

ЕГЭ

Е. С. Музланова

**за 30
дней**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ЭКСПРЕСС-РЕПЕТИТОР

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В пособии, адресованном выпускникам, абитуриентам и учителям, системно представлен курс английского языка в том объеме, в котором он проверяется на ЕГЭ.

Пособие рассчитано на 30 занятий, каждое из которых включает теоретический материал, примеры тестов и ответы к ним. Добросовестная работа с данным пособием поможет подготовиться к экзамену за 1 месяц и набрать максимальный балл при выполнении ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

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Тесты

Музланова Елена Сергеевна

**ЕГЭ
за 30 дней
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ЭКСПРЕСС-РЕПЕТИТОР**

Редакция «Образовательные проекты»

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В этом уроке вы:

- вспомните правила образования притяжательного падежа и множественного числа существительных;
- научитесь образовывать существительные с помощью суффиксов *er, or, ance, ence, ship, sion, tion, ty/ity*;
- разовьете навыки чтения с пониманием основного содержания (задание В2).

1. ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления апострофа (') и окончания 's' к существительным в единственном числе, а также к существительным во множественном числе, которые не оканчиваются на 's':

Jack's book, St. James's park, the doctor's advice, the children's toys

К существительным во множественном числе, которые оканчиваются на s, прибавляется только апостроф ('):

the girls' books, the lawyers' clients

Неодушевленные существительные, как правило, передают значение принадлежности с помощью предлога *of*:

the first chapter of the novel, the cost of living.

Однако есть некоторые группы неодушевленных существительных, которые употребляются в притяжательном падеже:

а) названия стран, городов, месяцев, дней недели

Russia's economy, Moscow's skyline, February's birthstone, Sunday's paper

б) меры времени и расстояния

yesterday's newspaper, a day's wait, a fortnight's holiday, two kilometres' distance

в) названия магазинов, салонов, ресторанов

the butcher's, the hairdresser's, McDonald's restaurant

г) слова *sun, moon, Earth, world, country, city, town, company*

the world's climate, the country's economy, the company's office

1.1. Поставьте существительные в притяжательный падеж.

Пример: *the book of a girl — a girl's book*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. the car of my father | 6. the lives of the people |
| 2. the room of his sisters | 7. The clothes of those women |
| 3. the books of the children | 8. the hat of the policeman |
| 4. the restaurant of Mr. Brigg | 9. the policy of Finland |
| 5. the names of my brothers | 10. the oldest car in the world |

2. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Существительные могут быть как *исчисляемыми* (их можно посчитать), так и *неисчисляемыми* (их посчитать нельзя).

Неисчисляемые существительные не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем и имеют только форму единственного или только форму множественного числа. Различают следующие группы неисчисляемых существительных:

Группа	Примеры существительных	Примечание
Жидкости	blood, tea, coffee, milk, etc	Согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе
Продукты питания	bread, butter, flour, food, fish (как продукт питания), meat, sugar, rice, salt, etc	
Материалы	coal, glass, ice, iron, sand, etc	
Газы	air, oxygen, smoke, etc	
Явления природы	darkness, hail, heat, rain, snow, humidity, etc	
Учебные предметы	Chemistry, Economics, Literature, Mathematics, Physics, etc	
Языки	Chinese, English, French, etc	
Игры	billiards, chess, golf, soccer, tennis, etc	
Болезни	flu, measles, mumps, etc	
Абстрактные существительные	accommodation, advice, anger, applause, assistance, behaviour, business, chaos, countryside, courage, damage, dirt, education, evidence, housework, homework, information, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, news, peace, progress, seaside, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work, etc	
Собирательные существительные	baggage, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, time, hair, etc	
Парные существительные	garments (pyjamas, trousers etc), tools (scissors etc), instruments (binoculars, compasses, spectacles, etc)	Согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе
Неисчисляемые существительные, имеющие форму только множественного числа	arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations, earnings, (good) looks, outskirts, people, police, premises, riches, stairs, surroundings, wages, etc	
Групповые существительные	army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, headquarters, family, jury, government, press, public, staff, team, etc	За этими существительными может следовать глагол как в единственном, так и во множественном числе

С выражениями **времени, расстояния или денег**, рассматриваемыми как «одно целое», используется глагол в единственном числе:

Three miles is a long way to go.

Two years is long to wait.

Nine thousand pounds is too much to spend on.

Исчисляемые существительные имеют форму как единственного, так и множественного числа. Многие неисчисляемые существительные можно сделать исчисляемыми, добавив к ним разделительное слово, например:

a piece of paper / cake / advice / information / furniture;

a slice / loaf of bread;

a piece of news, etc.

Исчисляемые существительные образуют множественное число путем прибавления окончания:

-s	к большинству существительных	dogs, boys, months
	к существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + 'о' или на двойную 'о'	radios, videos, zoos
	к сокращениям , оканчивающимся на 'о'	photos, autos, kilos, memos
	к названиям музыкальных инструментов , оканчивающимся на 'о'	pianos, cellos, banjos
	к именам собственным	Eskimos
-es	к остальным существительным, оканчивающимся на -о	tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, echoes, negroes
	к существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, ss, x, ch, sh	foxes, dresses, churches, buses, dishes
-ies	к существительным, оканчивающимся на согласную + y (y меняется на i + es)	cities, countries, ladies, flies, babies, nannies
-ves	к существительным, оканчивающимся на -f/-fe (f/fe меняется на v +es)	lives, leaves, wolves, wives, scarves, halves
	Но:	chiefs, roofs, proofs, cliffs, safes, beliefs, handkerchiefs

Исключения:

Особые формы множественного числа существительных	man — men , woman — women , child — children , ox — oxen , foot — feet , tooth — teeth , goose — geese , louse — lice , mouse — mice , sheep — sheep , deer — deer , trout — trout , swine — swine , salmon — salmon , spacecraft — spacecraft , means — means , species — species , series — series , fish — fish/fishes , fruit — fruit/fruits
Составные существительные образуют множественное число путем прибавления окончания -s/-es	ко второму существительному, если составное существительное состоит из двух существительных (shopkeeper — shopkeepers) или образуют множественное число как соответствующие им исключения (seaman — seamen , businesswoman — businesswomen)
	к существительному, если составное существительное состоит из прилагательного и существительного (frying pan — fryingpans)
	к первому существительному, если составное существительное состоит из двух существительных, соединенных предлогом (brother-in-law — brothers-in-law)
	к последнему слову, если составное существительное образовано не из существительных (grown-up — grown-ups)

2.1. Напишите множественное число следующих существительных.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. church | 7. boy | 13. Foot | 19. country |
| 2. difficulty | 8. woman | 14. dress | 20. tooth |
| 3. mouse | 9. deer | 15. radio | 21. hero |
| 4. month | 10. leaf | 16. ox | |
| 5. child | 11. goose | 17. fish | |
| 6. roof | 12. potato | 18. wolf | |

2.2. Напишите множественное число следующих существительных.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. bench | 7. play | 13. means | 19. kilo |
| 2. celebrity | 8. scarf | 14. photo | 20. party |
| 3. louse | 9. belief | 15. Englishman | 21. echo |
| 4. bath | 10. sheep | 16. swine | |
| 5. woman | 11. half | 17. activity | |
| 6. safe | 12. tomato | 18. thief | |

2.3. Вставьте *is* или *are*.

1. Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
2. Where _____ his scissors?
3. There _____ a lecture on history today.
4. The shopping _____ heavy.
5. Where _____ my gloves?
6. This information _____ correct.
7. His hair _____ brown.
8. My socks _____ in the drawer.
9. Our furniture _____ very cheap.
10. His accommodation _____ luxurious.
11. Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
12. The news _____ very exciting.
13. Mumps _____ a common illness among children.
14. My glasses _____ on the table.
15. Chinese _____ difficult to learn.
16. Where _____ the kitchen scales?
17. Billiards _____ a popular game.
18. His work _____ very interesting.
19. People _____ starving in some countries.
20. Education _____ the key to his success.

2.4. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. The stairs (was/were) very steep.
2. Economics (is/are) a very interesting subject.
3. His luck (was/were) a surprise for us.
4. Fish (is/are) my favourite food.
5. Step aerobics (have/has) recently taken off.
6. His advice (was/were) really useful.
7. Where (is/are) my glasses? I can't see anything.
8. This information (was/were) very strange.
9. There (is/are) toast on the dish.
10. Where (was/were) your belongings?
11. Athletics (is/are) very popular nowadays.
12. Radio news (give/gives) us less information than television news.
13. Fast food (makes/make) people fat.
14. Her knowledge of English (is/are) excellent.

15. The money we have (is/are) enough to buy a new flat.
16. The police (is/are) collecting evidence to convict him.
17. Measles (is/are) rather dangerous for adults.
18. Most people (enjoy/enjoys) travelling nowadays.
19. The government (is/are) passing new laws.
20. His good looks (help/helps) him in any situation.

2.5. Прочитайте текст и преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

One of the most striking (1)_____ in family structure over the last twenty years has been the increase of single parent (2)_____. Due to high divorce (3)_____ and adults choosing not to marry, this is currently the fastest growing family form in most developed (4)_____. More than half of all youngsters will spend some of their (5)_____ in a single-parent family. Currently, 88 percent of these households are headed by (6)_____. Research shows that (7)_____ living with a single parent tend to be more active and have more (8)_____ such as shopping, cooking or washing the (9)_____. One possible reason is that they are usually more involved in decision-making (10)_____.

CHANGE

FAMILY, RATE

**COUNTRY
LIFE**

**WOMAN, CHILD
DUTY
DISH**

ACTIVITY

3. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ — СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

3.1. Образуйте существительные от следующих слов и разбейте их по категориям.

Member, define, help, assist, appreciate, visit, impress, distant, win, hostile, censor, resolve, differ, law, possible, revise, perform, begin, relate, persist, stable, explain, prefer, collide, act, companion, active, sail, innocent, important, supervise, survive, honest, leader, invade, allow, research, intelligent, edit.

Суффикс	-er	-or	-sion	-tion	-ship	-ance	-ence	-ty/-ity
Существительные					membership			

3.2. Заполните таблицу соответствующими существительными, образованными от выделенных слов.

Определение	Существительное
1. A person who takes <i>photographs</i> .	
2. The relationship you have with your <i>friend</i> .	
3. A person who <i>drives</i> a car.	
4. The action of <i>persuading</i> someone.	
5. <i>Violent</i> action or behaviour.	
6. A person who <i>writes</i> books.	
7. The act of <i>dividing</i> something.	
8. Something people do when they are <i>active</i> .	

Определение	Существительное
9. Someone who <i>visits</i> museums and galleries.	
10. The quality of being <i>important</i> .	

3.3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Families are the (1)_____ of society. There are many places to gather (2)_____ on family and a (3)_____ of forms that it exists in. The family form is merely the physical makeup of the family members in (4)_____ to each other without respect to roles and function. Most of the time when a person thinks of the (5)_____ of a family, the image of a mother, father and children is what comes into the mind. That is actually a nuclear family. Extended family is when a nuclear family or single-parent family lives with any extended family members. In these families grandparents often take a primary (6)_____ for child care, particularly when both parents work. There is a great (7)_____ in lifestyle and traditions between these two main types.

**FOUND
INFORM, VARY**

RELATION

DEFINE

RESPONSIBLE

DIFFER

3.4. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

The increasing use of public high school exit exams is one (1)_____ of the current movement in U.S. public schooling toward (2)_____ and more explicit standards of (3)_____. Raising the bar for the standards of (4)_____ creates incentives both for students to work harder in school and for (5)_____ to increase their (6)_____ to low-achieving students. Such incentives should most strongly affect the (7)_____ of students who fail an exit exam the first time they take the test and increase their (8)_____. However, raising standards makes tests more challenging and increases the (9)_____ of failing a test. That is why no official (10)_____ have yet been made about changes to the existing requirements.

**MANIFESTATE
ACCOUNTABLE
INSTRUCT
GRADUATE
TEACH
ASSISTANCE
MOTIVATE
PERSIST
POSSIBLE
DECIDE**

4. ЧТЕНИЕ С ПОНИМАНИЕМ ОСНОВНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ (задание В2)

Полезные советы:

- Это задание не требует внимательного вдумчивого чтения. Используйте приемы просмотрового и поискового чтения.
- Прочитайте быстро текст, чтобы понять основное содержание.

- Не волнуйтесь, если вы не знаете некоторых слов. Возможно, они не играют важной роли в определении общего смысла текста.
- Прочитав отрывок, определите его основную идею, а затем подберите заголовок, который ближе всего её отражает.
- Помните, что в заголовке не обязательно будут те слова, которые встречаются в тексте. Скорее всего, основная мысль будет выражена другими словами.
- Не забудьте, что есть лишний заголовок. После того, как вы подобрали заголовки ко всем текстам, убедитесь, что оставшийся заголовок не подходит ни к одному отрывку.

4.1. Прочитайте рекомендации ученых как построить счастливую семью. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1—8 и текстами A—G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Head-and-heart Listening
2. Clear Responsibilities
3. Family Discussions
4. Flexibility

5. Balanced Communication
6. Caring and Appreciation
7. Family Roots
8. Encouragement

A. Building a successful family is like building a home. Both need a plan. A successful family based on unity and love takes careful planning, but it's worth every moment. The best way to be organized as a family is to talk about family matters. By doing this, families enjoy a special closeness and stability. Choosing to spend time with your family sends a message more powerful than words. Memories made together during this time will bond and sustain your family through the years.

B. Family traditions promote feelings of warmth and unity. Trace your family tree and collect all the photographs of your ancestors that you can find. Public libraries and bookstores have books on genealogy for you to get you started. Compile a family oral history. Ask older relatives to talk about their parents and childhood and record their comments. Then transcribe the tapes and send copies to aunts and uncles, grandparents and cousins. These stories contain a glimpse of the past that would be lost otherwise.

C. How much time should families spend together? That varies from family to family. Families with young children usually spend most of their time together because young children need a great deal of physical care and guidance. Families with teenagers may spend less time together because teens naturally want to spend more time with their friends. Healthy families keep a good balance between "too much" and "not enough" time together. They spend enough time to satisfy all family members.

D. Strong families take time to talk to one another. They share their hopes and dreams, feelings and concerns. This involves listening beyond words to the meanings and feelings attached to them. A good listener can better understand and respond to the needs and concerns of others. It means laying aside personal views and really trying to understand the other person's point of view. Even if you don't agree with their opinion, you can make sure you understand them before responding.

E. Members of successful families feel they really belong in their family. Family members feel accepted for what they are and promote one another's self-esteem. They celebrate their victories and help each other learn from mistakes. Sometimes life gets rough and we need all the support we can get. A cheering word from a family member can really come in handy. Put the words on sticky notes and stick them in places where they can be easily found.

F. Strong families develop predictable routines, roles, and rules that govern everyday life and provide for continuity and stability. Reasonably stable patterns empower a

family to deal with the many challenges inevitable in family life; without such patterns, chaos would result. At the same time, strong families adapt relationships and family rules when needs arise. The varied circumstances of family life may necessitate individual adaptation. Since no family knows what tomorrow will bring, being adaptive is a good trait for family members to develop.

G. Recent studies affirm the importance of love in families. Research shows that expressions of affection towards children reduce problem behaviours and enhance children's development. Strong families notice and share positive aspects of each member. They notice the talents, skills and achievements, special qualities, and characteristics that make the other person unique. They find ways to be positive even when another family member makes a mistake and make a conscious effort to develop closeness and show love at home.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4.2. Выпишите из текста синонимы к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. maintain | 6. encouraging |
| 2. encourage | 7. difficulties |
| 3. differs | 8. change gradually |
| 4. to suit | 9. conditions |
| 5. react | 10. improve |

4.3. Прочитайте короткие тексты о спорте и спортсменах. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 8 и текстами A — G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Various Applications | 5. A Sport or a Hobby? |
| 2. Changing Styles | 6. Unexpected Victory |
| 3. Benefits of Sport | 7. Breaking World Record |
| 4. Choosing Proper Equipment | 8. Challenging Sport |

A. Playing sports is a great way to make exercise fun and help children to develop healthy habits. Sports can also help children improve their agility, balance, and coordination. Participating in sports can help build a child's self-esteem. Studies show that children who play sports work harder in the classroom. Children also learn problem-solving skills and time management skills when they are part of a team.

B. Late last week BMX legend, Kevin Robinson, made history by flying higher than any human has ever gone on a BMX bike as part of Red Bull Experiment in New York City!

Thousands of fans and spectators were on-site to catch all the action. This awesome feat had been a lifelong dream of Kevin's which until now no one else has ever been able to pull off!

C. American tennis star Venus Williams has lost her place at the Madrid Open when she was beaten in the second-round part of the contest by Russian teenager Alisa Kleybanova.

Williams is the current world number three and her 19-year-old opponent was unseeded so the defeat came as a big shock. Williams said she thought Kleybanova had won "by just being aggressive from both sides of the court."

D. Skateboarding traces its roots to the seventies but it really reached the peak of its popularity in the mid-eighties to the present when major skateboard manufacturers

propelled it to new heights. First, they started with half-pipe and vert ramp skateboarding. As the years went by, the focus shifted to street skateboarding, which brought about a few changes in deck shape and wheel size.

E. While the majority of scuba diving is recreation, there are those that do it for a living as well. Scientific exploration and research is another area with a lot of scuba diving demand. They spend a lot of time in the water watching sea life cycles, and how microorganisms fit the whole underwater environment. There are also others that work in constructing underwater platforms that are often used for research as well as offshore oil.

F. Surfing is a sport which is undertaken by almost every individual in the U.S. This term is often referred to as a surface water sport in which the person surfing is carried along the face of a breaking ocean wave standing on a surfboard. Surfboards can also be used on rivers on standing waves. Some people practise this as a hobby while others become professional surfers.

G. If you're interested in snowboarding, you will need to find out which length and width board is best for you. Both of these factors are critical to the success of snowboarding. Be aware that shorter boards are easier to manoeuvre, therefore making them great if you are just learning to snowboard. When it comes to width, it is important to consider foot size when choosing the width of a board.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

4.4. Выпишите из текста синонимы к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ability to move quickly and easily | 6. moved to |
| 2. viewers of a sports event | 7. leisure |
| 3. overwhelming | 8. as a job |
| 4. failure to win | 9. need or requirement |
| 5. origins | 10. significant |

ПРОВЕРЬ СЕБЯ

1.1. 1. my father's car; 2. his sisters' room; 3. the children's books; 4. Mr. Brigg's restaurant; 5. my brothers' names; 6. the people's lives; 7. those women's clothes; 8. the policeman's hat; 9. Finland's policy; 10. the world's oldest car

2.1. 1. churches; 2. difficulties; 3. mice; 4. month; 5. children; 6. roofs; 7. boys; 8. women; 9. deer; 10. leaves; 11. geese; 12. potatoes; 13. feet; 14. dresses; 15. radios; 16. oxen; 17. fish/fishes; 18. wolves; 19. countries; 20. teeth; 21. heroes

2.2. 1. benches; 2. celebrities; 3. lice; 4. baths; 5. women; 6. safes; 7. plays; 8. scarves; 9. beliefs; 10. sheep; 11. halves; 12. tomatoes; 13. means; 14. photos; 15. Englishmen; 16. swine; 17. activities; 18. thieves; 19. kilos; 20. parties; 21. echoes

2.3. 1. are; 2. are; 3. is; 4. is; 5. are; 6. is; 7. is; 8. are; 9. is; 10. is; 11. is; 12. is; 13. is; 14. are; 15. is; 16. are; 17. is; 18. is; 19. are; 20. is

2.4. 1. were; 2. is; 3. was; 4. is; 5. has; 6. was; 7. are; 8. was; 9. is; 10. were; 11. is; 12. gives; 13. makes; 14. is; 15. is; 16. are; 17. is; 18. enjoy; 19. is; 20. help

2.5. 1. changes; 2. families; 3. rates; 4. countries; 5. lives; 6. women; 7. children; 8. duties; 9. dishes; 10. activities

3.1. *-er* — helper, winner, lawyer, beginner, researcher, performer, invader

-or — visitor, actor, sailor, survivor, editor, supervisor

-sion — impression, revision, collision, supervision, invasion

-tion — definition, appreciation, resolution, relation, explanation, action, edition

-ship — membership, censorship, relationship, companionship, leadership

-ance — assistance, distance, performance, importance, allowance

-ence — difference, persistence, preference, innocence, intelligence

-ty/-ity — hostility, possibility, stability, activity, honesty

3.2. 1. a photographer; 2. friendship; 3. a driver; 4. persuasion; 5. violence; 6. a writer; 7. division; 8. an activity; 9. a visitor; 10. importance

3.3. 1. foundation; 2. information; 3. variety; 4. relationship; 5. definition; 6. responsibility; 7. difference

3.4. 1. manifestation; 2. accountability; 3. instruction; 4. graduation; 5. teachers; 6. assistance; 7. motivation; 8. persistence; 9. possibility; 10. decisions

4.1. 3751846

4.2. 1. sustain; 2. promote; 3. varies; 4. to satisfy; 5. respond; 6. cheering; 7. challenges; 8. adapt; 9. circumstances; 10. enhance

4.3. 3762154

4.4. 1. agility; 2. spectators; 3. awesome; 4. defeat; 5. roots; 6. shifted to; 7. recreation; 8. for a living; 9. demand; 10. critical/important

День 2

В этом уроке вы:

- выучите правило образования степеней сравнения прилагательных;
- научитесь образовывать прилагательные с помощью суффиксов *al, able, ic, ive, ful, less, ous, y*;
- разовьете навыки аудирования с пониманием основного содержания прослушанного текста (задание В1).

1. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных

Группы прилагательных	Степени сравнения прилагательных		
	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Односложные и некоторые двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на у	прилагательное cheap big happy nice	прилагательное + <i>er</i> cheaper bigger happier nicer	(the) прилагательное + <i>est</i> (the) cheapest (the) biggest (the) happiest (the) nicest
Остальные двусложные и многосложные прилагательные	прилагательное expensive serious correct	<i>more/less</i> + прилагательное <i>more/less</i> expensive <i>more/less</i> serious <i>more/less</i> correct	(the) <i>most/the least</i> + прилагательное (the) <i>most/the least</i> expensive (the) <i>most/the least</i> serious (the) <i>most/the least</i> correct
Исключения	good bad many/much little far old late	better worse more less farther/further older/elder later/ latter	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest/(the) furthest (the) oldest/(the) eldest (the) latest/(the) last

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Степень прилагательного	Употребляется с выражениями	Примеры
Положительная	as ... as — такой же как not so (as) ... as — не такой ... как	Tom is <i>as</i> tall <i>as</i> Mike. Bill is <i>not so</i> tall <i>as</i> Mike.

Степень прилагательного	Употребляется с выражениями	Примеры
Сравнительная	than — чем the, the ... — чем ..., тем ... even — даже (для выражения меняющейся ситуации) it's getting ... — становится ...	Sam is taller <i>than</i> Mike. <i>The sooner, the better.</i> That test was not easy. This one is <i>even more difficult</i> . In autumn, the days <i>are getting shorter and shorter</i> .
Превосходная	in my class — в классе in Russia — в России in the world — в мире of all — из всех I have ever seen — который я когда-либо видел I have ever read — которую я когда-либо читал С превосходной степенью употребляется определенный артикль the	Sam is the tallest boy in my class . Everest is the highest mountain in the world . He is the smartest of all my friends. This is the most boring film I've ever seen . This is the best book I've ever read .

1.1. Напишите две степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. cold | 5. good | 9. bad | 13. hungry |
| 2. big | 6. comfortable | 10. nice | 14. hot |
| 3. wonderful | 7. easy | 11. new | 15. little |
| 4. happy | 8. fat | 12. expensive | |

1.2. Напишите две степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. cheap | 5. pretty | 9. late | 13. old |
| 2. far | 6. red | 10. bad | 14. sleepy |
| 3. hot | 7. noisy | 11. difficult | 15. thin |
| 4. cheerful | 8. terrible | 12. few | |

1.3. Употребите правильную форму прилагательного в скобках.

- Your English is improving. It's getting (good) and (good).
- Who is the (famous) person in the world?
- The meal cost (little) than I expected.
- Are you the (old) in your family?
- There are (few) public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries.
- He was as (white) as a sheet.
- This cartoon is (funny) than that one.
- Who is the (good) student in the class?
- It was an awful day. It was the (bad) day of my life.
- Jane is two years (old) than Jack.
- She is not so (nervous) as her brother.
- It is the (busy) time of the year.
- I'd like to have a (big) car than my old one.
- That's the (far) I've ever run.
- The exam was quite difficult — (difficult) than we expected.
- The (great) national holiday in our country is Victory Day.
- Hard beds are (healthy) than soft ones.
- She is the (slim) girl in our group.
- Which month is the (short) in a year?
- What is the (late) news?

1.4. Употребите правильную форму прилагательного в скобках.

1. These cakes are probably (good) in the world.
2. I am (happy) than I have ever been.
3. The game will certainly be much (exciting) than it was last year.
4. For (far) information, please write to the above address.
5. (Old) member of her family is her Granny.
6. He did very badly in the exam — (bad) than I had expected.
7. He was (fat) man I had ever met.
8. This is (attractive) room in the whole house.
9. Our new house is (big) than the one we used to live in.
10. Jill can run as (fast) as Jack.
11. My brother has (much) money than I have.
12. This is (bad) weather so far this year.
13. Travelling by train is (comfortable) than travelling by bus.
14. The bedroom isn't as (light) as the living-room.
15. Tom is (reserved) boy in this class.
16. It's getting (hard) and (hard) to find a job nowadays.
17. Summer is (dry) period of the year.
18. "What time shall we leave?" "The (soon), the (good)."
19. It's (cheap) to go by car than by train.
20. Tom looks (old) than he really is.

1.5. Употребите правильную форму прилагательного в скобках.

1. This exercise is too easy — can't we try a (difficult) one?
2. England's too cold in spring — let's go to Spain where it's much (warm).
3. She comes top in all the exams — she must be (clever) girl in the class.
4. The temperature in July reaches 44 degrees — it's (hot) month of the year.
5. Let's buy this video — it doesn't cost that much — it's (cheap) than the other one.
6. This book is not so (interesting) as that one.
7. California certainly has a (healthy) climate than New York.
8. When I passed my driving test, it was (happy) day of my life.
9. Lying down in bed is (comfortable) than sitting on a hard chair.
10. That's (exciting) story I've ever heard.
11. I'd like to have a (good) pen that this one.
12. She is (young) daughter in the family.
13. Australia is much (far) from Europe than I thought.
14. The (early) we start working, the (soon) we'll finish.
15. This is (bad) restaurant in town; I'll never come here again.
16. Actions speak (loud) than words.
17. The (good) things in life are free.
18. She was (boring) person at the party and I sat next to her all evening. It was awful.
19. I have a (bad) headache today than I did yesterday.
20. You're as (bad) as your sister.

1.6. Прочитайте текст и преобразуйте прилагательные, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

A lot of people travel nowadays. It's not surprising because distances between countries are becoming (1) _____ due to the development of transport. The main forms of public transport are buses, trains, ships and aeroplanes. Each of them has its pros and cons.

SHORT

Of course, air travel is (2)_____ than other means of transport. However, flying often involves delays and cancellations. You often spend (3)_____ time getting to and from the airport than actually flying. Besides, air travel is the (4)_____ form of modern transport. It could be said that flying is (5)_____ than other forms of public transport if you have to visit another country or continent. In other cases, it is (6)_____ to go by train.

Travelling by train is one of the (7)_____ means of travelling. First of all, it's (8)_____ than travelling by air. Besides, modern trains are (9)_____ than in the past.

In my opinion, the (10)_____ way of travelling is travelling by ship, which is very exciting. If the weather is fine, you can relax on the large sun deck and enjoy the panoramic view of the sea.

FAST

**MUCH
EXPENSIVE
EFFICIENT**

PRACTICAL

**POPULAR
CHEAP
COMFORTABLE
GOOD**

1.7. Прочитайте текст и преобразуйте прилагательные, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Lots of people travel to New York because it is the (1)_____ city in the US. Perhaps, with all its suburbs, it is the (2)_____ city in the world. Moreover, it is one of the (3)_____ industrial cities in the country. Another reason for travelling is its sights. Some of the (4)_____ historic buildings are situated there. Some of the buildings in New York City are (5)_____ buildings in the whole world.

Now New York includes five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the (6)_____ in size but it is the heart and source of American policy. Perhaps, (7)_____ office buildings in the world are there.

The Bronx is a (8)_____ than industrial part of the city. Queens is both a residential and industrial area. New York's two (9)_____ airports of all are both there. Brooklyn has (10)_____ people than any other part of the city — about 3, 000, 000. It is mostly a district of middle class people.

New York has the (11)_____ number of factories, the (12)_____ banks and corporations. It sends out many letters and receives the (13)_____ mail bags. It is truly the (14)_____ business city.

New York is also called the cultural capital of the USA. There are a lot of museums in New York. One of the (15)_____ known is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. All in all, there are so many things to see in New York that it's impossible to be bored there.

**BIG
LARGE
IMPORTANT**

**OLD
HIGH**

**SMALL
EXPENSIVE
RESIDENTIAL**

**BUSY
MANY**

**GREAT
WEALTHY
HEAVY, FAMOUS**

GOOD

2. ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА ing/ed

Прилагательное с окончанием **-ing** употребляется, когда оно характеризует лицо или предмет:

This book is rather *interesting*.

The football match was really *exciting*.

Прилагательное с окончанием **-ed** употребляется, когда оно характеризует чьё-либо воздействие на лицо или предмет:

I was *interested* by the book.

We were *excited* by the results of the match.

2.1. Выберите правильное слово.

1. I'm (interesting/interested) in collecting stamps.
2. Everyone is (depressed/depressing) by the awful weather.
3. I think that airports are (exciting/excited) places.
4. I'm (tired/tiring). I think I'll go to bed.
5. The journey was (exhausted/exhausting)!
6. It's not (surprising/surprised) that she's busy. She's got six children.
7. The teacher was (annoying/annoyed) because I had forgotten to do my homework.
8. He loved that museum — he thought it was (fascinating/fascinated).
9. We went to the cinema but I was very (boring/bored) because I had seen that film before.
10. I like this monkey. It is very (amused/amusing).

2.2. Выберите правильное слово.

1. The book was so (exciting/excited) that I couldn't put it down.
2. I was very (disappointing/disappointed) not to get the job.
3. I didn't want to tell my sister that I'd borrowed her car, as I knew she would be (annoying/annoyed).
4. I didn't want to study history, but in the end I thought it was (fascinating/fascinated).
5. I just sat in front of the TV all evening. My day had been really (tiring/tired).
6. Failing my driving test was one of the most (disappointing/disappointed) experiences in my life.
7. I wish he'd be quiet. He's so (annoying/annoyed).
8. After watching the documentary on global warming, we all felt a bit (depressing/depressed).
9. Many people think hill walking is very energetic, but I find it very (relaxing/relaxed).
10. The children were really (exciting/excited) about opening their presents.

2.3. Выберите правильное слово.

1. I was so hurt when he said I was (boring/bored).
2. He works very hard. It's not (surprising/surprised) that he is always tired.
3. We were (shocking/shocked) when we heard the news.
4. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not (amusing/amused).
5. The journey was really (exciting/excited). I enjoyed it.
6. I am not keen on golf. When I played it, I was really (boring/bored).
7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made (astonishing/astonished) progress.
8. Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very (amusing/amused).
9. When we heard the news, we didn't know what to do. The news was (shocking/shocked).
10. The weather forecast was (terrifying/terrified). The (worrying/worried) authorities cancelled the match.

2.4. Вставьте прилагательные из рамки в текст.

worried	interesting	surprised	boring	interested
surprising	bored	exciting	disappointed	amusing

1. What programme are you watching? Is it _____ ?

2. "I'm going on a safari in Africa!" "Really? How _____!"
3. What time did you get home last night? I didn't know where you were. I was very _____ about you.
4. The children are _____ and they don't know what to do.
5. It is quite _____ that he has passed the exam.
6. I was _____ with the film. I expected it to be much better.
7. I don't want to read this book. It is _____.
8. The cartoon was very _____. I laughed a lot.
9. I don't want to go to the match. I'm not _____ in football.
10. We were very _____ when we heard the news.

3. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ — ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ

3.1. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов и разбейте их по категориям.

Disaster, limit, finance, beauty, comfort, expense, aim, benefit, desire, stress, effect, fantasy, sun, adventure, help, health, type, harm, science, dirt, fame, history, anger, use, suit, culture, ambition, impress, energy, success, meaning, economy, destroy, luck, change, anxiety, home, decide, recreation, drink.

Суффикс	-ous	-ic	-al	-y	-ful	-less	-able	-ive
Прилагательные	<i>disastrous</i>							

3.2. Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, напечатанных в конце строк заглавными буквами.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. It is a very _____ road. | DANGER |
| 2. It was so _____ that she couldn't see anything. | FOG |
| 3. Everyone knows this actress. She is very _____. | ATTRACT |
| 4. This cabin is very _____. | COMFORT |
| 5. Chamonix is a _____ skiing resort in the French Alps. | FAME |
| 6. Great Britain is an _____ country. | INDUSTRY |
| 7. She plays the guitar and she is very _____. | MUSIC |
| 8. Her mother is very _____. She always tries to save money. | ECONOMY |
| 9. The National Gallery is in the _____ part of the city. | CENTRE |
| 10. The guide was very _____ and answered all our questions. | KNOWLEDGE |

3.3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- Global tourism is big business. It can bring substantial
 (1) _____ gain to developing regions. But what are the
 (2) _____ effects of tourism?
- The Mediterranean is the (3) _____ sea in the whole world. Most popular resorts are polluted: litter has become a (4) _____ problem. A lot of ancient monuments are being destroyed by the (5) _____ march of tourists. For example, the (6) _____ ancient paintings at Lascaux in France were being slowly ruined by the breath and bacteria from 200,000 visitors a year until they were closed to the public. Many of great European cities are now finding that their (7) _____ centres are fast becoming occupied by tourists with clicking cameras and left by all local residents except for the souvenir sellers.
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| | ECONOMY |
| | HARM |
| | DIRT |
| | GLOBE |
| | END, VALUE |
| | ECONOMY |

So what's the way out? No doubt tourism should be given a (8)_____ direction. Governments should create special programmes to support local residents and to protect (9)_____ monuments. (10)_____ groups should work together to assure that tourism can maintain long-term benefits.

HUMANISM
CULTURE
ENVIRONMENT

4. АУДИРОВАНИЕ С ПОНИМАНИЕМ ОСНОВНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ПРОСЛУШАННОГО ТЕКСТА (задание В1)

Полезные советы:

- Не следует ожидать, что вы услышите в высказываниях точно такие же слова, как в утверждениях А—G. Как правило, главная мысль фрагмента выражена другими словами и не копирует аудиотекст.
- В этом задании не требуется полного понимания текста, поэтому не следует волноваться, если темп речи высокий и вы не понимаете всех слов. Надо сосредоточить свое внимание на ключевых словах, выражающих основную мысль говорящего.
- Вы услышите запись дважды. После первого прослушивания следует отметить наиболее вероятные ответы. Во время второго прослушивания сконцентрируйте свое внимание на информации, которую вы упустили в первый раз или в правильности которой у вас есть сомнения.
- Следует помнить, что одно из утверждений является лишним. Во время второго прослушивания убедитесь, что это высказывание не подходит ни к одному аудиофрагменту.
- Не следует оставлять ни одного вопроса без ответа, даже если вы не уверены в его правильности. Используйте языковую догадку и положитесь на интуицию.

4.1. Подготовка к аудированию. Прочитайте утверждения 1—7 в задании 4.2 и подчеркните ключевые слова, определяющие различия между утверждениями.

4.2. Вы услышите мнения 6 подростков об идеальном друге. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А—F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1—7.

Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. A perfect friend never gossips.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A perfect friend is not always ideal.
4. True friends always share everything with us.
5. A true friend will never abandon you.
6. A perfect friend is always honest.
7. A true friend is the greatest of all blessings.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

4.3. Подготовка к аудированию. Прочитайте утверждения 1—7 в задании 4.4 и подчеркните ключевые слова, определяющие различия между утверждениями.

4.4. Вы услышите мнения людей о путешествиях. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А—F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1—7.

Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Not everyone travels for learning's sake.
2. Travelling can be rather expensive.
3. Travel broadens the mind.
4. The best thing about travelling is communication with people.
5. Travel can change your attitude to life.
6. Travelling is the best teacher.
7. There is no place like home.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

ПРОВЕРЬ СЕБЯ

1.1. 1. colder, the coldest; 2. bigger, the biggest; 3. more wonderful, the most wonderful; 4. happier, the happiest; 5. better, the best; 6. more comfortable, the most comfortable; 7. easier, the easiest; 8. fatter, the fattest; 9. worse, the worst; 10. nicer, the nicest; 11. newer, the newest; 12. more expensive, the most expensive; 13. hungrier, the hungriest; 14. hotter, the hottest; 15. less, the least

1.2. 1. cheaper, the cheapest; 2. farther/further, the farthest/the furthest; 3. hotter, the hottest; 4. more cheerful, the most cheerful; 5. prettier, the prettiest; 6. redder, the reddest; 7. noisier, the noisiest; 8. more terrible, the most terrible; 9. later/latter, the latest/the last; 10. worse, the worst; 11. more difficult, the most difficult; 12. fewer, the fewest; 13. older/elder, the oldest/the eldest; 14. sleepier, the sleepest; 15. thinner, the thinnest;

1.3. 1. better, better; 2. most famous; 3. less; 4. eldest/oldest; 5. fewer; 6. white; 7. funnier; 8. best; 9. worst; 10. older; 11. nervous; 12. busiest; 13. bigger; 14. farthest/furthest; 15. more difficult; 16. greatest; 17. healthier; 18. slimmest; 19. shortest; 20. latest

1.4. 1. the best; 2. happier; 3. more exciting; 4. further; 5. the oldest/eldest; 6. worse; 7. the fattest; 8. the most attractive; 9. bigger; 10. fast; 11. more; 12. the worst; 13. more comfortable; 14. light; 15. the most reserved; 16. harder, harder; 17. the driest; 18. sooner, better; 19. cheaper; 20. older

1.5. 1. more difficult/difficult; 2. warmer; 3. the cleverest/most clever; 4. the hottest; 5. cheaper; 6. interesting; 7. healthier; 8. the happiest; 9. more comfortable; 10. the most exciting; 11. better; 12. the youngest; 13. farther/further; 14. earlier, sooner; 15. the worst; 16. louder; 17. best; 18. the most boring; 19. worse; 20. bad

1.6. 1. shorter; 2. faster; 3. more; 4. more expensive; 5. most efficient; 6. more practical; 7. most popular; 8. cheaper; 9. more comfortable; 10. best

1.7. 1. biggest; 2. largest; 3. most important; 4. oldest; 5. the highest; 6. smallest; 7. the most expensive; 8. more residential; 9. busiest; 10. more; 11. greatest; 12. wealthiest; 13. heaviest; 14. most famous; 15. best

2.1. 1. interested; 2. depressed; 3. exciting; 4. tired; 5. exhausting; 6. surprising;
7. annoyed; 8. fascinating; 9. bored; 10. amusing

2.2. 1. exciting; 2. disappointed; 3. annoyed; 4. fascinating; 5. tiring; 6. disappointing; 7. annoying; 8. depressed; 9. relaxing; 10. excited

2.3. 1. boring; 2. surprising; 3. shocked; 4. amused; 5. exciting; 6. bored;
7. astonishing; 8. amusing; 9. shocking; 10. terrifying, worried

2.4. 1. interesting; 2. exciting; 3. worried; 4. bored; 5. surprising; 6. disappointed;
7. boring; 8. amusing; 9. interested; 10. surprised

3.1. -ous — disastrous, adventurous, famous, ambitious, anxious

-ic — fantastic, scientific, historic, energetic, economic

-al — financial, beneficial, typical, historical, cultural, economical, recreational

-y — sunny, healthy, dirty, angry, lucky

-ful — beautiful, stressful, helpful, harmful, useful, successful, meaningful

-less — limitless, aimless, helpless, harmless, useless, meaningless, homeless

-able — comfortable, desirable, usable, suitable, changeable, drinkable

-ive — addictive, expensive, effective, impressive, defensive, destructive, decisive

3.2. 1. dangerous; 2. foggy; 3. attractive; 4. comfortable; 5. famous; 6. industrial;
7. musical; 8. economical; 9. central; 10. knowledgeable

3.3. 1. economic; 2. harmful; 3. dirtiest; 4. global; 5. endless; 6. valuable; 7. historical; 8. humanistic; 9. cultural; 10. environmental

4.2. 264135

4.4. 316754

День 3

В этом уроке вы:

- выучите правило образования наречий;
- узнаете, как образовать степени сравнения наречий;
- разовьете навыки чтения с пониманием структурно-смысловых связей в тексте (задание В3).
- научитесь находить в прослушанном тексте запрашиваемую информацию (задания А1—А7).

1. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАРЕЧИЙ

Группы прилагательных	Прилагательное	Наречие
Большинство прилагательных образуют наречия путем прибавления суффикса -ly	slow, careful shy, rare но: true, whole	slowly, carefully shyly, rarely truly, wholly
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -ic , прибавляют суффикс -ally	tragic, dramatic но: public	tragically, dramatically publicly
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -le , изменяют 'e' на 'y'	simple terrible	simply terribly
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на согласную + 'y' , меняют 'y' на 'i' и затем прибавляют суффикс -ly	easy happy но: shy	easily happily shyly
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -ly образуют наречия при помощи слов in a way/manner	friendly silly	in a friendly way in a silly manner
Исключения	good fast early hard late near	well fast early hard late near
Примечание: после глаголов <i>look, smell, sound, taste, feel</i> вместо наречия употребляется прилагательное: <i>You look wonderful!</i>		

1.1. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных и разбейте их по группам в зависимости от способа образования.

Hard, probable, slow, happy, friendly, beautiful, fantastic, late, silly, possible, easy, bright, scientific, true, simple, historic, angry, additional, practical, terrible,

fast, rare, energetic, early, lucky, chilly, surprising, comfortable, brotherly, fortunate, good, magic, guilty.

Суффикс	+ly	+ically	e → y	y → i +ly	in a ... way	исключения
Наречия						<i>hard</i>

1.2. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. quick | 5. good | 9. fast | 13. healthy |
| 2. bad | 6. careful | 10. easy | 14. early |
| 3. late | 7. tragic | 11. hard | 15. occasion |
| 4. angry | 8. correct | 12. terrible | |

1.3. Прочитайте текст о здоровом образе жизни. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Healthy Lifestyle

To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives (1)____. Smoking, for instance, can lead to serious lung diseases. (2)_____ in recent years smoking has been banned in most public places and people smoke (3)_____ nowadays.

There are other dangerous habits such as eating unhealthy food or even overeating. If you eat too much, you can (4)_____ become obese. (5)_____, being fat can cause real problems. It is harder for fat people to get a good job, or even to make friends. If you want to do (6)_____, you must be thin. In recent years people are encouraged to eat (7)_____ and to lose weight. That is why manufacturers are (8)_____ producing special foods with fewer calories for slimmers. (9)_____ I believe that regular meals, a healthy diet and going in for sports are (10)_____ a good way to live.

DRAMATIC
LUCKY

LITTLE

EASY
VIRTUAL

GOOD
HEALTHY
INCREASING
PERSONAL

REAL

2. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ НАРЕЧИЙ

Группы наречий	Степени сравнения наречий		
	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Наречия, совпадающие по форме с прилагательными	fast early hard late	faster earlier harder later	fastest earliest hardest latest
Исключения	well badly	better worse	best worst
Многосложные наречия	often slowly seriously	more/less often more/less slowly more/less seriously	most/ least often most/ least slowly most/ least seriously

2.1. Напишите две степени сравнения следующих наречий.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. importantly | 4. happily | 7. early | 10. nicely | 13. mildly |
| 2. hard | 5. well | 8. loudly | 11. fast | 14. late |
| 3. rapidly | 6. sincerely | 9. badly | 12. urgently | 15. little |

2.2. Употребите сравнительную или превосходную степень наречия в скобках.

1. You speak English (well) of all in our group.
2. Planes travel (fast) than trains.
3. This question is asked (often).
4. He came (regularly) than I had expected.
5. Today trains are running 15 minutes (late) than yesterday.
6. Love is what these children need (much).
7. You need to push (hard) if you want to open this door.
8. John is the best swimmer in the class. He swims (fast) of all.
9. On Sundays Mum gets up even (early) than on weekdays.
10. The children were too tired to walk any (far).
11. She spoke (quiet) than usual.
12. The areas (badly) hit by Monday's heavy rain are Cheshire and Oxfordshire.
13. This machine will work (well) if you change the oil.
14. How did Jack know? And, (importantly), what did he know?
15. Spring is the time when farmers work (hard) of all.
16. His leg seemed to be hurting (badly) than ever.
17. Now my sister learns new words much (easily).
18. In the second half, they played even (successfully).
19. People are living (long) nowadays.
20. His work was the thing he loved (little) of all.

2.3. Прилагательное или наречие? Выберите нужное слово.

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen (careful/carefully).
2. Why are you (angry/angrily)? I haven't done anything.
3. Our teacher always explains the rules (clear/clearly).
4. He was driving (dangerous/dangerously).
5. Come on, Dave! Why are you so (slow/slowly)?
6. Jane is studying (hard/hardly) for her exam.
7. "Where is Tom?" "He was here but he left (sudden/suddenly)."
8. Her ideas are very (useful/usefully).
9. He can understand people (easy/easily).
10. Olga speaks English (perfect/perfectly).
11. These jeans are very (expensive/expensively).
12. Yesterday I came home very (late/late).
13. He always does his homework (good/well).
14. We visit our relatives (regular/regularly).
15. She always dresses (nice/nicely).

2.4. Прилагательное или наречие? Выберите нужное слово.

1. The boys played (quiet/quietly).
2. It was snowing (heavy/heavily) the day before yesterday.
3. He gave it a (careful/carefully) look.
4. He speaks (perfect/perfectly) English.
5. Have you seen your friend (recent/recently)?
6. She's a (slow/slowly) runner.
7. She draws (good/well).
8. They bought a (nice/nicely) car.