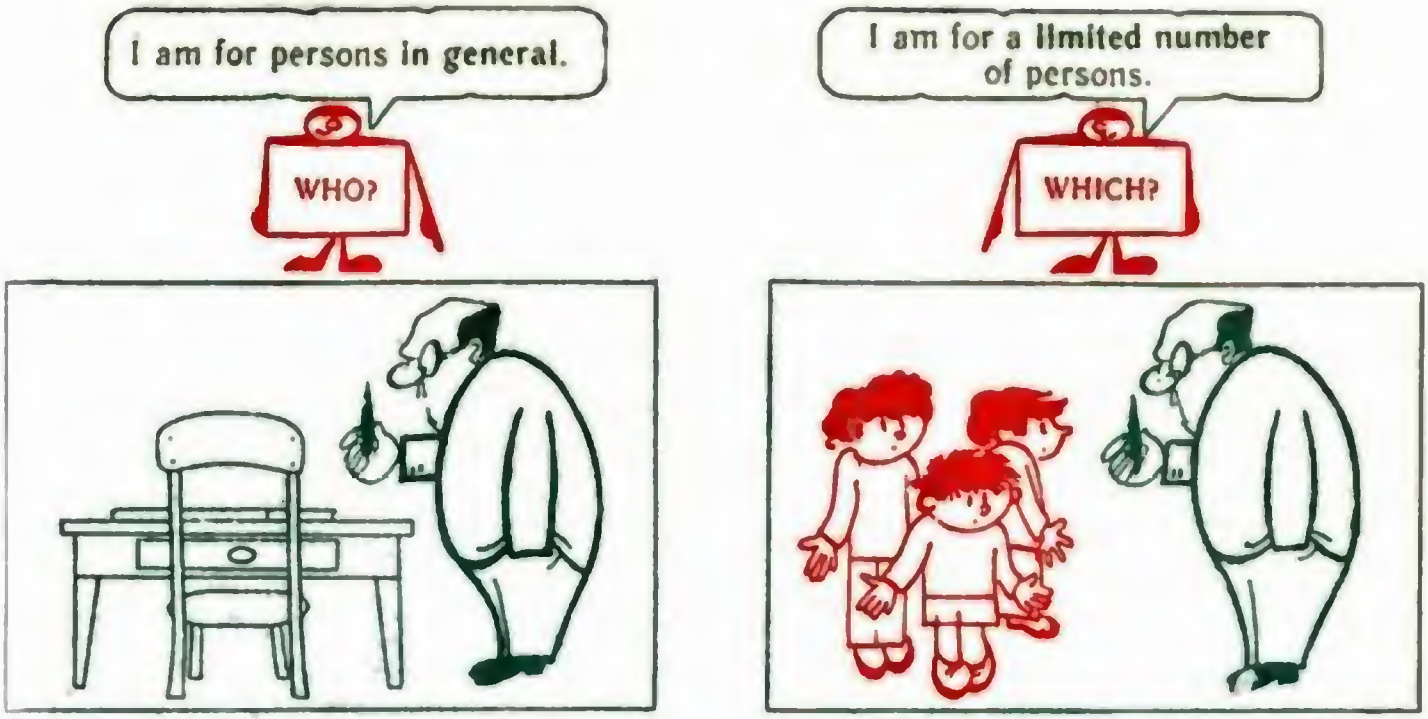
"Which piece of cake is yours?"



"What do you prefer?"



"Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?"



"**Who** broke my pen?"

"**Which** of you broke my pen?"



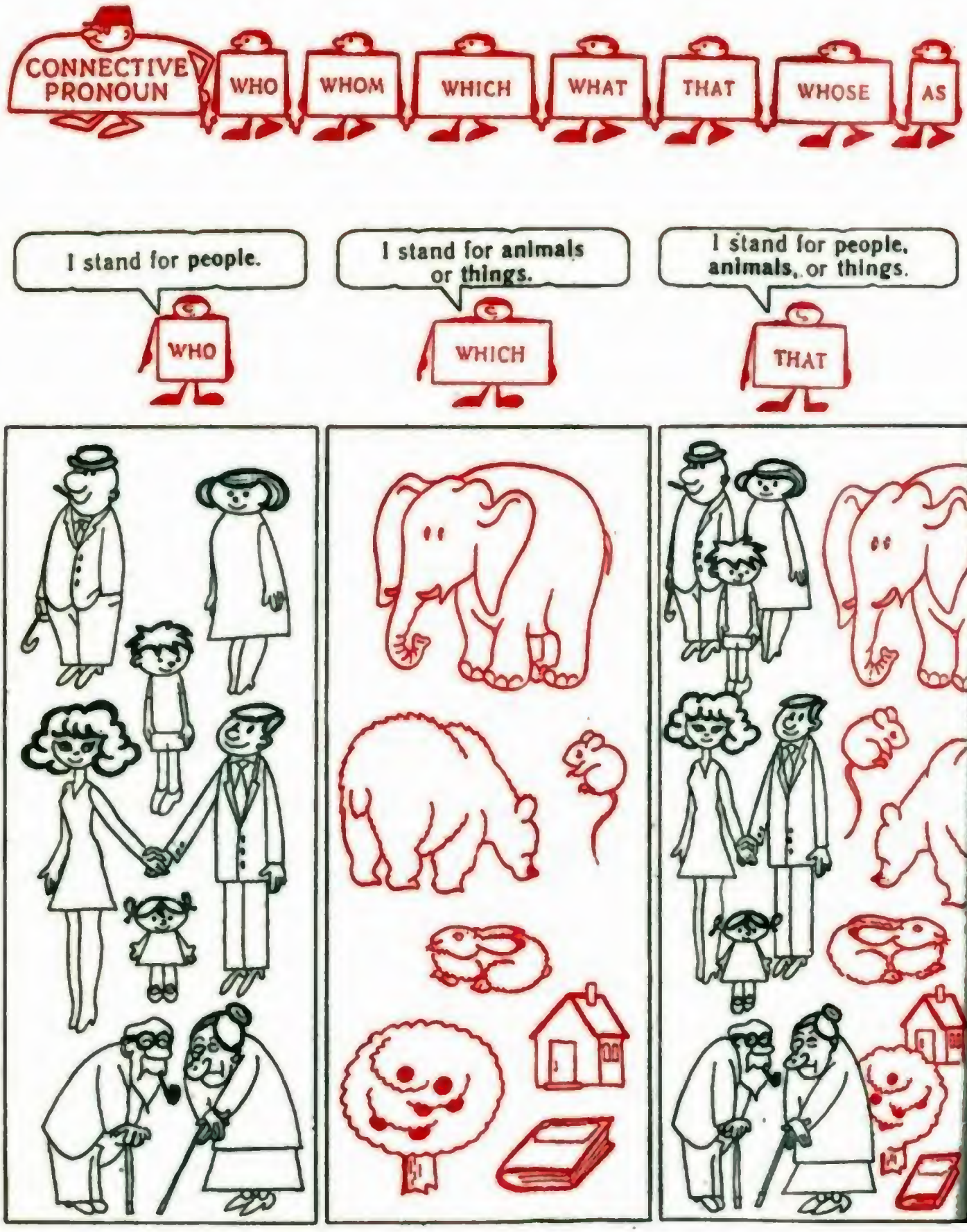
"**Who** is he?"
"He is John Smith."

"**What** is he?"
"He is a pupil."

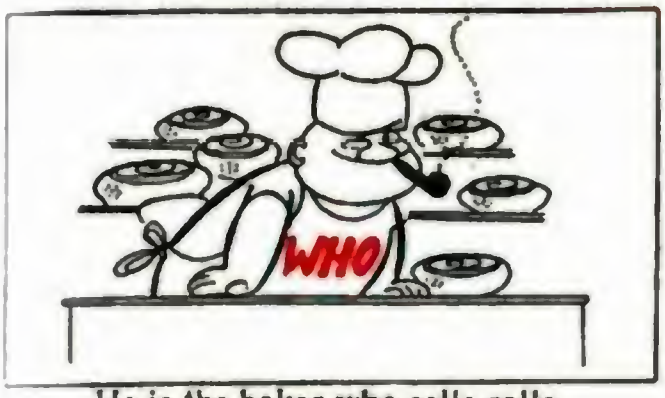
"**Which** is he?"



"**Whose** flat are you looking for?"


CONNECTIVE PRONOUN
WHO
WHOM
WHICH
WHAT
THAT
WHOSE
AS
I stand for people.
WHO
I stand for animals or things.
WHICH
I stand for people, animals, or things.
THAT





He is the baker **who** sells rolls.



"This is the baker **whom** we all like."



The baker is carrying a sack **which** is very heavy.



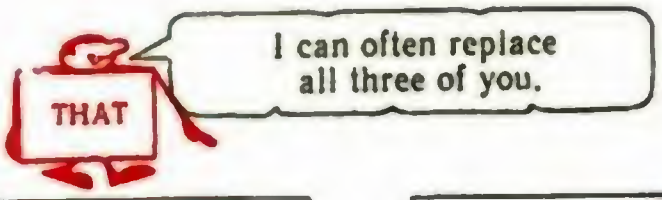
"The baker is carrying a wonderful sack about **which** I was telling you yesterday."

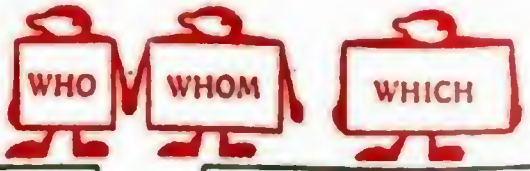


"Here is the tiger **that** lives in a cage."



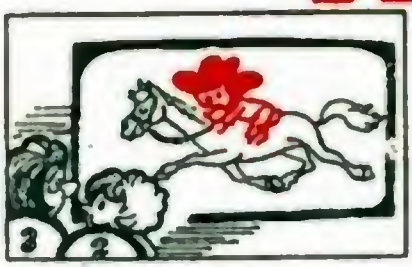
"Here is the tiger **that** I saw last week."







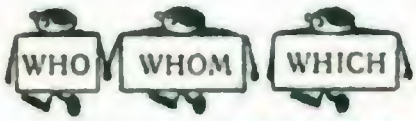
"The man who cut your hair yesterday did it very badly." = "The man that cut your hair yesterday did it very badly."



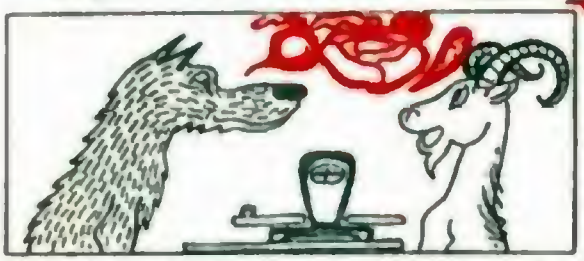
"The boy whom you see is my son." = "The boy that you see is my son."



"Those dead flowers which you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful." = "Those dead flowers that you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful."





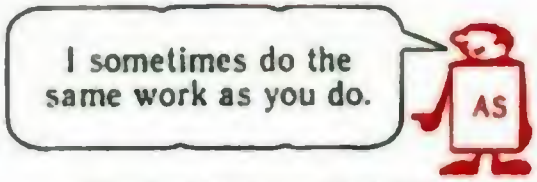


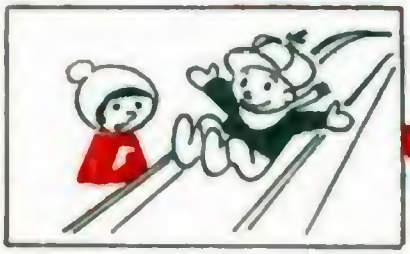
"I have nothing that would interest you."

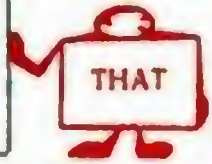


"Much that I have read has been nonsense."

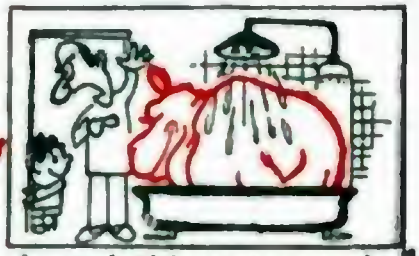




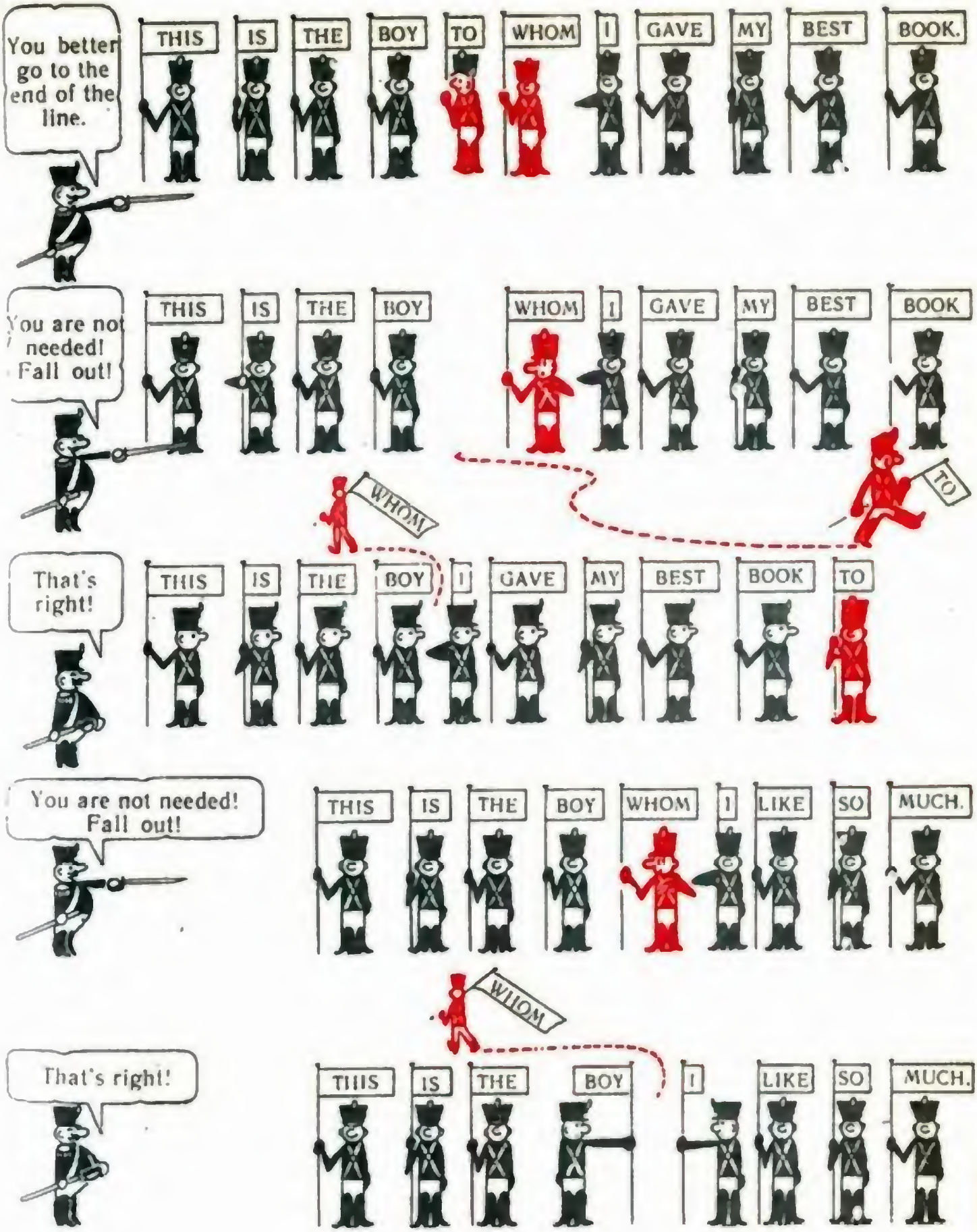




"I never do things that you do."



"I never do such things as you do."


You better go to the end of the line.
THIS IS THE BOY TO WHOM I GAVE MY BEST BOOK.
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOY
WHOM I GAVE MY BEST BOOK
WHOM
TO
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOY I GAVE MY BEST BOOK TO
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOY WHOM I LIKE SO MUCH.
WHOM
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOY I LIKE SO MUCH.





You may say:

"The pretty girl **to whom** you were speaking just now is a famous actress."

"The boy **with whom** you are playing chess is our best football player."

But this is better.

"The pretty girl **that** you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

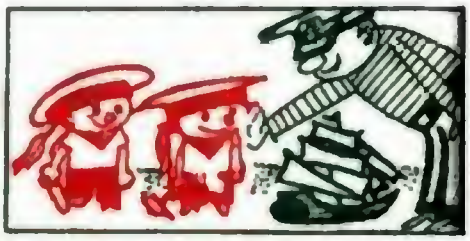
"The boy **that** you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."

And this is still better.

"The pretty girl you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

"The boy you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."





You may say:

"The gentleman **whom** we see is our neighbour."

The boys **whom** he praised were very happy.

You may also say:

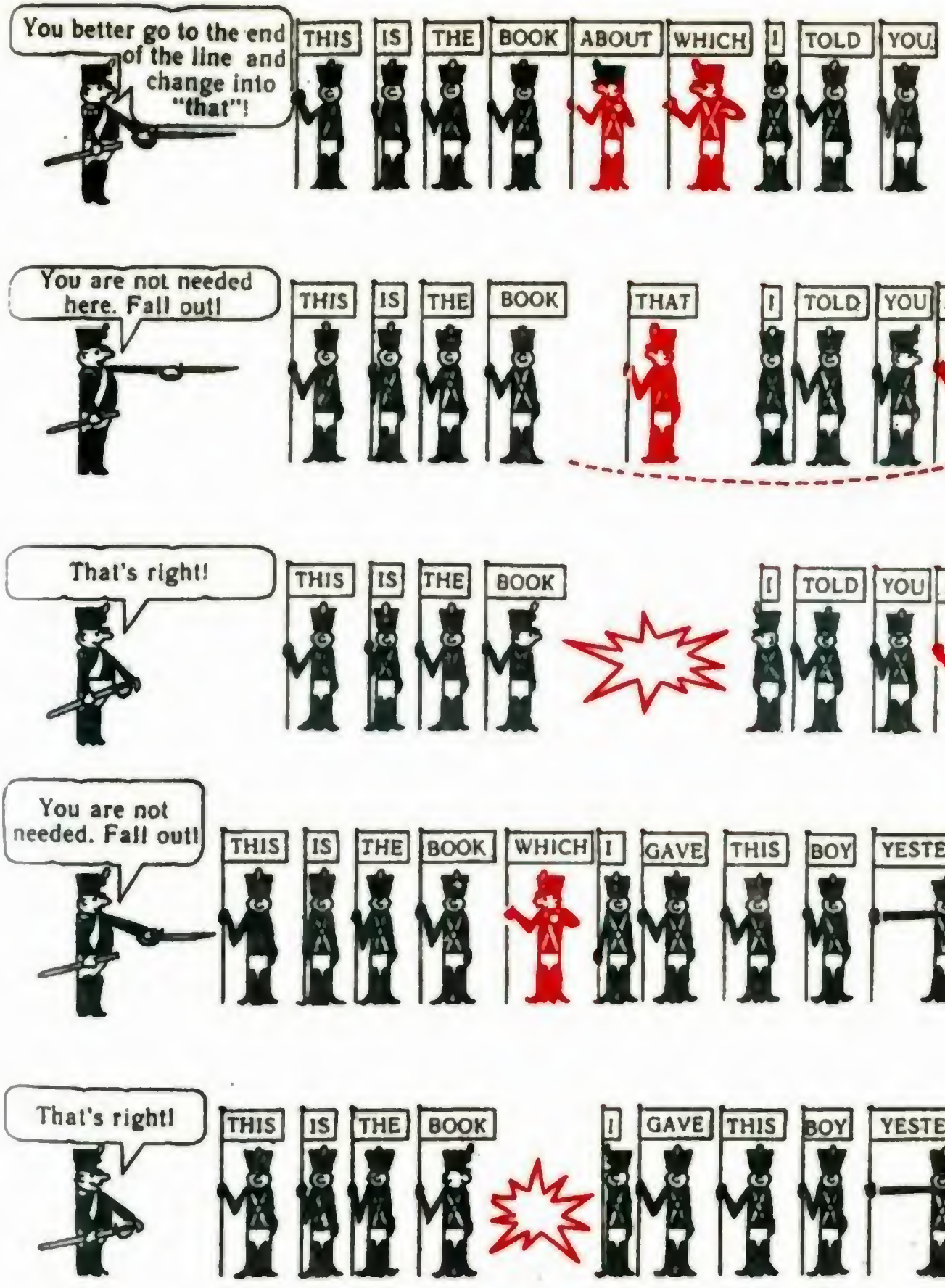
"The gentleman **that** we see is our neighbour."

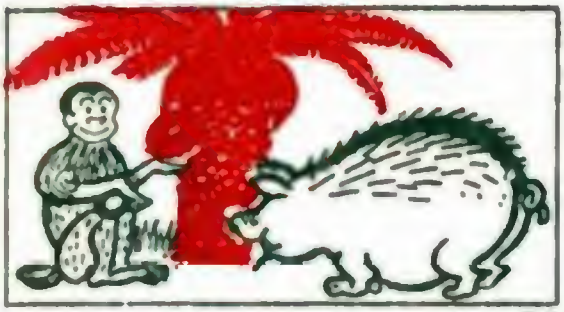
The boys **that** he praised were very happy.

But this is better.

"The gentleman we see is our neighbour."

The boys he praised were very happy.


You better go to the end of the line and change into "that"!
THIS IS THE BOOK ABOUT WHICH I TOLD YOU.
You are not needed here. Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOOK THAT I TOLD YOU ABOUT.
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOOK I TOLD YOU ABOUT.
You are not needed. Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOOK WHICH I GAVE THIS BOY YESTERDAY.
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOOK I GAVE THIS BOY YESTERDAY.





You may say:

"I should like to see the tree **from** which you picked these cocoa-nuts."

"The paint on the bench **on which** you are sitting is still wet."

But this is better.

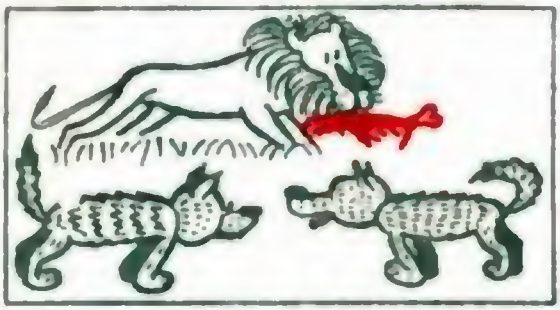
"I should like to see the tree **that** you picked these cocoa-nuts **from**."

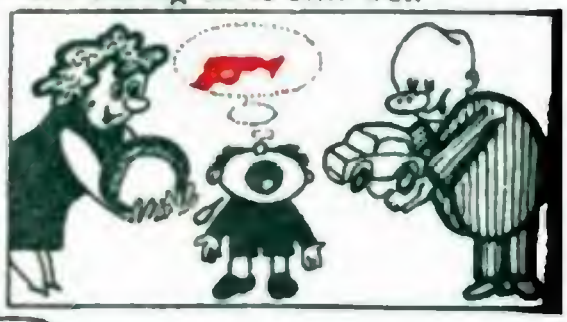
"The paint on the bench **that** you are sitting **on** is still wet."

And this is still better.

"I should like to see the tree you picked these cocoa-nuts **from**."

"The paint on the bench you are sitting on is still wet."





You may say:

"The meat **which** he is having for lunch is very tough."

"The toy **which** you lost was not a very good one."

You may also say:

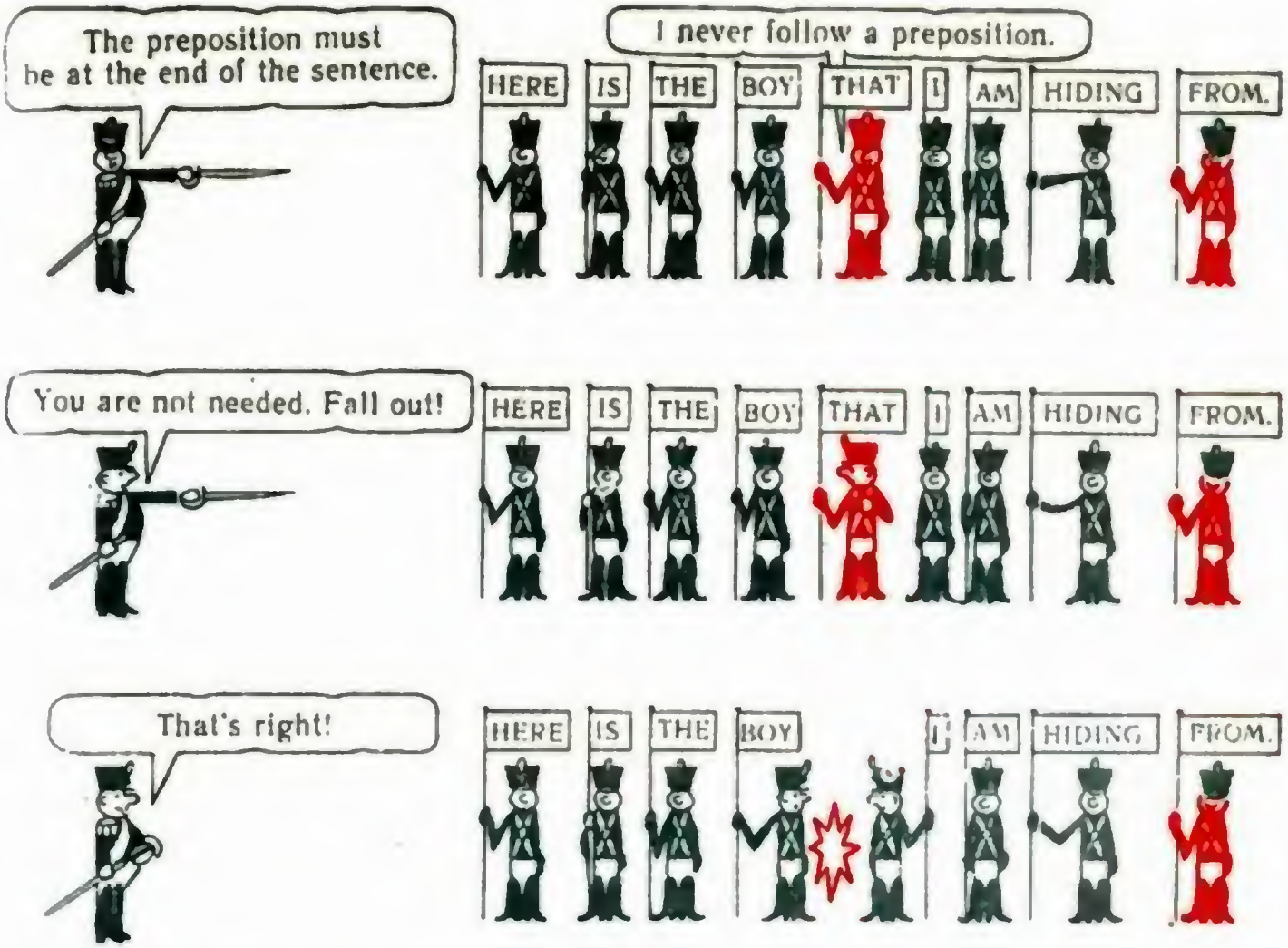
"The meat **that** he is having for lunch is very tough."

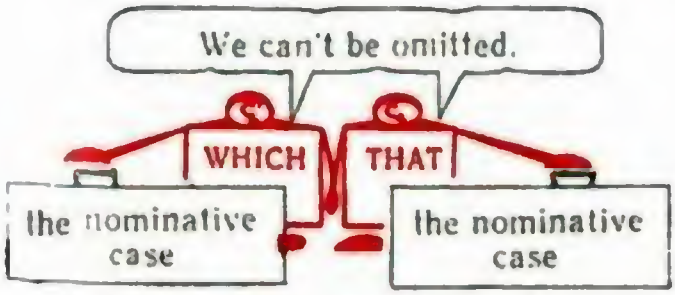
"The toy **that** you lost was not a very good one."

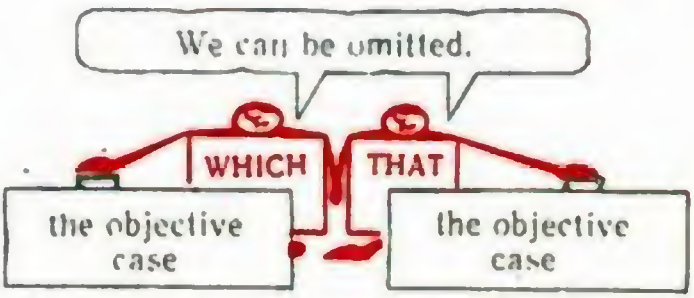
But this is better.

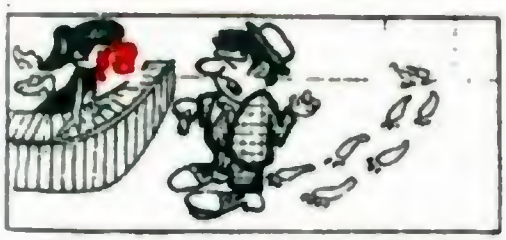
"The meat he is having for lunch is very tough."

"The toy you lost was not a very good one."







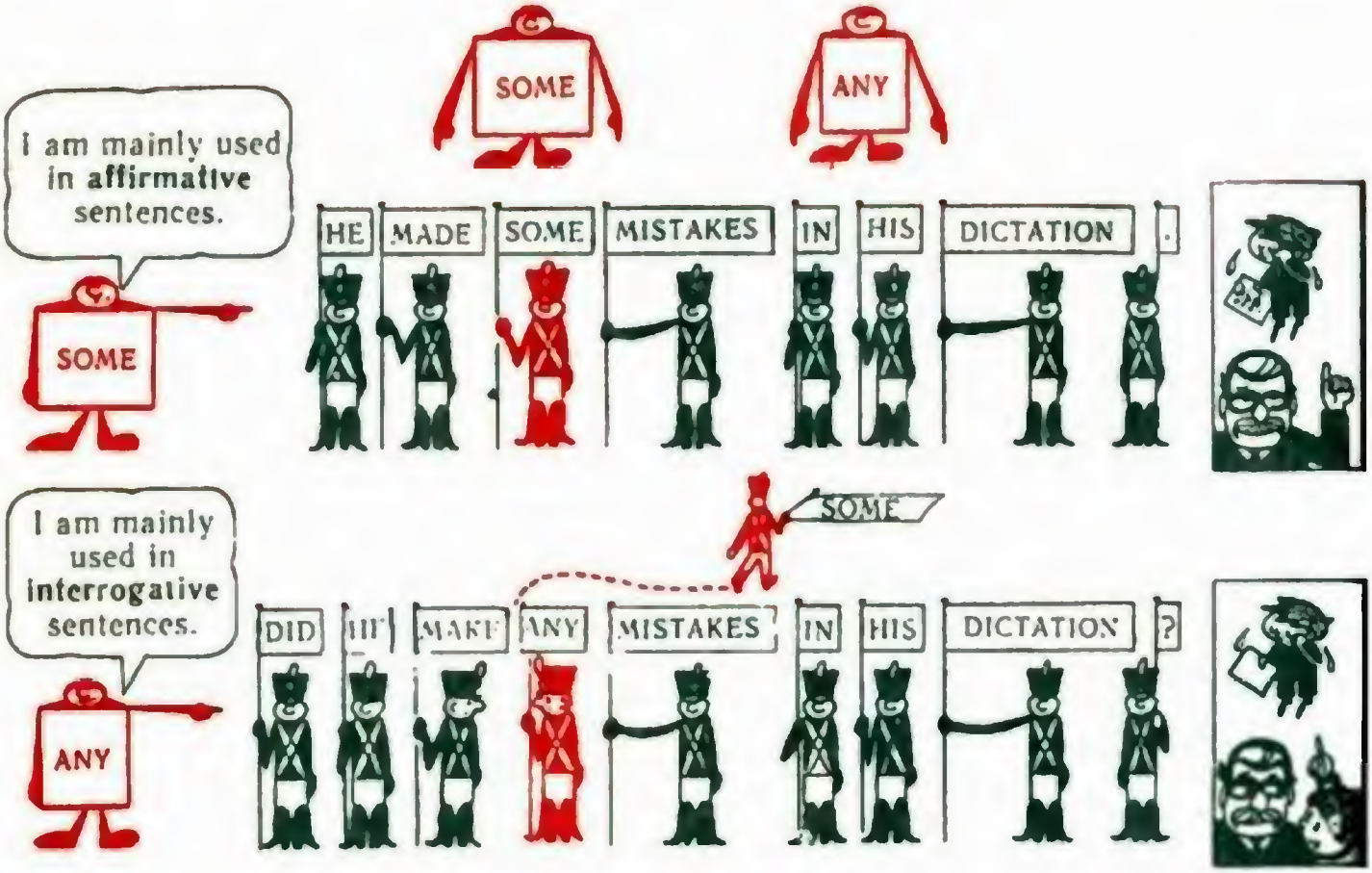


"Where is the man that sold me these shoes?"

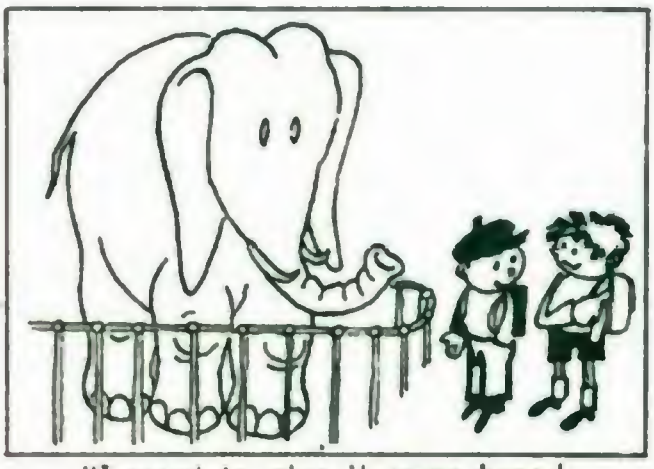


"The fish that I ate yesterday was not very good." = "The fish I ate yesterday was not very good."

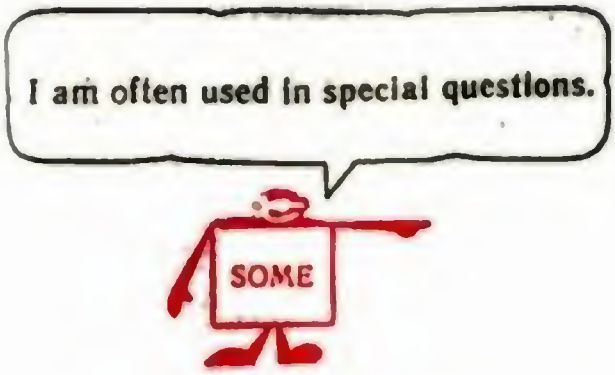






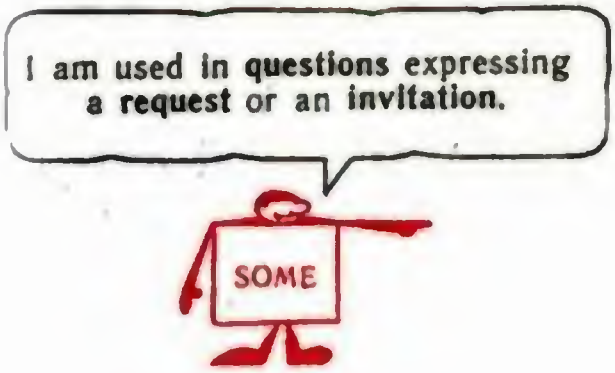


"I want to give it **some** bread.
Have you **any**?" -- "Yes, I have **some** at home."



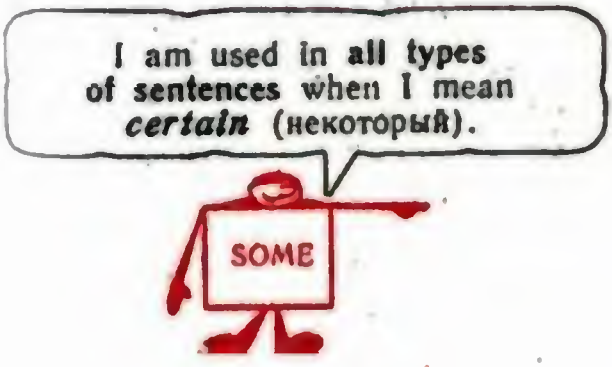


"Why don't you ask Mother
for **some** more sweets?"



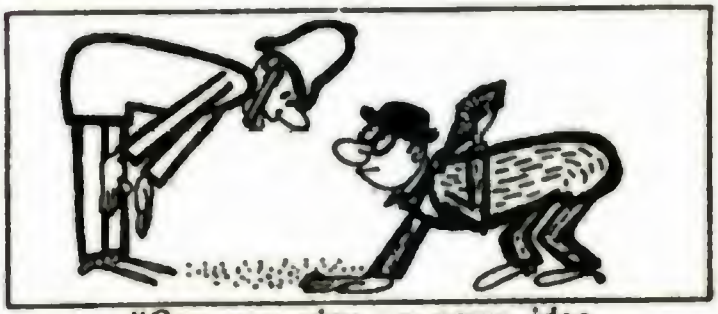


"We've had some tea.
Will you have **some**, too?"





Some people like mustard, and **some** don't.



"Can you give me **some** idea
of what your dog looked like?"

I am used in **all types of sentences** when I mean ***every*** (любой).





"**Any** schoolboy knows that."



"Come at **any** time."

I am used in **conditional clauses**.





"Will you give me some honey?"
"With pleasure, **if** there is **any**."



"**If** you see **any** interesting picture there, tell me."

We are mainly used in **affirmative sentences.**

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE



"**Something** has happened to him."

We are mainly used in **interrogative sentences.**

ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE



"Does **anybody** else want to go?"

We are often used in **special questions.**

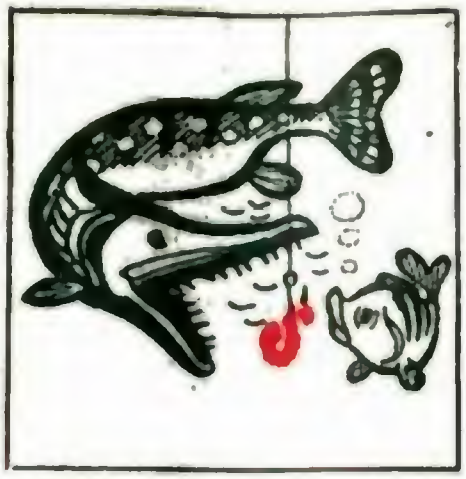
SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE



"Why didn't you ask **someone** to help you?"

We are used in **questions** expressing a **request** or a **proposal.**

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE



"Will you have something to eat?"

We are used in **all types of sentences.**

ЧТО УГОДНО ЛЮБОЙ

ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE



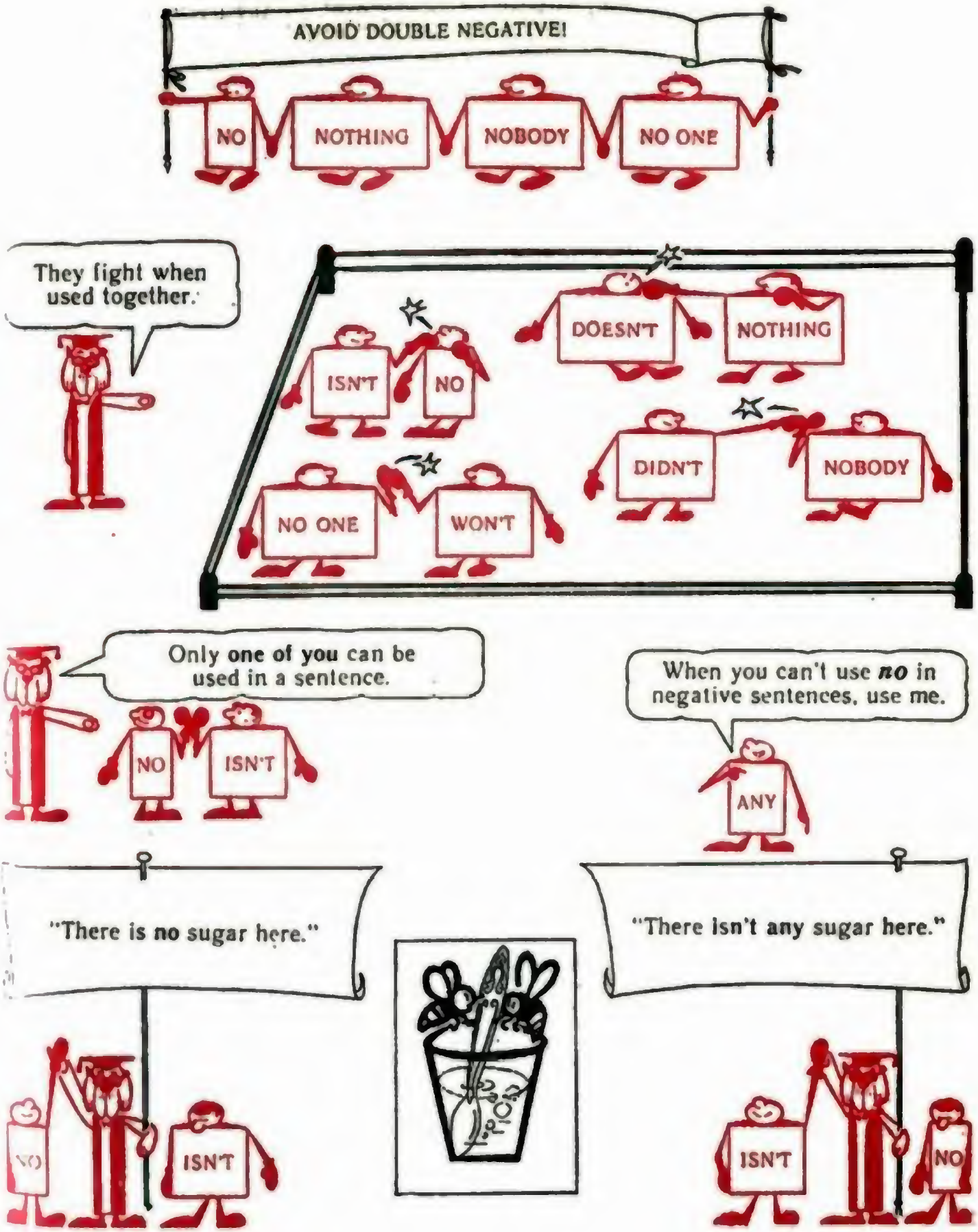
"**Anyone** can do that."

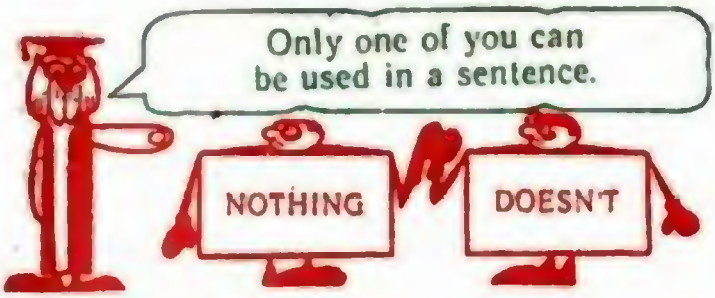
We are used in **conditional clauses.**

ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE



"**If** there is **anything** else you want, please let me know.

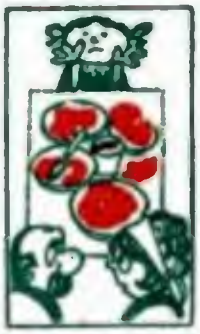

AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVE!
NO
NOTHING
NOBODY
NO ONE
They fight when used together.
ISN'T
NO
DOESN'T
NOTHING
NO ONE
WON'T
DIDN'T
NOBODY
Only one of you can be used in a sentence.
NO
ISN'T
When you can't use no in negative sentences, use me.
ANY
"There is no sugar here."
"There isn't any sugar here."
NO
ISN'T
ISN'T
NO



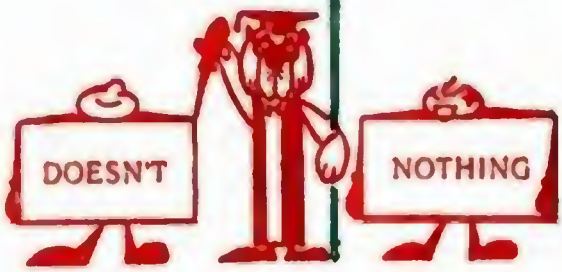


"She wants nothing."





"She doesn't want anything."







"There is nobody (no one) to help us."



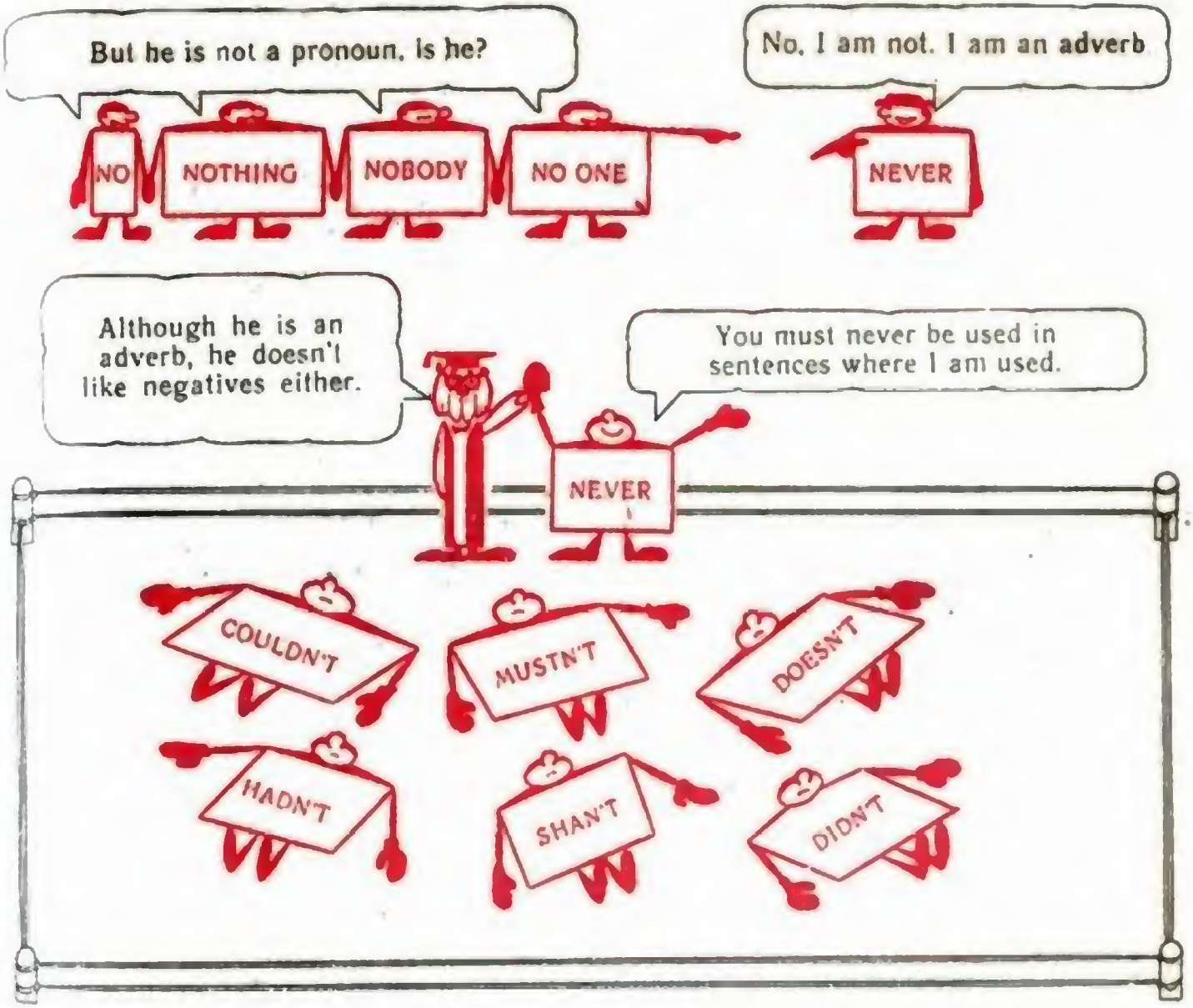


"There isn't anybody (anyone) to help us."



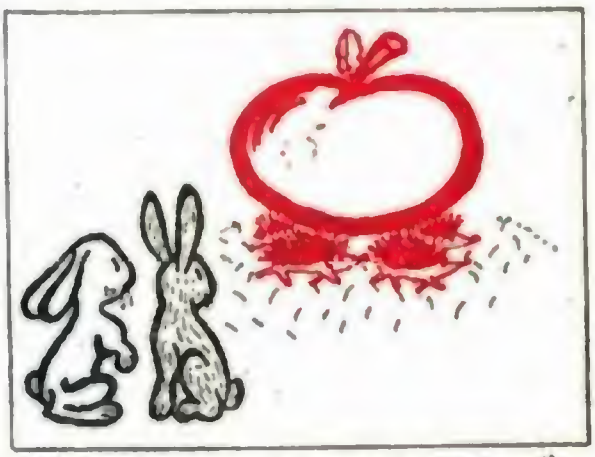


"I didn't tell anybody anything about it."

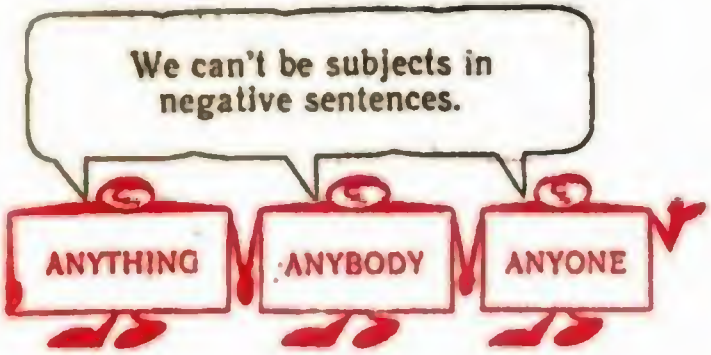


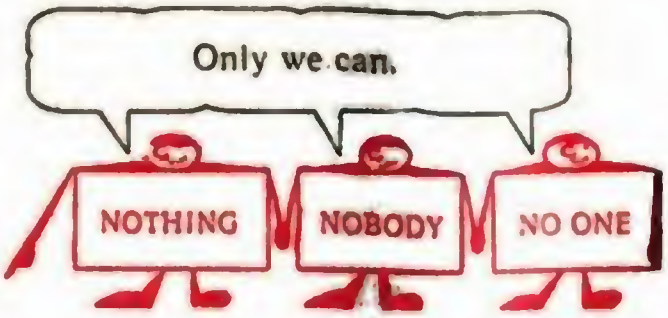


"I shall never forget it."



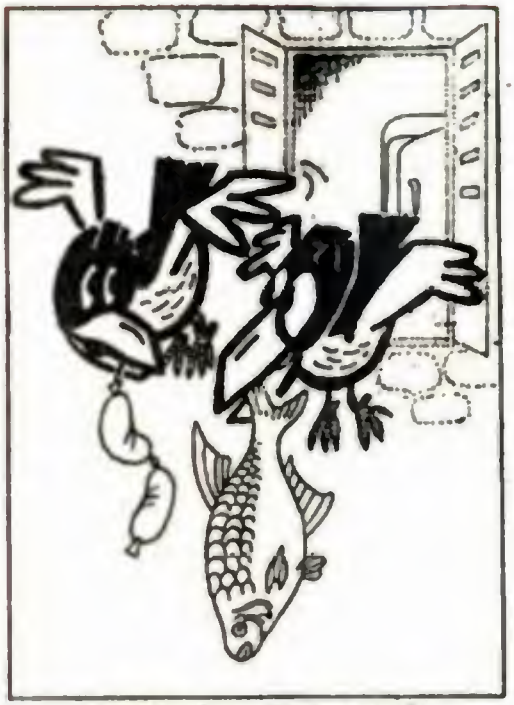
"I have never seen such a thing."







Nothing in the world could please him.



"Nobody will know."



"No one will do it better than you."

We don't usually want you to follow us.

SOMEBODY | SOMEONE | ANYBODY | ANYONE | NOBODY | NO ONE

Come with us.

SOME | ANY | NONE

OF



"Some of us will help you."

SOME | OF

NONE | OF

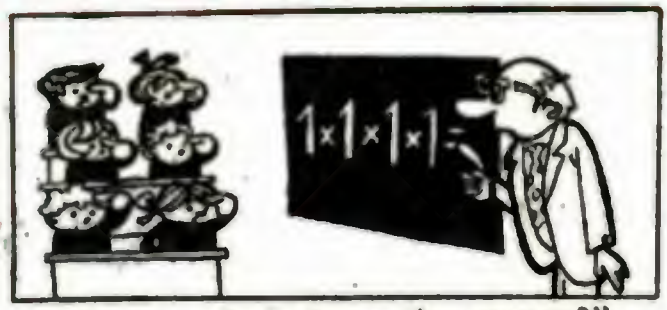


"None of us got tired."

We are all singular.

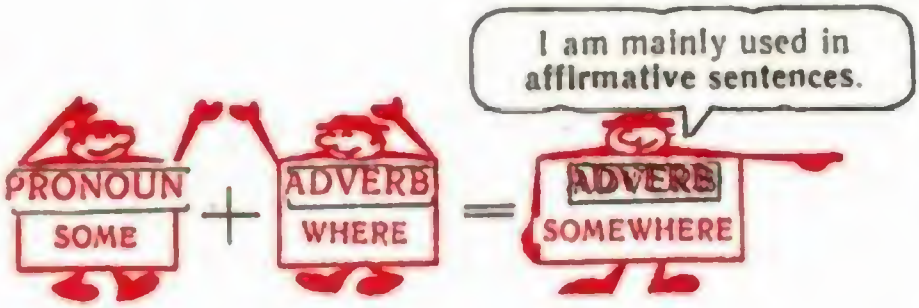
SOMEBODY | SOMEONE | ANYBODY | ANYONE | NOBODY | NO ONE

IS | WAS | WILL



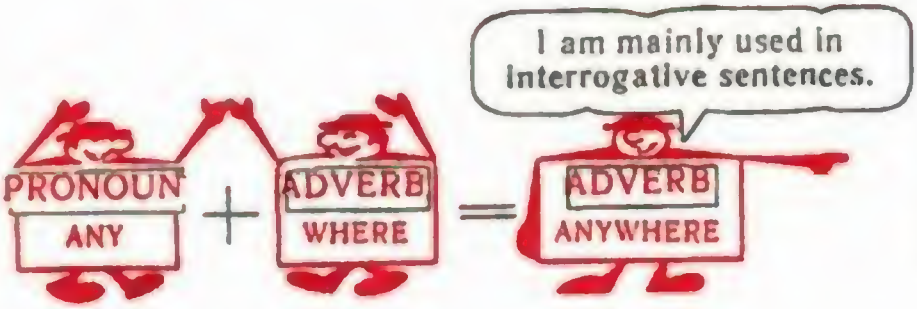
"Does anybody know the answer?"

DOES | HAS



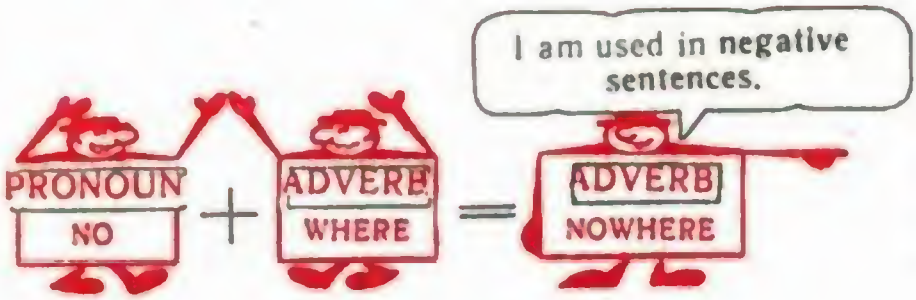


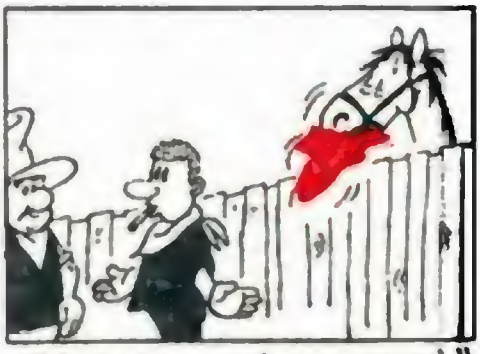
"You'll find the needle **somewhere** here."





"Are you going **anywhere** after dinner?"



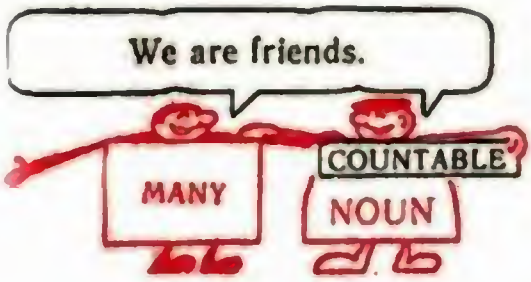


"My hat is **nowhere** around."



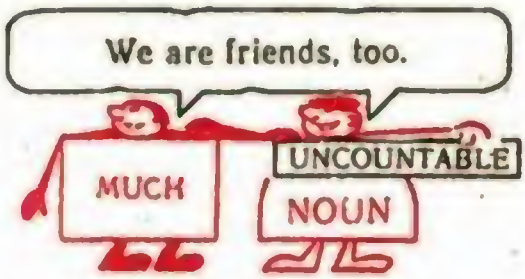


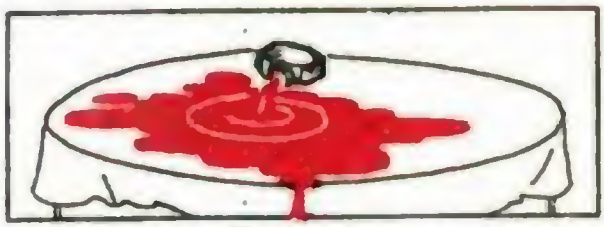
"I can't see my hat **anywhere**



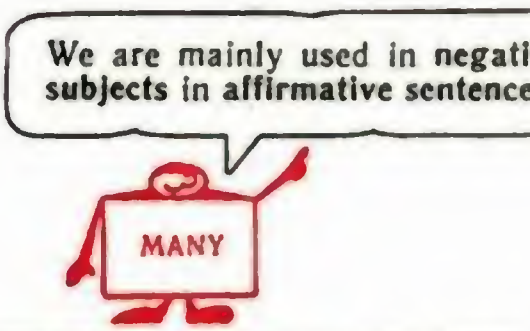


Many books.





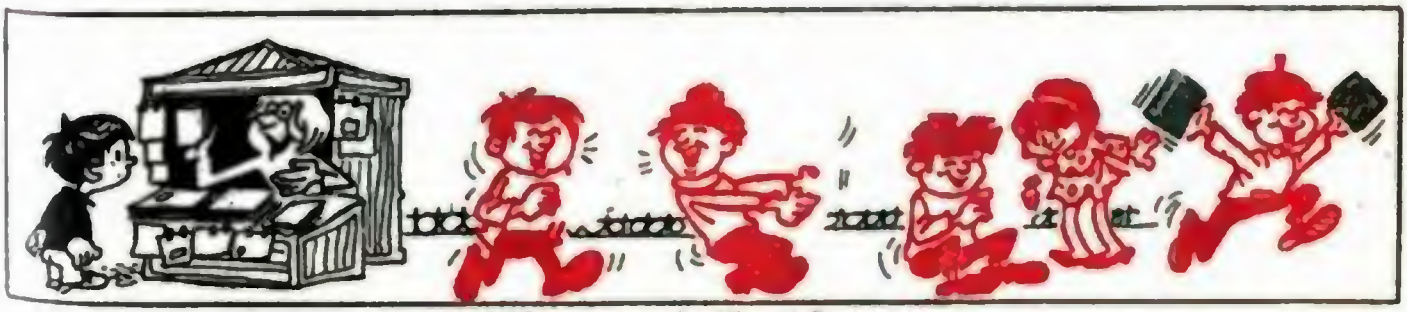
Much ink.



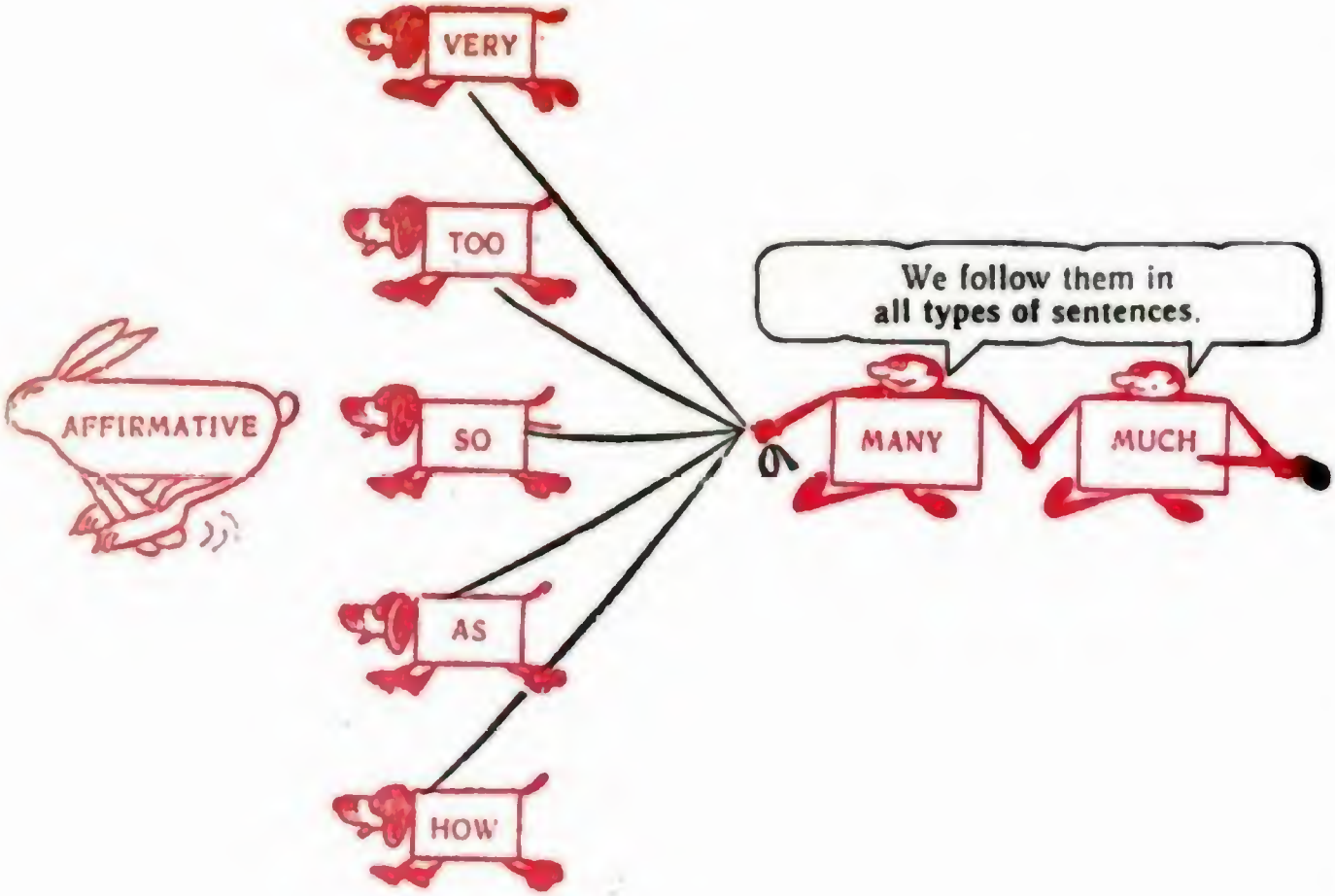
"It's not good to eat **many** cakes."

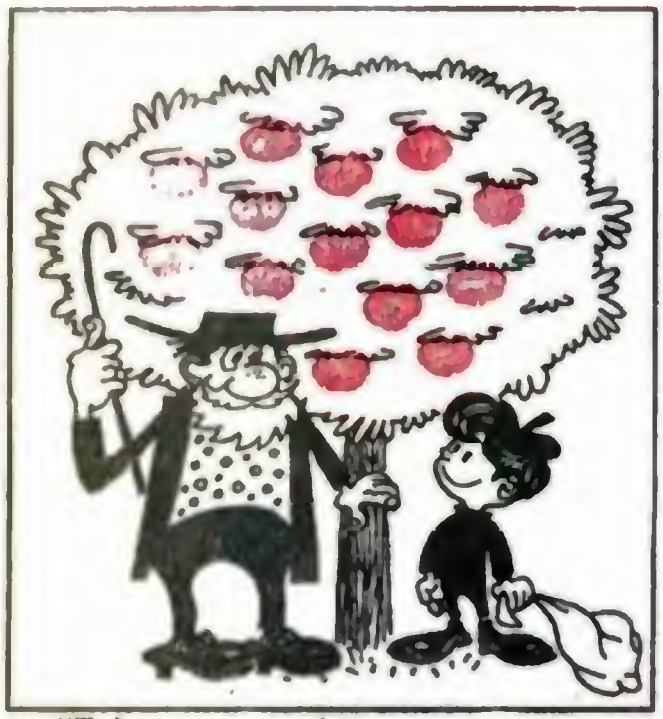


"Has he got **much** work to do?"



"**Many** people like it."





"Take as many of them as you like."

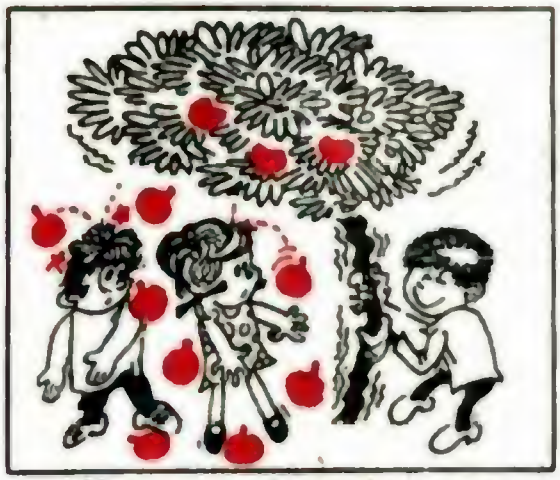


"That's too much for me."

We are usually used in **affirmative** sentences instead of you.

A LOT OF | LOTS OF | PLENTY OF | A GREAT MANY | A GOOD MANY

MANY



"Help yourselves; there are **plenty of** apples here."



"She's got **a lot of** pencils. I haven't got many."

We are usually used in **affirmative** sentences instead of you.

A LOT OF | LOTS OF | PLENTY OF | A GOOD DEAL OF | A GREAT DEAL OF

MUCH



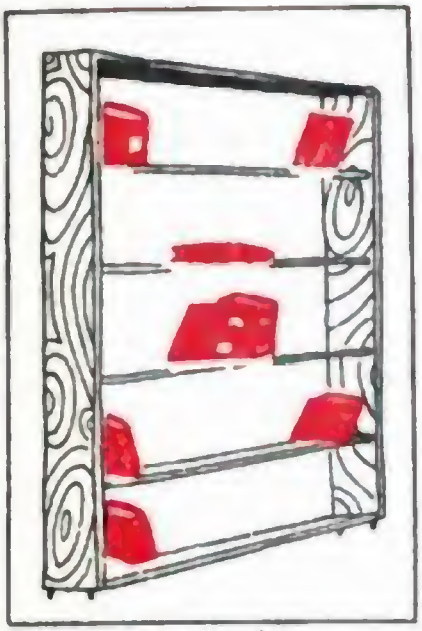
"He seems to have a **good deal of** trouble."



"Don't hurry. There's **plenty of** time."



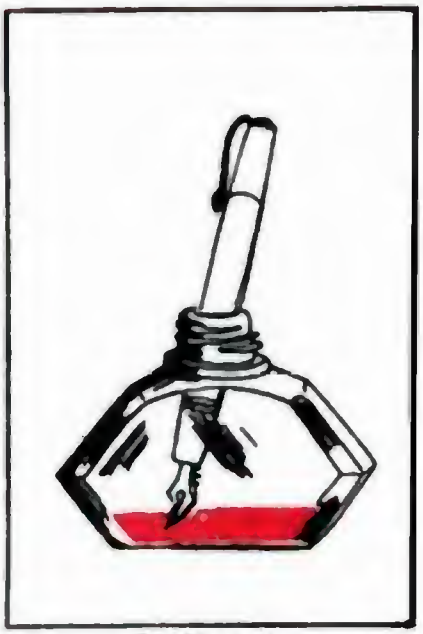




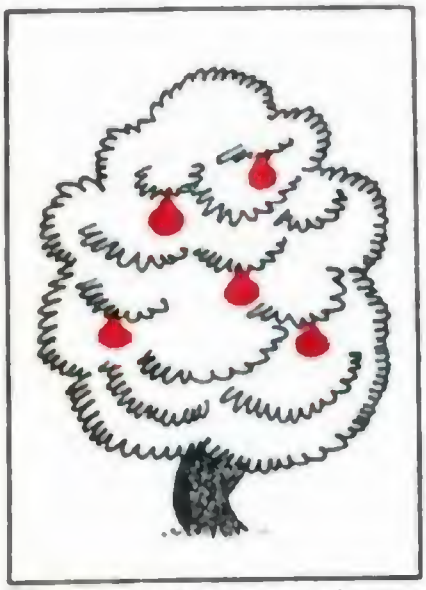
Few books



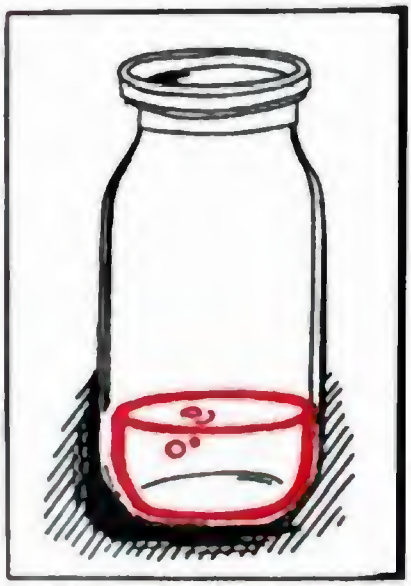
"There is **little** traffic in our street, isn't there?" — "Yes, there are very **few** cars in our street."



Little ink.



There are **few** pears in the tree



There is **little** milk in the bottle

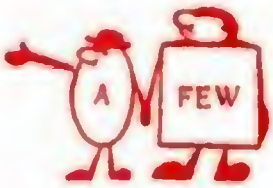




"I've got few friends and I'm often lonely."



"I've got a few friends and we often have a good time together."



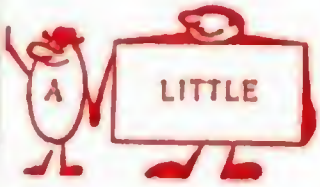




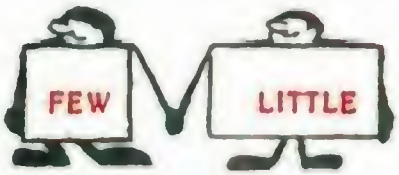
"I have very **little** money. I can't afford to buy a bar of chocolate."

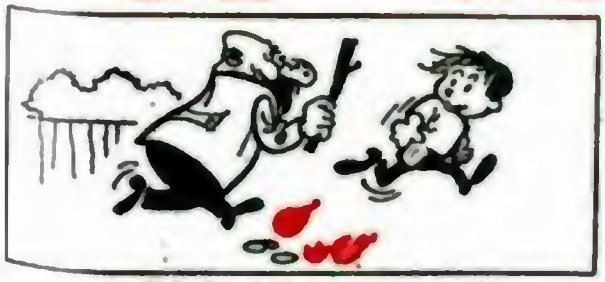


"I have a little money and I can afford to buy a bar of chocolate."

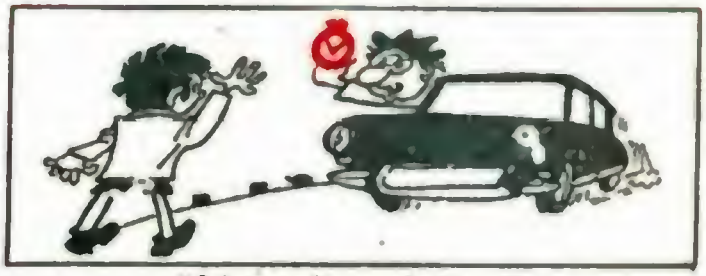






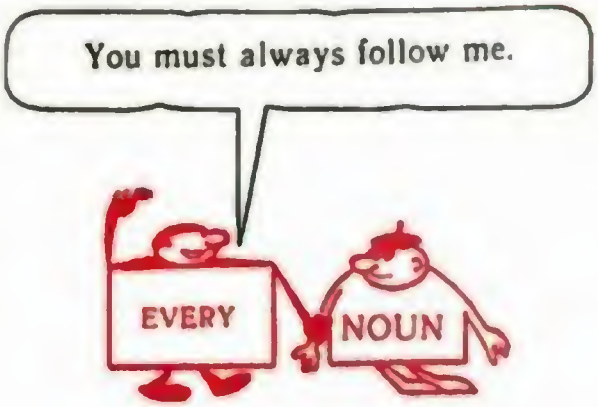


"I didn't eat many pears."
(Instead of: "I ate few pears.")



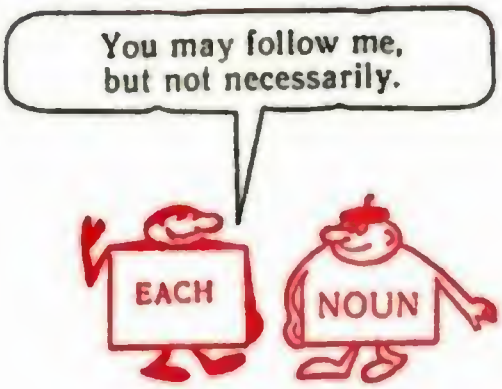
"I haven't much time."
(Instead of: "I have little time.")







"He has read every book in the school library."

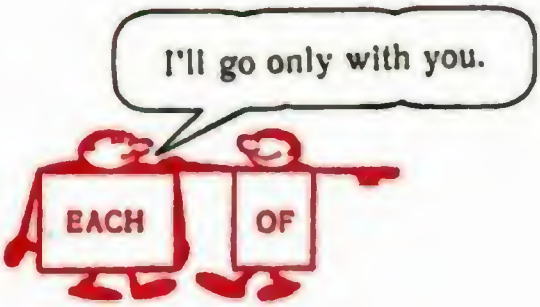




"Each boy may try twice."



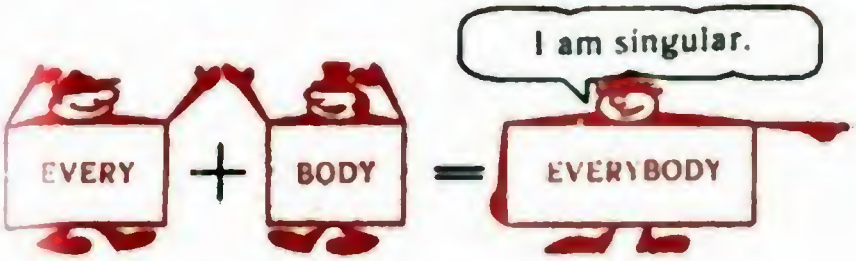
"Each may try twice





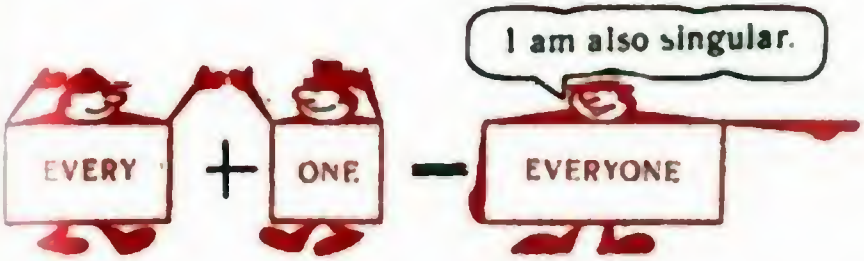
"I'll send each of you some flowers tomorrow

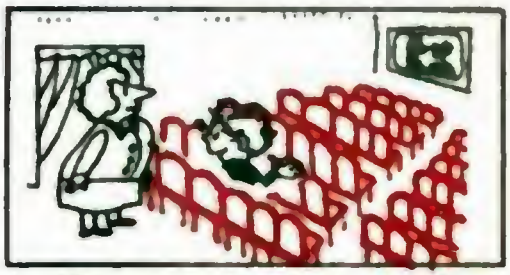




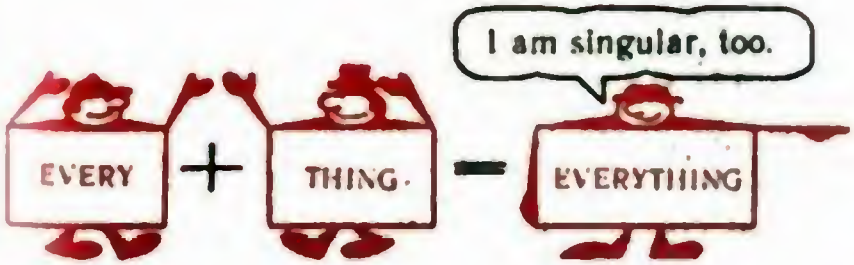


"Is everybody ready?"





"Everyone else has gone."





"Have you packed everything?"

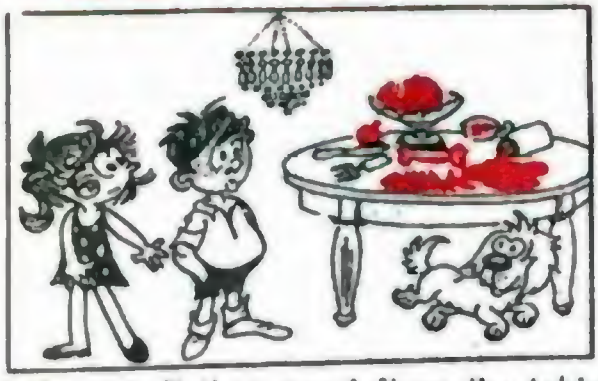




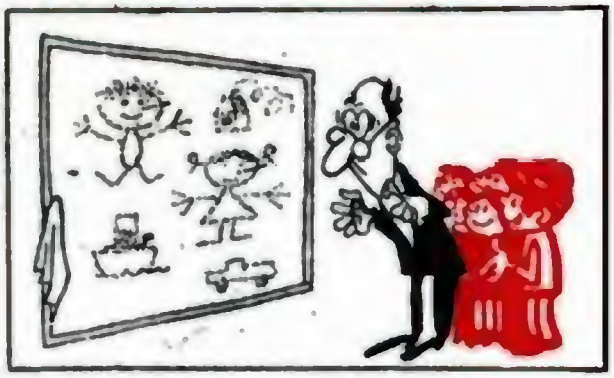
"Have you looked for the dog everywhere?"



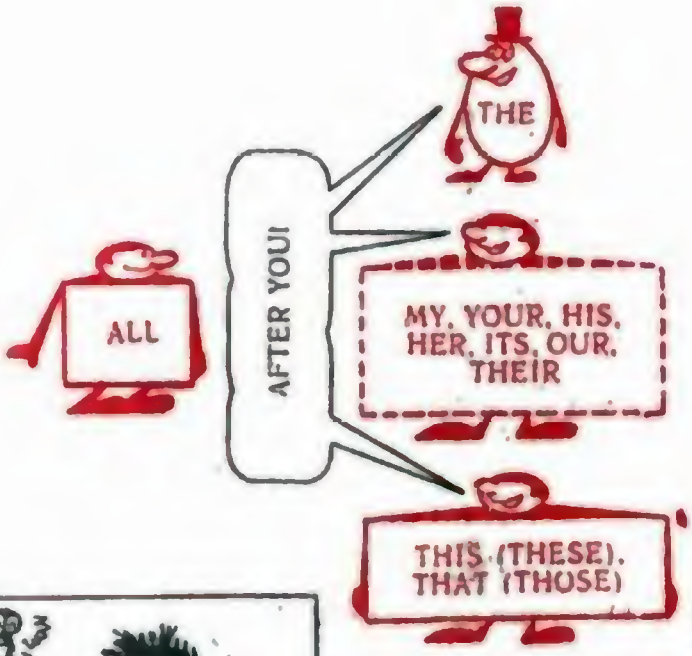




"He ate all that was left on the table." =
"He ate everything that was left on the table."



All liked to draw. =
Everybody liked to draw

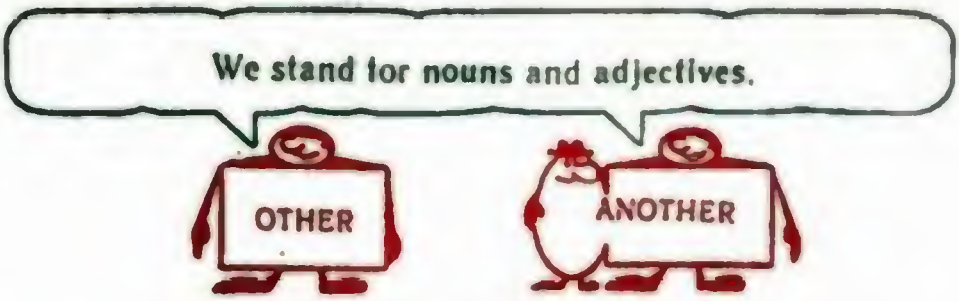




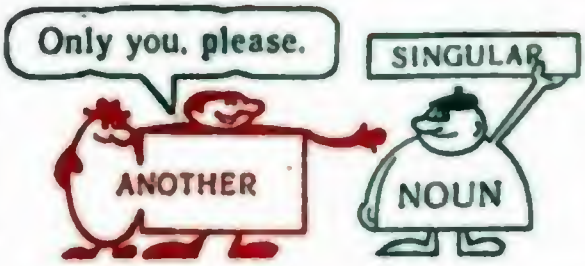
"All my friends are boxers."

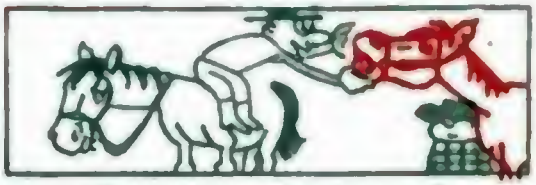


"He is reading all the time."

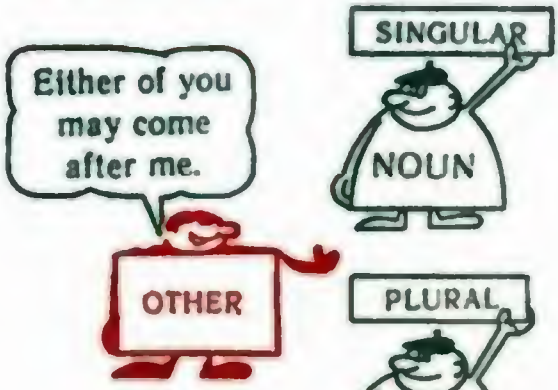






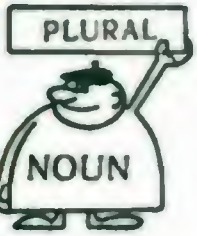


"I want another horse."



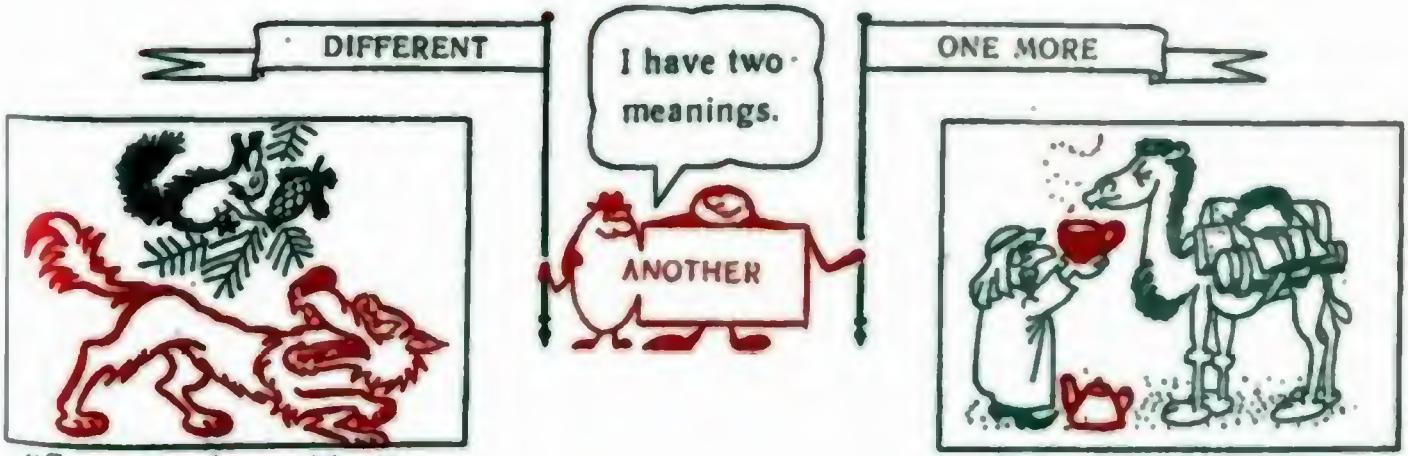


"She lives on the other side of the street."





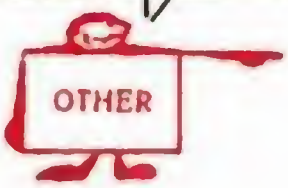
"I'll have to go and buy other pears. Yours are bad."



"One animal may like it, and another may dislike it."

"Would you like another cup of tea?"

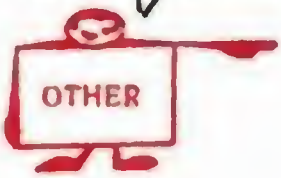
When I stand for a noun I can be used in the **plural**.





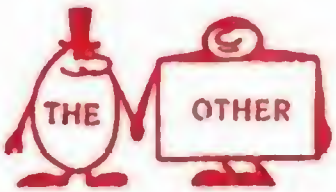
"That may be your opinion, but **others** think differently."

I can be used in the **possessive case**.



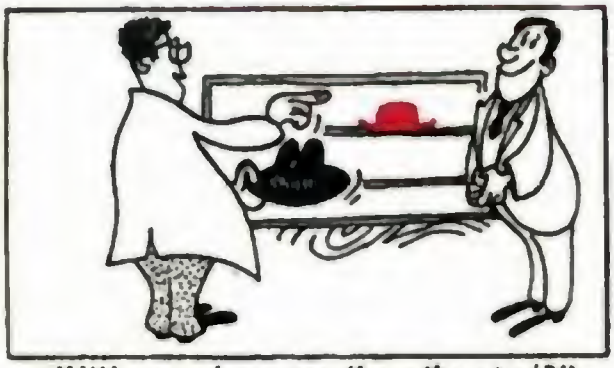


"She always thinks of **others'** good."





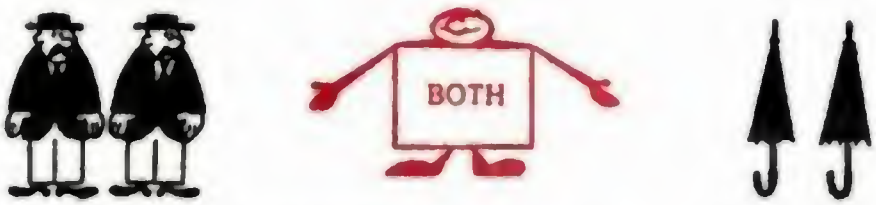


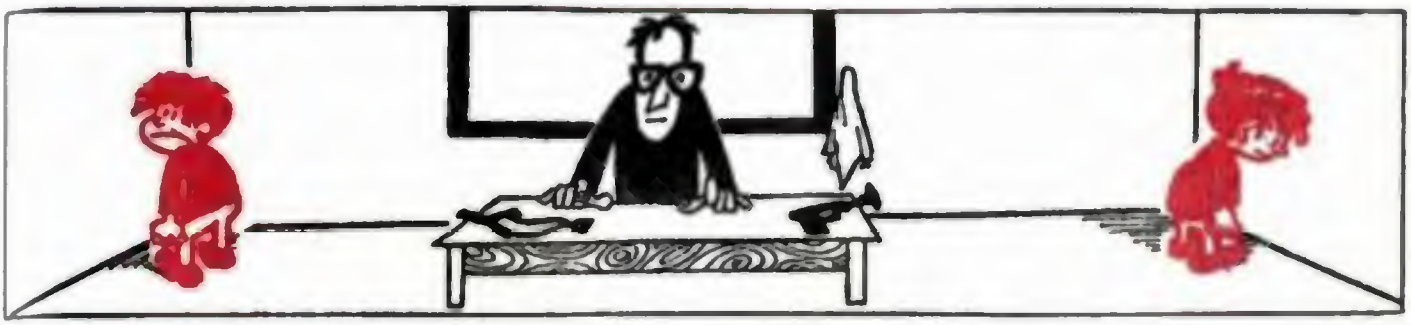


"Will you show me **the other** hat?"

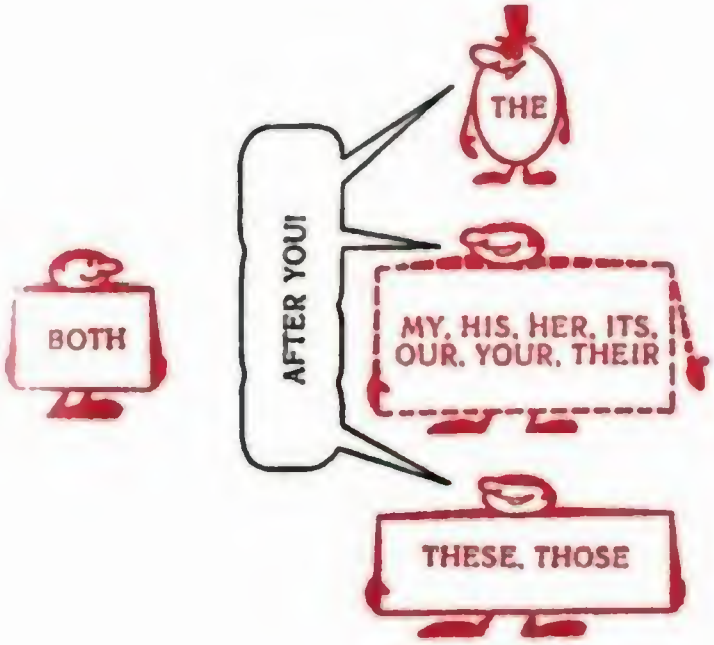


"Will you show me **another** hat?"



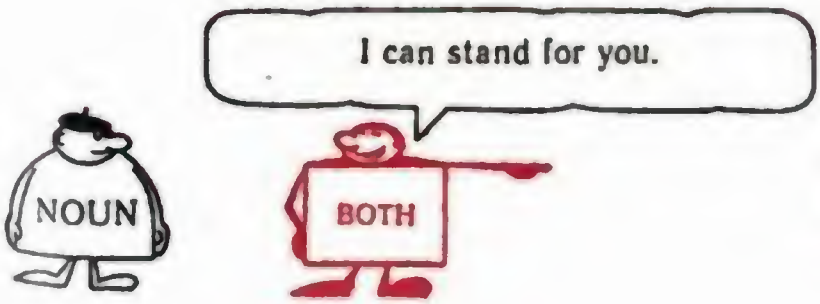


The teacher gave the same punishment to **both** boys.





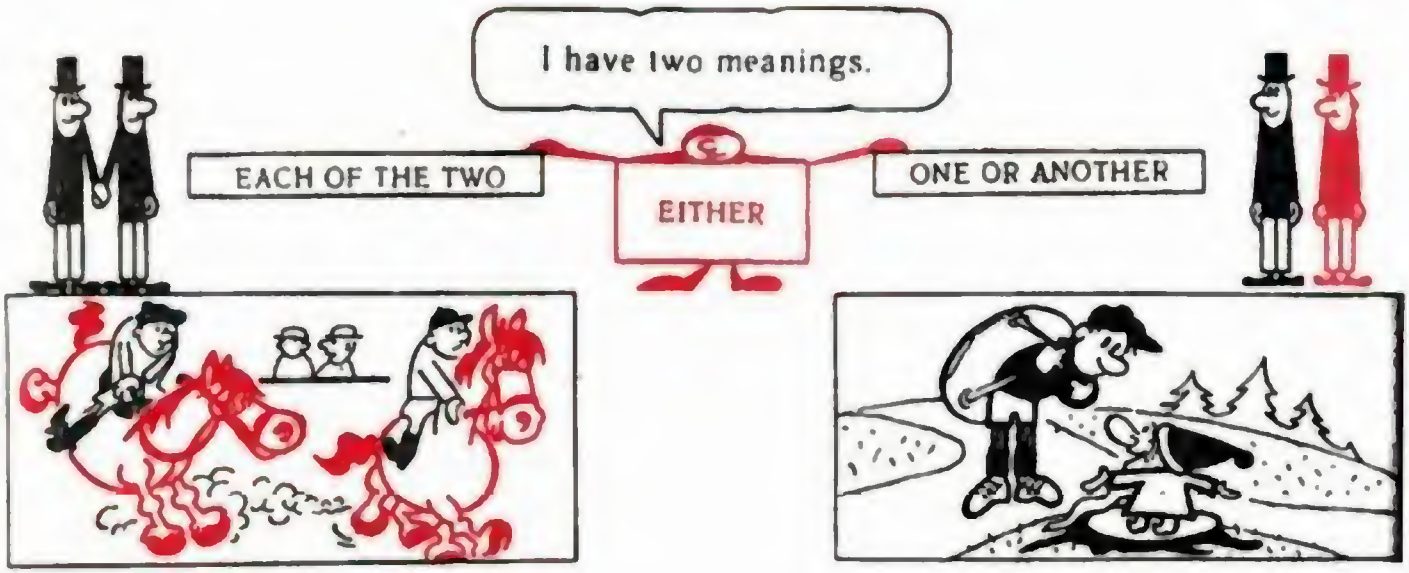
Both the boy and **his** mother were very happy.





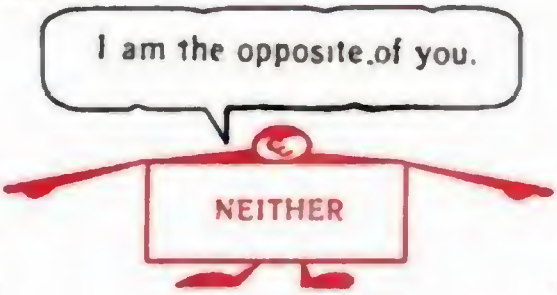
"I'll take **both** of them."





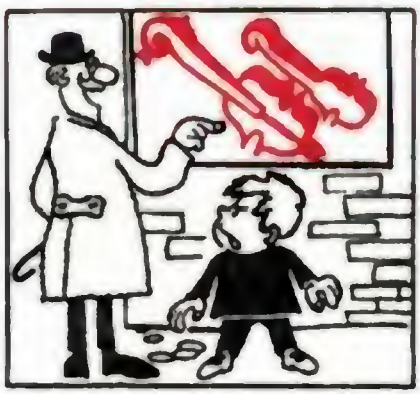
"I don't believe that **either** of these horses has won the race."

"You can go by **either** road."

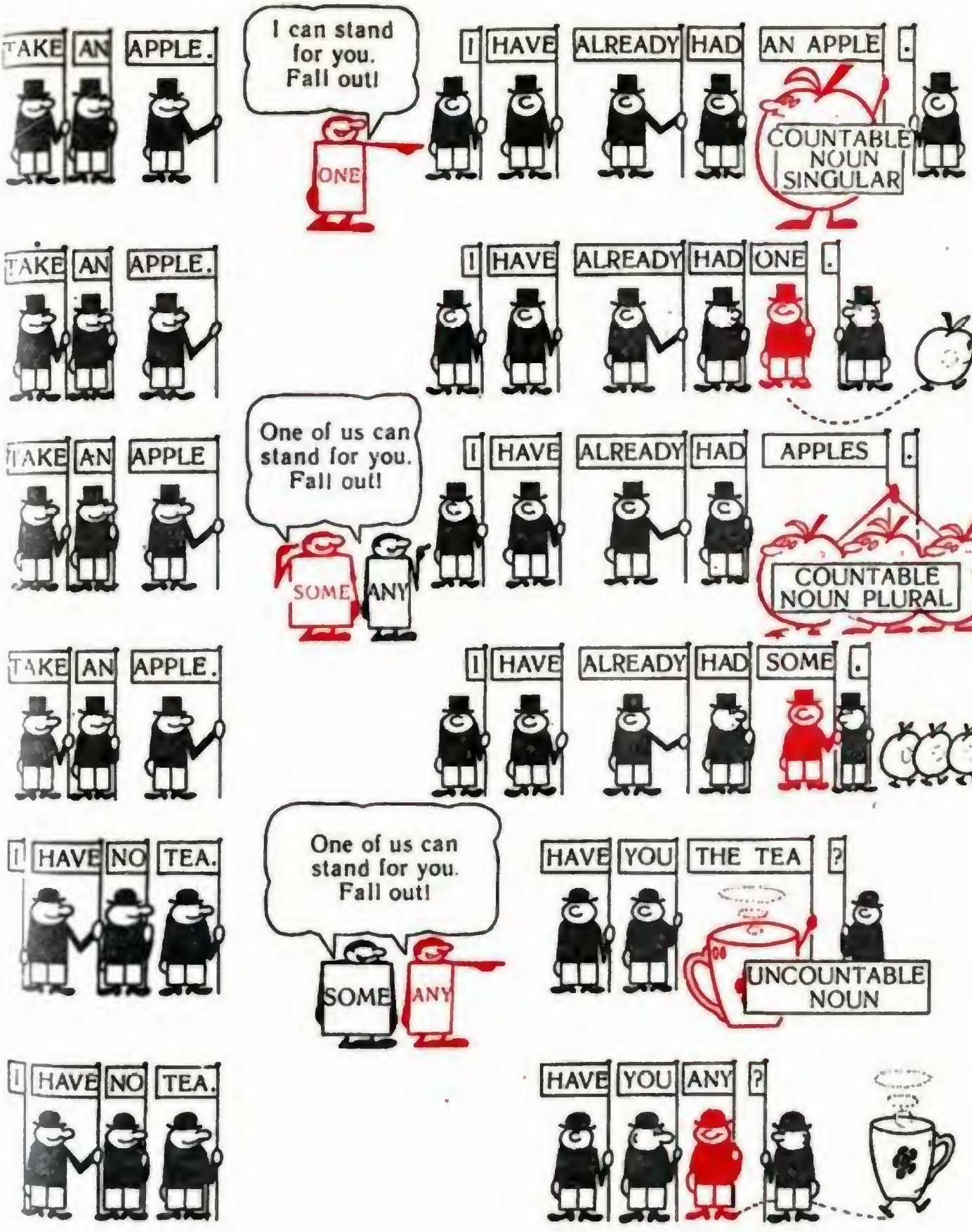


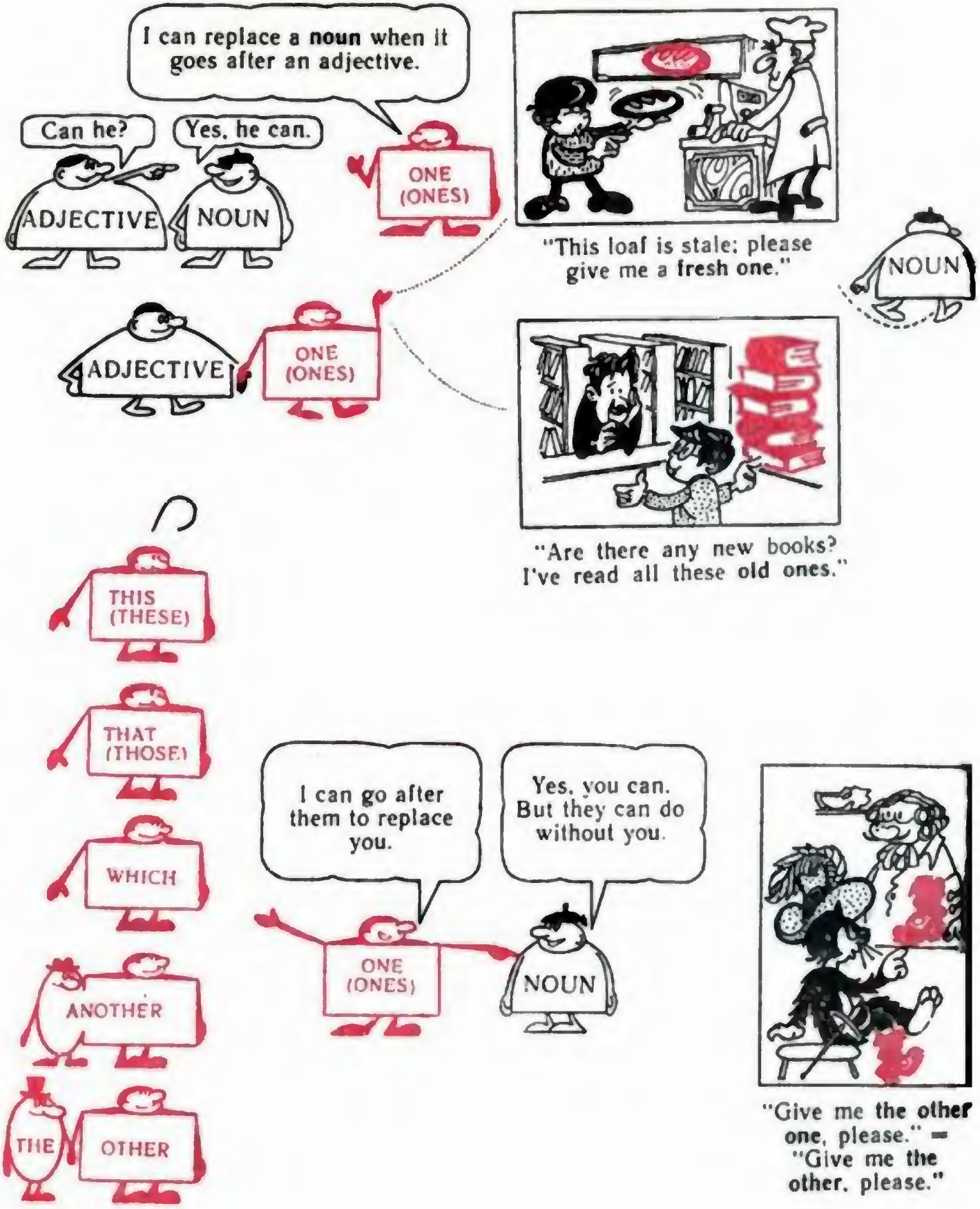
"**Neither** test is satisfactory."

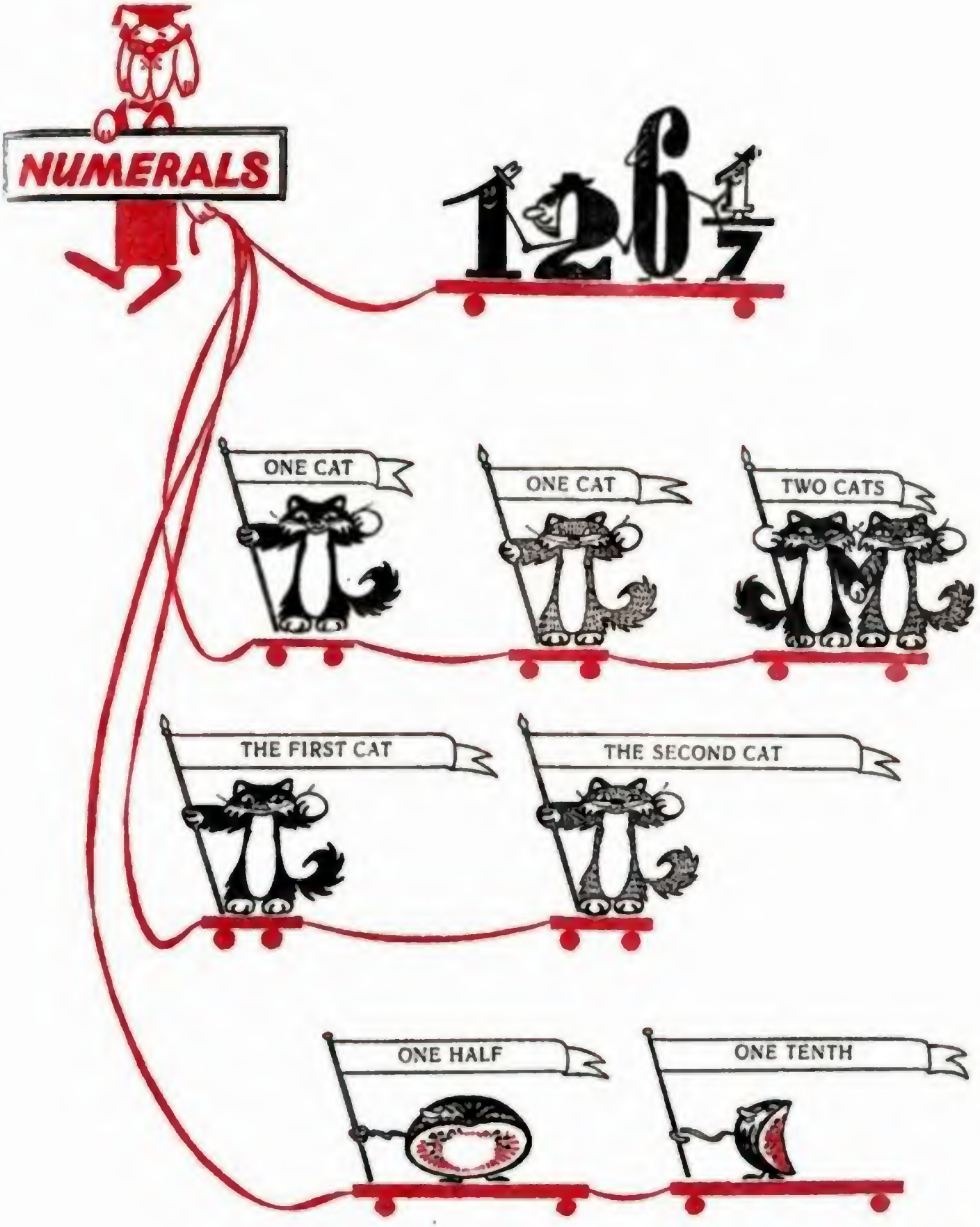
"**Neither** of you is very skillful."

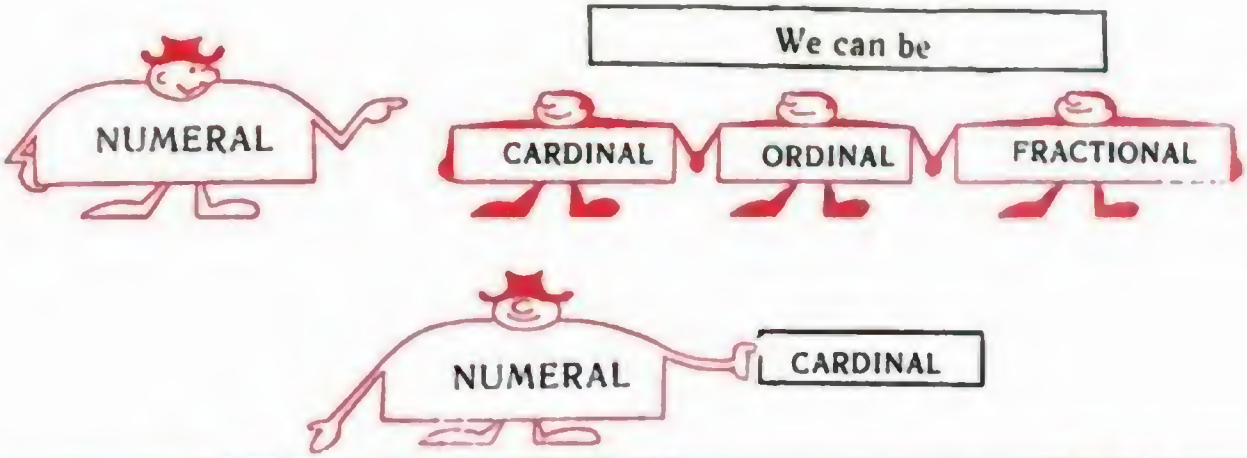


"Which do you like?"
"**Neither.**"


TAKE AN APPLE.
I can stand for you. Fall out!
ONE
I HAVE ALREADY HAD AN APPLE .
COUNTABLE NOUN SINGULAR
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD ONE .
TAKE AN APPLE
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME ANY
I HAVE ALREADY HAD APPLES .
COUNTABLE NOUN PLURAL
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD SOME .
I HAVE NO TEA.
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME ANY
HAVE YOU THE TEA ?
UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
I HAVE NO TEA.
HAVE YOU ANY ?


I can replace a noun when it goes after an adjective.
Can he?
Yes, he can.
ADJECTIVE
NOUN
ONE (ONES)
"This loaf is stale; please give me a fresh one."
NOUN
ADJECTIVE
ONE (ONES)
"Are there any new books? I've read all these old ones."
THIS (THESE)
THAT (THOSE)
WHICH
ANOTHER
THE
OTHER
I can go after them to replace you.
Yes, you can. But they can do without you.
ONE (ONES)
NOUN
"Give me the other one, please." = "Give me the other, please."


NUMERALS
1 2 6 1/7
ONE CAT
ONE CAT
TWO CATS
THE FIRST CAT
THE SECOND CAT
ONE HALF
ONE TENTH



ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE

TEN

ELEVEN

TWELVE

THIRTEEN

FOURTEEN

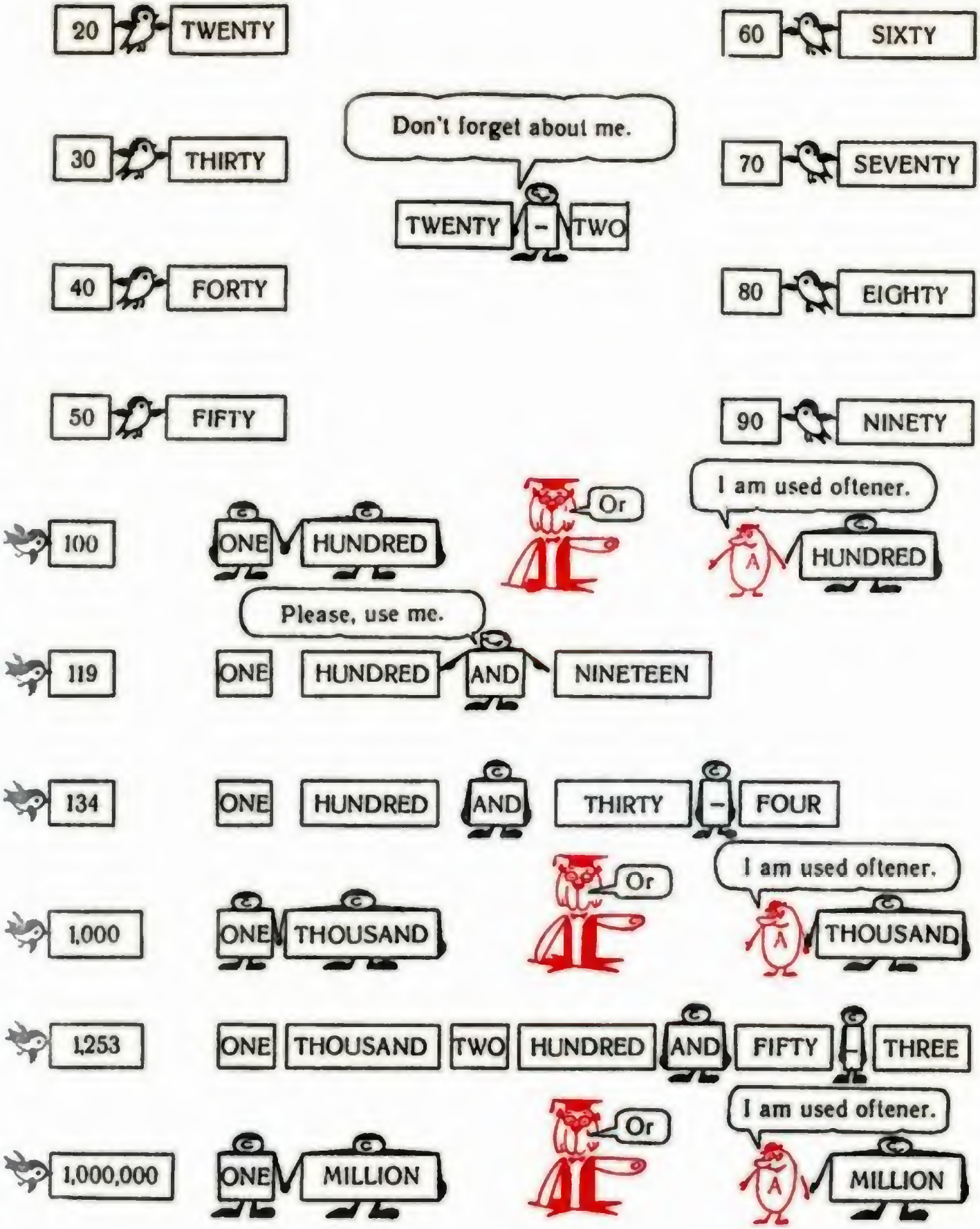
FIFTEEN

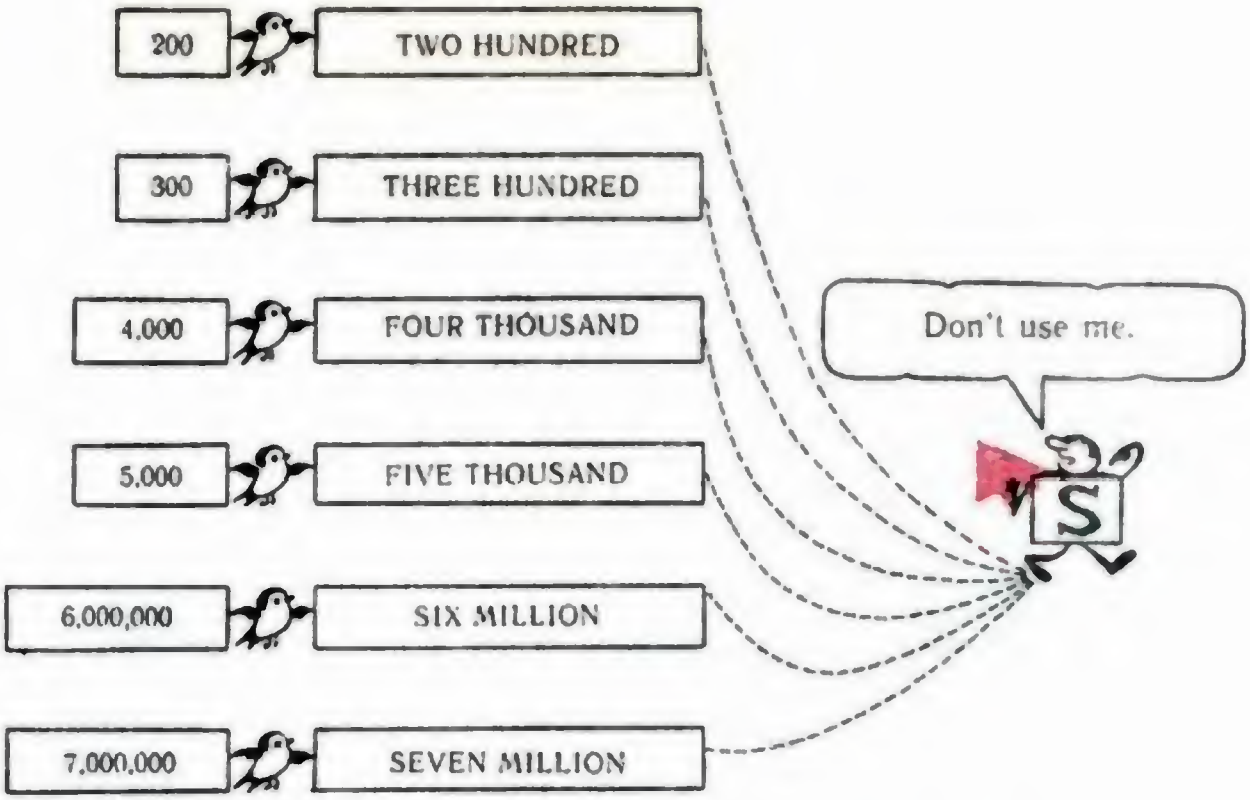
SIXTEEN

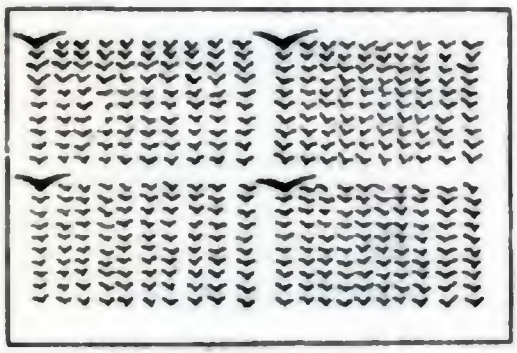
SEVENTEEN

EIGHTEEN

NINETEEN


20 TWENTY
60 SIXTY
Don't forget about me.
30 THIRTY
TWENTY - TWO
70 SEVENTY
40 FORTY
80 EIGHTY
50 FIFTY
90 NINETY
I am used oftener.
100
ONE HUNDRED
Or
A HUNDRED
Please, use me.
119
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN
134
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY - FOUR
Or
I am used oftener.
1,000
ONE THOUSAND
A THOUSAND
1,253
ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY - THREE
Or
I am used oftener.
1,000,000
ONE MILLION
A MILLION

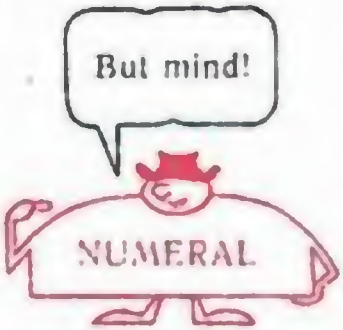


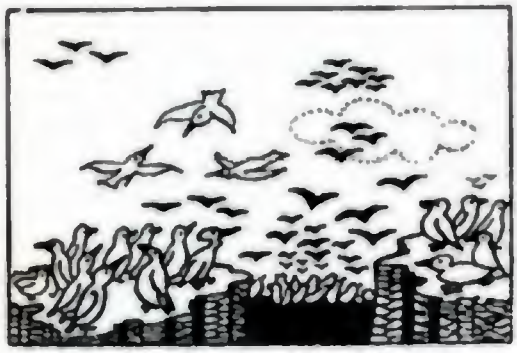


Four hundred birds.

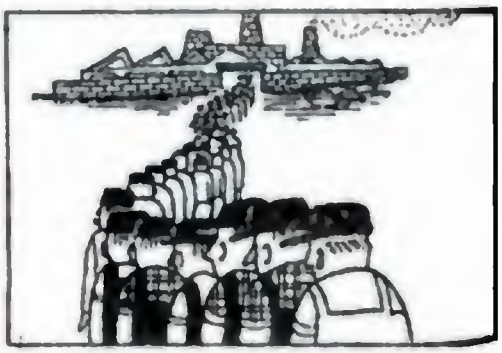


He gets eighty thousand dollars a year.

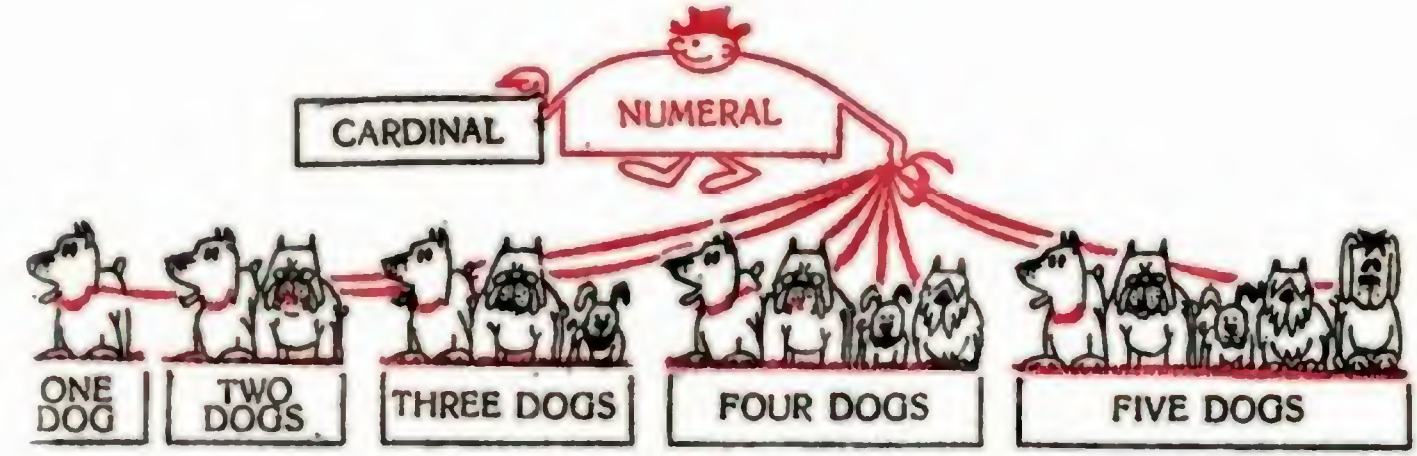


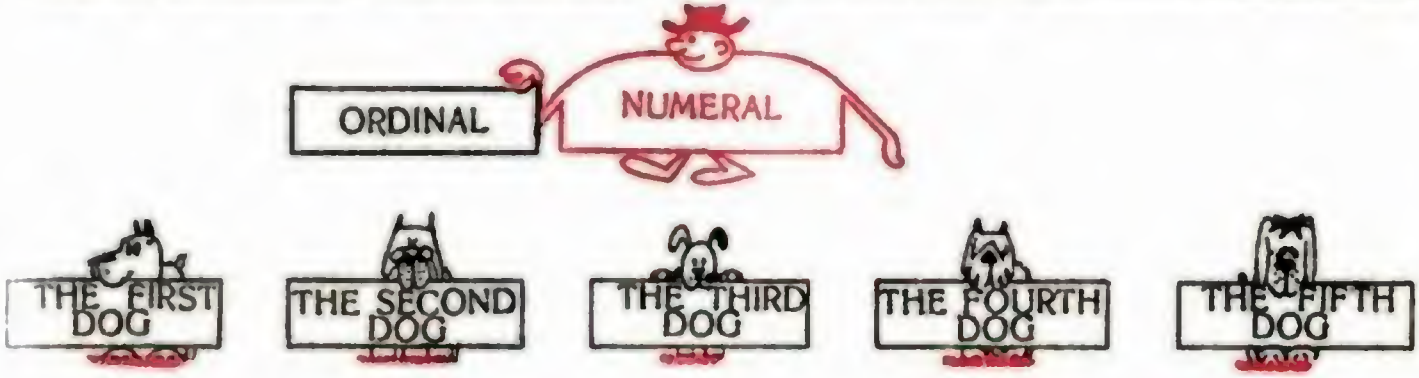


Hundreds of birds.

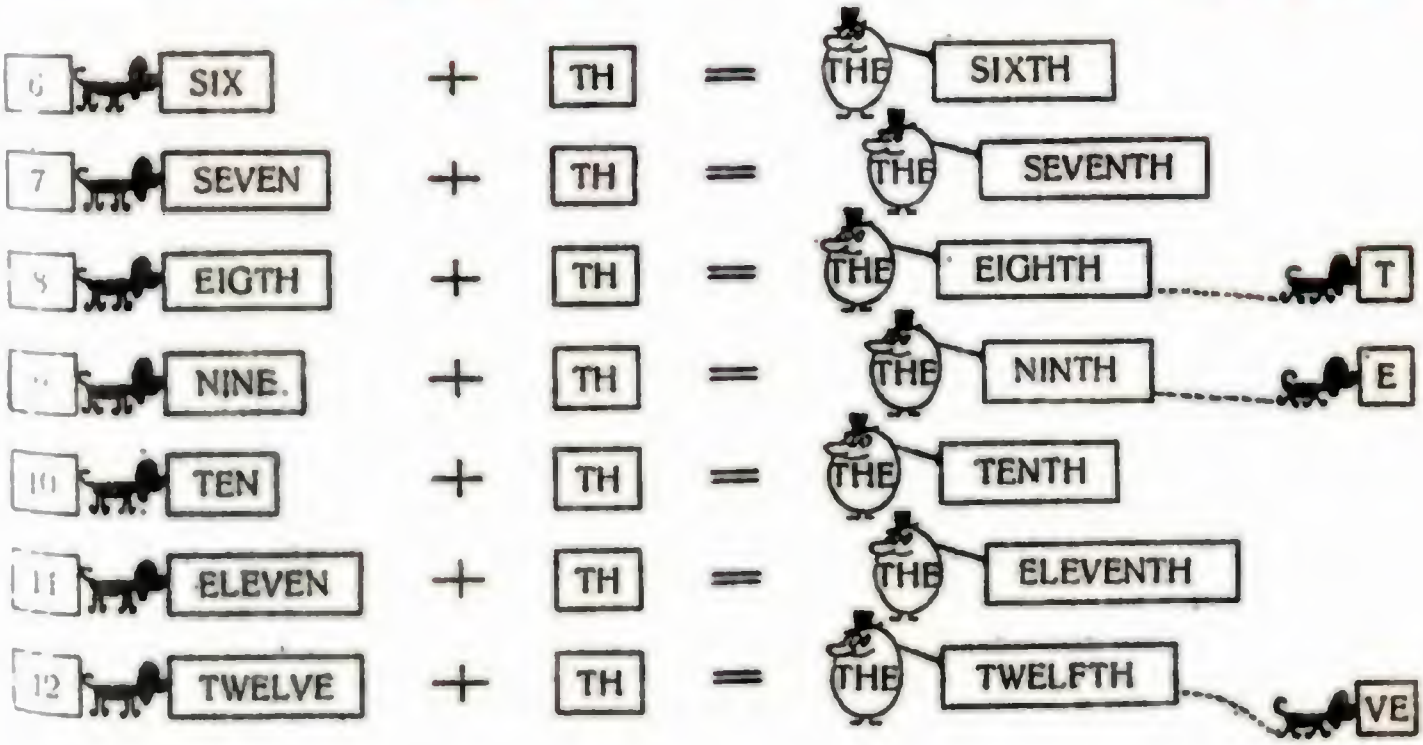


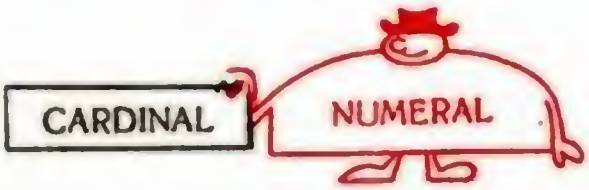
Thousands of workers work for him.

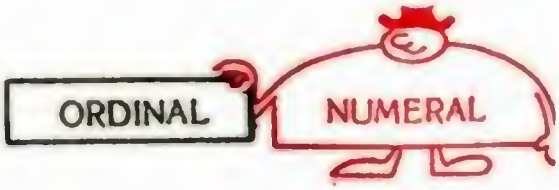

CARDINAL
NUMERAL
ONE DOG
TWO DOGS
THREE DOGS
FOUR DOGS
FIVE DOGS

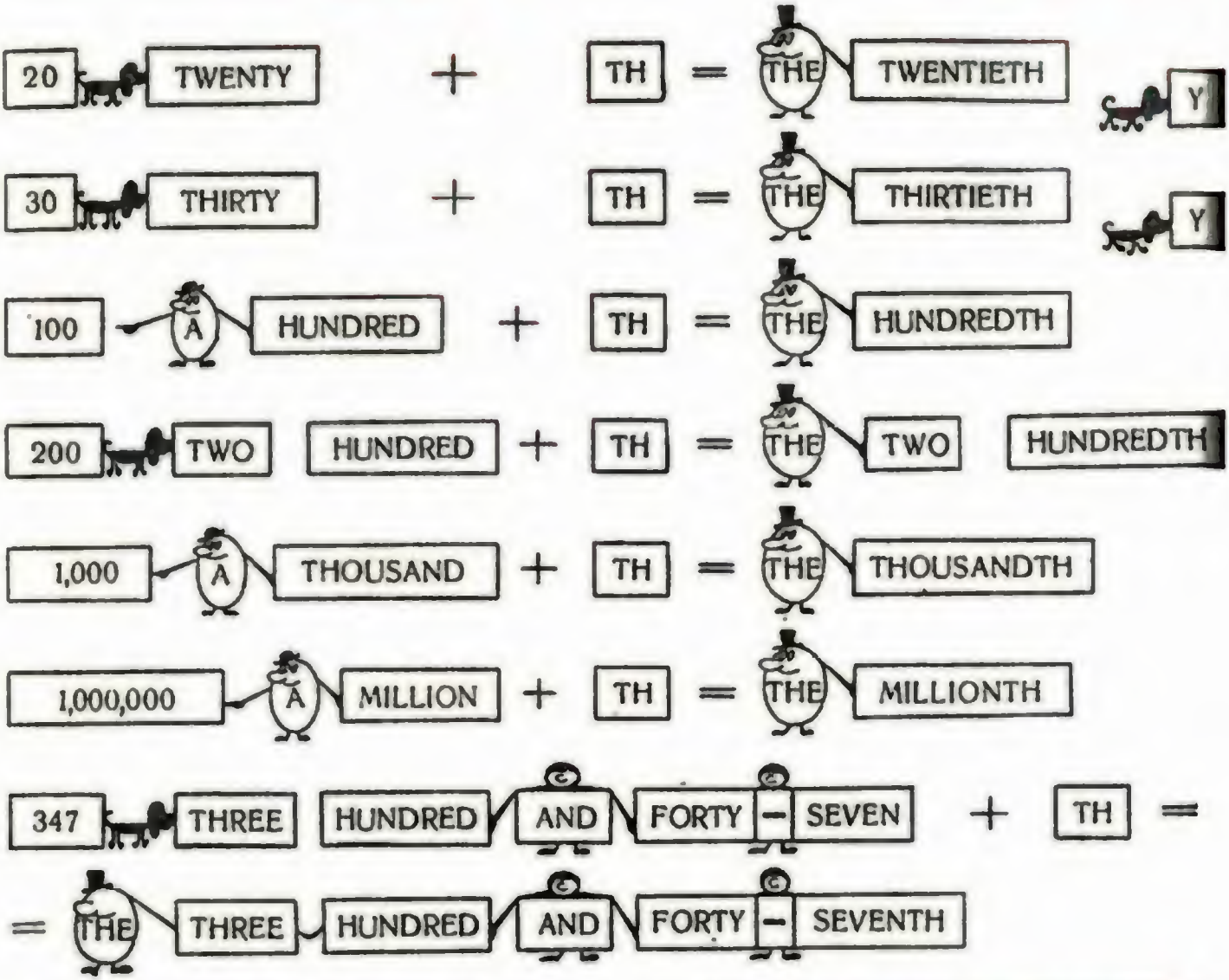

ORDINAL
NUMERAL
THE FIRST DOG
THE SECOND DOG
THE THIRD DOG
THE FOURTH DOG
THE FIFTH DOG


CARDINAL
NUMERAL
ORDINAL
NUMERAL


6
SIX
+
TH
=
THE
SIXTH
7
SEVEN
+
TH
=
THE
SEVENTH
8
EIGTH
+
TH
=
THE
EIGHTH
T
9
NINE
+
TH
=
THE
NINTH
E
10
TEN
+
TH
=
THE
TENTH
11
ELEVEN
+
TH
=
THE
ELEVENTH
12
TWELVE
+
TH
=
THE
TWELFTH
VE









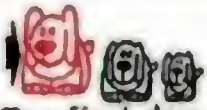
The fifth day of the week.



The millionth visitor.

ORDINAL NUMERAL

When I am expressed in figures the last two letters of the written word must be added.



Tne first dog = The 1st dog



The third dog = The 3rd dog



The twentieth dog = The 20th dog

FRACTIONAL NUMERAL

We can be:

COMMON FRACTIONS

DECIMAL FRACTIONS

COMMON FRACTIONS

A(ONE) HALF



A (ONE) THIRD



A (ONE) QUARTER

A (ONE) FORTH



A (ONE) FIFTH



TWO THIRDS



THREE-FIFTHS



TWO SEVENTHS



ONE AND A HALF



TWO AND A (ONE) THIRD



THREE AND THREE QUARTERS



DECIMAL FRACTIONS

POINT

POINT ONE

0.1

ONE POINT ONE FIVE

1.15

TWO POINT NAUGHT ONE

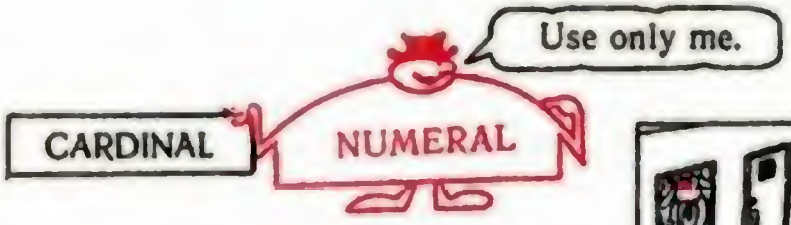
2.01

THREE POINT TWO FIVE

3.25

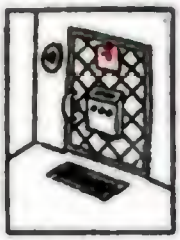
FOUR POINT ONE THREE FOUR

4.134





ROOM FOUR



FLAT ONE



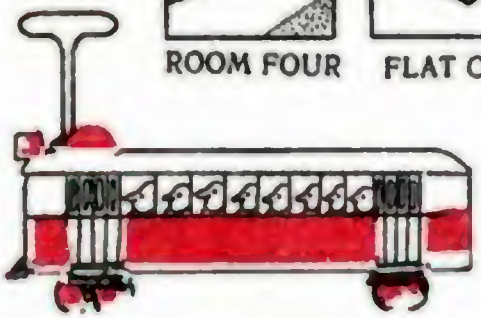
GORKY STREET TWELVE



BAKER'S STREET TWENTY-ONE

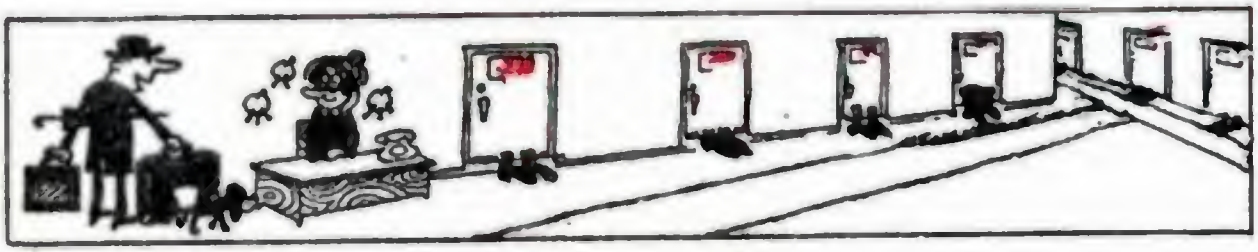


BUS FIFTY-FIVE

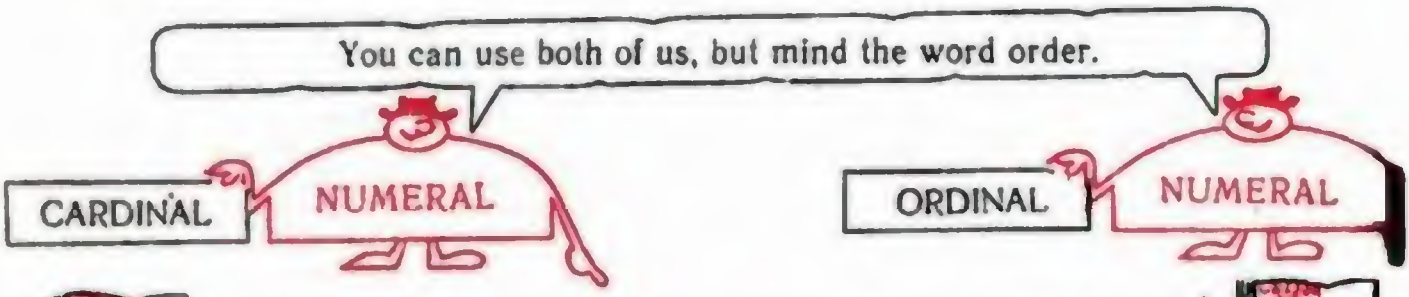


TRAM THREE





"Where is Room Five?"





Lesson Thirteen.



The thirteenth lesson.





Page seven.

The seventh page.



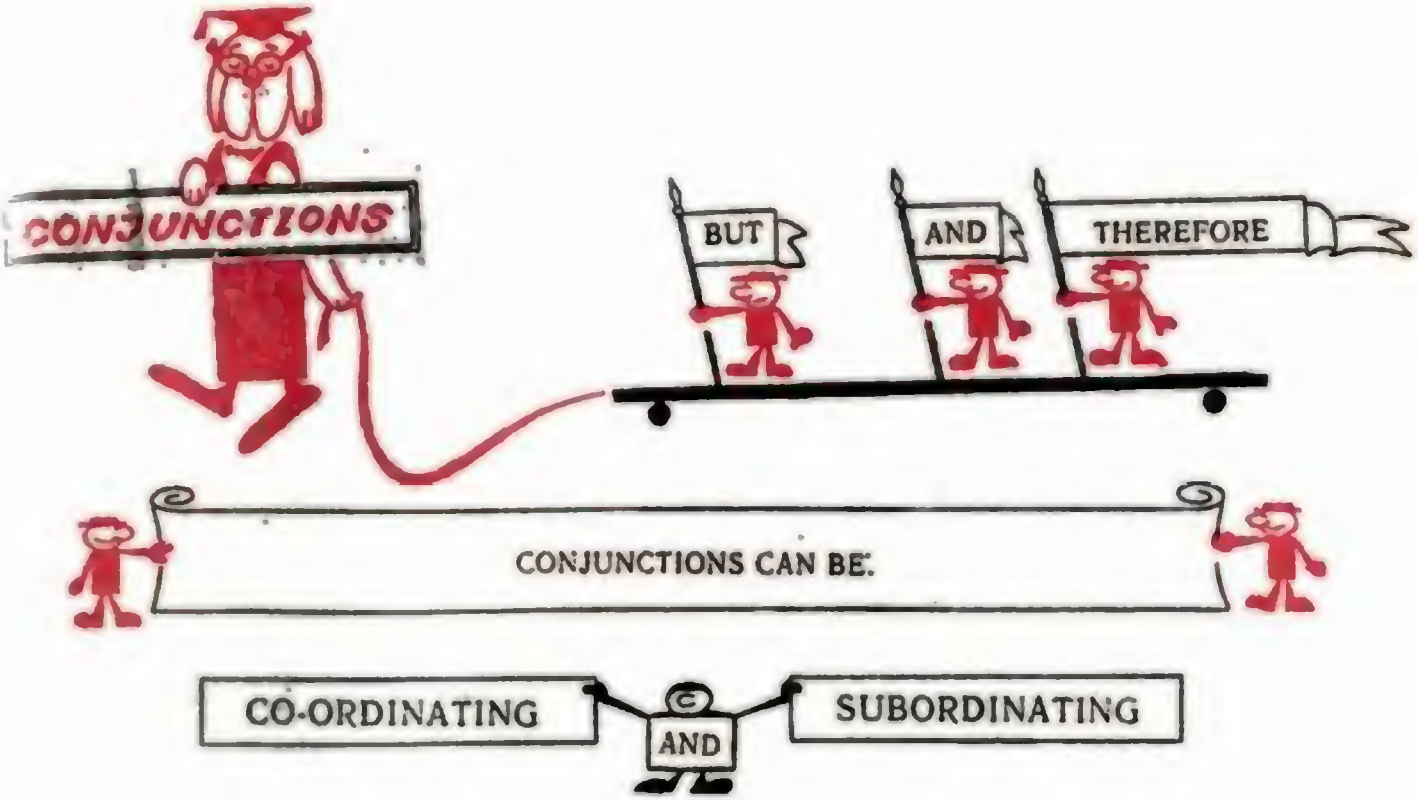


Part Two.

The second part.



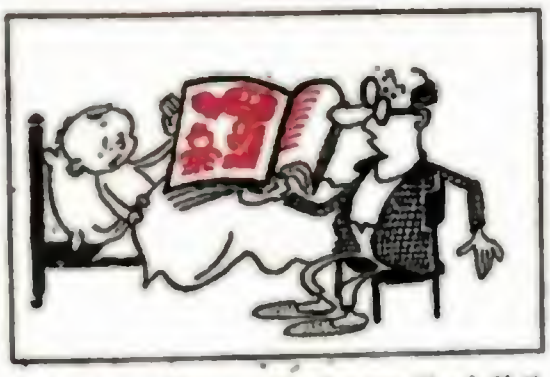
"Read Lesson Three." = "Read the third lesson."



CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

- AND
- AS WELL AS
- BOTH ... AND
- NEITHER ... NOR
- NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO



"I, as well as you, know it well."



"Both your son and your daughter have made great progress."

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

OR | EITHER... OR | OR ELSE



"The hedgehog is **either** in the kitchen **or** in the garden."



"Hurry up, **or else** you will miss the train."

ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

BUT | STILL | YET | WHILE | NEVERTHELESS



"Everybody thinks he is a bad boy, **but yet** I cannot believe it."



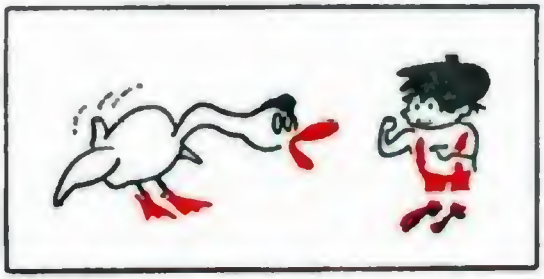
There was no hope; **nevertheless** he went on hoping.

CAUSATIVE-CONSECUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

SO | FOR | THEREFORE



"**So** you are back again."



He felt no fear, **for** he was a brave boy.

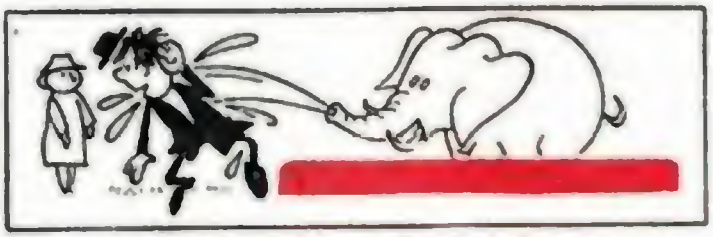
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING SUBJECT, PREDICATE AND OBJECT CLAUSES

THAT

IF

WHETHER

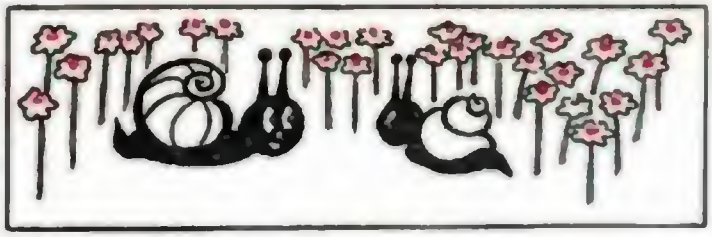


"I don't know if it is joking, or whether it is quite serious."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OR PHRASES OF PLACE

WHERE

WHEREVER



"Wherever you go you will always find the same thing."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME

WHEN

SINCE

BEFORE

TILL

AFTER

UNTIL

WHILE

AS LONG AS

AS SOON AS



"You may use this book as long as you keep it clean."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONCESSION

THOUGH

ALTHOUGH



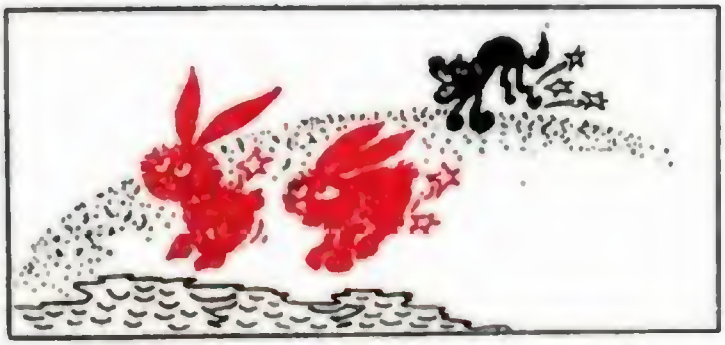
They made her put on heavy things **although** it was warm.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON OR CAUSE

AS

BECAUSE

SINCE



"**Since** we have no boat it's no good thinking about crossing the river."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONDITION

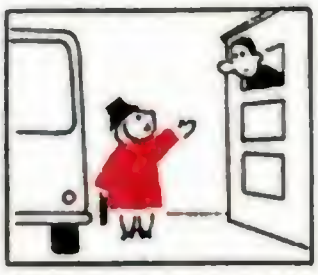
IF

UNLESS

PROVIDED



"**If** I finish the work today I'll let you know."



"**Unless** you go now you will be late."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE AND RESULT

THAT

IN ORDER THAT

SO THAT

LEST



"Finish that **so that** you can start another."



He felt so tired **that** he fell asleep.



She didn't allow him to go fast **lest** he should get lost.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF COMPARISON

AS

AS ... AS

NOT SO ... AS

THAN

AS IF

AS THOUGH



"I can go as quickly as you without getting tired."



Many of us look alike.

CONJUNCTION PREPOSITION

CONJUNCTION

FOR



"I'll easily do it **for** I've done it many times."



"Go back **for** your exercise-book."

PREPOSITION

FOR

We sonietimes look alike, too.

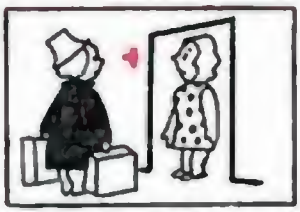
CONJUNCTION ADVERB

CONJUNCTION

YET



"I believe you, **yet** I must at the same time believe him."



"We haven't **yet** received your telegram."

ADVERB

YET

We sometimes look alike, too.

CONJUNCTION PREPOSITION ADVERB

I can be a **conjunction**, a **preposition**, or an **adverb**.

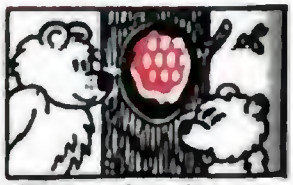
BEFORE



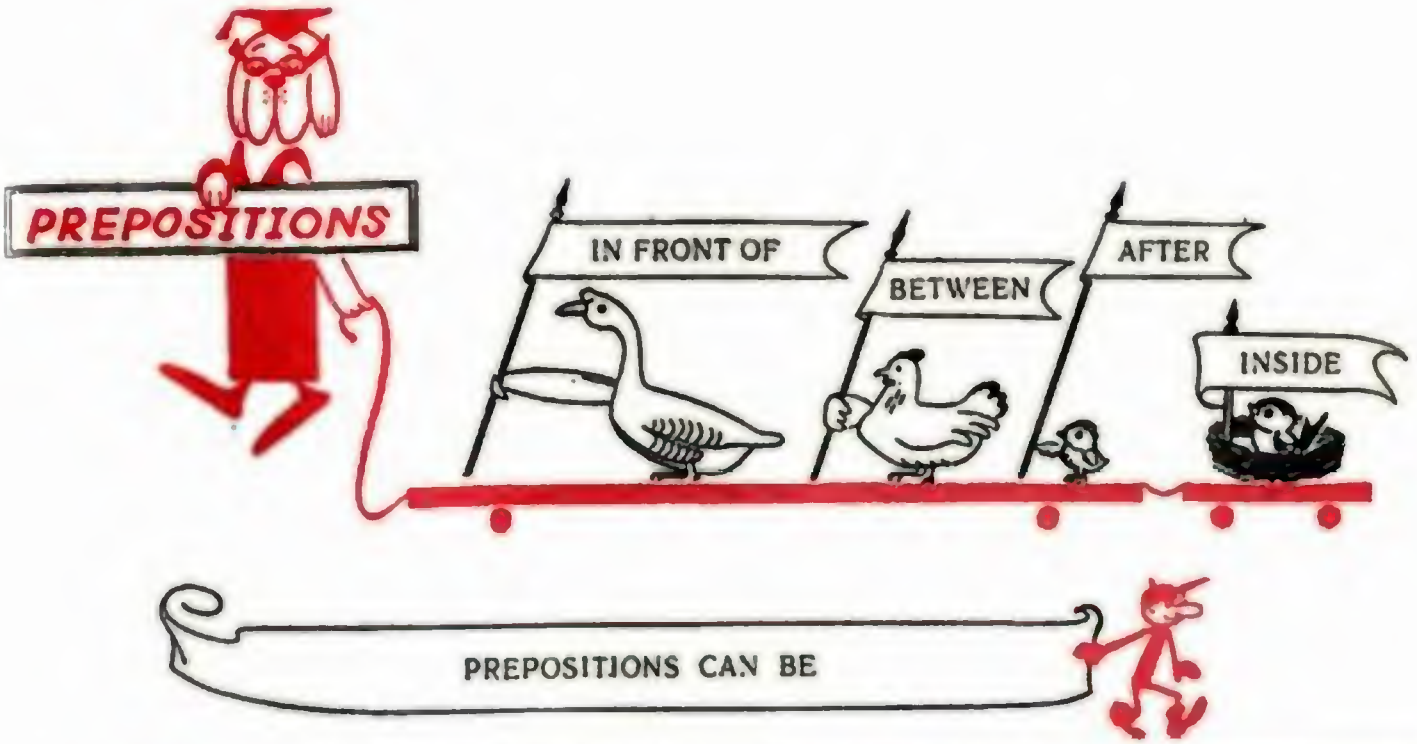
"Think well **before** you decide."



"We'll perform **before** the audience."



"Why didn't you show it to me **before**?"



PREPOSITIONS CAN BE



I sometimes render relations which in Russian are expressed by a case-form.

PREPOSITION

OF — РОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

TO — ДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

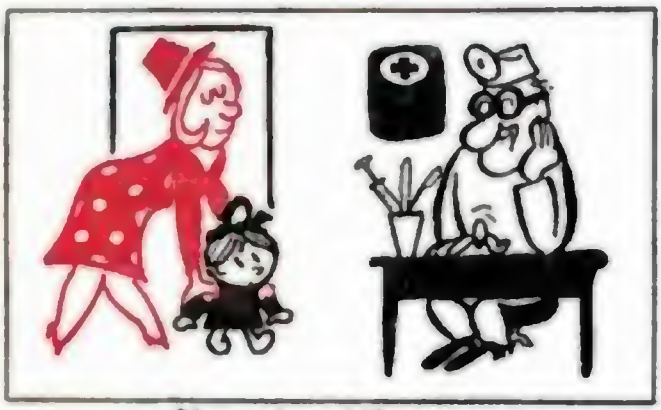


"I'd like a cup of tea."

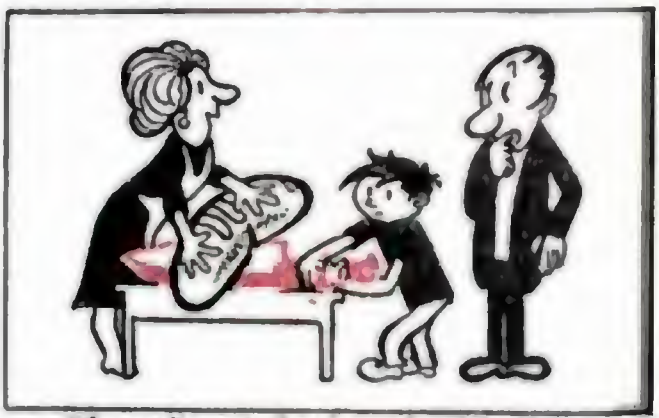


"I wrote a letter to my grandfather yesterday."

BY — ТВОРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ — WITH



She entered the room accompanied by her mother.



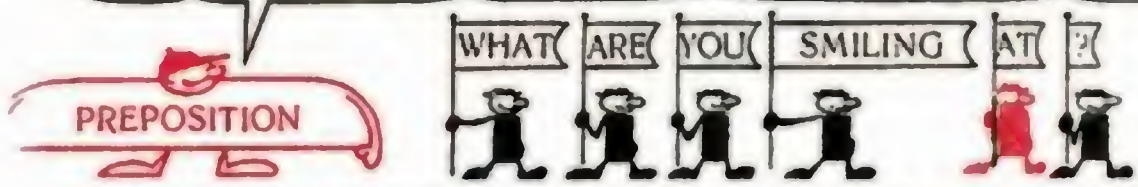
"I can't cut the bread with this knife. It is not sharp enough."

PLACE OF PREPOSITIONS

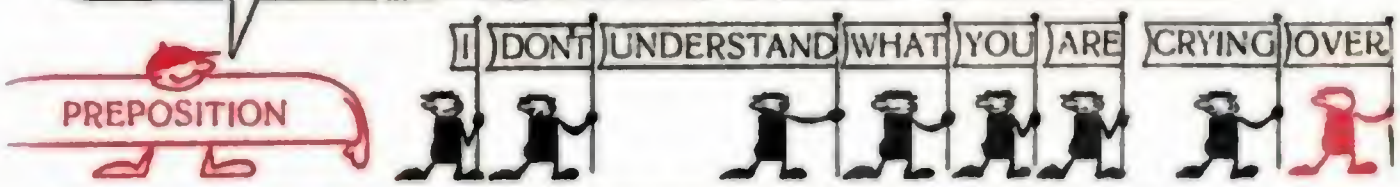
I usually stand before the word with which I am connected.



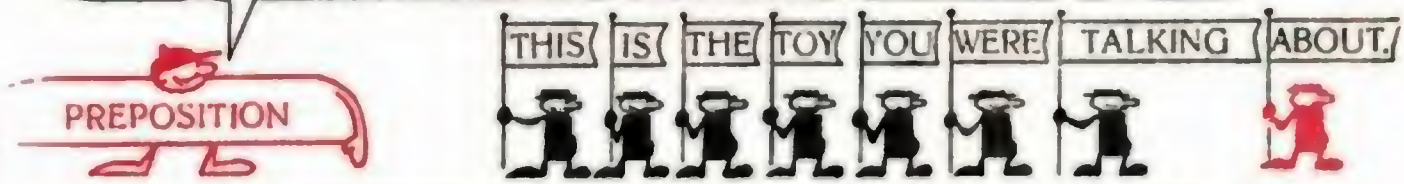
I may stand at the end of an interrogative sentence.



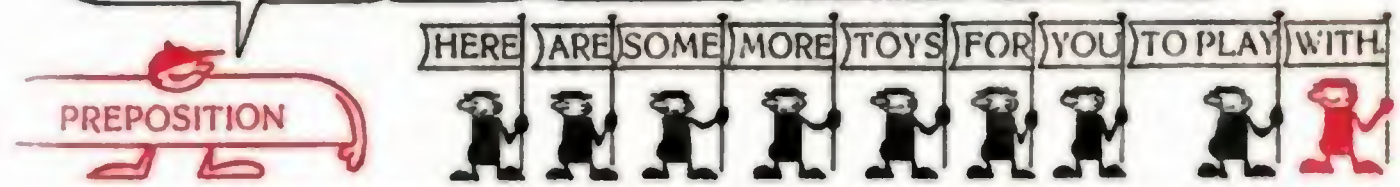
I may stand at the end of an object clause.



I may stand at the end of an attributive clause.



I may stand after an attribute expressed by an infinitive.

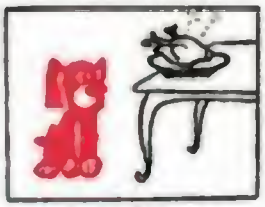


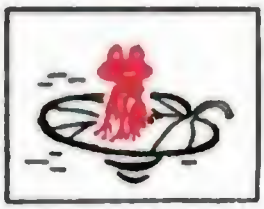
I may stand after a verb in the Passive Voice.

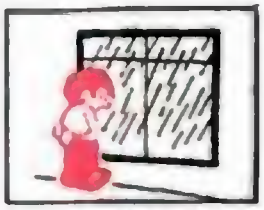


PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW POSITION IN A PLACE


in


at

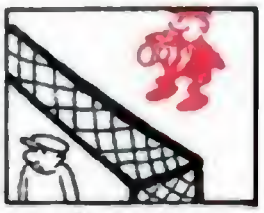

on


at


beside

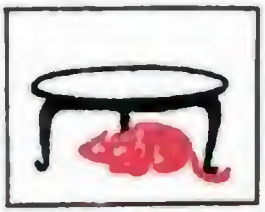

near

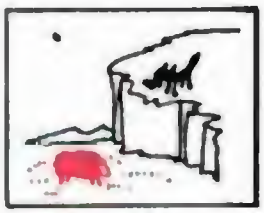

before

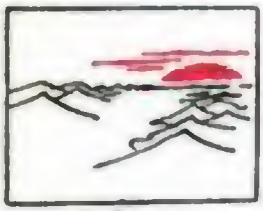

behind

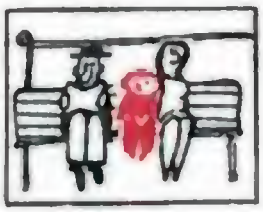

beyond


over


under


beneath

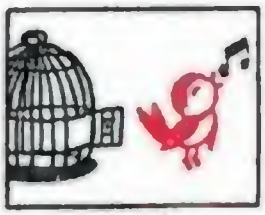

below


between


among


out


inside


outside


round


underneath

PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW DIRECTION



to (towards)



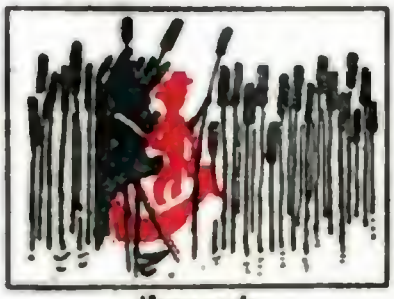
into



out of



from



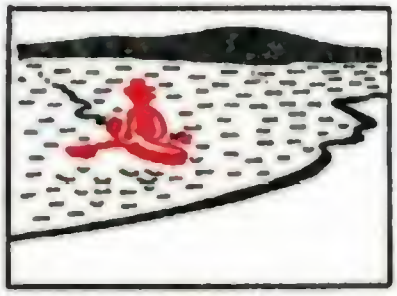
through



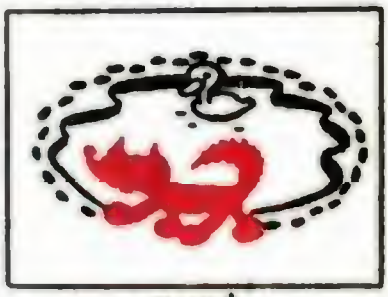
over



along



across



round

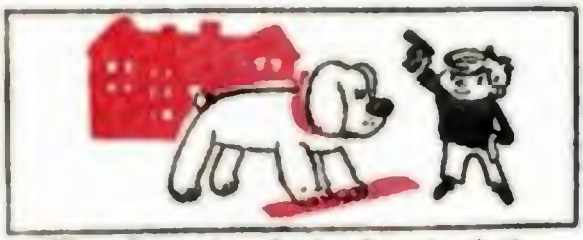


down

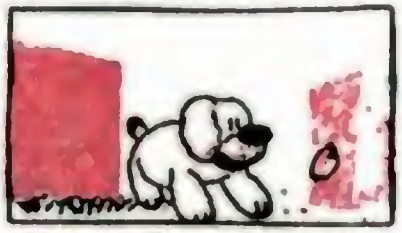


up

A RACE



The dog stands in front of the school with its front legs on the line.



It runs through a gate,



across a road



round a tree.



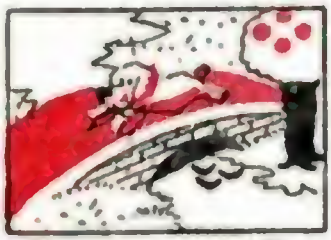
It climbs up a wall



and jumps from the wall into the garden.



Now it's inside the garden.



It crosses over the bridge in the middle of the garden.



It runs out of the garden.



Outside the garden it runs between the trees



and behind a wall.



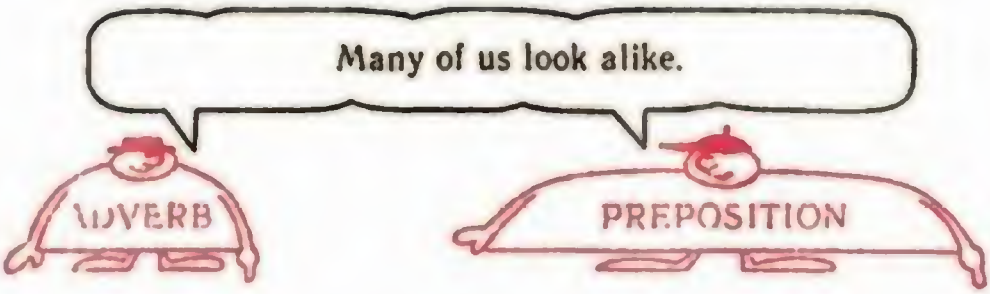
It runs under a bridge.



It runs towards the kennel.



Now it is near the kenne.

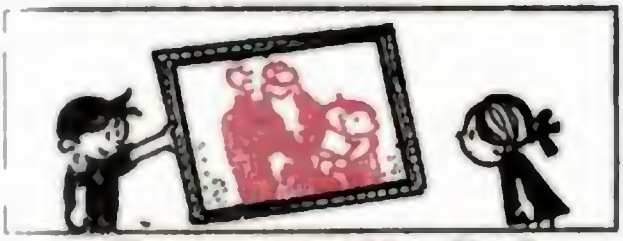




He looked up and saw a wasp.



He tried to climb up the rope



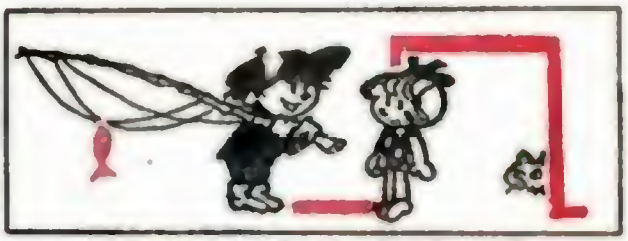
"I've never seen him after."



"Shall we go out after dinner?"



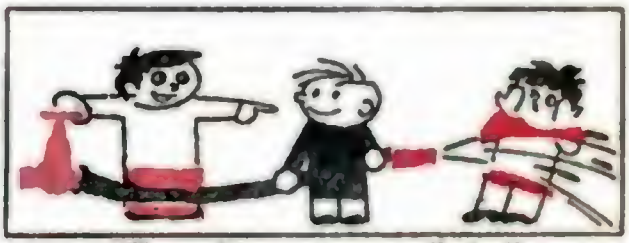
"Is your Mother in?"



"Is the cat in the kitchen?"



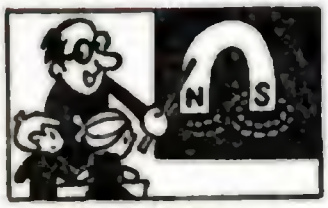
"Turn the water on, Pete."



"Turn the water on Pete."



PREPOSITION



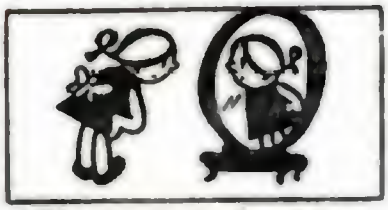
"Do you know anything **about** it?"



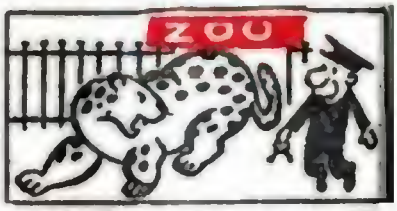
"What **about** dinner?"
"Are you hungry?"



"He left at **about** twelve."



"She looked **about** her but saw nothing."



"I'd like to have a walk **about** the town."



"John is **about** as tall as I am."

ADVERB



She watched her children run **about**.



*Don't leave tins and paper **about** when you go for a picnic.*







"How far above the sea-level are we?"



"Is the temperature now above zero?"





"When I was leaving the house I heard a noise above."

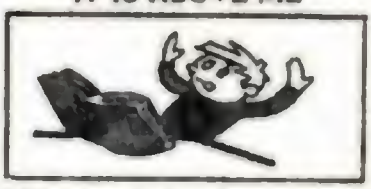
ABOVE ALL



"And above all, remember to be in time."



IT IS ABOVE ME



"The book is above me."







The boy is running across the street.

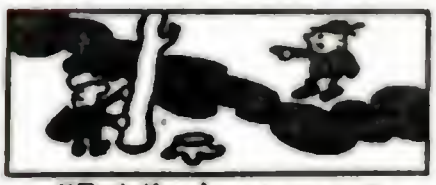


"There are many berries across the river."



A big car was parked across the road.





"Put the log across."



"How did you get across?"







"**After** you!"



"What happened **after** that?"



She was dressed **after** the latest fashion.





"We can do that **after**."



AFTER ALL



He failed **after all**.

TO BE NAMED (CALLED) AFTER SOMEBODY



The baby was named **after** his father **after all**.

DAY AFTER DAY



"He is growing strong **day after day**."

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW



"I'll see you **the day after tomorrow**."

LONG AFTER



"Oh, this picture was taken **long after**."

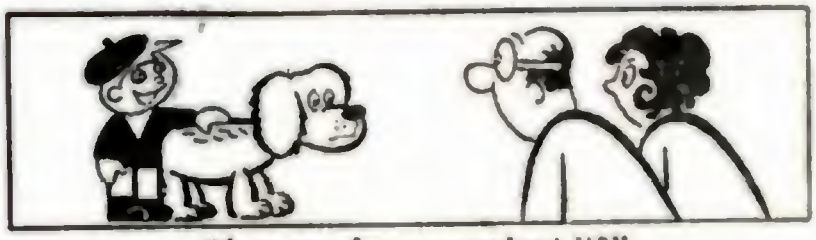
SOON AFTER



The policeman came **soon after**.



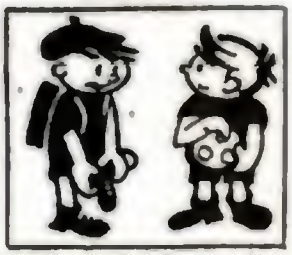




"Are you for or **against** it?"



TO KNOCK AGAINST

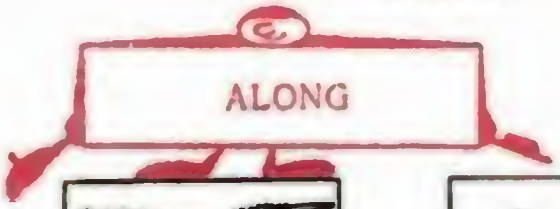


"I **knocked** my toe **against** a big stone when I was running to school."

TO LEAN AGAINST SOMETHING



"Don't lean **against** the wall!"





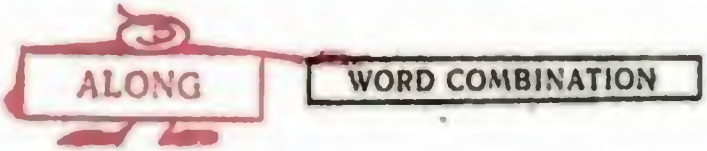


An endless fence **ran along** the road.





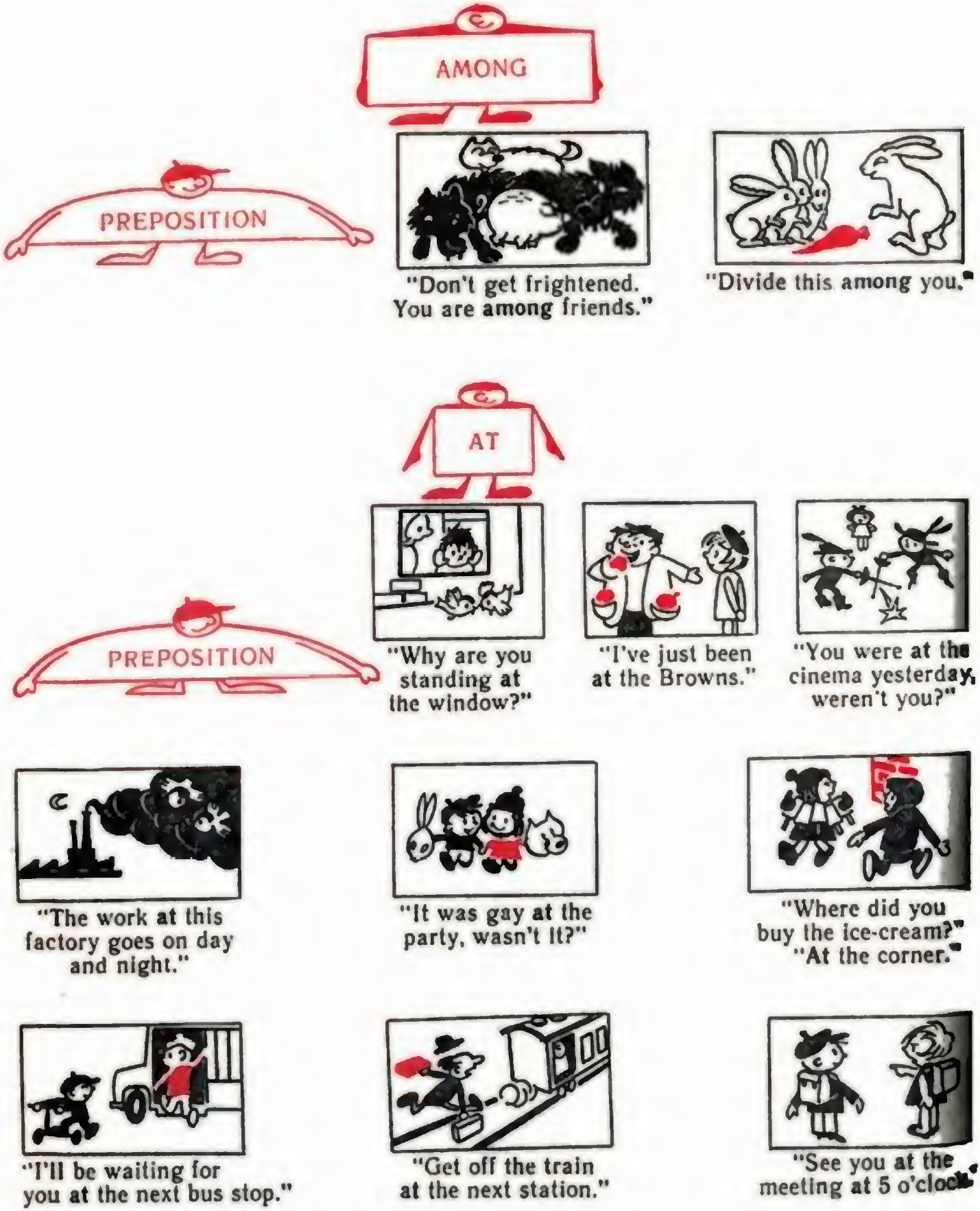
The dog was running **along** behind its master.

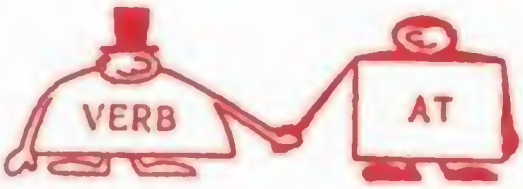


ALL ALONG

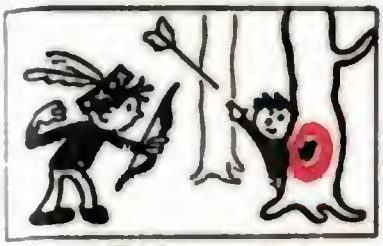


"I knew it **all along**."


AMONG
PREPOSITION
"Don't get frightened. You are among friends."
"Divide this among you."
AT
PREPOSITION
"Why are you standing at the window?"
"I've just been at the Browns."
"You were at the cinema yesterday, weren't you?"
"The work at this factory goes on day and night."
"It was gay at the party, wasn't it?"
"Where did you buy the ice-cream?"
"At the corner."
"I'll be waiting for you at the next bus stop."
"Get off the train at the next station."
"See you at the meeting at 5 o'clock."



TO AIM AT



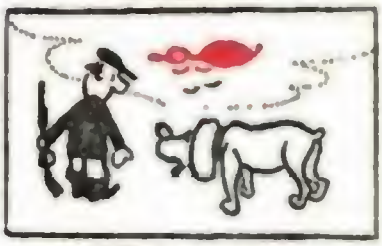
"Did you aim at that tree?"

TO BE GOOD (BAD) AT



"I'm not good at Geography; I'm bad at it."

TO HINT AT



"What are you hinting at?"

TO KNOCK AT



"Somebody is knocking at the door."

TO LAUGH AT



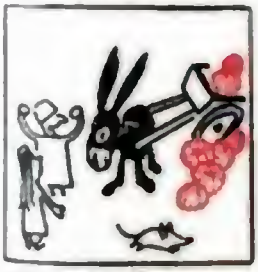
"Are you laughing at me?"

TO SHOOT AT



The man was shooting at the ducks.

TO SHOUT AT



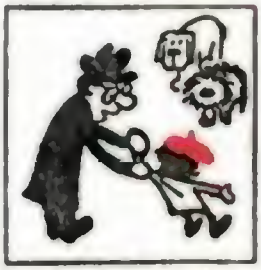
"Don't shout at him. It isn't his fault."

TO BE SURPRISED AT



"I'm surprised at the size of the pyramid."

TO THROW AT



"Don't throw stones at the dogs!"

TO WORK AT



Jack is working at his report.

TO WONDER AT



Mary wondered at his skill.



AT THE AGE OF



He began to study music **at the age** of two.

AT ALL



"I haven't any money **at all.**"

AT THE BEGINNING



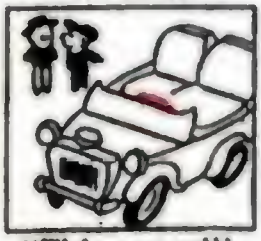
"Start **at the** very **beginning.**"

AT THE END



At the end of the story he woke up

AT BEST



"This car will cruise 20 kilometres per hour or **at best** 25."

AT WORST



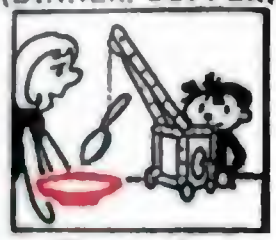
"**At worst** the storm may last a week."

AT ALL COSTS



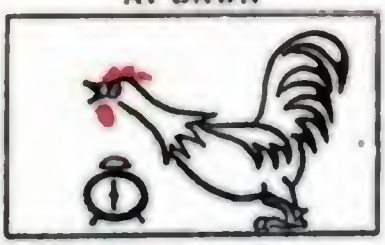
"We must do it **at all costs.**"

AT BREAKFAST (DINNER, SUPPER)



"Don't play **at dinner!**"

AT DAWN



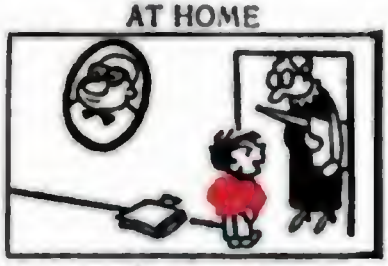
It gets up **at dawn.**

AT FIRST



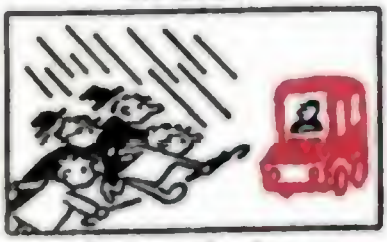
"I didn't recognize you **at first.**"

AT HOME



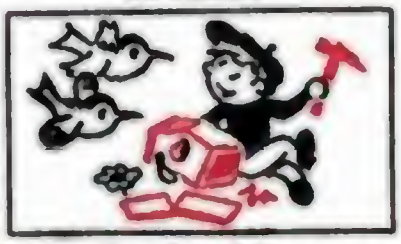
"Is your father **at home?**"
"No, he is at the office."

AT LAST



At last the bus has arrived.

AT LEAST



"I need **at least** two more days to finish the work."

AT A LOSS



He is never **at a loss.**

See the next page.

AT NIGHT



Our street is badly lit at night."

AT ONCE



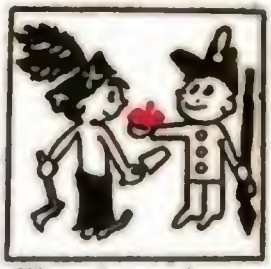
"I understood it at once."

AT PEACE



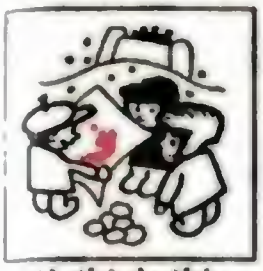
It seems very difficult for them to live at peace.

AT WAR



They have been at war for two years.

AT ANY RATE



"I think this is the best plan. At any rate we'll try it."

AT SEA



"We've been at sea for three weeks already."

AT FIRST SIGHT



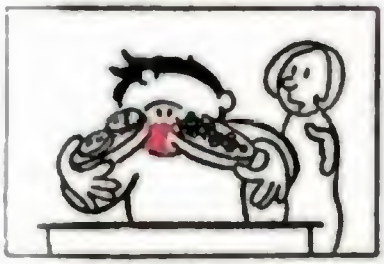
"I liked him at first sight, too."

AT A SPEED (OF)



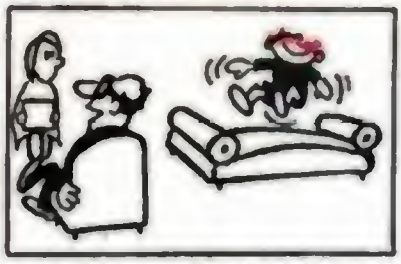
The driver went at a speed of 120 kilometres.

AT A TIME



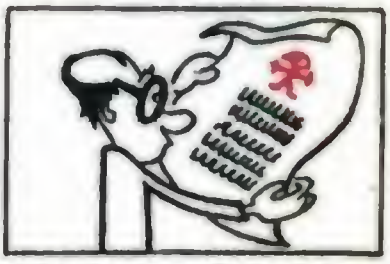
"Eat one at a time."

AT THIS (THAT, THE SAME) TIME



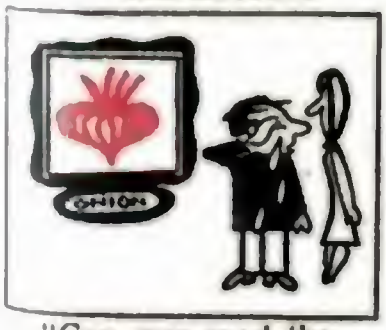
"I know that he's a naughty boy, but at the same time I can't be angry with him."

AT THE TOP



"At the top of the letter he saw a strange sign."

THE BOTTOM



"Can you read the inscription at the bottom of the picture?"

AT WORK



"Pete is at work now."

AT WILL



"They come and go at will."

BEFORE

PREPOSITION



"The question **before** us is a hard one."



"Do you always have a walk **before** dinner?"

ADVERB



"I've never seen that **before**."

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY



"I went to the circus the **day before yesterday**."

THE DAY BEFORE



"He seemed quite well **just the day before**."

BEFORE

WORD COMBINATIONS

BEFORE LONG



"They will come **before long**."

LONG BEFORE



"Couldn't you do it **long before**?"

BEHIND

PREPOSITION



"Are the boys sitting **behind** us?"



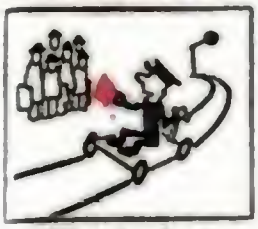
They got very tired and were walking **behind**.

ADVERB

BEHIND

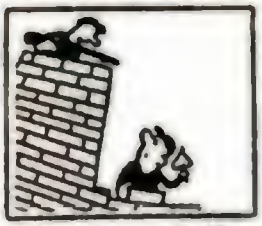
WORD COMBINATIONS

TO BE BEHIND TIME



"The train is **behind** time."

TO FALL BEHIND



"You have fallen **behind** in your work."

TO LEAVE SOMETHING BEHIND



"Are you sure you haven't left anything **behind**?"

BEHIND ONE'S BACK



"Aren't you ashamed of yourself for doing it **behind his back**?"

BELOW

PREPOSITION

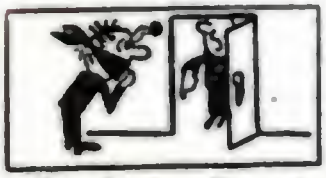


"Who has the room **below** me?"

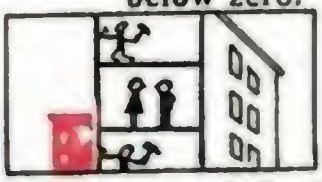


"The temperature here seldom goes **below** zero."

ADVERB



"Yes, the doctor lives in this house, but on the floor **below**."



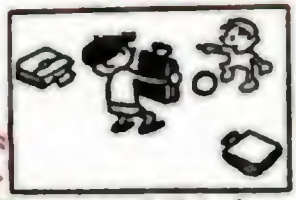
"Is it above or **below**?"

BESIDE

WORD COMBINATION

TO BE BESIDE ONESELF

PREPOSITION



"Please, put this bag **beside** this one."



"He was **beside** himself with anger."

BESIDE

BESIDES

PREPOSITION



"I can't do this alone; you'll have to ask someone **besides** me."



ADVERB

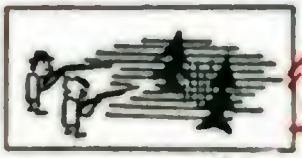
"I don't like this suit, **besides** it's too small."

BETWEEN

PREPOSITION



"It's just **between** you and me."



ADVERB

"I can see nothing **between**."

BEYOND

PREPOSITION



"The sea is beyond that big hill."



ADVERB

"There is nothing **beyond**."

BEYOND

WORD COMBINATIONS

BEYOND DOUBT



His honesty is **beyond doubt**.

BEYOND ONE'S POWER

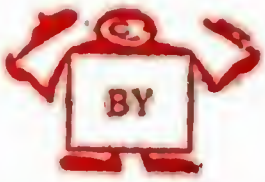


"I'm doing my best, but to help you is **beyond my power**."

IT'S BEYOND ME



"It's quite **beyond me**"







His house is by the sea.



"Please, return this book by Saturday!"



"He probably drove by our house, but I didn't see him."



"This machine is driven by electricity."

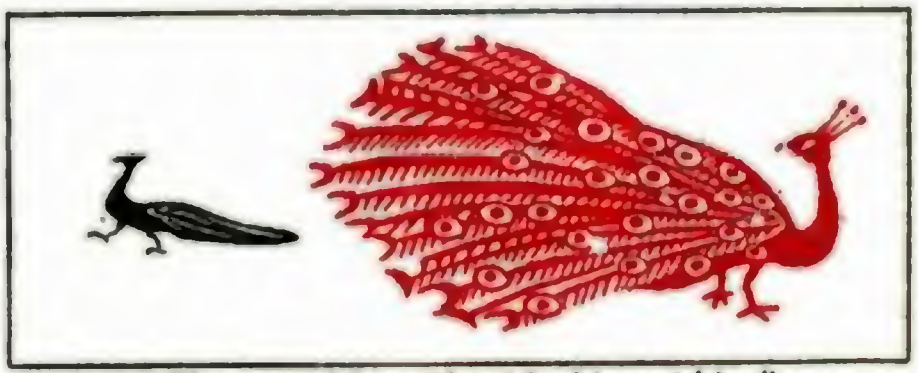


"You will help me by doing this job."



"Have you read "Robinson Cruso" by Daniel Defoe?"





"She passed by without looking at him."



TO DIVIDE BY



"Can you divide this number by six?"

TO INCREASE BY



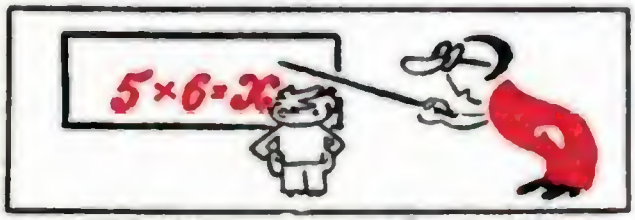
"We have already increased the number of seats by 50 per cent."

TO JUDGE BY



"Never judge people by appearances."

TO MEAN BY



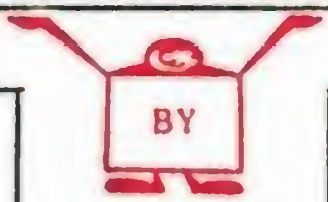
"What do you mean by that?"

TO TAKE (CATCH, HOLD, PULL, SEIZE) BY



"Take her by the hand."

WORD COMBINATIONS



BY ACCIDENT (CHANCE)



"I found it by accident (by chance)."

BY AIR (LAND, SEA, WATER)



"Did you come by land or by sea?"

BY DAY (NIGHT)



Mr. Hill prefers travelling by day rather than by night.

DAY BY DAY



"You will have to show me your report card day by day."

See the next page.

BY HEART



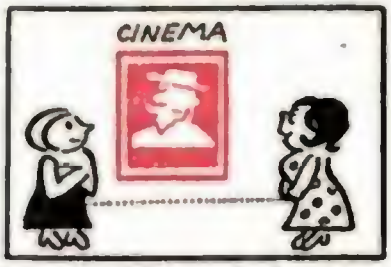
"I'm sorry, I didn't learn the poem **by heart**."

BY MISTAKE



"Mr. White took someone else's hat **by mistake**."

BY NAME



"I know him only **by name**. I've never met him."

BY PROFESSION



"He is a teacher **by profession**."

BY SURPRISE



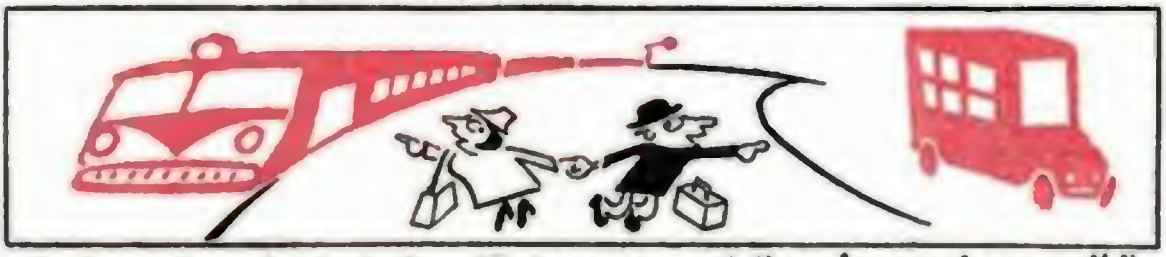
The rain caught her **by surprise**.

BY THE WAY



"**By the way**, can you let me have your bicycle till tomorrow."

BY TRAIN (BUS, COACH, SHIP, TRAM)



"Let's go there **by train**." — "But we can get there **by coach** as well."

ONE BY ONE

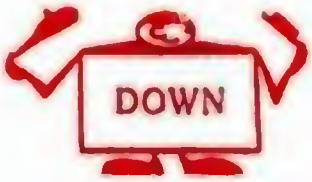


"Come in **one by one**."

STEP BY STEP



"Tell me everything that happened, **step by step**."







"Who is running **down** the hill over there?"

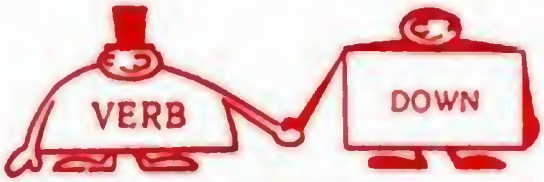


"Go **down** the street, then take the first turning on your right."

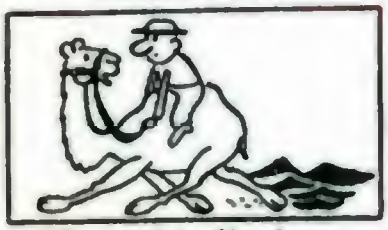




The boy was shy and always looked **down** when grown-ups spoke to him.

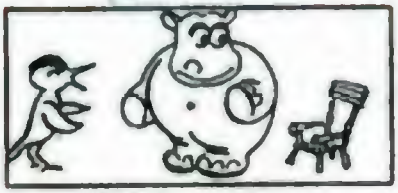


TO LIE DOWN



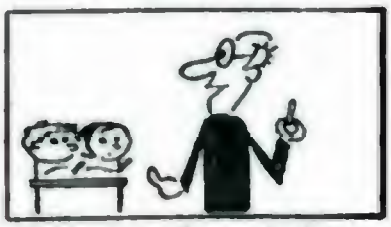
"I want **to lie down** for a few minutes."

TO SIT DOWN



"**Sit down** here, won't you?"

TO WRITE DOWN



"**Write it down** before you forget it."

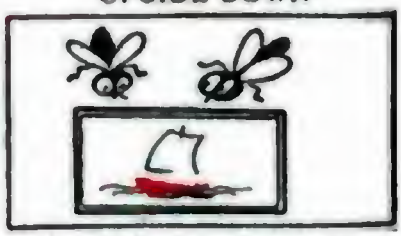


DOWN TO



He has studied the matter **down to** the last detail.

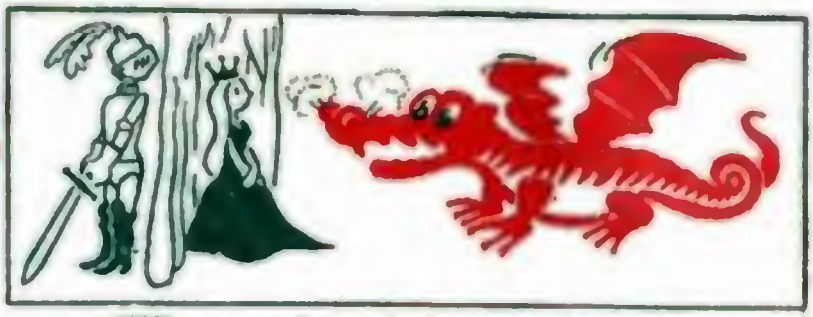
UPSIDE DOWN



"I think they hung the picture **upside down**."

DURING

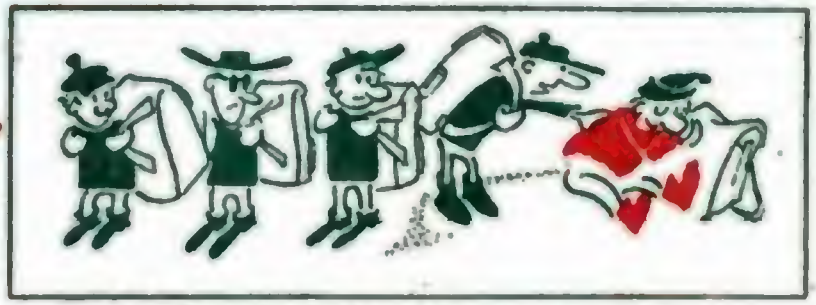
PREPOSITION



"Who came here **during** my absence?"

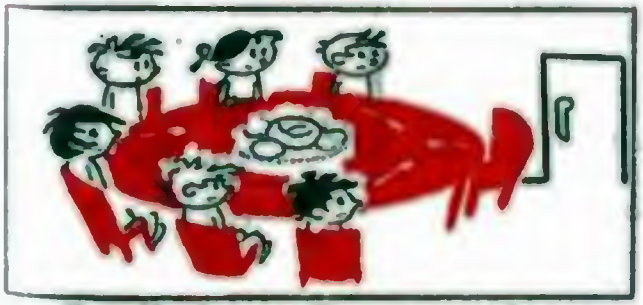
EXCEPT

PREPOSITION



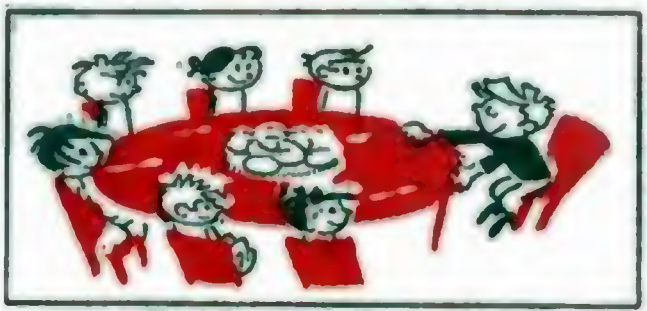
"Everybody is ready **except** you."

EXCEPT



Everybody was there **except** Tom.

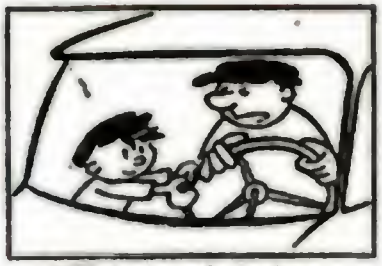
BESIDES



Besides Tom there were six children at the table.







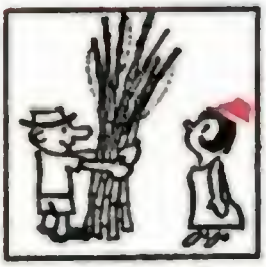
"This work is too difficult for you."



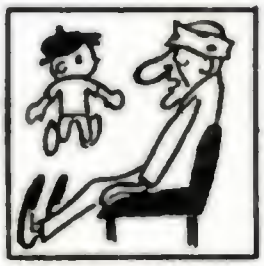
"Are you for or against buying this thing?"



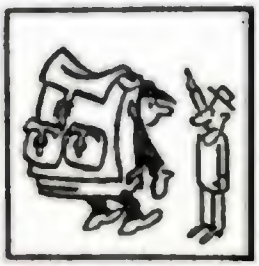
He has been playing the piano for an hour already.



"I'm going fishing for a fortnight."



"Buy me some tablets for a headache."

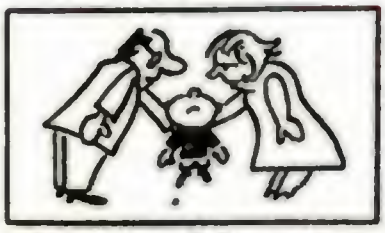


"The road goes straight for a kilometre and then turns."





TO ASK FOR



"Did you ask for permission to come home so late?"

TO BE FAMOUS FOR



"This road is famous for its views."

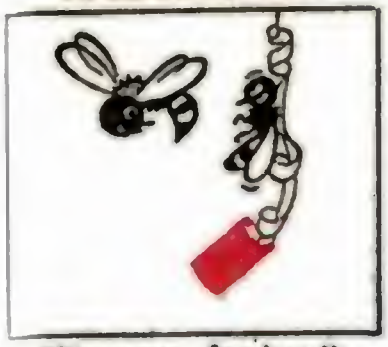
TO BE LATE FOR



"I'm sorry I'm late for the concert."

See the next page.

TO BE SORRY FOR



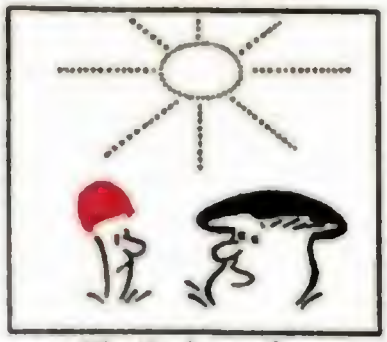
"I'm sorry for her."

TO EXCHANGE FOR



"I'd like to exchange this coat for a new one."

TO HOPE FOR



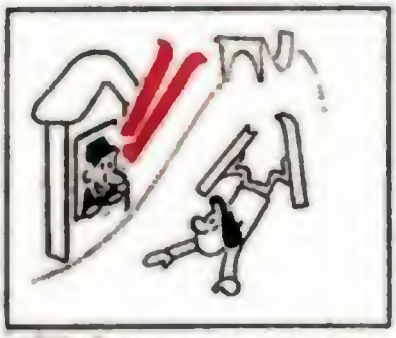
"Let's hope for better weather."

TO LEAVE FOR



"Mr. Brown left for Liverpool a few days ago."

TO DEMAND FOR



"We have an enormous demand for skis."

TO PREPARE FOR



"You'd better prepare him for the bad news."

TO RESPECT FOR



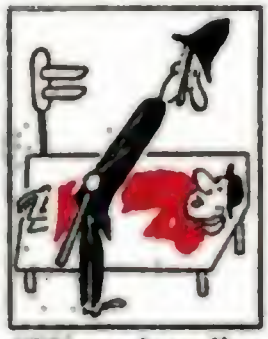
"Have some respect for other people's opinions."

TO CARE FOR



"I don't care for cakes."

TO START FOR

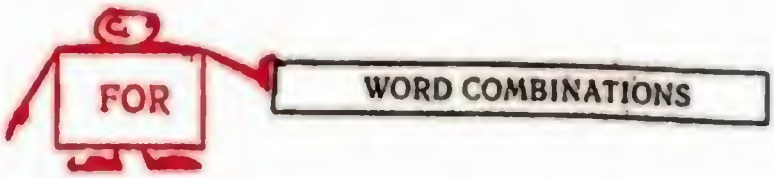


"When does the train start for London?"

TO WAIT FOR



"How long have you been waiting for the bus?"

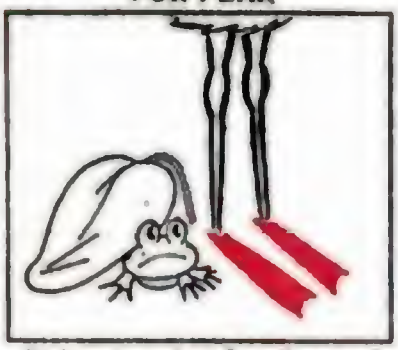


FOR EVER — FOR GOOD



"They've gone for ever."

FOR FEAR



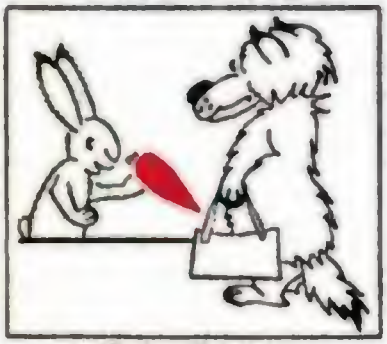
It kept quiet for fear of getting into trouble.

FOR FUN



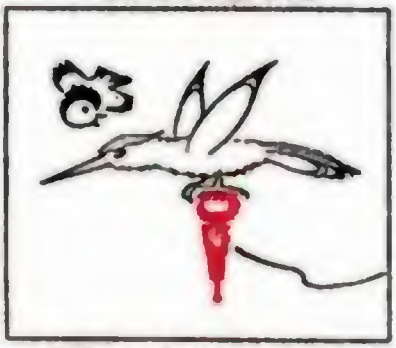
"I did it just for fun."

FOR INSTANCE — FOR EXAMPLE



"Take this one, for example."

FOR A PURPOSE



"For what purpose do you want it?"

FOR A REASON



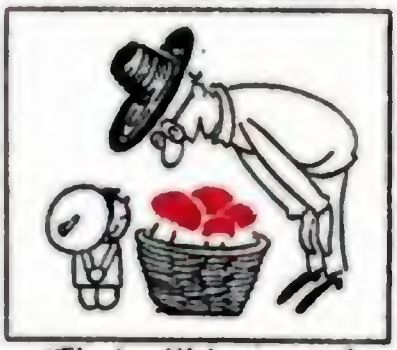
"I can't do it for several reasons."

FOR THE FIRST (LAST) TIME



"I'm doing it for the first time and I do hope for the last time."

FOR THE TIME BEING



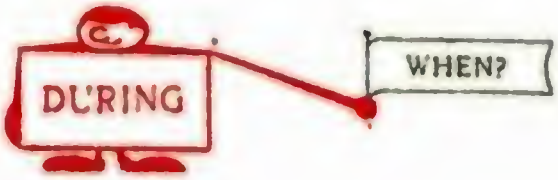
"That will be enough for the time being."

FOR A WALK



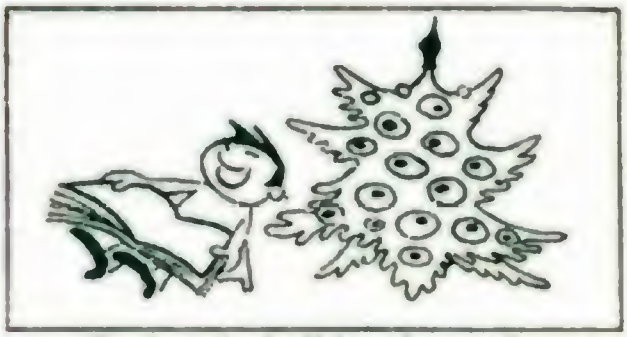
"Would you like to go for a walk?"



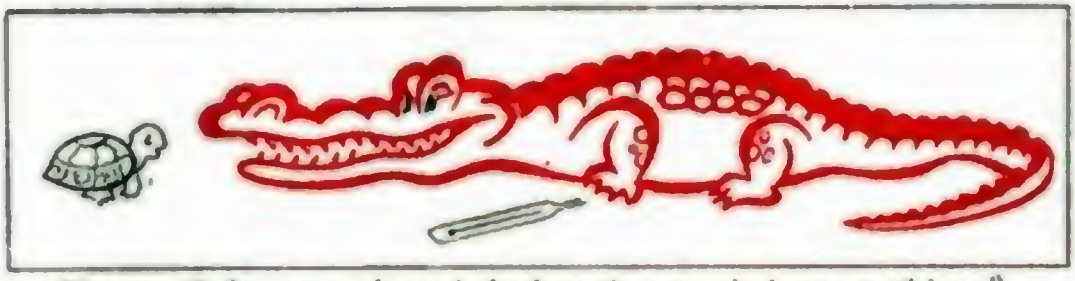




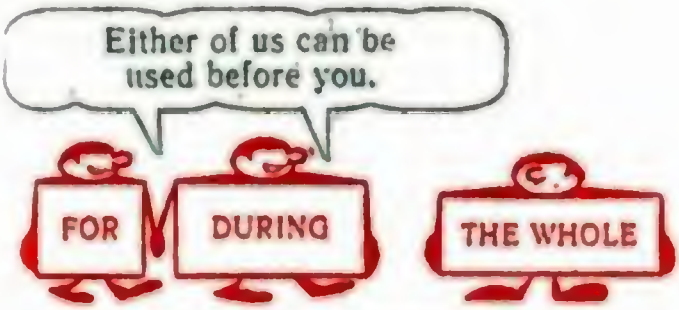
He had been working for two days, but everything was in vain.

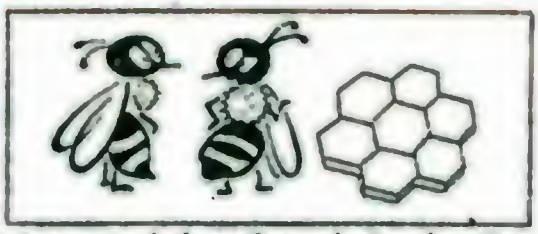


During the holidays he read many funny stories.

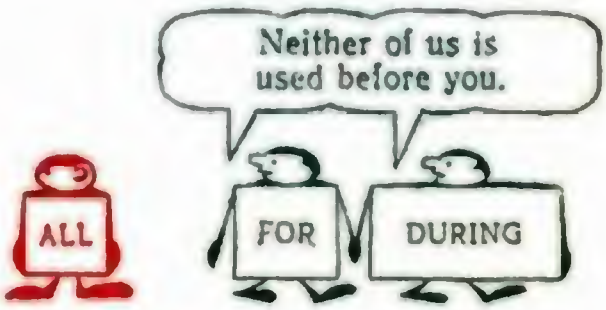


"I was ill for a week and during that week I ate nothing."





"I worked for the whole day." =
"I worked during the whole day."

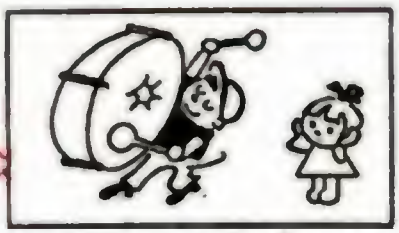




"He didn't work all day."

FROM

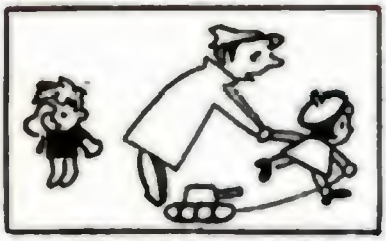
PREPOSITION



"I've received a present **from** my father."



"Take a glass **from** the cupboard."



"Why did you take this toy **from** Pete?"



"Tomorrow I shall work **from** 10 o'clock in the morning."



"Maybe it jumped down **from** the branch."

FROM ABOVE



The light shone down **from above.**

FROM AMONG



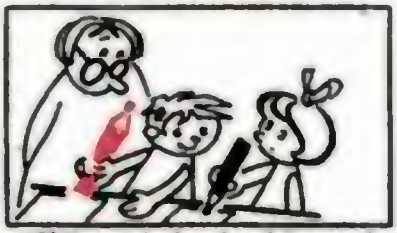
"I chose this **from among** many."

FROM BEHIND



"The sun has appeared **from behind** the clouds."

FROM OVER

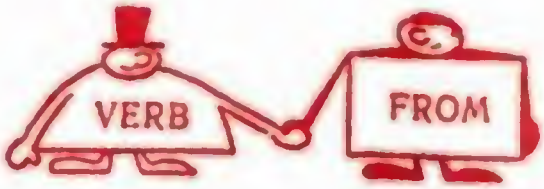


"Why is she looking at me **from over** her glasses?"

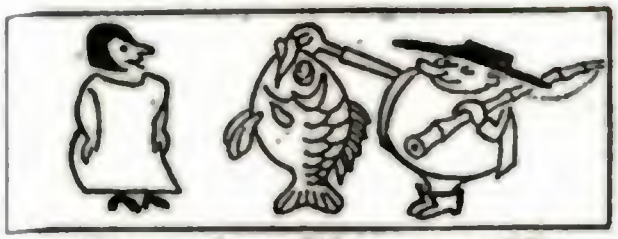
FROM UNDER



"I took it **from under** these books."



TO BUY FROM



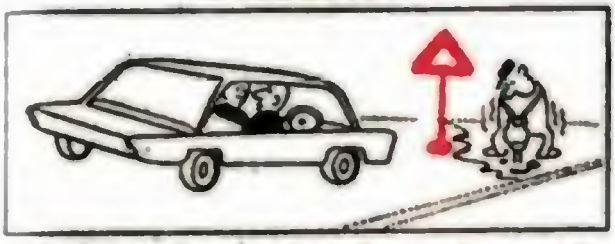
"From whom did you buy it?"

TO BORROW FROM



"I had to borrow it from my friend."

TO JUDGE FROM



"Judging from what I saw he won't finish until tomorrow."

TO PREVENT FROM



"The bad weather prevented me from showing good time."

TO RECOVER FROM



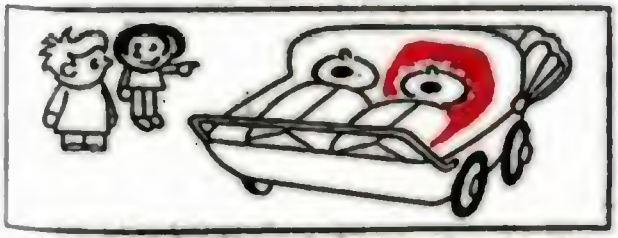
"How long did it take you to recover from your operation?"

TO RESULT FROM



"A lot of trouble resulted from this."

TO TELL FROM



"Can you tell him from his brother?"

TO TRANSLATE FROM

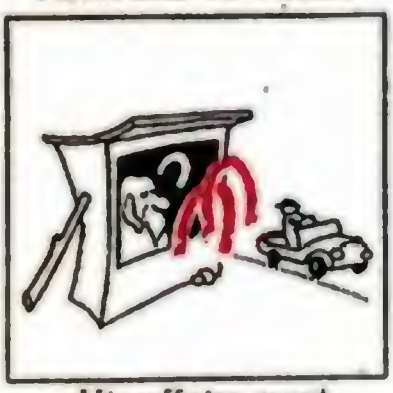


"Can you translate from English?"

FROM

WORD COMBINATIONS

FROM BAD TO WORSE



His affairs went **from bad to worse.**

FROM (THE) BEGINNING TO (THE) END



He did the whole job by himself, **from beginning to end.**

FROM COLD



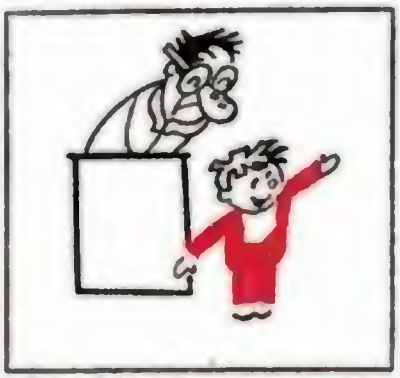
He suffered **from cold.**

FROM DAY TO DAY



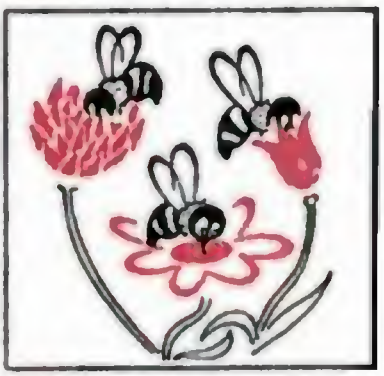
"I'm learning more and more about the country **from day to day.**"

FROM MEMORY



Speaking **from memory** he made a lot of mistakes.

FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT



The work goes on here **from morning till night.**

FROM A POINT OF VIEW



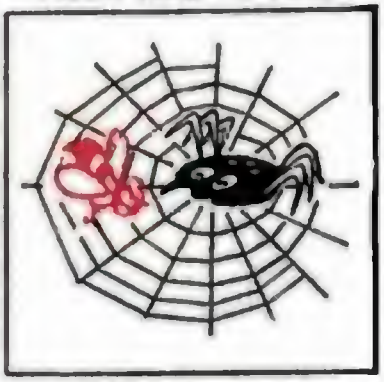
"That's all right **from** my point of view."

FROM SIDE TO SIDE



The boat rocked **from side to side.**

FROM TIME TO TIME



"I'll call on you **from time to time.**"

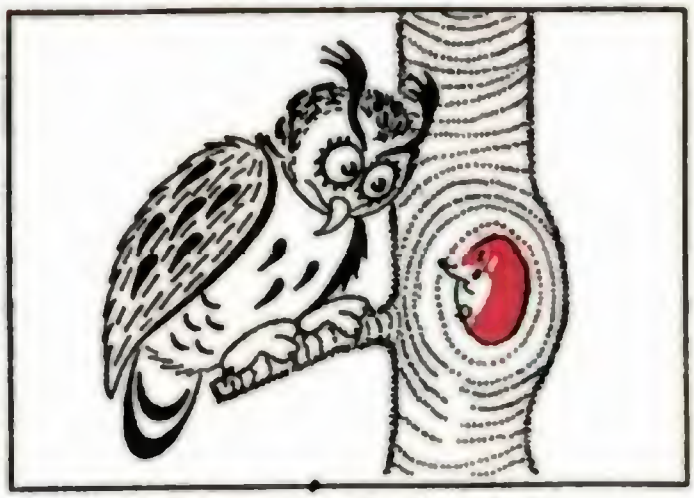




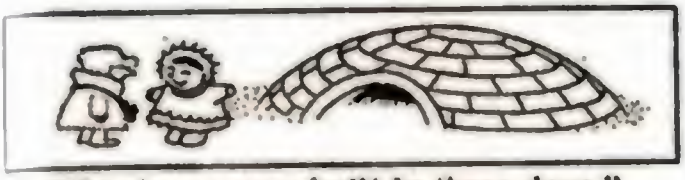
"It's so pleasant to walk in the forest."



"Come again in a week."



"Someone pushed me in."

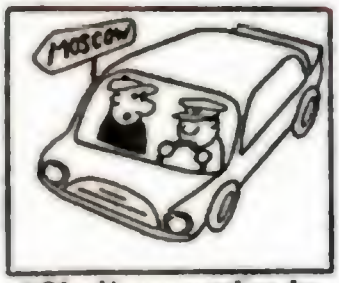


"This house was built in three days."

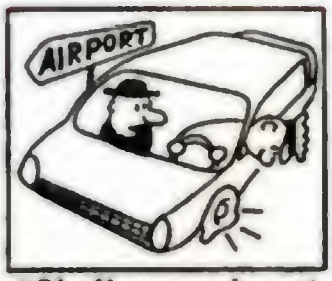


I am used before countries and large places.

IN



"Shall we arrive in Moscow by six?"



"Shall we arrive at the airport by six?"

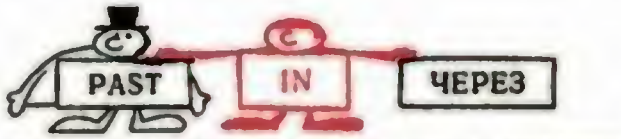
I am used before small places.

AT





"I'll return in two months."

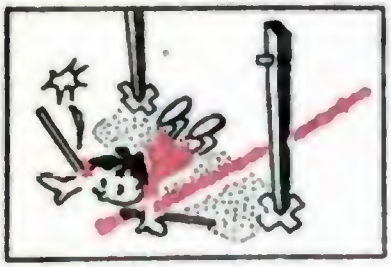




"Two months after he returned."



TO END IN



All his attempts ended in failure.

TO RESULT IN



His journey resulted in a great discovery.

TO SUCCEED IN



"Did you succeed in teaching him to dance?"

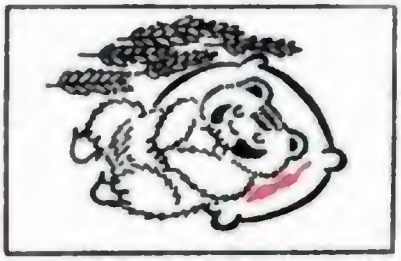


TO BE ENGAGED IN



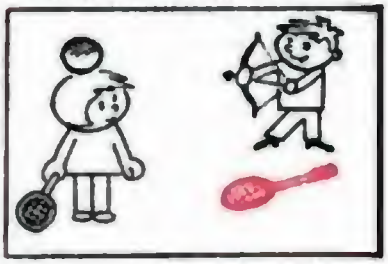
"I'm sorry, but Mr. Cross is engaged in conversation."

TO BE IN THE HABIT (OF)



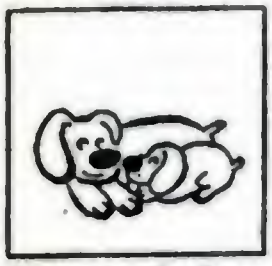
He is in the habit of sleeping late on Sundays.

TO BE INTERESTED IN



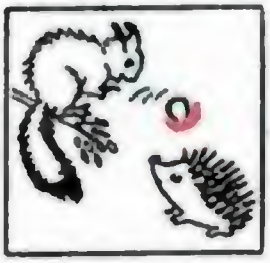
"I'm not interested in tennis."

TO BE IN LOVE (WITH)



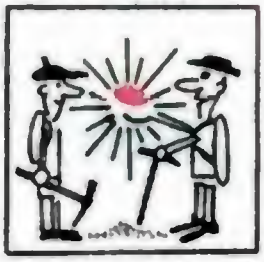
They are in love with each other.

TO BE IN NEED (OF)



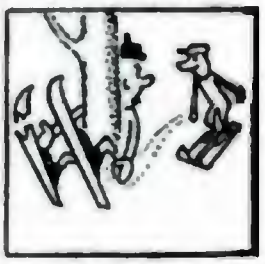
"Are you in need of food?"

TO BE RICH IN

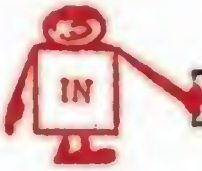


"This land is rich in minerals."

TO BE IN THE WAY

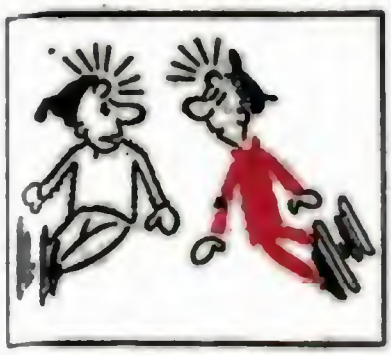


"The tree is in the way; we must cut it down."



WORD COMBINATIONS

IN (UNDER) THE CIRCUMSTANCES



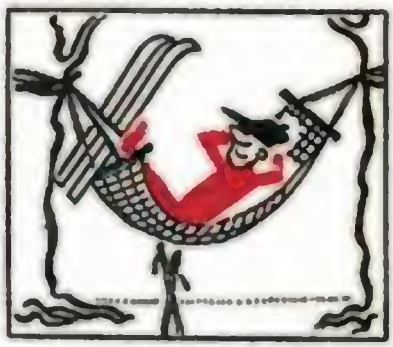
"In the circumstances I can hardly blame you."

IN THE COLD



"Don't stay outside in the cold; come in by the fire."

IN THE COUNTRY



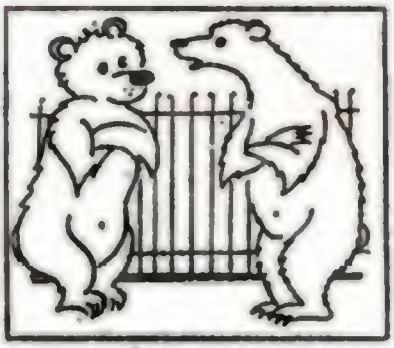
He likes to have a rest in the country.

IN THE DIRECTION (OF)



They thought they were walking in the direction of the village when they lost the way

IN THE SOUTH (NORTH, EAST, WEST)



"Do you live in the south?"

IN FACT



In fact I can't do it even if I wanted to.

IN GENERAL



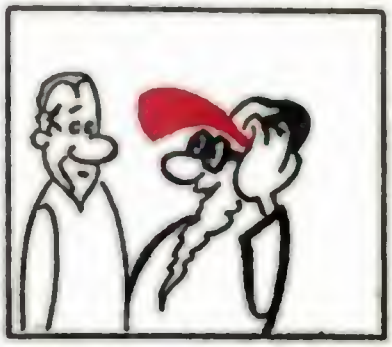
"In general everything is all right."

IN THE LONG RUN



"I'm sure you'll succeed in the long run."

IN A LOUD (LOW) VOICE



"Why are you speaking in a low voice?"

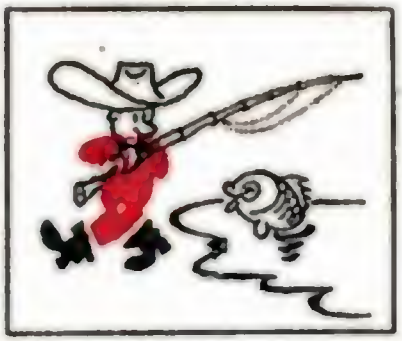
See the next page.

IN THE MEANTIME



"The guests won't arrive for an hour; **in the meantime** we can set the table."

IN THE MORNING (AFTERNOON, DAYTIME, EVENING)



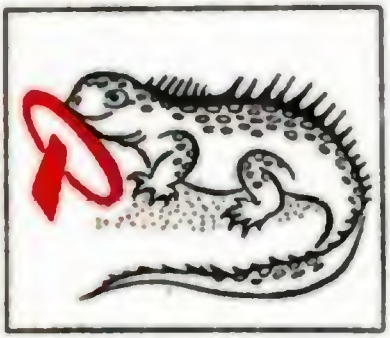
"Better come **in the morning.**"

IN THE OPEN AIR



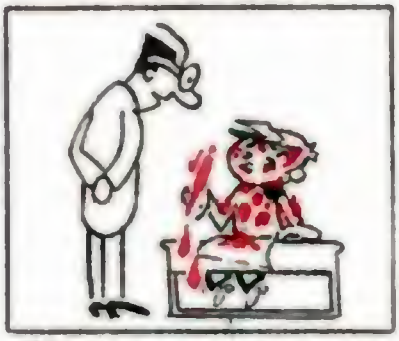
"Do you ever get out **in the open air?**"

IN ONE'S OPINION



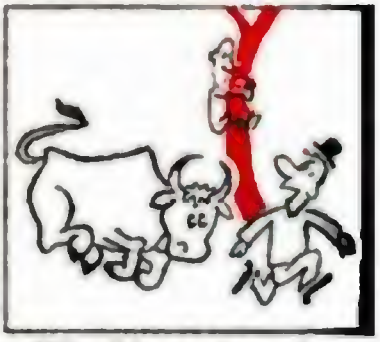
In her opinion she looks fine.

IN PENCIL (INK)



"Write **in pencil**, then!"

IN SOMEBODY'S PLACE



"Could you imagine yourself **in my place?**"

IN THE RAIN



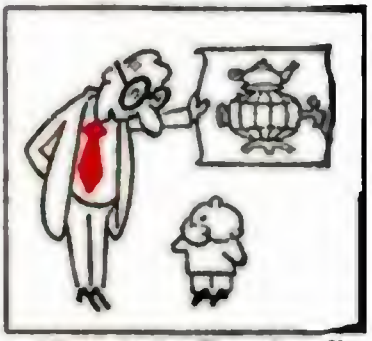
He was caught **in the rain**

IN RED (BLUE, WHITE)



She was dressed **in red.**

IN RUSSIAN (ENGLISH, FRENCH)



"Say it **in Russian.**"

IN SECRET



She told her about it in secret.

IN SHORT



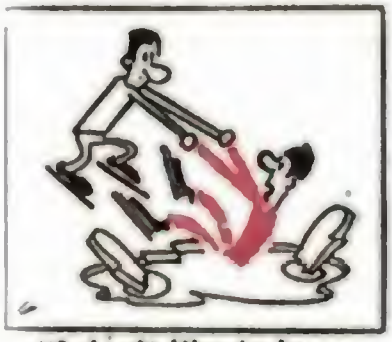
"I have neither the time nor the wish to do it; in short I refuse."

IN THE SKY



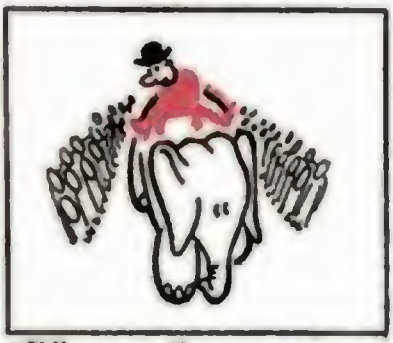
"There are a lot of stars in the sky, aren't there?"

IN (THE) SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN, WINTER)



"I don't like to have a rest in winter."

IN THE STREET



"Why are there so many people in the street?"

IN THE SUN (SUNSHINE)



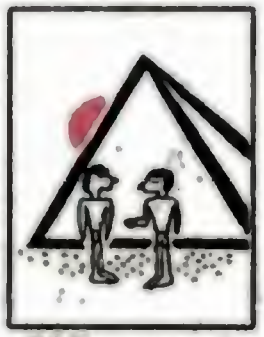
"I've been out in the sun all day."

IN TIME



"When will you learn to come in time?"

IN VAIN



"All our work was in vain."

IN A WAY



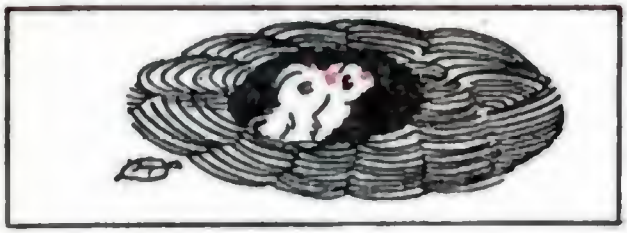
"In a way we are lucky to be here."

IN THIS WAY

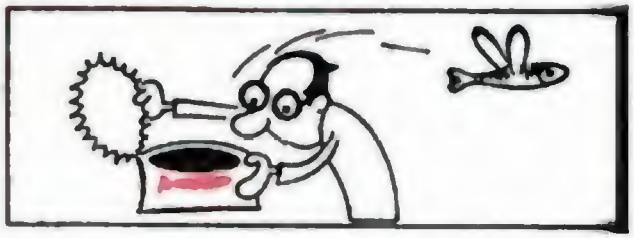


"Do it in this way."



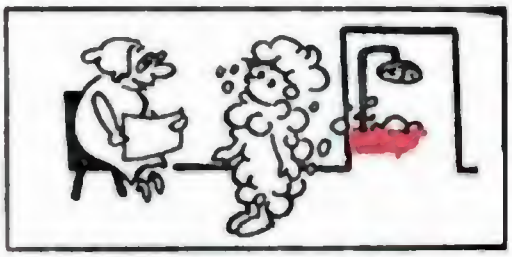


The birds are **inside** the nest.

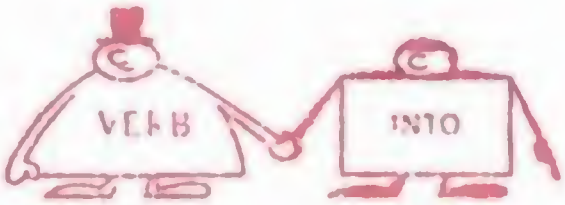


He looked in the tin, but there was nothing **inside**.





"If there isn't any water in the bath run some **into** it."

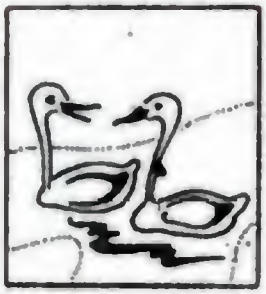


TO CUT INTO



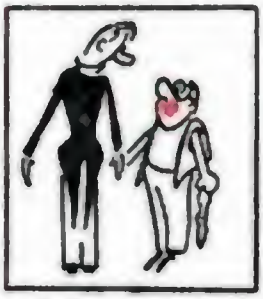
"Cut the apple **into** halves."

TO DIVIDE INTO



"The river divides **into** two streams here. Which way shall we go?"

TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION



"Take **into** consideration all the time that I spent on it."

TO TRANSLATE INTO



"Can you translate it **into** English?"



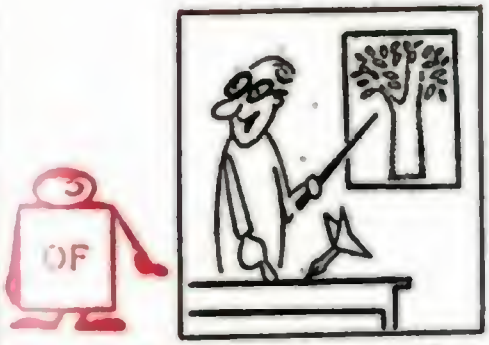




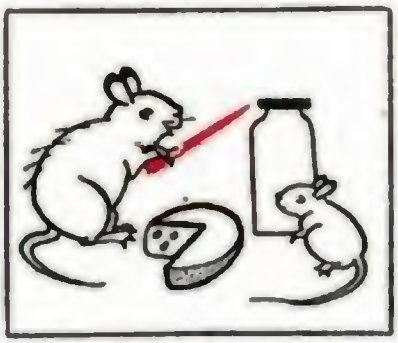
"I want a bunch of flowers for my mother."



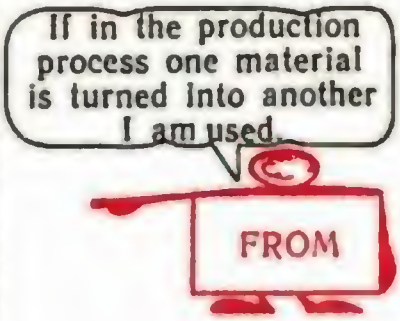
Some of the boys were ready and some of them were not.

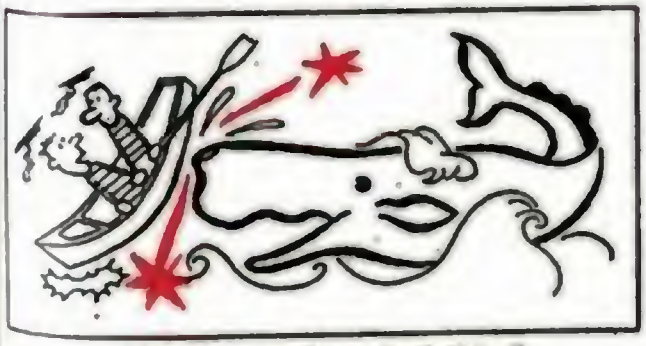


"This table is made of wood."



"Cheese is made from milk."

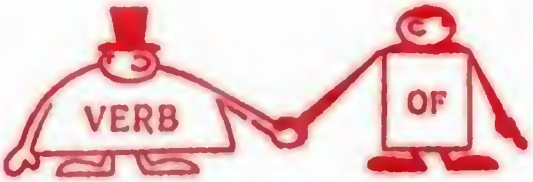




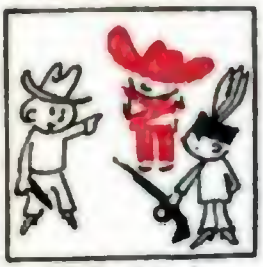
"I've never heard of this."



He told his parents of his adventures.



TO ACCUSE OF



"What is he accused of?"

TO CONSIST OF



"What does your lunch consist of?" — "My lunch consists of fruit, vegetables and coffee."

TO DEPRIVE OF

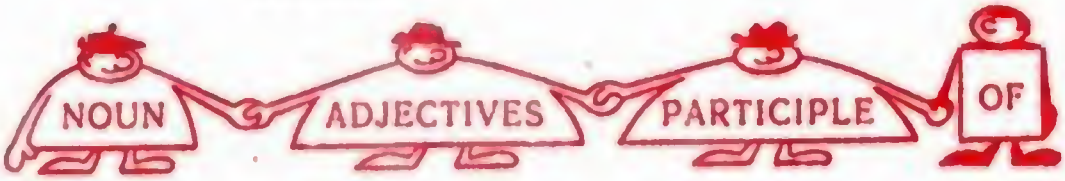


"You have deprived me of this pleasure."

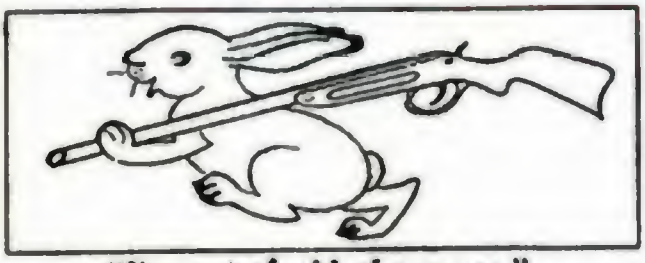
TO REMIND OF



"He reminds me of his father."

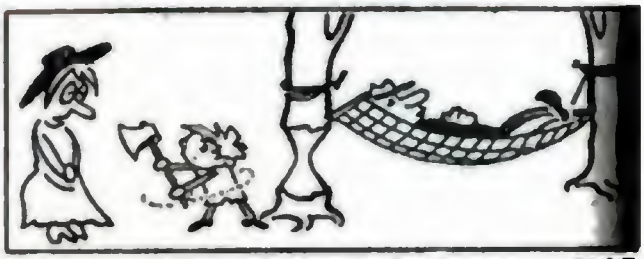


TO BE AFRAID OF



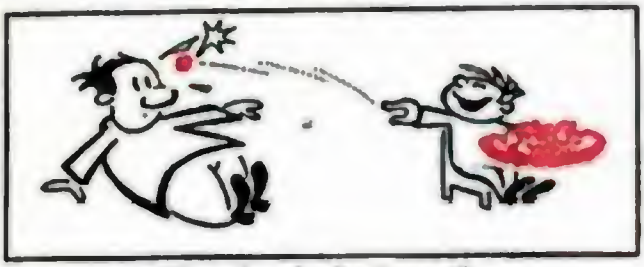
"I'm not afraid of anyone."

TO BE ASHAMED OF



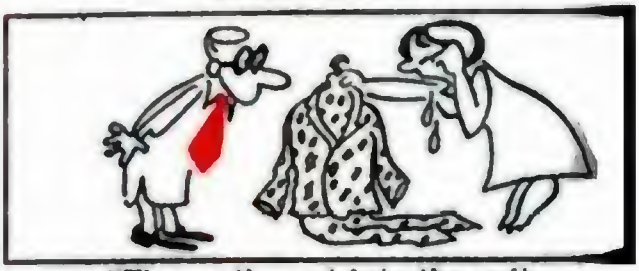
"You must be ashamed of what you did."

TO BE FOND OF



"I'm fond of olives."

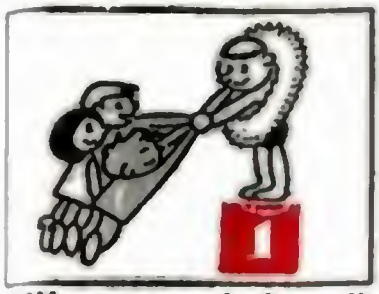
TO BE FULL OF



"The moths got into the suit and it's full of holes."

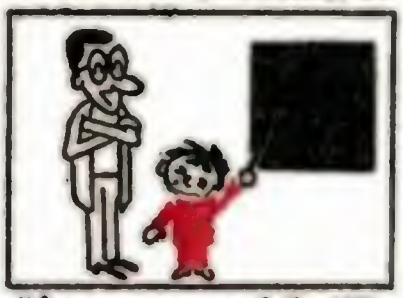
See the next page

TO BE PROUD OF



"We are proud of you."

TO BE SURE (CERTAIN) OF



"Are you sure of that?"

TO BE TIRED OF



She is never tired of talking about her clever son.

TO BE IN NEED OF



"My shoes are in need of repair."

TO BE OF IMPORTANCE



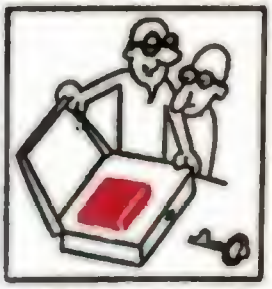
"The matter is of great importance to us."

TO BE OF INTEREST (TO)



"It is of no interest to me whether we'll win or lose."

TO BE OF VALUE



"The book is of great value."

TO GET RID OF



"If you kept the door closed we could get rid of these flies."

TO MAKE USE OF



"You must make good use of any opportunities you have of practising English."

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

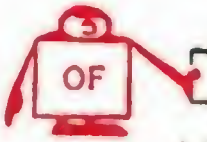


"We must take advantage of the opportunity."

TO TAKE CARE OF

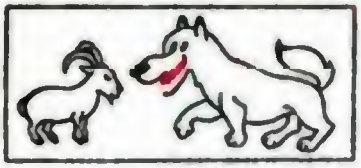


"Take care of yourself!"



WORD COMBINATIONS

IT IS CLEVER (GOOD, KIND, STUPID) OF HIM



"It is very kind of you to come here."

A LOT OF, PLENTY OF, A GREAT (GOOD) DEAL OF



It has a lot of mushrooms.

A NUMBER OF



"A number of books are missing from the library."

THE TOWN (VILLAGE) OF

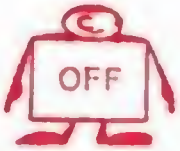


"Is it far to the village of Oakridge?"

UNHEARD OF



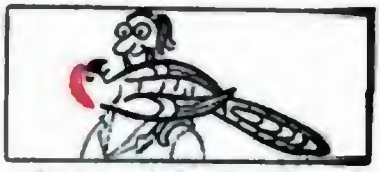
"In Africa it is unheard of to wear a fur coat."







It bit a small piece off a biscuit.

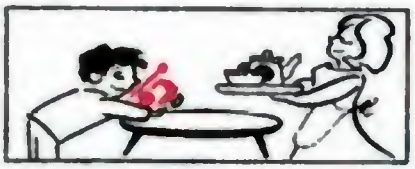


"Let me take the thread off your coat."





He took the toys **from** the table and gave them to his younger brother.



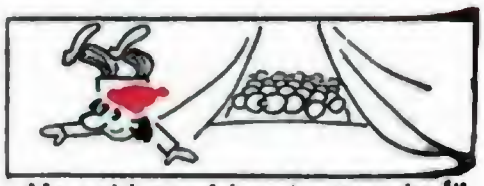
He took his toys **off** the table so that his mother could lay the table for dinner.





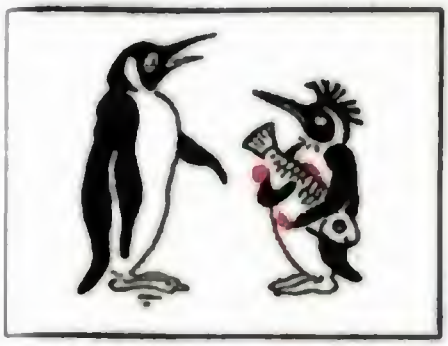


"Please cut it off."



He said good-bye to everybody and walked off.



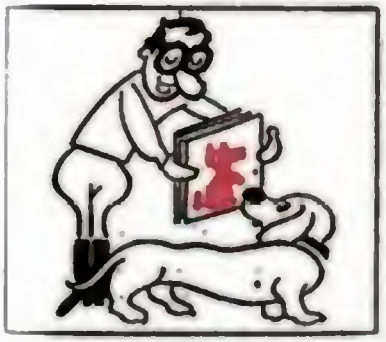


"Put it on ice."

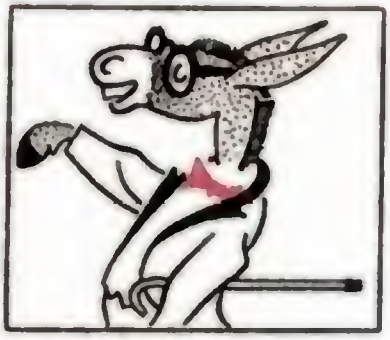
PREPOSITION



"Come to see us on the New Year's Day."



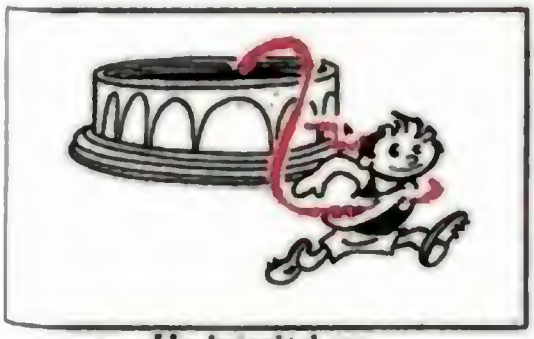
"It's a very good book on dogs."



He spoke on art as if he were a great expert.



On coming home he learned that his son had been there.



He hurried on.

ADVERB



It talked on and on.

Upon is the synonym of ***on,*** but more rarely used.



TO CONGRATULATE ON



"Let me **congratulate** you **on** the occasion."

TO DEPEND ON



"That doesn't **depend on** me."

TO INSIST ON



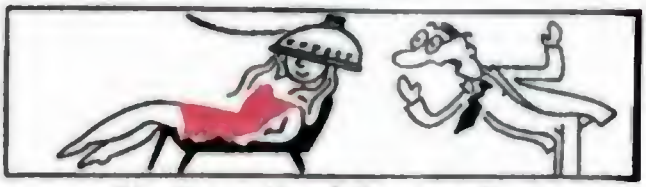
"I **insist on** your coming with me."

TO RELY ON

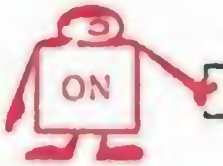


"May I **rely on** you?"

TO SPEND ON

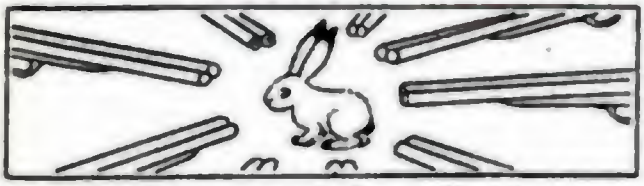


"Is it worth while **spending** so much time **on** this?"



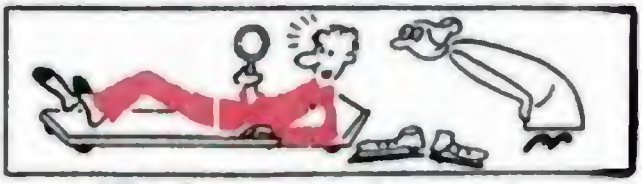
WORD COMBINATIONS

ON ALL SIDES



It was surrounded **on all sides**.

ON AN (THE) AVERAGE



"**On the average** I go to the skating-rink once a week."

ON BEHALF (OF)



"**On behalf of** my colleagues and myself I want to congratulate you on your marriage."

ON BUSINESS



"I've come here **on business**."

ON BOARD A (THE) SHIP



"Have you any dogs **on board the ship**?"

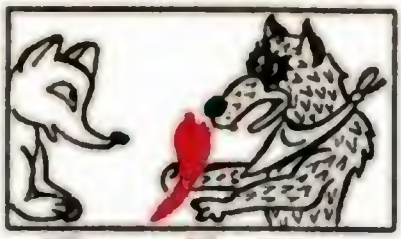
See the next page.

ON CONDITION (THAT)



"He agreed on condition that we should help him."

ON THE CONTRARY



"Do you like it?" — "On the contrary nothing could be worse."

TO BE ON FIRE



"The forest is on fire!"

ON FOOT



"I insist on going there on foot."

ON THE ONE (OTHER) HAND



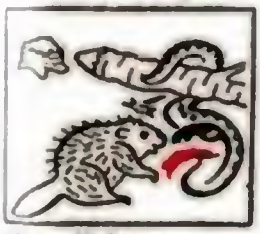
"On the one hand I like the job, but on the other hand it seems too monotonous to me."

ON SOMEBODY'S PART



"There is no objection on my part."

ON PURPOSE



"Don't be angry. I really didn't do it on purpose."

ON THE RIGHT (LEFT)



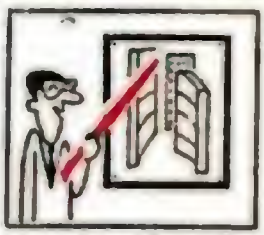
"Do you see that building on the right?"

ON SALE



"We don't have it on sale."

ON A LARGE SCALE



"We are planning the improvement on a large scale."

ON THE WAY



"I've passed a new toyshop on my way home."

ON THE WHOLE



"On the whole I'm satisfied with your work."

AND SO ON



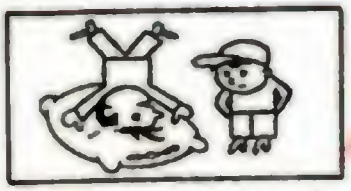
"I need some sweets, cakes and so on."

LATER ON



"Later on the children will arrive."

PREPOSITION **OUT OF** OUT ADVERB

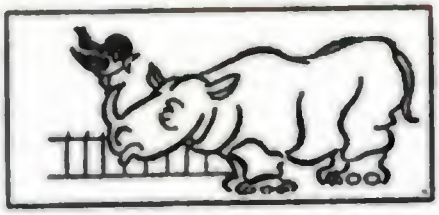


"My parents are out of town this week."

PREPOSITION **OUT OF**



They tried to pull th cart out of the ditc



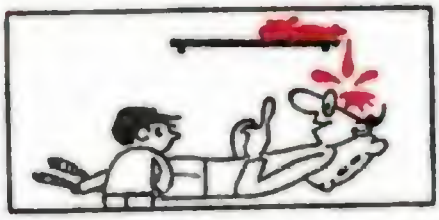
"Did you come from Africa?"

FROM

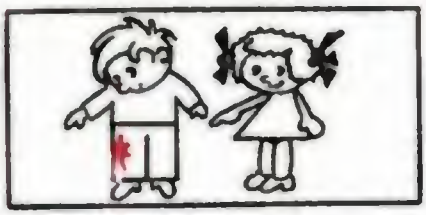


"Did you come out of the house?"

OUT OF



"Take the pen from the shelf."



"Take the pen out of your pocket."

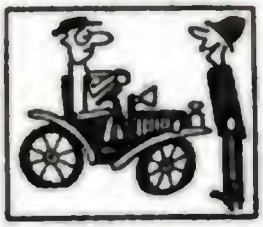
OUT OF WORD COMBINATIONS

OUT OF DANGER



"The doctor says you are out of danger now."

OUT OF DATE



"I think this model is out of date."

OUT OF DOORS



"Let's have the game out of doors."

OUT OF ENVY



"I think you did only out of envy

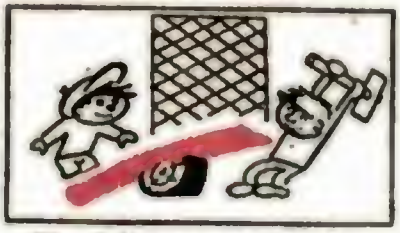
See the next page.

OUT OF FASHION



"Your clothes are quite out of fashion."

OUT OF ORDER



The lift is out of order.

OUT OF PLACE



"Your remark is out of place."

OUT OF THE QUESTION



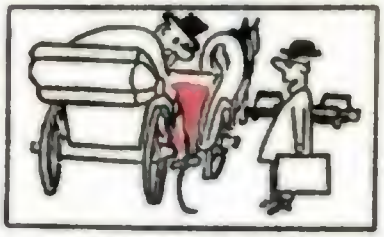
"My staying here is out of the question."

OUT OF USE



"Is this vacuum cleaner in use?" — "No, it's out of use."

OUT OF WORK



"You are out of work, aren't you?"

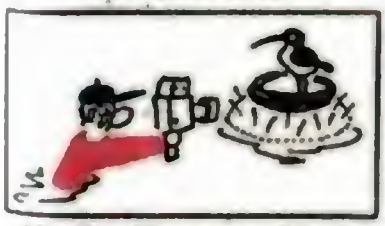




"What are you doing out there?"



TO FIND OUT



He finally was able to find out where it lived.

TO POINT OUT



"Please, point out the hat you want to buy."

TO WORK OUT



"Have you worked out the plan for your trip at last?"









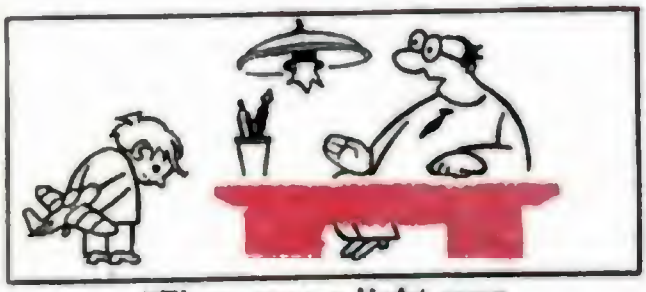
He was standing just **outside** the door.



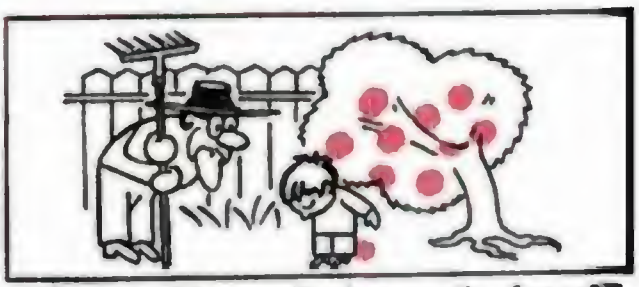
"He's just **outside**. Shall I call him in?"







"There was a light **over** the table, wasn't there?"



"How could you climb **over** the fence?"

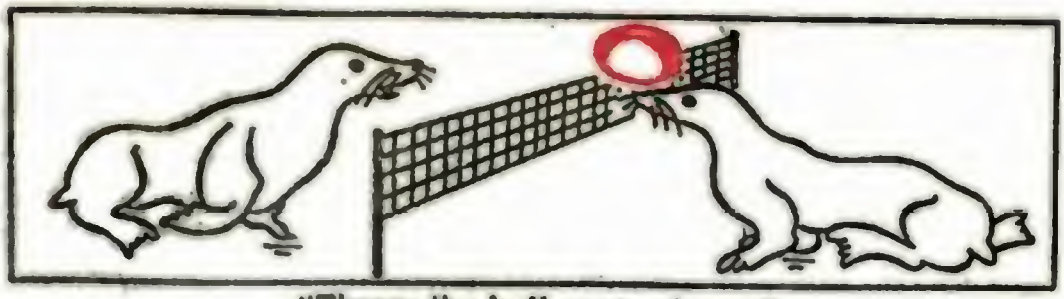


"The lake is **over** ten miles from here."



"I've stayed with you **over** a week already."

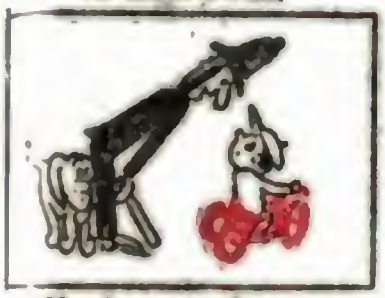




"Throw the ball over, please."



TO RUN OVER



"You've nearly run over the dog."

TO TALK OVER



"We must talk the matter over."

TO THINK OVER



"Think it over before making up your mind."



OVER THE WORLD (THE COUNTRY, THE TOWN)



He has travelled over the world.

OVER AGAIN



"I was to do it over again."

OVER AND OVER AGAIN



He read it over and over again.

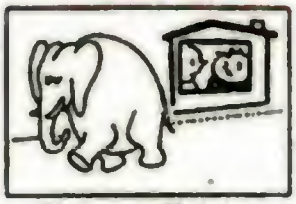
OVER THERE



"Who's over there?"

PAST

PREPOSITION



It is walking past the house.

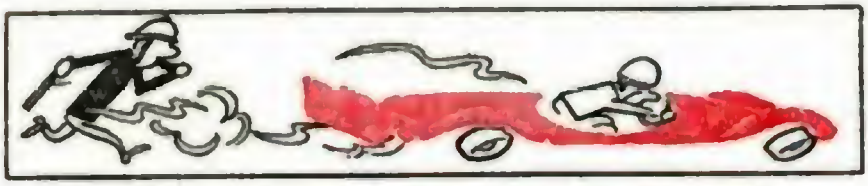


He is past seventy.



"It's half past eleven already!"

ADVERB



He hurried past without stopping to speak

ROUND / AROUND

PREPOSITION



There have been many flowers round (around) the house.

ADVERB



He looked round (around), but saw nothing.

ROUND / AROUND — WORD COMBINATIONS

ROUND THE CORNER



"The shop is round the corner."

ALL AROUND



"Your things are all around the room."

ALL THE YEAR ROUND



"I live here all the year round."

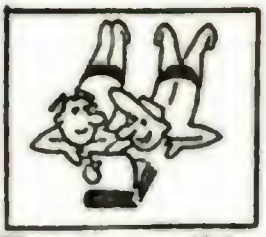
TO TRAVEL AROUND THE COUNTRY



"I'll travel around the country."

SINCE

PREPOSITION



"I've done nothing since Monday."

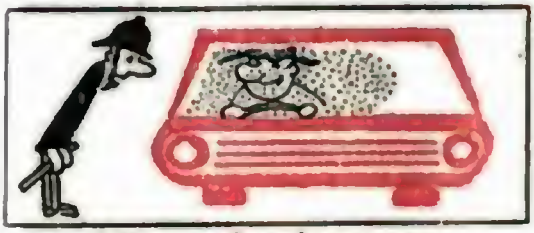


ADVERB

"It left the house a week ago and I haven't seen it since."

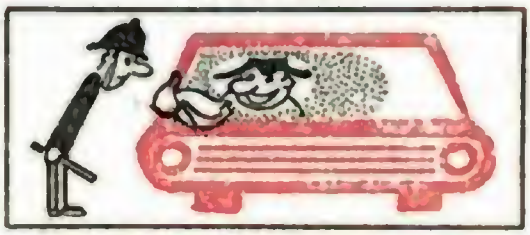
WORD COMBINATIONS

SINCE WHEN



"Since when have you cleaned the window?"

SINCE THEN



"I cleaned the window last summer and haven't cleaned it since then."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, and the action continues to the time of speaking.

SINCE



"I've been working since 9 o'clock in the morning."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, but the action is not going on at the time of speaking.

FROM



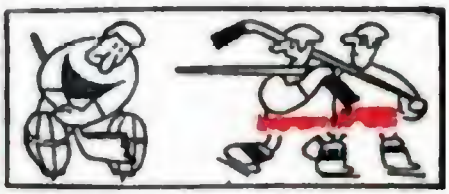
"I work from 9 o'clock in the morning."

THROUGH

PREPOSITION

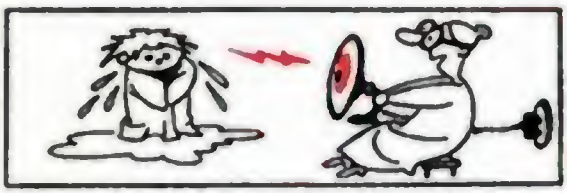


"Can you drive **through** this forest?"

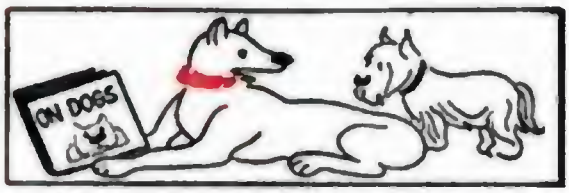


"It was all **through** him that we lost the game."

ADVERB



"You've got wet **through**."



"I've read this book **through**, but haven't been able to find anything interesting."

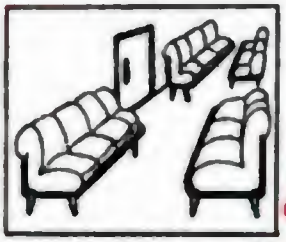
THROUGHOUT

PREPOSITION



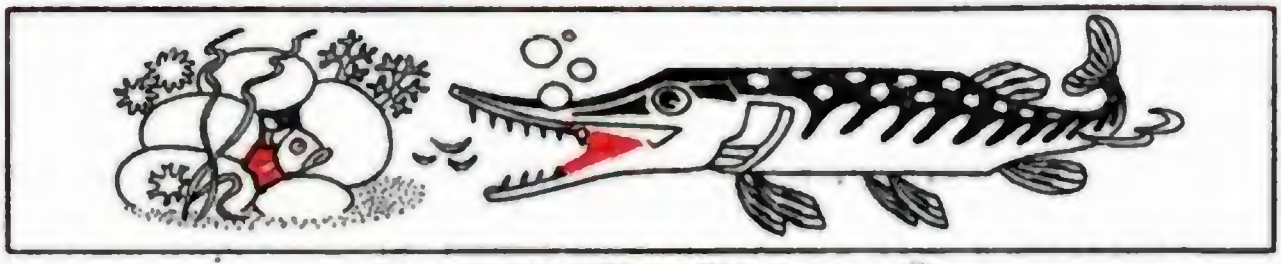
It rained **throughout** the night.

ADVERB

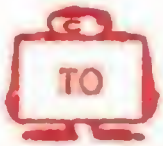


This hotel is well furnished **throughout**.

TILL UNTIL



"I'll stay here **till (until)** next year."







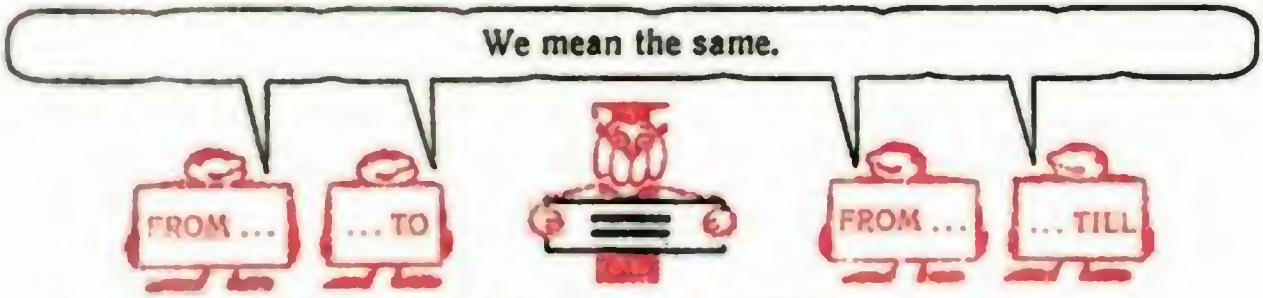
"Let's go to the Zoo."



He was hurrying to the lesson.



"Fasten this note to the door."

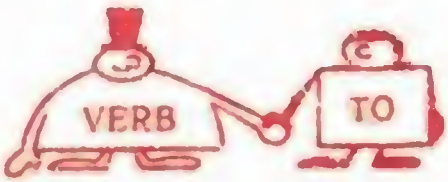




"Tomorrow I'll work from nine to (till) six."



"Why did you give it to him?"





"Are you writing a letter to your grandmother?"

TO AGREE TO



"I told him about my plan and he at once agreed to it."

TO APOLOGIZE TO



The boy apologized to the old man.

TO BELONG TO



Who does this belong to?

See the next page.

TO HAPPEN TO



"What has happened to the typewriter?"

TO LISTEN TO



"Listen to me!"

TO OBJECT TO



"Do you object to my going on a trip?"

TO PAY ATTENTION TO



"Don't pay attention to him."

TO PREFER TO



"I prefer walking to climbing."

TO REPLY TO



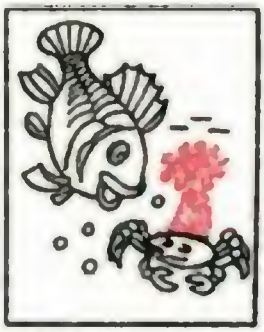
"What can you reply to this?"

TO REFER TO



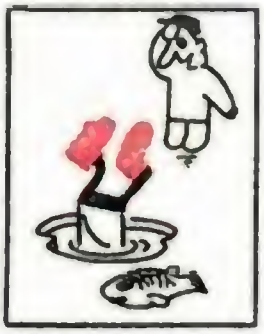
"I can refer you to a good book on this subject."

TO SEEM TO



"It seems to me that something is wrong."

TO SPEAK (TALK) TO



"May I speak to you?"

TO SUBSCRIBE TO



"My father subscribes to many newspapers and magazines."



ATTENTIVE TO



"You must always be **attentive to** what I say to you."

CLEAR TO



"The idea is not quite **clear to** me."

DEVOTED TO



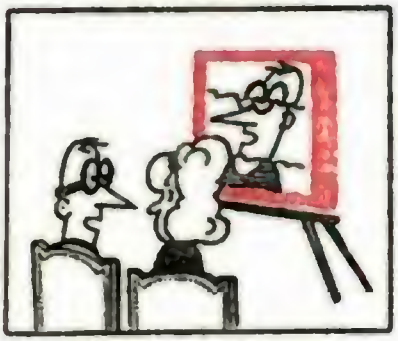
She is **devoted to** her family.

EQUAL TO



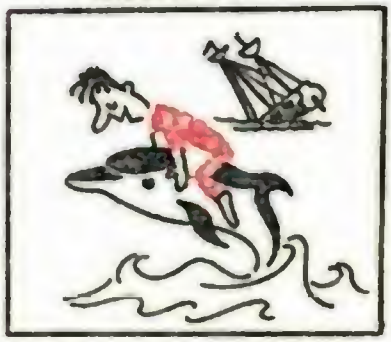
He thinks there is no one **equal to** him.

FAMILIAR TO



"This face seems **familiar to** me."

GRATEFUL TO



"I'm very **grateful to** you for your help."

IMPORTANT TO



"Is it **important to** you?"

KIND TO



"You are very **kind to** me."

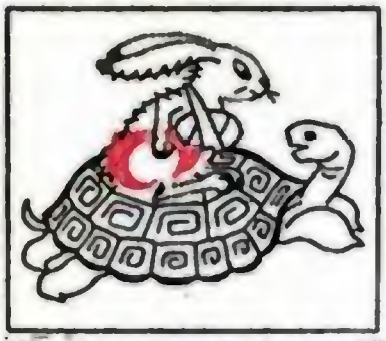
KNOWN TO



"Are all the facts **known to** you?"

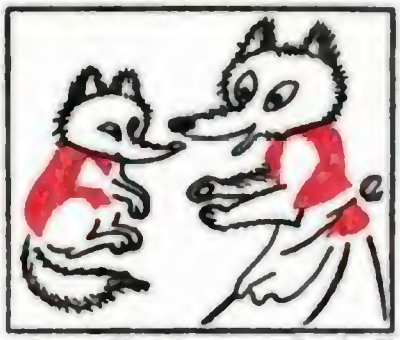
See the next page.

NECESSARY TO



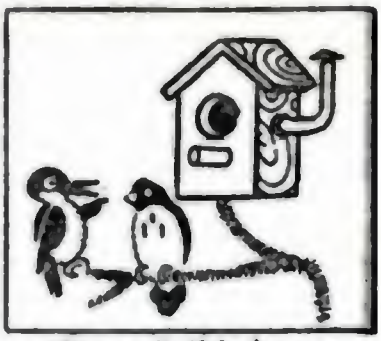
"Is it necessary to you?"

POLITE TO



"Be polite to everybody."

STRANGE TO



"Doesn't this house seem strange to you?"

USEFUL TO



"This tool will be very useful to you."

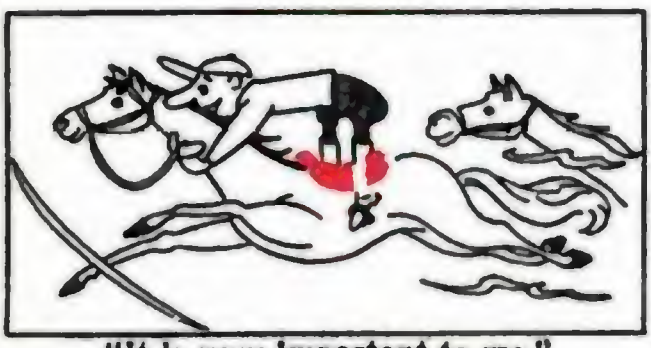
USELESS TO



"The work seems useless to me."







"It is very important to me."



"It's very important for him to hit the aim."

TOWARDS

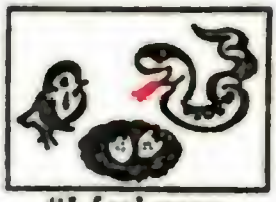
PREPOSITION



The snow stopped towards morning.



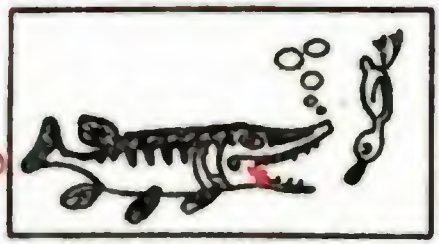
"Let's walk towards town."



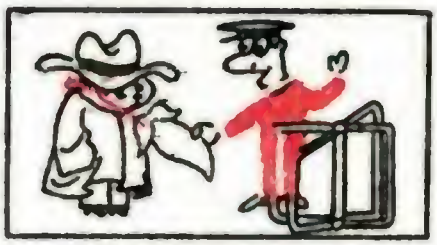
"I feel very sympathetic towards you."

UNDER

PREPOSITION



"Do you like to swim under water?"



"Children under fourteen are not allowed."

WORD COMBINATIONS

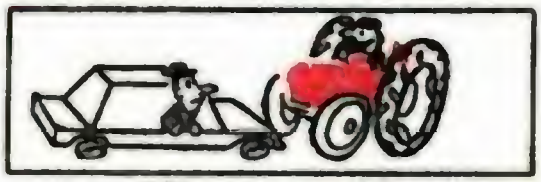
UNDER

TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION



"The question is under consideration now, but no decision has been made yet."

TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



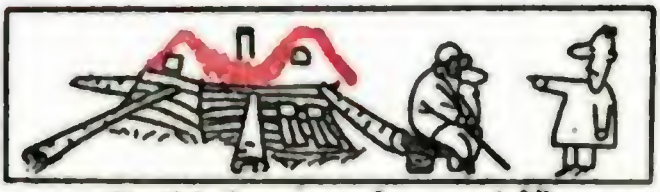
"The new road is under construction."

TO BE UNDER DISCUSSION



The matter is under discussion.

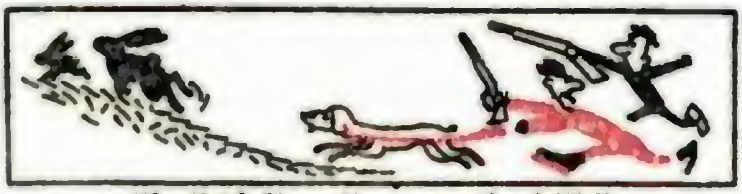
TO BE UNDER REPAIR



"Is this house under repair?"





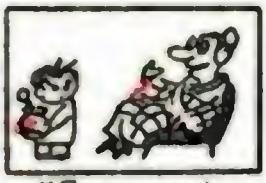


"Let's follow them up the hill."





"Look up in the sky."



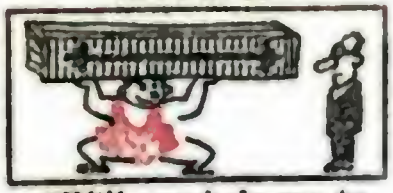
"Come up to me, my boy."



"When I grow up I'll be a fireman."



TO PICK UP



"Will you help me to pick up this box?"

TO RING UP



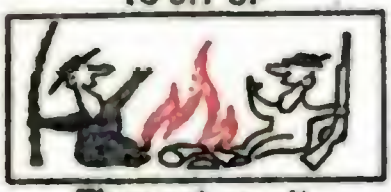
"I rang you up several times."

TO SAVE UP



"I'm saving up money for my holiday."

TO SIT UP



They sat up all night talking.

TO STAND UP

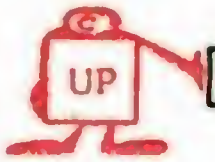


"Don't bother standing up."

TO WAKE UP

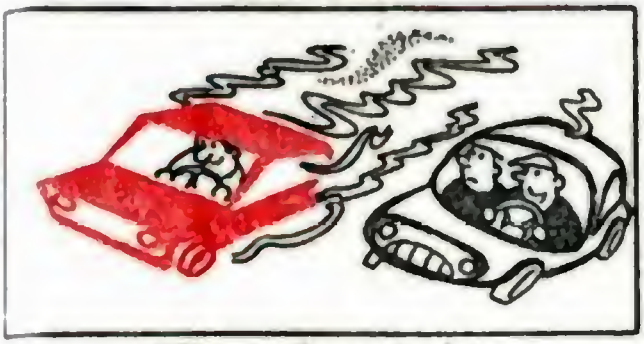


"Don't wake him up."



WORD COMBINATIONS

UP-TO-DATE



"This is the up-to-date model of the 'Moskvitch'."

UP AND DOWN



He was walking up and down the platform.

UP TO THE MARK



"His work is not quite up to the mark."

HURRY UP



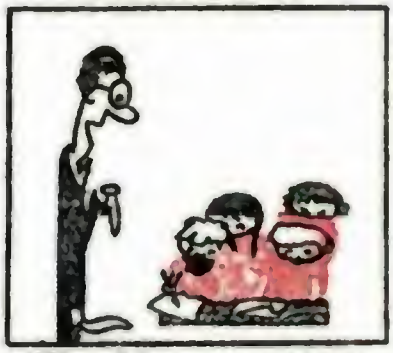
"Hurry up! There's almost no time left."

IT IS UP TO YOU



"It's up to you to decide."

THE TIME IS UP



"Hand in your papers. The time is up."

WHAT'S UP?



"Why are you so worried? What's up?"







They listened to him with interest.



"He likes to write with a fountain-pen."



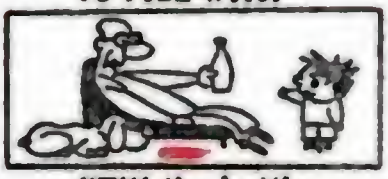


TO COVER WITH



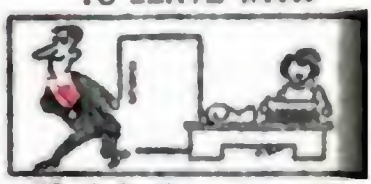
"Everything is covered with snow."

TO FILL WITH



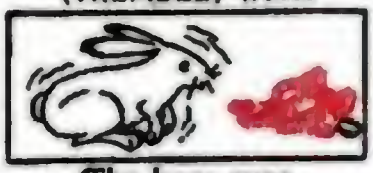
"Fill the bottle with hot water."

TO LEAVE WITH



He left the message with the secretary.

TO SHAKE (TREMBLE) WITH



The hare was shaking with fear.

TO SUPPLY WITH



"The school will supply you with your text-books."

TO BE ANGRY WITH



"Are you angry with me?"

TO BE PALE (RED) WITH



It was red with anger.

TO BE PLEASED WITH



Are you pleased with the view from your window?

TO BE POPULAR WITH



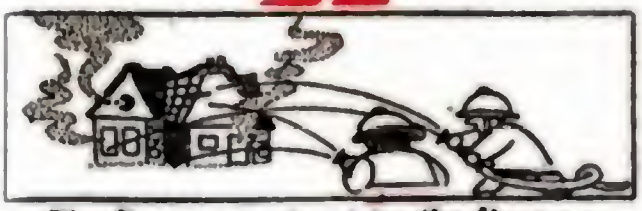
This man is very popular with the children.

TO BE SATISFIED WITH



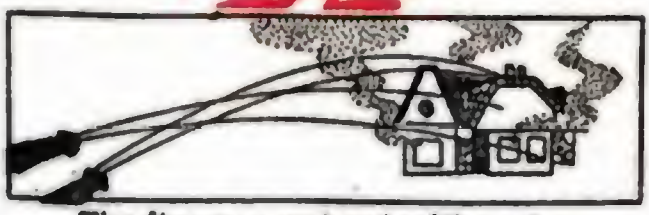
"I'm not satisfied with your work."

BY



The fire was put out by the firemen.

WITH



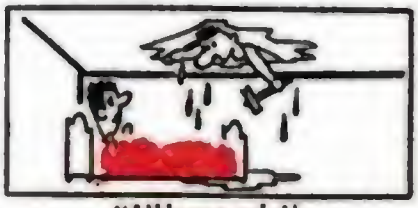
The fire was put out with water.

PREPOSITION

WITHIN



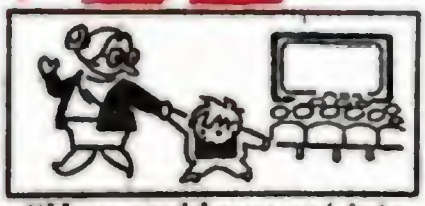
"I live within a mile from here."



"I'll mend it within a week."

PREPOSITION

WITHOUT



"How could you get into the hall without a ticket?"



He walked in without hesitation.

WITHOUT

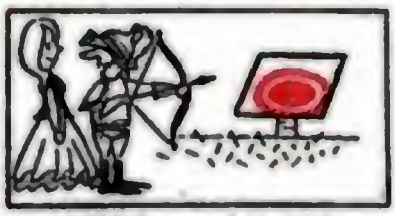
WORD COMBINATIONS

WITHOUT FAIL



"Be there without fail."

GOES WITHOUT SAYING



"Will you hit it?"
"It goes without saying."

TO DO WITHOUT



"We have to do without many conveniences here."

COMPOSITE PREPOSITION

ACCORDING TO



"You'll be punished **according to** the seriousness of your crime."

AS FAR AS



"I'll go with you **as far as** the station."

AS REGARDS



"**As regards** your objections I'll try to deal with them."

AS TO (AS FOR)



"**As for** me I don't care what you do."

BECAUSE OF



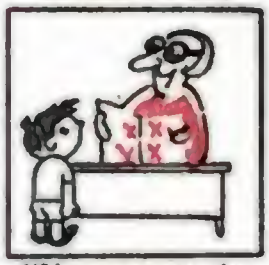
"He couldn't continue his trip **because of** bad weather."

DUE TO



The accident was **due to** careless driving.

EXCEPT FOR



"Your essay is good **except for** the spelling."

IN FAVOUR OF



"I'm **in favour** of immediate action."

IN SPITE OF



She still believes him **in spite** of everything.

INSTEAD OF



"May I eat it tomorrow **instead of** today?"

ON ACCOUNT OF



The game was postponed **on account of** rain.

THANKS TO



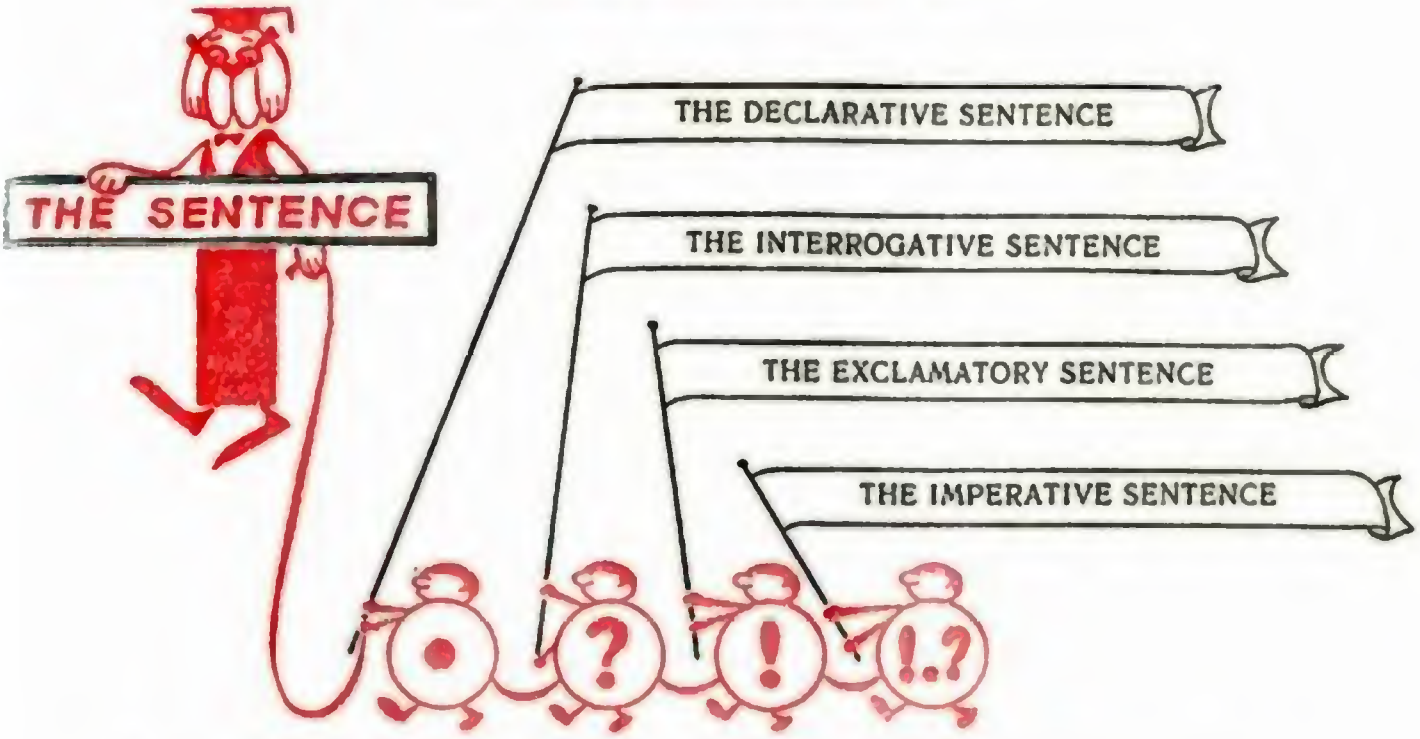
"**Thanks to** you I've got into the theatre."

UP TO

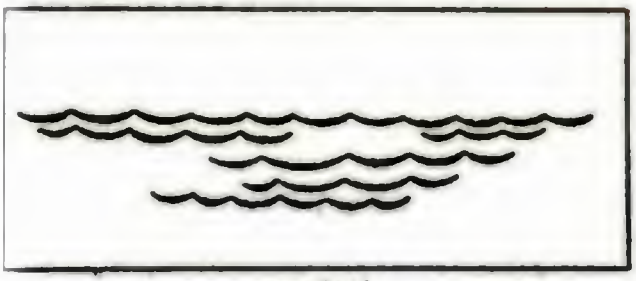


He accompanied her **up to** the gate.

SYNTAX



WORDS



water

SENTENCES



"Water!"



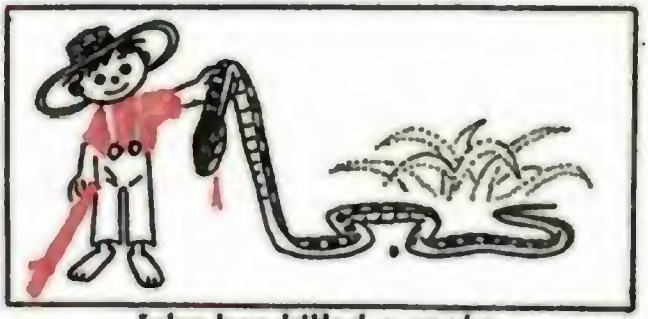
John



to kill



a snake



John has killed a snake.

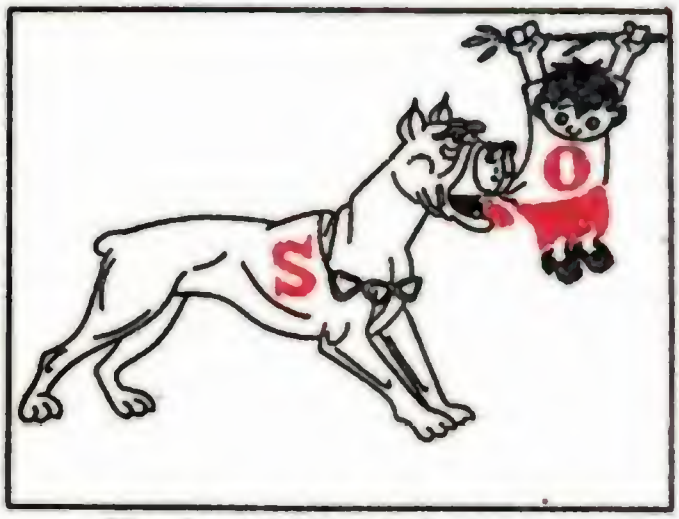
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

I usually have direct word order.

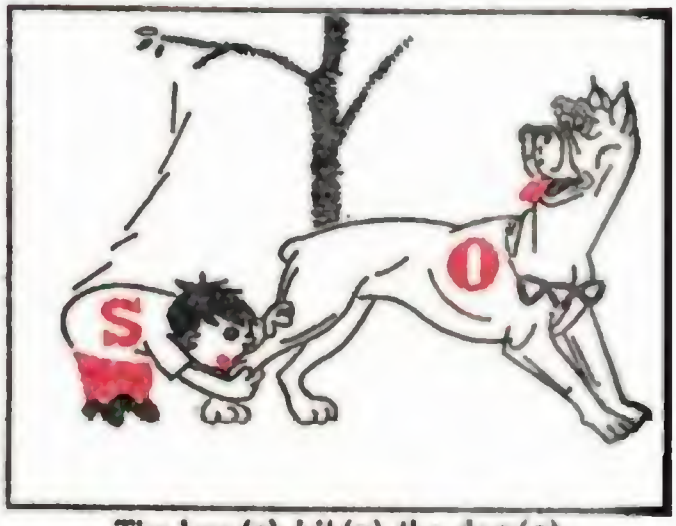
1 I come first. — SUBJECT (S)

2 After you! — PREDICATE (P)

3 After you! — OBJECT (O)



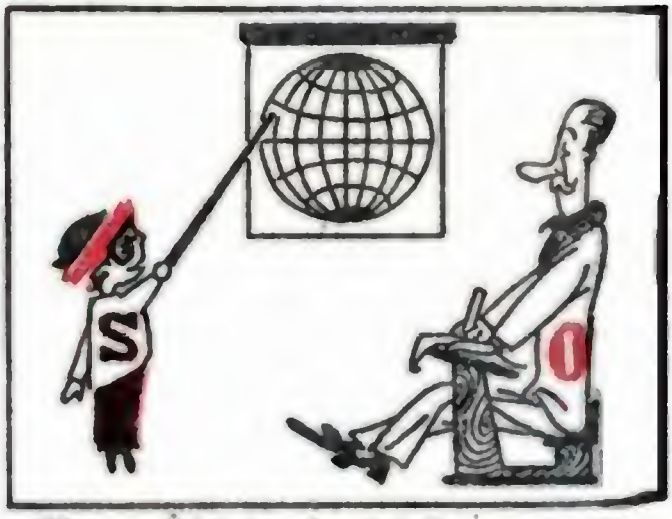
The dog (s) bit (p) the boy (o).



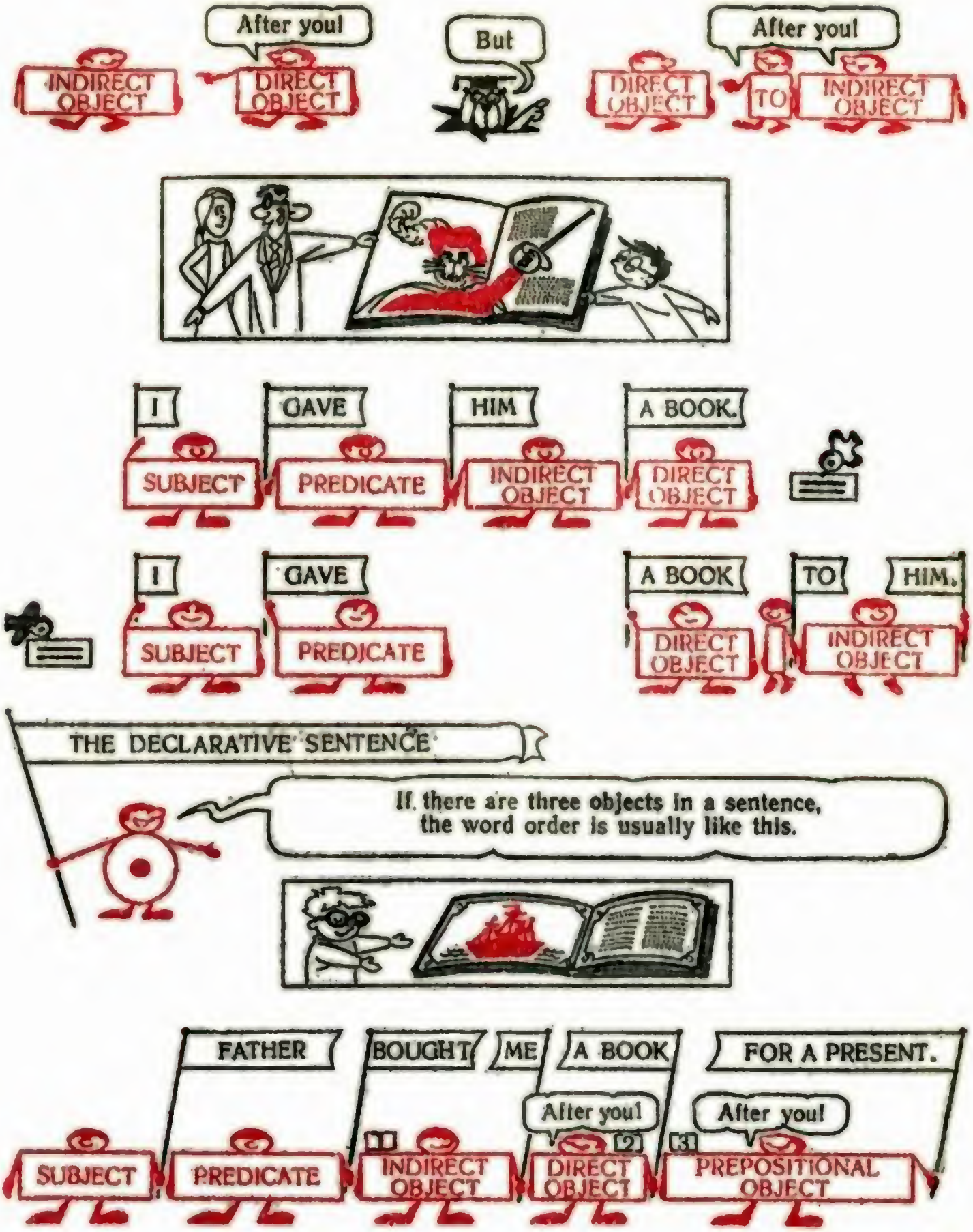
The boy (s) bit (p) the dog (o).



The master (s) teaches (p) the pupil (o).



The pupil (s) teaches (p) the master (o).


INDIRECT OBJECT
After you!
DIRECT OBJECT
But
DIRECT OBJECT
After you!
TO
INDIRECT OBJECT
I
GAVE
HIM
A BOOK.
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
INDIRECT OBJECT
DIRECT OBJECT
I
GAVE
A BOOK
TO
HIM.
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
DIRECT OBJECT
INDIRECT OBJECT
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE
If there are three objects in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.
FATHER
BOUGHT
ME
A BOOK
FOR A PRESENT.
After you!
After you!
[1]
[2]
[3]
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
INDIRECT OBJECT
DIRECT OBJECT
PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE



"He's found it in the garden."

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, too.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME



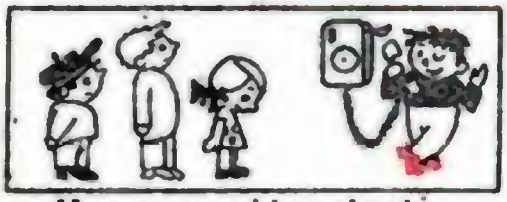
"Tomorrow we shall try."

INTRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER



He was speaking slowly.

TRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

DIRECT OBJECT

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER



He went on doing his work silently.

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

If there is more than one adverbial modifier in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.



I	MET	MY MOTHER	BY CHANCE	AT SCHOOL	TODAY.
			1	2	3
SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT	THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER	THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE	THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

INVERSION

I come first. After you!

PREDICATE — SUBJECT

IN DECLARATIVE SENTENCES INVERSION TAKES PLACE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

1. IN THE CONSTRUCTION *THERE IS*



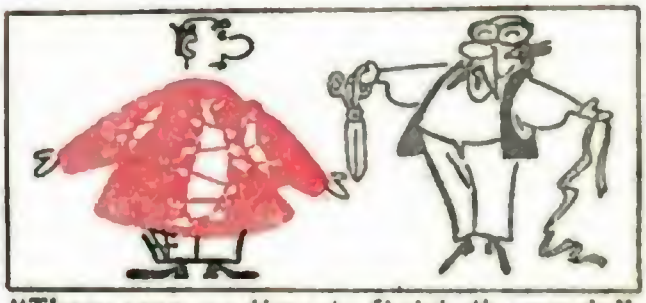
THERE ARE — PREDICATE

THREE CATS — SUBJECT

ON THE ROOF — ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE



"There is a man in the hall."



"There was no time to finish the work."

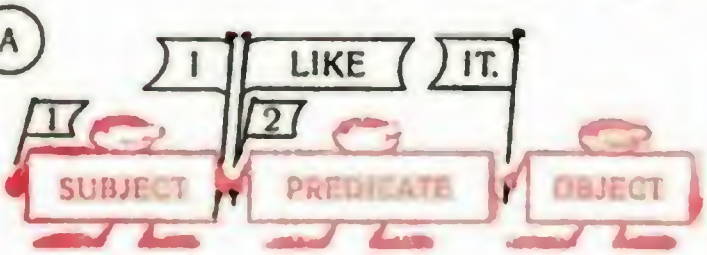
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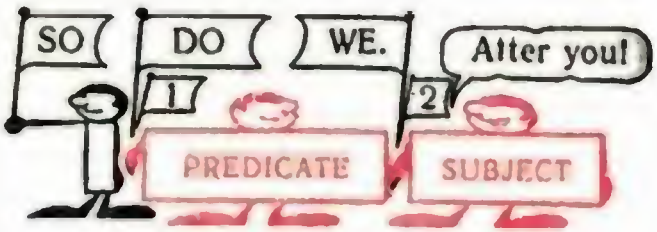
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

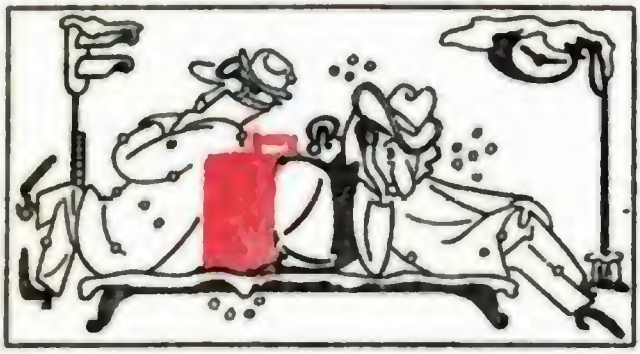
2 IN ADDITIONS TO REMARKS



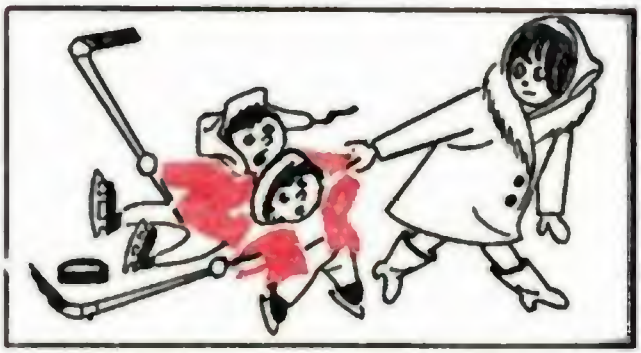
A







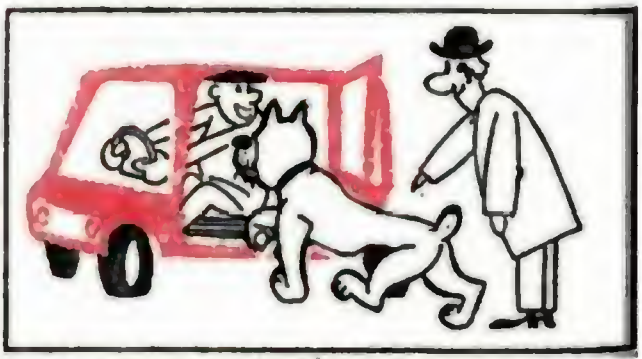
Mr. Smith came early.
So did Mr. Brown.



"I've done my homework." —
"So have I."



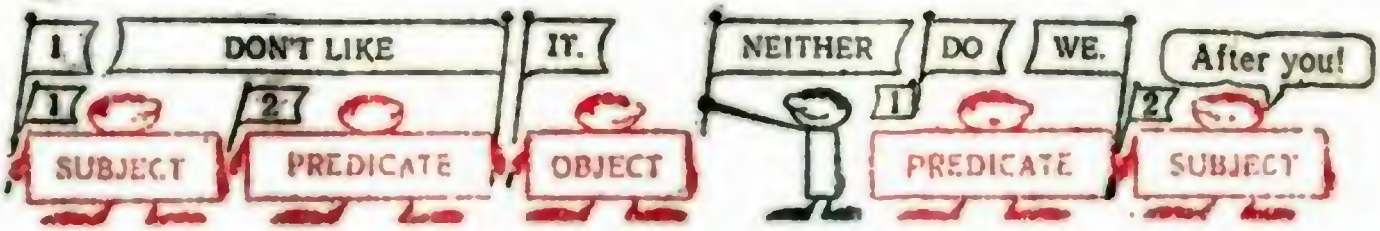
"The potatoes are too salty." —
"So are the beans."

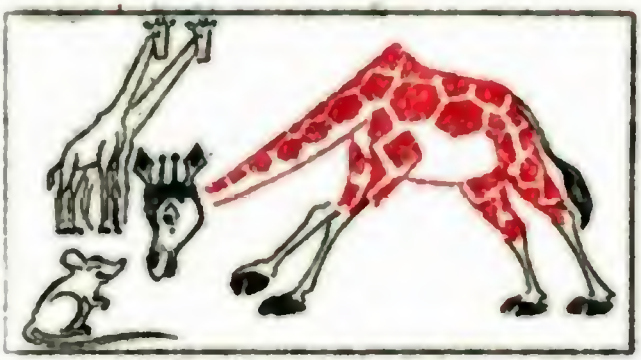


"You can go home in my car
and so can your dog."



B





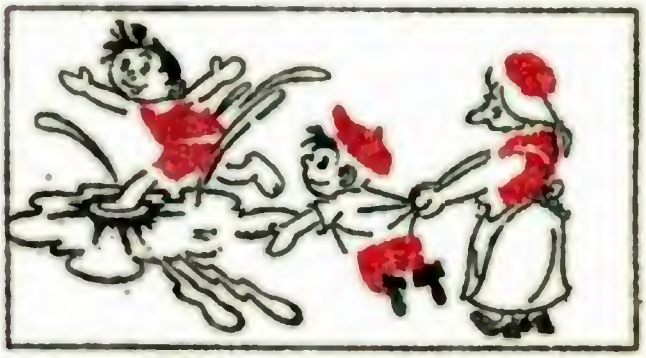
"I didn't understand any of your jokes. Neither did they."



"I shan't go out." — "Neither shall I."



"Water hasn't any taste. Neither has this soup."



"Nick mustn't do that. Neither must you."

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE



③ WHEN THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE WORDS *HERE* AND *THERE*[1]



"Here is the toy you've been looking for."



"Here comes my brother John."



"There goes the bell."



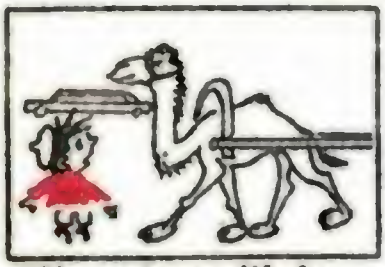
"Here it is."

But if the subject is expressed by a pronoun, inversion doesn't take place.

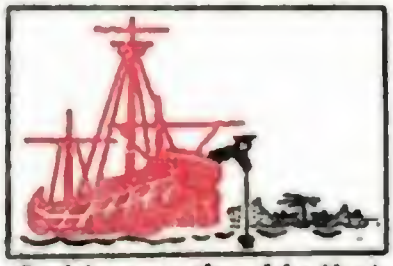


"Here they come!"

④ TO MAKE THE SENTENCE EMPHATIC AFTER THE FOLLOWING ADVERBS: HARDLY, SCARCELY, SELDOM, NEVER, NOWHERE, SO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES.



"Never in my life have I seen such a thing."



So big was the ship that it could not enter the harbour.



Hardly had he got home when his mother came.

---

[1] In these sentences here and there are translated into Russian as вот.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

I usually have inverted word order.

1 GENERAL QUESTION



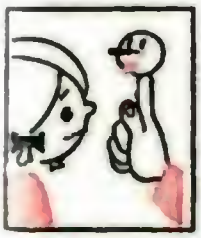
I come first. | DOES | IT | TASTE | GOOD | ?
After you! | After you!
HELPING VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB



I come first. | ARE | YOU | LEARNING | ENGLISH | ?
After you! | After you!
HELPING VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB



I come first. | CAN | YOU | WAIT | HERE | ?
After you! | After you!
MODAL VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB



I come first. | IS | IT | FUNNY | ?
After you!
TO BE (LINK-VERB) | SUBJECT



HAVE | WE | ANY | SWEETS | AT HOME | ?
TO HAVE (PREDICATE) | SUBJECT

GENERAL QUESTIONS ARE SPOKEN WITH A RISING INTONATION.

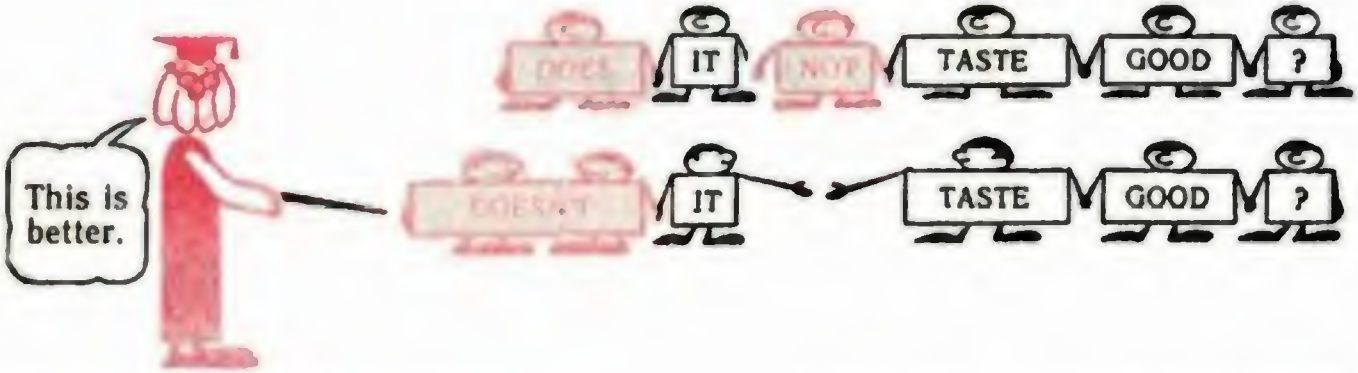
See the next page

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



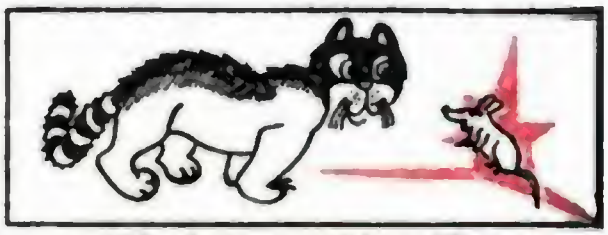
THE NEGATIVE FORM OF GENERAL QUESTIONS



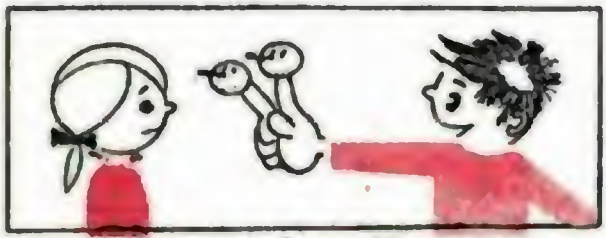




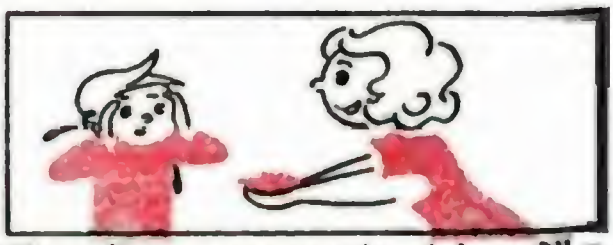
"Aren't you learning English?" =
"Are you not learning English?"



"Can't you wait here?" =
"Can you not wait here?"

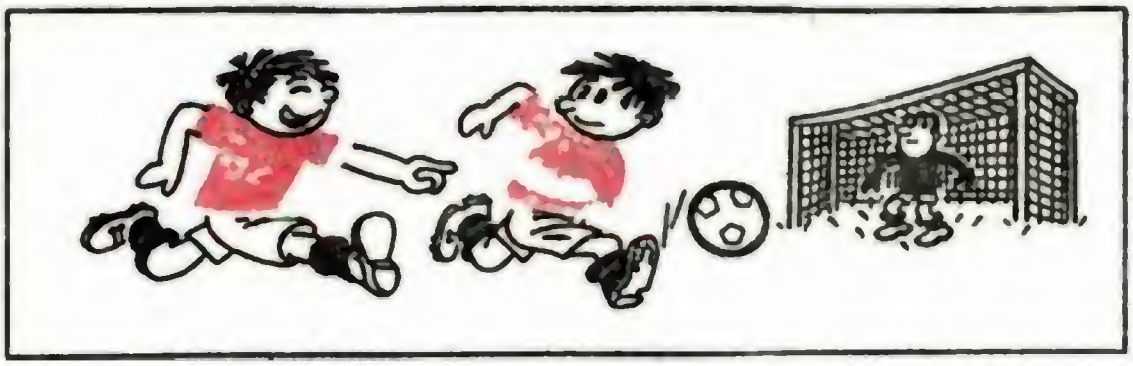


"Isn't it funny?" =
"Is it not funny?" — "No, it isn't."

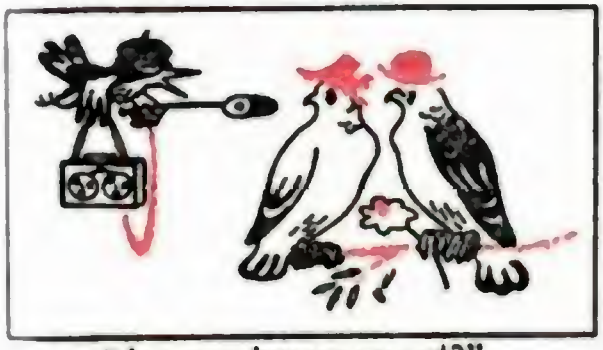


"Haven't we any sweets at home?" =
"Have we not any sweets at home?" — "Yes, we have some."

2 ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS







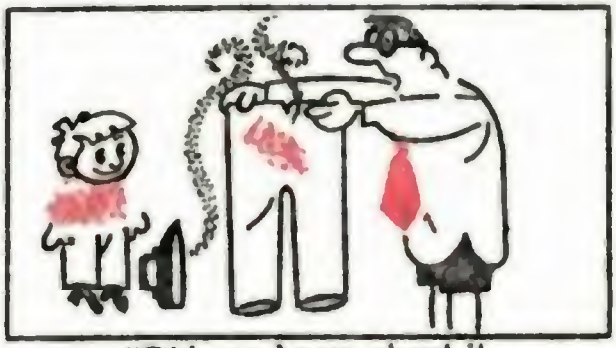
"Are you happy or not?"



"Are you catching fish or birds?"



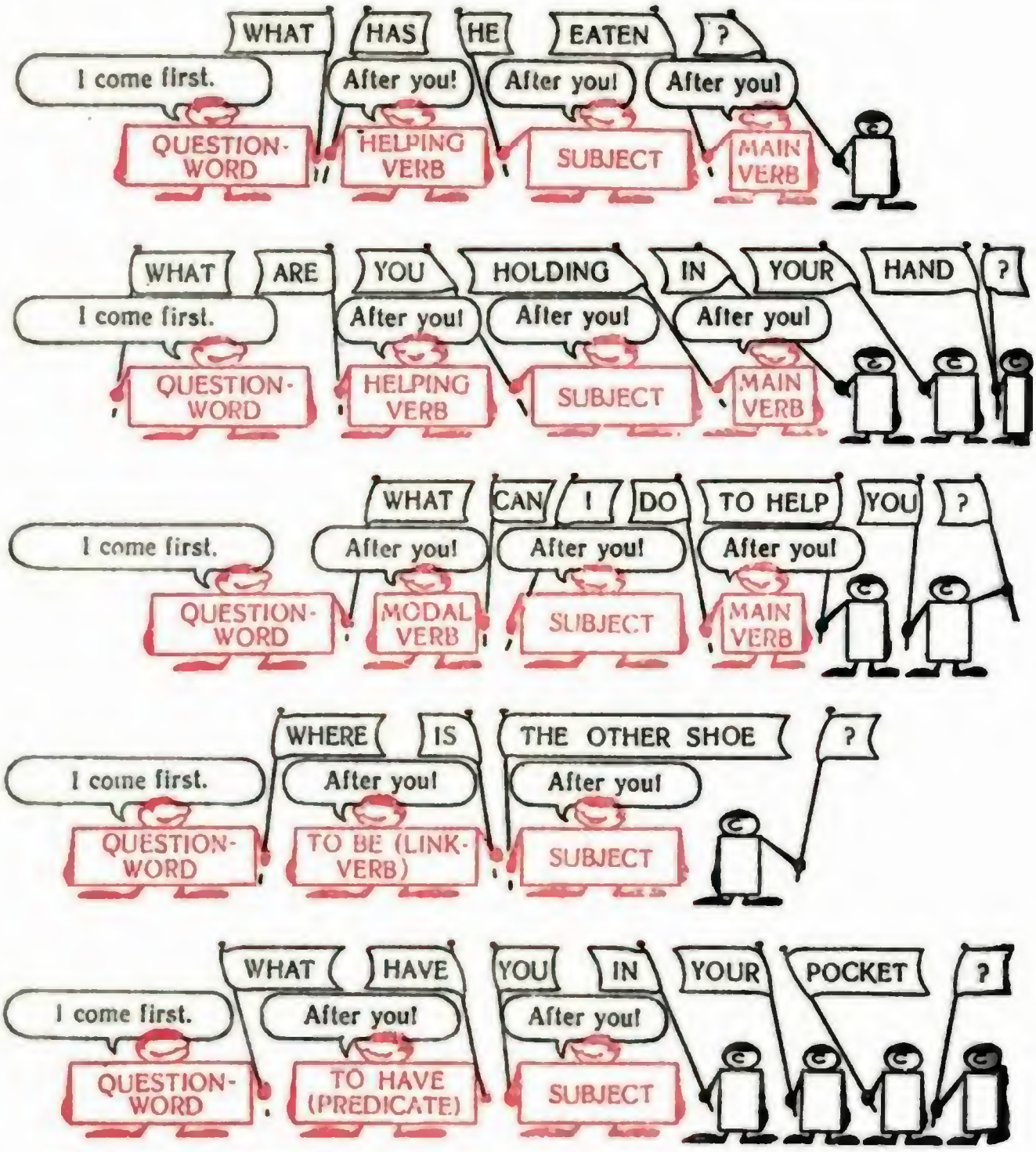
"Did you come here by boat or did you swim here?"



"Did you know about it or didn't you?"

Alternative questions are spoken with a rising intonation in the first part and a falling intonation in the second part.

3 SPECIAL QUESTIONS



Special questions are spoken with a falling intonation.

QUESTIONS TO THE SUBJECT AND TO ITS ATTRIBUTE.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

In these questions I have direct word order.



WHO PUT IT HERE ?

I come first. After you!

SUBJECT PREDICATE



WHO HAS TAKEN MY SCISSORS ?

SUBJECT PREDICATE



WHAT BOOK IS LYING ON THE TABLE ?

We come first. After you!

QUESTION-WORD SUBJECT PREDICATE



WHOSE EXERCISE-BOOK IS THIS ?

We come first. After you!

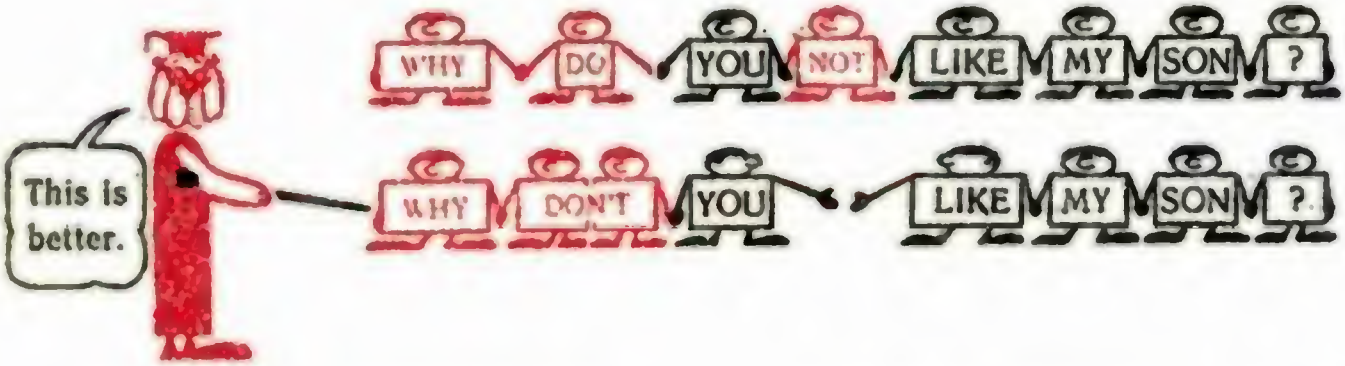
QUESTION-WORD SUBJECT PREDICATE

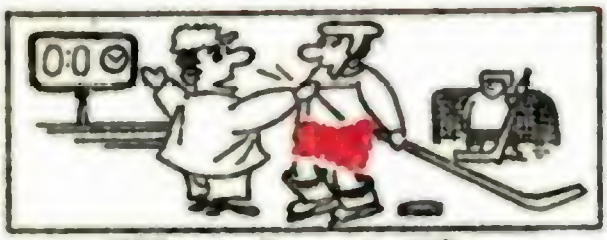
THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



THE NEGATIVE FORM OF SPECIAL QUESTIONS







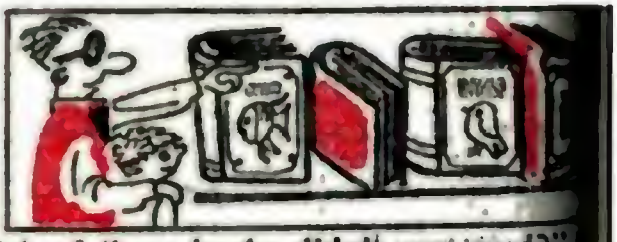
"Why can't you do it?" =
"Why can you not do it?"



"What doesn't he understand?" =
"What does he not understand?"



"Why isn't he laughing?" =
"Why is he not laughing?"



"Which of these books didn't you read?" =
"Which of these books did you not read?"

4 DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

There are two types of disjunctive questions.

THE FIRST TYPE



YOU LIKE THIS GAME, — DON'T YOU?

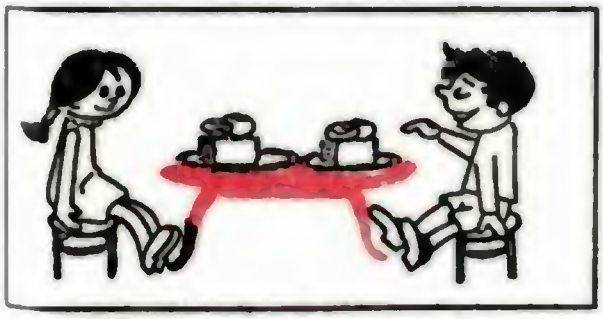
AFFIRMATIVE — NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE



"Jack is as fat as Nina, isn't he?



"You are angry, aren't you?"



"They gave us very good cakes, didn't they?"



"I dance well, don't I?"

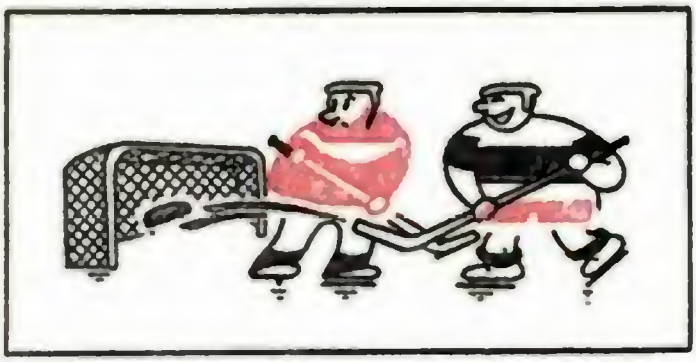
See the next page.

Disjunctive questions are spoken with a falling intonation in the first part and a rising intonation in the second part.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



THE SECOND TYPE



YOU DON'T LIKE THIS GAME, — DO YOU?

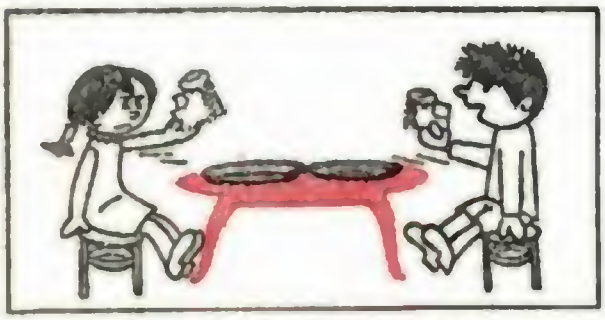
NEGATIVE — INTERROGATIVE



"Ann is not as fat as Pete, is she?"



"You are not angry, are you?"



"They didn't give us very good cakes, did they?"



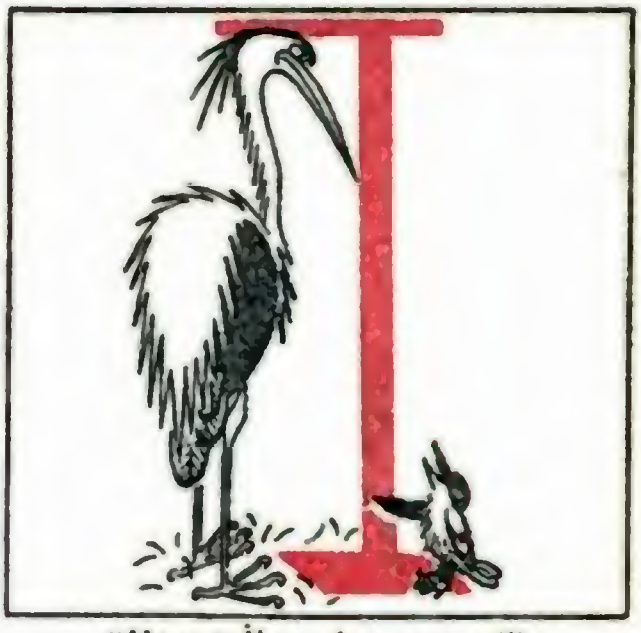
"You don't dance well, do you?"

THE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE





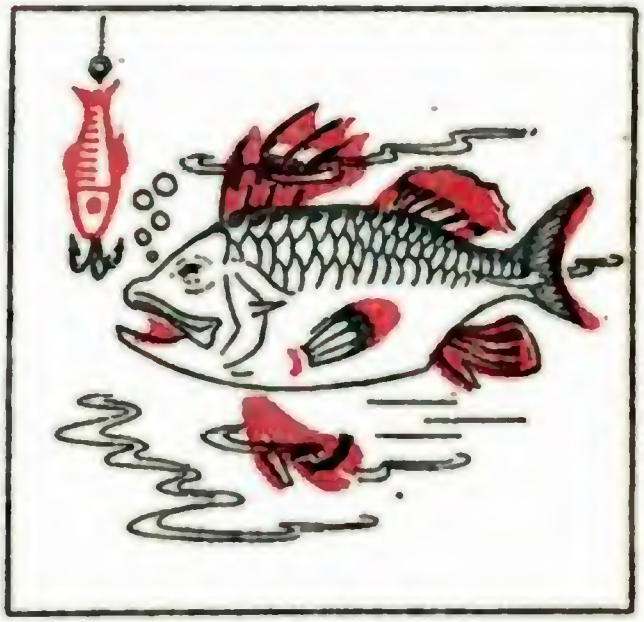
"What a day!"



"How tall you've grown!"

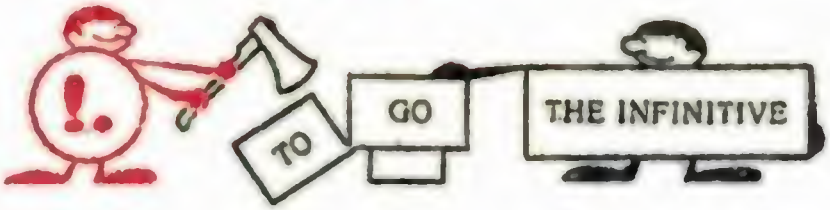


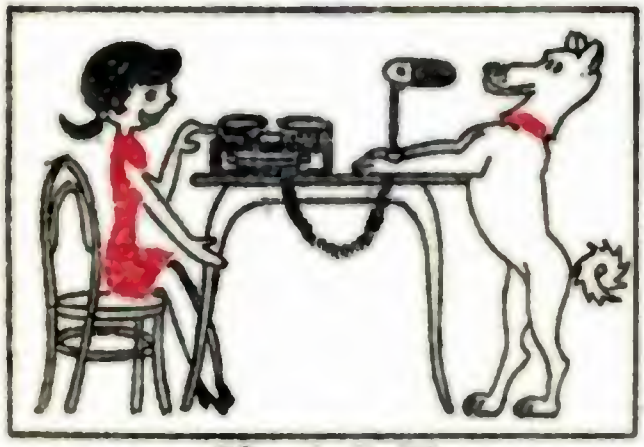
"What a foolish mistake I have made!"



"How strange it is!"



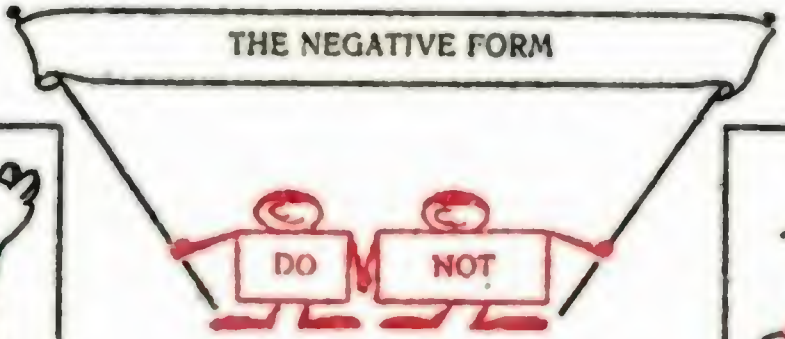




"Speak, Ted!"



"Fetch me a chair!"





"Don't speak, Ted!"



"Don't yawn during the lesson."

We can turn an order into a polite request.

WILL YOU

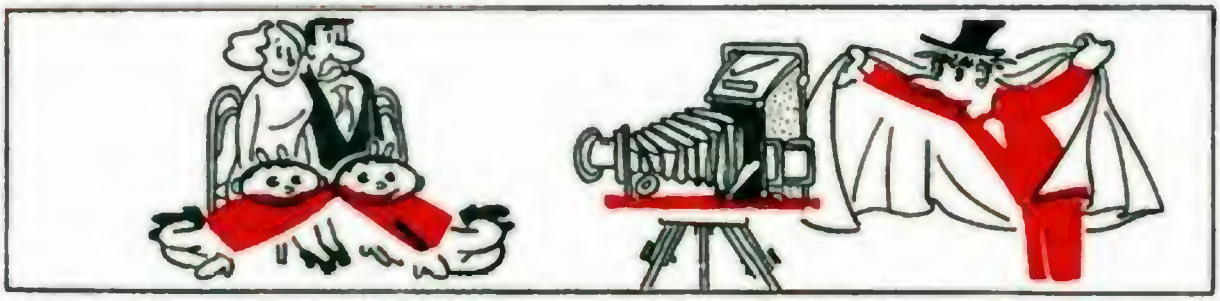
WOULD YOU



"Will you speak, Ted?"



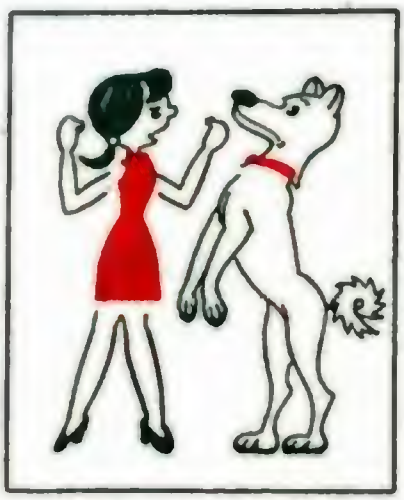
"Would you help me, please?"



"Will you, please, be serious?"

I can make an order or a request more insistent.

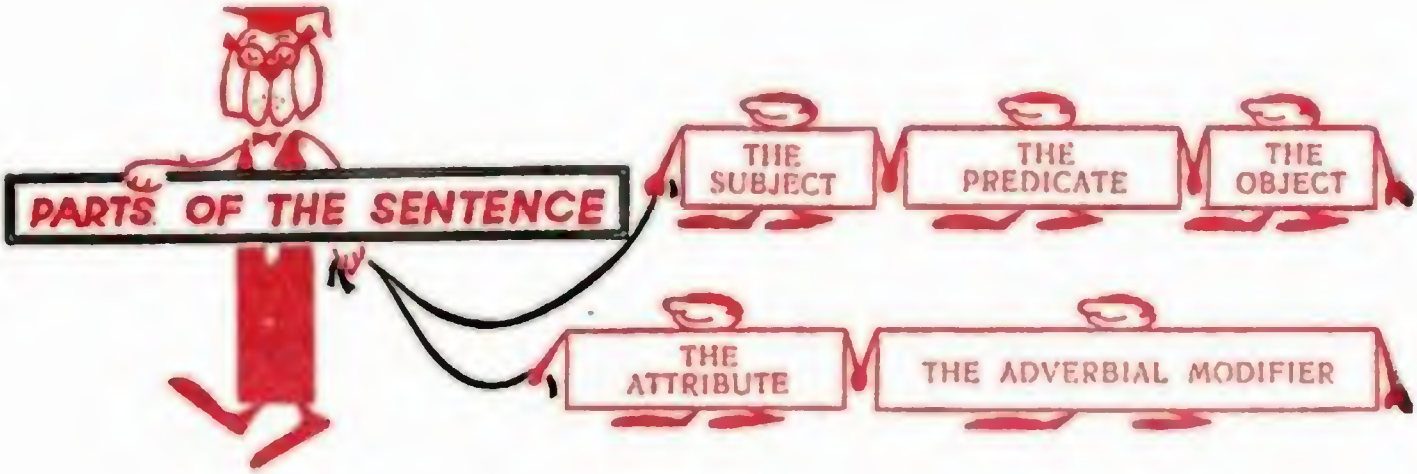
DO

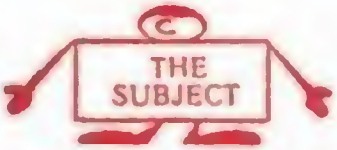


"Do speak, Ted!"



"Do help me, please!"

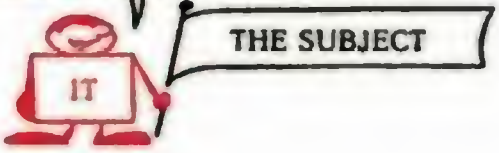




I can be a subject of a sentence in many cases.



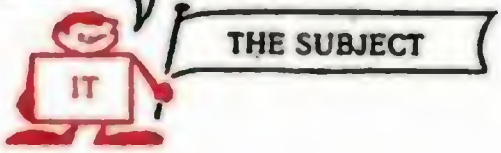
I can stand for a definite thing or an animal.

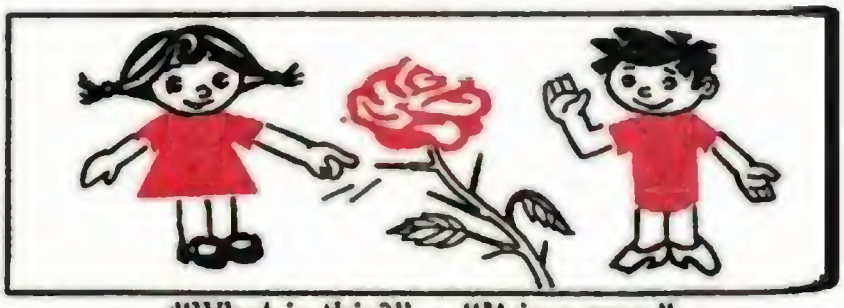




"Look at that bird. It always comes to this window."

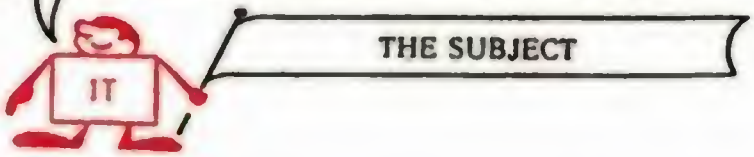
I can point out some person or thing.





"What is this?" — "It is a rose."

I am used to introduce the **real subject** expressed by an infinitive, a gerund, or a whole clause.



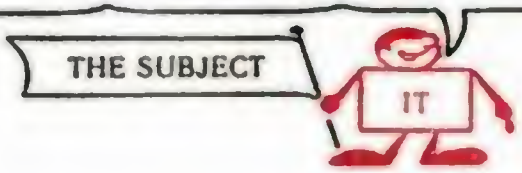


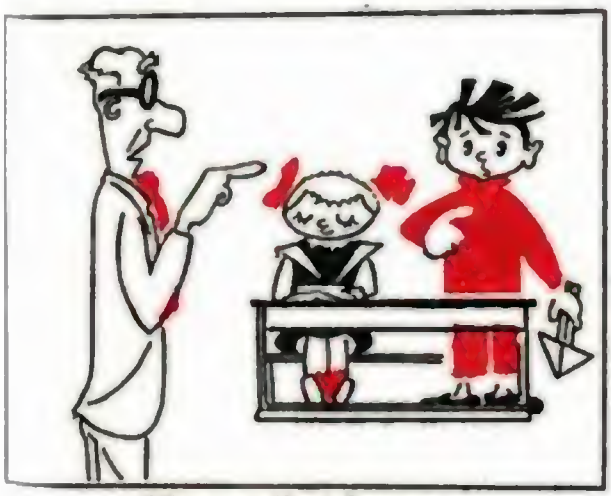
It wasn't easy **to find** the way.



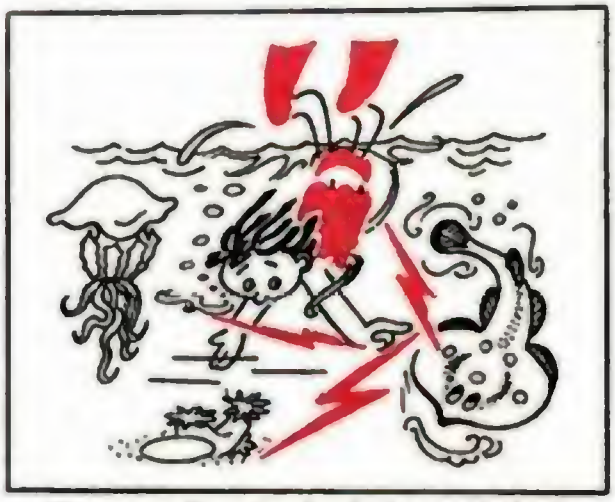
"**It**'s no use **asking** him to let us go."

I am also used to make the sentence **emphatic.**

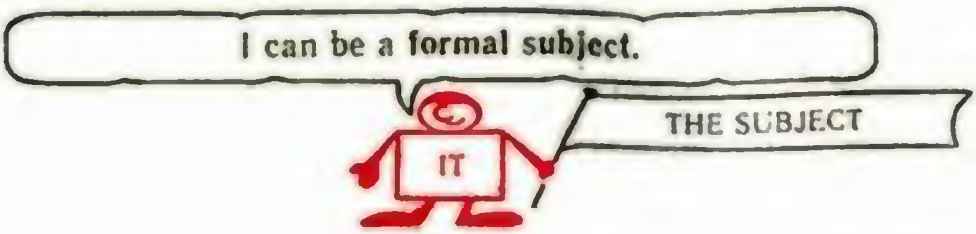


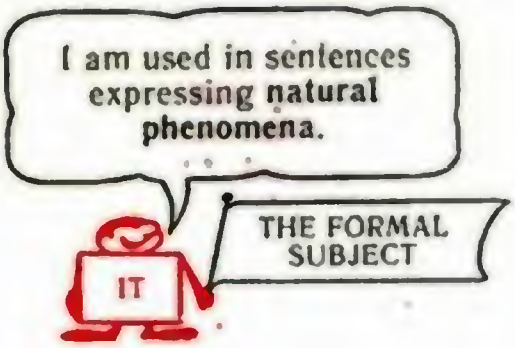


It's you that I mean.



It was after he had done it that he understood his mistake.



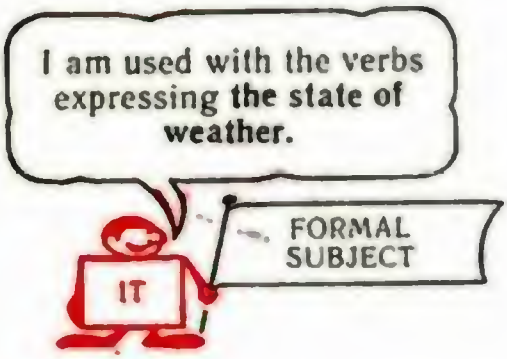




"It's getting dark."



"Is it cold outside?"

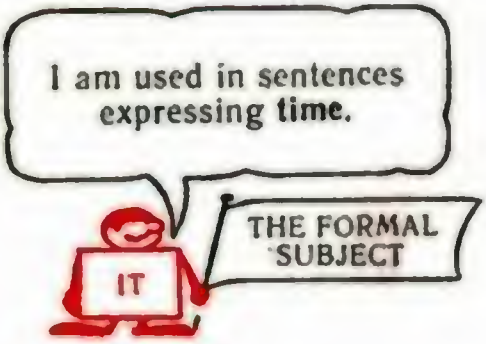


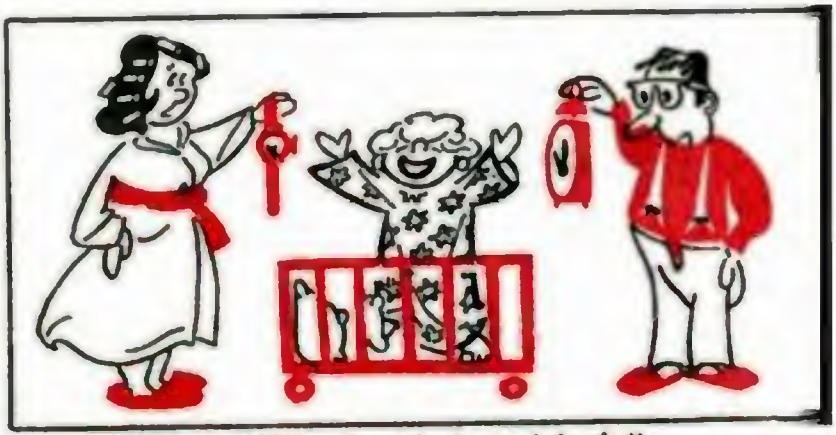


"Do you think it will snow?"



It's raining cats and dogs.





"It's already ten o'clock."

We can be used as subjects when people in general are meant.

THEY ONE



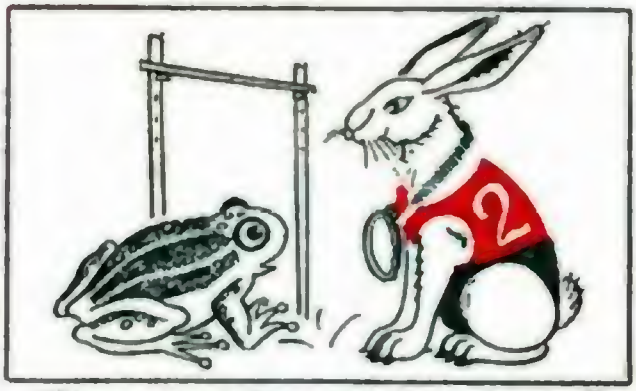
"**One** must always keep **one's** word!"



"**One** can have a good rest here."

I am usually used with the verb ***to say*** when **the speaker is not included.**

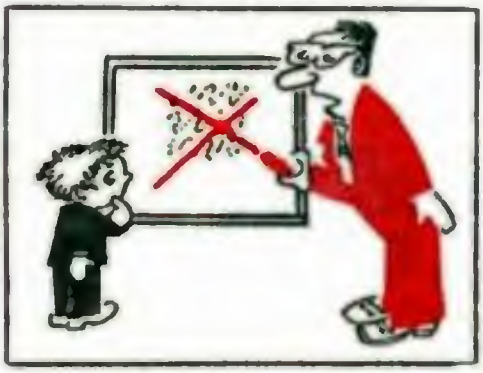
THE SPEAKER THEY THE SUBJECT



"**They** say you're a good sportsman."

I am usually used when **the speaker is included.**

THE SPEAKER ONE



I can do this job, too.

YOU

"**One** must study every day to know a foreign language well."
"**You** must study every day to know a foreign language well."



I am often used as the predicate of the sentence when it is necessary to show the existence of a person or a thing in a certain place or at a certain time.



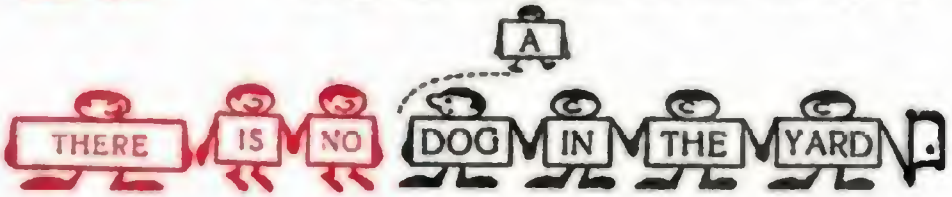
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE

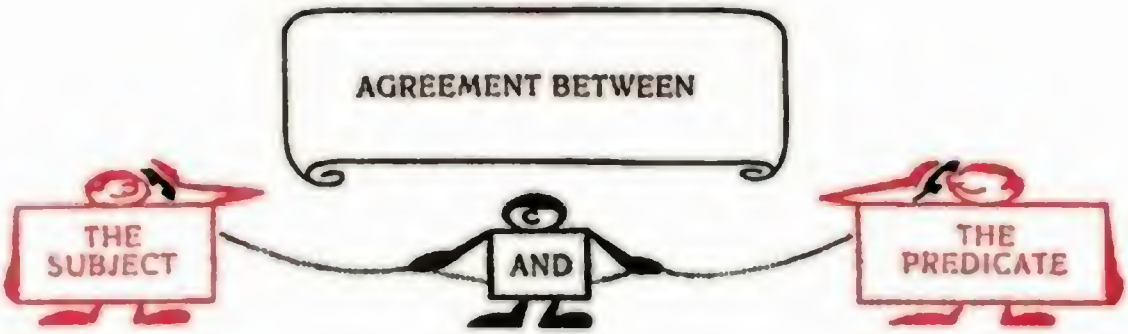


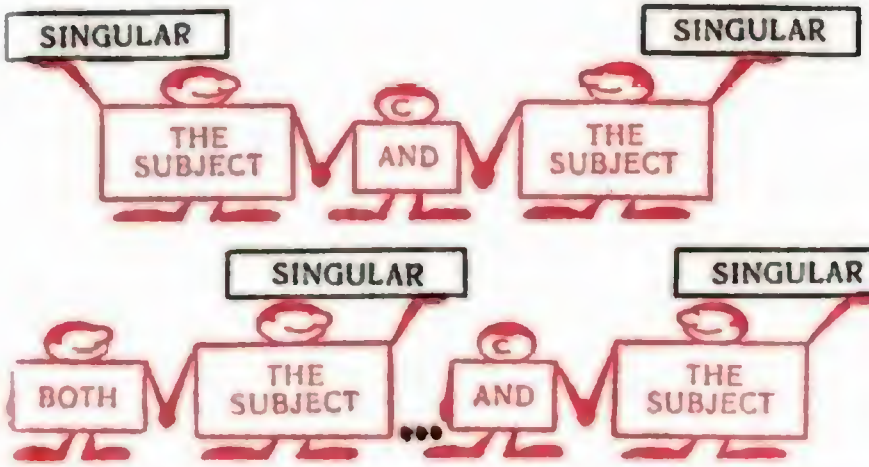


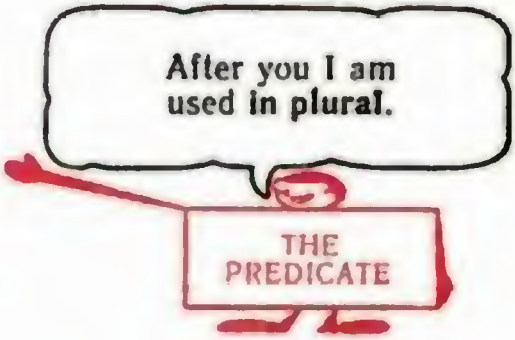
"There was some milk in the cup, wasn't there?"



"There are no mushrooms in this forest."





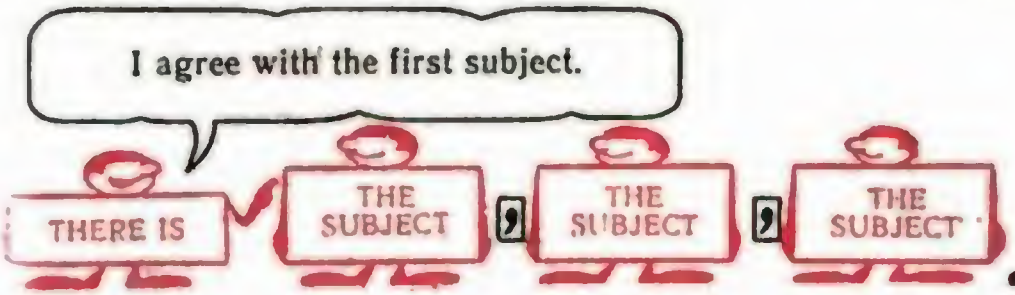


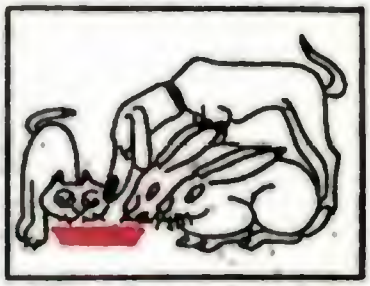


"Mummy and Daddy are here!"

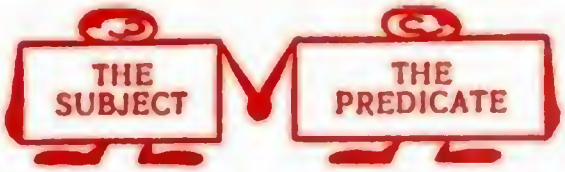


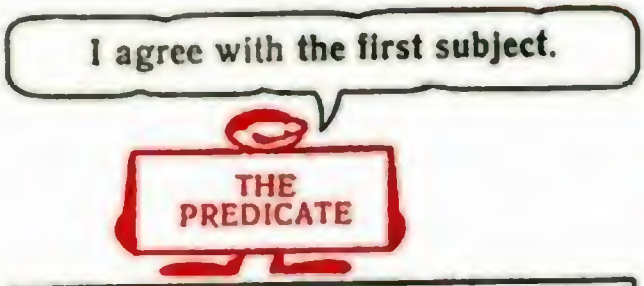
"Both my brother and I are fond of sweets."

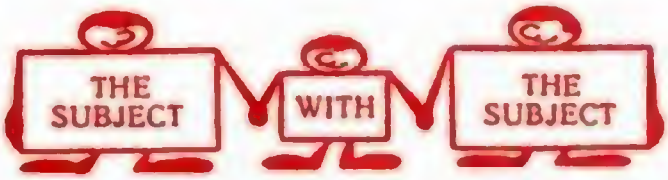




There is a cat, a dog and two rabbits in the room.





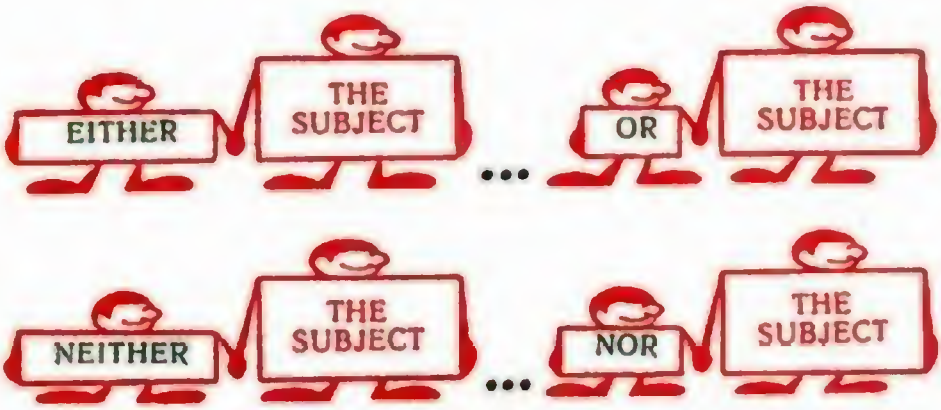


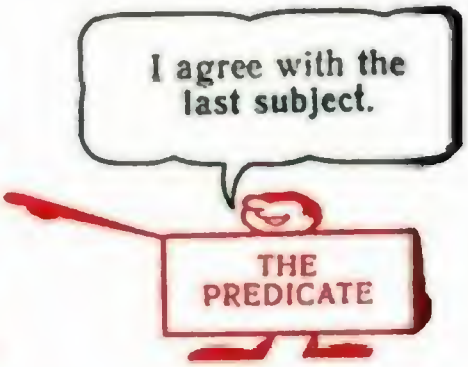


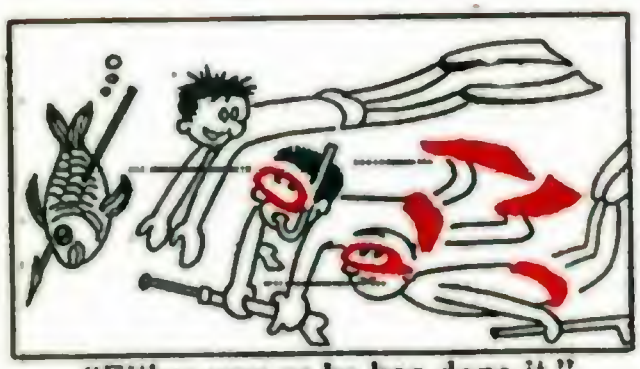
A boy with a dog was standing at the gate.



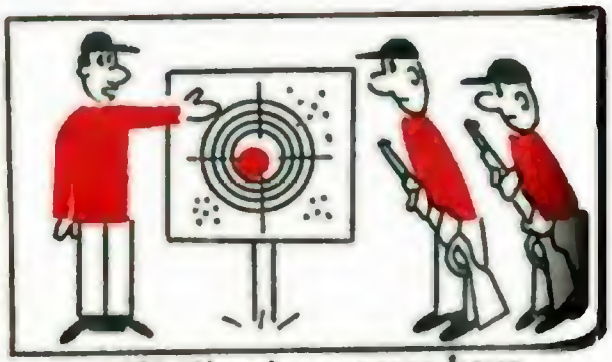
Some boys with a dog were standing at the gate.



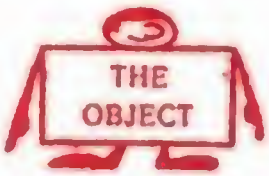


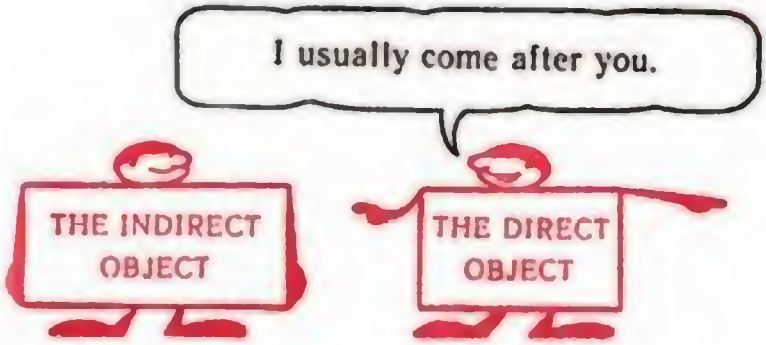


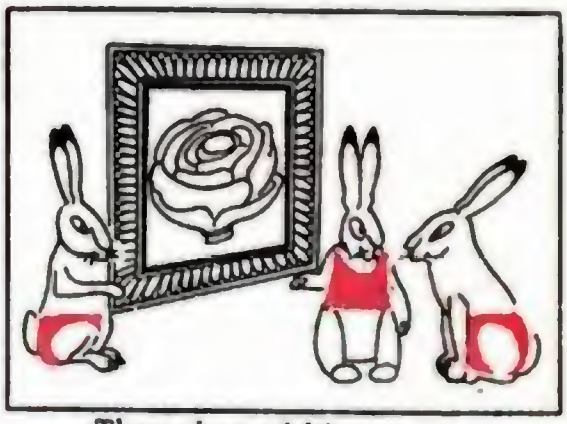
"Either you or he has done it."



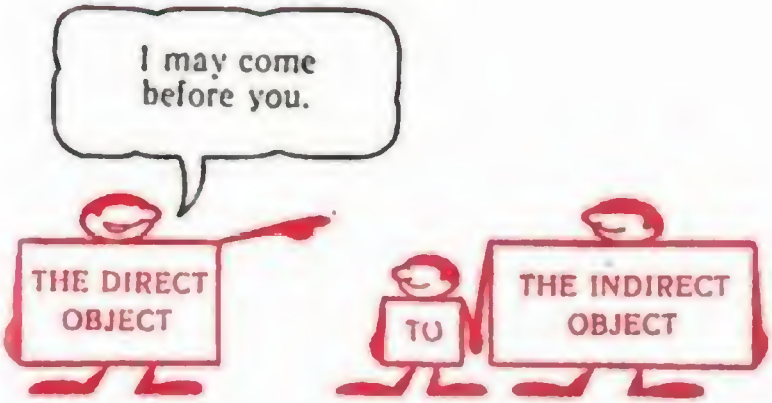
"Neither he nor you have done it properly."

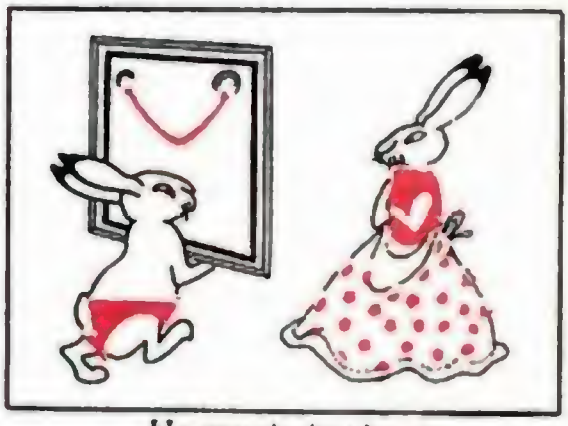




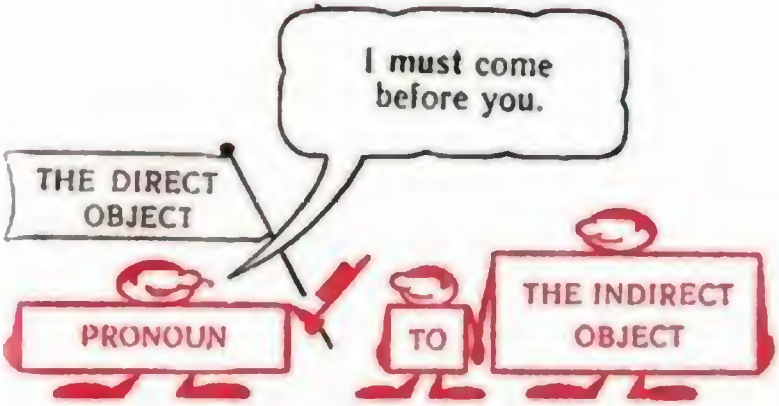


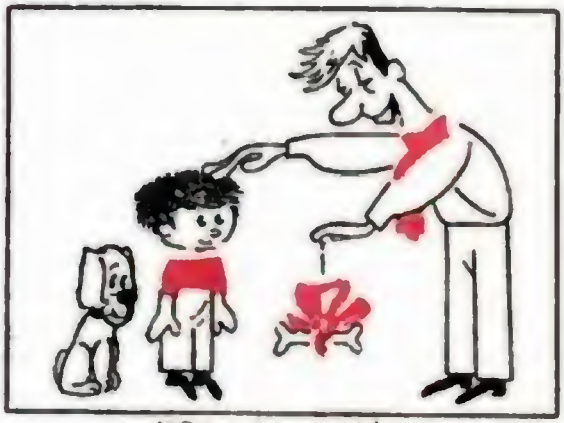
They showed him a very interesting picture.



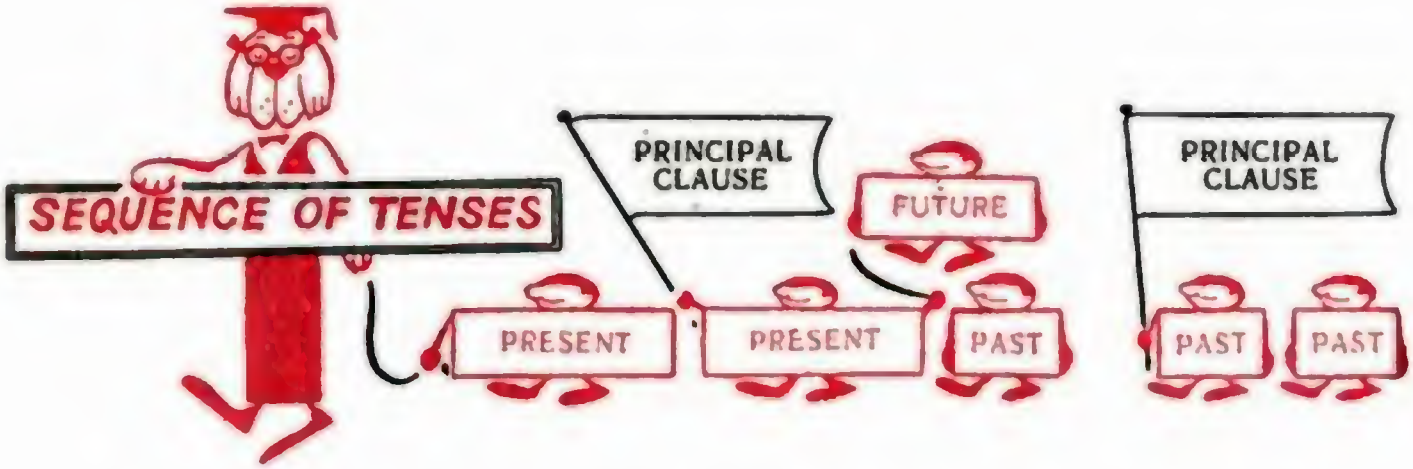


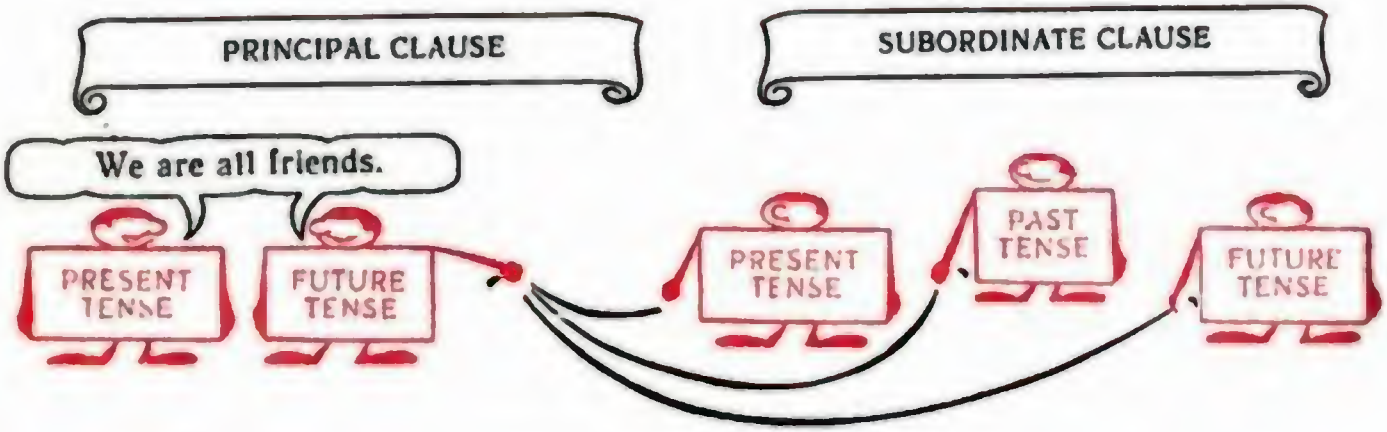
He wants to show the picture to her.

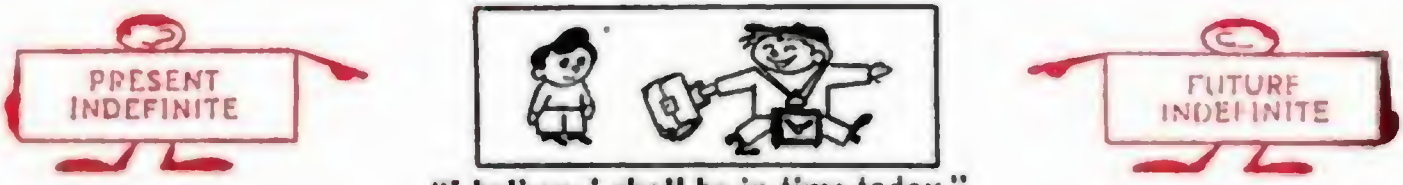




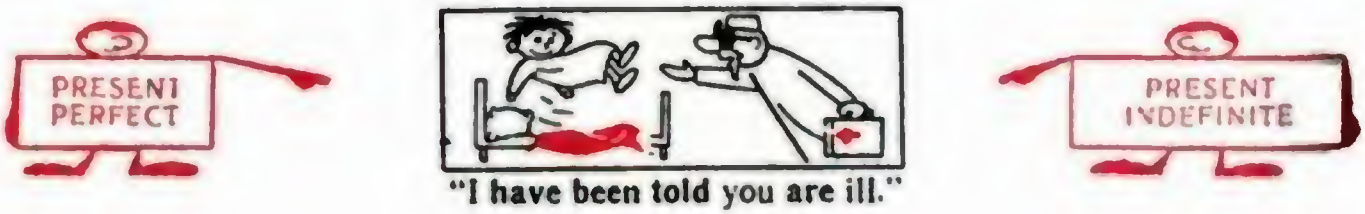
"Give it to him."







"I believe I shall be in time today."



"I have been told you are ill."



"I'll tell you why your mother got angry with you."

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

We can make friends only between ourselves.

PAST TENSE

PAST TENSE

1 WHEN THE ACTIONS OF BOTH CLAUSES TAKE PLACE AT THE SAME TIME

PAST TENSE

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST CONTINUOUS



PAST INDEFINITE

"Did you think he was right?"

PAST INDEFINITE



PAST INDEFINITE

"I thought you were doing your homework."

PAST CONTINUOUS

See the next page.

2 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST TENSE	PAST PERFECT
	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS



"I thought I had won the race."

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST PERFECT



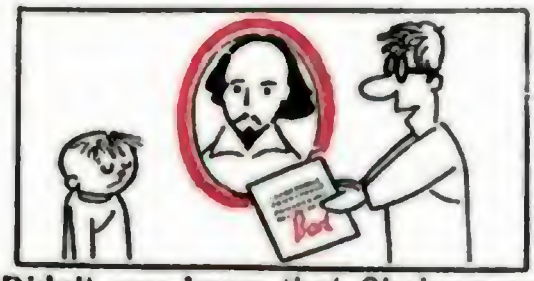
"He said he had been working in the garden for three hours."

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

3 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE BUT REFERS TO A DEFINITE PAST MOMENT

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST TENSE	PAST INDEFINITE



"Didn't you know that Shakespeare was born in 1564?"

4 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE IN FUTURE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST TENSE	FUTURE-INDEFINITE-IN-THE-PAST
	FUTURE-CONTINUOUS-IN-THE-PAST
	FUTURE-PERFECT-IN-THE-PAST
	FUTURE-PERFECT-CONTINUOUS-IN-THE-PAST

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST INDEFINITE	FUTURE-INDEFINITE-IN-THE-PAST



"We didn't expect you would come so early."

There is no sequence of tenses . . .

1 . . . IF A UNIVERSAL TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

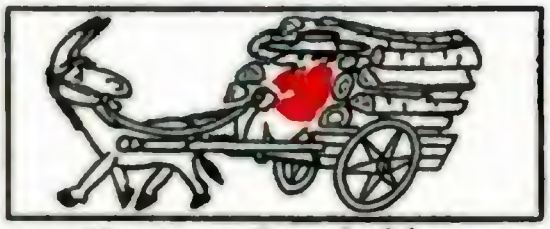
PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE



The teacher told them that the earth goes round the sun.

2 . . . IF THERE IS A COMPARISON IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE



"Last year I worked less than I work now."

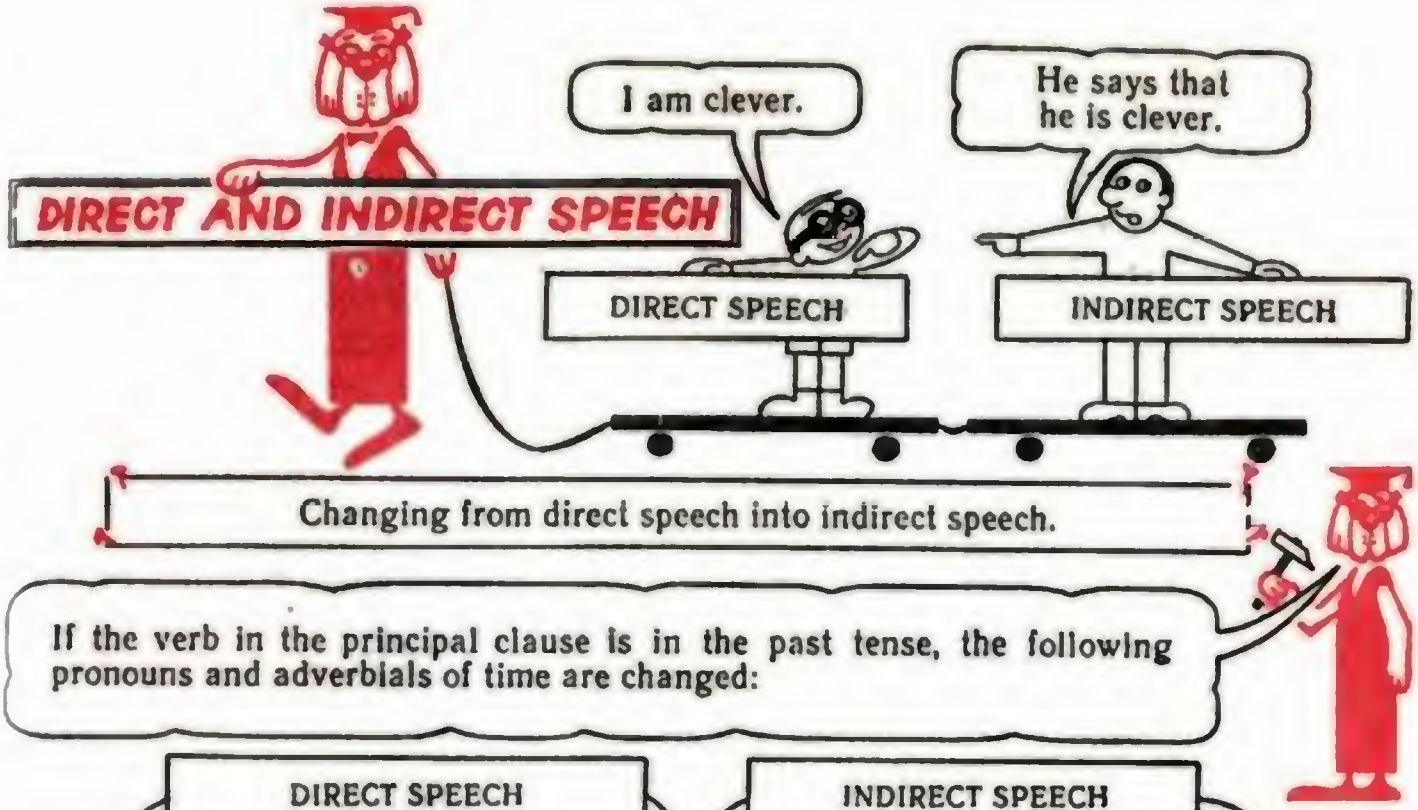
3 . . . IF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IS AN ATTRIBUTE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE	PRESENT INDEFINITE



He introduced her to his friend who is fond of butterflies.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



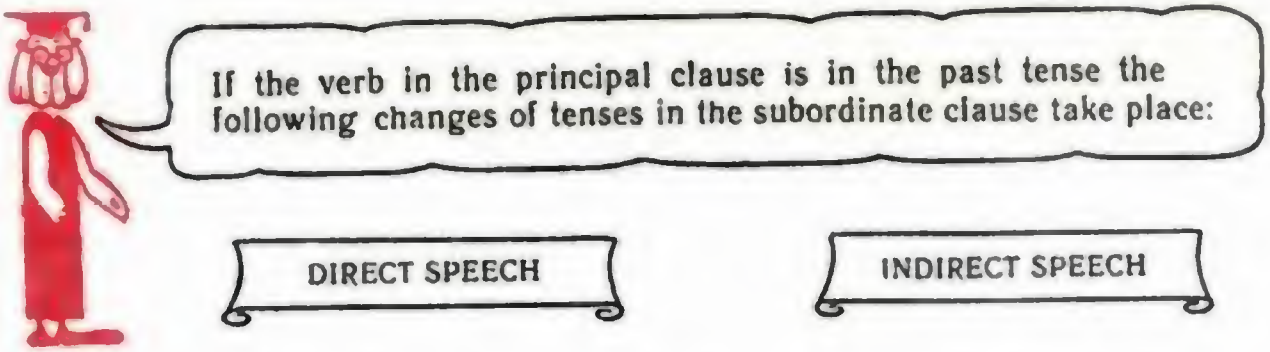
Changing from direct speech into indirect speech.

If the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense, the following pronouns and adverbials of time are changed:

DIRECT SPEECH		INDIRECT SPEECH	
THIS (THESE)		THAT (THOSE)	
NOW		THEN	
TODAY		THAT DAY	
TOMORROW	NEXT WEEK	THE NEXT DAY	THE FOLLOWING WEEK
YESTERDAY	(MONTH, YEAR)	THE DAY BEFORE	(MONTH, YEAR)
AGO	LAST WEEK	BEFORE	THE PREVIOUS WEEK
HERE	(MONTH, YEAR)	THERE[1]	(MONTH, YEAR)

[1] It is very often omitted.

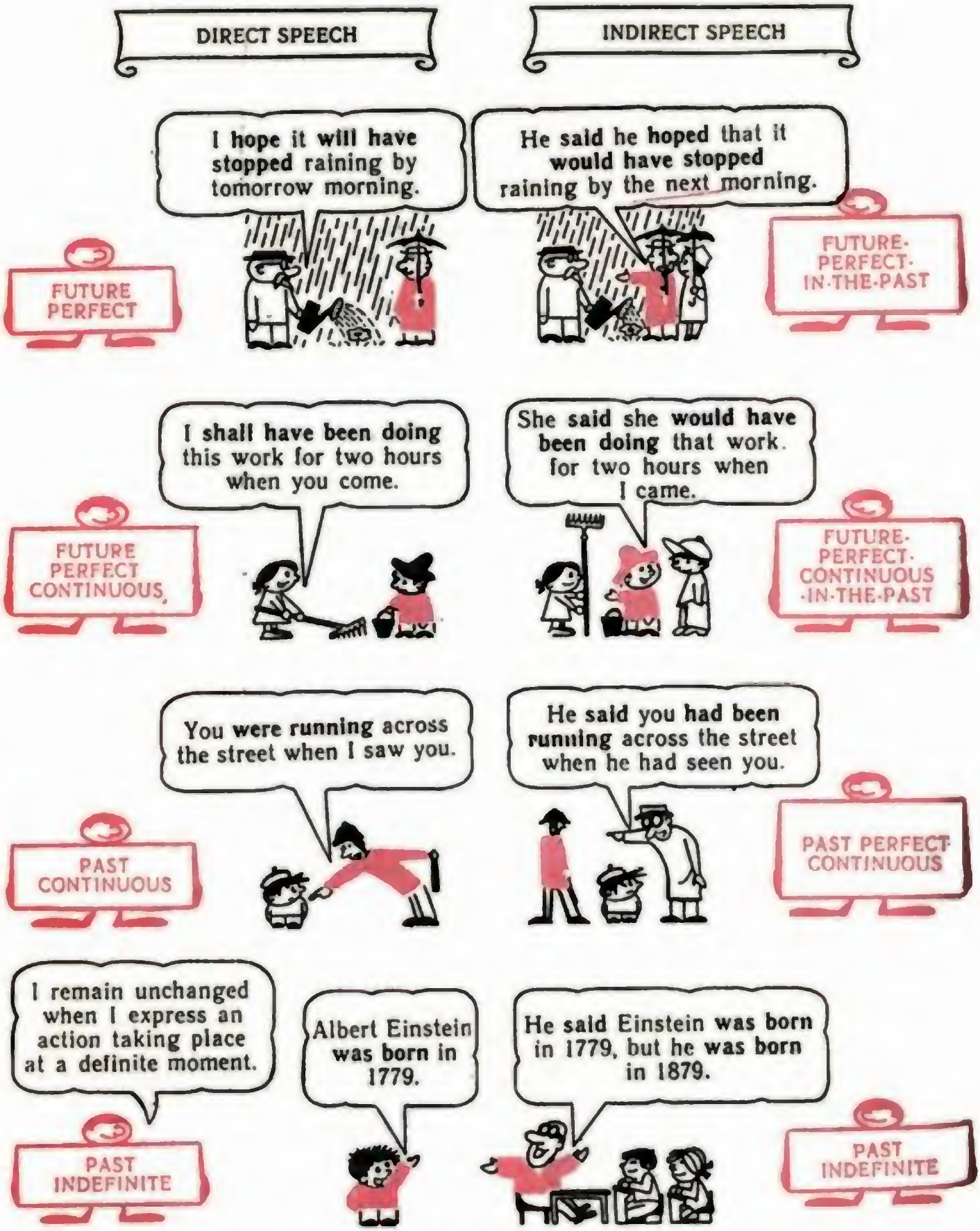




DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE
I don't know what to say.	He said that he didn't know what to say.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
I am working hard.	He said he was working hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I have been waiting for you since early morning.	He said he had been waiting for me since early morning.
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
The dog has stolen the meat.	He told me that the dog had stolen the meat.



See the next page.


DIRECT SPEECH
INDIRECT SPEECH
I hope it will have stopped raining by tomorrow morning.
He said he hoped that it would have stopped raining by the next morning.
FUTURE PERFECT
FUTURE-PERFECT-IN-THE-PAST
I shall have been doing this work for two hours when you come.
She said she would have been doing that work for two hours when I came.
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE-PERFECT-CONTINUOUS-IN-THE-PAST
You were running across the street when I saw you.
He said you had been running across the street when he had seen you.
PAST CONTINUOUS
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I remain unchanged when I express an action taking place at a definite moment.
Albert Einstein was born in 1779.
He said Einstein was born in 1779, but he was born in 1879.
PAST INDEFINITE
PAST INDEFINITE

CHANGING STATEMENTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
If the person addressed is not mentioned I remain unchanged.	
TO SAY	TO SAY
He said, "I forgot everything I knew."	He said he had forgotten everything he knew.



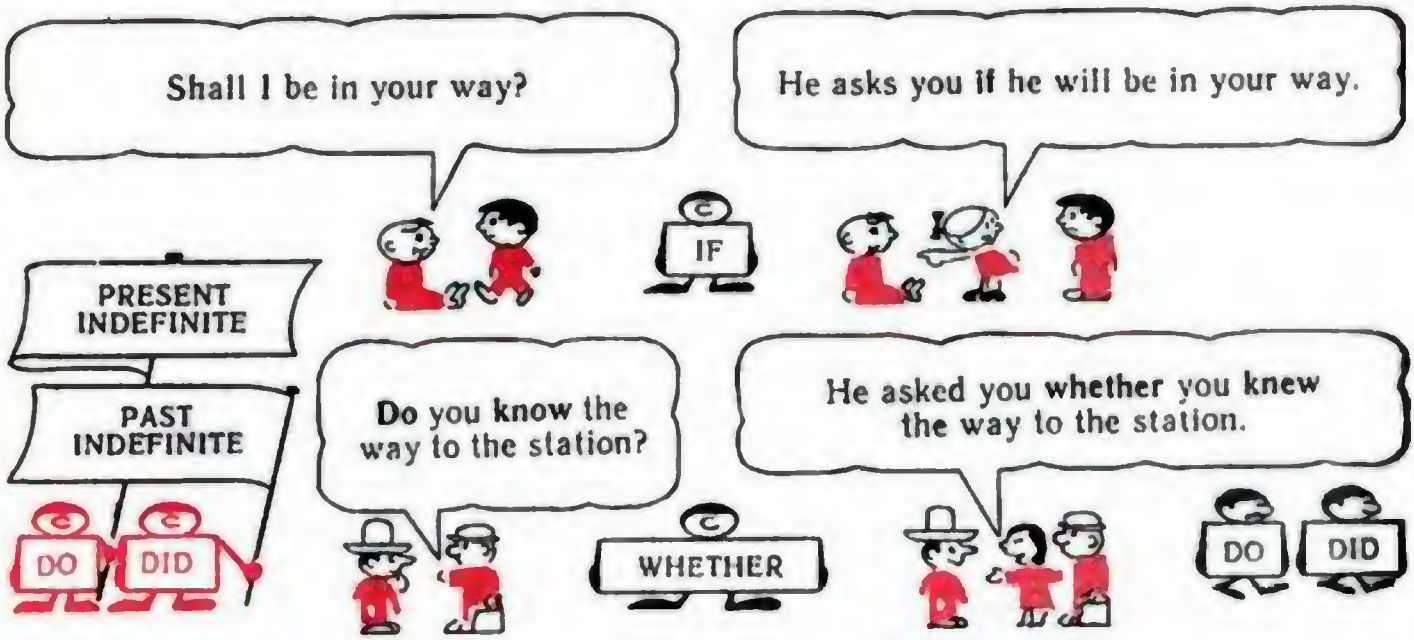
If the person addressed is mentioned I am changed.	
TO SAY	TO TELL
He said, "I forgot everything I knew."	He told me he had forgotten everything he knew.



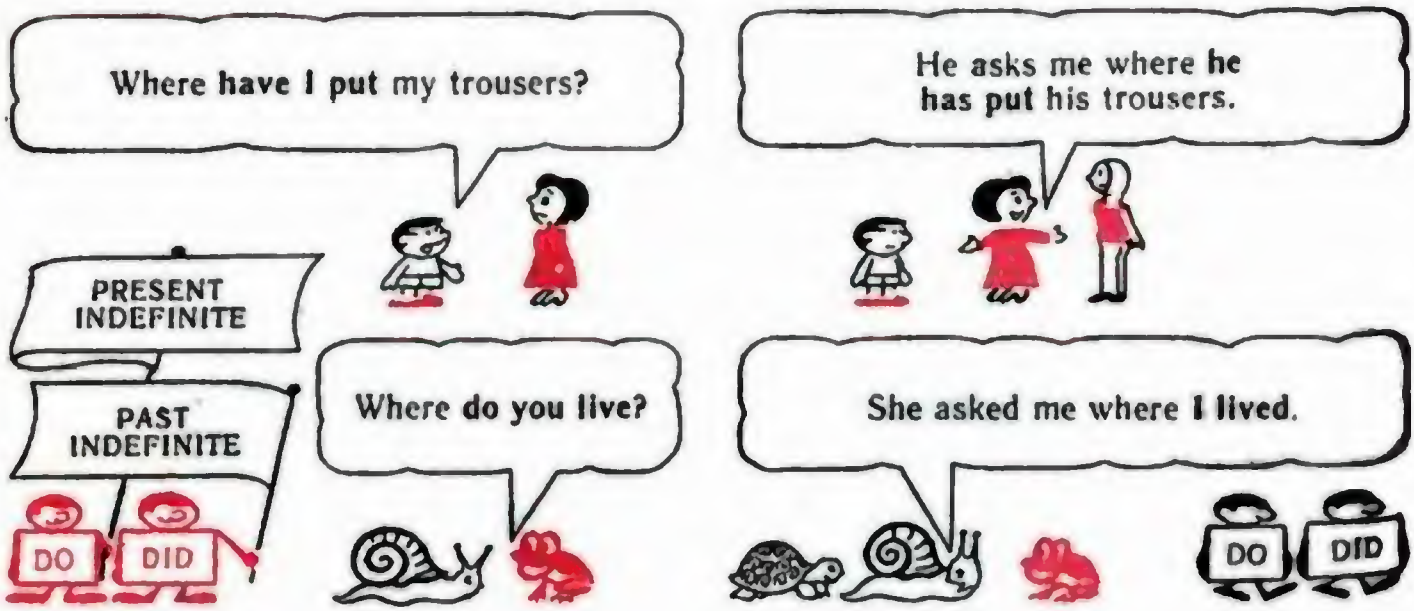
CHANGING QUESTIONS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH

GENERAL QUESTIONS



SPECIAL QUESTIONS



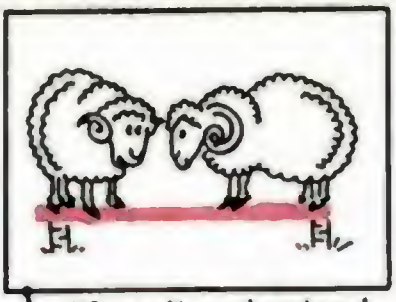
CHANGING ORDERS AND REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
TO SAY	We must always be followed by the person addressed. TO ASK / TO TELL / TO ORDER
 The teacher said, "Go away!"	 The teacher told me to go away.
 Father said, "Don't sit on my tie."	 Father asked his daughter not to sit on his tie.
 Mother said, "Stop making that noise!"	 Mother told the children to stop making that noise.



Tom was about to leave the house when Mother came.

TO BE ABOUT



"I can't understand what you are after."

TO BE AFTER



"I'm sorry, Mr. Brown is away."

TO BE AWAY



"Is your Father in?"

TO BE IN



"I'm sorry, but I must be off."

TO BE OFF

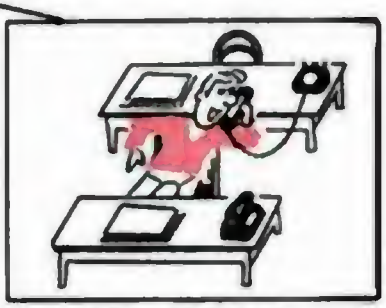
TO BE

TO BE ON



"What is on at the Bolshoi theatre tonight?"

TO BE OUT



"Mr. White is out just now."

TO BE OVER



"The lesson isn't over yet."

TO BE THROUGH



"Are you through with your work?"

TO BE UP TO

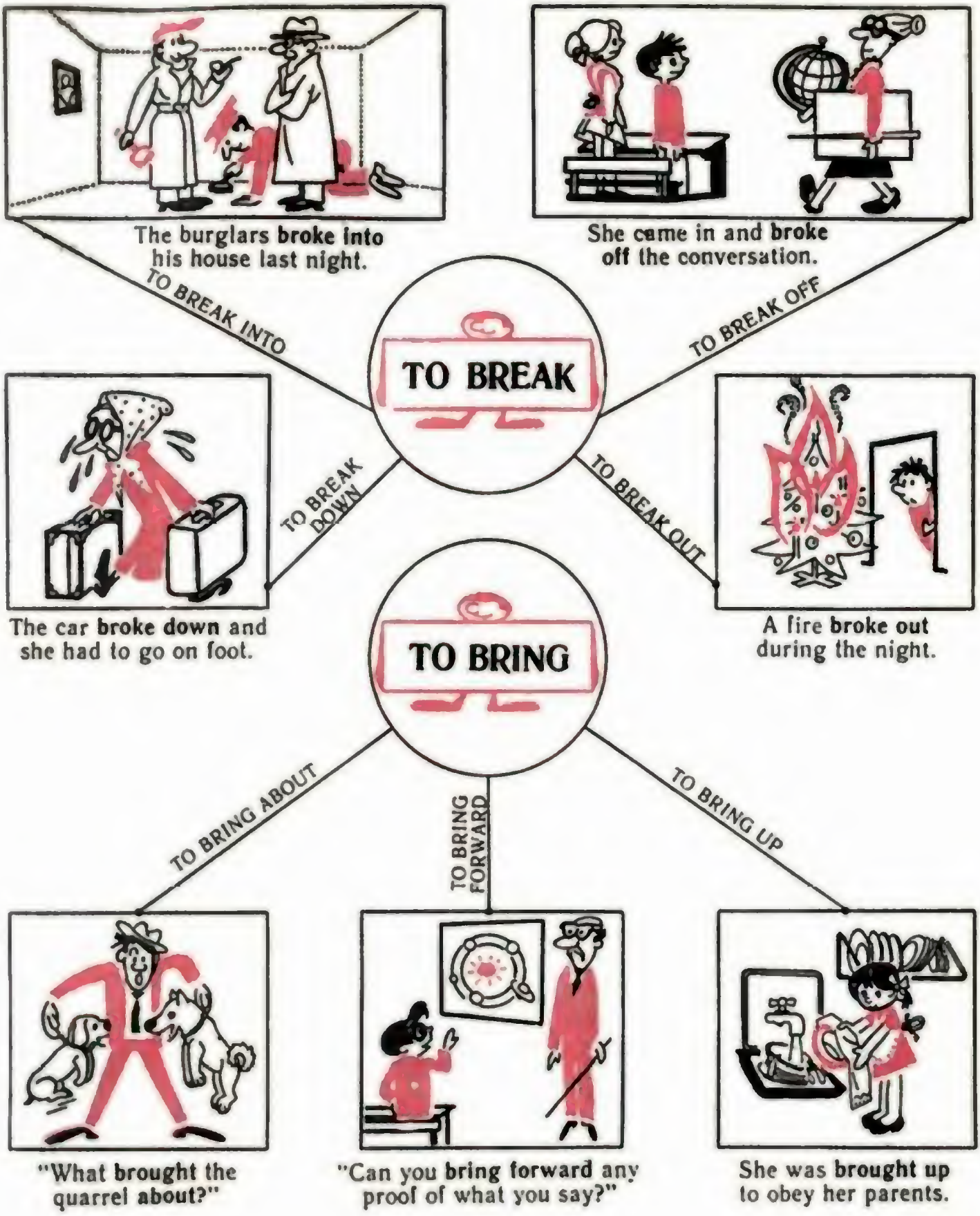


"It's up to you to decide."

TO BE UP



"Is he already up?"

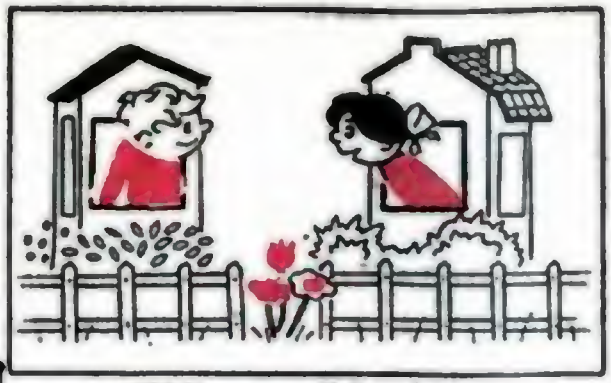

TO BREAK
TO BREAK INTO
The burglars broke into his house last night.
TO BREAK OFF
She came in and broke off the conversation.
TO BREAK DOWN
The car broke down and she had to go on foot.
TO BREAK OUT
A fire broke out during the night.
TO BRING
TO BRING ABOUT
"What brought the quarrel about?"
TO BRING FORWARD
"Can you bring forward any proof of what you say?"
TO BRING UP
She was brought up to obey her parents.

TO CALL



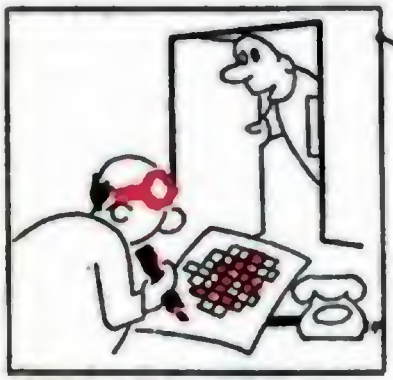
This child **calls for** continual care.

TO CALL FOR



"Will you **call for** me on your way to school?"

TO CALL AT



"I'll **call at** your office later."

TO CALL IN



"If your illness becomes worse. I'll **call in** a doctor."

TO CALL OFF



The game has been **called off**

TO CALL ON



The teacher **called on** Nick to read the lesson.

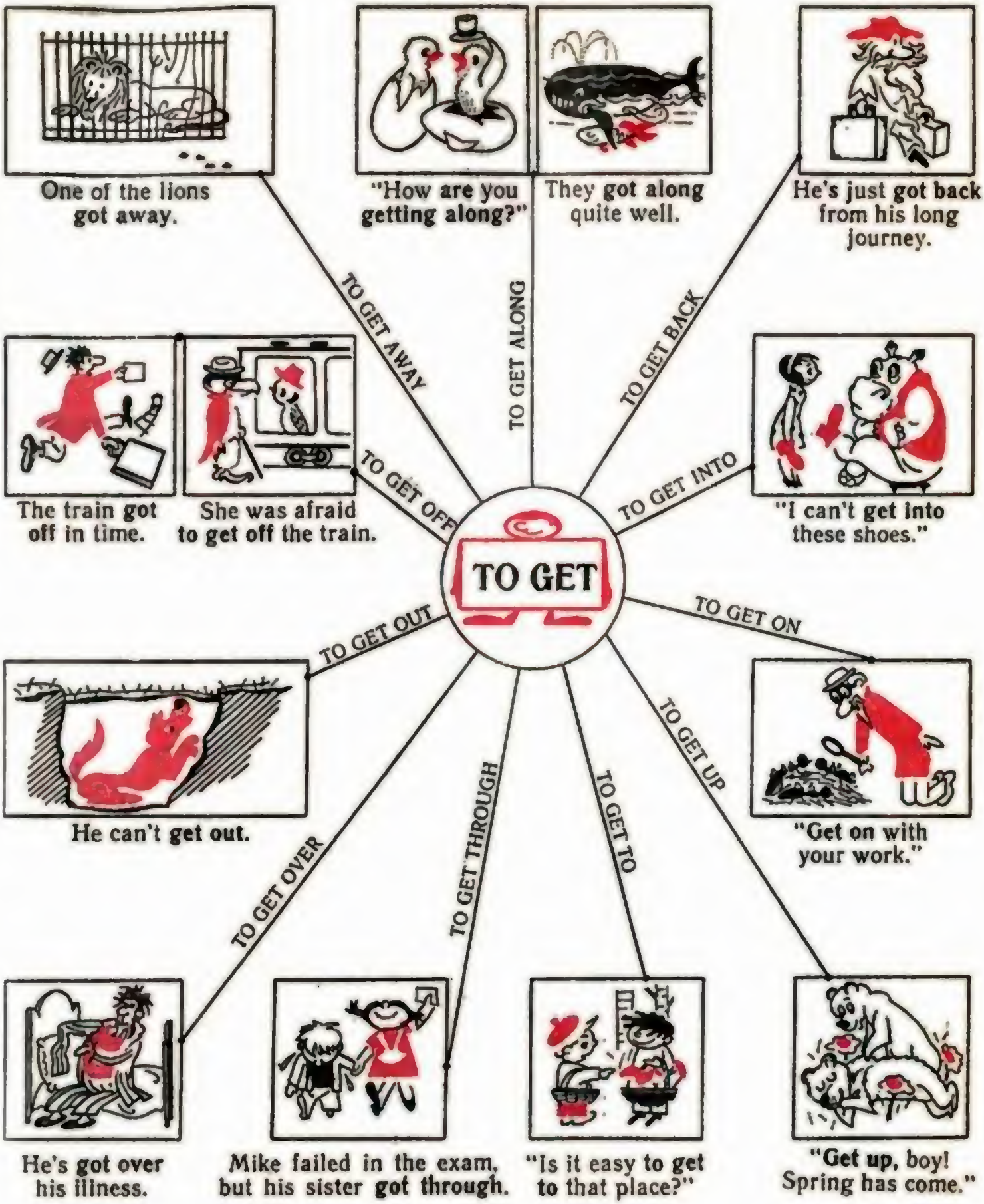


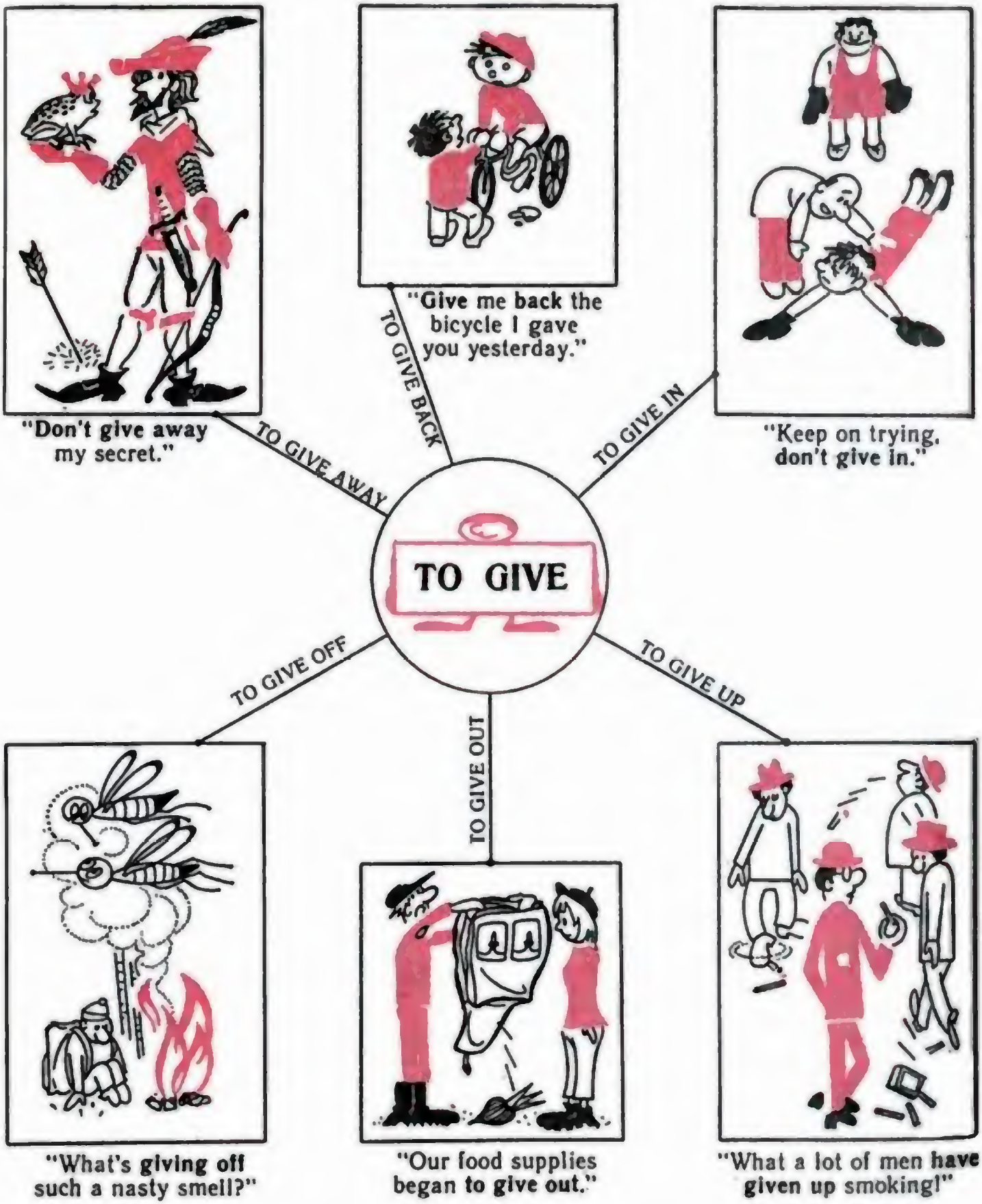
"Did anybody **call on** me while I was out?"

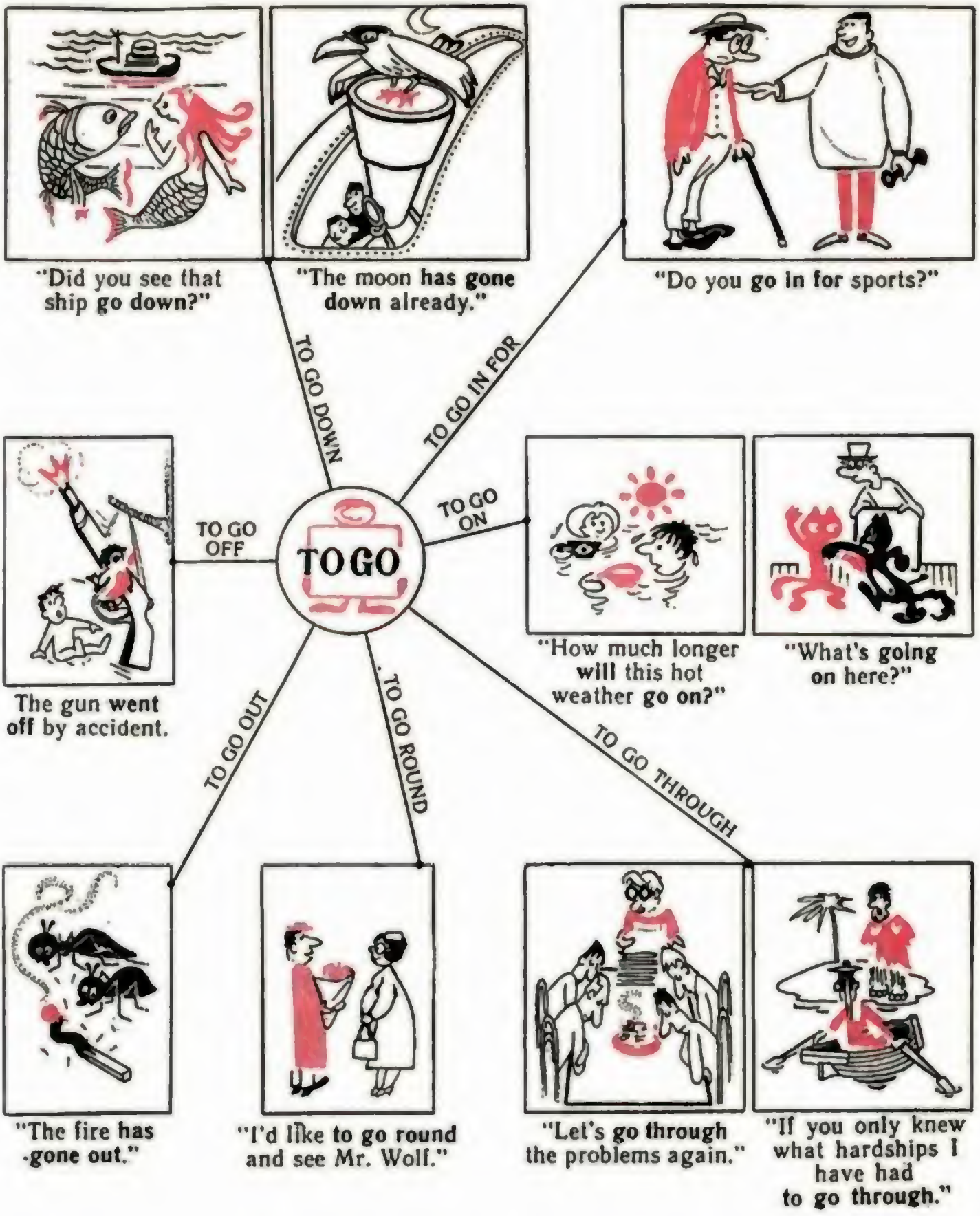
TO CALL UP



"Don't forget to **call me up** tonight."


TO GET
TO GET AWAY
One of the lions got away.
TO GET ALONG
"How are you getting along?"
They got along quite well.
TO GET BACK
He's just got back from his long journey.
TO GET OFF
The train got off in time.
She was afraid to get off the train.
TO GET INTO
"I can't get into these shoes."
TO GET OUT
He can't get out.
TO GET ON
"Get on with your work."
TO GET OVER
He's got over his illness.
TO GET THROUGH
Mike failed in the exam, but his sister got through.
TO GET TO
"Is it easy to get to that place?"
TO GET UP
"Get up, boy! Spring has come."


TO GIVE
TO GIVE AWAY
"Don't give away my secret."
TO GIVE BACK
"Give me back the bicycle I gave you yesterday."
TO GIVE IN
"Keep on trying, don't give in."
TO GIVE OFF
"What's giving off such a nasty smell?"
TO GIVE OUT
"Our food supplies began to give out."
TO GIVE UP
"What a lot of men have given up smoking!"


TO GO
TO GO DOWN
TO GO IN FOR
TO GO ON
TO GO OFF
TO GO OUT
TO GO ROUND
TO GO THROUGH
"Did you see that ship go down?"
"The moon has gone down already."
"Do you go in for sports?"
"How much longer will this hot weather go on?"
"What's going on here?"
The gun went off by accident.
"The fire has gone out."
"I'd like to go round and see Mr. Wolf."
"Let's go through the problems again."
"If you only knew what hardships I have had to go through."

TO LOOK



"Look at the blackboard!"

TO LOOK AT



"I can't go out now. I have to look after my little sister."

TO LOOK AFTER



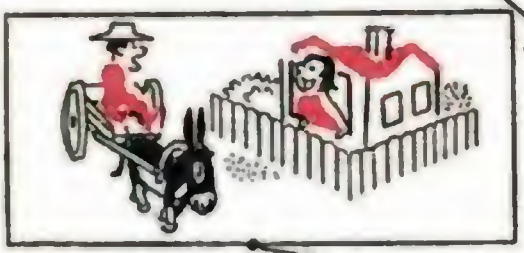
She looked down at the office girls she worked with.

TO LOOK DOWN



"Are you looking for your gloves?"

TO LOOK FOR



"Look in next time you are in town."

TO LOOK IN



"I'm looking forward to seeing this clown tonight."

TO LOOK FORWARD



"Look out!"

TO LOOK OUT



"The food has been very poor lately." "Well, I'll look into the matter personally."

TO LOOK INTO



"We must look over the house before we decide to rent it."

TO LOOK OVER



Father looked up and asked what his son wanted.

TO LOOK UP



"I don't know this word." — "Look it up in the dictionary."

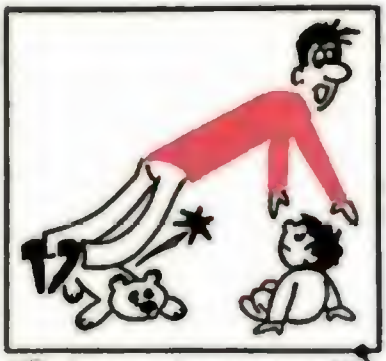
TO LOOK THROUGH



"I looked through this book but couldn't find anything interesting."


TO MAKE
TO MAKE FOR
TO MAKE OUT
TO MAKE UP
TO MAKE UP
TO MAKE UP
"Let's make for that tall tree."
He couldn't make out the sign.
"I'm going to make up a bunch for my sister."
"Make up your bed, boy!"
"What are you doing, Bob?" "I'm making up a list of the books I have."
"I'll need at least an hour to make up."
"You are fond of making up lies and excuses. Tell me the truth, please."
"Do you know if they've made it up yet?"

TO PUT



"Put your toys away!"

TO PUT AWAY



"Here's my address. **Put it down** before you forget it."

TO PUT DOWN



He intends **to put forward** a new theory.

TO PUT FORWARD



Never **put off** till tomorrow what you can do today. *(Proverb)*

TO PUT OFF

TO PUT ON



"**Put on** your coat. It's cold."



"I'm **putting** a new play **on**."



He **put his hand out** in welcome.

TO PUT OUT



"Call in the firemen **to put the fire out**."

TO PUT UP AT



"I'd like **to put up at** this hotel for the night."

TO PUT UP WITH



"You'll have **to put up with** it."

VOCABULARY

A

able ['eɪbl] *a* способный, умелый
be able быть в состоянии
above [ə'bʌv] *adv* выше, наверху; *prep* 1) над; 2) выше, больше
above all главным образом, в основном
it is above me это выше моего понимания
about [ə'baut] *adv* 1) приблизительно, почти; 2) повсюду; *prep* 1) о, об; 2) относительно; 3) около; 4) вокруг, кругом; 5) по
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a* абсолютный
accident ['æksɪdənt] *n* несчастный случай
by accident случайно
accompany [ə'kʌmpənɪ] *v* сопровождать
according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *prep* согласно, в соответствии с
account [ə'kaunt] *n:* **on account of** из-за, вследствие
across [ə'krɔs] *adv* 1) поперек; 2) на ту сторону; *prep* 1) сквозь, через; 2) на той стороне; 3) поперек
action ['ækʃən] *n* действие
add [æd] *v* добавлять
addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n* дополнение
adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n* прилагательное
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
adverbial [əd'və:bjəl] *a* обстоятельственный; *n* наречие
adversative [əd'və:sətɪv] *a* противительный
affair [ə'feə] *n* дело
affirmative [ə'fə:mətɪv] *a* утвердительный
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* (быть в состоянии) позволить себе
Africa ['æfrɪkə] *n* Африка
after ['a:ftə] *prep* 1) за, позади; 2) после; 3) по, согласно; *cj* после того как; *adv* затем, впоследствии
after all в конце концов
be named (called) after smb. быть названным в честь кого-л.
day after day день за днем
the day after tomorrow послезавтра
long after спустя долгое время
soon after вскоре
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* опять, снова
against [ə'geɪnst] *prep* против
knock [nɔk] **against** удариться, споткнуться
lean [li:n] **against smth.** прислониться к чему-л.
ago [ə'gou] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться; согласовываться
agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n* согласование
aim [eɪm] *n* цель
album ['ælbəm] *n* альбом
alike [ə'laɪk] *a* похожий
all [ɔ:l] *pron* все, всё
allow [ə'lau] *v* позволять, разрешать
alone [ə'loun] *a* одинокий, один
along [ə'lɔŋ] *prep* вдоль, по; *adv* вперед
all along все время, с самого начала
already [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv* уже
also ['ɔ:lsou] *adv* тоже, также
alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv] *a* альтернативный
although [ɔ:l'ðou] *cj* хотя
always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv* всегда
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* 1) среди; 2) между
amuse [ə'mju:z] *v:* **amuse oneself** развлекаться
anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
angry ['æŋgrɪ] *a* сердитый
animal ['ænɪməl] *n* животное
another [ə'nʌðə] *pron* другой; еще один
answer ['a:nsə] *n* ответ
any ['enɪ] *pron* какой-нибудь; сколько-нибудь; любой
anybody ['enɪ,bɔdɪ] *pron* кто-нибудь
anyone ['enɪwʌn] *pron* кто-нибудь, всякий, любой
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь, что угодно
anywhere ['enɪwɛə] *pron* где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
appear [ə'pɪə] *v* появляться
appearance [ə'pɪərəns] *n* внешность

around [ə'raund] *см.* **round**
arrive [ə'raiv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
art [ɑ:t] *n* искусство
as [æz] *adv* как, в качестве; так; *cj* так как
as ... as так же ... как
as far as до
as if (as though) как будто
as long as пока
as regards что касается, в отношении
as soon as как только
as to (as for) что касается
ashamed [ə'ʃeimd] *p.p.:* **be ashamed** стыдиться
ask [ɑ:sk] *v* спрашивать
ask for просить
at [æt] *prep* 1) у (возле); 2) у (кого-то); 3) в; 4) на; 5) в *(для обозначения времени)*
aim at целиться в
be good (bad) at быть способным (неспособным) к
hint [hint] **at** намекать на
knock [nɔk] **at** стучать в
laugh at смеяться над
shoot at стрелять в
shout at кричать на
be surprised [sə'praizd] **at** быть удивленным чем-л.
throw at бросать в
wonder at удивляться на
work at работать над
at the age в возрасте
at all совсем
at the beginning в начале
at the end в конце
at best в лучшем случае
at worst в худшем случае
at all costs любой ценой
at breakfast (dinner, supper) за завтраком (обедом, ужином)
at dawn [dɔ:n] на рассвете
at first сперва, сначала
at home дома
at last наконец
at least [li:st] по крайней мере
at a loss [lɔs] в затруднительном положении
at night ночью
at once сразу, немедленно
at peace в мире
at war [wɔ:] в состоянии войны
at any rate [reit] во всяком случае
at sea в море
at first sight с первого взгляда
at a speed (of) со скоростью
at a time за один раз (одновременно)
at this (that, the same) time в это (то, то же) время
at the top наверху, сверху
at the bottom внизу
at work за работой
at will по желанию, в любое время
ate [et] *см.* **eat**
attempt [ə'tempt] *n* попытка
attribute ['ætribju:t] *n* определение
attributive [ə'tribjutiv] *a* определительный
audience ['ɔ:djəns] *n* 1) аудитория; 2) публика
avoid [ə'vɔid] *v* избегать
away [ə'wei] *adv* прочь
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

B

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
baker ['beikə] *n* пекарь, булочник
bar [bɑ:] *n* плитка
bath [bɑ:θ] *n* ванна
be [bi:] **(was, were; been)** *v* быть, находиться
be about собираться
be after клонить к чему-л.
be away отсутствовать
be in быть дома
be off уходить
be on идти *(о спектакле, фильме)*
be out не быть дома
be over оканчиваться
be through закончить
it is up to you это ваше дело
be up вставать
bean [bi:n] *n* боб
because [bi'kɔ:z] *cj* потому что
because of *(употр. как предл.)* из-за, вследствие
become [bi'kʌm] **(became, become)** *v* становиться, делаться
been [bi:n] *см.* **be**
before [bi'fɔ:] *cj* прежде чем; *prep* 1) перед, впереди; 2) до; *adv* раньше, прежде
the day before yesterday позавчера
the day before накануне
before long скоро, вскоре
long before задолго до
behave [bi'heiv] *v* вести себя
Behave yourself! Веди себя прилично!
behind [bi'haind] *prep* позади, за; *adv* сзади, позади

be behind time опаздывать
fall behind отстать
leave smth. behind оставить после себя, забыть
behind one's back за спиной кого-л., тайком
believe [bɪ'liːv] *v* верить, полагать
bell [bel] *n* звонок
below [bɪ'lou] *prep* 1) под; 2) ниже; *adv* 1) ниже; 2) внизу
beneath [bɪ'niːθ] *prep* под, ниже
berry ['berɪ] *n* ягода
beside [bɪ'saɪd] *prep* рядом с, около, близ
be beside oneself быть вне себя
besides [bɪ'saɪdz] *prep* кроме; *adv* кроме того, сверх того
best [best] *a* лучший
do one's best делать все возможное
between [bɪ'twiːn] *prep* между; *adv* между
beyond [bɪ'jɔnd] *prep* по ту сторону, за; *adv* вдали, на расстоянии
beyond doubt вне сомнения
beyond one's power сверх сил кого-л.
it's beyond me это выше моего понимания
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n* печенье
bit [bɪt] *см.* **bite**
bite [baɪt] **(bit, bitten)** *v* кусать
blame [bleɪm] *v* винить
body ['bɔdɪ] *n* тело
bone [boun] *n* кость
born [bɔːn] *a:* **be born** родиться
both [bouθ] *pron* оба; *cj:* **both . . . and** и ... и
bother ['bɔðə] *v* беспокоиться
bottle ['bɔtl] *n* бутылка
bought [bɔːt] *см.* **buy**
boxer ['bɔksə] *n* боксер
branch [braːntʃ] *n* ветка
bravely ['breɪvlɪ] *adv* храбро
break [breɪk] **(broke, broken)** *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
break down выйти из строя, сломаться
break into вламываться, врываться
break off внезапно прекратить, обрывать
break out вспыхивать *(о пожаре, войне)*
bring [brɪŋ] **(brought, brought)** *v* приносить
bring about осуществлять, вызывать
bring forward выдвигать для рассмотрения
bring up воспитывать
broke [brouk] *см.* **break**
broken ['broukən] *a* сломанный
brought [brɔːt] *см.* **bring**
build [bɪld] **(built, built)** *v* строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
built [bɪlt] *см.* **build**
bunch [bʌntʃ] *n* букет
burglar ['bəːglə] *n* вор
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
buy [baɪ] **(bought, bought)** *v* покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* 1) у, возле, около; 2) к; 3) мимо; 4) *указывает на то, что следующее за ним существительное или местоимение стоит в творительном падеже*; 5) *употребляется для выражения средства или способа совершения действия*; 6) *указывает на автора*; *adv* мимо
divide by делить на
judge [dʒʌdʒ] **by** судить по
increase [ɪn'kriːs] **by** увеличивать(ся) на
mean by подразумевать
take (catch, hold, pull, seize [siːz]**) by** взять (поймать, держать, тянуть, схватить) за
by accident (chance) случайно
by air [ɛə] **(land, sea, water)** по воздуху (земле, морю, воде)
by day (night) днем (ночью)
day by day ежедневно
by heart [haːt] наизусть
by mistake по ошибке
by name по имени
by profession по специальности
by surprise врасплох
by the way между прочим
by train (bus, coach [koutʃ]**, ship, tram)** поездом (автобусом, пароходом, трамваем)
one by one по одному
step by step по порядку

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔːl] *v* звать; называть
call at заходить *(в учреждение)*
call for 1) требовать; 2) заходить за
call in приглашать, вызывать
call off откладывать
call on 1) вызывать, спрашивать; 2) навещать кого-л.
call up звонить по телефону
came [keɪm] *см.* **come**
can [kæn] **(could)** *v* мочь

can't [kɑ:nt] *сокр. разг.* **cannot**
car [kɑ:] *n* легковая автомашина
cardinal ['kɑ:dɪnl] *a* количественный
care [kɛə] *v:* **I don't care** мне все равно; *n* внимание, забота
careful ['kɛəful] *a* осторожный
careless ['kɛəlɪs] *a* неосторожный, невнимательный
carry ['kærɪ] *v* нести
cart [kɑ:t] *n* повозка, тележка
case [keɪs] *n* падеж; чемодан; случай
catch [kætʃ] **(caught, caught)** *v* ловить, поймать, захватить
caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**
cause [kɔ:z] *n* причина, основание
causative-consecutive ['kɔ:zətɪv kən'sekjutɪv] *a* причинно-следственный
certain ['sə:tn] *a* определенный
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n:* **by chance** случайно
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* сменить, изменить, меняться, изменяться; *n* изменение, перемена
chase [tʃeɪs] *v* гнаться, преследовать
cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр
chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] *n* шоколад
choose [tʃu:z] **(chose, chosen)** *v* выбирать
chose [tʃouz] *см.* **choose**
Christmas ['krɪsməs] *n* рождество
circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] *n:* **under no circumstances** ни при каких обстоятельствах
circus ['sə:kəs] *n* цирк
clause [klɔ:z] *n* предложение *(являющееся частью сложного предложения)*
clever ['klevə] *a* умный
climb [klaɪm] *v* влезать
close [klouz] *v* закрывать
clothes [klouðz] *n pl* одежда
cloud [klaud] *n* облако
clown [klaun] *n* клоун
cocoa-nut ['koukənʌt] *n* кокосовый орех
collection [kə'lekʃn] *n* коллекция
colleague ['kɔli:g] *n* коллега, сослуживец
come [kʌm] **(came, come)** *v* приходить, идти
come to see прийти навестить
come across 1) встретить кого-л.; 2) случайно найти
come along! идем! поторопись! давай!
come round заходить, заезжать куда-л.
come on! живей! продолжай! говори!
come out появляться в печати, выходить
come to приходить в себя
common ['kɔmən] *a* простой
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n* сравнение
competition [ˌkɔmpɪ'tɪʃn] *n* соревнование, состязание
composite ['kɔmpəzɪt] *a* составной
compound ['kɔmpaund] *a* сложный
concert ['kɔnsət] *n* концерт
concession [kən'seʃən] *n* уступка
condition [kən'dɪʃən] *n* условие
conditional [kən'dɪʃənl] *a* условный
conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n* союз
connect [kə'nekt] *v* связывать
connective [kə'nektɪv] *a* соединительный
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
continual [kən'tɪnjuəl] *a* постоянный
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v* продолжать(ся)
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a* длительный
conveniences [kən'vi:njənsɪz] *n pl* удобства, комфорт
conversation [ˌkɔnvə'seɪʃən] *n* разговор, беседа
co-ordinating [kou'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪŋ] *a* сочинительный
copulative ['kɔpjulətɪv] *a* соединительный
correspond [ˌkɔrɪs'pɔnd] *v* соответствовать
countable ['kauntəbl] *a* исчисляемый
cover ['kʌvə] *n* обложка
crime [kraɪm] *n* проступок
cross [krɔs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cruise [kru:z] *v* совершать морское путешествие
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
cupboard ['kʌbəd] *n* буфет
cut [kʌt] **(cut, cut)** *v* резать, стричь
cut down срубить
cut oneself порезаться

D

daddy ['dædɪ] *n* папа
dance [dɑ:ns] *v* танцевать
dark [dɑ:k] *a* темный
it gets dark становится темно
dead [ded] *a зд.* увядший
deal [di:l] *v:* **deal with** рассматривать что-л.
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
decimal ['desɪməl] *a* десятичный
decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] *n* решение
declarative [dɪ'klærətɪv] *a* утвердительный
defend [dɪ'fend] *v* защищать
definite ['defɪnɪt] *a* определенный
demonstrative [dɪ'mɔnstrətɪv] *a* указательный
depend [dɪ'pend] *v* зависеть

derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный
detail ['di:teɪl] *n* подробность, деталь
dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] *n* диктант
dictionary ['dɪkʃənrɪ] *n* словарь
did [dɪd] *см.* **do**
different ['dɪfrənt] *a* разный, различный
differently ['dɪfrəntlɪ] *adv* различно, по-другому
difficult ['dɪfɪkəl] *a* трудный
direct [dɪ'rekt] *a* прямой
direction [dɪ'rekʃən] *n* направление
discovery [dɪs'kʌvərɪ] *n* открытие
disjunctive [dɪs'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a* разделительный
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
ditch [dɪtʃ] *n* канава
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] *v* делить
do [du:] **(did, done)** *v* делать
do without обходиться без
dollar ['dɔlə] *n* доллар
done [dʌn] *см.* **do**
door [dɔ:] *n* дверь
double ['dʌbl] *a* двойной
down [daun] *prep* 1) вниз, вниз по; 2) по, вдоль по; *adv* вниз, внизу
down to вплоть до
lie down ложиться, прилечь
sit down садиться
upside-down ['ʌpsaɪd'daun] вверх дном
write down записывать
drive [draɪv] **(drove, driven)** *v* приводить в движение; ехать в автомобиле
driver ['draɪvə] *n* шофер
drove [drouv] *см.* **drive**
duck [dʌk] *n* утка
due [dju:] **to** *prep* из-за, благодаря
during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение, во время

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
each other друг друга
early ['ə:lɪ] *adv* рано
earth [ə:θ] *n* земля
easily ['i:zɪlɪ] *adv* легко
easy ['i:zɪ] *a* легкий
eat [i:t] **(ate, eaten)** *v* есть, кушать
eaten ['i:tn] *см.* **eat**
either ['aɪðə] *adv* также; *pron* любой, и тот и другой, один из двух; *cj:* **either ... or ...** или... или ...
electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ] *n* электричество
else [els] *adv* еще; *pron* другой
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчеркивать
emphatic [ɪm'fætɪk] *a* эмфатический, выразительный
end [end] *n* конец
at the end в конце
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] *a* английский
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v:* **enjoy oneself** наслаждаться
enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *a* громадный, огромный
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить
essay ['eseɪ] *n* очерк, сочинение
etc. [ɪt'setrə] и так далее
even ['i:vn] *adv* даже
every ['evrɪ] *pron* каждый
everybody ['evrɪbɔdɪ] *pron* все
everyone ['evrɪwʌn] *pron* все
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] *pron* всё
everywhere ['evrɪwɛə] *adv* везде
exactly [ɪg'zæktlɪ] *adv* точно
exam [ɪg'zæm] *n* экзамен
except [ɪk'sept] *prep* кроме, исключая
except for за исключением
exclamatory [eks'klæmətərɪ] *a* восклицательный
excuse [ɪks'kju:s] *n* отговорка
exercise-book ['eksəsaɪzbuk] *n* тетрадь
existence [ɪg'zɪstəns] *n* наличие, существование
expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* ожидать
expert ['ekspə:t] *n* знаток, эксперт
express [ɪks'pres] *v* выражать
expressing *pres. p.* выражающий

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
fact [fækt] *n* факт
factory ['fæktərɪ] *n* фабрика, завод
fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу, провалиться *(на экзамене)*
failure ['feɪljə] *n* неудача
fall [fɔ:l] **(fell, fallen)** *v* падать
fall asleep засыпать
fall out выходить из строя
fallen ['fɔ:lən] *см.* **fall**
falling ['fɔ:lɪŋ] *a* падающий, понижающийся
family ['fæmɪlɪ] *n* семья
famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
far [fɑ:] *adv* далеко
fashion ['fæʃən] *n* мода
fast [fɑ:st] *adv* быстро
fasten ['fɑ:sn] *v* прикрепить
fat [fæt] *a* толстый
fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина
favour ['feɪvə] *n:* **in favour of** *prep* за, в пользу

fear [fɪə] *n* страх
feel [fi:l] **(felt, felt)** *v* чувствовать себя
fell [fel] *см.* **fall**
fellow ['felou] *n* парень
felt [felt] *см.* **feel**
fence [fens] *n* забор
fetch [fetʃ] *v* (сходить и) принести
few [fju:] *pron* мало
  a few несколько
fifteen ['fɪf'ti:n] *num* пятнадцать
fifty ['fɪftɪ] *num* пятьдесят
fight [faɪt] **(fought, fought)** *v* драться
figure ['fɪgə] *n* цифра
finally ['faɪnəlɪ] *adv* в конце концов
find [faɪnd] **(found, found)** *v* находить
  find out обнаруживать
fine [faɪn] *a* красивый, прекрасный
fire ['faɪə] *n* огонь, пожар
fireman ['faɪəmən] *n* пожарный
first [fə:st] *num* первый
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v:* **go fishing** ходить на рыбалку.
flat [flæt] *n* квартира
floor [flɔ:] *n* этаж
flower ['flauə] *n* цветок
fly [flaɪ] *n* муха
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать, идти за
following ['fɔlouɪŋ] *a* следующий, последующий
fond [fɔnd] *a:* **be fond of** любить
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fut] *n:* **on foot** пешком
football ['futbɔ:l] *n* футбол
  football player футболист
for [fɔ:] *cj* ибо, ввиду того, что; *adv* в течение; *prep* 1) для; 2) за; 3) в течение; 4) на *(определенный срок)*; 5) против, от; 6) на расстояние *(часто не переводится)*
  ask for просить что-л.
  be famous for быть знаменитым чем-л.
  be late for опаздывать на
  be sorry for жалеть кого-л.
  care for любить
  demand [dɪ'ma:nd] **for** спрос на
  exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] **for** обменивать на
  hope for надеяться на
  leave for уезжать в
  prepare [prɪ'peə] **for** готовить(ся) к
  respect [rɪs'pekt] **for** уважение к
  start for отправляться в
  wait for ждать кого-л.
  for ever ['evə] **(for good)** навсегда
  for fear из боязни
  for fun ради шутки
  for instance ['ɪnstəns] например
  for a purpose с целью
  for a reason по причине
  for the first (last) time в первый (последний) раз
  for the time being ['bi:ɪŋ] в данное время, пока
  for a walk на прогулку
forbid [fə'bɪd] **(forbade, forbidden)** *v* запрещать
forbidden [fə'bɪdən] *см.* **forbid**
foreign ['fɔrɪn] *a* иностранный
forest ['fɔrɪst] *n* лес
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма
formal ['fɔ:məl] *a* формальный
fortnight ['fɔ:tnaɪt] *n* две недели
forty ['fɔ:tɪ] *num* сорок
found [faund] *см.* **find**
fountain-pen ['fauntɪnpen] *n* авторучка
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] *num* четырнадцать
fractional ['frækʃənəl] *a* дробный
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
friend [frend] *n* друг, товарищ
  make friends становиться друзьями
frightened ['fraɪtnd] *p.p.:* **get frightened** пугаться, бояться
from [frɔm] *prep* 1) от; 2) из; 3) у; 4) с
  from above сверху
  from among среди
  from behind из-за
  from over из-за
  from under из-под
  buy from покупать у
  borrow ['bɔrou] **from** занимать у
  judge [dʒʌdʒ] **from** судить по
  prevent [prɪ'vent] **from** мешать, препятствовать
  recover [rɪ'kʌvə] **from** поправляться после болезни
  result from являться результатом чего-нибудь
  tell from отличать от
  translate from переводить с
  from bad to worse все хуже и хуже
  from (the) beginning to (the) end с начала до конца
  from cold от холода
  from day to day со дня на день, с каждым днем
  from memory ['memərɪ] по памяти
  from morning till night с утра до вечера
  from a point of view с точки зрения
  from side to side из стороны в сторону

from time to time время от времени
front [frʌnt] *a* передний; *n*: **in front of** *prep* перед
frost [frɔst] *n* мороз
fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
funny ['fʌnɪ] *a* смешной
fur [fə:] *a* меховой
furnished ['fə:nɪʃt] *a* меблированный
future ['fju:tʃə] *n* будущее *(время)*

G

gardening ['ga:dnɪŋ] *n* садоводство
gate [geɪt] *n* калитка; ворота
gave [geɪv] *см.* **give**
gay [geɪ] *a* веселый
general ['dʒenərəl] *a* общий
in general вообще
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n* мужчина
geography [dʒɪ'ɔgrəfɪ] *n* география
gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий
get (got, got) *v* получать, становиться
get lost потеряться
get along 1) жить, поживать; 2) ладить
get away уезжать, удирать
get back возвращаться
get into забираться, залезть
get off сходить *(с транспорта)*
get on продолжать
get out выходить, выбираться
get over преодолеть, оправиться
get through справиться с чем-л., выдержать *(экзамен)*
get to добираться до
get up вставать
give [gɪv] **(gave, given)** *v* давать
give away выдавать, предавать
give back возвращать
give in уступать, сдаваться
give off издавать, испускать *(запах)*
give out иссякать, кончаться
give up отказываться, бросать
given ['gɪvn] *см.* **give**
glass [gla:s] *n* стакан; *pl* очки
glove [glʌv] *n* перчатка
go [gou] **(went, gone)** *v* идти, ходить, ехать
go down 1) тонуть, идти ко дну *(о корабле)*; 2) заходить, садиться *(о солнце, луне)*
go in for заниматься, увлекаться чем-л.
go off выстрелить, взорваться
go on 1) продолжать(ся); 2) происходить, твориться
go out гаснуть
go round навестить кого-л., зайти в гости
go through 1) тщательно обсуждать, рассматривать; 2) испытать, пережить
gone [gɔn] *см.* **go**
good [gud] *a* хороший; *n* польза
a good deal of много
it is no good бесполезно
goods [gudz] *n pl* товар(ы)
got [gɔt] *см.* **get**
have got иметь
grammar ['græmə] *n* грамматика
great [greɪt] *a* большой, великий
a great deal of много
grow [grou] **(grew, grown)** *v* расти, становиться
grow up вырасти
grown [groun] *см.* **grow**
grown-up ['grounʌp] *n* взрослый
guest [gest] *n* гость
gun [gʌn] *n* ружье

H

had [hæd] *см.* **have**
hall [hɔ:l] *n* зал
hair [heə] *n* волосы
half [ha:f] *n* половина
hand [hænd] *n* рука; *v*: **hand in** сдавать
hang [hæŋ] **(hung, hung)** *v* повесить
happen ['hæpən] *v* случаться, происходить
happy ['hæpɪ] *a* счастливый
harbour ['ha:bə] *n* гавань
hard [ha:d] *a* трудный, тяжелый; *adv* много, упорно
hardly ['ha:dlɪ] *adv* едва
hardship ['ha:dʃɪp] *n* лишение, испытание
hare [heə] *n* заяц
have [hæv] **(had, had)** *v* иметь
have to должен
headache ['hedeɪk] *n* головная боль
hear [hɪə] **(heard, heard)** *v* слышать
heard [hə:d] *см.* **hear**
heavy ['hevɪ] *a* тяжелый
hedgehog ['hedʒhɔg] *n* еж
help [help] *v* помогать; *n* помощь
hen [hen] *n* курица
here [hɪə] *adv* здесь, сюда
Here is (are) ... Вот ...
hers [hə:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* ее, свой, принадлежащий ей
herself [hə:'self] *pron* себя; сама
hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] *v* колебаться

hide [haɪd] **(hid, hidden)** *v:*
hide oneself спрятаться
him [hɪm] *pron* его, ему
himself [hɪm'self] *pron* себя, сам
hit [hɪt] **(hit, hit)** *v* бить, ударять(по); попадать (в)
hold [hould] **(held, held)** *v* держать
hole [houl] *n* дыра
holiday ['hɔlɪdɪ] *n* отпуск, каникулы
home [houm] *adv* домой; *n:* **at home** дома
honesty ['ɔnɪstɪ] *n* честность
honey ['hʌnɪ] *n* мед
hope [houp] *v* надеяться; *n* надежда
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
hot [hɔt] *a* горячий
hotel [hou'tel] *n* гостиница
hour ['auə] *n* час
how [hau] *adv* как
how long сколько времени
how long does it take you... сколько времени вам нужно...
hundred ['hʌndrɪd] *num* сто
hung [hʌŋ] *см.* **hang**
hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] *a* голодный
hurry ['hʌrɪ] *v* спешить, торопиться
hurt [hə:t] **(hurt, hurt)** *v* (oneself) ушибить(ся)

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лед
idea [aɪ'dɪə] *n* мысль, идея
if [ɪf] *cj* если; *part* ли
illness ['ɪlnɪs] *n* болезнь
illustrated ['ɪləstreɪtɪd] *p.p.* иллюстрированный
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *v* вообразить
immediate [ɪ'mi:djət] *a* немедленный, срочный
imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] *a* повелительный
improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt] *n* улучшение
in [ɪn] *prep* 1) в; 2) через; 3) во время, в течение, за; *adv* внутри, внутрь
end in кончаться чем-л.
result in иметь результатом что-л.
succeed [sək'si:d] **in** удаваться
be engaged [in'geɪdʒd] **in** заниматься чем-л.
be in habit ['hæbɪt] **(of)** иметь обыкновение
be interested in интересоваться чем-л.
be in love [lʌv] **(with)** быть влюбленным (в)
be in need (of) нуждаться (в)
be in the way мешать, быть помехой
be rich [rɪtʃ] **in** быть богатым чем-л.
in (under) the circumstances ['sə:kəmstənsɪz] при данных обстоятельствах
in the cold на холоде
in the country в деревне, за городом
in the direction (of) по направлению (к)
in fact [fækt] в действительности
in general вообще
in the long run в конце концов
in a loud (low) voice громким (тихим) голосом
in the meantime ['mi:ntaɪm] тем временем
in the morning (afternoon, daytime, evening) утром (днем, вечером)
in the open air на открытом воздухе
in one's opinion по мнению кого-л.
in pencil (ink) карандашом (чернилами)
in somebody's place на месте кого-л.
in the rain под дождем
in red (blue, white) красным (синим, белым)
in Russian (English, French) по-русски (по-английски, по-французски)
in secret ['si:krɪt] по секрету
in short короче говоря; вкратце
in the sky на небе
in the south (north, east, west) на юге (севере, востоке, западе)
in (the) spring (summer, autumn, winter) весной (летом, осенью, зимой)
in the street на улице
in the sun (sunshine) на солнце
in time вовремя
in vain напрасно
in a way в некотором отношении
in this way таким образом
include [ɪn'klu:d] *v* включать
indefinite [ɪn'definɪt] *a* неопределенный
indirect [ˌɪndɪ'rekt] *a* косвенный
infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n* неопределенная форма глагола (инфинитив)
ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила
inscription [ɪn'skrɪpʃən] *n* надпись
inside [ɪn'saɪd] *prep* внутри, в; *adv* внутрь, внутри
insistent [ɪn'sɪstənt] *a* настойчивый
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv:* **instead of** вместо, вместо того, чтобы; *prep* вместо
intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n* интерес; *v* интересовать

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
interrogative [ˌɪntə'rɔgətɪv] *a* вопросительный
into ['ɪntu] *prep* в(о), внутрь
  cut into разрезать на
  divide into разделять(ся) на
  take into consideration [kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃən] принимать во внимание
  translate into переводить на
intonation [ˌɪntou'neɪʃən] *n* интонация
intransitive [ɪn'tra:nsɪtɪv] *a* непереходный
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *v* представлять, знакомить, вводить
inversion [ɪn'və:ʃən] *n* инверсия *(обратный порядок слов)*
inverted [ɪn'və:tɪd] *a* обратный
invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən] *n* приглашение
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
its [ɪts] *pron* его, ее, свой
itself [ɪt'self] *pron* себя; сам

J

job [dʒɔb] *n* работа
joke [dʒouk] *n* шутка; *v* шутить
journey ['dʒə:nɪ] *n* путешествие
jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* только; только что; как раз

K

keep [ki:p] (**kept, kept**) *v* держать(ся), сохранять
  keep on продолжать
kennel ['kenl] *n* конура
kept [kept] *см.* **keep**
kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
kilometre ['kɪləˌmi:tə] *n* километр
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n* кухня
knew [nju:] *см.* **know**
knife [naɪf] *n* нож
know [nou] (**knew, known**) *v* знать

L

land [lænd] *n* земля
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n* язык
last [la:st] *a* прошлый, последний; *v* длиться, продолжаться
late [leɪt] *a* поздний
  be late опаздывать
  adv поздно
lately ['leɪtlɪ] *adv* последнее время
lay [leɪ] (**laid, laid**) *v:* **lay the table** накрывать на стол
laugh [la:f] *v* смеяться
learn [lə:n] *v* учить, выучить, научиться; узнавать
least [li:st] *a:* **at least** по крайней мере
leave [li:v] (**left, left**) *v* оставлять, покидать
left [left] *см.* **leave**
leg [leg] *n* нога
lest [lest] *cj* чтобы не
let [let] (**let, let**) *v* позволять
  let's = **let us** давайте
  let smb. know дать кому-л. знать
  let smb. go отпустить кого-л.
letter ['letə] *n* буква
library ['laɪbrərɪ] *n* библиотека
lie I *v* лгать; *n* ложь
lie II [laɪ] (**lay, lain**) *v* лежать
light [laɪt] (**lit, lit**) *n* свет; *v* освещать
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться
  I should (would) like мне бы хотелось; *adv* подобно, как
limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] *a* ограниченный
line [laɪn] *n* шеренга; линия
liner ['laɪnə] *n* пароход
link-verb ['lɪŋkvə:b] *n* глагол-связка
lion ['laɪən] *n* лев
list [lɪst] *n* список
lit [lɪt] *см.* **light**
little ['lɪtl] *pron* мало
  a little немного
loaf [louf] *n* буханка
lonely ['lounlɪ] *a* одинокий
look [luk] *v* смотреть; выглядеть
  look like быть похожим на
  look after заботиться, присматривать за
  look at смотреть на
  look down смотреть свысока
  look for искать
  look forward (to) предвкушать, ждать с нетерпением
  look in заглянуть, зайти
  look into детально исследовать, изучать *(вопрос)*
  look out! берегись!
  look over внимательно осмотреть
  look through просматривать, внимательно изучать
  look up 1) поднять взор; 2) искать *(что-л. в справочнике)*
lose [lu:z] (**lost, lost**) *v* терять, проигрывать
lost [lɔst] *см.* **lose**
lot [lɔt] *n:* **a lot of (lots of)** много
lucky ['lʌkɪ] *a* удачливый, счастливый
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] *n* машина
made [meid] *см.* **make**
magazine [ˌmægə'zi:n] *n* журнал
mainly ['meinli] *adv* главным образом
make [meik] **(made, made)** *v* делать
make for направляться куда-то
make out с трудом различать, разбирать
make up 1) собирать, составлять; 2) приводить в порядок, стелить *(постель)*; 3) составлять *(список)*; 4) гримироваться; 5) сочинять, выдумывать, изобретать; 6) мириться
manner ['mænə] *n* образ действий
marriage ['mæridʒ] *n* женитьба, замужество
marry ['mæri] *v* жениться, выходить замуж
master ['mɑ:stə] *n* хозяин; учитель
material [mə'tiəriəl] *n* материал
matter ['mætə] *n* дело, вопрос
may [mei] **(might)** *v* можно
maybe ['meibi:] *adv* может быть
mean [mi:n] **(meant, meant)** *v* иметь в виду, подразумевать; значить
meaning ['mi:niŋ] *n* значение
meant [ment] *см.* **mean**
meat [mi:t] *n* мясо
meet [mi:t] **(met, met)** *v* встречать
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] *n* собрание
mend [mend] *v* чинить, исправлять
mention ['menʃən] *v* упоминать
message ['mesidʒ] *n* записка
met [met] *см.* **meet**
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
mile [mail] *n* миля
mind [maind] *v* помнить, обращать внимание; *n:* **make up one's mind** решать(ся)
mine [main] *pron (абсолютная форма)* мой, свой
minerals ['minərəlz] *n pl* полезные ископаемые
miss [mis] *v* опаздывать; пропадать
mistake [mis'teik] *n* ошибка
mitten ['mitn] *n* варежка
modal ['moudl] *a* модальный
model ['mɔdl] *n* модель
modifier ['mɔdifaiə] *n:* **adverbial modifier** *грам.* обстоятельство
moment ['moumənt] *n* момент
monotonous [mə'nɔtnəs] *a* однообразный, скучный
moth [mɔθ] *n* моль
much [mʌtʃ] *pron* много; *adv* гораздо, сильно
mummy ['mʌmi] *n дет.* мама, мамочка
mushroom ['mʌʃrum] *n* гриб
music ['mju:zik] *n* музыка
must [mʌst] *v* должен
mustard ['mʌstəd] *n* горчица
myself [mai'self] *pron* себя, сам

N

nasty ['nɑ:sti] *a* ужасный, отвратительный
natural ['nætʃrəl] *a:* **natural phenomena** [fi'nɔminə] явления природы
naught [nɔ:t] *n* ноль
naughty ['nɔ:ti] *a* непослушный, противный
nearby ['niəbai] *adv* неподалеку
nearly ['niəli] *adv* почти
necessarily ['nesisərili] *adv* обязательно
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться
negative ['negətiv] *a* отрицательный; *n* отрицание
neighbour ['neibə] *n* сосед
neither ['naiðə] *pron* ни один *(из двух)*; никто; *cj* **neither ... nor** ни ... ни
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *cj* тем не менее
newspaper ['nju:sˌpeipə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a* следующий
nobody ['noubədi] *prop* никто
noise [nɔiz] *n* шум
nominative ['nɔminətiv] *a* именительный
none [nʌn] *pron* никто
nonsense ['nɔnsəns] *n* вздор, чепуха
note [nout] *n* записка
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] *pron* ничего
nowhere ['nouweə] *pron* нигде, никуда
number ['nʌmbə] *n* количество; число
numeral ['nju:mərəl] *n* числительное

O

obey [ə'bei] *v* слушаться
object ['ɔbdʒikt] *a* дополнительный; *n* дополнение
objection [əb'dʒekʃən] *n* возражение
objective [əb'dʒektiv] *a* объектный, косвенный
occasion [ə'keiʒən] *n* событие
of [ɔv] *prep* 1) *указывает, что следующее за ним существительное или местоимение стоит в родительном падеже;*

2) *указывает на материал, из которого что-л. сделано*; из; 3) о, об, относительно

accuse [ə'kju:z] **of** обвинять в
consist [kən'sɪst] **of** состоять из
deprive [dɪ'praɪv] **of** лишать чего-л.
remind [rɪ'maɪnd] **of** напоминать о
be afraid [ə'freɪd] **of** бояться кого-л.
be ashamed of стыдиться кого-л.
be fond of любить кого-л.
be full [ful] **of** быть полным чего-л.
be proud [praud] **of** гордиться кем-л.
be sure (certain) of быть уверенным в
be tired of устать от
be in need of нуждаться в
be of importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns] иметь значение
be of interest (to) представлять интерес для
be of value ['vælju:] иметь ценность
get rid of избавляться от
make use [ju:s] **of** использовать что-л.
take advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] **of** воспользоваться чем-л.
take care of заботиться о ком-л.
it is clever (good, kind, stupid) of him умно́ (хорошо, любезно, глупо) с его стороны
a lot of, plenty of, a great (good) deal of много
a number of ряд
the town (village) of N город (деревня) Н
unheard of неслыханный

off [ɔf] *prep* 1) от; 2) с, со; *adv указывает на удаление, отделение*

office ['ɔfɪs] *n* учреждение
often ['ɔ:fn] *adv* часто
old [ould] *a* старый
olive ['ɔlɪv] *n* маслина
omit [ou'mɪt] *v* пропускать, не включать

on [ɔn] *prep* 1) на; 2) *указывает на определенную дату, день*; 3) о, об, по (на тему о); 4) по, после; *adv выражает продолжение или непрерывность действия*

congratulate [kən'grætjuleɪt] **on** поздравлять по поводу
depend on зависеть от
insist [ɪn'sɪst] **on** настаивать на
rely [rɪ'laɪ] **on** полагаться на
spend on тратить на
on all sides со всех сторон
on an (the) average ['ævərɪdʒ] в среднем
on behalf [bɪ'hɑ:f] **of** от имени кого-л.
on board [bɔ:d] **a (the) ship** на борту судна
on business ['bɪznɪs] по делу
on condition [kən'dɪʃən] **that** при условии (что)
on the contrary ['kɔntrərɪ] наоборот
be on fire гореть
on foot пешком
on the one (other) hand с одной (другой) стороны
on smb.'s part со стороны кого-л.
on purpose нарочно
on the right (left) справа (слева)
on sale [seɪl] в продаже
on a large scale [skeɪl] в большом масштабе, с размахом
on the way по дороге, по пути
on the whole в общем
and so on и так далее
later on позже

once [wʌns] *adv* однажды; один раз

one [wʌn] *num* один; *pron:* **one another** друг друга

oneself [wʌn'self] *pron* самого (себя)
only ['ounlɪ] *adv* только
operation [ˌɔpə'reɪʃən] *n* операция
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n* мнение
opportunity [ˌɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ] *n* возможность
opposite ['ɔpəzɪt] *n* противоположность

or [ɔ:] *cj* или

or else иначе

order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ, приказание

in order that с тем, чтобы

ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnl] *a* порядковый
other ['ʌðə] *pron* другой
our ['auə] *pron* наш, свой
ours ['auəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* наш, свой
ourselves [auə'selvz] *pron* себя; сами

out [aut] *adv* вне, снаружи, наружу

find out выяснить, узнавать
point out указывать
work out разрабатывать

out of ['aut 'ɔv] *prep* вне, за, из

out of danger ['deɪndʒə] вне опасности
out of date [deɪt] устаревший
out of doors на дворе, на улице
out of envy ['envɪ] из зависти
out of fashion старомодный, вышедший из моды
out of order не в порядке
out of place не на месте, неуместный
out of the question не может быть и речи

out of use вышедший из употребления
out of work без работы
outside ['aut'said] *prep* вне, за, за пределами; *adv* наружу, снаружи
over ['ouvə] *prep* 1) над; 2) через; 3) больше, свыше; 4) на протяжении, за; *adv указывает на движение через что-л.; часто передается приставкой* пере:
run over переехать
talk over обсуждать
think over обдумывать
all over the world (the country, the town) по всему миру (всей стране, всему городу)
over again еще раз
over and over again много раз
over there вон там
own [oun] *a* собственный

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать
page [peidʒ] *n* страница
paint [peint] *n* краска
paper ['peipə] *n* бумага; письменная работа
parent ['peərənt] *n* родитель
park [pa:k] *n* парк; *v* ставить на стоянку автомобиль
part [pa:t] *n* часть
participle ['pa:tisipl] *n* причастие
particle ['pa:tikl] *n* частица
party ['pa:ti] *n* вечер, вечеринка
pass [pa:s] *v* проходить мимо
passive ['pæsiv] *a*: **passive voice** страдательный залог
past [pa:st] *n* прошедшее *(время)*, прошлое; *prep* 1) мимо; 2) за, после *(в обозначении времени)*; *adv* мимо
pear [peə] *n* груша
per [pə:] *prep* **per hour** в час
per cent [pə'sent] *n* процент
perfect ['pə:fikt] *a* совершенный
perform [pə'fɔ:m] *v* исполнять, выступать
permission [pə'miʃən] *n* разрешение
person ['pə:sn] *n* лицо; человек
person addressed человек, к которому обращаются
personal ['pə:snl] *a* личный
personally ['pə:snəli] *adv* лично, сам
phrase [freiz] *n* оборот, словосочетание
piano ['pjænou] *n* рояль, пианино
pick [pik] *v* рвать, собирать
picnic ['piknik] *n* пикник
piece [pi:s] *n* кусок
place [pleis] *n* место
take place происходить
plan [plæn] *n* план; *v* планировать
plane [plein] *n* самолет
platform ['plætfɔ:m] *n* перрон
play [plei] *n* пьеса; *v* играть
pleasant ['pleznt] *a* приятный
please [pli:z] *v* радовать, доставлять удовольствие; пожалуйста
pleased [pli:zd] *p.p.*: **be pleased** быть довольным
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plenty ['plenti] *n*: **plenty of** много
plural ['pluərəl] *n* множественное число
pocket ['pɔkit] *n* карман
poem ['pouim] *n* стихотворение
point [pɔint] *n* точка; *v*: **point out** указывать на что-л.
policeman [pə'li:smən] *n* полицейский
poor [puə] *a* скверный, плохой
position [pə'ziʃən] *n* положение, место
possessive [pə'zesiv] *a* притяжательный
postpone [poust'poun] *v* откладывать
potatoe [pə'teitou] *n* картофель
practise ['præktis] *v* упражняться, тренироваться
praise [preiz] *v* хвалить
predicate ['predikit] *n* сказуемое
prefer [pri'fə:] *v* предпочитать
preposition [ˌprepə'ziʃən] *n* предлог
prepositional [ˌprepə'ziʃənl] *a* предложный
present ['preznt] *n* подарок; настоящее *(время)*
pretty ['priti] *a* хорошенький
previous ['pri:vjəs] *a* предыдущий
principal ['prinsipəl] *a* главный
probably ['prɔbəbli] *adv* вероятно, возможно
problem ['prɔbləm] *n* проблема, задача
production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n*: **production process** процесс изготовления
progress ['prougres] *n* достижения, успехи
pronoun ['prounaun] *n* местоимение
proof [pru:f] *n* доказательство
properly ['prɔpəli] *adv* как следует
proposal [prə'pouzəl] *n* предложение
punish ['pʌniʃ] *v* наказывать
punishment ['pʌniʃmənt] *n* наказание
puppy ['pʌpi] *n* щенок
purpose ['pə:pəs] *n* цель
push [puʃ] *v* толкать
put [put] **(put, put)** *v* класть, ставить
put away убирать

put down записывать
put forward предлагать, выдвигать
put off откладывать
put on 1) одевать; 2) ставить на сцене
put out 1) протягивать (руку); 2) гасить
put up at останавливаться, гостить
put up with терпеть, мириться с чем-л.
pyramid ['pɪrəmɪd] *n* пирамида

Q

quantity ['kwɔntɪtɪ] *n* количество
quarrel ['kwɔ:rəl] *n* ссора
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n* четверть
question ['kwestʃən] *n* вопрос
question word ['kwestʃən 'wə:d] вопросительное слово
quick [kwɪk] *adv* быстро
quite [kwaɪt] *adv* совсем, совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n* кролик
race [reɪs] *n* соревнование; скачки
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь
It rains идет дождь
It rains cats and dogs дождь льет как из ведра
rarely ['reəlɪ] *adv* редко
rather ['rɑ:ðə] *adv* предпочтительно, лучше
read [rɪ:d] **(read, read)** *v* читать
ready ['redɪ] *a:* **be ready** быть готовым
real ['rɪəl] *a* действительный, настоящий
really ['rɪəlɪ] *adv* в действительности, на самом деле
reason ['rɪ:zn] *n* причина
receive [rɪ'sɪ:v] *v* получать
reciprocal [rɪ'sɪprəkəl] *a* взаимный
recognize ['rekəgnaɪz] *v* узнавать
refer [rɪ'fə:] *v* относиться
reflexive [rɪ'fleksɪv] *a* возвратный
refuse [rɪ'fju:z] *v* отказываться
relation [rɪ'leɪʃn] *n* отношение, зависимость
relative ['relətɪv] *n* родственник
remain [rɪ'meɪn] *v* оставаться
remark [rɪ'mɑ:k] *n* замечание; высказывание
remember [rɪ'membə] *v* помнить, запоминать
render ['rendə] *v* передавать
rent [rent] *v* снимать на время *(комнату, дом)*
repair [rɪ'peə] *n* починка
replace [rɪ'pleɪs] *v* заменять
report [rɪ'pɔ:t] *n* доклад
report card табель
request [rɪ'kwest] *n* просьба
rest [rest] *n* отдых
result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n* результат
retire [rɪ'taɪə] *v* уходить на пенсию
return [rɪ'tə:n] *v* возвратить(ся), вернуть(ся)
right [raɪt] *a:* **be right** быть правым; *n* правая сторона
rising ['raɪzɪŋ] *pres.p.* повышающийся
river ['rɪvə] *n* река
road [roud] *n* дорога
rock [rɔk] *v* качаться
roll [roul] *n* булочка
roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
room [ru:m] *n* комната
rope [roup] *n* веревка
rose [rouz] *n* роза
round [raund] *prep* вокруг; *adv* вокруг, кругом, со всех сторон
all round повсюду
all the year round круглый год
round the corner за угол, за углом
travel round the country путешествовать по стране
rule [ru:l] *n* правило
run [rʌn] **(ran, run)** *v* бежать
Russian ['rʌʃn] *a* русский

S

sack [sæk] *n* мешок
said [sed] *см.* **say**
salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] *a* соленый
same [seɪm] *pron* тот же самый
satellite ['sætəlaɪt] *n* спутник
satisfactory [ˌsætɪs'fæktərɪ] *a* удовлетворительный
satisfied ['sætɪsfaɪd] *p. p.:* **be satisfied with** быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
Saturday ['sætədɪ] *n* суббота
saw [sɔ:] *см.* **see**
say [seɪ] **(said, said)** *v* сказать
say good-bye попрощаться
scarcely ['skeəslɪ] *adv* едва
scissors ['sɪzəz] *n* ножницы
sea [sɪ:] *n* море
sea-level уровень моря
seat [sɪ:t] *n* место
second ['sekənd] *num* второй
secretary ['sekrətrɪ] *n* секретарь
see [sɪ:] **(saw, seen)** *v* видеть

see about позаботиться о чем-л., проследить за чем-л.
see in встречать *(Новый год)*
see into вникнуть во что-л.
see off провожать *(в дорогу)*
see to присмотреть, позаботиться о том, чтобы
seem [siːm] *v* казаться
seen [siːn] *см.* **see**
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
sell [sel] **(sold, sold)** *v* продавать
sentence ['sentəns] *n* предложение
sequence ['siːkwəns] *n:* **sequence of tenses** последовательность (согласование) времен
serious ['siəriəs] *a* серьезный
seriousness ['siəriəsnis] *n* серьезность
set [set] **(set, set)** *v:* **set the table** накрыть на стол
several ['sevrəl] *pron* несколько
sharp [ʃɑːp] *a* острый
shave [ʃeiv] *v:* **shave oneself** бриться
shine [ʃain] **(shone, shone)** *v* светить
shone [ʃɔn] *см.* **shine**
show [ʃou] *v* показывать
shy [ʃai] *a* застенчивый
side [said] *n* сторона
sign [sain] *n* знак
silently ['sailəntli] *adv* молчаливо
simple ['simpl] *a* простой
since [sins] *cj* с тех пор как; так как; *prep* с; *adv* с тех пор
since then с тех пор
since when с каких пор
singular ['siŋgjulə] *n* единственное число
sit [sit] **(sat, sat)** *v* сидеть
size [saiz] *n* размер
skill [skil] *n* умение, искусство
skillful ['skilful] *a* искусный, умелый
sleep [sliːp] **(slept, slept)** *v* спать
slowly ['slouli] *adv* медленно
small [smɔːl] *a* небольшой
smell [smel] *n* запах; *v* пахнуть
smile [smail] *v* улыбаться
smoke [smouk] *v* курить
snake [sneik] *n* змея
snow [snow] *n* снег
it snows идет снег
so [sou] *adv* так; итак; *cj* так so that с тем, чтобы
sold [sould] *см.* **sell**
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество, несколько; некоторый
somebody ['sʌmbɔdi] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
someone ['sʌmwʌn] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθiŋ] *pron* что-то, что-л.
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmweə] *adv* где-то, куда-то
sorry ['sɔri] *a:* I am sorry я сожалею; извините
soup [suːp] *n* суп
speak [spiːk] **(spoke, spoken)** *v* говорить
speaker ['spiːkə] *n* говорящий, оратор
special ['speʃəl] *a* специальный
speech [spiːtʃ] *n* речь
spelling ['speliŋ] *n* правописание, орфография
spend [spend] **(spent, spent)** *v* тратить
spent [spent] *см.* **spend**
spite [spait] *n:* **in spite of** несмотря на
spoken ['spoukən] *см.* **speak**
stale [steil] *a* черствый
stand [stænd] **(stood, stood)** *v* стоять
stand for заменять, означать
star [stɑː] *n* звезда
start [stɑːt] *v* начинать
state [steit] *n* состояние
statement ['steitmənt] *n* утверждение, предложение
station ['steiʃn] *n* станция
stay [stei] *v* оставаться; гостить
steal [stiːl] **(stole, stolen)** *v* утащить, украсть
still [stil] *adv* еще; *cj* все же
stolen ['stouln] *см.* **steal**
stone [stoun] *n* камень
stop [stɔp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливать(ся), прекращать(ся)
storm [stɔːm] *n* буря, шторм
story ['stɔːri] *n* рассказ
strange [streindʒ] *a* странный
straight [streit] *adv* прямо
stream [striːm] *n* ручей; рукав
strong [strɔŋ] *a* сильный, крепкий
study ['stʌdi] *v* изучать; заниматься
subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n* подлежащее; тема
subordinate [sə'bɔːdinit] *a* придаточный
subordinating [sə'bɔːdineitiŋ] *a* подчинительный
such [sʌtʃ] *pron* такой
suffer ['sʌfə] *v* страдать
sugar ['ʃugə] *n* сахар
suit [sjuːt] *n* костюм
superlative [sjuː'pəːlətiv] *n* превосходная степень
supply [sə'plai] *n* запас
sure [ʃuə] *a:* **be sure** быть уверенным
surround [sə'raund] *v* окружать

sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
swim [swim] (**swam, swum**) *v* плавать
sympathetic [ˌsimpə'θetik] *a* сочувственный
synonym ['sinənim] *n* синоним
syntax ['sintæks] *n* синтаксис

T

tablet ['tæblit] *n* таблетка
take [teik] (**took, taken**) *v* брать, взять
take after походить на кого-л.
take for принимать за кого-л.
take off 1) снимать *(одежду)*; 2) подняться *(о самолете)*
take to заняться чем-л., пристраститься к чему-л.
taken ['teikən] *см.* **take**
talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать, беседовать
tall [tɔ:l] *a* высокий
taste [teist] *n* вкус
teach [ti:tʃ] (**taught, taught**) *v* учить
tell [tel] (**told, told**) *v* сказать, рассказать
temperature ['temprɪtʃə] *n* температура
tense [tens] *n* время
text-book ['tekstbuk] *n* учебник
than [ðæn] *cj* чем
thanks [θæŋks] **to** *prep* благодаря
that [ðæt] *pron* то, тот; что; который
theatre ['θiətə] *n* театр
their [ðeə] *pron* их, свой
theirs [ðeəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* их, свой
themselves [ðəm'selvz] *pron* себя; сами
then [ðen] *adv* затем, тогда
theory ['θiərɪ] *n* теория
there [ðeə] *adv* там, туда
over there вон там
therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] *cj* поэтому, следовательно
thing [θiŋ] *n* предмет, вещь
think [θiŋk] (**thought, thought**) *v* думать
third [θə:d] *num* третий
thirteen ['θə:'ti:n] *num* тринадцать
thirty ['θə:tɪ] *num* тридцать
thousand ['θauzənd] *num* тысяча
thread [θred] *n* нитка
through [θru:] *prep* 1) через, сквозь; 2) из-за; вследствие; *adv* 1) насквозь; совершенно; 2) от начала до конца
throughout [θru:'aut] *prep* через; по всему; в продолжение (всего времени); повсюду, на всем протяжении
throw [θrou] (**threw, thrown**) *v* бросать
throw oneself броситься
ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* билет
tiger ['taigə] *n* тигр
till [til] *prep* до, вплоть до; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
time [taim] *n* время; раз
in time вовремя
tin [tin] *n* консервная банка
tired ['taiəd] *p.p.:* **be tired** быть усталым
get tired уставать
to [tu:] *prep* 1) в; 2) на; 3) к; 4) *указывает на лицо, по отношению к которому совершается действие; передается дательным падежом*
agree to соглашаться на
apologize [ə'pɔlədʒaiz] **to** извиняться перед
belong [bɪ'lɔŋ] **to** принадлежать кому-л.
happen to случаться с
listen ['lisn] **to** слушать кого-л.
object to возражать против
pay attention [ə'tenʃən] **to** обращать внимание на
prefer to предпочитать чему-л.
reply [rɪ'plaɪ] **to** отвечать на
refer [rɪ'fə:] **to** ссылаться на
seem to казаться кому-л.
speak (talk) to говорить с
subscribe [səb'skraib] **to** подписываться на
attentive [ə'tentɪv] **to** внимательный к
clear ['kliə] **to** ясный для кого-л.
devoted [dɪ'voutɪd] **to** преданный кому-л.
equal ['i:kwəl] **to** равный чему-л.
familiar [fə'miljə] **to** хорошо знакомый кому-л.
grateful ['greitful] **to** благодарный кому-л.
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] **to** важный для кого-л.
kind to добрый к кому-л.
known to известный кому-л.
necessary ['nesisərɪ] **to** необходимый кому-л.
polite [pə'lait] **to** вежливый с
strange to странный для кого-л.
useful ['ju:sful] **to** полезный для кого-л.
useless ['ju:slis] **to** бесполезный для кого-л.
toe [tou] *n* палец на ноге
together [tə'geðə] *adv* вместе
told [tould] *см.* **tell**
tonight [tə'nait] *adv* сегодня вечером

too [tu:] *adv* также, тоже; слишком
took [tuk] *см.* **take**
tool [tu:l] *n* инструмент
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tough [tʌf] *a* твердый, жесткий
towards [tə'wɔ:dz] *prep* к, по направлению к, по отношению к
town [taun] *n* город
toy [tɔi] *n* игрушка
traffic ['træfik] *n* уличное движение
train [trein] *n* поезд
transitive ['trænsitiv] *a* переходный
translate [træns'leit] *v* переводить
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
tree [tri:] *n* дерево
trip [trip] *n* путешествие
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* неприятность, беспокойство
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* брюки
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда
try [trai] *v* пытаться, стараться, пробовать
turn [tə:n] *v* поворачивать(ся)
  turn down отвергнуть
  turn into превращаться во что-л.
  turn off выключать
  turn on включать
  turn out 1) получиться, оказаться; 2) выпускать *(товары, изделия)*
  turn to обратиться к
  turn up 1) внезапно появляться, приходить; 2) случаться, оказаться
turning ['tə:niŋ] *n* поворот
twice [twais] *adv* дважды
type [taip] *n* тип, вид
typewriter ['taipraitə] *n* пишущая машинка

U

unchanged ['ʌn'tʃeindʒd] *a* неизменившийся
uncountable ['ʌn'kauntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый
under ['ʌndə] *prep* 1) под; 2) меньше
  be under consideration [kən,sidə'reiʃən] рассматриваться
  be under construction [kən'strʌkʃən] строиться
  be under discussion [dis'kʌʃən] обсуждаться
  be under repair [ri'pɛə] ремонтироваться
underneath [ˌʌndə'ni:θ] *prep* под
unless [ən'les] *cj* если не
until [ʌn'til] *prep* до, пока не; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
up [ʌp] *prep* вверх по
  up to вплоть до
  adv 1) вверх, наверх, наверху; 2) *указывает на приближение вплотную к чему-л. или к кому-л.*; 3) *указывает на завершение действия*
  pick up поднимать, подбирать
  ring up звонить по телефону
  save up откладывать деньги
  sit up сесть *(подняться из лежачего положения)*; бодрствовать
  stand up вставать
  wake up просыпаться, будить
  up-to-date современный
  up and down взад и вперед
  up to the mark на высоком уровне, хороший
  hurry up! скорее! живее!
  it is up to you (действовать) предстоит вам
  the time is up время истекло
  What's up? В чем дело? Что случилось?
use [ju:z] *v* пользоваться
  I am used меня употребляют
use [ju:s] *n* польза
  no use бесполезно
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* употребительный
usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *adv* обычно

V

vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm'kli:nə] *n* пылесос
vain [vein] *n:* **in vain** напрасно
vase [va:z] *n* ваза
vegetable ['vedʒitəbl] *n* овощ
verb [və:b] *n* глагол
  helping verb вспомогательный глагол
  main verb главный (смысловой) глагол
very ['veri] *a* самый; *adv* очень
view [vju:] *n* вид
village ['vilidʒ] *n* деревня
visitor ['vizitə] *n* посетитель

W

wake [weik] *v:* **wake up (woke, woken)** просыпаться
want [wɔnt] *v* хотеть, нуждаться
wash [wɔʃ] *v:* **wash oneself** мыться
wasp [wɔsp] *n* оса
waste [weist] *v* тратить напрасно *(время, деньги и т. п.)*

way [wei] *n* путь, дорога
to be in one's way мешать кому-л.
wear [wɛə] (**wore, worn**) *v* носить *(одежду)*
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
week [wi:k] *n* неделя
welcome ['welkəm] *n* приветствие
well [wel] *adv* хорошо
be well хорошо себя чувствовать
as well также
as well as так же как
went [went] *см.* **go**
wet [wet] *a* сырой, мокрый
get wet промокнуть
what [wɔt] *pron* что; какой
when [wen] *pron* когда; *cj* когда, в то время как
where [wɛə] *pron* где
wherever [weər'evə] *cj* куда бы ни, где бы ни
whether ['weðə] *cj* ли
which [witʃ] *pron* который, какой
while [wail] *cj* в то время как
who [hu:] *pron* кто, кому, который
whole [houl] *a* целый
whom [hu:m] *pron косв. п. от* **who**
whose [hu:z] *pron* чей
why [wai] *adv зд. cj* почему
win [win] (**won, won**) *v* побеждать, выигрывать
wish [wiʃ] *n* желание
with [wið] *prep* 1) с; 2) *указывает на предмет, при помощи которого совершается действие, передается творительным падежом*
cover with покрывать чем-л.
fill with наполнять(ся) чем-л.
leave with оставлять у
shake with дрожать от
supply with снабжать чем-л.
be angry with сердиться на
be pale (red) with быть бледным (красным) от
be pleased with быть довольным чем-л.
be popular with быть популярным среди
be satisfied with быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
within [wi'ðin] *prep* в пределах, в течение
without [wi'ðaut] *prep* без; без того, чтобы
without fail непременно, обязательно
goes without saying само собой разумеется, ясно без слов
do without обходиться без
woke [wouk] *см.* **wake**
won [wʌn] *см.* **win**
wonder ['wʌndə] *v* хотеть знать
wonderful ['wʌndəful] *a* чудесный, удивительный
won't [wount] *сокр. разг.* **will not**
wood [wud] *n* дерево *(материал)*
word [wə:d] *n* слово
word order порядок слов
word combination словосочетание
work [wə:k] *n* работа
worker ['wə:kə] *n* рабочий
world [wə:ld] *n* мир, вселенная
worry ['wʌri] *v* беспокоиться
worth [wə:θ] *a:* **worth while** стоит, заслуживает
wrong [rɔŋ] *a* неисправный; не в порядке

Y

yawn [jɔ:n] *v* зевать
year [jə:] *n* год
yesterday ['jestədi] *adv* вчера
yet [jet] *adv* еще, все еще; *cj* однако, все же
young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой
yours [jɔ:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* твой, свой, ваш, свои
yourself [jɔ:'self] *pron* себя; сам
yourselves [jɔ:'selvz] *pron* себя; сами

Z

zero ['ziərou] *n* ноль
Zoo [zu:] *n* зоопарк

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Марк Исаакович Дубровин

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