MACMILLAN

Exam Skills for Russia

Грамматика и лексика
Уровень B1

Справочный материал
по грамматике и лексике
к онлайн-версии упражнений

macmillan education

Справочник содержит теоретический материал по грамматике и лексический материал по изучаемой тематике. Приступая к выполнению упражнений в цифровом формате, познакомьтесь с соответствующим лексико-грамматическим разделом.

Дополнительно справочник содержит материалы по сочетаемости слов и словообразованию, по образованию форм настоящего времени ряда глаголов, а также список неправильных глаголов, списки активной лексики и фразовых глаголов с переводом на русский язык и примерами употребления.

Вы можете перейти на нужную страницу справочника, нажав на соответствующую строку в Contents и на активные ссылки внутри разделов.

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Unit 1

Grammar

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple

Формы глаголов *to be* и *to have* в present simple приведены на с. 182.

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/We/They ***play*** …	*I/You/We/They* ***do not (don't) play*** …	***Do*** *I/you/we/they* ***play*** …*?*
He/She/It ***plays*** …	*He/She/It* ***does not (doesn't) play*** …	***Does*** *he/she/it* ***play*** …*?*

Употребление	Примеры
повторяющиеся действия в настоящем	*Marsha* ***goes*** *to dance lessons every Saturday.*
типичные ситуации	***Does*** *Dan* ***work*** *at the cinema?*
чувства, мысли, состояния	*I* ***like*** *the new James Bond film.*
общеизвестные факты	*You* ***play*** *chess with 32 pieces.*

Helpful hints

Present simple обычно употребляется:
с выражениями *every/each Monday/week* и т. п., *once/twice/three times a week/month* и т. п.
с наречиями *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never*.

Как правило, эти наречия ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола *to be*.
I ***often play*** *football with my friends. I* ***am often*** *late for my piano lessons.*

Present continuous

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I ***am (′m) playing*** …	*I* ***am not (′m not) playing*** …	***Am*** *I* ***playing*** …*?*
He/She/It ***is (′s) playing*** …	*He/She/It* ***is not (isn't / ′s not) playing*** …	***Is*** *he/she/it* ***playing*** …*?*
You/We/They ***are (′re) playing*** …	*You/We/They* ***are not (aren't / ′re not) playing*** …	

Употребление	Примеры
действия, происходящие в момент речи	*Jan* ***is watching*** *a film upstairs.*
действия, происходящие в течение ограниченного периода времени	*She* ***is working*** *at the museum until the end of the month.*
отрицательные эмоции (раздражение, возмущение и т. п.), обычно с наречием *always*	*My brother* ***is always borrowing*** *my camera without asking!*

Helpful hints

Present continuous обычно употребляется с *now, right now, at the moment, today, this week/month* и т. п.

Stative verbs

Form

В английском языке есть глаголы, которые описывают чувства, мысли, состояния. Как правило, эти глаголы не употребляются во временах группы continuous.
✓ *I* ***like*** *reading books in my free time.* ✗ *I* ~~***am liking***~~ ~~*reading books in my free time.*~~

Наиболее распространенные глаголы состояния:

appear	*belong to*	*include*	*love*	*see*	*think*
be	*hate*	*know*	*need*	*seem*	*understand*
believe	*have*	*like*	*prefer*	*taste*	*want*

Watch out!

Глаголы *to be, to have, to think* могут использоваться во временах группы continuous в том случае, если они описывают действие как процесс.
What ***do*** *you* ***think*** *about his new song?* (мнение) *I* ***′m thinking*** *about last night's match.* (мыслительный процесс)

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Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, used to

Past simple

Формы *to be* и *to have* в past simple приведены на с. 182.

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/They **played** …	*I/You/He/She/It/We/They* **did not (didn't) play** …	**Did** *I/you/he/she/it/we/they* **play** …?

Употребление	Примеры
законченные действия	*I* ***saw*** *the new James Bond film yesterday.*
повторяющиеся действия в прошлом	*I* ***went*** *to the theatre four times last month.*
общеизвестные факты в прошлом	*Fifty years ago, people* ***didn't spend*** *as much on entertainment as they do today.*
последовательные действия в прошлом	*Josh* ***pushed*** *the door open and* ***looked*** *inside the room.*

Helpful hints

Past simple обычно употребляется с такими указателями времени, как *yesterday, in January/2001* и т. п., *last week/summer/year* и т. п., *an hour/a week/a year ago.*

Past continuous

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/He/She/It **was playing** …	*I/He/She/It* **was not (wasn't) playing** …	**Was** *I/he/she/it* **playing**?
You/We/They **were playing** …	*You/We/They* **were not (weren't) playing** …	**Were** *you/we/they* **playing**?

Употребление	Примеры
действия, которые происходили в определенный момент или период времени в прошлом	*At nine o'clock last night, I* ***was watching*** *TV.*
одновременно происходящие действия в прошлом	*I* ***was reading*** *a book while you* ***were doing*** *the washing-up.*
фон событий в рассказах	*It* ***was raining*** *so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.*

Watch out!

Past simple и past continuous часто используются вместе, когда нужно показать, что одно действие произошло в процессе совершения другого действия.

✓ *The phone* ***rang*** *while I* ***was watching*** *a DVD.*

Past continuous не используется для описания регулярно повторяющихся действий в прошлом.

✗ ~~*Last year, I* ***was going*** *to the cinema every weekend.*~~

Helpful hints

Past continuous обычно употребляется с:

- *at that moment*
- *at one/two o'clock*
- *while*

used to

Form

used to + инфинитив

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/They **used to** …	*I/You/He/She/It/We/They* **never used to** … *I/You/He/She/It/We/They* **didn't use to** …	**Did** *I/you/he/she/it/we/they* **use to** …?

Употребление	Пример
регулярно повторяющиеся действия в прошлом	*When I was four, I* ***used to*** *eat ice cream every day.*

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Unit 3

Vocabulary

Fun and games

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 184

beat (v)	concert (n)	organise (v)
board game (n phr)	defeat (v, n)	pleasure (n)
captain (n)	entertaining (adj)	referee (n)
challenge (v, n)	folk music (n phr)	rhythm (n)
champion (n)	group (n)	risk (v, n)
cheat (v)	gym (n)	score (v, n)
classical music (n phr)	have fun (v phr)	support (v, n)
club (n)	interest (v, n)	team (n)
coach (n)	member (n)	train (v)
competition (n)	opponent (n)	video game (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

carry on	continue
eat out	eat at a restaurant
give up	stop doing sth you do regularly
join in	participate, take part
send off	make a player leave a game (eg, football)
take up	start (a hobby, sport, etc)
turn down	lower the volume of
turn up	increase the volume of

Prepositional phrases

for a long time
for fun
in the middle (of)
in time (for)
on CD/DVD/video
on stage

Word formation

act	action, active, inactive, actor	**hero**	heroic, heroine
athlete	athletic, athletics	**music**	musical, musician
child	children, childhood	**play**	player, playful
collect	collection, collector	**sail**	sailing, sailor
entertain	entertainment	**sing**	sang, sung, song, singer, singing

Word patterns

adjectives	bored with crazy about good at interested in keen on popular with	*verbs*	feel like listen to take part in
		nouns	a book (by sb) about a fan of a game against

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Unit 4

Grammar

Present perfect, present perfect continuous

Present perfect

Form

have/has + past participle

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/We/They ***have ('ve) learnt*** …	*I/You/We/They* ***have not (haven't) learnt*** …	***Have*** *I/you/we/they* ***learnt*** …*?*
He/She/It ***has ('s) learnt*** …	*He/She/It* ***has not (hasn't) learnt*** …	***Has*** *he/she/it* ***learnt*** …*?*

Употребление	Примеры
результат действия	*They'**ve** all **done** their homework.*
действия в прошлом, без указания (точного) времени их совершения	*I'**ve** already **read** that book.*
действия, которые начались в определённый момент в прошлом и продолжаются до сих пор	*Mrs Jenkins **has been** the head teacher for three years.*

Watch out!

Past simple не употребляется, если точно указано время совершения действия.
*I **finished** my homework **last night**.*

Present perfect употребляется, когда важен результат действия, а время его совершения не указано.
***I've finished**! Can I go home now?*

Helpful hints

Present perfect обычно употребляется с:

- *for* — *She's taught German here **for** over five years.*
- *since* — *Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.*
- *just* — *We've **just** done this exercise.*
- *already* — *We've **already** done this exercise.*
- *yet* — *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*
- *ever* — *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- *never* — *I've **never** understood why they give us so much homework!*
- *it's the* — ***It's the first time** we've watched a video in first time class.*

Present perfect continuous

Form

have/has + *been* + *-ing*

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/We/They ***have ('ve) been studying*** …	*I/You/We/They* ***have not (haven't) been studying*** …	***Have*** *I/you/we/they* ***been studying*** …*?*
He/She/It ***has ('s) been studying*** …	*He/She/It* ***has not (hasn't) been studying*** …	***Has*** *he/she/it* ***been studying***…*?*

Употребление	Примеры
действия, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящее время либо завершились к моменту речи	*We'**ve been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour. Can we have a break now?* *They're having a break now they'**ve been working** so hard.*

Helpful hints

Present perfect continuous обычно употребляется с:

- *for* — *I've been learning English **for** over three years.*
- *since* — *He's been learning Chinese **since** 2004.*
- *just* — *I've **just** been reading the school newspaper.*

Watch out!

Present perfect подчеркивает результат действия.
*She'**s written** an article for the school newspaper.* (она закончила статью)

Present perfect continuous подчеркивает продолжительность действия.
*She'**s been writing** an article for the school newspaper.* (она начала статью, но еще не закончила ее)

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Grammar

Past perfect, past perfect continuous

Past perfect

Form

had + past participle

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/They ***had ('d) written*** …	*I/You/He/She/It/We/They* ***had not (hadn't) written*** …	***Had*** *I/you/he/she/it/we/they* ***written*** …*?*

Употребление	Примеры
действия или состояния, совершенные до определенного момента или другого действия в прошлом	*I'**d finished** my homework a few minutes before the lesson started.* *Mrs Cross **had been** a teacher for twenty years before she became a head teacher.*
действия, совершенные к определенному моменту в прошлом, и результат которых виден в этот момент	*We were happy because we'**d** all **done** our homework.*

Helpful hints

Past perfect обычно употребляется с:

- *by* — *I'd finished my homework **by** eight o'clock.*
- *by the time* — ***By the time** I got to class, the lesson had started.*
- *before* — *The teacher had checked the answers **before** the lesson.*
- *after* — *I left **after** I'd finished the test.*
- *just* — *Simon had **just** finished the test when the bell rang.*
- *when* — *I left **when** I'd finished the test.*

Watch out!

Употребление past simple или past perfect может изменить смысл предложения.

*The lesson **started** when I arrived.* (я пришел, а затем начался урок)
*The lesson **had started** when I arrived.* (урок начался, а потом я пришел)

Past perfect continuous

Form

had + been + -ing

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I/You/He/She/It/We/They ***had ('d) been writing*** …	*I/You/He/She/It/We/They* ***had not (hadn't) been writing*** …	***Had*** *I/you/he/she/it/we/they* ***been writing*** …*?*

Употребление	Примеры
действия, которые начались до определенного момента в прошлом и продолжаются в этот момент, либо завершились к этому моменту	*We'**d been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour, so we were really bored!* *They had a break because they'**d been working** so hard.*

Helpful hints

Past perfect continuous обычно употребляется с:

- *for* — *Tony had been studying **for** hours,so he had a headache.*
- *since* — *She'd been hoping to win the competition **since** the summer.*
- *before* — *We'd been talking about the Internet **before** the lesson started.*
- *all day/night* и т. п. — *I'd been studying **all day**.*

Watch out!

Past perfect подчеркивает результат действия.
*She'**d written** the article before she phoned the editor.* (она закончила статью)

Past perfect continuous подчеркивает длительность.
*She'**d been writing** the article for an hour before she phoned the editor.* (она начала статью, но еще не закончила)

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Unit 6 Vocabulary

Learning and doing

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 185

achieve (v)	guess (v, n)	report (n)
brain (n)	hesitate (v)	revise (v)
clever (adj)	instruction (n)	search (v, n)
concentrate (v)	make progress (v phr)	skill (n)
consider (v)	make sure (v phr)	smart (adj)
course (n)	mark (v, n)	subject (n)
degree (n)	mental (adj)	take an exam (v phr)
experience (v, n)	pass (v)	talented (adj)
expert (n, adj)	qualification (n)	term (n)
fail (v)	remind (v)	wonder (v)

Phrasal verbs

cross out	draw a line through sth written
look up	try to find information in a book, etc
point out	tell sb important information
read out	say sth out loud which you are reading
rip up	tear into pieces
rub out	remove with a rubber
turn over	turn sth so the other side is towards you
write down	write information on a piece of paper

Prepositional phrases

by heart
for instance
in conclusion
in fact
in favour (of)
in general

Word formation

begin	began, begun, beginner, beginning	**instruct**	instruction, instructor
brave	bravery	**memory**	memorise, memorial
correct	correction, incorrect	**refer**	reference
divide	division	**silent**	silence, silently
educate	education	**simple**	simplify, simplicity

Word patterns

adjectives	capable of talented at	*nouns*	an opinion about/of a question about
verbs	cheat at/in confuse sth with continue with cope with		

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Unit 7

Grammar

Future time

Present continuous

Образование present continuous приведено в Unit 1.

Употребление	Пример
запланированные действия, обычно при наличии договоренности	*We'**re driving** to Berlin this weekend.*

will

Form

will + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
*I/You/He/She/It/We/They **will ('ll) go** …*	*I/You/He/She/It/We/They **will not (won't) go** …*	***Will** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **go** …?*

Употребление	Примеры
действия или события в будущем	*The new airport **will be** the biggest in Europe.*
предположения	*You'**ll have** a great time in the Bahamas.*
просьбы и предложения	*We'**ll help** you get ready for your holiday.*
спонтанные решения	*I know! **I'll go** to China this summer.*

Watch out!

Когда мы вежливо предлагаем помощь или идею сделать что-то вместе, мы используем вопросительные формы ***Shall** I …?* и ***Shall** we …?*
***Shall** I drive you to the airport?*

be going to

Form

be going to + инфинитив

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
*I **am ('m) going to travel** …*	*I **am ('m) not going to travel** …*	***Am** I **going to travel** …?*
*He/She/It **is ('s) going to travel** …*	*He/She/It **is not (isn't / 's not) going to travel** …*	***Is** he/she/it **going to travel** …?*
*You/We/They **are ('re) going to travel** …*	*You/We/They **are not (aren't / 're not) going to travel** …*	***Are** you/we/they **going to travel** …?*

Употребление	Примеры
намерения	*I'**m going to become** an explorer when I grow up.*
будущие действия, признаки которых очевидны	*It'**s going to rain**, so take an umbrella.*
действия или события в будущем	*The new airport **is going to be** the biggest in Europe.*

Present simple

Образование present simple приведено в Unit 1.

Употребление	Пример
действия, которые происходят по расписанию	*My plane **leaves** at six.*

Watch out!

Для указания на намерение совершить действие употребляется *be going to*.
Для выражения предположения относительно будущих действий употребляется *will* или *be going to*.

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Grammar

Prepositions of time and place

in

Время	
месяцы	*Paris is wonderful* ***in April****.*
годы	*I first went to Russia* ***in 2005****.*
времена года	*We often go skiing* ***in winter****.*
время дня (утро, день, вечер)	*My train leaves* ***in the afternoon****.*

Место	
города	*There's a famous castle* ***in Edinburgh****.*
страны и материки	*My brother is* ***in Mexico****.*
территории и регионы	*What's life like* ***in the desert****?*
внутри предмета	*Your passport is* ***in the drawer****.*
внутри комнаты	*I've left the tickets* ***in the living room****!*
внутри здания	*Sharon has been* ***in the travel agent's*** *for an hour!*

Helpful hints

Предлог *in* используется в словосочетаниях *in a minute/an hour, in front of, in the middle (of), in the future.*

Watch out!

Предлоги *in, on, at* обычно не употребляются с глаголами движения (*come, go, move, run, walk* и т. п.).
В этих случаях используется предлог *to: Was it hot when you* ***went to*** *Japan?*

on

Время	
дни недели	*I got a new car* ***on Saturday****.*
даты	*My birthday is* ***on 19th March****.*

Место	
острова	*Last year, we stayed* ***on Mykonos****.*
страницы	*There are some useful Italian phrases* ***on page 97****.*
на предмете	*Did you put your car keys* ***on the kitchen table****?*
на поверхности	*There's a timetable* ***on the wall****.*

Helpful hints

Предлог *on* используется в словосочетаниях *on the beach, on the left/right, on my birthday.*

Watch out!

Предлог *in* используется в словосочетаниях *in the morning/afternoon/evening,*
а предлог *on* – в словосочетаниях *on Monday morning / Wednesday evening* и т. п.
We're flying to Washington ***in the morning / on Tuesday morning****.*

Предлоги не используются со словами *tomorrow, yesterday, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening* и т. п.
We're flying to Washington ***tomorrow afternoon****.*

at

Время	
время на часах	*There's a bus* ***at ten past three****.*
праздничные дни	*What are you doing* ***at Christmas****?*

Место	
точки на земном шаре	*What's it like* ***at the North Pole****?*
адреса с указанием дома	*My cousin lives* ***at 132 London Road****.*
здания, в которых проходят те или иные мероприятия	*I think John is* ***at the cinema****, watching 'Titanic'.*
события	*Rania isn't here. She's* ***at a party****.*

Helpful hints

Предлог *at* используется в словосочетаниях:
at the moment, at (mid)night, at midday, at the weekend, at the top/bottom, at the door/window.

Watch out!

Предлог *in* используется с существительными, обозначающими большое пространство.
Предлог *at* используется с существительными, обозначающими ограниченное пространство.
We're spending our next holiday ***in the countryside****.* *Let's meet* ***at the train station****.*
The plane arrives ***in Moscow*** *at midnight.* *We arrived* ***at the airport*** *late at night.*

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Unit 9

Vocabulary

Coming and going

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 186

abroad (adv)	cruise (n)	pack (v)
accommodation (n)	delay (v, n)	passport (n)
book (v)	destination (n)	platform (n)
break (n)	ferry (n)	public transport (n phr)
cancel (v)	flight (n)	reach (v)
catch (v)	foreign (adj)	resort (n)
coach (n)	harbour (n)	souvenir (n)
convenient (adj)	journey (n)	traffic (n)
crash (v, n)	luggage (n)	trip (n)
crowded (adj)	nearby (adj, adv)	vehicle (n)

Phrasal verbs

get in(to)	enter a car
get off	leave a bus/train/etc
get on(to)	enter a bus/train/etc
get out (of)	leave a car/building/room/etc
go away	leave a place/sb
go back (to)	return (to)
set off	start a journey
take off	leave the ground

Prepositional phrases

by air/sea/bus/car/etc
on board
on foot
on holiday
on schedule
on the coast

Word formation

attract	attractive, attraction	**direct**	direction
back	backwards	**drive**	drove, driven, driver
choose	chose, chosen, choice	**fly**	flew, flown, flight
comfort	comfortable, uncomfortable	**travel**	traveller
depart	departure	**visit**	visitor

Word patterns

adjectives	close to famous for far from late for suitable for	*verbs*	arrive at/in ask (sb) about ask for look at prepare for provide sb with wait for

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Unit 10

Grammar

The passive 1

The passive: present simple, past simple, *will*

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
am/is/are + past participle смыслового глагола		
Sam ***is invited***!	Sam ***isn't (is not) invited***.	***Is*** Sam ***invited***?
was/were + past participle смыслового глагола		
Sam ***was invitied***.	Sam ***wasn't (was not) invited***.	***Was*** Sam ***invited***?
will be + past participle смыслового глагола		
Sam ***will be invitied***.	Sam ***won't (will not) be invited***.	***Will*** Sam ***be invited***?

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
present simple	They always ***invite*** Grandma.	Grandma ***is*** always ***invited***.
past simple	They ***invited*** Uncle Adrian.	Uncle Adrian ***was invited***.
will	They ***will / won't invite*** the neighbours.	The neighbours ***will / won't be invited***.

Употребление	Примеры
когда лицо, совершающее действие, неизвестно	My sister's bike ***was stolen*** yesterday.
когда нет необходимости называть лицо, совершающее действие	***Was*** Simon ***invited***?

Helpful hints

Если необходимо подчеркнуть, кем совершается действие, используется предлог *by*.
*The children were taken to the fair **by** their parents.*

Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлог *by* не используется.
The photo was taken last year.

Helpful hints

Действительный залог: **Someone** | **stole** | **my sister's bike** | **yesterday.**

Страдательный залог: **My sister's bike** | **was stolen** | **yesterday.**

- В предложении в действительном залоге *stole* – сказуемое, а *my sister's bike* – дополнение.
- В предложении в страдательном залоге дополнение *my sister's bike* становится подлежащим.
  My sister's bike ...
- Далее ставим глагол *to be* в соответствующую временную форму и согласуем его с подлежащим.
  В данном примере используется past simple, поэтому глагол *to be* следует употребить в форме *was*.
  My sister's bike was ...
- Далее ставим past participle смыслового глагола, в данном случае – *stolen*.
  My sister's bike was stolen ...
- Предложение закончено!
  My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Watch out!

Когда в страдательном залоге употребляется фразовый глагол, важно не пропустить его частицу.
*They **picked up** the broken glass.* → *The broken glass **was picked up**.*

Формы past participle неправильных глаголов приведены на с. 182.

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Grammar

The passive 2

The passive (present continuous, present perfect, past continuous, past perfect, *be going to*, modals)

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
am/is/are being + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **are being sent**.*	*The emails **aren't (are not) being sent**.*	***Are** the emails **being sent**?*
have/has been + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **have been sent**.*	*The emails **haven't (have not) been sent**.*	***Have** the emails **been sent**?*
was/were being + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **were being sent**.*	*The emails **weren't (were not) being sent**.*	***Were** the emails **being sent**?*
had been + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **had been sent**.*	*The emails **hadn't (had not) been sent**.*	***Had** the emails **been sent**?*
am/is/are going to be + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **are going to be sent**.*	*The emails **aren't (are not) going to be sent**.*	***Are** the emails **going to be sent**?*
модальный глагол + *be* + past participle смыслового глагола		
*The emails **should be sent**.*	*The emails **shouldn't (should not) be sent**.*	***Should** the emails **be sent**?*

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
present continuous	*My aunt **is doing** the washing-up.*	*The washing-up **is being done** by my aunt.*
present perfect	*My cousin **has sent** the invitations.*	*The invitations **have been sent** by my cousin.*
past continuous	*My uncle **was cleaning** the car.*	*The car **was being cleaned** by my uncle.*
past perfect	*Our friends **had taken** the twins to the zoo.*	*The twins **had been taken** to the zoo by our friends.*
be going to	*They'**re going to invite** Phil to the party.*	*Phil **is going to be invited** to the party.*

Модальные глаголы	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
might	*They **might invite** Kyle to the party.*	*Kyle **might be invited** to the party.*
should	*We **should tell** Jenny about the party.*	*Jenny **should be told** about the party.*
must	*We **must tell** Dominic about the concert.*	*Dominic **must be told** about the concert.*
can	*We **can hold** the party at Jack's house.*	*The party **can be held** at Jack's house.*

Формы страдательного залога в present simple, past simple и future simple и случаи употребления приведены в Unit 10.

Watch out!

Предлог ***by*** используется для того, чтобы подчеркнуть, **кем** совершается действие.
*My sister's bedroom was painted **by my parents**. (My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)*

Предлог ***with*** используется для того, чтобы подчеркнуть, **при помощи чего** совершается действие.
*Soup is usually eaten **with a spoon**. (You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)*

Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлоги *by* и *with* не используются.
Mrs Fisher was taken to hospital yesterday.

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Unit 12

Vocabulary

Friends and relations

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 187

apologise (v)	generous (adj)	ordinary (adj)
boyfriend (n)	girlfriend (n)	patient (adj)
close (adj)	grateful (adj)	private (adj)
confident (adj)	guest (n)	recognise (v)
cool (adj)	independent (adj)	relation (n)
couple (n)	introduce (v)	rent (v, n)
decorate (v)	loving (adj)	respect (v, n)
defend (v)	loyal (adj)	single (adj)
divorced (adj)	mood (n)	stranger (n)
flat (n)	neighbourhood (n)	trust (v, n)

Phrasal verbs

bring up	take care of a child until he or she becomes an adult
fall out (with)	have an argument with sb and stop being friends
get on (with)	have a good relationship (with)
go out with	be the boyfriend/girlfriend of
grow up	become older (for children)
let down	disappoint
look after	take care of
split up	end a relationship

Prepositional phrases

by yourself
in common (with)
in contact (with)
in love (with)
on purpose
on your own

Word formation

able	ability, disabled, unable	**honest**	dishonest, honesty
admire	admiration	**introduce**	introduction
care	careful, careless	**lie**	liar, lying
confident	confidence	**person**	personality, personal
forgive	forgave, forgiven, forgiveness	**relate**	relative, relation, relationship

Word patterns

adjectives	fond of jealous of kind to married to proud of	*verbs*	admire sb for apologise (to sb) for argue (with sb) about care about chat (to sb) about
nouns	an argument (with sb) about a relationship with		

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Unit 13

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Form

Исчисляемые существительные употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе и согласуются с соответствующей формой глагола.

Исчисляемые существительные	Примеры
*shop / shop**s***	*There are over 100 **shops** in the new shopping centre.*
*baby / bab**ies***	*They've got some great toys for **babies** in there.*
*dish / dish**es***	*We need to get some new **dishes** for this evening.*

Helpful hints

Исчисляемые существительные употребляются с неопределенным артиклем, словами *many / a few*, числительными.

Watch out!

Ряд существительных образуют форму множественного числа не по правилам. К ним относятся:

- *one child, two children*
- *one foot, two feet*
- *one man, two men*
- *one person, two people*
- *one tooth, two teeth*
- *one woman, two women*

Uncountable nouns

Form

Существительные, обозначающие вещества и отвлеченные понятия, называются неисчисляемыми. Они употребляются только в единственном числе и, даже если оканчиваются на *-s*, согласуются с глаголами в единственном числе.

Неисчисляемые существительные	Примеры
money, advice, bread, fruit, furniture, work, hair, homework, information, paper, news, rice	*My **money** is in my wallet.* *Your **hair grows** really fast!* *The **news was** a complete shock.*

Helpful hints

Неисчисляемые существительные употребляются со словами *a little, much, a bit of, a piece of* и т. п.

Слова *a lot of / lots of* и *some / any* употребляются как с исчисляемыми существительными в множественном числе, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

Слово *some* обычно используется в утвердительных предложениях, а *any* – в отрицательных предложениях и вопросах.
*There are **some children**. There aren't **any eggs** left. Have we got **any homework** today?*

Watch out!

Некоторые существительные имеют только форму множественного числа и согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе. Например:

- *clothes* — *Your clean **clothes are** on the bed.*
- *jeans* — *Your new **jeans look** great!*

Некоторые существительные могут быть как исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми. Сравните:

- *paper* (бумага) / *a paper* (газета, статья)
- *iron* (железо) / *an iron* (утюг)
- *glass* (стекло) / *a glass* (стакан)
- *wood* (древесина) / *a wood* (лес)
- *hair* (волосы) / *a hair* (волос)
- *time* (время) / *a time* (период времени; случай)
- *room* (пространство) / *a room* (комната)
- *work* (работа) / *a work* (труд, произведение)

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Grammar

Articles

Indefinite article

Неопределенный артикль употребляется	Пример
с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в значении «один», «любой»	*I need to get **a** new coat.*

Helpful hints

Форма неопределенного артикля *an* употребляется перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука.
*I don't have enough money for **an** expensive dress.*

Watch out!

Использование *a* или *an* зависит не от буквы, с которой начинается слово, а от звука, который она дает. Будьте внимательны, используя артикль со следующими словами и выражениями:
- ***an** honest person* • ***an** hour* • ***a** euro* • ***a** uniform*

Definite article

Определенный артикль употребляется	Примеры
с любыми существительными в значении «конкретный»	*Let's go to **the** new shopping centre.* *Where are **the** books I ordered?* *I gave **the** shop assistant **the** money and then left.*

Zero article

Артикль не употребляется	Примеры
с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	***Prices** have gone up a lot recently.*
с неисчисляемыми существительными	*Fresh **fruit** is really good for you.*

Special rules

Особые случаи	Примеры
местонахождение	**the:** моря и океаны (*the Atlantic*), реки (*the Amazon*), территории (*the Antarctic*), некоторые страны (*the USA, the UK*), общественные места (*the theatre*), *the Earth, the world, the sky, the moon, the sun, the sea, the environment* **нулевой артикль:** города (*Moscow*), страны (*France*), континенты (*Europe*), улицы (*Baker Street*), планеты (*Mars*)
род деятельности	***a/an:** have a job, work as an engineer* **the:** *on the radio, listen to the radio, the media, play the piano* **нулевой артикль:** *watch TV, go shopping, play tennis, listen to music, go to work/school/university, be at work/school/university*, учебные дисциплины (*maths*)
время	**the:** *in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the 20th March, in the 1950s* **нулевой артикль:** дни недели (*Thursday*), месяцы (*May*), годы (2009), *at night*
люди, языки, национальности	**the:** *the King, the Prime Minister, the army, the navy, the police, the Germans, the English* **нулевой артикль:** *become king, he's English, speak English*

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Unit 15 Vocabulary

Buying and selling

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 189

advertisement (n)	demand (v)	property (n)
afford (v)	export (v)	purchase (v, n)
bargain (n)	fee (n)	receipt (n)
brand (n)	fortune (n)	require (v)
catalogue (n)	import (v)	sale (n)
change (n)	invest (v)	save (v)
coin (n)	obtain (v)	select (v)
cost (v, n)	owe (v)	supply (v, n)
customer (n)	own (v)	variety (n)
debt (n)	profit (n)	waste (v, n)

Phrasal verbs

add up	find the total of
come back (from)	return (from)
give away	give sth free of charge
hurry up	do sth more quickly
pay back	return money (to sb)
save up (for)	save money (for a specific purpose)
take back	return sth to the place it came from
take down	remove (from a high place)

Prepositional phrases

by credit card/cheque
for rent
for sale
in cash
in debt
in good/bad condition

Word formation

add	addition	**judge**	judgement
afford	affordable	**serve**	service, servant
compare	comparison	**true**	truth, untrue, truthful
decide	decision	**use**	useful, useless
expense	expensive, inexpensive	**value**	valuable

Word patterns

verbs	belong to borrow sth from buy sth from choose between compare sth to/with decide on lend sth to pay for spend sth on	*adjective*	wrong about/with
		noun	an advert(isement) for

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Unit 16

Grammar

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Subject pronouns

Form

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they

Употребление	Пример
в качестве подлежащего	***They*** *built the first aeroplane.*

Object pronouns

Form

me / you / him / her / it / us / you / them

Употребление	Пример
в качестве дополнения	*Could you give* ***me*** *that equipment?*

Possessive determiners

Form

my / your / his / her / its / our / your / their

Употребление	Пример
для обозначения принадлежности предмета тому или иному лицу	*That's* ***their*** *car.*

Helpful hints

Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед определяемым им существительным. *Is this* ***my coffee****?*

Watch out!

It's – сокращенная форма *it is.*
Its – притяжательное местоимение.

Here's the dog's water and here's ***its*** *food. (the dog's food)*
It's the best camera I've ever had. (It is ...)

Possessive pronouns

Form

mine / yours / his / hers / ours / yours / theirs

Употребление	Пример
для обозначения принадлежности предмета тому или иному лицу	*That car is* ***ours****.*

Helpful hints

После абсолютной формы притяжательных местоимений существительное не ставится.
✗ ~~*This is* ***hers*** *car*~~ ✓ *This car is* ***hers****.*

Watch out!

У местоимения *it* абсолютной формы нет.

Reflexive pronouns

Form

myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

Употребление	Примеры
когда действие направлено на его исполнителя	*My computer turns* ***itself*** *off after half an hour.*
когда действие совершается без посторонней помощи	*Nobody helped me. I did it* ***myself****!*

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Grammar

Relative clauses

Relative pronouns

Относительные местоимения вводят определительные придаточные предложения и относятся к определяемому ими слову. С их помощью можно объединить два простых предложения в одно сложное.
That man over there is called Bill Gates. He started Microsoft. ➔ *That man over there, **who**'s called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.*

Относительные местоимения	Примеры
who	*What's the name of the man **who** created the Internet?*
which	*The experiment **which** worked was the last one.*
where	*This is the town **where** Albert Einstein was born.*
whose	*That's the man **whose** sister discovered a new planet.*

Watch out!

Who может относиться к животному, если оно наделяется человеческими чертами.
*Our dog, **who**'s called Benji, is eight years old.*

При наличии относительного местоимения подлежащее/дополнение в придаточном предложении не используется.
✗ *What's the name of the man **who** ~~**he**~~ created the World Wide Web?*
✗ *This is the experiment **which** I'm doing ~~**it**~~ at the moment.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется неограничительным, если сообщает дополнительную информацию о предмете. Оно может быть опущено без ущерба для смысла главного предложения.
*That man over there, **who is called Bill Gates**, started Microsoft.* ➔ *That man over there started Microsoft.*

Употребление	Пример
для передачи дополнительной информации	*This program, **which is totally free**, protects your computer against viruses.*

Helpful hints

Неограничительное придаточное предложение на письме выделяется запятыми.
*Carl**, whose sister is famous,** is a friend of mine.*

Defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется ограничительным, если сообщает существенную информацию о предмете, без которой главное предложение утрачивает смысл.
✓ *The person **who is wearing the blue shirt** started Microsoft.* ✗ ~~*The person started Microsoft.*~~

Употребление	Пример
для передачи существенной, уточняющей информации	*This is the TV **which works**. This is the TV **which doesn't work**.*

Helpful hints

Ограничительное придаточное предложение на письме не выделяется запятыми.

В ограничительном придаточном предложении мы можем использовать *that* вместо *who* или *which*.
*Did you see the programme about the woman **who invented Tippex**?*
*Did you see the programme about the woman **that invented Tippex**?*

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Unit 18

Vocabulary

Inventions and discoveries

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 190

artificial (adj)	experiment (v, n)	operate (v)
automatic (adj)	gadget (n)	plastic (n, adj)
complicated (adj)	hardware (n)	program (v, n)
decrease (v, n)	invent (v)	research (n)
digital (adj)	involve (v)	run (v)
discover (v)	laboratory (n)	screen (n)
effect (n)	lack (v, n)	software (n)
equipment (n)	laptop (n)	sudden (adj)
estimate (v)	maximum (adj)	technology (n)
exact (adj)	minimum (adj)	unique (adj)

Phrasal verbs

break down	stop working (for a machine, etc)
come across	find sth by chance
find out	discover information, etc
make up	invent an explanation, excuse, etc
pull off	break by pulling
throw away	put sth in a rubbish bin
turn off	stop a machine working
turn on	start a machine working

Prepositional phrases

at last
by chance
in my opinion
in the end
in the future
out of order

Word formation

boil	boiler, boiling	**history**	historic, historian
chemist	chemical, chemistry	**identify**	identity, identical
conclude	conclusion	**long**	length
examine	exam(ination), examiner	**measure**	measurement
fascinate	fascination, fascinating	**science**	scientist

Word patterns

adjectives	different from/to full of	*nouns*	a difference between an idea about a number of a reason for a type of
verbs	begin sth with connect sth to/with disconnect sth from fill sth with result in		

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Unit 19

Grammar

Modals 1

Introduction to modals

Form

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему. Они не изменяются по лицам и числам, не имеют неопределенной формы и используются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы *to*. К модальным глаголам относятся:

can *(can't / cannot)*	***shall*** *(shan't / shall not)*	***will*** *(won't / will not)*
could *(couldn't / could not)*	***should*** *(shouldn't / should not)*	***would*** *(wouldn't / would not)*
must *(mustn't / must not)*	***may*** *(may not)*	***might*** *(mightn't / might not)*

Особую группу составляют глаголы:

have to *(don't have to)*	***need to*** *(don't need to / needn't)*	***ought to*** *(oughtn't to / ought not to)*

Подобно обычным глаголам модальные глаголы *have to* и *need to* используются в разных временных формах, изменяются по лицам и числам.

Watch out!

В вопросах модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.
Can you *understand what he's saying?*

В вопросах с *have to* и *need to* требуется вспомогательный глагол.
Do *you* ***have to*** *study this week?*

В страдательном залоге используется модальный глагол + *be* + past participle смыслового глагола.
The address ***should be written*** *clearly on the front of the envelope.*

Ability

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
способность совершать действие в настоящем	*can*	***Can*** *you use a fax machine?*
способность совершать действие в прошлом	*could*	*Tom* ***could*** *read when he was two years old.*

Watch out!

В некоторых случаях значение способности передается сочетанием *be able to*.
It's useful ***to be able to*** *order things by email.* (infinitive)
Soon, I'll ***be able to*** *speak Italian quite well.* (future simple)
Have you ***been able to*** *speak English for a long time?* (present perfect)

Permission

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
вопросы с просьбой о разрешении	*can / could / may*	***Can*** */* ***Could*** */* ***May*** *I use the phone?*
разрешение	*can / may*	*You* ***can*** */* ***may*** *send the fax when you like.*

Watch out!

May – более вежливая форма обращения, чем *could, a could* – более вежливая форма обращения, чем *can.*

Advice

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Пример
совет, рекомендация	*ought to / should*	*Liam* ***ought to*** */* ***should*** *watch less TV.*

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Grammar

Modals 2

Obligation

Общая информация о модальных глаголах приведена в Unit 19.

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
обязанность/необходимость совершения действия в настоящем или будущем	*must* *have to* *need to*	*All visitors **must** turn off their mobile phones.* *You **have to**/**need to** press 'send'.*
отсутствие необходимости	*don't have to* *don't need to* *needn't*	*You **don't have to** / **don't need to** / **needn't** pay to send an email.*
запрет	*mustn't*	*You **mustn't** smoke in the airport.*
обязанность/необходимость совершения действия в прошлом	*had to*	*Yesterday, Sam **had to** buy more stamps.*
отсутствие необходимости совершения действия в прошлом	*didn't have to* *didn't need to*	*I learnt a little Italian, but everyone spoke English, so I **didn't have to** / **didn't need to** use it.*

Helpful hints

Глагол *have to* чаще используется в устной речи, *must* – в письменных объявлениях и инструкциях.
*We **have to** pay the phone bill today,' Rita said.*
*Passengers **must** turn off all mobile phones.*

Watch out!

Mustn't выражает запрет, *a don't have to* – отсутствие необходимости.
*You **mustn't** do that!* Не делай этого!
*You **don't have to** do that.* Ты можешь сделать это, если хочешь, но это необязательно.

Probability and possibility

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
высокая степень вероятности совершения действия в настоящем	*must* *can't* *couldn't*	*The phone is ringing – it **must** be Simon.* *This letter **can't** / **couldn't** be from Japan because it's got a French stamp.*
вероятность совершения действия в настоящем или будущем	*should* *ought to*	*We **ought to** / **should** hear from Cheryl this weekend.*
возможность совершения действия в настоящем или будущем	*could* *may* *might*	*I'm not sure what language it is – it **could** / **may** / **might** be Polish.*

Helpful hints

Мы часто используем *must, can't* и *couldn't*, когда наше предположение о вероятности совершения действия подтверждено фактами.
*I just rang Paul, but there's no answer. He **must** be out.*

Watch out!

Для выражения предположения о возможности или вероятности совершения действия в прошлом используется модальный глагол в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом.

Подробная информация приведена в Unit 22.

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Unit 21 Vocabulary

Sending and receiving

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 191

accent (n)	informal (adj)	publish (v)
announcement (n)	Internet (n)	report (v, n)
broadcast (v, n)	interrupt (v)	request (v, n)
channel (n)	link (v, n)	ring (v)
clear (adj)	media (n)	signal (n)
click (v)	mobile phone (n phr)	swear (v)
contact (v, n)	online (adj, adv)	type (v)
file (n)	pause (v, n)	viewer (n)
formal (adj)	persuade (v)	website (n)
image (n)	pronounce (v)	whisper (v, n)

Phrasal verbs

call back	ring again on the phone
come out	be published
cut off	disconnect (phone, electricity, etc)
fill in	add information in the spaces on a form, etc
hang up	put the receiver down to end a phone call
log off	disconnect from the Internet/a website
log on(to)	connect to the Internet/a website
print out	make a paper copy of sth on a computer

Prepositional phrases

by email/phone/letter
on the Internet
on the news
on the phone
on the radio
on TV

Word formation

certain	certainly, certainty	**inform**	informative, information
communicate	communication	**predict**	prediction, predictable, unpredictable
connect	connection, disconnect	**secret**	secretly, secrecy
deliver	delivery	**speak**	spoke, spoken, speaker, speech
express	expression, expressive	**translate**	translation, translator

Word patterns

verbs	comment on communicate with glance at receive sth from reply to send sth to sb		talk (to sb) about tell sb about translate (from sth) write (to sb) about
		nouns	information about a letter (from sb) about

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Unit 22

Grammar

Modals 3

Modals + the perfect infinitive

Form

модальный глагол + *have* + past participle смыслового глагола

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
*You **should have told** me you were going shopping.*	*You **shouldn't (should not) have told** Liz what Bill said.*	***Should** I **have invited** Carol to the party?*

Ability

Употребление	Модальный глагол	Пример
несостоявшееся действие в прошлом	*could*	*We **could have gone** to the party, but we decided not to in the end.*

Watch out!

Модальный глагол *could* в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом (*have* + past participle) используется для передачи несостоявшегося действия в прошлом. Для передачи способности совершать действие в прошлом используется *could* + инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.
*I **could play** the guitar when I was seven.* Я умел играть на гитаре, когда мне было семь лет.
*I **could have played** the guitar.* Я мог бы играть на гитаре. (я бы мог научиться, но не сделал этого)

Criticism

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Пример
упрек, порицание (при обращении ко второму лицу)	*ought to / should*	*You **should have invited** Carol to your party.* (тебе бы следовало сделать это)

Probability and possibility

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
высокая степень вероятности совершения действия в прошлом	*must / can't*	*They **must have had** a lovely holiday!* (я практически уверен) *They **can't have had** any sleep!* (я практически уверен)
возможность совершения действия в прошлом	*could / may / might*	*Helen **might have found** a new house.* (это возможно, но я не уверен)

Expectation

Употребление	Модальные глаголы	Пример
недоумение/удивление относительно действия, которое было ожидаемо, но не произошло в силу определенных причин	*ought to / should*	*Jim **should have arrived** half an hour ago. I wonder where he is.*

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Grammar

Questions

Yes/No- questions, *wh*- questions

Form

Общие вопросы	
времена группы simple	***Do*** *you feel cold?* • ***Did*** *they go shopping?*
времена группы continuous	***Am*** *I* ***annoying*** *you?* • ***Were*** *they* ***waiting*** *for you?*
времена группы perfect	***Have*** *you* ***seen*** *this film?* • ***Had*** *it* ***started****?*
смысловой глагол *be*	***Am*** *I late?* • ***Were*** *you all right?* • ***Have*** *you* ***been*** *ill?*
смысловой глагол *have*	***Does*** *she* ***have*** *a bath every day?* • ***Did*** *they* ***have*** *lunch at one o'clock?*
модальные глаголы	***Should*** *I call the police?* • ***Could*** *you call me later?*
Специальные вопросы	***Who was*** *in prison?* • ***What's*** *your name?* • ***Where do*** *they* ***live****?*

Watch out!

В страдательном залоге общий вопрос строится так:
Was *Mr Jenkins* ***arrested*** *yesterday?* ***Has*** *Mr Jenkins* ***been arrested****?*

В вопросе к подлежащему используется порядок слов утвердительного предложения.
В вопросе к дополнению после *Who* или *What* ставится вспомогательный глагол.
Who told *you?* (вопрос к подлежащему) ***Who did*** *you* ***tell****?* (вопрос к дополнению)

Questions tags

Form

Разделительные вопросы	
времена группы simple	*Phil* ***works*** *here,* ***doesn't*** *he?* • *They* ***didn't leave****,* ***did*** *they?*
времена группы continuous	*You* ***are coming****,* ***aren't*** *you?* • *They* ***weren't looking****,* ***were*** *they?*
времена группы perfect	*They****'ve gone****,* ***haven't*** *they?* • *You* ***hadn't seen*** *it,* ***had*** *you?*
смысловой глагол *be*	*He****'s*** *new here,* ***isn't*** *he?* • *You* ***weren't*** *old enough,* ***were*** *you?*
смысловой глагол *have*	*They* ***have*** *a car,* ***haven't*** */* ***don't*** *they?* • *You* ***didn't have*** *a shower every day,* ***did*** *you?*
модальные глаголы	*Jan* ***should be*** *here by now,* ***shouldn't*** *she?* • *You* ***won't make*** *a mess,* ***will*** *you?*

Употребление	**Примеры**
получение согласия с высказанной точкой зрения	*It's confusing,* ***isn't it****?*
получение подтверждения справедливости высказывания	*You haven't been to prison,* ***have you****?*

Helpful hints

Если вопрос начинается с *I am*, то краткая часть содержит *aren't I*. *I****'m*** *right,* ***aren't I****?*
Если вопрос начинается с *I am not*, то краткая часть содержит *am I*. *I****'m not*** *stupid,* ***am I****?*

Watch out!

В разделительных вопросах с *Let's* краткая часть содержит *shall we*. ***Let's*** *do the washing-up later,* ***shall we****?*

Indirect questions

Form

вводная фраза + предложение с прямым порядком слов

Употребление	**Примеры**
вежливая форма запроса информации	*Can/Could you let me know* ***what time the film starts****?* *I wonder* ***if you know how much this costs****.*

Watch out!

Общий вопрос в косвенной речи вводится союзом *if* или *whether*.
Do you know ***if/whether*** *Alison lives there?*

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Unit 24 Vocabulary

People and daily life

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 193

admit (v)	habit (n)	routine (n, adj)
arrest (v)	identity card (n phr)	schedule (n)
charity (n)	illegal (adj)	situation (n)
commit (v)	politics (n)	social (adj)
community (n)	population (n)	society (n)
court (n)	prison (n)	steal (v)
criminal (n, adj)	protest (v, n)	tradition (n)
culture (n)	resident (n)	typical (adj)
familiar (adj)	responsible (adj)	vote (v, n)
government (n)	rob (v)	youth club (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

break in(to)	enter illegally
catch up (with)	reach the same point/level as
get away with	escape punishment for
get up	leave your bed
move in	start living in a new house, etc
put away	return sth to where it belongs
wake up	stop being asleep
wash up	wash plates, cups, cutlery, etc

Prepositional phrases

against the law
at the age of
in public
in response to
in touch (with)
in your teens/twenties/etc

Word formation

agree	agreement, disagree	**life**	live, alive
belief	believe, believable, unbelievable	**nation**	nationality, national, international
courage	courageous	**peace**	peaceful, peacefully
elect	election	**prison**	prisoner
equal	equality, unequal	**shoot**	shot, shooting

Word patterns

verbs	accuse sb of blame sb for blame sth on criticise sb for forget about forgive sb for		invite sb to punish sb for share sth with smile at
		adjectives	angry (with sb) about guilty of

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Unit 25

Grammar

so and such, too and enough

so and such

Союзы *so … that* и *such … that* указывают на следствие, вытекающее из ситуации или действия.

Структуры	Примеры
so + прилагательное + *that*	*Al is **so good that** he was made manager.*
so + *many/much* + существительное + *that*	*Al sells **so many cars that** he was made manager.*
so + наречие + *that*	*Al works **so well that** he was made manager.*
such + *a/an* + прилагательное + существительное + *that*	*Al is **such a good worker that** he was made manager.*
such + прилагательное + существительное во множественном числе + *that*	*Al gets **such good results that** he was made manager.*
such + *a lot of* + существительное + *that*	*Al makes **such a lot of money for the company that** he was made manager.*

Watch out!

После *so* употребляется *many/much*, после *such* употребляется *a lot of*. Структуры являются синонимами.

*Al sells **so many cars that** he was made manager.*
*Al sells **such a lot of cars that** he was made manager.*

too and enough

Наречия *too* и *enough* употребляются в значении меры, степени чего-либо. *Too* означает «слишком» и указывает на негативное следствие, вытекающее из избытка чего-либо. *Enough* означает «достаточно» и указывает на следствие, вытекающее из необходимого количества чего-либо, а в отрицательных предложениях – из недостатка чего-либо.

Структуры	Примеры
too + прилагательное (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*It's **too cold to work** in the garden.*
прилагательное + *enough* (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*Carol isn't **patient enough to work** as a teacher.*
too + *many/much* + существительное (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*Jonty works **too many hours to have** any hobbies.*
enough + существительное (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*We don't have **enough money to pay** our bills.*
too + наречие (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*I got there **too late to see** the manager.*
наречие + *enough* (+ *to* + инфинитив)	*Jack did the work **quickly enough to finish** half an hour early.*

Watch out!

Too и *very* не являются синонимами.

Too передает отрицательный оттенок высказывания.
✓ *I've got **too** much work. I can't come out tonight.*
✗ ~~*This job is great because you get paid **too** much money.*~~

Enough всегда ставится после прилагательного.
✓ *You're not old **enough** to work here.*
✗ ~~*You're not **enough** old to work here.*~~

Too и *enough* могут употребляться с предлогом *for*.
✓ *It's too hot **for** me in this office.*
✓ *You're not old enough **for** the army.*

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Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives

Form

Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Сравнительная степень
односложные	*hard*	+ *-er*	*hard**er***
односложные, оканчивающиеся на *-e*	*lat**e***	+ *-r*	*late**r***
односложные с кратким гласным	*b**i**g*	двойная конечная согласная + *-er*	*b**igger***
двусложные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*	*pretty*	*-y* → *-ier*	*pretty**ier***
многосложные	*interesting*	*more/less* + прилагательное	***more/less*** *interesting*
исключения: *good* → *better, bad* → *worse, little* → *less, far* → *farther/further, many* → *more, much* → *more*			
Наречия	**Положительная степень**	→	**Сравнительная степень**
правило	*carefully*	*more/less* + наречие	***more/less*** *carefully*
исключения: *well* → *better, badly* → *worse, near* → *nearer, late* → *later, fast* → *faster, far* → *farther/further, early* → *earlier*			

Употребление

сравнение двух предметов/людей/действий/явлений

Примеры

*My new job is **more enjoyable** than my old one.*
*I'd like you to get to the office **earlier** tomorrow.*

Helpful hints

Прилагательное в сравнительной степени часто употребляется с союзом *than*. *My working day is **longer than** it used to be.*

Superlatives

Form

Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Превосходная степень
односложные	*hard*	+ *-est*	*hard**est***
односложные, оканчивающиеся на *-e*	*late*	+ *-st*	*late**st***
односложные с кратким гласным	*b**i**g*	двойная конечная согласная + *-est*	*b**iggest***
двусложные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*	*pretty*	*-y* → *-iest*	*pretty**iest***
многосложные	*interesting*	*most/least* + прилагательное	***most/least*** *interesting*
исключения: *good* → *best, bad* → *worst, little* → *least, far* → *farthest/furthest, many* → *most, much* → *most*			
Наречия	**Положительная степень**	→	**Превосходная степень**
правило	*carefully*	*most/least* + наречие	***most/least*** *carefully*
исключения: *well* → *best, badly* → *worst, near* → *nearest, late* → *latest, fast* → *fastest, far* → *farthest/furthest, early* → *earliest*			

Употребление

сравнение трех или более предметов/людей/действий/явлений

Примеры

*Of all the jobs, John's is **the hardest**.*
*The person who does **best** will get a pay rise.*

Helpful hints

Прилагательное в превосходной степени обычно употребляется с определенным артиклем.
*Today was **the worst** day since I started working there.*

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Unit 27 Vocabulary

Working and earning

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 194

ambition (n)	earn (v)	poverty (n)
application (n)	fame (n)	pressure (n)
bank account (n phr)	goal (n)	previous (adj)
boss (n)	impress (v)	profession (n)
career (n)	income (n)	retire (v)
colleague (n)	industry (n)	salary (n)
company (n)	interview (v, n)	staff (n)
contract (n)	leader (n)	strike (n)
department (n)	manager (n)	tax (v, n)
deserve (v)	pension (n)	wealthy (adj)

Phrasal verbs

call off	cancel
give back	return sth you have taken/borrowed
go on	happen
put off	delay to a later time
set up	start (a business, organisation, etc)
stay up	go to bed late
take away	remove
take over	take control of (a business, etc)

Prepositional phrases

at the moment
in charge (of)
on business
on strike
on time
on/off duty

Word formation

assist	assistant, assistance	**occupy**	occupation
beg	beggar	**office**	officer, official, unofficial
boss	bossy	**retire**	retired, retirement
employ	employment, unemployment, employer, employee, unemployed	**safe**	save, unsafe, safety
fame	famous	**succeed**	success, successful, unsuccessful

Word patterns

adjectives	careful with difficult for fed up with ready for responsible for	*verbs*	apply for depend on inform sb about refer to work as work for
noun	a kind of		

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Unit 28

Grammar

Conditionals 1

Introduction to conditional

Условное предложение обычно вводится союзом *if* и выполняет функцию придаточного предложения в составе сложноподчиненного предложения.

Helpful hints

Если придаточное предложение предшествует главному предложению, оно отделяется запятой.
If you join a gym, *I'll join too.*

Если придаточное предложение следует за главным предложением, запятая не ставится.
I'll join too ***if you join a gym****.*

Zero conditional

Form

if + present simple, present simple

Условное предложение нулевого типа	**Пример**
общеизвестные факты, законы природы	*If people* ***eat*** *too much, they often* ***get*** *fat.*

First conditional

Form

if + present simple, *will* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Условное предложение первого типа	**Пример**
реальное или вероятное условие в настоящем или будущем	*If you* ***take*** *these pills, you'****ll start*** *to feel better very soon.*

Helpful hints

В главном предложении вместо *will* можно использовать модальный глагол.
If you get some rest, you ***might*** *feel better tomorrow.*

В главном предложении можно использовать повелительное наклонение.
If you don't feel well, ***go*** *home!*

Second conditional

Form

if + past simple, *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Условное предложение второго типа	**Пример**
нереальное или маловероятное условие в настоящем или будущем	*If my legs* ***were*** *longer, I* ***would be*** *a much faster runner!*

Helpful hints

Условное предложение второго типа может выражать совет.
В этом случае предложение начинается со слов *If I were you* или *If I was you.*
If I were you*, I would eat less chocolate.* (официальный стиль)
If I was you*, I'd eat less chocolate!* (неофициальный стиль)

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Grammar

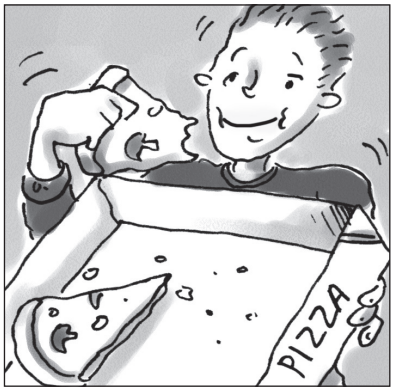
Conditionals 2

Third conditional

Form

if + past perfect, *would* + *have* + past participle смыслового глагола

Условное предложение третьего типа	**Примеры**
нереальное условие в прошлом	*If the chemist* ***had been*** *open, I* ***would have bought*** *some aspirin.* Я бы купил аспирин, если бы аптека была открыта. (аптека была закрыта, поэтому я не купил аспирин)



If I ***hadn't listened*** *to you, I* ***would have come*** *late.*
Если бы я тебя послушал, я бы не опоздал.
(я последовал твоему совету и пришел вовремя)

If he ***had seen*** *the doctor, he* ***wouldn't have been*** *ill for such a long time.*
Если бы он посетил врача, он бы не болел так долго.
(он не посещал врача, поэтому долго болел)

If you ***hadn't eaten*** *a giant pizza, you* ***wouldn't have been*** *sick!*
Если бы ты не съел огромную пиццу, ты бы не почувствовал себя плохо.
(ты съел огромный кусок пиццы и поэтому почувствовал себя плохо)

Helpful hints

В главном предложении вместо *would* можно использовать модальные глаголы *could* или *might*.
If you ***had eaten*** *a giant pizza, you* ***might have been*** *sick!*
Если бы ты съел огромную пиццу, тебе могло бы быть плохо.
(возможно, было бы плохо, но необязательно)

If Mary ***had told*** *me she was coming, I* ***could have cooked*** *a nice meal.*
Если бы Мэри предупредила меня о своем приходе, я бы приготовил что-нибудь вкусное.
(я мог бы сделать это)

Watch out!

Условное предложение третьего типа – единственный тип условного предложения, связанный с прошлым.
If I ***had had*** *a headache, I* ***would have taken*** *an aspirin.* (в прошлом)

В условном предложении второго типа используется форма глагола в past simple, но связь с прошедшим временем отсутствует.
If I ***had*** *a headache, I* ***would take*** *an aspirin.* (сейчас или вообще)

Подробная информация об условном предложении второго типа приведена в Unit 28.

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Unit 30

Vocabulary

Body and lifestyle

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приводятся на с. 195

affect (v)	flu (n)	recover (v)
balance (v, n)	have an operation (v phr)	salty (adj)
benefit (v, n)	healthy (adj)	slice (v, n)
breathe (v)	ignore (v)	sour (adj)
chew (v)	infection (n)	spicy (adj)
chop (v)	ingredient (n)	stir (v)
contain (v)	injury (n)	suffer (v)
cough (v, n)	limit (v, n)	taste (v, n)
cure (v, n)	meal (n)	treatment (n)
exercise (v, n)	pill (n)	vitamin (n)

Phrasal verbs

cut down (on)	do less of sth (smoking, etc)
fall down	trip and fall
get over	recover from (an illness, etc)
go off	no longer be fresh
lie down	start lying (on a bed, etc)
put on	gain (weight)
sit down	(start to) sit
stand up	(start to) stand

Prepositional phrases

at night
at risk
in addition (to)
in comparison to/with
in shape
on a diet

Word formation

bake	baker, bakery	**medicine**	medical
bend	bent	**pain**	painful, painless
cook	cooker, cookery	**reduce**	reduction
intend	intention, intentional	**sense**	sensible, sensitive
jog	jogging, jogger	**weigh**	weight

Word patterns

adjectives	addicted to allergic to covered in/with pleased with	*verbs*	combine sth with complain (to sb) about die from/of fight against recover from smell of
nouns	a cure for a recipe for		

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Unit 31

Grammar

Reported speech 1

Reported statements

Употребление	Пример
передача чужого высказывания	*My dad said that **he'd written a song**.*

Form

Прямая речь		Косвенная речь
present simple	→	past simple
*'I **want** to build a new house,' said Jill.*		*Jill said she **wanted** to build a new house.*
present continuous	→	past continuous
*'We **are making** a dress,' they said.*		*They said they **were making** a dress.*
present perfect continuous	→	past perfect continuous
*'I **have been drawing** all day,' said Debbie.*		*Debbie said she **had been drawing** all day.*
past simple	→	past perfect
*'Jim **made** a card for me yesterday,' Amy said.*		*Amy said Jim **had made** a card for her the day before.*
past continuous	→	past perfect continuous
*'I **was writing** a poem,' said Tina.*		*Tina said she **had been writing** a poem.*
will	→	*would*
*'I **will** make you a scarf,' my grandma said.*		*My grandma said she **would** make me a scarf.*
am/is/are going to	→	*was/were going to*
*'They **are going to** make a new one,' said Joe.*		*Joe said they **were going to** make a new one.*
can	→	*could*
*'I **can** draw quite well,' Emma said.*		*Emma said she **could** draw quite well.*
must / have to	→	*had to*
*'You **have to** visit the fashion show,' she said.*		*She said we **had to** visit the fashion show.*
may	→	*might*
*'I **may** visit the White House next week,' said Polly.*		*Polly said she **might** visit the White House the following week.*

Helpful hints

В косвенной речи обычно требуется замена ряда слов.

I	→	*he/she*	*here*	→	*there*	*yesterday*	→	*the day before*
you	→	*I/me/they/them*	*now*	→	*then / at that moment*	*next week*	→	*the following week*
we	→	*they*	*tonight*	→	*that night*	*last week*	→	*the week before*
us	→	*them*	*ago*	→	*before*	*tomorrow*	→	*the next day*
my	→	*his/her*						
your	→	*my/their*						

Watch out!

Согласование времен производится только в том случае, если вводная фраза содержит глагол в past simple.
✓ *Tony **says** he **is going** to study architecture.* ✗ ~~*Tony **says** he **was going** to study architecture.*~~

Глаголы в past perfect и past perfect continuous остаются без изменений.

*'I **had seen** the picture before.' ago → before He said he **had seen** the picture before.*

Модальные глаголы *would, should, could и might* также остаются без изменений.

*'I **might** take up painting.' ago → before She said she **might** take up painting.*

Помимо *say* и *tell* косвенную речь могут вводить такие глаголы, как *apologise, deny, promise, refuse, suggest.*

*Jan **apologised for** los**ing** the picture.*
*He **denied** break**ing** the statue.*
*Terence **promised to** help me decorate the house.*
*Charlotte **refused to** let me see her painting.*
*My dad **suggested** go**ing** to an art gallery.*

Обратите внимание на отрицательную форму инфинитива после глагола *promise*.
*Terence promised **not to** come. / Terence promised **to not** come.*

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Grammar

Reported speech 2

Reported questions, orders, requests

Употребление	Пример
передача чужой речи, содержащей вопросы, приказы, просьбы	*Pat asked me **if I had tried the jeans on in the shop**.*

Form

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
Общие вопросы с *have, do* или *be*	
*'**Have you been** to the gallery?' he asked her.*	*He asked her **if she had been** to the gallery.*
*'**Do you want** a sweater?' my mum asked.*	*My mum asked **if I wanted** a sweater.*
*'**Are you making** a skirt?' I asked Anne.*	*I asked Anne **if she was making** a skirt.*
Общие вопросы с модальными глаголами	
*'**Can you paint**?' Mary asked her friend.*	*Mary asked her friend **if he could** paint.*
*'**Will you make** me one?' I asked Terry.*	*I asked Terry **if he would** make me one.*
*'**Shall I wear** a jacket?' I asked Mum.*	*I asked Mum **if I should** wear a jacket.*
*'**May I borrow** your coat?' Mr Jones asked me.*	*Mr Jones asked me **if he might** borrow my coat.*
Специальные вопросы	
*'**What kind of shoes are** in fashion now?' he asked.*	*He asked me **what kind of shoes were** in fashion then.*
*'**Who did you see** at the fashion show?' asked Ben.*	*Ben asked **who I had seen** at the fashion show.*
*'**Which one do you want**?' Sarah asked Liam.*	*Sarah asked Liam **which one he wanted**.*
*'**When will they finish** the house?' I asked.*	*I asked **when they would finish** the house.*
*'**Why did you say** that?' my sister asked me.*	*My sister asked me **why I had said** that.*
*'**How much did your hat cost**?' Ed asked Carl.*	*Ed asked Carl **how much his hat had cost**.*
Приказы	
*'**Put** your clothes in the drawer,' Mum said.*	*Mum **told me to put** my clothes in the drawer.*
*'**Don't wear** the red one,' Alice said.*	*Alice **told me not to wear** the red one.*
Просьбы	
*'**Will you make** me one?' I asked Terry.*	*I **asked Terry to make** me one.*
*'Please **don't move** my pictures,' said Olga.*	*Olga **asked me not to move** her pictures.*

Helpful hints

В косвенных вопросах вместо *if* можно использовать *whether*.
*He asked her **whether** she had been to the gallery.*

Watch out!

В косвенных вопросах используется прямой порядок слов.
✓ *I asked when **they would finish** the house.*
✗ ~~*I asked when **would they finish** the house.*~~

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Unit 33

Vocabulary

Creating and building

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приводятся на с. 196

ancient (adj)	maintain (v)	sleeve (n)
checked (adj)	match (v)	smooth (adj)
cotton (n)	material (n)	stretch (v)
create (v)	notice (v, n)	striped (adj)
design (v, n)	pattern (n)	style (n)
fix (v)	pile (n)	suit (v, n)
fold (v)	practical (adj)	suitable (adj)
gallery (n)	rough (adj)	tear (v, n)
improvement (n)	shape (n)	tight (adj)
loose (adj)	silk (n)	tool (n)

Phrasal verbs

cut off	completely remove by cutting
do up	button/zip up a piece of clothing
fill up	make sth completely full
have on	wear (a piece of clothing)
leave out	not include
put on	start wearing (a piece of clothing)
take off	remove (a piece of clothing)
try on	put on (a piece of clothing) to see how it looks and if it fits

Prepositional phrases

at the back (of)
at the end (of)
in fashion/style
in front (of)
in the corner (of)
out of fashion/style

Word formation

art	artist, artistic	**hand**	handful, handle
break	broke, broken, breakable, unbreakable	**imagine**	imagination, imaginative
compose	composition, composer	**intelligent**	intelligence
exhibit	exhibition	**perfect**	perfection, imperfect
free	freedom	**prepare**	preparation

Word patterns

verbs	change sth (from sth) into describe sth as explain sth to remind sb of remove sth from	*adjectives*	amazed at/by disappointed with familiar with involved in similar to
nouns	an influence on a picture of		

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Unit 34

Grammar

Direct and indirect objects

Verbs without an object

Form

Ряд глаголов не требуют после себя дополнения.

Структура	Пример
подлежащее + сказуемое	*The dog **got up**.*

К таким глаголам относятся:

fall down	*grow*	*laugh*	*sit down*	*speak*	*walk*
get up	*happen*	*run away*	*sleep*	*stand up*	*work*

Verbs with one object

Form

Ряд глаголов требуют после себя дополнение.

Структура	Примеры
подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение	*We **picked up the rubbish**.* *I**'ve planted a tree**.*

К таким глаголам относятся:

borrow	*draw*	*drive*	*invite*	*have*	*pick up*
close	*drink*	*eat*	*open*	*paint*	*plant*

Verbs with two objects

Form

Ряд глаголов могут употребляться с двумя дополнениями: прямым и косвенным.
Косвенное дополнение обычно обозначает лицо, к которому обращено действие.
В приведенных ниже примерах *some flowers* – прямое дополнение, *Jill* – косвенное.

Структура	Примеры
подлежащее + сказуемое + косвенное дополнение + прямое дополнение	*Simon **gave Jill some flowers**.*
подлежащее + сказуемое + прямое дополнение + предлог + косвенное дополнение	*Simon **gave some flowers to Jill**.*

К таким глаголам относятся:

bring	*give*	*owe*	*send*	*teach*
buy	*lend*	*pass*	*show*	*tell*
cost	*make*	*pay*	*sing*	*throw*
get	*offer*	*read*	*take*	*write*

Helpful hints

Между прямым и косвенным дополнением ставятся предлоги *to* или *for*.
*I bought an umbrella **for** George.* *I gave the umbrella **to** George.*

Некоторые из вышеперечисленных глаголов могут также использоваться в страдательном залоге.
*Jill **was given** some flowers.* *Some flowers **were given** to Jill.*

Watch out!

Если косвенное дополнение предшествует прямому, предлоги не используются.
*Simon gave **Jill some flowers**.*

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Grammar

wish

wish

Глагол *wish* можно использовать для описания желаемых действий или ситуаций, которых нет в действительности. В зависимости от смысла высказывания после *wish* могут использоваться различные структуры.

Form

wish + past simple

Употребление	Примеры
сожаление, относящееся к настоящему	*Carl **wishes** he **had** a telescope.* *I **wish** I **wasn't** scared of spiders.*

Form

wish + past perfect

Употребление	Примеры
сожаление, относящееся к прошлому	*Tracy **wishes** she**'d seen** that programme about the moon last night.* *I **wish** they **hadn't cut down** so many trees.*

Form

wish + *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Употребление	Примеры
пожелания, просьбы	*I **wish** people **would throw** their litter in the bin!* *I **wish** you **wouldn't smoke** in here.*

Form

wish + *could* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Употребление	Примеры
сожаление о неспособности совершить действие в настоящем или будущем	*I **wish** I **could travel** through time!* *David **wishes** he **could come** with us, but his parents won't let him.*

Helpful hints

В структуре *wish* + past simple можно использовать как *was*, так и *were: I/he /she/it was...* или *I/he /she/it were...* .
Форма *were* используется в официальной речи.
*I wish I **was** an astronaut.*
*I wish I **were** an astronaut.*

Вместо *wish* можно использовать *If only.*
*If only I **was/were** an astronaut.*

Watch out!

Структура *wish* + *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to* не используется в случае, если автор высказывания говорит о себе.
✓ *I **wish I lived** on Mars.*
✗ ~~*I **wish I would live** on Mars.*~~

Если совершение действия представляется возможным, используется глагол *hope.*
✓ *I **hope** it doesn't snow tomorrow.*
✗ ~~*I **wish** it doesn't snow tomorrow.*~~

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Unit 36 Vocabulary

Nature and the universe

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 197

amazing (adj)	lightning (n)	recycle (v)
climate (n)	litter (v, n)	reptile (n)
countryside (n)	local (adj)	rescue (v, n)
environment (n)	locate (v)	satellite (n)
extinct (adj)	mammal (n)	shower (n)
forecast (v, n)	mild (adj)	solar system (n phr)
freezing (adj)	name (v, n)	species (n)
global (adj)	origin (n)	thunder (n)
heatwave (n)	planet (n)	wild (adj)
insect (n)	preserve (v)	wildlife (n)

Phrasal verbs

blow up	explode
build up	increase
clear up	tidy
go out	stop burning
keep out	prevent from entering
put down	stop holding
put out	make something stop burning
put up	put something on a wall (eg, a picture)

Prepositional phrases

at most
at the top/bottom (of)
in the beginning
in the distance
in total
on top (of)

Word formation

centre	central	**fog**	foggy
circle	circular	**garden**	gardener, gardening
danger	dangerous	**invade**	invasion, invader
deep	deeply, depth	**nature**	natural, naturally
destroy	destruction, destructive	**pollute**	pollution, polluted

Word patterns

adjectives	afraid of aware of enthusiastic about serious about short of	*verbs*	escape from prevent sb from save sth from think about worry about
nouns	damage to an increase in		

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Unit 37

Grammar

-ing and infinitive

-ing

После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*. *He **enjoys making** other people laugh.*

admit	*deny*	*dislike*	*feel like*	*give up*	*mind*	*suggest*
avoid	*discuss*	*enjoy*	*finish*	*mention*	*practise*	*take up*

Helpful hints

Форма глагола с окончанием *-ing* может выступать в роли подлежащего. ***Cooking** is great fun!*

Watch out!

Форма глагола с окончанием *-ing* используется после предлогов.
*I'm afraid **of flying**.*

Обратите внимание на фразовый глагол *look forward to*. После него всегда используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*.
✓ *I **look forward to hearing** from you.* ✗ *I ~~**look forward to hear** from you~~.*

Infinitive

После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей *to*. *I **decided to apologise** to Emma.*

advise	*choose*	*help*	*learn*	*plan*	*refuse*	*tell*
afford	*decide*	*hope*	*manage*	*pretend*	*seem*	*want*
agree	*expect*	*invite*	*offer*	*promise*	*teach*	*would like*

Watch out!

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться дополнение и инфинитив с частицей *to*.
*He **wants me to tell** him a joke.*

После глаголов *make* и *let* всегда используется дополнение и инфинитив без частицы *to*.
*Michael's mum **made him apologise**.*

В страдательном залоге после глагола *make* используется инфинитив с частицей *to*.
*Michael **was made to apologise** by his mother.*

-ing or infinitive

После ряда глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив с частицей *to*. Значение таких глаголов (почти) не меняется. К ним относятся: *begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start*.
У других глаголов значение меняется:

	-ing	**инфинитив с частицей *to***
remember	вспоминать о том, что уже произошло	помнить о том, что запланировано
	*Do you **remember seeing** that comedy?*	*Did you **remember to say** sorry to James?*
forget	забыть о том, что уже произошло	забыть сделать то, что было запланировано
	*I'**d forgotten hearing** that joke.*	*Oh, no! I **forgot to invite** Shelly!*
stop	прервать, прекратить действие	прервать одно действие, чтобы выполнить другое
	***Stop crying** – it's not that bad.*	*On my way to see Maria and I **stopped to get some flowers**.*
try	стараться решить проблему	прикладывать усилие, чтобы совершить действие
	***Have** you **tried talking** to her?*	*I'**m trying to say** I'm sorry, but you won't listen!*

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Grammar

both, either, neither, so, nor

both

Form

both + существительное + *and* + существительное
both + прилагательное + *and* + прилагательное
существительное + *and* + существительное + *both* + глагол

Употребление	Примеры
оба лица, предмета или свойства равнозначны	***Both Adam and Vicky*** *was very kind.* *Simon is* ***both rude and unkind****.*
высказывание верно в отношении двух предметов или людей	***My sister and I were both shocked*** *by what you said.* ***Jack and Jill both know*** *lots of jokes.*

Helpful hints

Both употребляется в сочетании с предлогом *of*, если далее следует местоимение.
I used to be good friends with Lisa and Mike, but I've had an argument with ***both of them****.*

either

Form

either + существительное + *or* + существительное
either + прилагательное + *or* + прилагательное
either + глагол + *or* + глагол

Употребление	Примеры
возможность выбора между двумя лицами, предметами, свойствами	*I think I'll buy a Valentine's card with* ***either a puppy or a kitten*** *on it.* *I'm not sure how Tom will react – he'll be* ***either happy or shocked****!* *You can* ***either tell*** *him how you feel* ***or hope*** *he notices.*

Helpful hints

Either употребляется в сочетании с предлогом *of*, если далее следует местоимение.
I really like Robert and Martin – I'll go out with ***either of them****!*

neither

Form

neither + существительное + *nor* + существительное
neither + прилагательное + *nor* + прилагательное
neither + глагол + *nor* + глагол

Употребление	Примеры
оба отрицательных высказывания верны	***I've*** *got* ***neither the time nor the energy*** *to take up a new hobby at the moment.* *What you said to Lucy was* ***neither true nor fair****.*

Helpful hints

Neither употребляется в сочетании с предлогом *of*, если далее следует местоимение.
Neither of us *found Jason's joke funny.*

so, nor

Form

so + *do/have/be*/modal + подлежащее
nor + *do/have/be*/modal + подлежащее

Употребление	Примеры
согласие с утвердительным высказыванием	*Lisa* ***is*** *really unkind, and* ***so is Angela****.*
согласие с отрицательным высказыванием	*Sam* ***hasn't been invited*** *to the party, and* ***nor has his friend****.*

Helpful hints

В диалоге *so* и *nor* употребляются для выражения согласия с высказыванием собеседника.
'I ***like*** *Hannah's sense of humour.' '****So do I.****' 'I* ***don't find*** *Mark funny.' '****Nor do I.****'*

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Unit 39 Vocabulary

Laughing and crying

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 199

amusing (adj)	embarrassing (n)	react (v)
annoy (v)	emotion (n)	regret (v, n)
attitude (n)	enthusiastic (adj)	ridiculous (adj)
bad-tempered (adj)	feeling (n)	romantic (adj)
behave (v)	glad (adj)	rude (adj)
bully (v, n)	hurt (v, adj)	sense of humour (n phr)
calm (adj)	miserable (adj)	shy (adj)
celebrate (v)	naughty (adj)	stress (n)
character (n)	noisy (adj)	tell a joke (v phr)
depressed (adj)	polite (adj)	upset (v, adj)

Phrasal verbs

calm down	become/make calmer
cheer up	become/make happier
come on	be quicker
go on	continue happening or doing sth
hang on	escape by running
run away (from)	wait
shut up	stop talking, stop making a noise
speak up	talk more loudly so sb can hear you

Prepositional phrases

at first
at least
at times
in secret
in spite of
in tears

Word formation

bore	boring, bored	**feel**	felt, feeling, feelings
comedy	comedian	**happy**	unhappy, happiness, unhappiness
emotion	emotional	**hate**	hatred
energy	energetic	**noise**	noisy, noisily
excite	excitement, exciting, excited	**sympathy**	sympathise, sympathetic

Word patterns

adjectives	ashamed of embarrassed about frightened of happy about/with nervous about scared of		sorry about/for surprised at/by tired of
		verbs	congratulate sb on laugh at
		noun	a joke about

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Unit 40

Grammar

Connectives

Time words and phrases

Союзы	Примеры
after	*I'll call you **after** we solve the problem.*
as soon as	*I'll call you **as soon as** we solve the problem.*
before	*It'll be a few days **before** we find the solution.*
until / till	*I won't call you **until** we find the solution.*
when	*It'll be great **when** we find the solution.*
while	*I'll be in the office **while** I deal with this problem.*

Watch out!

Для описания действия в будущем в придаточном предложении времени используется present simple.

✓ *I'll text you while I'**m** on the bus.*

✗ ~~*I'll text you while I'**ll be** on the bus.*~~

Watch out!

Придаточное предложение времени может предшествовать главному предложению.
***As soon as** we solve the problem, I'll call you.*

although

Союз *although* указывает на условие, вопреки которому совершается действие в главном предложении.

Структура	Пример
Although + подлежащее + сказуемое, подлежащее + сказуемое	***Although** my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed.*

Watch out!

Придаточное предложение уступки может следовать за главным предложением.
*I finished my homework before bed, **although** it was difficult.*

in spite of / despite

Предлоги *in spite of* и *despite* вводят обстоятельство уступки и означают «несмотря на».

Структуры	Примеры
In spite of/Despite + *-ing* форма, подлежащее + сказуемое	***In spite of revising** for hours, I didn't do well in the test.*
In spite of/Despite + существительное, подлежащее + сказуемое	***Despite my revision**, I didn't do well in the test.*

Watch out!

Обстоятельство уступки может стоять в конце предложения. *I failed the test **despite** revising for hours.*

however

Союз *however* вводит предложение, в котором действие совершается вопреки сообщаемому условию.

Структура	Пример
However, подлежащее + сказуемое	*We believed that we would find a solution. **However**, we were wrong.*

Watch out!

However может стоять в конце предложения. *We believed that we would find a solution. We were wrong, **however**.*

unless

Подробная информация об условном предложении приведена в Units 28, 29.

Союз *unless* обозначает «если не» и заменяет *if … not* в условном придаточном предложении.

***Unless** you **hurry up**, we'll be late. = **If** you **don't hurry up**, we'll be late.*

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Grammar

The causative

The causative

Form

have в соответствующей форме + дополнение + past participle смыслового глагола

Употребление

действие совершается не говорящим, а кем-то для говорящего

Формы	Примеры
present simple	*Mrs Taylor **has her car cleaned** once a month.*
present continuous	*She **is having the tyres checked** at the moment.*
present perfect	*She **has had the windscreen replaced**.*
past simple	*She **had the car filled up** with petrol yesterday.*
past continuous	*She **was having the car repaired** when I last saw her.*
past perfect	*She **had had the engine checked**.*
will	*She **will have a car alarm fitted** when she can afford it.*
модальные глаголы	*She **could have air bags put in** but it's too expensive.*
be going to	*She **is going to have a new car radio installed**.*
-ing форма	*She might stop **having the car cleaned** so often.*

Helpful hints

Следует отличать предложение в действительном залоге от предложения с конструкцией *have something done*.

Someone cleans Mrs Taylor's car every week.

Mrs Taylor has her car cleaned every week.

Вместо глагола *have* можно использовать глагол *get*.
*I'm going to **have my hair cut** tomorrow.* (официальный стиль)
*I'm going to **get my hair cut** tomorrow.* (неофициальный стиль)

Как и в страдательном залоге, мы можем использовать предлог *by*, чтобы показать, кем выполнено действие.
*We're having a family photo taken **by** a local photographer.*

Подробная информация о страдательном залоге приведена в Unit 11.

Watch out!

В конструкции *have something done* дополнение всегда стоит между *have* и страдательным причастием.
*I had **the furniture** delivered yesterday.*

В вопросах позиция дополнения не меняется.
✓ ***Did** you **have the furniture delivered** yesterday?*
✗ ~~***Did** you **have delivered the furniture** yesterday?~~*

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Unit 42 Vocabulary

Problems and solutions

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 200

accident (n)	encourage (v)	purpose (n)
assume (v)	get rid of (v phr)	refuse (v)
cause (v, n)	gossip (v, n)	result (v, n)
claim (v)	ideal (adj)	rumour (n)
complain (v)	insult (v, n)	sensible (adj)
convince (v)	investigate (v)	serious (adj)
criticise (v)	negative (adj)	spare (adj)
deny (v)	positive (adj)	theory (n)
discussion (n)	praise (v, n)	thought (n)
doubt (v, n)	pretend (v)	warn (v)

Phrasal verbs

hang up	put clothes in a wardrobe, etc
pick up	lift something from the floor, a table, etc
put back	return something to where it was
run out (of)	not have any left
share out	give a part of sth to a group of people
sort out	solve a problem
watch out	be careful
work out	find the solution to a problem, etc

Prepositional phrases

by accident/mistake
in a mess
in danger (of)
in my view
in trouble
under pressure

Word formation

advice	advise, adviser	**prefer**	preference, preferable
confuse	confused, confusion	**recommend**	recommendation
except	exception	**refuse**	refusal
help	helpful, unhelpful, helpless	**solve**	solution
luck	lucky, unlucky, luckily, unluckily	**suggest**	suggestion

Word patterns

verbs	advise against agree (with sb) about approve of believe in deal with happen to		hide sth from sb insist on rely on
		adjective	sure about/of
		nouns	an advantage of a solution to

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Irregular present forms

to be

I	am ('m)	am not ('m not)
you/we/they	are ('re)	are not (aren't)
he/she/it	is ('s)	is not (isn't)

have

I/you/we/they	have ('ve)	have not (haven't)
he/she/it	has ('s)	has not (hasn't)

Verbs ending in -o

do

I/you/we/they	do	do not (don't)
he/she/it	does	does not (doesn't)

go

I/you/we/they	go	don't go
he/she/it	goes	doesn't go

Verbs ending in consonant + -y

fly

I/you/we/they	fly	don't fly
he/she/it	flies	doesn't fly

Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -x

pass

I/you/we/they	pass	don't pass
he/she/it	passes	doesn't pass

buzz

I/you/we/they	buzz	don't buzz
he/she/it	buzzes	doesn't buzz

watch

I/you/we/they	watch	don't watch
he/she/it	watches	doesn't watch

wish

I/you/we/they	wish	don't wish
he/she/it	wishes	doesn't wish

mix

I/you/we/they	mix	don't mix
he/she/it	mixes	doesn't mix

Irregular verbs

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
build	built	built
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut

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Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got / gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone / been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sting	stung	stung
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Topic vocabulary

Используемые сокращения: *n – noun* – существительное, *v – verb* – глагол, *adj – adjective* – прилагательное, *adv – adverb* – наречие, *phr – phrase* – словосочетание

Unit 3

beat (v)	побеждать кого-то; наносить поражение	*England needed to beat Germany to get to the final.*
board game (n phr)	настольная игра	*I think that Trivial Pursuit is my favourite board game.*
captain (n)	капитан	*She was captain of the Olympic swimming team.*
challenge (v)	вызывать на соревнование, бой	*The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match.*
challenge (n)	испытание, проба сил, вызов	*I felt I needed a new challenge at work.*
champion (n)	чемпион	*He finally became the world heavyweight boxing champion.*
cheat (v)	обманывать; списывать на экзамене	*Kids have always found ways of cheating in school exams.*
classical music (n phr)	классическая музыка	*I love classical music, like Beethoven.*
club (n)	клуб	*Why don't you join a chess club?*
coach (n)	тренер	*After playing for ten years, Barry became a baseball coach.*
concert (n)	концерт	*Did you hear that the Rolling Stones did a concert in China?*
competition (n)	соревнование	*He'd entered a competition in the local newspaper.*
defeat (v)	наносить поражение; одержать победу	*France defeated Italy 3–1.*
defeat (n)	поражение	*England suffered a 2–0 defeat.*
entertaining (adj)	интересный, занимательный	*I saw a really entertaining programme on TV last night.*
folk music (n phr)	традиционная народная музыка, фольклор	*What I like about folk music is the sound of the guitar.*
group (n)	музыкальная группа, ансамбль	*My brother has got his own group and they play in our local area.*
gym (n)	спортивный или тренажерный зал	*I'm thinking of joining a gym.*
have fun (v phr)	веселиться	*We haven't had such fun for years.*
interest (v)	интересовать	*Photography has always interested me.*
interest (n)	интерес	*Tell us about your interests and hobbies.*
member (n)	член организации, клуба	*Are you a member of the golf club?*
opponent (n)	противник	*His opponent received only 36 per cent of the vote.*
organise (v)	организовывать	*Who's organising the conference?*
pleasure (n)	удовольствие	*He smiled with pleasure when she walked in.*

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referee (n)	спортивный судья, рефери	*The referee blew his whistle and the game began.*
rhythm (n)	ритм	*This song has got a really great rhythm.*
risk (v)	рисковать	*He risked a lot of money on the company.*
risk (n)	риск	*There's a serious risk of an accident on this road.*
score (v)	выиграть; забить гол	*No one scored in the first half.*
score (n)	счет очков (*в игре*)	*The final score was 4–3 to United.*
support (v)	поддерживать, болеть за (*спортивную команду*)	*I support West Ham – who do you support?*
support (n)	поддержка	*Everyone in the team always gives me a lot of support.*
team (n)	команда	*Are you in the hockey team this year?*
train (v)	тренировать(ся)	*The players train five days a week.*
video game (n phr)	видеоигра	*I don't like video games – I'd rather play outside.*

Unit 6

achieve (v)	достигать (*результата*), добиваться (*успеха*)	*We've achieved what we wanted to do.*
brain (n)	мозг	*The illness had affected his brain.*
clever (adj)	умный	*I'd like to be a doctor, but I'm not clever enough.*
concentrate (v)	концентрировать(ся), сосредотачивать(ся)	*Just concentrate on your work.*
consider (v)	обдумывать; рассматривать; размышлять	*At one time I seriously considered leaving.*
course (n)	курс	*You could do a language course abroad.*
degree (n)	звание, ученая степень	*She's doing a degree at Exeter University.*
experience (v)	испытывать; знать по опыту	*I'd love to experience being in a submarine.*
experience (n)	(*жизненный*) опыт, опыт (*работы*)	*Do you have any previous experience with children?*
expert (n)	знаток, специалист, эксперт	*She's a computer expert.*
expert (adj)	опытный; искусный; знающий; квалифицированный	*He's an expert painter.*
fail (v)	потерпеть неудачу; провалиться на экзамене	*I failed the maths exam.*
guess (v)	предполагать, догадываться, отгадывать	*Whoever guesses correctly will win two tickets to the show.*
guess (n)	догадка, предположение	*Have a guess and then check it on your calculator.*
hesitate (v)	колебаться, не решаться	*He hesitated for a moment and then knocked on the door.*
instruction (n)	инструкция	*I tried to follow her instructions, but I got confused.*

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make progress (v phr)	делать успехи	*My guitar teacher says I'm making a lot of progress.*
make sure (v phr)	убедиться, удостовериться	*I just wanted to make sure you knew where to go.*
mark (v)	ставить отметку (*учащемуся*)	*I spent the evening marking essays.*
mark (n)	отметка, оценка, балл	*What mark did you get for your essay?*
mental (adj)	умственный	*Scientists know a lot about the mental development of children.*
pass (v)	успешно сдать экзамен	*She passed her driving test.*
qualification (n)	документ, подтверждающий полученную квалификацию	*Simon left school with no qualifications.*
remind (v)	напоминать	*Remind Jenny to bring my CD when she comes.*
report (n)	отчет, доклад	*We have to write a short report on the conference.*
revise (v)	повторять (*пройденный материал*)	*I've got a test tomorrow, so I have to revise tonight.*
search (v)	искать	*After three days searching, I gave up.*
search (n)	поиск	*The police have carried out an extensive search of the area.*
skill (n)	умение, навык	*Being a doctor demands a lot of skill.*
smart (adj)	умный	*Sophie is a very smart student.*
subject (n)	учебный предмет	*What's your favourite subject?*
take an exam (v phr)	сдавать экзамен	*I'm taking the exam in June.*
talented (adj)	талантливый	*She's a talented singer.*
term (n)	семестр, учебная четверть	*How many weeks is it till the end of term?*
wonder (v)	интересоваться, желать знать	*I was wondering about the best place for a holiday.*

Unit 9

abroad (adv)	за границей, за границу	*We try to go abroad at least once a year.*
accommodation (n)	жилье	*The hotel provides accommodation for up to 100 people.*
book (v)	заказывать, бронировать	*Shall I book a room for you?*
break (n)	перерыв, перемена	*OK, let's take a fifteen-minute break.*
cancel (v)	отменять	*The 4.05 train has been cancelled.*
catch (v)	успеть (*на поезд, самолет*)	*I caught the next train to London.*
coach (n)	междугородный или туристический автобус	*Let's take the coach to Brighton this weekend.*
convenient (adj)	удобный, подходящий	*Travelling underground is fast and convenient.*
crash (v)	врезаться, столкнуться, потерпеть аварию	*Three people were killed when their car crashed into a tree.*

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crash (n)	столкновение, авария	*He was seriously injured in a car crash.*
crowded (adj)	переполненный (*людьми*)	*Was the pool crowded?*
cruise (n)	круиз	*I would love to go on a cruise round the Mediterranean.*
delay (v)	задерживать, откладывать	*They delayed the decision for as long as possible.*
delay (n)	задержка, отсрочка	*After a long delay, the plane finally took off.*
destination (n)	назначение, место назначения	*After eight hours on the road, we finally reached our destination.*
ferry (n)	паром	*They took the ferry to Dover.*
flight (n)	полет, перелет, рейс	*The flight from New York to Heathrow took about five hours.*
foreign (adj)	иностранный	*Do you speak any foreign languages?*
harbour (n)	гавань	*There were about twenty boats in the harbour.*
journey (n)	путешествие	*We had a long journey ahead of us.*
luggage (n)	багаж	*We have to get our luggage when we get off the plane.*
nearby (adj)	близкий, соседний	*Let's go to a nearby restaurant, shall we?*
nearby (adv)	неподалеку	*My cousin lives nearby.*
pack (v)	упаковывать	*He was still packing his suitcase when the taxi came.*
passport (n)	паспорт	*Bill has a Canadian passport.*
platform (n)	платформа	*The train to Brussels will depart from platform 3.*
public transport (n phr)	общественный транспорт	*Auckland's public transport system is excellent.*
reach (v)	достигать, доходить, добираться до	*We hoped to reach the camp before dark.*
resort (n)	курорт	*We stayed in a lovely ski resort.*
souvenir (n)	сувенир	*This T-shirt with Big Ben on it will make a great souvenir.*
traffic (n)	дорожное движение, транспорт	*At that time of night, there was no traffic on the roads.*
trip (n)	поездка, путешествие	*The whole family went on a trip to Florida.*
vehicle (n)	средство передвижения по суше	*Four vehicles were involved in the accident.*

Unit 12

apologise (v)	извиняться	*You should apologise to your brother.*
boyfriend (n)	*разг.* молодой человек, возлюбленный	*She's got a new boyfriend.*
close (adj)	близкий	*My brother and I are very close.*
confident (adj)	уверенный в себе	*I was starting to feel more confident about the exam.*

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cool (adj)	*разг.* классный, модный	*Jake is really cool!*
couple (n)	пара	*Bill and Melissa make a great couple.*
decorate (v)	украшать; отделывать (*помещение*)	*We decorated the kitchen last weekend.*
defend (v)	защищать; отстаивать	*We will defend their right to free speech.*
divorced (adj)	разведенный	*After they got divorced, she never remarried.*
flat (n)	квартира	*The family live in a fourth-floor flat.*
generous (adj)	щедрый	*She is a warm and generous human being.*
girlfriend (n)	любимая девушка, подруга	*Have you got a girlfriend?*
grateful (adj)	благодарный	*Thanks for coming with me. I'm really grateful.*
guest (n)	гость	*He was a guest at our wedding.*
independent (adj)	независимый	*Michelle is young, independent, and confident.*
introduce (v)	представлять, знакомить	*I'd like to introduce you to my friend Martin.*
loving (adj)	любящий	*Cats are really loving animals.*
loyal (adj)	верный, преданный	*These are people who have remained loyal to the company for years.*
mood (n)	настроение	*I had never seen Ann in such a good mood before.*
neighbourhood (n)	окрестности; соседство; район	*We live in a quiet neighbourhood.*
ordinary (adj)	обычный, простой	*It was just an ordinary Saturday morning.*
patient (adj)	терпеливый	*Susan is very patient with the children.*
private (adj)	скрытный, замкнутый	*Damian is a very private person.*
recognise (v)	узнавать	*I thought I recognised your voice!*
relation (n)	родственник	*All our relations are coming to the party.*
rent (v)	арендовать, брать напрокат	*How long have you been renting this place?*
rent (n)	арендная плата, квартирная плата	*After she'd paid her rent, Jan had no money left for food.*
respect (v)	уважать	*People will respect you for telling the truth.*
respect (n)	уважение	*She's worked hard to gain the respect of her colleagues.*
single (adj)	холостой, незамужняя	*Please state whether you are single, married, or divorced.*
stranger (n)	незнакомец	*I didn't want to share a room with a complete stranger.*
trust (v)	доверять	*You can trust Dana.*
trust (n)	доверие	*The doctor-patient relationship has to be based on trust.*

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Unit 15

advertisement (n)	объявление, реклама	*I saw an advertisement for a new kind of camera.*
afford (v)	позволять себе, иметь средства	*I'm not sure how they're able to afford such expensive holidays.*
bargain (n)	выгодная покупка, сделка	*Her dress was a real bargain.*
brand (n)	фабричная марка	*I tried using a new brand of soap.*
catalogue (n)	каталог	*Do you have a catalogue with all your products in it?*
change (n)	мелочь, мелкие деньги	*I'm sorry, I haven't got any change.*
coin (n)	монета	*Put a coin into the slot.*
cost (v)	стоить	*A new computer costs around £1,000.*
cost (n)	стоимость	*What's the total cost of these three pairs of shoes?*
customer (n)	покупатель	*Supermarkets use a variety of ways to attract customers.*
debt (n)	долг	*By this time we had debts of over £15,000.*
demand (v)	требовать	*The teacher demanded an explanation for all the water on the floor.*
export (v)	экспортировать, вывозить товары за границу	*Their flowers are exported around the world.*
fee (n)	плата за обучение, гонорар	*He will have to pay school fees of £2,000.*
fortune (n)	богатство, состояние, *разг.* кругленькая сумма	*They must have spent a fortune on flowers.*
import (v)	импортировать, ввозить товары из-за границы	*We import most of our coal from other countries.*
invest (v)	вкладывать деньги	*Banks invested £20 million in the scheme.*
obtain (v)	получать, приобретать	*She has to obtain her father's permission before she does anything.*
owe (v)	быть должным, задолжать кому-то	*Pam still owes me £5.*
own (v)	владеть	*Who owns that house by the lake?*
profit (n)	прибыль	*Investors have made a 14 per cent profit in just three months.*
property (n)	собственность	*The books are my personal property.*
purchase (v)	приобретать, покупать	*She purchased a new lamp for her bedroom.*
purchase (n)	покупка	*Her latest purchase was a long black coat.*
receipt (n)	квитанция, чек	*Make sure you get a receipt for the taxi.*
require (v)	требовать	*Working with these children requires a great deal of patience.*
sale (n)	распродажа	*The Easter sales start tomorrow.*
save (v)	откладывать, экономить деньги	*Don't wait until you're 40 to start saving for retirement.*
select (v)	выбирать, отбирать	*You can select one of four colours.*

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supply (v)	снабжать, поставлять, обеспечивать	*Our shop supplies things to people all over the country.*
supply (n)	запас	*We have a good supply of fresh water here.*
variety (n)	разнообразие	*Adults study for a variety of reasons.*
waste (v)	тратить впустую	*Don't waste water like that – turn the tap off when you're not using it!*
waste (n)	излишняя трата, потеря	*All this uneaten food – what a waste!*

Unit 18

artificial (adj)	искусственный	*There was a vase of artificial flowers on the table.*
automatic (adj)	автоматический	*It's an automatic door.*
complicated (adj)	сложный, запутанный	*This is a complicated problem.*
decrease (v)	уменьшать(ся), убывать	*The number of visitors has decreased significantly.*
decrease (n)	уменьшение, спад	*There's been a decrease in the number of visitors.*
digital (adj)	цифровой	*It's a digital recording.*
discover (v)	делать открытие, обнаруживать	*William Herschel discovered Uranus in 1781.*
effect (n)	влияние	*Scientists are studying the chemical's effect on the environment.*
equipment (n)	оборудование, оснащение	*A computer is the most important piece of equipment you will buy.*
estimate (v)	оценивать; приблизительно подсчитывать	*It is impossible to estimate how many of the residents were affected.*
exact (adj)	точный	*The exact number of people there was unknown.*
experiment (v)	экспериментировать, производить опыты	*This lab does not experiment on animals.*
experiment (n)	эксперимент, опыт	*Researchers now need to do more experiments.*
gadget (n)	устройство	*That's a very useful gadget!*
hardware (n)	компьютерное оборудование	*Printers and modems are examples of hardware.*
invent (v)	изобретать	*Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.*
involve (v)	включать в себя; подразумевать, предполагать	*The course involves a lot of hard work.*
laboratory (n)	лаборатория	*This is our new research laboratory.*
lack (v)	испытывать недостаток, нехватку	*He lacked the skills required for the job.*
lack (n)	недостаток, нехватка	*The match was cancelled because of lack of support.*
laptop (n)	портативный компьютер	*I'm going to buy a new laptop.*
maximum (adj)	максимальный	*The maximum amount of cash you can withdraw is £500.*

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minimum (adj)	минимальный	*What's the minimum voting age in your country?*
operate (v)	управлять, работать с (*оборудованием*)	*Do not operate machinery after taking this medication.*
plastic (n)	пластик, пластмасса	*This pen is made of plastic.*
plastic (adj)	пластиковый, пластмассовый	*Have you got a plastic bag?*
program (v)	программировать	*Can you program the PC to come on in the morning?*
program (n)	(*компьютерная*) программа	*It's a complicated computer program.*
research (n)	исследование, изучение	*Scientists have carried out lots of research into the effects of these drugs.*
run (v)	работать *(о программе)*; управлять	*The software will run on any PC.*
screen (n)	экран	*Suddenly the screen went blank.*
software (n)	программное обеспечение	*You log onto our website, then download and install the software.*
sudden (adj)	внезапный, неожиданный	*She felt a sudden pain in her leg.*
technology (n)	техника, технология	*Technology is improving all the time.*
unique (adj)	уникальный	*Every person is unique.*

Unit 21

accent (n)	акцент	*Tom hasn't lost his broad Irish accent.*
announcement (n)	устное объявление, сообщение	*The head teacher made an announcement about the school holidays.*
broadcast (v)	передавать по радио, телевидению	*The BBC will be broadcasting the match live from Paris.*
broadcast (n)	теле- или радиовещание	*They mentioned the problem on Channel 5's main news broadcast.*
channel (n)	канал (*телевидения*)	*What's on the other channel?*
clear (adj)	ясный, четкий, понятный	*Clear instructions are provided.*
click (v)	щелкнуть (*кнопкой мыши*)	*To send the message, click on the 'send' button.*
contact (v)	связаться с, обращаться к	*Please contact us if you have any information.*
contact (n)	контакт, связь	*Do you and Jo still keep in contact?*
file (n)	файл	*I can't find the file on my computer.*
formal (adj)	официальный, формальный	*'Ameliorate' is a more formal way of saying 'improve'.*
image (n)	изображение, образ	*Images of Germany appeared on the screen.*
informal (adj)	неофициальный, неформальный	*You should wear informal clothes to the party tomorrow.*
Internet (n)	Интернет	*Do you have access to the Internet?*
interrupt (v)	прерывать, перебивать	*Please don't interrupt her while she's working.*

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link (v)	связывать, соединять	*Police think that the two robberies are linked.*
link (n)	связь	*Is there any link between this and what we were talking about yesterday?*
media (n)	средства массовой информации	*The story has been widely reported in the media.*
mobile phone (n phr)	мобильный телефон	*Don't forget to take your mobile phone with you when you go out.*
online (adj)	интернет-, онлайн- (*магазин, журнал*)	*I bought it from an online bookshop.*
online (adv)	в сети, в Интернете, онлайн	*Let's go online and check your email.*
pause (v)	медлить, делать паузу	*She paused at the door and then left.*
pause (n)	пауза, перерыв	*There was a short pause before the orchestra continued to play.*
persuade (v)	убеждать, уговаривать	*He did finally come with us, although it took a long time to persuade him.*
pronounce (v)	произносить	*I find some Japanese words very difficult to pronounce.*
publish (v)	издавать, опубликовать	*Their company publishes a wide selection of books.*
report (v)	сообщать, докладывать	*You should report the accident to the police.*
report (n)	доклад, отчет	*A new report shows crime is on the increase.*
request (v)	просить, запрашивать	*I would like to request a meeting with the manager, please.*
request (n)	просьба; запрос, требование	*Evening meals are available on request.*
ring (v)	звонить (*по телефону*)	*Ring me at home later.*
signal (n)	сигнал	*We waited for them to give us the signal to move.*
swear (v)	ругаться, употреблять грубые слова	*That's the first time I've ever heard him swear.*
type (v)	тип, разновидность	*What type of dog have you got?*
viewer (n)	телезритель	*Our regular viewers will know that it's time for Double Money!*
website (n)	интернет-сайт	*I'm thinking of starting a website for people from our school.*
whisper (v)	говорить шепотом, шептать	*Stop whispering, you two!*
whisper (n)	шепот	*'Be careful!' she said in a whisper.*

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Unit 24

admit (v)	признавать; соглашаться	*In court he admitted that he had lied about the accident.*
arrest (v)	арестовывать; задерживать	*The police entered the building and arrested six men.*
charity (n)	благотворительность	*The event raised £59,000 for charity.*
commit (v)	совершать	*What makes people commit crimes?*
community (n)	объединение (*людей*), сообщество	*I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the community.*
court (n)	суд	*The man will appear in court on Monday.*
criminal (n)	преступник	*Some criminals take exams in prison.*
criminal (adj)	преступный, криминальный	*That's criminal behaviour!*
culture (n)	культура	*There were people from lots of different cultures at the meeting.*
familiar (adj)	знакомый	*The name Harry Potter will be familiar to many readers.*
government (n)	правительство	*The government has announced plans to raise the minimum wage next year.*
habit (n)	привычка	*Biting your fingernails is a very bad habit!*
identity card (n phr)	удостоверение личности	*The police officer asked to see my identity card.*
illegal (adj)	незаконный	*Robbing banks is illegal!*
politics (n)	политика	*She's heavily involved in local politics.*
population (n)	население	*Los Angeles has a population of over 3 million.*
prison (n)	тюрьма	*He's currently in prison.*
protest (v)	протестовать, возражать	*Workers are protesting against high unemployment.*
protest (n)	протест	*Students will hold a protest this weekend outside Parliament.*
resident (n)	житель	*Many local residents have objected to the new road.*
responsible (adj)	ответственный	*He was responsible for the accident.*
rob (v)	грабить	*They were planning to rob the museum.*
routine (n)	заведенный порядок, рутина	*It shouldn't take too long to return to our old routine.*
routine (adj)	текущий, рутинный	*This is just routine work.*
schedule (n)	расписание; план, повестка дня	*What's your schedule for today?*
social (adj)	социальный, общественный	*There are lots of social problems, such as unemployment.*
society (n)	общество	*Society has to support its old people.*
situation (n)	ситуация	*I found myself in an embarrassing situation.*
steal (v)	красть, украсть	*She was caught stealing food from the supermarket.*

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tradition (n)	традиция	*His son followed the family tradition and entered politics.*
typical (adj)	типичный	*His opinions are typical of people of his generation.*
vote (v)	голосовать	*I'm going to vote for Jackson.*
vote (n)	голосование, голос	*My vote will go to the candidate who promises lower taxes.*
youth club (n phr)	молодежный клуб	*Let's go to the youth club after school!*

Unit 27

ambition (n)	стремление, цель, амбиция	*His ambition was to become a successful writer.*
application (n)	заявление, прошение	*His application for membership was rejected.*
bank account (n phr)	банковский счет	*We'll pay the money into your bank account.*
boss (n)	начальник	*I'll ask my boss for a day off next week.*
career (n)	карьера; профессия	*Rosen had decided on an academic career.*
colleague (n)	коллега	*Friends and colleagues will remember him as a kind man.*
company (n)	компания, фирма	*Max works for a large oil company.*
contract (n)	контракт	*After six months she was offered a contract of employment.*
department (n)	отдел	*You need to speak to our sales department.*
deserve (v)	заслуживать	*After five hours on your feet you deserve a break.*
earn (v)	зарабатывать	*Most people here earn about £30,000 a year.*
fame (n)	слава	*Albert Finney rose to fame in the British cinema of the early sixties.*
goal (n)	гол	*Nielsen scored two goals in the last ten minutes.*
impress (v)	производить впечатление на	*Her ability to deal with problems impresses me.*
income (n)	доход	*What is your approximate annual income?*
industry (n)	промышленность	*How long have you worked in the oil industry?*
interview (v)	брать интервью	*He was interviewed on the radio this morning.*
interview (n)	интервью	*This is her first interview since becoming Olympic champion.*
leader (n)	лидер, руководитель	*Victoria became a manager because she's a good leader.*
manager (n)	менеджер, управляющий	*I'd like to speak to the manager.*

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pension (n)	пенсия	*My grandma stopped working three years ago and now she gets a pension.*
poverty (n)	бедность	*Half the world's population is living in poverty.*
pressure (n)	давление	*My parents put me under a lot of pressure at school.*
previous (adj)	предыдущий	*All the other guests had arrived the previous day.*
profession (n)	профессия (*особенно требующая высокой квалификации*)	*Her father discouraged her from going into the legal profession.*
retire (v)	выйти на пенсию, уходить в отставку	*He retired from the army last month.*
salary (n)	зарплата	*Lisa gets an annual salary of £30,000.*
staff (n)	персонал	*She joined the staff in 1996.*
strike (n)	забастовка	*There's a train strike in the city.*
tax (v)	облагать налогом	*The government has decided to tax people with two homes.*
tax (n)	налог	*The government has promised to lower taxes after the election.*
wealthy (adj)	богатый, состоятельный	*Ian became a very wealthy businessman.*

Unit 30

affect (v)	воздействовать, влиять (*на кого-л.*)	*Did the newspapers really affect the outcome of the election?*
balance (v)	уравновешивать, находить баланс, взвешивать, сопоставлять	*We have to balance the needs and tastes of all our customers.*
balance (n)	баланс, равновесие	*A healthy diet is about getting the correct balance of a variety of foods.*
benefit (v)	извлекать пользу, выгоду	*Thousands of people could benefit from the invention.*
benefit (n)	выгода, преимущество	*He has had the benefit of the best education money can buy.*
breathe (v)	дышать, вздохнуть	*Doctors said he was having difficulty breathing.*
chew (v)	жевать	*She chewed her food slowly.*
chop (v)	рубить, резать	*Chop the meat into small pieces.*
contain (v)	содержать (в себе); вмещать	*The envelope contained a few old photographs.*
cough (v)	кашлять	*My chest felt painful, and I was coughing uncontrollably.*
cough (n)	кашель	*I've got a bad cough.*
cure (v)	лечить; вылечивать	*Only an operation will cure her.*
cure (n)	лекарство; средство; лечение; курс лечения	*Doctors say there are several possible cures.*
exercise (v)	упражняться, тренировать(ся)	*Do you eat properly and exercise regularly?*

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exercise (n)	физическая нагрузка, упражнения	*I get plenty of exercise being an aerobics instructor.*
flu (n)	грипп	*My dad has got flu.*
have an operation (v phr)	подвергаться операции	*The baby had to have an operation.*
healthy (adj)	здоровый	*I feel very healthy at the moment.*
ignore (v)	не обращать внимание, игнорировать	*We had ignored the fact that it was getting darker.*
infection (n)	инфекция; инфекционное заболевание	*I've got a throat infection.*
ingredient (n)	составная часть, ингредиент	*Mix all the ingredients together carefully.*
injury (n)	травма; телесное повреждение	*All the passengers in the vehicle escaped injury.*
limit (v)	ограничивать	*We want to limit classes to a maximum of 30 pupils.*
limit (n)	предел; ограничение	*The speed limit here is 40 miles an hour.*
meal (n)	еда	*He cooked us a delicious meal.*
pill (n)	пилюля, таблетка	*Did you remember to take your pills this morning?*
recover (v)	выздоравливать	*I haven't fully recovered from the flu.*
salty (adj)	соленый	*This soup is very salty.*
slice (v)	нарезать ломтиками	*I'll slice some bread.*
slice (n)	ломтик	*Cut the bread into thick slices.*
sour (adj)	кислый	*If it's too sour, add some sugar.*
spicy (adj)	пряный; острый, пикантный	*Curry should be spicy!*
stir (v)	мешать, помешивать, размешивать	*Stir the sauce gently over a low heat.*
suffer (v)	страдать	*I'm suffering from a cold at the moment.*
taste (v)	пробовать (*на вкус*); иметь вкус	*The dinner was one of the best meals I've ever tasted.*
taste (n)	вкус	*I love the taste of chocolate.*
treatment (n)	лечение	*What's the best treatment for this disease?*
vitamin (n)	витамин	*Oranges contain lots of vitamin C.*

Unit 33

ancient (adj)	древний	*They've found an ancient city at the bottom of the sea.*
checked (adj)	клетчатый	*I got a new red and blue checked shirt.*
cotton (n)	хлопок	*Is this shirt made out of cotton?*
create (v)	создавать	*How do I create a new file?*
design (v)	разрабатывать, конструировать	*The bride wore a dress that she'd designed herself.*
design (n)	дизайн	*The car has a new design.*
fix (v)	чинить	*Jessica fixed my watch.*
fold (v)	складывать, сгибать	*Fold the paper in half.*

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gallery (n)	галерея	*We could go to a museum or a gallery this weekend.*
improvement (n)	улучшение	*There has been an improvement in relations between the two countries.*
loose (adj)	свободный, просторный, широкий (*об одежде*)	*These jeans are a bit loose, so maybe I need a smaller size.*
maintain (v)	поддерживать, содержать в исправности	*The car had been very well maintained.*
match (v)	подходить к, сочетаться с (*другой вещью*)	*She wore a green dress and a hat to match.*
material (n)	ткань, материал	*What sort of material is your dress made from?*
notice (v)	замечать, обращать внимание	*After a few days here you hardly notice the rain!*
notice (n)	предупреждение, объявление	*They put up a notice on the door saying they'd gone out of business.*
pattern (n)	узор, рисунок (*на ткани*)	*I like the pattern on your carpet.*
pile (n)	кипа; куча, груда	*Rubbish lay in piles in the street.*
practical (adj)	практический	*Practical experience can be as valuable as academic qualifications.*
rough (adj)	грубый, неровный, шершавый	*The walls were built of dark rough stone.*
shape (n)	форма, контур	*Trace the shape onto the card and cut it out.*
silk (n)	шелк	*I love your new silk shirt!*
sleeve (n)	рукав	*Oh, no! I've got a hole in one of my sleeves.*
smooth (adj)	гладкий, ровный	*How do you keep your skin so smooth?*
stretch (v)	растягивать(ся)	*Can you stretch the material a little?*
striped (adj)	полосатый	*There was a blue and white striped tablecloth on the table.*
style (n)	стиль	*I don't like the style of dresses that are out now.*
suit (v)	подходить, быть к лицу	*The new hairstyle really suits her.*
suit (n)	костюм	*He was wearing a dark suit and a tie.*
suitable (adj)	подходящий	*This film is not suitable for young children.*
tear (v)	рвать(ся)	*He'd torn his raincoat.*
tear (n)	прореха, дыра	*There was a tear in her coat.*
tight (adj)	тесный (*об одежде, обуви*); облегающий	*These shoes are too tight.*
tool (n)	(*рабочий*) инструмент	*Do you know where my gardening tools are?*

Unit 36

amazing (adj)	удивительный, изумительный	*Her story was quite amazing.*
climate (n)	климат	*Mexico is well-known for its hot climate.*
countryside (n)	сельская местность	*Let's get out of the city and go to the countryside.*
environment (n)	окружающая среда	*Industries are causing a lot of damage to the environment.*

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extinct (adj)	вымерший	*Dinosaurs are extinct.*
forecast (v)	прогнозировать (*часто о погоде*), предсказывать	*Is it difficult to forecast the weather?*
forecast (n)	предсказание, прогноз	*Have you heard the weather forecast for tomorrow?*
freezing (adj)	очень холодный, ледяной	*It's absolutely freezing in here.*
global (adj)	всемирный, глобальный	*This is a global problem – it affects every country.*
heatwave (n)	период сильной жары	*Britain has been having a heatwave for the last three weeks.*
insect (n)	насекомое	*Flies and mosquitoes are insects.*
lightning (n)	молния	*The ship was struck by lightning soon after it left the port.*
litter (v)	мусорить	*The sign said 'No littering!'*
litter (n)	мусор	*Pick up that litter and put it in the bin.*
local (adj)	местный	*Ask for the book in your local library.*
locate (v)	располагать в определенном месте	*The hotel is located in Wolverhampton town centre.*
mammal (n)	млекопитающее	*Humans and monkeys are mammals.*
mild (adj)	мягкий	*It was a mild winter.*
name (v)	называть	*How many world capitals can you name?*
name (n)	название, имя	*What's the name of this flower?*
origin (n)	происхождение	*Meteorites may hold clues about the origin of life on Earth.*
planet (n)	планета	*Mars is sometimes known as the red planet.*
preserve (v)	сохранять	*We work hard to preserve historic buildings.*
recycle (v)	перерабатывать	*Let's recycle those old bottles.*
reptile (n)	пресмыкающееся, рептилия	*Crocodiles are reptiles.*
rescue (v)	спасать, освобождать	*The crew of the ship were rescued just before it sank.*
rescue (n)	спасение, освобождение	*Fire fighters carried out the dangerous rescue.*
satellite (n)	*астр.* спутник	*There are lots of satellites above the Earth.*
shower (n)	ливень	*Tonight there's a 50 per cent chance of showers.*
solar system (n phr)	солнечная система	*How many planets are there in our solar system?*
species (n)	*биол.* вид, порода	*Over 120 species of birds have been recorded in this National Park.*
thunder (n)	гром	*Listen to that thunder!*
wild (adj)	дикий	*This behaviour is common in both domestic and wild dogs.*
wildlife (n)	живая природа	*A lot of the local wildlife is in danger.*

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Unit 39

amusing (adj)	забавный, занимательный	*Jan sent me an amusing birthday card.*
annoy (v)	раздражать	*I don't dislike her – she just annoys me sometimes.*
attitude (n)	отношение	*We can win if we keep a positive attitude.*
bad-tempered (adj)	раздражительный	*Relax and try not to be so bad-tempered.*
behave (v)	вести себя	*The children behaved very badly.*
bully (v)	задирать, запугивать	*You shouldn't bully the other children in your class.*
bully (n)	задира, хулиган	*Leave him alone and don't be such a bully!*
calm (adj)	спокойный	*'Don't move and the snake won't attack,' he said in a calm voice.*
celebrate (v)	праздновать	*Let's have a party to celebrate.*
character (n)	характер	*Amy has got a really nice, friendly character.*
depressed (adj)	подавленный, угнетенный	*She got very depressed after her husband left her.*
embarrassing (n)	смущающий, заставляющий неловко себя чувствовать	*What's the most embarrassing thing you've ever done?*
emotion (n)	эмоция, чувство	*Jealousy is an uncomfortable emotion.*
enthusiastic (adj)	полный энтузиазма, увлеченный	*For a while, we were enthusiastic about the idea.*
feeling (n)	чувство	*He found it difficult to express his feelings.*
glad (adj)	радостный	*Maggie was glad to be home.*
hurt (v)	болеть; причинять боль	*Fred's knees hurt after skiing all day.*
hurt (adj)	пострадавший	*Two young men were badly hurt in the accident.*
miserable (adj)	жалкий, несчастный	*He looked cold and miserable.*
naughty (adj)	непослушный	*Sally was often naughty and got into trouble at school.*
noisy (adj)	шумный	*We have really noisy neighbours.*
polite (adj)	вежливый	*It's not polite to talk with your mouth full of food.*
react (v)	реагировать	*I wasn't sure how you would react.*
regret (v)	сожалеть	*We regret any problems because of the delay.*
regret (n)	сожаление	*Do you have any regrets about what you did?*
ridiculous (adj)	смехотворный, нелепый; смешной	*She looks absolutely ridiculous in that hat.*
romantic (adj)	романтический	*We had a romantic dinner in an expensive restaurant.*

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rude (adj)	грубый, невежливый	*I don't want to seem rude, but I'd rather be alone.*
sense of humour (n phr)	чувство юмора	*Kev has got a great sense of humour and he makes me laugh all the time.*
shy (adj)	застенчивый	*I'd love to meet her, but I'm too shy to introduce myself.*
stress (n)	стресс, напряжение	*Carol's been under a lot of stress lately.*
tell a joke (v phr)	рассказывать анекдот	*The kids were telling jokes.*
upset (v)	расстраивать, огорчать	*I'm sorry, I didn't mean to upset you.*
upset (adj)	расстроенный	*It's nothing to get upset about.*

Unit 42

accident (n)	случай, случайность	*I didn't do it on purpose – it was an accident!*
assume (v)	предполагать	*I assume everyone here has an email address.*
cause (v)	вызывать; влиять (*быть причиной*)	*Bad weather continues to cause problems for travellers.*
cause (n)	причина	*We had to write an essay on the causes of the First World War.*
claim (v)	утверждать, заявлять	*He claims he is innocent.*
complain (v)	жаловаться	*She complained that it was too hot.*
convince (v)	убеждать, уверять	*He failed to convince the judge that he was innocent.*
criticise (v)	критиковать	*Why are you always criticising me?*
deny (v)	отрицать	*He still denies stealing the money.*
discussion (n)	обсуждение, дискуссия	*We need to have a discussion about your school work.*
doubt (v)	сомневаться	*'Do you think they'll win?' 'I doubt it.'*
doubt (n)	сомнение	*There's no doubt about it – we're in trouble.*
encourage (v)	поощрять; поддерживать; способствовать	*Mum always encouraged us when we took part in competitions.*
get rid of (v phr)	избавляться от	*We're moving, so we have to get rid of a lot of our furniture.*
gossip (v)	сплетничать, передавать слухи	*You shouldn't gossip about people.*
gossip (n)	сплетня, слухи	*Here's an interesting piece of gossip for you!*
ideal (adj)	идеальный	*Upgrading your computer seems the ideal solution.*
insult (v)	оскорблять	*You'll insult the cook if you don't at least taste the meal.*
insult (n)	оскорбление	*I've never heard such a dreadful insult.*
investigate (v)	расследовать	*We sent a reporter to investigate the rumour.*

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negative (adj)	отрицательный, негативный	*Does TV have a negative effect on children?*
positive (adj)	положительный, позитивный	*School was a totally positive experience for me.*
praise (v)	хвалить	*If you never praise your kids, how can they know when they're doing something right?*
praise (n)	похвала	*I never got much praise as a child.*
pretend (v)	притворяться	*She closed her eyes and pretended to be asleep.*
purpose (n)	цель, назначение	*The purpose of this dictionary is to help students of English.*
refuse (v)	отказываться	*I asked him to apologise, but he refused.*
result (v)	приводить к, иметь результатом	*The fight resulted in three people being hurt.*
result (n)	результат	*He said the argument was the result of a misunderstanding.*
rumour (n)	слух, молва	*A student had been spreading rumours about the teachers.*
sensible (adj)	разумный	*This seems to be a sensible way of dealing with the problem.*
serious (adj)	серьезный	*It's not a serious problem.*
spare (adj)	запасной	*Bring a towel and some spare clothes.*
theory (n)	теория	*I have my own theory about why he left.*
thought (n)	мысль	*I've just had an interesting thought.*
warn (v)	предупреждать, предостерегать	*Police are warning everyone in the area to take extra care when going out alone.*

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Phrasal verbs

add up	складывать, подсчитывать, находить сумму	*The shop assistant added up what I'd bought and told me the total.*
blow up	взрывать(ся)	*Luckily, the bomb didn't blow up.*
break down	сломать(ся)	*Our car broke down on the motorway.*
break in(to)	вламываться в	*A house in Brecon Place was broken into last night.*
bring up	воспитывать	*She brought up three sons on her own.*
build up	постепенно укреплять, наращивать	*These exercises are good for building up leg strength.*
call back	перезванивать	*I'll call you back later when you're not so busy.*
call off	отменять	*The concert has been called off because of the weather.*
calm down	успокаивать(ся)	*The woman finally calmed down and explained what had happened.*
carry on	продолжать	*The phone rang, but Mark just carried on watching TV.*
catch up (with)	догнать, нагнать, наверстать упущенное	*He's missed so much school that he's going to find it hard to catch up.*
cheer up	ободрить(ся)	*I started to cheer up when the sun came out.*
clear up	убирать, наводить порядок	*I'll clear up if you want to go to bed.*
come across	случайно встретиться, наткнуться	*I came across a word I'd never seen before.*
come back (from)	возвращаться (*из*)	*Give me a call when you come back from Greece.*
come on	идем! живей!	*Come on, or we'll be late!*
come out	выходить (*о книге, журнале и т. п.*)	*When does her new book come out?*
cross out	вычеркивать	*Just cross it out and rewrite it correctly.*
cut down (on)	сокращать, уменьшать потребление	*I'm trying to cut down on the amount of sugar I eat.*
cut off	отключать (*электричество, воду и т. п.*)	*Pay the electricity bill tomorrow or they might cut us off.*
cut off	обрезать	*Keep your roses healthy by cutting off any dead flowers.*
do up	застегивать	*It's very windy, so do your coat up.*
eat out	есть в кафе, ресторане	*Would you like to stay in or eat out tonight?*
fall down	падать	*I fell down and hurt my knee.*
fall out (with)	ссориться (*с*)	*Have you two fallen out?*
fill in	заполнять (*анкету*)	*Just fill in this application form, please.*
fill up	наполнять(ся)	*Just fill this bowl up with sugar and put it on the table.*
find out	узнать, разузнать, выяснить	*I don't want Jerry to find out about this.*

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get away with	избежать наказания за, остаться безнаказанным	*They have repeatedly broken the law and got away with it.*
get in(to)	садиться (*в машину*)	*I hurt my head as I was getting into the car.*
get off	сойти (*с автобуса, поезда*)	*You need to get off the bus opposite the supermarket.*
get on (with)	ладить, быть в хороших отношениях (*с*)	*She seems to get on with everybody.*
get on(to)	садиться (*в автобус, поезд*)	*You can buy a ticket when you get on the bus.*
get out (of)	выходить (*из машины, здания*)	*Quick! Get out of the car!*
get over	оправиться (*после болезни, от испуга*)	*It can take weeks to get over an illness like that.*
get up	вставать, подниматься	*He never gets up before nine.*
give away	раздавать	*They're giving away free tickets at the cinema!*
give back	возвращать	*Could you give my CDs back because you've had them for two weeks?*
give up	бросить (*привычку*)	*You should give up smoking.*
go away	уходить	*Why don't you just go away and leave me alone?*
go back (to)	возвращаться	*I can't wait to go back to Italy.*
go off	испортиться (*о продуктах*)	*Has this milk gone off?*
go on	продолжать	*Please go on with your work while I speak to the head teacher.*
go on	происходить	*There isn't much going on in this town in the evening.*
go out	погаснуть	*The fire must have gone out during the night.*
go out with	встречаться с	*Greg used to go out with Katy.*
grow up	расти, становиться взрослым	*He rarely saw his father while he was growing up.*
hang on	подожди!	*Just hang on – I'll be ready in a minute.*
hang up	повесить (*что-л.*)	*The women hung up their coats and sat down.*
hang up	повесить телефонную трубку, прекратить телефонный разговор	*I can't believe that Jessica hung up without saying goodbye!*
have on	быть одетым в, носить	*The man had a strange hat on.*
hurry up	скорее! поторопись!	*We haven't got much time, so hurry up!*
join in	присоединиться, участвовать	*Ask them if you can play – I'm sure they'll let you join in.*
keep out	не допускать	*Cars should be kept out of the city centre.*
leave out	пропускать, не включать	*Don't leave your brother out – let him play with you and your friends.*
let down	подводить, разочаровывать	*You've really let me down.*
lie down	ложиться, прилечь	*I'm going to go and lie down for a while.*

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log off	выходить из (*компьютерной системы*)	*Don't forget to log off when you've finished checking your email.*
log on(to)	авторизоваться; входить в (*компьютерную систему*)	*You need your password to log on.*
look after	присматривать за, заботиться о	*It's hard work looking after three children all day.*
look up	искать (*что-л. в справочнике*)	*I had to look the word up in a dictionary.*
make up	выдумывать, придумывать	*He made up some excuse about the dog eating his homework.*
move in	въезжать (*в квартиру*)	*We're moving in next week.*
pay back	возвращать деньги	*Did you pay Denise back?*
pick up	поднимать, подбирать	*Please pick those toys up and put them away.*
point out	обращать (*чье-л.*) внимание	*He pointed out that we had two hours of free time before dinner.*
print out	распечатывать	*Let me print those photographs out for you.*
pull off	отломать	*I pulled off the arm of my sunglasses by mistake.*
put away	откладывать в сторону	*He put the notebook away and stood up.*
put back	ставить на место	*Can you put the book back when you've finished with it?*
put down	класть	*Emma put her bag down and went upstairs.*
put off	откладывать на более поздний срок	*Can we put the meeting off until tomorrow?*
put on	набирать (*вес*)	*I don't want to put on any more weight!*
put on	надевать (*одежду*)	*Put your gloves and scarf on – it's cold outside.*
put out	тушить (*огонь*)	*It took three fire fighters to put the fire out.*
put up	вывешивать (*объявление*)	*The teachers will put a notice up about the new courses.*
read out	читать вслух	*He read the list of names out.*
rip up	рвать на мелкие кусочки	*Rip up this piece of paper when you've finished reading it.*
rub out	стирать (*ластиком*)	*I can't rub it out because I wrote it in pen.*
run away (from)	убегать, сбегать	*The thief ran away from the police officers.*
run out (of)	истощить свой запас, закончиться	*Many hospitals are running out of money.*
save up (for)	копить	*I'm saving up for a new electric guitar.*
send off	удалять (*игрока с поля*)	*It was a very bad foul and the referee sent the player off.*
set off	отправляться (*в путь*)	*Go to sleep because we're setting off early in the morning.*

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set up	основывать, открывать (*дело, предприятие*)	*My dad is going to set up a taxi company.*
share out	делить (*между кем-л.*)	*The money will be shared out between 30 different environmental organizations.*
shut up	замолчи!	*Just shut up a minute and let me tell you what happened!*
sit down	садиться	*Please, sit down and make yourselves comfortable.*
sort out	разбираться, решать проблему	*Investigators are still trying to sort out why the accident happened.*
speak up	говорить громко и отчетливо	*You have to speak up a bit because my gran's a bit deaf.*
split up	расставаться, разрывать отношения	*Tommy and Liz have just split up. It's very sad!*
stand up	вставать , стоять	*You have the chair. I don't mind eating standing up.*
stay up	не ложиться спать	*We stayed up until two o'clock last night.*
take away	уносить, забирать	*Have they taken the rubbish away yet?*
take back	возвращать	*I'm going to take my library books back.*
take down	снимать (*со стены, с полки и т. п.*)	*The old man took a large book down from a shelf.*
take off	взлететь, оторваться от земли	*Let's go and watch the planes taking off while we wait.*
take off	снимать	*It felt good to finally take my shoes off after a long day.*
take over	принимать от другого *(должность и т. п.)*; вступать во владение	*The shopping centre has been taken over by an American company.*
take up	браться за (*какое-л. занятие*)	*I've taken up stamp collecting and it's really interesting.*
throw away	выбрасывать	*Have you thrown the papers away?*
try on	примерять	*You should try it on to see if it's the right size.*
turn down	убавить (*свет, звук*)	*Turn the radio down – I'm trying to work.*
turn off	выключать	*Will you turn the television off, please?*
turn on	включать	*Will you turn the television on, please?*
turn over	переворачивать	*You may turn over your exam papers now.*
turn up	делать громче	*We asked our teacher to turn the CD up, so that we could hear it.*
wake up	просыпаться	*Wake up! It's nearly ten o'clock!*
wash up	мыть посуду	*I can help to cook and wash up.*
watch out	остерегаться; осторожно!	*Watch out – you're going to hit that car!*
work out	разобраться, понять	*We can't work out how to get the Internet connection going.*
write down	записывать	*Do you want to write down my phone number?*

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Prepositional phrases

accident	by accident	*I meant to call Helen, but I called Roger by accident.*
addition	in addition (to)	*In addition to all the food, we took some games to play.*
age	at the age of	*I left home at the age of eighteen.*
air/etc	by air/sea/bus/car/etc	*The best way to get there is by bus.*
back	at the back (of)	*Let's go and sit at the back.*
beginning	in the beginning	*I found Chinese hard to learn in the beginning, but it's easier now.*
board	on board	*The ship left as soon as all the passengers were on board.*
bottom	at the bottom (of)	*What's it like at the bottom of the sea?*
business	on business	*I travel a lot on business.*
cash	in cash	*The woman paid for the car in cash, which was unusual.*
CD/DVD/video	on CD/DVD/video	*I didn't see it at the cinema, so I'm watching it on DVD tonight.*
chance	by chance	*I met Venia by chance in the town centre.*
charge	in charge (of)	*I'd like to speak to the person in charge.*
coast	on the coast	*We used to live on the coast.*
common	in common (with)	*I've got nothing in common with you!*
comparison	in comparison to/with	*Germany is very small in comparison with Russia.*
conclusion	in conclusion	*In conclusion, I believe that television is a positive invention.*
condition	in good/bad condition	*For sale: camping equipment, in good condition.*
contact	in contact (with)	*I'm still in contact with several friends from school.*
corner	in the corner (of)	*In the corner of the room there was a guitar.*
credit card/ cheque	by credit card/cheque	*Can I pay by cheque?*
danger	in danger (of)	*That house is in danger of falling down.*
debt	in debt	*It can be very worrying to be in debt.*
diet	on a diet	*I'm on a diet at the moment so I'm not eating any fatty food.*
distance	in the distance	*Is that a car I can see in the distance?*
duty	on/off duty	*My dad's a policeman and he's often on duty at night.*
email/etc	by email/phone/letter	*Get in touch by email and I'll send you my photos.*
end	in the end	*I thought we would get there at three, but in the end we arrived at five.*
end	at the end (of)	*At the end of the film, everyone got married.*
fact	in fact	*Many people think Greece is hot in the winter but, in fact, it sometimes snows.*
fashion/style	in fashion/style	*Those shoes are really in fashion at the moment.*
fashion/style	out of fashion/style	*Things seem to go out of fashion very quickly these days.*
favour	in favour (of)	*Are you in favour of school uniforms?*
first	at first	*I didn't like Mary at first, but then we became friends.*
foot	on foot	*Can we go from the hotel to the beach on foot, or is it better to take a bus?*
front	in front (of)	*Don't worry – you can park in front of our house.*
fun	for fun	*I sing in a band for fun.*
future	in the future	*Will people live on other planets in the future?*
general	in general	*In general, TV programmes are not educational.*
heart	by heart	*I've learnt the song by heart.*
holiday	on holiday	*Isn't it great to finally be on holiday?*
instance	for instance	*Many countries, for instance the UK, don't have identity cards.*

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Internet	on the Internet	*You can find a lot of information on the Internet.*
last	at last	*At last, we've arrived!*
law	against the law	*Stealing is against the law.*
least	at least	*It's cold, but at least it's not raining.*
love	in love (with)	*I'm in love with Chris.*
mess	in a mess	*Your room is in a mess. Go and tidy it!*
middle	in the middle (of)	*In the middle of the stage, there was an elephant.*
mistake	by mistake	*I meant to call Helen, but I called Roger by mistake.*
moment	at the moment	*I'm busy at the moment.*
most	at most	*The tickets should cost about €20 at most.*
news	on the news	*They mentioned the accident on the news.*
night	at night	*It usually gets dark at night.*
opinion	in my opinion	*In my opinion, we shouldn't go to school on Saturdays.*
order	out of order	*This phone is out of order. We'll have to find another one.*
own	on your own	*Did you go to the cinema on your own?*
phone	on the phone	*Come in and wait a second – I'm just on the phone.*
pressure	under pressure	*My dad is under a lot of pressure at work at the moment.*
public	in public	*Politicians can say things in private that they can't say in public.*
purpose	on purpose	*I didn't do it on purpose.*
radio	on the radio	*I first heard that song on the radio.*
rent	for rent	*Do you have any rooms for rent?*
response	in response to	*I am writing in response to your letter of 13th July.*
risk	at risk	*You're at risk of failing the exam if you don't work harder.*
sale	for sale	*I'm afraid the pictures on the wall aren't for sale.*
schedule	on schedule	*Our train arrived on schedule.*
secret	in secret	*We planned a birthday party for Julie in secret.*
shape	in shape	*It's important to me to stay in shape, so I go to the gym whenever I can.*
spite	in spite of	*Tina seems to be happy, in spite of her recent problems.*
stage	on stage	*There were three actors on stage.*
strike	on strike	*We got a day off school because our teachers were on strike.*
tears	in tears	*When I found Fiona, she was in tears.*
teens/ twenties/etc	in your teens/ twenties/etc	*Life isn't always easy when you're in your teens.*
time	for a long time	*I haven't seen George for a long time.*
time	in time (for)	*We arrived at the cinema just in time for the start of the film.*
time	on time	*Make sure you are here on time tomorrow.*
times	at times	*I like studying French, but it can be hard work at times.*
top	at the top (of)	*What was it like at the top of Mount Everest?*
top	on top (of)	*He sprinkled sugar on top of the cake.*
total	in total	*In total, we made over €200 for charity.*
touch	in touch (with)	*I'm still in touch with several friends from school.*
trouble	in trouble	*We'll be in trouble if the teacher catches us.*
TV	on TV	*Is there anything on TV tonight?*
view	in my view	*In my view, we shouldn't go to school on Saturdays.*
yourself	by yourself	*Did you go to the cinema by yourself?*

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Word patterns

accuse	accuse sb of	*They accused me of stealing some money!*
addicted	addicted to	*I'm glad I'm not addicted to drugs.*
admire	admire sb for	*I really admire you for everything you've achieved.*
advantage	an advantage of	*One advantage of MP3 players is that they're very small.*
advert(isement)	an advert(isement) for	*Have you seen that really funny advert(isement) for coffee?*
advise	advise against	*I would advise against studying all night.*
afraid	afraid of	*I'm afraid of the dark.*
agree	agree (with sb) about	*I don't agree with you about that.*
allergic	allergic to	*My mum is allergic to gold, so she can't wear any gold jewellery.*
amazed	amazed at/by	*We were all amazed at/by the tricks the magician did.*
angry	angry (with sb) about	*Are you angry with me about something?*
apologise	apologise (to sb) for	*Simon apologised to me for losing my pen.*
apply	apply for	*Bill has applied for a job at the new hotel.*
approve	approve of	*I don't approve of kids lying to their parents.*
argue	argue (with sb) about	*I don't want to argue with you about something so unimportant!*
argument	an argument (with sb) about	*I had an argument with my dad about how much pocket money I get.*
arrive	arrive at	*Let's have dinner as soon as we arrive at the hotel.*
arrive	arrive in	*I hope it's not raining when we arrive in Manchester.*
ashamed	ashamed of	*Aren't you ashamed of what you did?*
ask	ask (sb) about	*Why don't you ask your dad about the party?*
ask	ask for	*Ed asked for a pencil, so I lent him one.*
aware	aware of	*I'm not aware of any flights being cancelled.*
begin	begin sth with	*Let's begin the lesson with a revision test.*
believe	believe in	*Do you believe in UFOs?*
belong	belong to	*Do these belong to you?*
blame	blame sth on	*I blame the accident on Jake.*
blame	blame sb for	*You can't blame Susie for what happened.*
book	a book (by sb) about	*I read a great book by an English writer about travelling around Europe.*
bored	bored with	*I'm bored with watching this film.*
borrow	borrow sth from	*You can borrow some money from me, if you like.*
buy	buy sth from	*Where did you buy your new shoes from?*
capable	capable of	*Are you capable of holding your breath under water for two minutes?*
care	care about	*Everyone should care about protecting the environment.*
careful	careful with	*Please be careful with that vase – it was my grandmother's.*
change	change sth (from sth) into	*In the story, the witch changes the prince from a man into a frog.*
chat	chat (to sb) about	*I'll have a chat to Mrs Peters about your marks.*
cheat	cheat at/in	*You should never cheat at cards. You didn't cheat in the exam, did you?*
choose	choose between	*I love both my brother and my sister and I can't choose between them.*
close	close to	*The Town Hall is quite close to my house.*

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combine	combine sth with	*If you combine oxygen with hydrogen you get water.*
comment	comment on	*The politician refused to comment on the situation.*
communicate	communicate with	*I communicate with my cousins in Australia by email.*
compare	compare sth to/with	*I'd like you to compare your composition to/with your partner's composition.*
complain	complain (to sb) about	*I'm going to complain to the manager about this.*
confuse	confuse sth with	*I think you've confused me with someone else.*
congratulate	congratulate sb on	*The coach congratulated us on winning the final.*
connect	connect sth to/with	*Can you connect this wire to/with this one?*
continue	continue with	*Continue with your work and I'll be back in a moment.*
cope	cope with	*I can't cope with all this homework!*
covered	covered in/with	*My shoes are covered in/with mud.*
crazy	crazy about	*Marshall is crazy about video games.*
criticise	criticise sb for	*Don't criticise me for asking questions in class!*
cure	a cure for	*Will they ever find a cure for this disease?*
damage	damage to	*Did the storm do a lot of damage to your house?*
deal	deal with	*I'll deal with that problem tomorrow.*
decide	decide on	*Have you decided on the music for your party?*
depend	depend on	*Going to see your cousins this weekend depends on the weather.*
describe	describe sth as	*'Would you describe him as tall?' the police officer asked.*
die	die from/of	*You won't die from/of a cold!*
difference	a difference between	*What's the difference between a crocodile and an alligator?*
different	different from/to	*This song is very different from/to their last one.*
difficult	difficult for	*It must be difficult for Peter, having so many sisters.*
disappointed	disappointed with	*I like that actor, but I was disappointed with his last film.*
disconnect	disconnect sth from	*I'll disconnect the TV from the wall before I go to bed.*
embarrassed	embarrassed about	*I'm a bit embarrassed about what I did at the party last night.*
enthusiastic	enthusiastic about	*John is really enthusiastic about the karaoke competition.*
escape	escape from	*How did they escape from prison?*
explain	explain sth to	*Let me explain the rules of the game to you.*
familiar	familiar with	*We might need a map because I'm not very familiar with the area.*
famous	famous for	*This area is famous for cheese and pasta.*
fan	a fan of	*If you're a fan of Tony DeVito, you'll love his latest album.*
far	far from	*Is the cinema far from here?*
fed up	fed up with	*I'm fed up with working here.*
feel	feel like	*What do you feel like doing this weekend?*
fight	fight against	*The two countries once fought against each other in a war.*
fill	fill sth with	*She filled the trolley with food.*
fond	fond of	*I'm really fond of my dog!*
forget	forget about	*I'd completely forgotten about the party!*
forgive	forgive sb for	*I'll never forgive you for what you've done!*
frightened	frightened of	*Are you frightened of flying?*
full	full of	*The cupboard is full of food.*
game	a game against	*In a game against a local school I scored four goals.*
glance	glance at	*I glanced at Clare and I could see that she was upset.*

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good	good at	*What sports are you good at?*
guilty	guilty of	*He was found guilty of murder.*
happen	happen to	*What happened to you?*
happy	happy about/with	*David seemed to be happy about/with his exam results, anyway.*
help	help (sb) with	*Can I help you with that?*
hide	hide sth from sb	*You can't hide anything from me!*
idea	an idea about	*I've got no idea about computers.*
increase	an increase in	*There's been an increase in traffic in the town centre recently.*
influence	an influence on	*My uncle has had a strong influence on me.*
inform	inform sb about	*Please inform a member of staff about any problems you may have.*
information	information about	*I'd like some information about the local area, please.*
insist	insist on	*My dad insists on my being home by ten o'clock.*
interested	interested in	*I'm quite interested in history.*
invite	invite sb to	*I'm going to invite everyone to my party.*
involved	involved in	*When did he first become involved in crime?*
jealous	jealous of	*I'm jealous of Katy because she always has such nice clothes!*
joke	a joke about	*Trisha told us a joke about two penguins.*
keen	keen on	*I'm not very keen on spicy food.*
kind	kind to	*You've been very kind to me. Thank you!*
kind	a kind of	*Haddock is a kind of fish.*
know	know about	*Do you know anything about astronomy?*
late	late for	*Hurry up or we'll be late for school.*
laugh	laugh at	*Your problems will seem less serious if you can laugh at them.*
learn	learn about	*We're learning about dinosaurs at school at the moment.*
lend	lend sth to	*I haven't got any money because I lent €100 to Richard.*
letter	a letter (from sb) about	*I got a letter from Miranda about her new job.*
listen	listen to	*In my free time, I like to listen to music.*
look	look at	*What are those people looking at?*
married	married to	*My brother is married to a woman called Margo.*
nervous	nervous about	*I'm really nervous about appearing in the school play.*
number	a number of	*I've got a number of books about horses.*
opinion	an opinion about/of	*What's your opinion about/of classical music?*
part	take part in	*Have you ever taken part in a talent contest?*
pay	pay for	*We paid for dinner by credit card and left.*
picture	a picture of	*This is a picture of a family on holiday in Africa.*
pleased	pleased with	*Are you pleased with your exam results?*
popular	popular with	*This band is very popular with teenagers.*
prepare	prepare for	*How do you prepare for a big match?*
prevent	prevent sb from	*The wall is designed to prevent the animals from leaving.*
proud	proud of	*I'm sure your parents are very proud of you.*
provide	provide sb with	*The college provides all the students with books.*
punish	punish sb for	*You shouldn't punish someone for telling the truth.*
question	a question about	*Can I ask you a question about the maths test?*
ready	ready for	*Are you ready for your exam tomorrow?*
reason	a reason for	*What was the reason for his anger?*

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receive	receive sth from	*At the end of the course, you'll all receive a certificate from the college.*
recipe	a recipe for	*My mum has got a great recipe for chocolate cake.*
recover	recover from	*I hope you've recovered from your injury.*
refer	refer to	*I realised Doug was in charge when one of the others referred to him as 'the boss'.*
relationship	a relationship with	*Do you have a good relationship with your parents?*
rely	rely on	*You can always rely on Andrew.*
remind	remind sb of	*Who does this picture remind you of?*
remove	remove sth from	*You have to remove this piece of card.*
reply	reply to	*Don't forget to reply to Kelly's letter, will you?*
responsible	responsible for	*Who's responsible for cleaning the classroom?*
result	result in	*Falling out of the tree resulted in me going to hospital!*
save	save sth from	*We've got to save lots of animals from becoming extinct.*
scared	scared of	*Hold my hand – there's nothing to be scared of.*
send	send sth to sb	*I'm going to send some photographs to Irene.*
serious	serious about	*If you're serious about being a doctor, I'll give you some advice.*
share	share sth with	*I'll share this bar of chocolate with you.*
short	short of	*I'm very short of money!*
similar	similar to	*Their situation is very similar to ours.*
smell	smell of	*These sweets smell of flowers.*
smile	smile at	*Smile at the camera!*
solution	a solution to	*I hope we can find a solution to that problem soon.*
sorry	sorry about/for	*I'm sorry about/for what I said to Susie.*
spend	spend sth on	*What do you spend your pocket money on each week?*
succeed	succeed in	*I really hope you succeed in all your exams.*
suitable	suitable for	*This film is not suitable for children under the age of 15.*
sure	sure about/of	*I'm not sure about/of the answer.*
surprised	surprised at/by	*We were all surprised at/by Tom's decision to give up football.*
talented	talented at	*Cilla is really talented at singing.*
talk	talk (to sb) about	*What were you talking to James about?*
tell	tell sb about	*I've got something to tell you about.*
think	think about	*I'm going to think about that carefully.*
tired	tired of	*I'm tired of helping people and not even getting a 'thank you' for it.*
translate	translate (from sth) into	*The notice had been translated from Japanese into English.*
type	a type of	*How many types of music can you think of?*
wait	wait for	*Are you waiting for a taxi?*
work	work as	*I've always wanted to work as a lawyer.*
work	work for	*Rupert isn't a bad boss to work for.*
worry	worry about	*I'm very worried about Tracy.*
write	write (to sb) about	*Write to your grandma about what you bought with your*
wrong	wrong about	*I think Serena is wrong about Ian – he seems really nice to me.*
wrong	wrong with	*There's something wrong with my watch. What time is it?*

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Word formation

able	ability	*I admire your ability to speak so many different languages.*
	disabled	*Lots of disabled people have jobs.*
	unable	*I'm unable to attend the meeting tomorrow.*
act	action	*They say that actions speak louder than words.*
	actor	*I would love to be an actor.*
	active	*Johnnie is six years old, so he's very active and has a lot of energy.*
	inactive	*I've been a bit inactive since I got a job in an office.*
add	addition	*The team is much better with the addition of Simon Jones.*
admire	admiration	*I'm full of admiration for Jamie.*
advice	advise	*I would advise you not to get that MP3 player.*
	adviser	*Phil works as a housing adviser for the local council.*
afford	affordable	*The homes we sell are very affordable.*
agree	agreement	*We're all in agreement about this.*
	disagree	*I'm afraid I disagree.*
art	artist	*Picasso was a great artist.*
	artistic	*Ralph has always been artistic and he loves drawing.*
assist	assistant	*My mum has an assistant at work who helps her.*
	assistance	*The police officer offered her assistance to the old woman.*
athlete	athletic	*You need to be very athletic to play volleyball.*
	athletics	*When we go to the Olympics, I want to see the athletics.*
attract	attractive	*The south of England is really attractive at this time of year.*
	attraction	*The old castle is probably the most popular attraction in this area.*
back	backwards	*Have you ever tried running backwards?*
bake	baker	*The baker is making a cake for the party.*
	bakery	*I'll go to the bakery to get some bread.*
beg	beggar	*I was surprised to see beggars on the streets of London.*
begin	began	*The lesson began at ten o'clock.*
	begun	*We'd already begun when Sam arrived.*
	beginner	*She lost the game, but she is only a beginner.*
	beginning	*I missed the end of the film, but I saw the beginning.*
belief	believe	*I don't believe you!*
	believable	*The film was completely believable.*
	unbelievable	*That's unbelievable! It can't be true!*
bend	bent	*I had an accident on my bike and now the front wheel is bent.*
boil	boiler	*There's a problem with the boiler, so there's no hot water.*
	boiling	*The pan was full of boiling water.*
bore	boring	*This game is really boring. Let's do something else.*
	bored	*The start of the film was okay, but I soon got bored.*
boss	bossy	*Stop telling me what to do and don't be so bossy all the time!*
brave	bravery	*The police officer got an award for bravery.*
break	broke	*I dropped the cup on the floor and it broke.*
	broken	*You can't use my MP3 player because it's broken.*
	breakable	*Are these pots breakable?*
	unbreakable	*This window is made out of unbreakable glass.*
care	careful	*Be careful!*
	careless	*I made a lot of silly mistakes because I was careless.*
centre	central	*They live in central London.*
certain	certainly	*The weather is certainly getting better, isn't it?*
	certainty	*'Matt must have left,' George said with certainty.*
chemist	chemical	*Sodium is a chemical.*
	chemistry	*I like doing chemistry at school.*

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child	children	*I watched some children playing in the playground.*
	childhood	*My mum spent her childhood in France.*
choose	chose	*Sylvia finally chose chocolate ice cream.*
	chosen	*Take the book you have chosen and get it stamped by the librarian.*
	choice	*You have a choice – you can either have strawberry or chocolate ice cream.*
circle	circular	*Our dining table is circular.*
collect	collection	*John has got a great collection of football shirts.*
	collector	*I sold my old stamps to a collector.*
comedy	comedian	*My favourite comedian is Jim Carrey.*
comfort	comfortable	*That sofa looks very comfortable, doesn't it?*
	uncomfortable	*After four hours on the plane, I was beginning to feel uncomfortable.*
communicate	communication	*This course is designed to improve your communication skills.*
compare	comparison	*You can't draw a comparison between Tim and Alex – they're completely different.*
compose	composition	*Please give me your compositions on Thursday.*
	composer	*Mozart is my favourite composer.*
conclude	conclusion	*I've come to the conclusion that exams are useful.*
confident	confidence	*You need confidence to perform in public.*
confuse	confused	*I'm still confused about what happened.*
	confusion	*There was a lot of confusion when the fire alarm went off.*
connect	connection	*My connection to the Internet costs about €30 a month.*
	disconnect	*You need to disconnect the DVD player from the TV before you connect the PlayStation.*
cook	cooker	*We bought a new gas cooker yesterday.*
	cookery	*Can I borrow your cookery book?*
correct	correction	*I've made a few corrections to your article.*
	incorrect	*I'm afraid that's incorrect.*
courage	courageous	*That was very courageous of you.*
danger	dangerous	*It's dangerous to drive very fast.*
decide	decision	*So, what's your final decision?*
deep	deeply	*That's when I fell deeply in love with him.*
	depth	*What's the depth of the swimming pool?*
deliver	delivery	*There's a van outside – are you expecting a delivery?*
depart	departure	*British Airways announces the departure of flight BA 632 to Moscow.*
destroy	destruction	*We've got to stop the destruction of the local environment.*
	destructive	*Storms can be very destructive.*
direct	direction	*Which direction did he go in?*
divide	division	*I'm good at multiplication, but not division.*
drive	drove	*I can't believe you drove all the way to Paris.*
	driven	*Can electric cars be driven on the roads in the UK?*
	driver	*I asked the taxi driver to slow down.*
educate	education	*Every child should get an education.*
elect	election	*Who are you going to vote for in the election?*
emotion	emotional	*Nigel is quite an emotional person and gets upset very easily.*
employ	employment	*What kind of employment are you looking for, Mr Rogers?*
	unemployment	*Unemployment is a really big problem in this area.*
	employer	*Your employer is responsible for providing training.*
	employee	*Our boss doesn't always let all the employees know what's happening.*
	unemployed	*My uncle has been unemployed for more than five years now.*
energy	energetic	*Jack is really energetic. I can't keep up with him!*
entertain	entertainment	*There isn't much entertainment in the evenings in my town.*
equal	equality	*I believe in equality for women.*
	unequal	*They had 15 people in their team and we only had 12, so it was unequal.*
examine	exam(ination)	*I've got a French exam(ination) tomorrow.*
	examiner	*The examiner was very friendly.*

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except	exception	*Everyone, with the exception of James, passed the test.*
excite	excitement	*Come to Adventure World for fun and excitement!*
	exciting	*Swimming with dolphins must be really exciting.*
	excited	*I'm so excited about Georgia's party!*
exhibit	exhibition	*Have you seen the Egyptian exhibition at the museum?*
expense	expensive	*It's nice, but isn't it a bit expensive?*
	inexpensive	*The clothes in that shop are good quality, and quite inexpensive.*
express	expression	*What does the expression 'save someone's bacon' mean?*
	expressive	*French seems to me to be a very expressive language.*
fame	famous	*I'm quite shy, so I don't think I'd like to be famous.*
fascinate	fascination	*Where did your fascination for cars come from?*
	fascinating	*I've always found cars fascinating.*
feel	felt	*I've never felt so happy in my whole life.*
	feeling	*I have a feeling that I've been here before.*
	feelings	*You really hurt my feelings last night.*
fly	flew	*A bird flew past the window.*
	flown	*Have you ever flown in such a small plane?*
	flight	*Our flight leaves at three in the morning.*
fog	foggy	*It was so foggy I couldn't see my feet!*
forgive	forgave	*Colin apologised, so I forgave him.*
	forgiven	*I've forgiven you.*
	forgiveness	*I'm asking for your forgiveness.*
free	freedom	*People often have to fight for their freedom.*
garden	gardener	*My grandfather is an amateur gardener.*
	gardening	*Gardening is a very relaxing pastime.*
hand	handful	*I asked my dad for some money and he gave me a handful of coins.*
	handle	*Put the money in, pull the handle and your chocolate bar comes out here.*
happy	unhappy	*You seem a little unhappy. Can I help?*
	happiness	*I don't think that money brings you happiness.*
	unhappiness	*There's a lot of unhappiness in the world.*
hate	hatred	*Why is there so much hatred between people from these two countries?*
help	helpful	*Thank you, you've been very helpful.*
	unhelpful	*That shop assistant was really unhelpful.*
	helpless	*I felt helpless and didn't know what to do.*
hero	heroic	*The story was all about two heroic young men.*
	heroine	*The heroine of the book finally gets married.*
history	historic	*It's a(n) historic building.*
	historian	*I want to be a(n) historian.*
honest	dishonest	*I don't like people who are dishonest.*
	honesty	*Honesty is a very important quality in a friend.*
identify	identity	*She hid her identity by wearing a disguise.*
	identical	*These two pictures are identical.*
imagine	imagination	*Theresa has got a lot of imagination.*
	imaginative	*Your story was really imaginative.*
inform	informative	*Your email was very informative – thanks.*
	information	*Have they got any more information about the explorers yet?*
instruct	instruction	*Listen carefully to the instructions before you do the exercise.*
	instructor	*She's a driving instructor.*
intelligent	intelligence	*It's not easy to measure the intelligence of chimpanzees.*
intend	intention	*It wasn't my intention to upset you.*
	intentional	*It wasn't intentional! I did it by mistake!*
introduce	introduction	*I didn't read the introduction to the book.*

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invade	invasion	*Julius Caesar led the Roman invasion of Britain.*
	invader	*Local people fought against the invaders.*
jog	jogging	*I go jogging every morning.*
	jogger	*The park is full of joggers in the morning.*
judge	judgement	*Nobody was surprised at the judgement – not even the criminal himself.*
lie	liar	*You're a liar!*
	lying	*Lying to your friends is very bad.*
life	live	*I used to live in Canada.*
	alive	*I'm glad I'm alive!*
long	length	*I swam the length of the swimming pool.*
luck	lucky	*Do you think you're a lucky person generally?*
	unlucky	*We were unlucky to lose the match.*
	luckily	*Luckily, I won the game.*
	unluckily	*Unluckily, our car broke down.*
measure	measurement	*They took measurements of the level of pollution in the river.*
medicine	medical	*Is it a serious medical problem?*
memory	memorise	*Do we have to memorise all these irregular verbs?*
	memorial	*There's a memorial to Mr Watkins in the school garden.*
music	musical	*Do you have much musical talent?*
	musician	*It's not easy becoming a professional musician.*
nation	nationality	*What's her nationality? Is she French?*
	national	*Tomorrow is a national holiday.*
	international	*We're an international organisation.*
nature	natural	*It's an area of great natural beauty.*
	naturally	*Is your hair naturally curly?*
noise	noisy	*It's very noisy in here! I can't hear what you're saying.*
	noisily	*Larry came in at four in the morning and noisily took his boots off.*
occupy	occupation	*The form asked for my occupation and I wrote 'Student'.*
office	officer	*A police officer saw the man take the bicycle and started to chase after him.*
	official	*They haven't made an official announcement of the reason for the*
	unofficial	*The decision is unofficial until the boss signs the agreement.*
pain	painful	*My knee is very painful.*
	painless	*The operation is painless – it won't hurt at all.*
peace	peaceful	*You looked very peaceful when you were asleep.*
	peacefully	*The dog was sleeping peacefully when it suddenly heard a noise.*
perfect	perfection	*You can make your painting better and better, but perfection is impossible.*
	imperfect	*Don't feel too bad about what you did. We're all imperfect.*
person	personality	*Fiona has got a great personality.*
	personal	*I've got a few personal problems to sort out.*
play	player	*One of the players was injured when he scored a goal.*
	playful	*My baby brother is very playful.*
pollute	pollution	*There are lots of different kinds of pollution.*
	polluted	*Polluted rivers are not safe to swim in.*
predict	prediction	*My prediction is that City will win the match 2–0 on Sunday.*
	predictable	*You're so predictable – I knew you were going to say that!*
	unpredictable	*Be careful! Their dog is quite unpredictable.*
prefer	preference	*I'd like pizza, but that's just my personal preference.*
	preferable	*I think flying is preferable to going there by train.*
prepare	preparation	*The key to a good performance is a lot of preparation.*
prison	prisoner	*The prisoner asked the guard for a blanket.*
recommend	recommendation	*We made a number of recommendations to the manager.*
reduce	reduction	*There's been a small reduction in the price of petrol.*
refer	reference	*I'm applying for a job, so could you write me a reference?*

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refuse	refusal	*We were all surprised by Danny's refusal to apologise.*
relate	relative	*Are all your relatives coming to the wedding?*
	relation	*Are all your relations coming to the wedding?*
	relationship	*I have a great relationship with all my teachers.*
retire	retired	*My grandad is retired and has lots of hobbies.*
	retirement	*My dad seems to be looking forward to retirement.*
safe	save	*The man next to me saved me when I almost fell in front of the train.*
	unsafe	*Don't go into that old house – it's unsafe.*
	safety	*Safety at work is very important.*
sail	sailing	*I love sailing and I try to go every summer.*
	sailor	*A sailor helped us put our bags onto the ship.*
science	scientist	*Albert Einstein was a scientist.*
secret	secretly	*Jim secretly placed the love letter in Andrea's bag.*
	secrecy	*I don't like all this secrecy. Why don't we tell Mary the truth?*
sense	sensible	*It was sensible to bring an umbrella.*
	sensitive	*Dave is very sensitive, so don't criticise him.*
serve	service	*The service here is terrible!*
	servant	*What was it like to live in a big house with dozens of servants?*
shoot	shot	*Ronald Reagan was shot when he was President of the USA.*
	shooting	*We go shooting a lot, but we never shoot animals or birds.*
silent	silence	*I want absolute silence in the exam.*
	silently	*The students all worked silently.*
simple	simplify	*It's very difficult, so I'll simplify it for you.*
	simplicity	*Simplicity is important in good written communication.*
sing	sang	*I sang in the choir when I was young.*
	sung	*When my dad was at school, they had a song which was sung every morning.*
	song	*What's the name of that song you're singing?*
	singer	*Kylie Minogue is one of my favourite singers.*
	singing	*I love Katy's singing – she's got a good voice.*
solve	solution	*I hope we can find a solution to this problem soon.*
speak	spoke	*I didn't know Len spoke Turkish.*
	spoken	*Can you name four countries where English is spoken?*
	speaker	*I can't hear what the speaker is saying.*
	speech	*I have to give a speech at school and I'm really nervous.*
succeed	success	*What's the secret of your success?*
	successful	*Work hard and I'm sure you'll be successful.*
	unsuccessful	*I was unsuccessful in changing his mind.*
suggest	suggestion	*Can I make a suggestion?*
sympathy	sympathise	*I can sympathise with you because I've been through the same problems.*
	sympathetic	*Jody was very sympathetic when I told her about my bad luck.*
translate	translation	*I haven't read War and Peace in Russian, but I've read a translation.*
	translator	*You need to work hard to get a job as a translator.*
travel	traveller	*If you're an experienced traveller, you'll know how important it is to be organised.*
true	truth	*Now, I want you to tell me the truth.*
	untrue	*What she said is untrue – I didn't hit her at all!*
	truthful	*To be truthful, I don't really like Liz.*
use	useful	*My laptop is really useful – I don't know what I would do without it.*
	useless	*You've broken the DVD player and now it's useless!*
value	valuable	*Are any of these paintings valuable?*
visit	visitor	*The zoo has about 250,000 visitors a year.*
weigh	weight	*You don't need to lose weight.*

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