

М. Дубровин



иллюстрированный
ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ
— по —

АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ

ЭКСПРЕСС-КУРС

Книга 1

Издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

M. Dubrovin

an illustrated

GUIDE

to english
grammar

Book 1

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВА
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

ББК 81.2 Англ-922
Д79

Учебное пособие издано при содействии
УНИКОМБАНКА

и
Благотворительного Фонда
промышленников и коммерсантов.

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1994. - с.,илл.

ISBN 5-88581-001-X

Книга построена как набор ситуативно-мнемонических
схем, помогающих понять и запомнить английскую
грамматику. Изданная неоднократно массовым тиражом
под названием "Situational Grammar", эта книга стала
бестселлером.

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(С) Дубровин М.И., 1994

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НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

TO PUPILS

Dear Friends!

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

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

I would like you to pay special attention to Mr. Preposition who is the most peculiar person among the many characters of the book and who greatly differs from his Russian twin-brother.

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

TO TEACHERS

"A picture is worth a thousand words"

Oriental saying

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

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

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

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

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

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

The pictures in the book are largely used for two purposes which correspond to the two aspects of teaching each grammatical structure, that is the teaching of its grammatical form

(or as it is sometimes called "organizational skill") and the teaching of its usage (or "semantic skill").

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

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

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

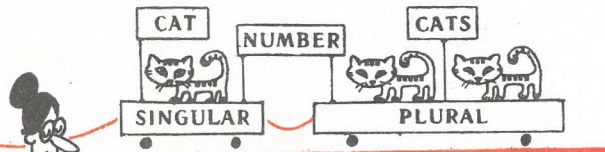
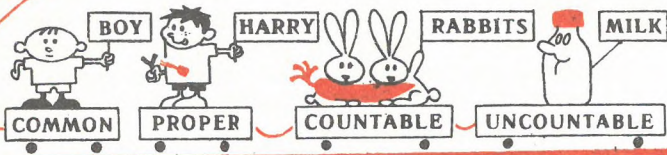
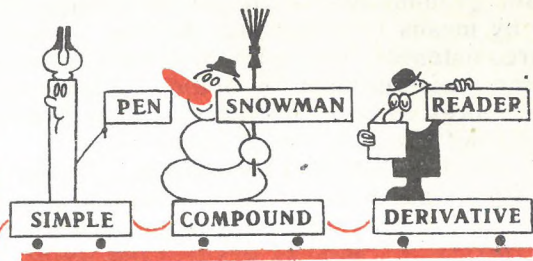
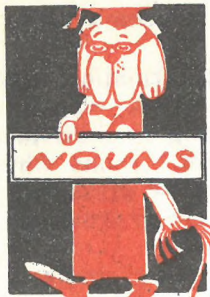
It is hoped that the teacher may also use the book while expanding or summarizing his pupils' knowledge of English grammar. The book may help the teacher to discuss and compare different grammatical structures, for better understanding of this or that point of grammar. So the teaching of grammar at this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

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

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

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

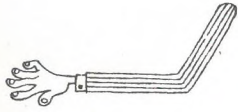



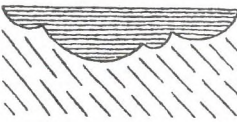
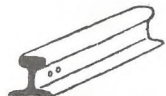









Any criticism concerning the book will be readily appreciated.



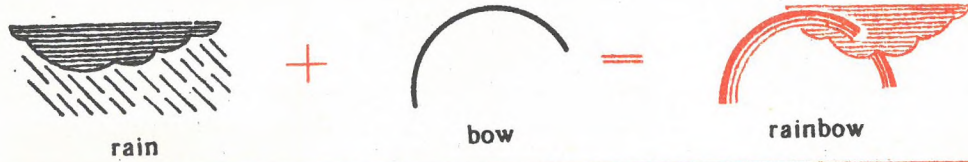
We can be simple, derivative, compound.



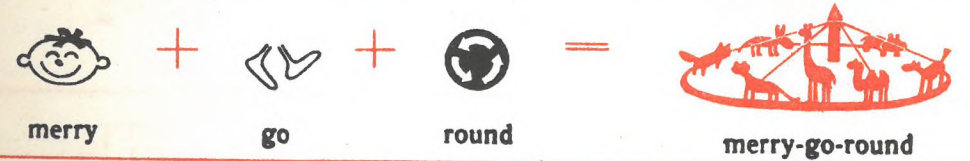
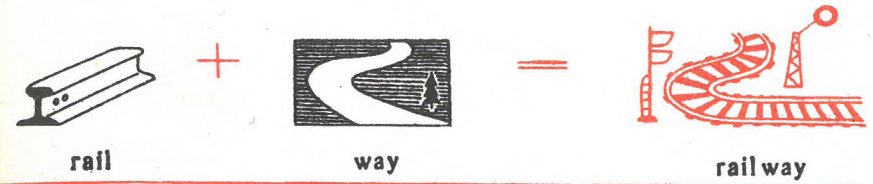
SIMPLE NOUNS

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

COMPOUND NOUNS (I)



COMPOUND NOUNS (II)



DERIVATIVE NOUNS (I)



to write

+

-ER

=



writer



to sail

+

-OR

=



sailor



happy

+

-NESS

=



happiness



piano

+

-IST

=



pianist



to build

+

-ING

=



building



to astonish

+

-MENT

=



astonishment

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (II)



aunt

+

-IE (-Y; -EY)

=



auntie



to dictate

+

-ATION (-TION; -SION; -ION)

=



dictation



strong

+

-TH

=



strength



tour

+

-ISM

=



tourism



child

+

-HOOD

=



childhood



king

+

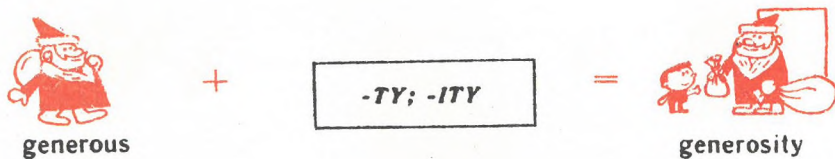
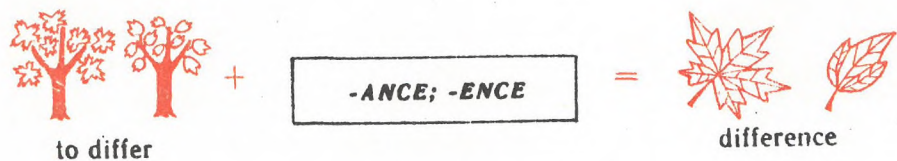
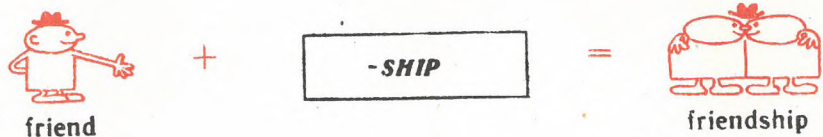
-DOM

=



kingdom

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (III)



Here are two spelling rules to memorize.



I don't like vowels.

WRIT**E** + **E**R = WRIT**E**R

But I like consonants.

MOV**E** + **M**ENT = MOV**E**M**E**NT

We can be common and proper.



COMMON

PROPER



A DOG

CHARLIE

We can be countable and uncountable.



COUNTABLES

UNCOUNTABLES

One

A BOY



One, two

CATS



One, two, three

CHAIRS



One, two, three, four

STOOLS



TEA



ICE



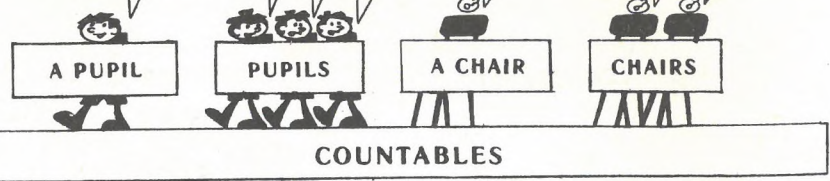
INK



SALT



We have both singular and plural.

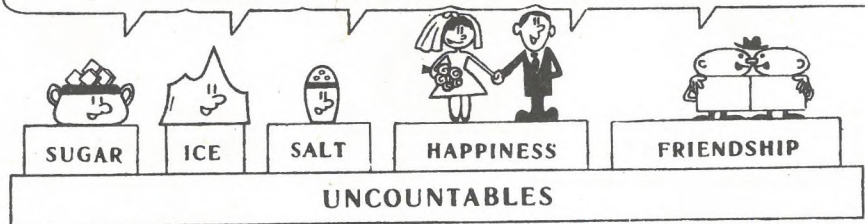


This is a schoolboy.



These are schoolboys.

We have only singular.

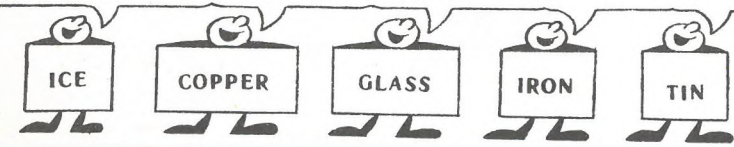


"You must put sugar in tea, not salt!"



"Look! His face radiates happiness!"

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

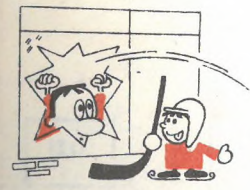


UNCOUNTABLES

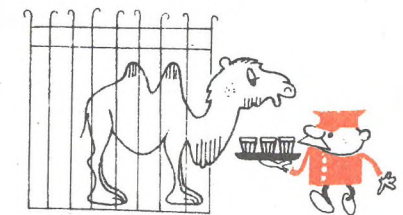
- ICE
- COPPER
- GLASS
- IRON
- TIN

COUNTABLES

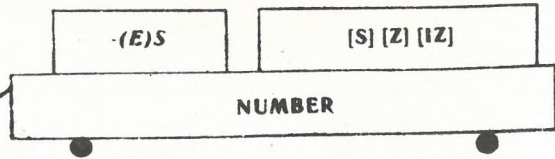
- AN ICE
- COPPERS
- GLASSES
- AN IRON
- A TIN



It's easy to break glass.



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



SINGULAR

PLURAL



a cat



cats

[S]



a dog



dogs

[Z]



a cow



cows

[Z]



a match



matches.

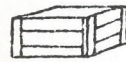
[IZ]

Here are four spelling rules to memorize.



1

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



a box



boxes



a potato



potatoes



But mind!



a piano

pianos



a photo



photos

2

CHANGE Y INTO I AND ADD -ES.



3

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



a monkey



monkeys

4

CHANGE F INTO V AND ADD -ES.



But mind!



a roof



roofs



a handkerchief

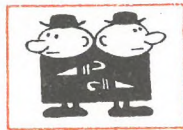


handkerchiefs

Please, don't forget these exceptions.



a man



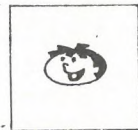
men



a woman



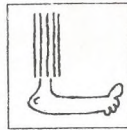
women



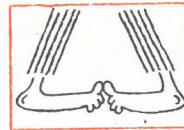
a tooth



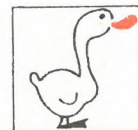
teeth



a foot



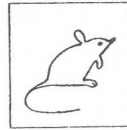
feet



a goose



geese



a mouse



mice



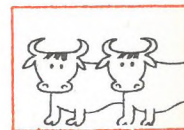
a child



children



an ox



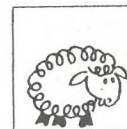
oxen



a deer



deer



a sheep



sheep

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



SUGAR

САХАР

MILK

МОЛОКО



How long will this happiness last?

HAPPINESS

СЧАСТЬЕ



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



SPECTACLES

ОЧКИ

SCALES

ВЕСЫ

TROUSERS

БРЮКИ

SCISSORS

НОЖНИЦЫ







"Where are my spectacles?"



THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

MONEY		ДЕНЬГИ
FRUIT		ФРУКТЫ
HAIR		ВОЛОСЫ
TWILIGHT		СУМЕРКИ

"Where is the money I gave you yesterday?"



THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

ADVICE		СОВЕТ	СОВЕТЫ
KNOWLEDGE		ЗНАНИЕ	ЗНАНИЯ
NEWS		НОВОСТЬ	НОВОСТИ

"No news is good news."



THESE WORDS HAVE ONLY PLURAL

IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY SINGULAR IN RUSSIAN.

CLOTHES		ОДЕЖДА
WAGES		ЗАРАБОТНАЯ ПЛАТА

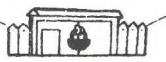



"Where are my clothes?
I can't see them anywhere."



THESE WORDS HAVE BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL

IN ENGLISH,

BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

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



"My watch is slow."

I have only plural.

GOODS





I have both singular and plural.

ТОВАР — ТОВАРЫ

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ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

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FRUIT		ФРУКТЫ
HAIR		ВОЛОСЫ
TWILIGHT		СУМЕРКИ

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GOODS

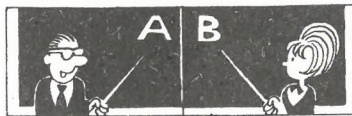
I have both singular and plural.

ТОВАР — ТОВАРЫ

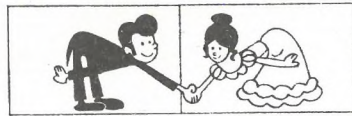


-ESS -INE
GENDER

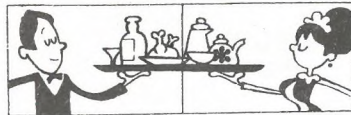
HE
SHE
BOY
GIRL
MAN WOMAN



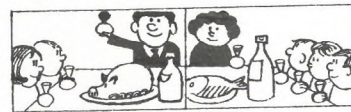
teacher teacher



actor actress



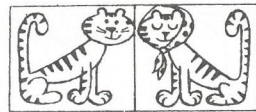
waiter waitress



host hostess



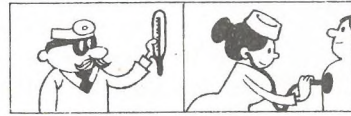
lion lioness



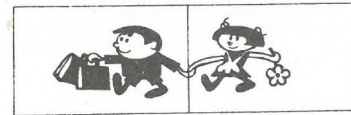
tiger tigress



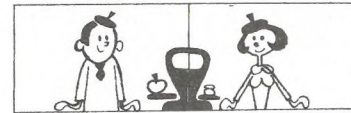
he-goat she-goat



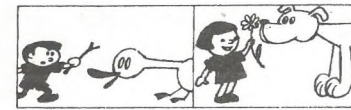
doctor doctor



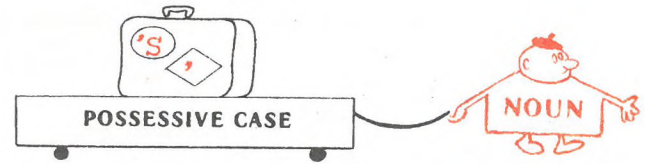
boy-friend girl-friend



salesman saleswoman



hero heroine



I am mainly used with living things.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

TEACHER

TEACHERS

dog's tail

dogs tails

DOG'S TAIL

DOGS' TAILS

I AM THE TEACHER'S DOG.

WE ARE THE TEACHERS' DOGS.

We are plural but we need 'S.

CHILDREN

MEN

WOMEN

"Are these children's books?"



the Sun



the Moon



the Earth



a ship

I can also be used with the following nouns:



You can often use me before another noun as an attribute.



NOUN



NOUN



"Who is in the Earth's satellite?"

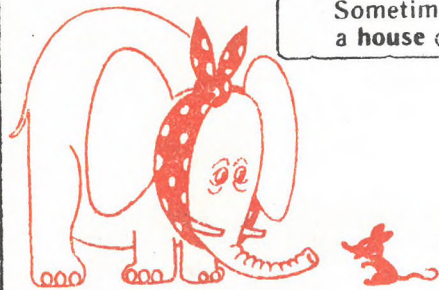


I can also be used with the nouns expressing time.



"Is it today's newspaper?"

Sometimes I mean a house or a shop.



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

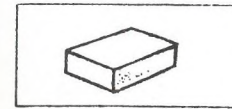
"I am going from the baker's."
(= from the baker's shop)



silk



a silk dress



a brick



a brick house



a film



a film star



cane



cane sugar



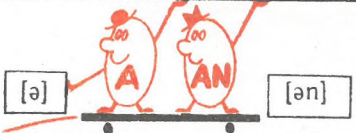
sugar



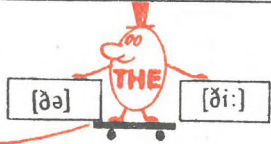
sugar-cane



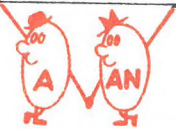
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE



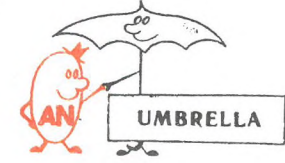
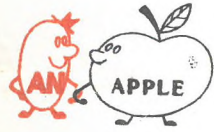
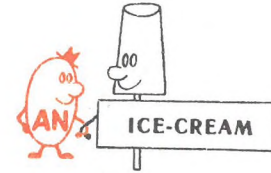
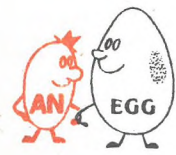
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE



THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

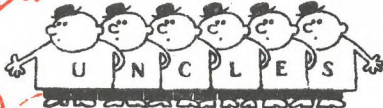
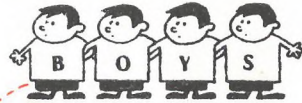


Use *an* only before words which we start.

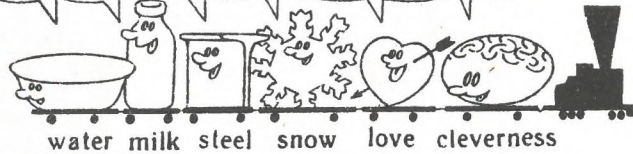




Use us only before countable nouns in the singular.



We are uncountables. We don't need you!



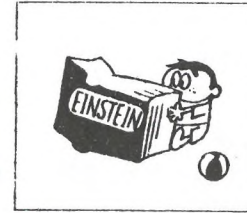
water milk steel snow love cleverness



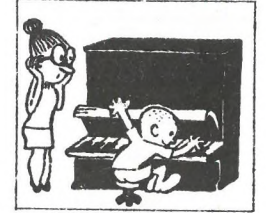
"I like music."



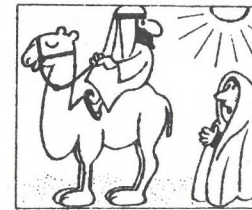
See how we are used.



Tom is a clever boy.



He is having a music lesson.



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



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

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

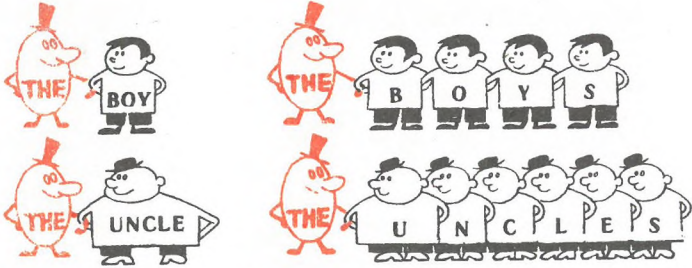


"There is a fly in my lemonade!"



THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

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



See how I am used.



"Close the door, please!"



"Show me the way to the station!"

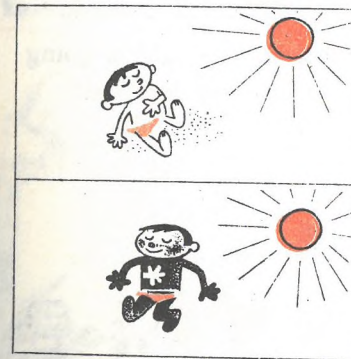


"Can you bring the milk from the kitchen?"

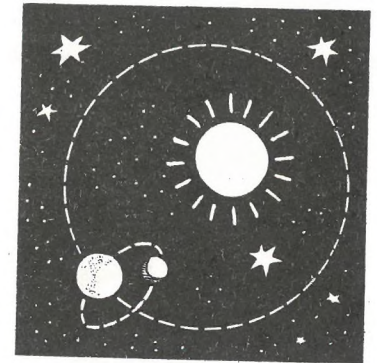
We need you.



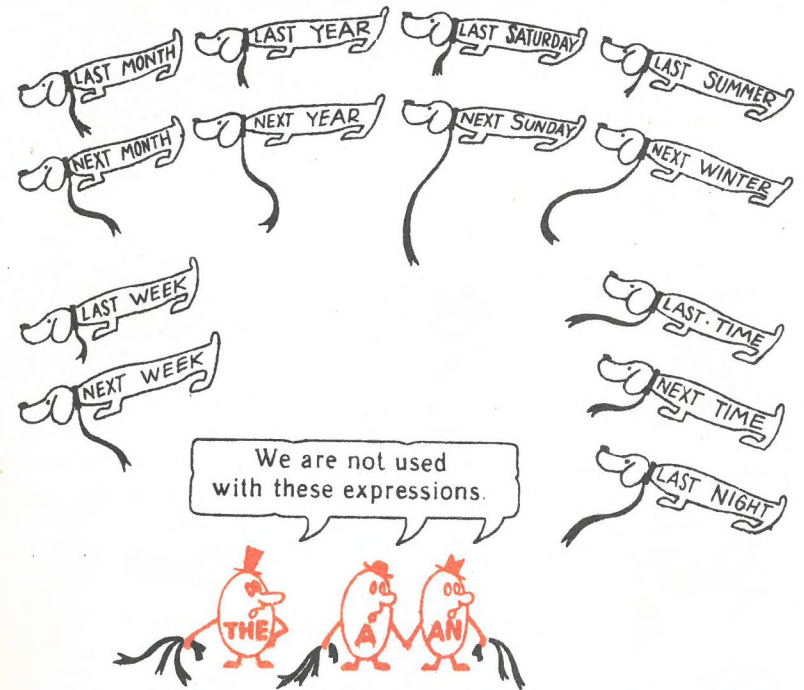
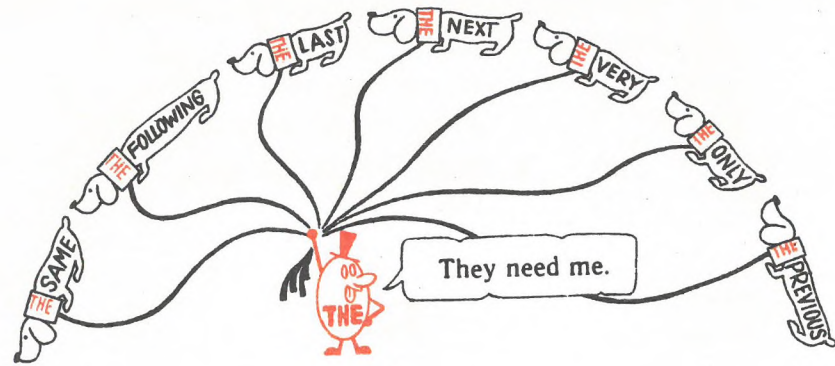
We need you, too.



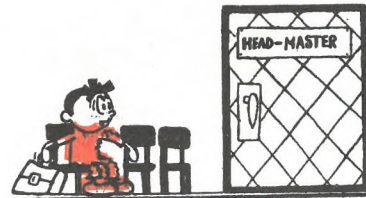
Jack is fond of sitting in the sun.



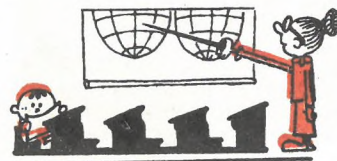
The Moon goes round the Earth, and the Earth goes round the Sun.



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



"The very thought of going there frightens me."



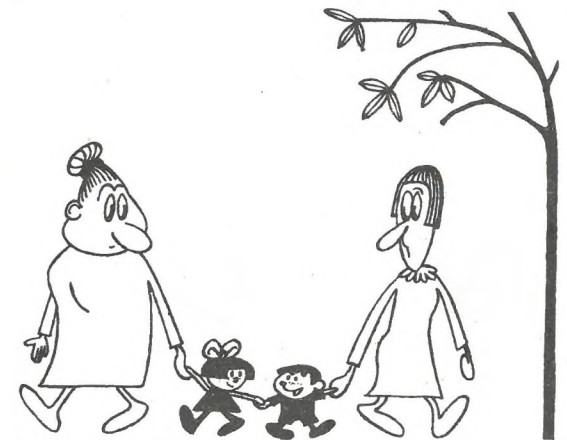
He is the only pupil in the classroom. All the others are absent.



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

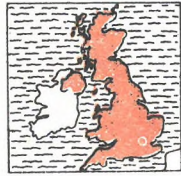


"When did you go to bed last night?"

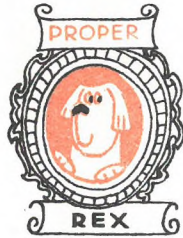


"Will you come here next Sunday?"

Articles are not usually used with proper nouns.



Great Britain



South America



Oxford Street



Tom Smith

JANUARY					
SUNDAY		7	14	21	28
TUESDAY	1	8	15	22	29
WEDNESDAY	2	9	16	23	30
THURSDAY	3	10	17	24	31
FRIDAY	4	11	18	25	
SATURDAY	5	12	19	26	

Articles are not needed here:



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



"Are you Doctor White?"



"May I ask you a question, Professor?"

We use the definite article with the names of



SEAS



The Black Sea

OCEANS



The Atlantic Ocean

RIVERS



The Thames

MOUNTAIN CHAINS



The Alps

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS



CHANNELS AND CANALS



The English Channel The Suez Canal

DESERTS



The Sahara

WHOLE FAMILIES



The Browns

SHIPS



The Queen Mary

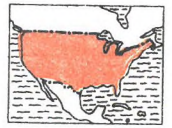


The Soviet Union



The Ukraine

They also need me.



The United States of America



The Kremlin



The British Museum



The Tower

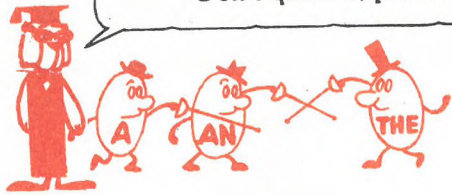


The Caucasus



The Crimea

Don't quarrel, please!



"This is a lion."



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



"Last week I bought a hat."



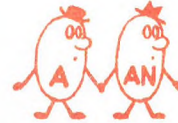
"I spoilt the hat that I bought last week."



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

SINGULAR

PLURAL



A donkey is a stubborn animal.



Donkeys are stubborn animals.



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



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

See how I can change the meaning.



The man is sitting in the front of the car.



The man is sitting in front of the car.

Always use me with these word combinations:






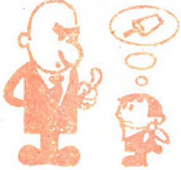




 to be in a hurry		 to be at a loss
 to be in a rage	 to have a headache	 to have a toothache
 in a loud voice	 in a low voice	 in a whisper
 it's a pity	 it's a shame	 it's a pleasure

See more examples on page 87.



Always use me with these word combinations:

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



Don't use an article with these word combinations:



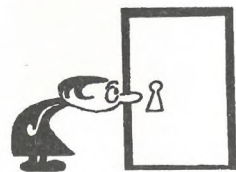
to take place



to take part in



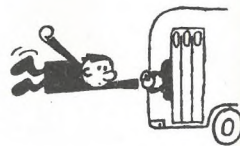
to take notice of



to take interest in



to take care of



to take hold of



to make use of



to give permission



to get permission

See the next page.



to take to heart



to lose heart



to pay attention to



to be in debt



to be at fault



on foot



at work







at home



on deck




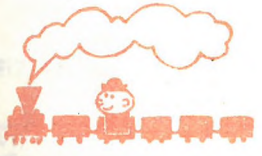





See the next page.



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

See the next page.

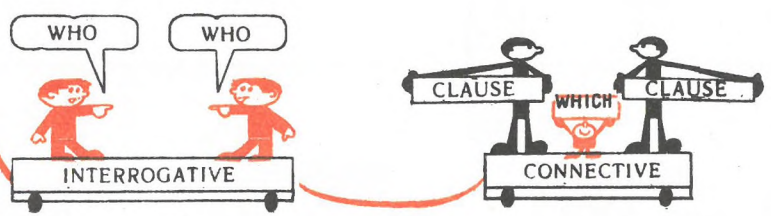
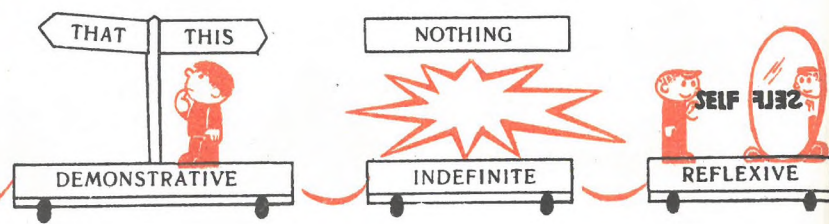
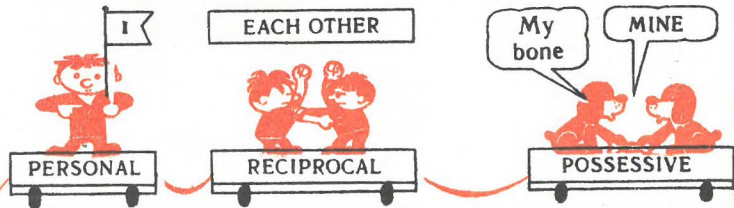


		
by air	by land	by sea
		
by train	by bus	by tram
		
by chance	by mistake	by name



PRONOUNS

You will stand for nouns and adjectives.



PERSONAL PRONOUN

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

I WE THEY
SHE IT HE YOU

SINGULAR

I hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

HE hit the ball.

SHE hit the ball.

IT hit the ball.

PLURAL

WE hit the ball.

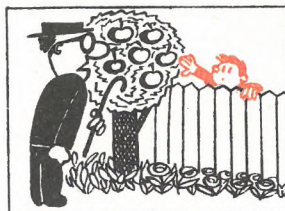
YOU hit the ball.

THEY hit the ball.

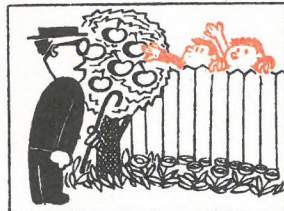
We have the same form.

SINGULAR PLURAL

YOU YOU



"What are you doing?"



"What are you doing?"

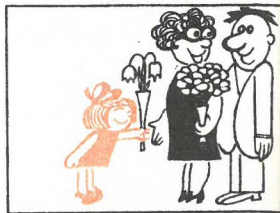
We stand for people.

SINGULAR SINGULAR

HE SHE



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



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

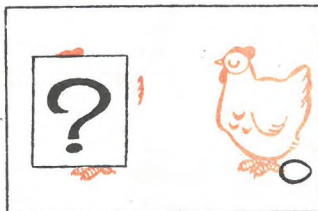
I stand for a thing,
an animal, a baby.

SINGULAR

IT



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



Can it? — Yes, it can.



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

I stand for people,
things and animals.

PLURAL

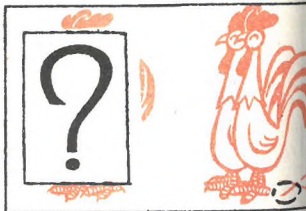
THEY



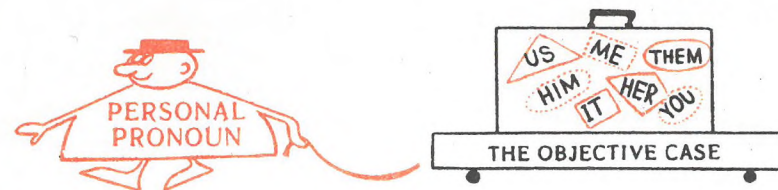
This is Tom and Ann.
They are good children.



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



Can they? —
No, they can't.



SINGULAR

The ball hit me.

The ball hit you.

The ball hit him.

The ball hit her.

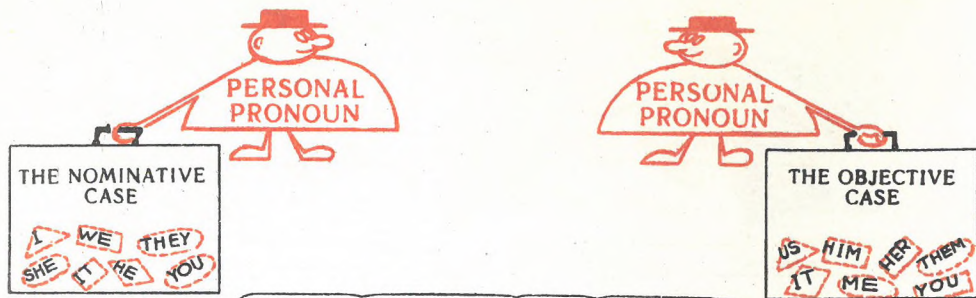
The ball hit it.

PLURAL

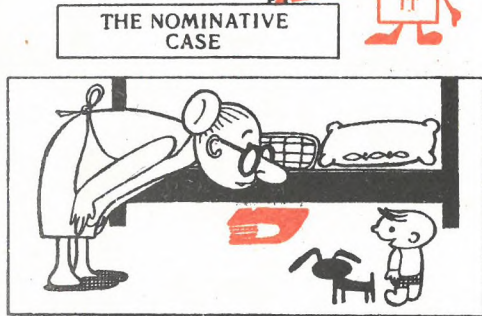
The ball hit us.

The ball hit you.

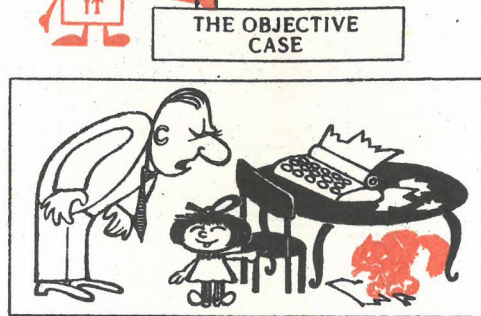
The ball hit them.



We have the same form.

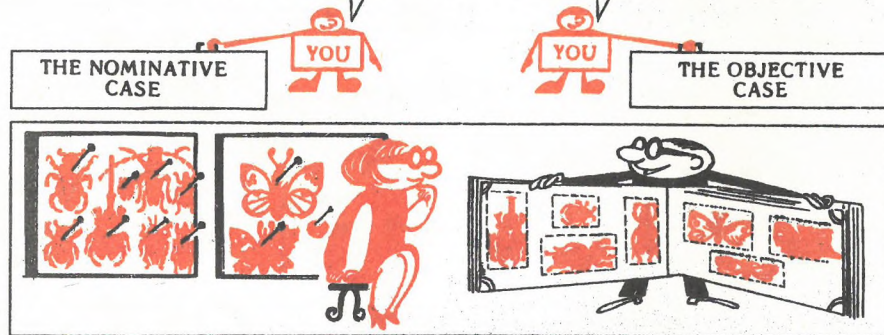


"Where is my book?"
"It is under the bed. Don't you see it?"

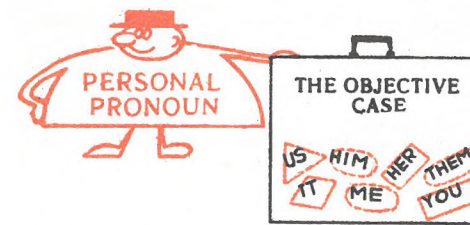


"Where is the cat?"
"It is under the table. Don't you hear it mewling?"

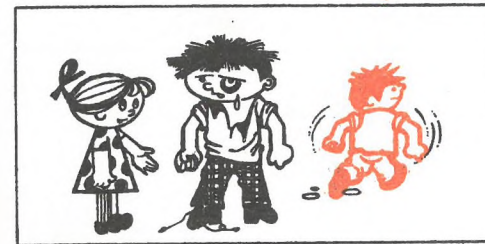
We also have the same form



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



We stand for people.

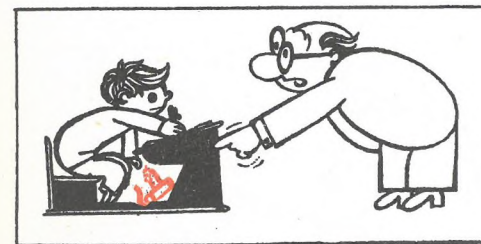


"Did you see Nick?"
"Yes, I saw him a few minutes ago."

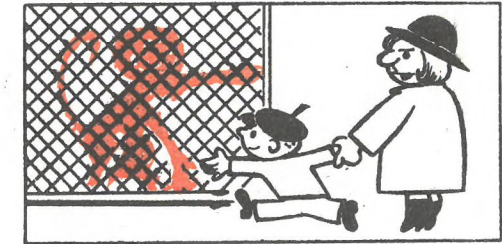


"Where is Nina? I can't find her."

I stand for things and animals.



"Take it away!"

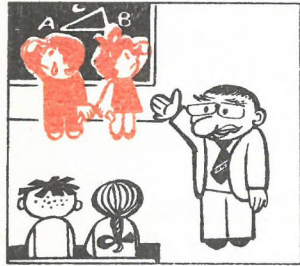


"Don't touch it!"

I stand for people, things and animals.

PLURAL

THEM



"Help them!"



"Don't touch them!"



"Chase them!"

I am often used after to be.

PERSONAL PRONOUN

THE OBJECTIVE CASE

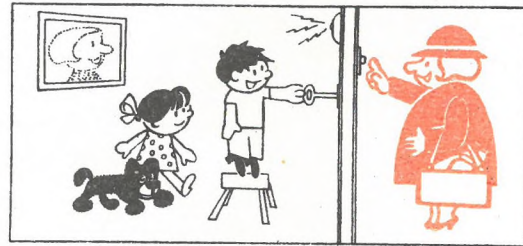
US HIM HER THEM
IT ME YOU

But I am used if I am followed by a clause.

PERSONAL PRONOUN

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

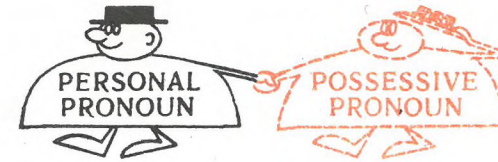
I WE THEY
SHE IT HE YOU



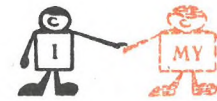
"Who is this?" — "It's me."



"It is I who did it."



SINGULAR



"I am walking with my brother."



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



Harry is looking at his mistakes.



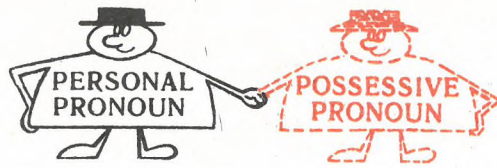
Mary is waiting for her sister.



The hen is sitting on its nest.



"You will break its legs."



PLURAL



"We are walking with our friends."



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



They have lost their mittens.



They are walking with their puppies.



"Change their covers!"



I stand for an adjective.



I stand for a noun.



(ABSOLUTE FORM)

SINGULAR



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



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



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



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



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

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



PLURAL

		"Our apples are not good." "Do you think ours (= our apples) are better?"
		"Have you finished your work?" "Yes, we have. Have you done yours (= your work)?"
		"Jane and Sam didn't do their work well. I'm sure Ann and Ted will do theirs (= their work) better."

Remember, please!



A FRIEND OF MINE = ONE OF MY FRIENDS
 A NEIGHBOUR OF YOURS = ONE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURS
 ETC.



"He introduced her to a neighbour of his."



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



SINGULAR

I SEE MYSELF.		
YOU SEE YOURSELF.		
HE SEES HIMSELF.		
SHE SEES HERSELF.		
IT SEES ITSELF.		

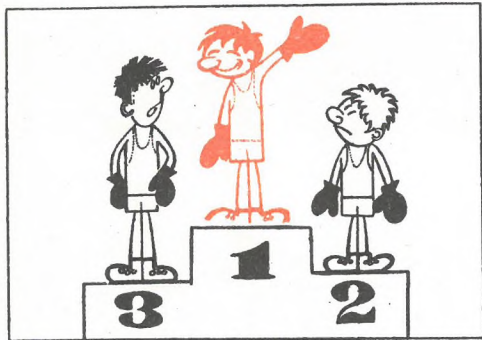
PLURAL

WE SEE OURSELVES		
YOU SEE YOURSELVES		
THEY SEE THEMSELVES		

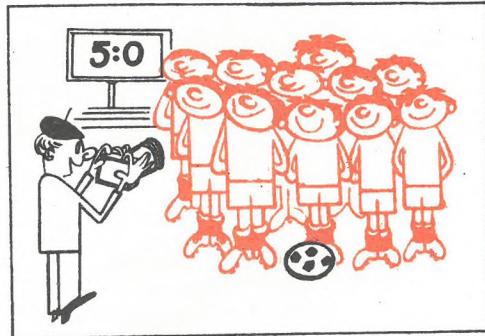
Look! They have different forms for plural and singular.



Yes, we do have different forms for singular and plural.



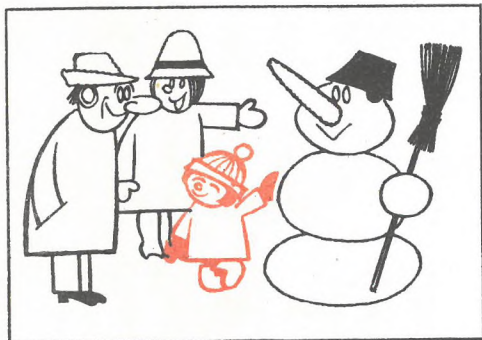
"You look very pleased with yourself."



"You are looking very pleased with yourselves."



We often correspond to the reflexive pronoun себя or the reflexive particle -ся in the Russian language.



"Can't you recognize yourself?"

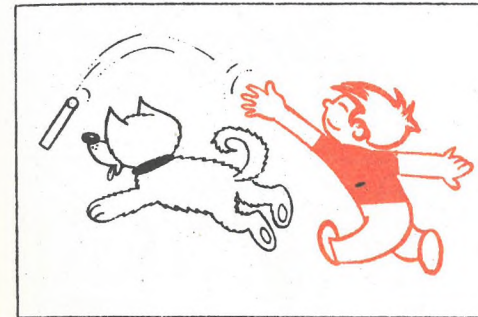


"It defended itself bravely."

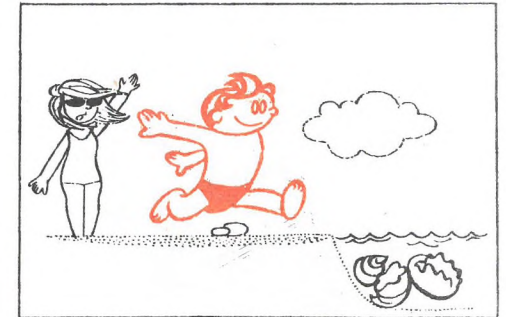
Нам достаточно возвратной частицы -ся.



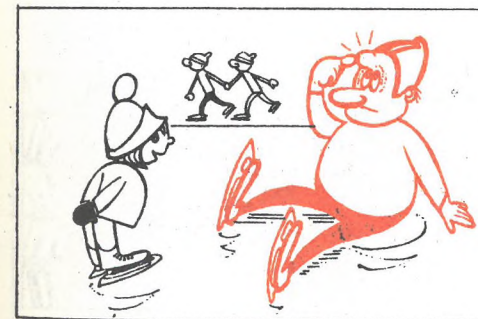
But we need a reflexive pronoun.



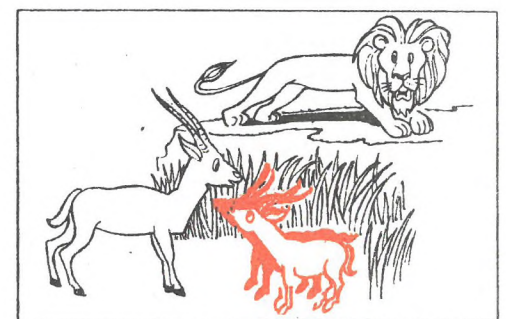
He amused himself by playing with the dog.



"Be careful! Don't cut yourself!"

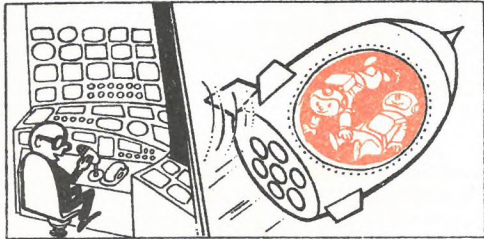


"How did you hurt yourself?"



"Quick! Hide yourselves!"

We don't need reflexive pronouns.



"Do you feel well?"

А нам они необходимы.



The grandfather behaved like a child.

I can change the meaning of the word to behave.

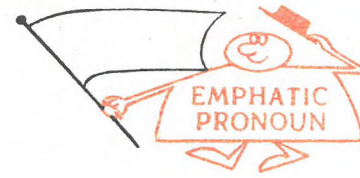


"Behave yourself!"

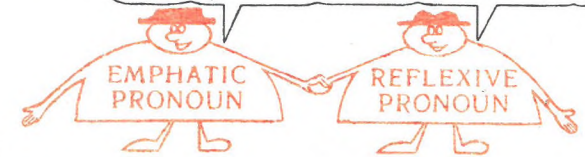
I usually stand after you.



She asked herself a question.



We have the same form.



SINGULAR

I DID IT MYSELF.



YOU DID IT YOURSELF.



HE DID IT HIMSELF.



SHE DID IT HERSELF.



IT DID IT ITSELF.



PLURAL

WE DID IT OURSELVES.



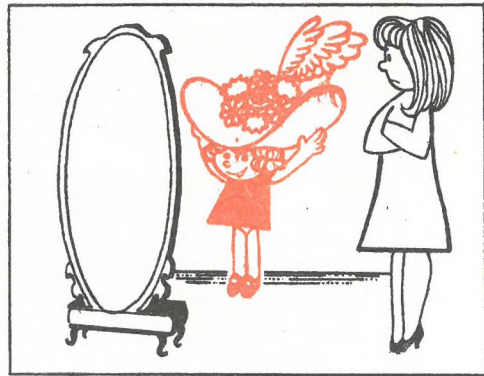
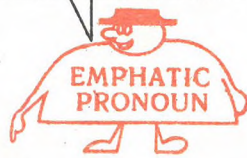
YOU DID IT YOURSELVES.



THEY DID IT THEMSELVES.



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



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



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



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



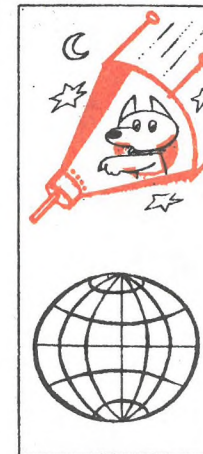
"He liked the pictures themselves,
but not the book."



"This is the Earth."



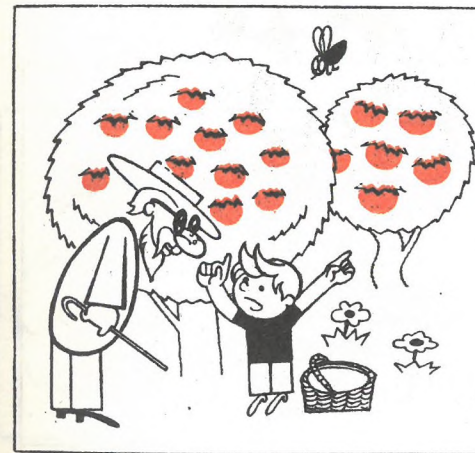
"That is a satellite."



"This is a satellite."



"That is the Earth."

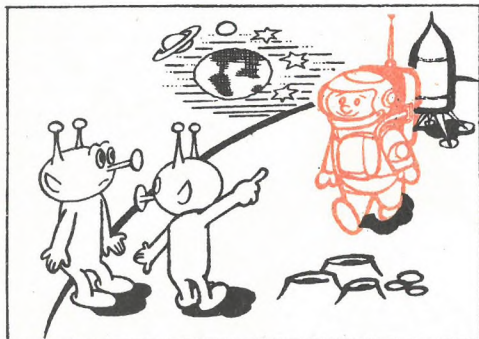


"I don't like these apples. I like those."



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

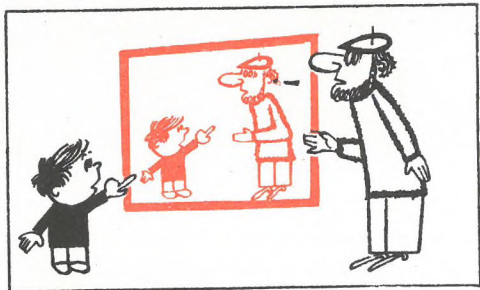
I am often translated into Russian as это.



"Who's that?"



I can be a demonstrative pronoun too.



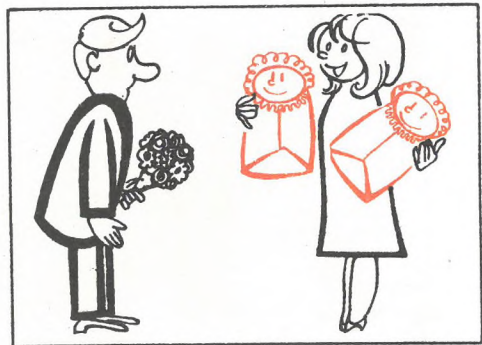
"What is this?" — "It is a picture."



There are usually two of us.



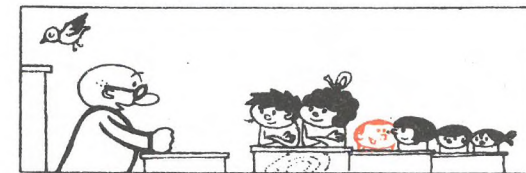
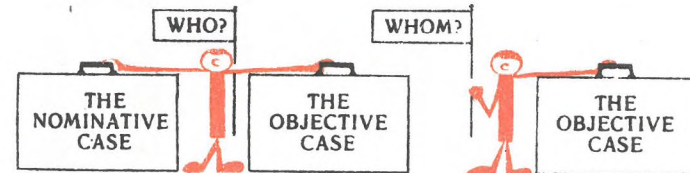
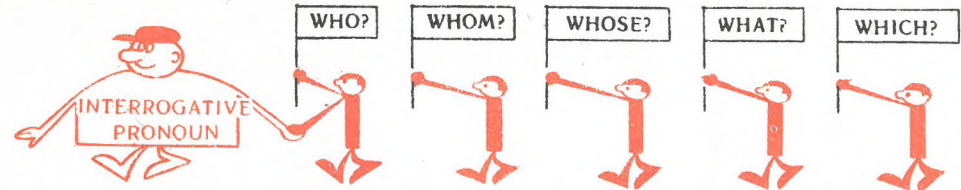
There are usually two or more than two of us.



"They are exactly like each other."



They see one another every day.



"Who is talking?"



"Whom did you see there?"

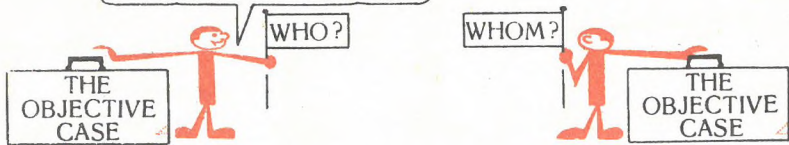


"Who are you laughing at?"



"Who are you talking about?"

I can replace you.



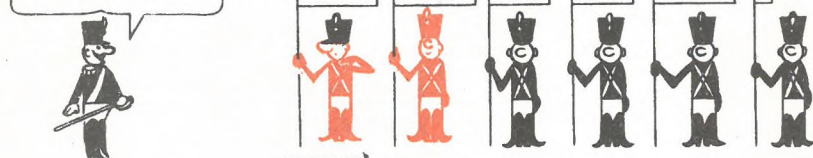
You can say:



But this is better:



You can say:



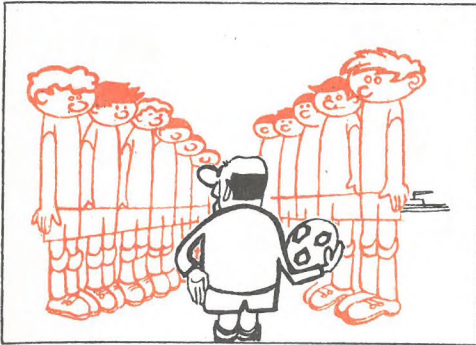
Go to the end of the line!



That's right! And it's much more usual to say.



The 3rd person singular after me, please ...



"Who doesn't know the rules?"

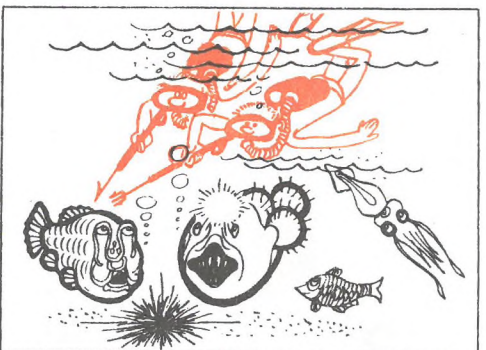


"Who will wait for me?" — "I shall."

... but if a link-verb goes after me, I depend on a following noun or pronoun.



"Who is that boy?"



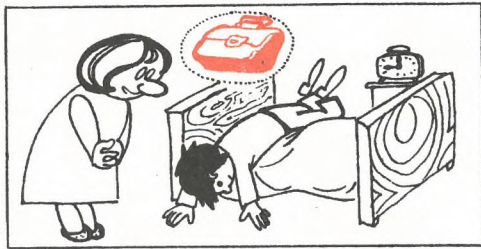
"Who are these people?"

I demand a verb in the 3rd person singular.

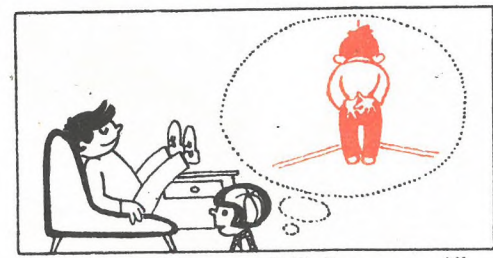
SUBJECT WHAT? ЧТО?

WHAT?

IS HAS GOES WILL



"What is there under the bed?"



"What will happen if Father comes?"

I depend on a following noun or pronoun.



"What is the result of your work?"

WHAT?

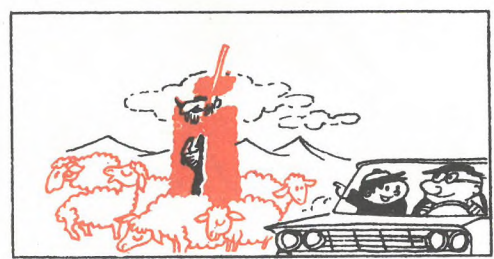
KТО?

КАКОВ?

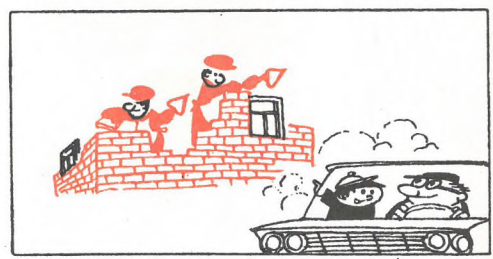
КАКОЙ?



"What are the results of your work?"



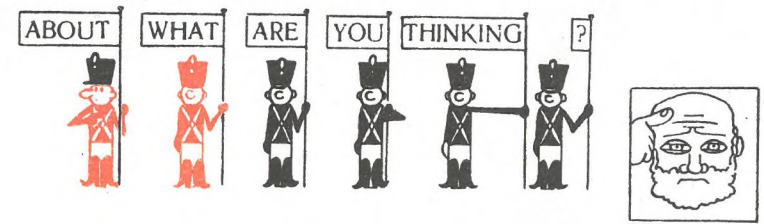
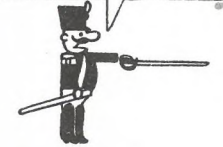
"What is this man?"



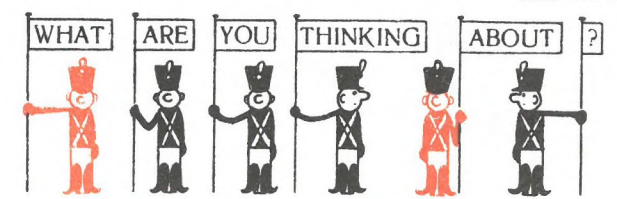
"What are these men?"

ЧЕМ? WHAT? ЧЕМУ?

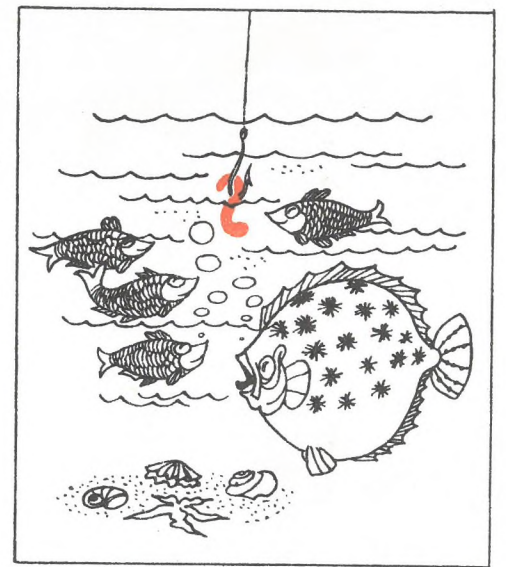
You better go to the end of the line!



That's right!



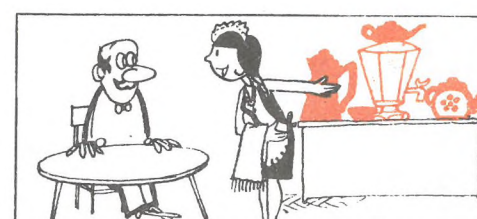
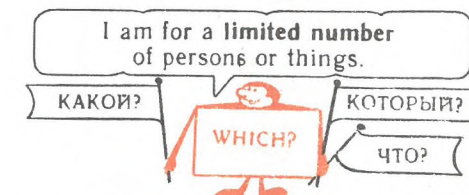
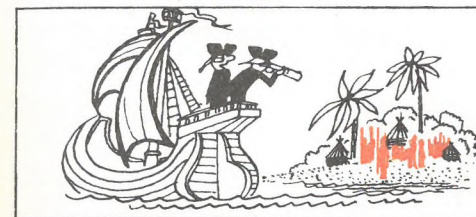
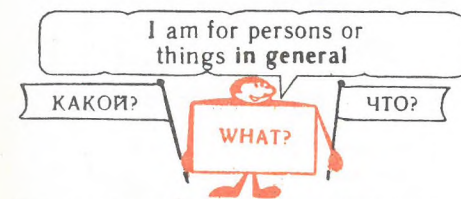
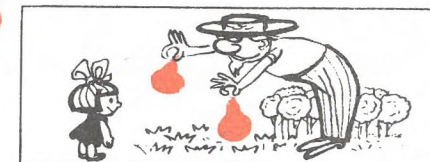
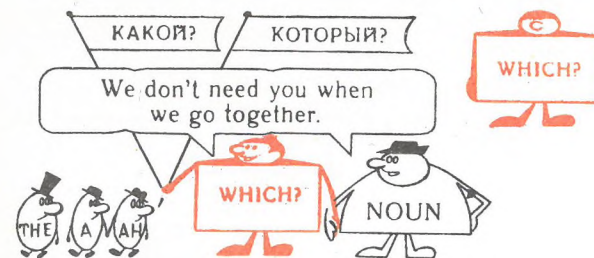
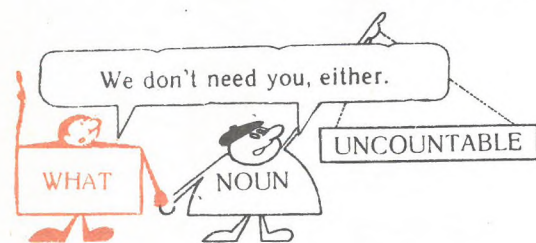
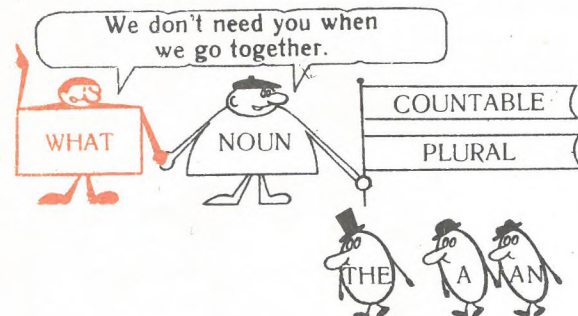
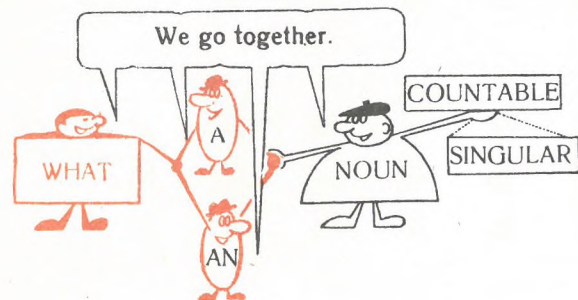
"What are you laughing at?"



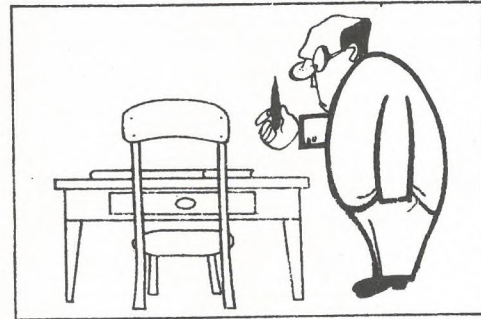
"What are you looking at?"



IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

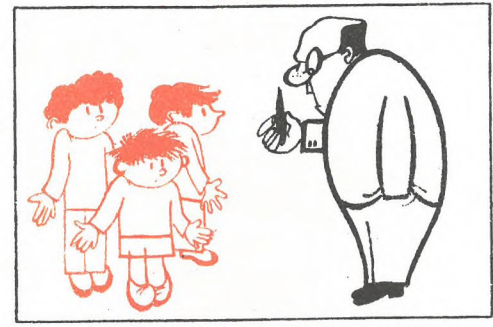
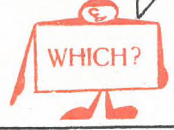


I am for persons in general.

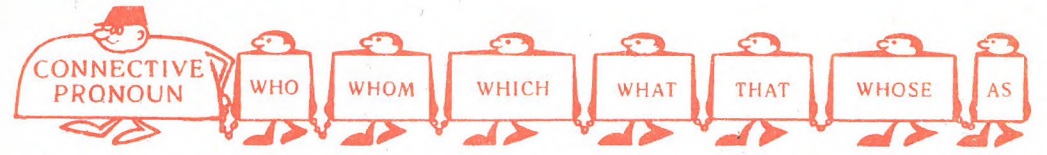


"Who broke my pen?"

I am for a limited number of persons.



"Which of you broke my pen?"



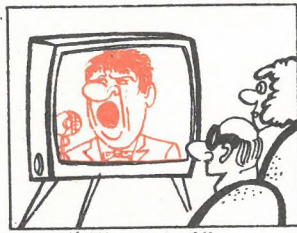
I stand for people.



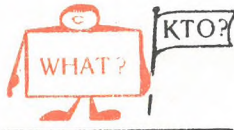
I stand for animals or things.



I stand for people, animals, or things.



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

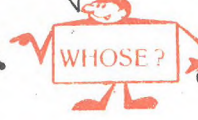


"What is he?"
"He is a pupil."

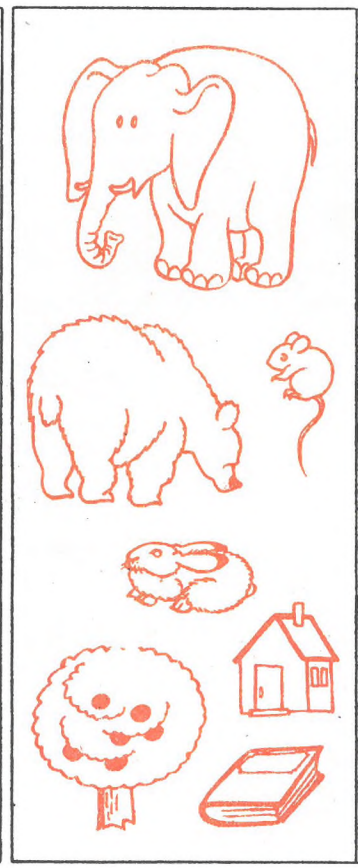
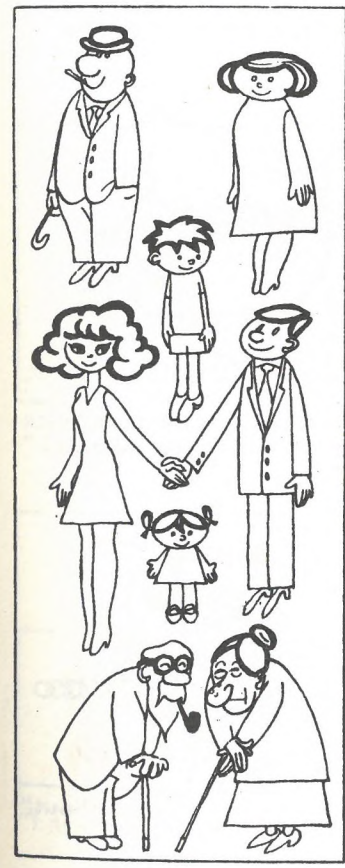


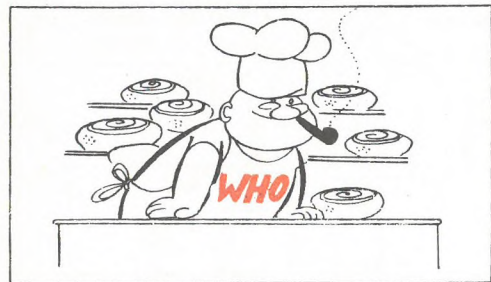
"Which is he?"

We don't need you when we go together



"Whose flat are you looking for?"





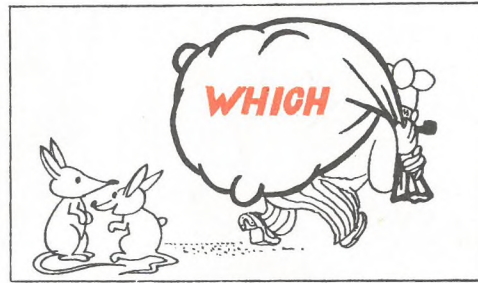
He is the baker **who** sells rolls.



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



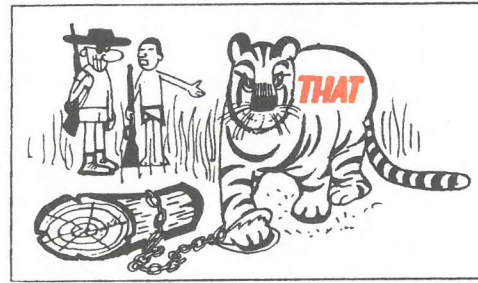
The baker is carrying a sack **which** is very heavy.



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



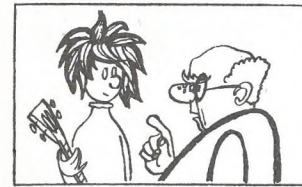
"Here is the tiger **that** lives in a cage."



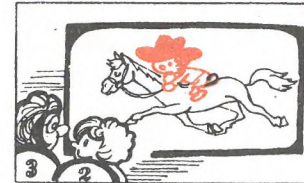
"Here is the tiger **that** I told you about."

THAT I can often replace all three of you.

WHO **WHOM** **WHICH**



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



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



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

WHO **WHOM** **WHICH**

Don't use them! Always use me after superlatives, as well as after all, everything, everyone, nothing, nobody, much, little.



"I have nothing **that** would interest you."

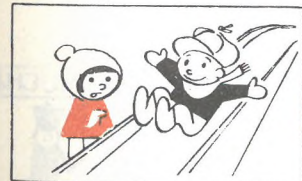


"Much **that** I have read has been nonsense."

THAT

I sometimes do the same work as you do.

AS



"I never do things **that** you do."

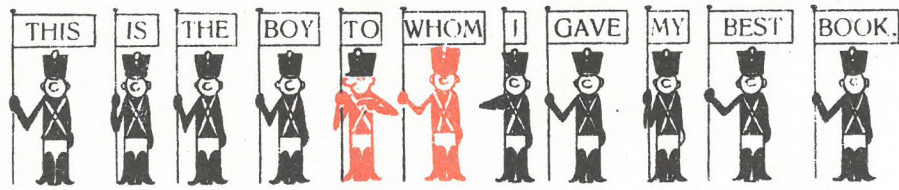
Put in "such" and you can't do without me.

AS



"I never do **such** things as you do."

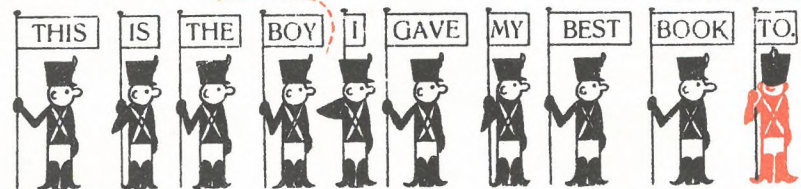
You better go to the end of the line.



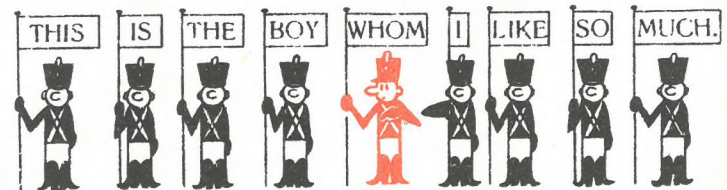
You are no needed! Fall out!



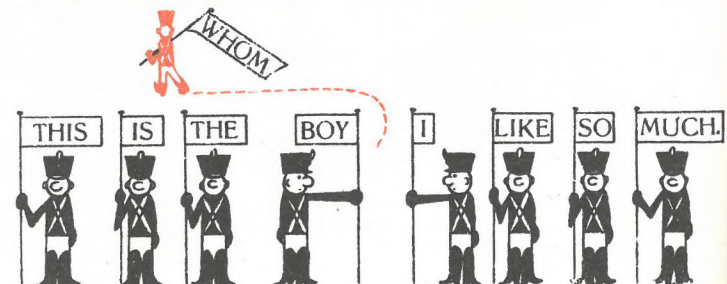
That's right!



You are not needed! Fall out!



That's right!



You may say:

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



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

But this is better.

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



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

And this is still better.

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



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



You may say:

"The gentleman whom we see is our neighbour."



The boys whom he praised were very happy.

You may also say:

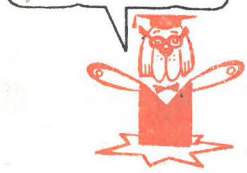
"The gentleman that we see is our neighbour."



The boys that he praised were very happy.

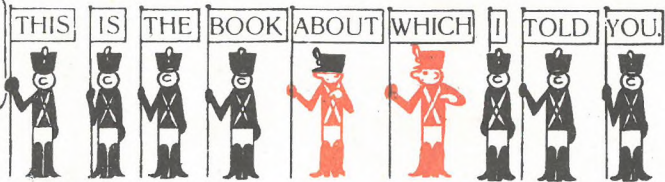
But this is better.

"The gentleman we see is our neighbour."



The boys he praised were very happy.

You better go to the end of the line and change into "that"!



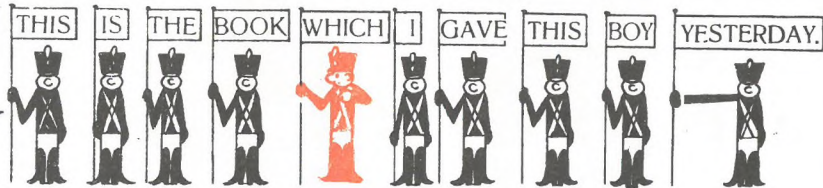
You are not needed here. Fall out!



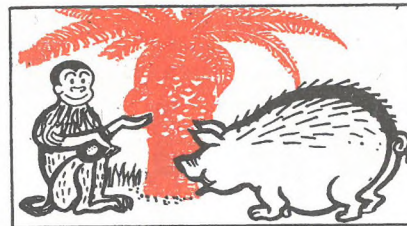
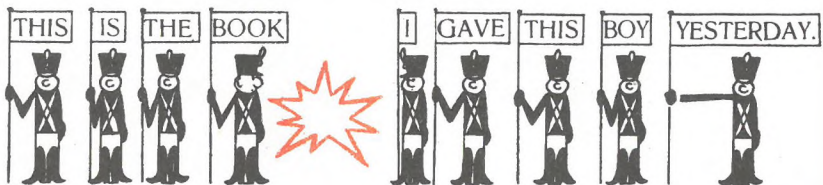
That's right!



You are not needed. Fall out!



That's right!



You may say:

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



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

But this is better.

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



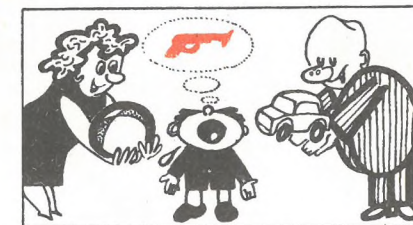
"The paint on the bench that you are sitting on is still wet."

And this is still better.

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



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



You may say:

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



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

You may also say:

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



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

But this is better.

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

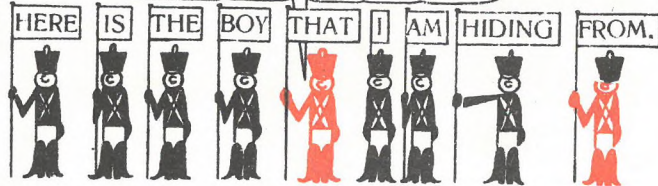


"The toy you lost was not a very good one."

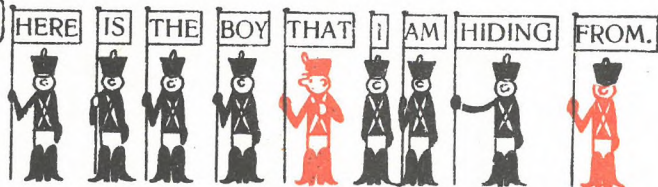
The preposition must be at the end of the sentence.



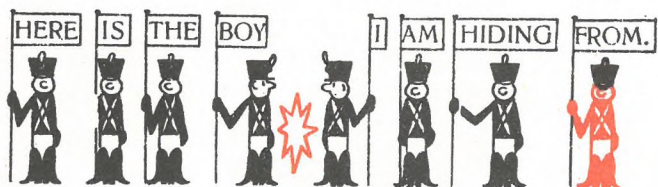
I never follow a preposition.



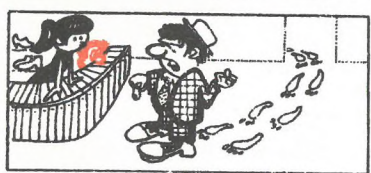
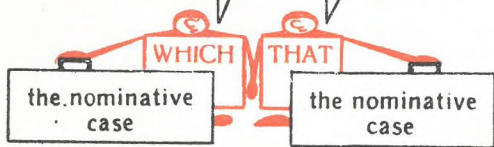
You are not needed. Fall out!



That's right!

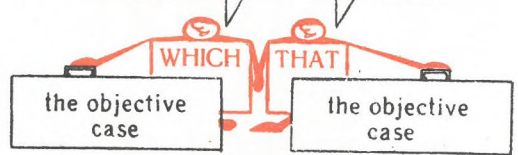


We can't be omitted.



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

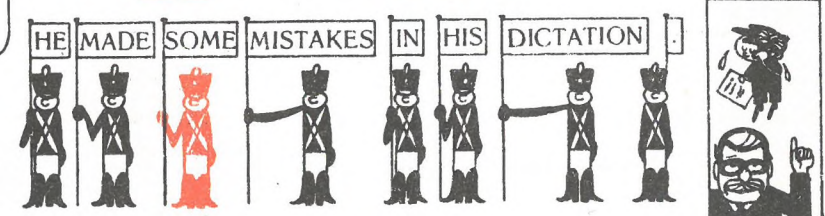
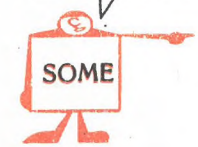
We can be omitted.



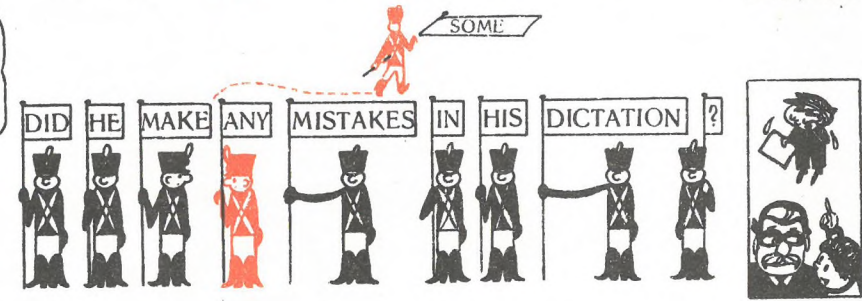
"The fish that I ate yesterday was not very good." = "The fish I ate yesterday was not very good."



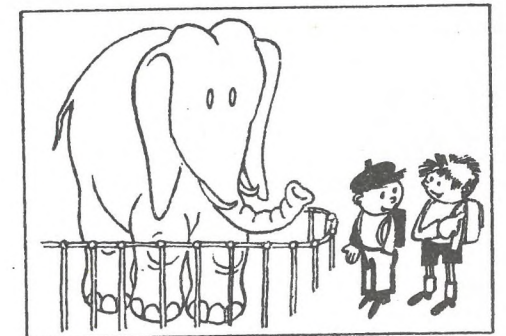
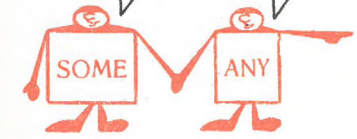
I am mainly used in affirmative sentences.



I am mainly used in interrogative sentences.

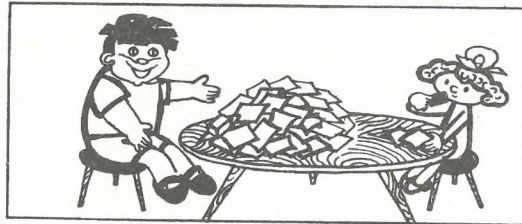


We are often not translated into Russian at all.



"I want to give him some bread. Have you any?" — "Yes, I have some at home."

I am often used in special questions.



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

I am used in questions expressing a request or an invitation.

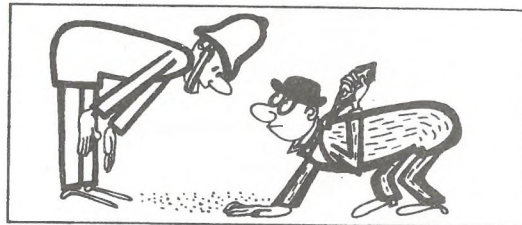


"We've had **some** tea. Will you have **some**, too?"

I am used in all types of sentences when I mean *certain* (некоторый).



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



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

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



"**Any** schoolboy knows that."

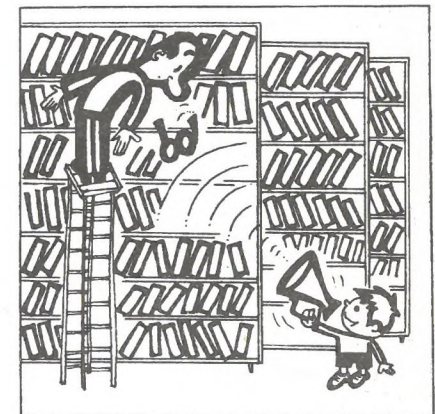


"Come at **any** time."

I am used in conditional clauses.



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



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

We are mainly used in affirmative sentences.

SOMETHING

SOMEBODY

SOMEONE



"Something has happened to him."

We are mainly used in interrogative sentences.

ANYTHING

ANYBODY

ANYONE



"Does anybody else want to go?"

We are often used in special questions.

SOMETHING

SOMEBODY

SOMEONE



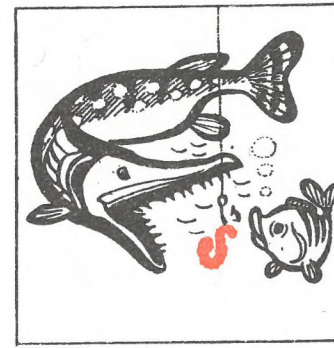
"Why didn't you ask someone to help you?"

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

SOMETHING

SOMEBODY

SOMEONE



"Will you have something to eat?"

We are used in all types of sentences.

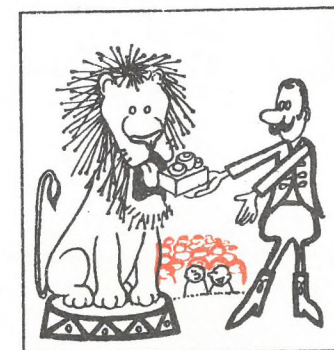
ЧТО УГОДНО

ЛЮБОЙ

ANYTHING

ANYBODY

ANYONE



"Anyone can do that."

We are used in conditional clauses.

ANYTHING

ANYBODY

ANYONE

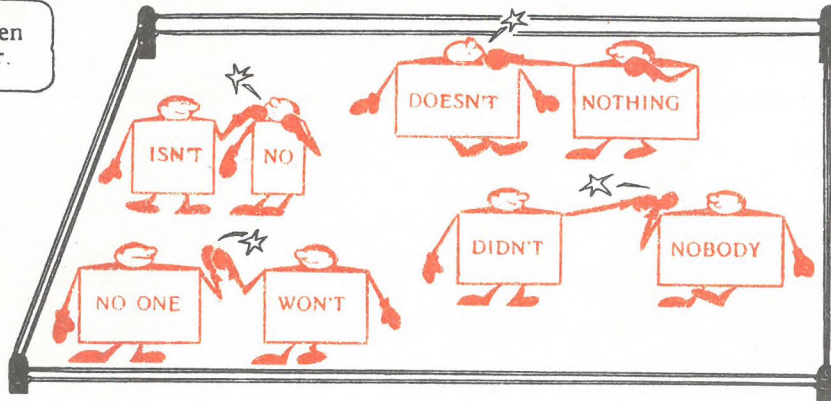


"If there is anything else you want, please let me know."

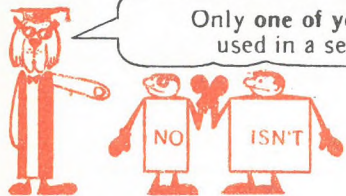
AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVE!



They fight when used together.



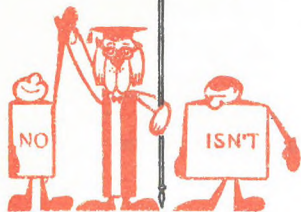
Only one of you can be used in a sentence.



When you can't use **no** in negative sentences, use me.



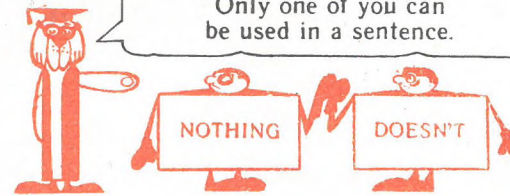
"There is **no** sugar here."



"There isn't any sugar here."



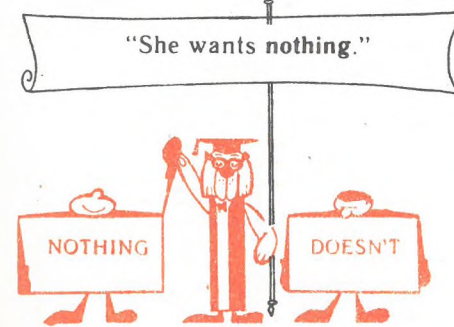
Only one of you can be used in a sentence.



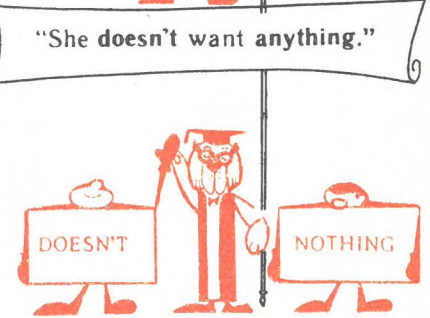
When you can't use **nothing** in negative sentences, use me.



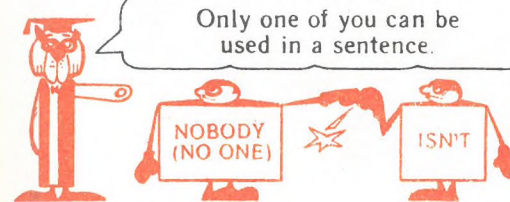
"She wants **nothing**."



"She **doesn't** want anything."



Only one of you can be used in a sentence.



When you can't use **nobody** (**no one**) in negative sentences, use me.



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



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



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



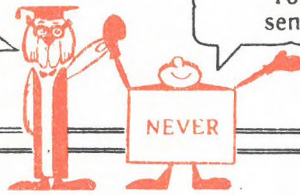
But he is not a pronoun, is he?



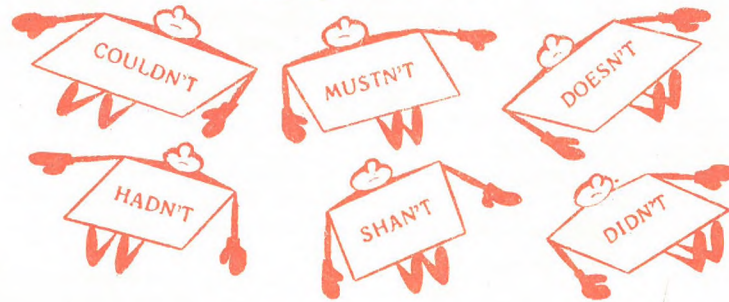
No, I am not. I am an **adverb**.



Although he is an adverb, he doesn't like negatives either.



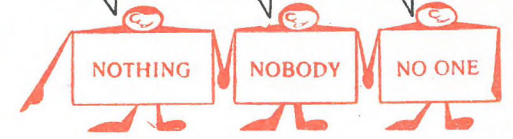
You must never be used in sentences where I am used.



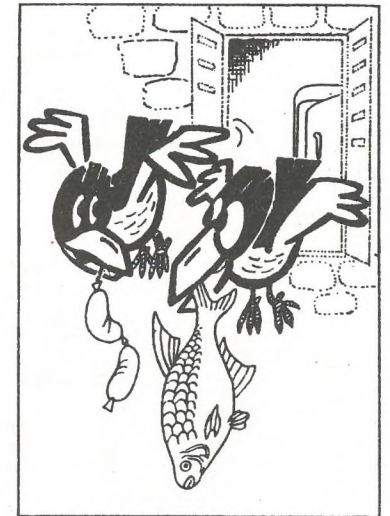
We can't be subjects in negative sentences.



Only we can.



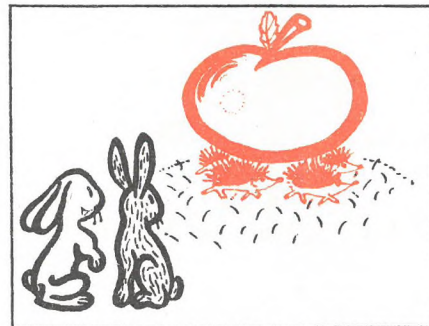
Nothing in the world could please him.



"Nobody will know."



"I shall never forget it."



"I have never seen such a thing."

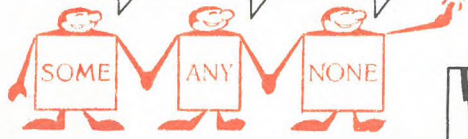


"No one will do it better than you."

We don't usually want you to follow us.



Come with us.

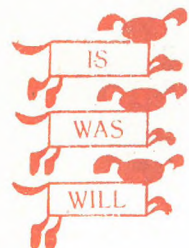


"Some of us will help you."



"None of us got tired."

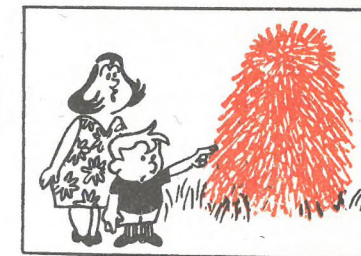
We are all singular.



"Does anybody know the answer?"



I am mainly used in affirmative sentences.



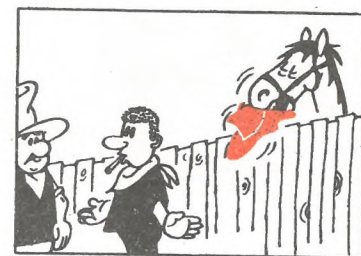
"You'll find the needle somewhere here."

I am mainly used in interrogative sentences.



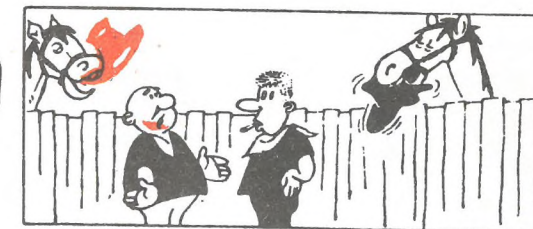
"Are you going anywhere after dinner?"

I am used in negative sentences.



"My hat is nowhere around."

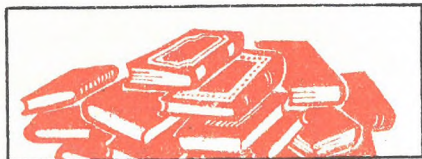
You can use me in negative sentences, too.



"I can't see my hat anywhere."

We are friends.

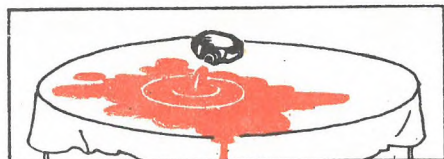
MANY **COUNTABLE NOUN**



Many books.

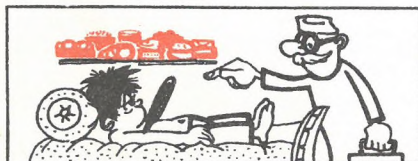
We are friends, too.

MUCH **UNCOUNTABLE NOUN**

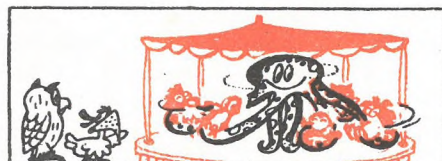


Much ink.

We are mainly used in **negative** and **interrogative** sentences, and as **subjects** in **affirmative** sentences.



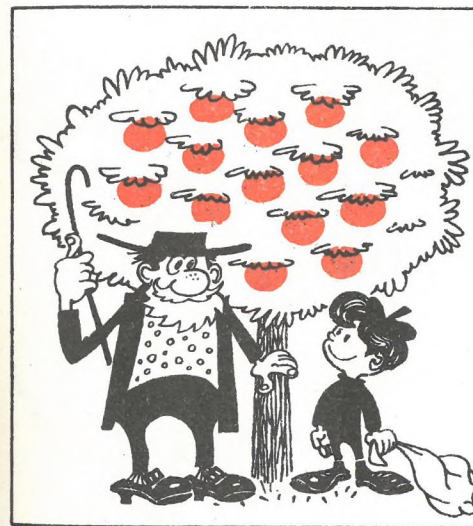
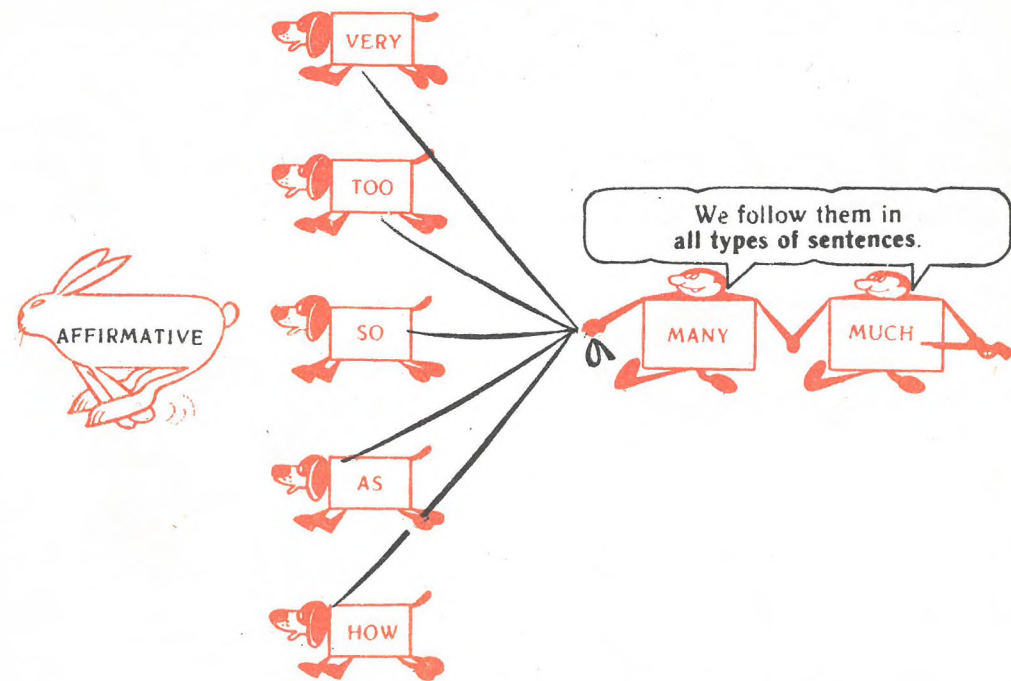
"It's not good to eat many cakes."



"Has he got much work to do?"



"Many people like it."

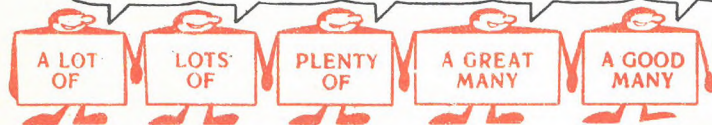


"Take as many of them as you like."



"That's too much for me."

We are usually used in affirmative sentences instead of you.



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



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

We are usually used in affirmative sentences instead of you.



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

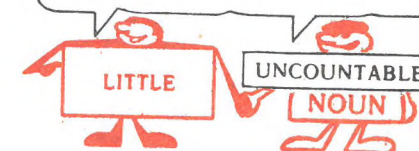


"Don't hurry. There's plenty of time."

We are friends.



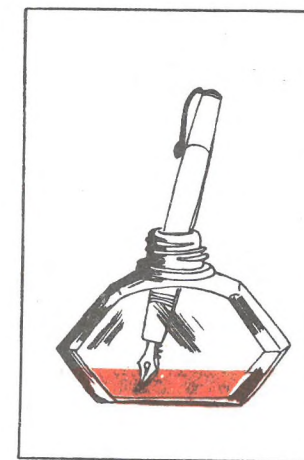
We are friends, too.



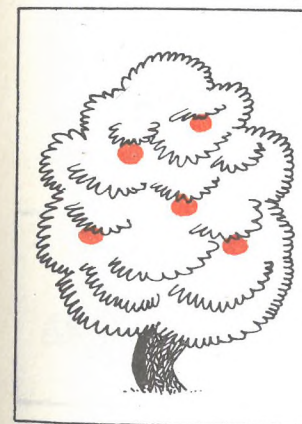
Few books.



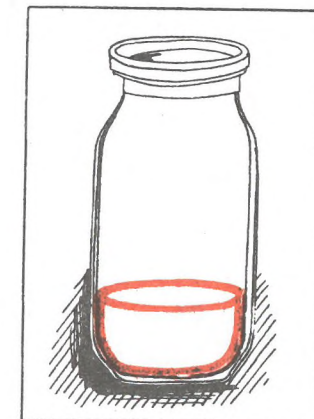
"There is very little traffic in our street, isn't there?" — "Yes, there are very few cars in our street."



Little ink.



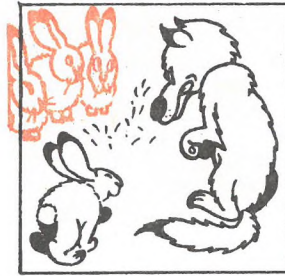
There are few pears in the tree.



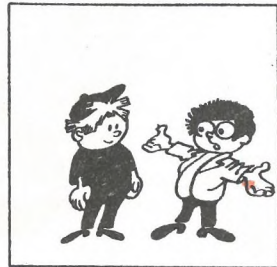
There is little milk in the bottle.



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



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



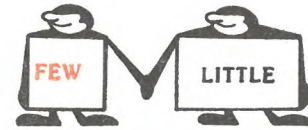
"I have very little money. I can't afford to buy a bar of chocolate."



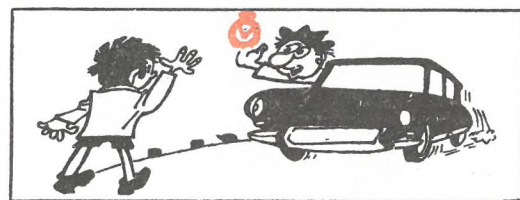
"I have a little money and I can afford to buy a bar of chocolate."



In Modern English we are usually used instead of you.



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



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

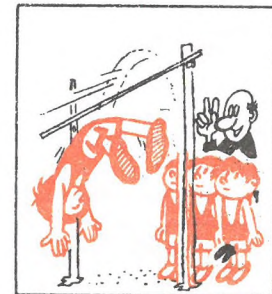
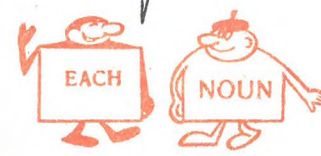


You must always follow me.



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

You may follow me, but not necessarily.

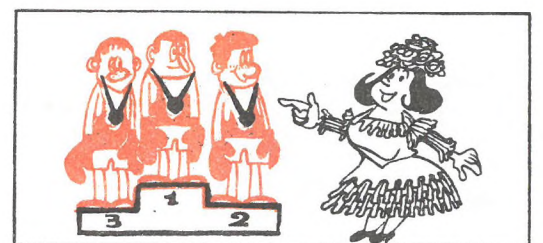
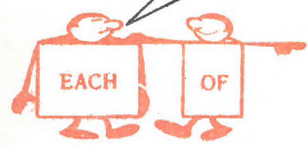


"Each boy may try twice."



"Each may try twice."

I'll go only with you.



"I'll send each of you some flowers tomorrow."

ADVERB INDEFINITE PRONOUN

EVERY + BODY = EVERYBODY

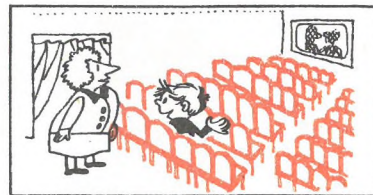
I am singular.



"Is everybody ready?"

EVERY + ONE = EVERYONE

I am also singular.



"Everyone else has gone."

EVERY + THING = EVERYTHING

I am singular, too.



"Have you packed everything?"

PRONOUN EVERY + ADVERB WHERE = ADVERB EVERYWHERE

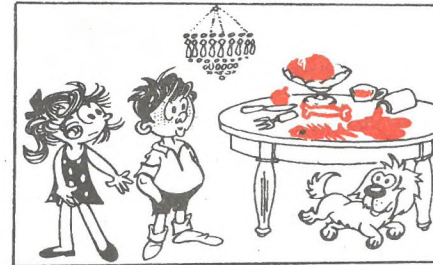


"Have you looked for the dog everywhere?"

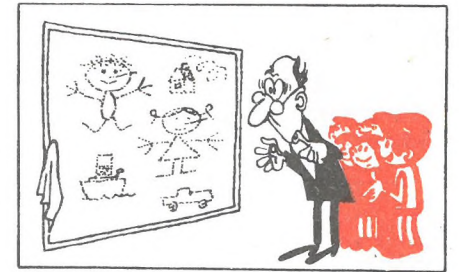
ALL = EVERYTHING

ALL

ALL = EVERYBODY



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



All liked to draw. =
Everybody liked to draw.

THE

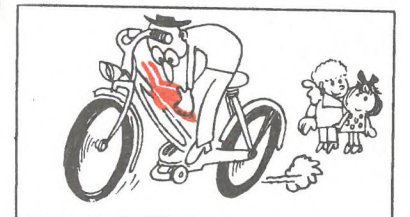
AFTER YOU!

MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, THEIR

THIS (THESE), THAT (THOSE)



"All my friends are boxers."

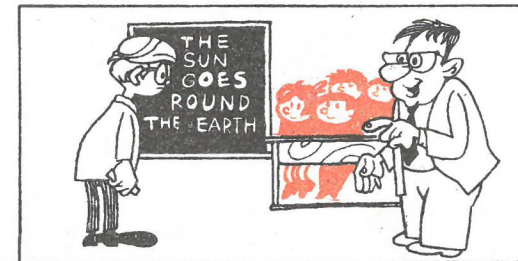
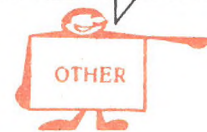


"He is reading all the time."

We stand for nouns and adjectives.

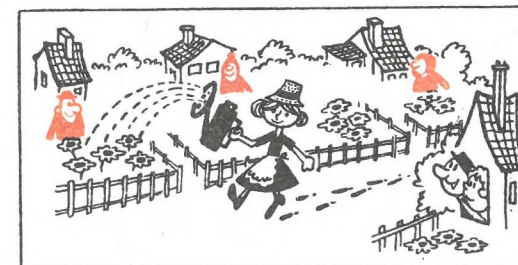


When I stand for a noun I can be used in the plural.



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

I can be used in the possessive case.



"She always thinks of others' good."

Here they stand for adjectives.



Only you, please.



SINGULAR



"I want another horse."

Either of you may come after me.



SINGULAR



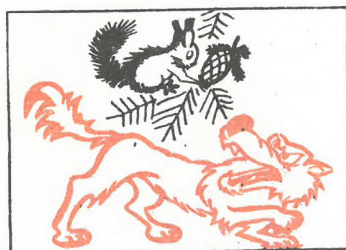
"She lives on the other side of the street."

PLURAL



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

DIFFERENT



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

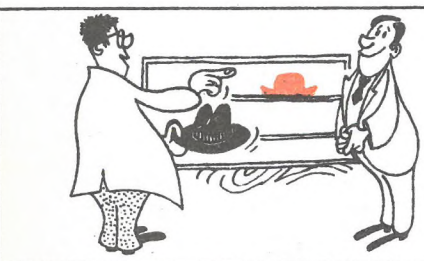
I have two meanings.



ONE MORE



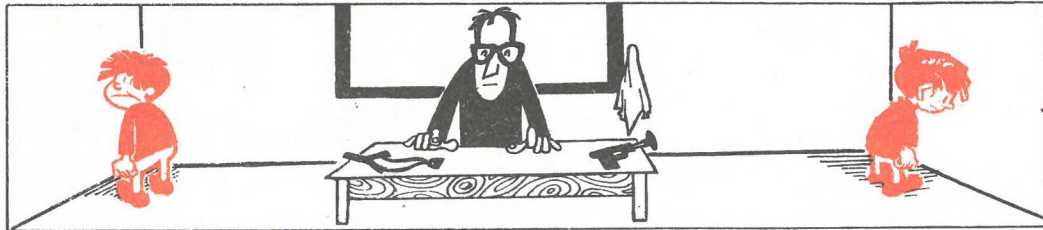
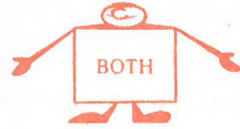
"Would you like another cup of tea?"



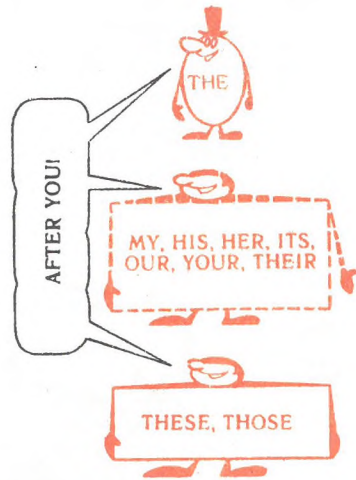
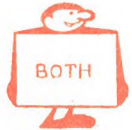
"Will you show me the other hat?"



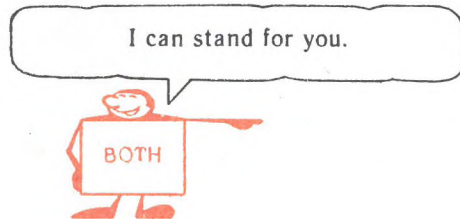
"Will you show me another hat?"



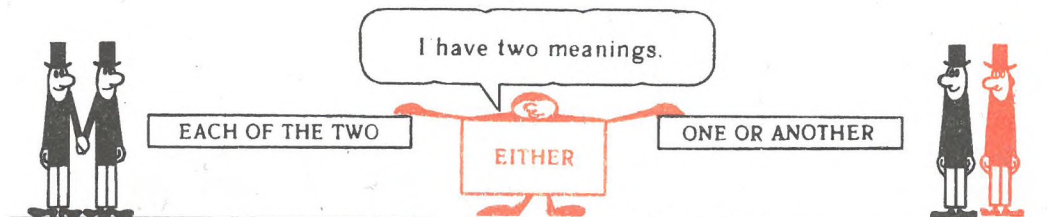
The teacher gave the same punishment to **both** boys.



Both the boys and their mother were very happy.



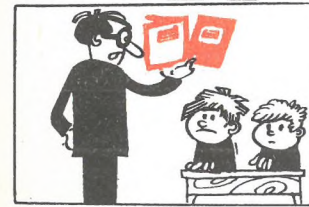
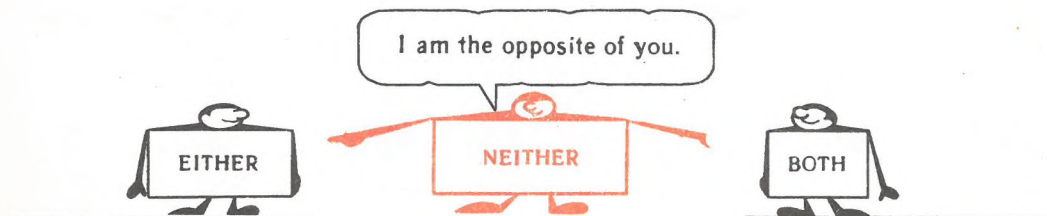
"I'll take **both** of them."



"I don't believe that **either** of these horses can win the race."



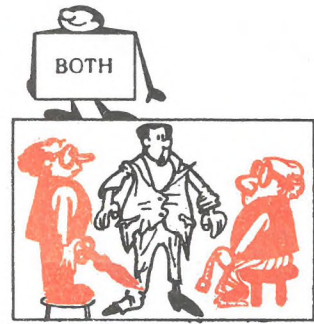
"You can go by **either** road."



"**Neither** test is satisfactory."



"Which do you like?"
"**Neither.**"



"**Neither** of you is very skillful."

TAKE AN APPLE.

I can stand for you. Fall out!

I HAVE ALREADY HAD AN APPLE.

NOUN SINGULAR COUNTABLE

TAKE AN APPLE.

I HAVE ALREADY HAD ONE.

TAKE AN APPLE.

One of us can stand for you. Fall out!

I HAVE ALREADY HAD APPLES.

COUNTABLE NOUN PLURAL

TAKE AN APPLE.

I HAVE ALREADY HAD SOME.

I HAVE NO TEA.

One of us can stand for you. Fall out!

HAVE YOU THE TEA ?

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

I HAVE NO TEA.

HAVE YOU ANY ?

I can replace a noun when it goes after an adjective.

Can he? Yes, he can.

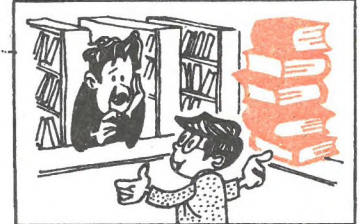
ADJECTIVE NOUN

ONE (ONES)



"This loaf is stale; please give me a fresh one."

NOUN



"Are there any new books? I've read all these old ones."

THIS (THESE)

THAT (THOSE)

WHICH

ANOTHER

THE OTHER

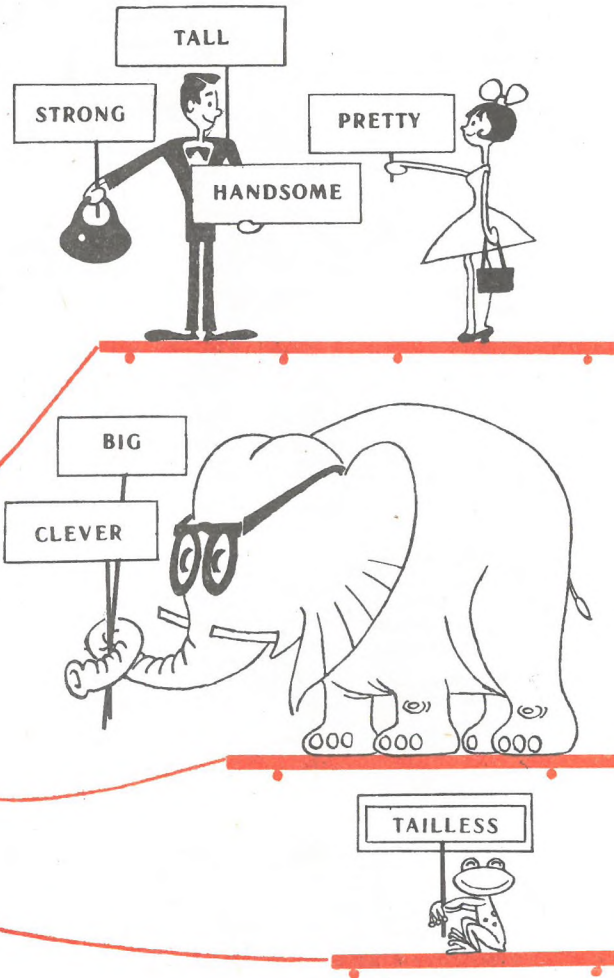
I can go after them to replace you. Yes, you can. But they can do without you.

ONE (ONES)

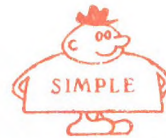
NOUN



"Give me the other one, please." = "Give me the other, please."



Adjectives can be:



nice



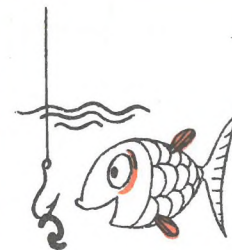
tall



small



wonderful



foolish



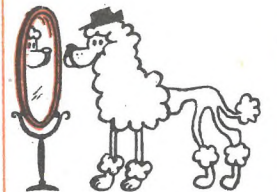
unhappy



long-legged





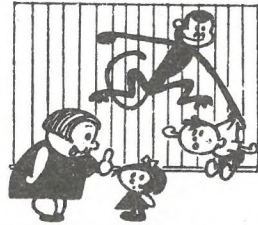
well-known





good-looking

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (I)

 DANGER + -OUS = DANGEROUS 





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

 CARE + -FUL = CAREFUL 





"Be careful not to break the eggs!"

 CARE + -LESS = CARELESS 





John often behaves in a careless way.

 LUCK + -Y = LUCKY 



"He is always lucky!"



DERIVED ADJECTIVES (II)

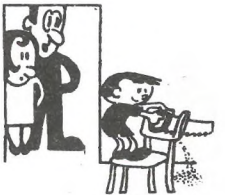
 FOOL + -ISH = FOOLISH 

2 × 2 = 5





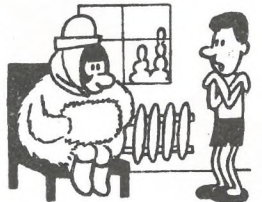
Jane is sometimes foolish at school.

 TROUBLE + -SOME = TROUBLESOME 





"What a troublesome child!"

 CENTRE + -AL = CENTRAL 



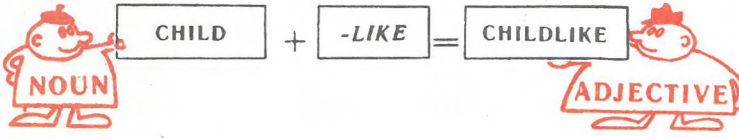
"The central heating doesn't work, does it?"

 WOOD + -EN = WOODEN 

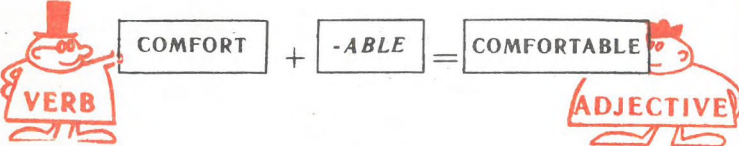


"This wooden bucket has a hole in it."

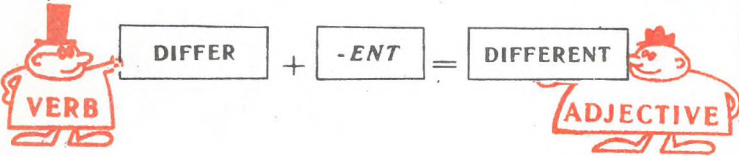
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (III)



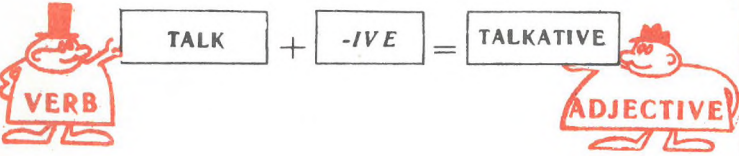
"She always has a **childlike** expression on her face."



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



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



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

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (IV)

We turn adjectives into their opposites.



kind



unkind



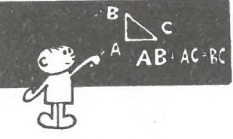
correct



incorrect



logical



illogical



responsible



irresponsible

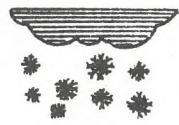


patient



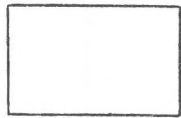
impatient

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES



snow

+

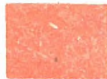


white

=



snow-white



red

+



hot

=



red-hot



absent

+



mind

-ed

=



absent-minded



four

+



wheel

-ed

=



four-wheeled



cold

+



heart

-ed

=



cold-hearted

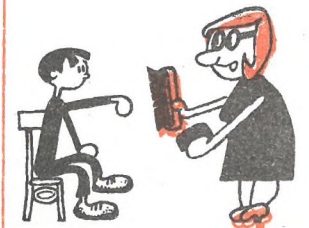


WORDS SOMETIMES CHANGE FACES.

I can also be both an adjective and a verb.

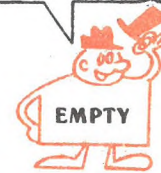


"Your shoes are not clean!"



"Clean your shoes!"

I can be both an adjective and a verb.



"The box of chocolates is empty!"



"Who emptied the box of chocolates?"

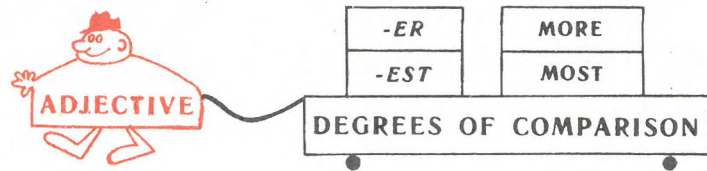
So can I.



"Are you free?"



"I can free you."



ONE-SYLLABLE

ADJECTIVE

-ER

-EST



loud



louder



loudest



Jim is young.



Nelly is younger.



Tom is the youngest.

THREE OR MORE SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

MORE

MOST



miserable



more miserable



most miserable



This book is interesting.



This book is more interesting.



This book is the most interesting.

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

-ER

-EST

OR

MORE

MOST

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

ENDING IN -ER, -Y, -LY

-ER

-EST



clever:



cleverer



cleverest



a foggy day



a foggier day



the foggiest day

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

ENDING IN -FUL, -OUS, -RE

MORE

MOST



careful



more careful



most careful



famous



more famous

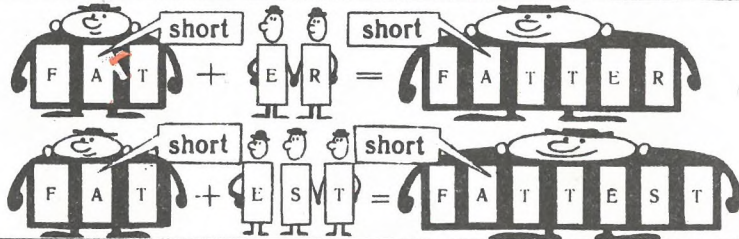


most famous

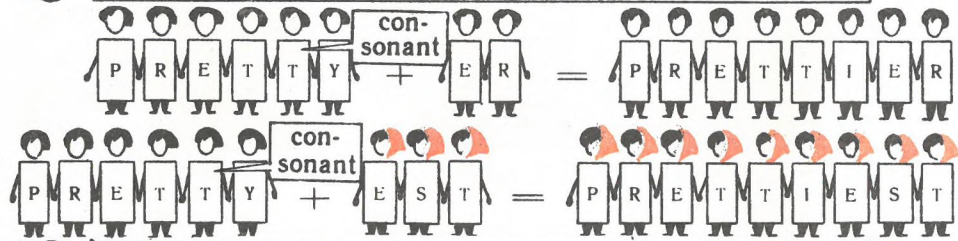
Here are four spelling rules to memorize.



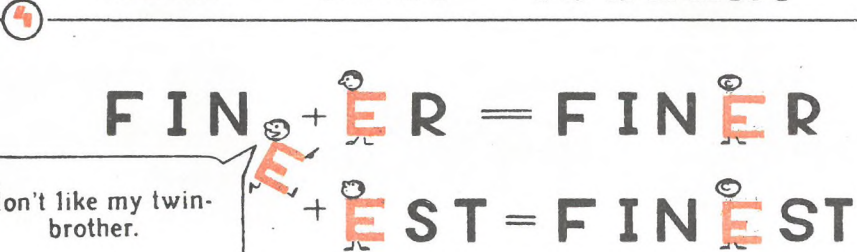
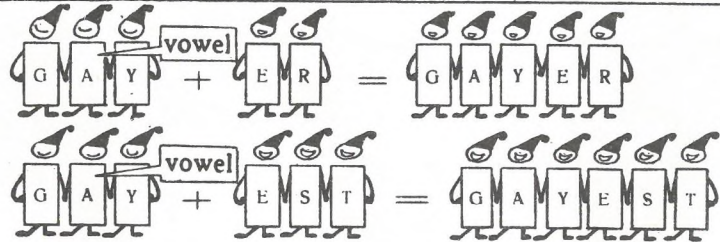
1 DOUBLE A CONSONANT WHEN PRECEDED BY A STRESSED SHORT VOWEL.



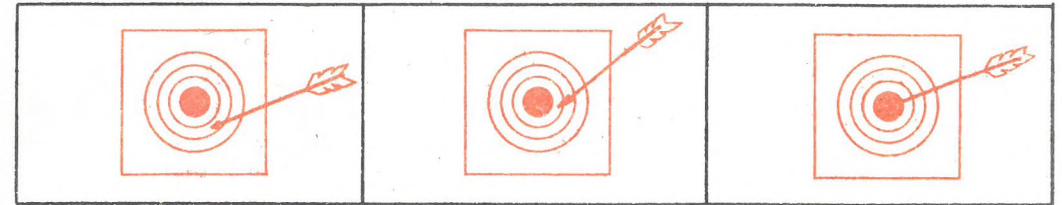
2 CHANGE Y INTO I.



3 DON'T CHANGE Y WHEN PRECEDED BY A VOWEL.



We have irregular forms of comparison.



A good shot.

A better shot.

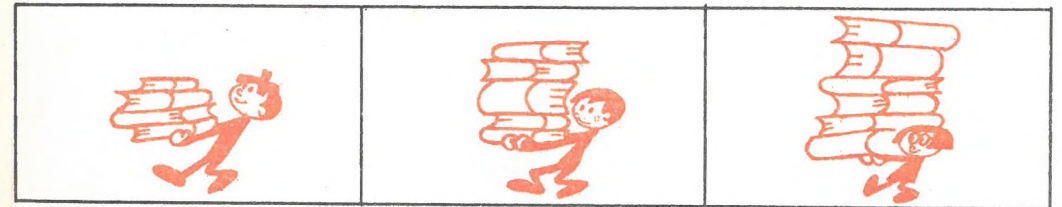
The best shot.



The weather is bad.

The weather is worse.

It's the worst weather anyone can remember.



Pete has many books.

Bill has more books.

Jane has the most.



He tried to make as little noise as possible.

"Which is less?"

"Which is the least?"

We also have irregular forms of comparison.

FAR

NEAR

OLD

LATE

FAR

FARTHER
FURTHER

FARTHEST
FURTHEST



"I'm going to the Far North."



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



"The star is the furthest (farthest)."



Further has one more meaning: additional.



"Do you need any further help?"

NEAR

NEARER

NEAREST
NEXT



"My school is near my house."



"Her version is nearer the original than yours."



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



"What is the name of the next village?"

OLD

OLDER
ELDER

OLDEST
ELDEST



This is an old man.



This man is older than the other.



This man is the oldest of all.



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

LATE

LATER
LATTER

LATEST
LAST



"You are always late."



She came at a later hour than she had promised.



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

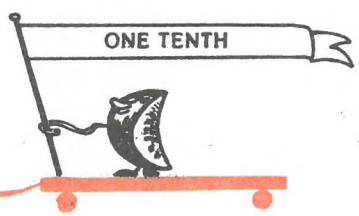
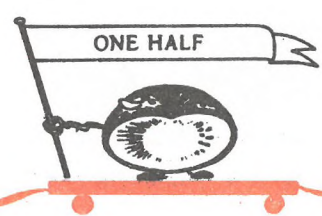
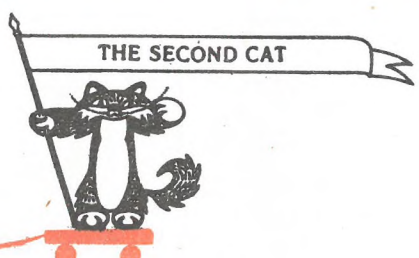


This is a house and this is a cottage. The latter has been repaired later than the former.

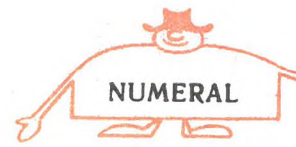


"That is the last book I've written, and I'm not going to write any more."




















NUMERALS



We can be



CARDINAL

 ONE	 ELEVEN
 TWO	 TWELVE
 THREE	 THIRTEEN
 FOUR	 FOURTEEN
 FIVE	 FIFTEEN
 SIX	 SIXTEEN
 SEVEN	 SEVENTEEN
 EIGHT	 EIGHTEEN
 NINE	 NINETEEN
 TEN	

20 TWENTY

60 SIXTY

30 THIRTY

70 SEVENTY

Don't forget about me.
21 TWENTY ONE

40 FORTY

80 EIGHTY

50 FIFTY

90 NINETY

200 TWO HUNDRED

300 THREE HUNDRED

4,000 FOUR THOUSAND

5,000 FIVE THOUSAND

6,000,000 SIX MILLION

7,000,000 SEVEN MILLION

Don't use me.



100

ONE HUNDRED

Or

I am used oftener.
A HUNDRED

Please, use me.

119

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN

134

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR

Or

I am used oftener.
A THOUSAND

1,000

ONE THOUSAND

1,253

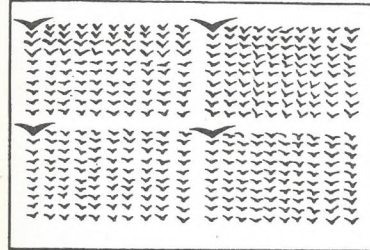
ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE

Or

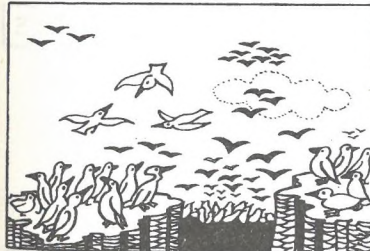
I am used oftener.
A MILLION

1,000,000

ONE MILLION



Four hundred birds.

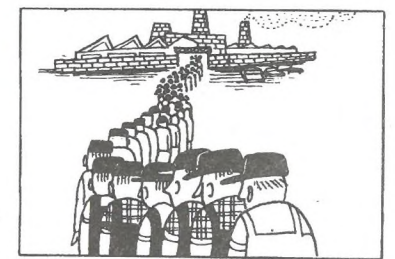


Hundreds of birds.



He gets eighty thousand dollars a year.

But mind!
NUMERAL



Thousands of workers work for him.

CARDINAL NUMERAL

ONE DOG TWO DOGS THREE DOGS FOUR DOGS FIVE DOGS

ORDINAL NUMERAL

THE FIRST DOG THE SECOND DOG THE THIRD DOG THE FOURTH DOG THE FIFTH DOG

CARDINAL NUMERAL

ORDINAL NUMERAL

6	SIX	+	TH	=	THE	SIXTH
7	SEVEN	+	TH	=	THE	SEVENTH
8	EIGHT	+	TH	=	THE	EIGHTH
9	NINE	+	TH	=	THE	NINTH
10	TEN	+	TH	=	THE	TENTH
11	ELEVEN	+	TH	=	THE	ELEVENTH
12	TWELVE	+	TH	=	THE	TWELFTH

CARDINAL NUMERAL

ORDINAL NUMERAL

20 TWENTY + TH = THE TWENTIETH Y

30 THIRTY + TH = THE THIRTIETH Y

100 A HUNDRED + TH = THE HUNDREDTH

200 TWO HUNDRED + TH = THE TWO HUNDREDTH

1,000 A THOUSAND + TH = THE THOUSANDTH

1,000,000 A MILLION + TH = THE MILLIONTH

347 THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN + TH =

THE THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH



The fifth day of the week.



The millionth visitor.

ORDINAL **NUMERAL**

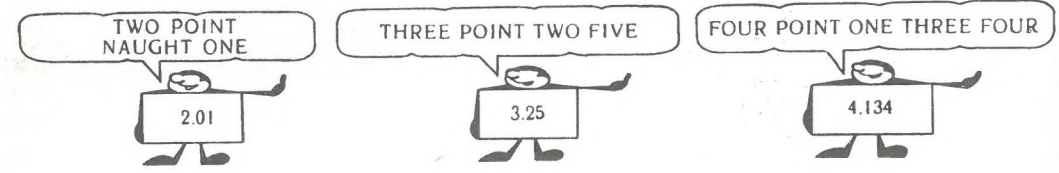
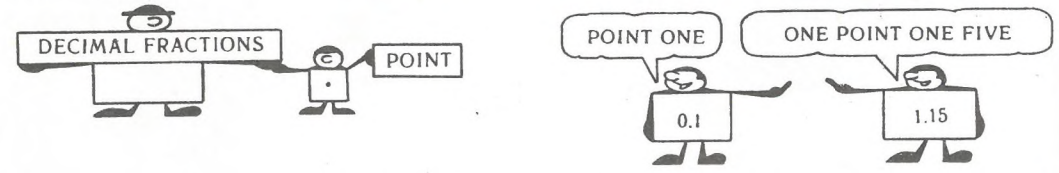
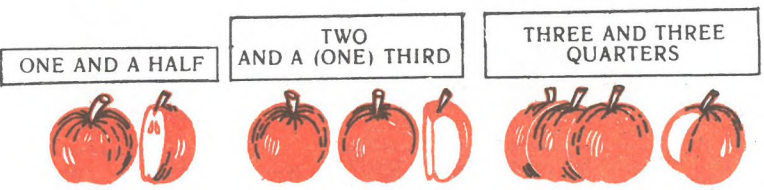
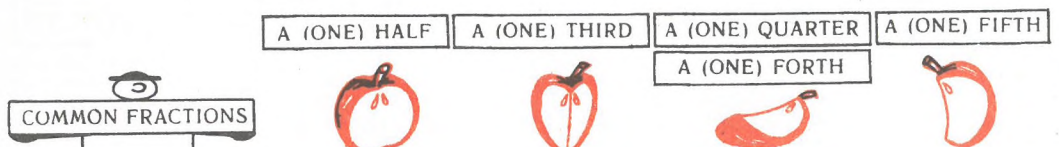
When I am expressed in figures the last two letters of the written word must be added.



FRACTIONAL **NUMERAL**

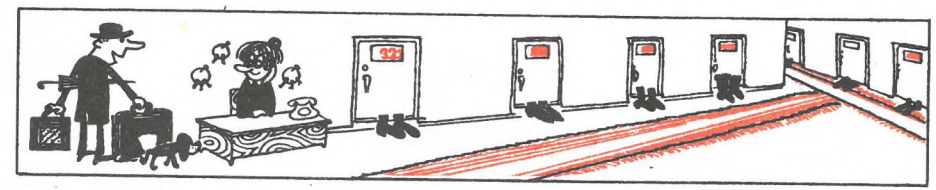
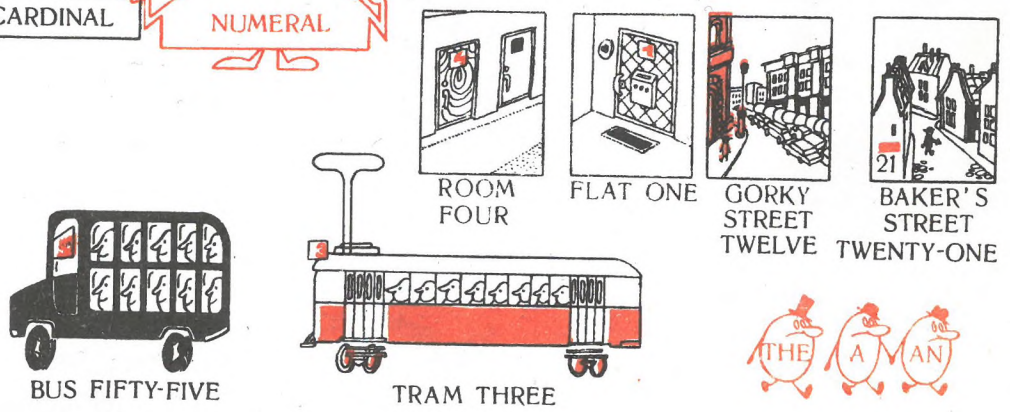
We can be:

COMMON FRACTIONS **DECIMAL FRACTIONS**

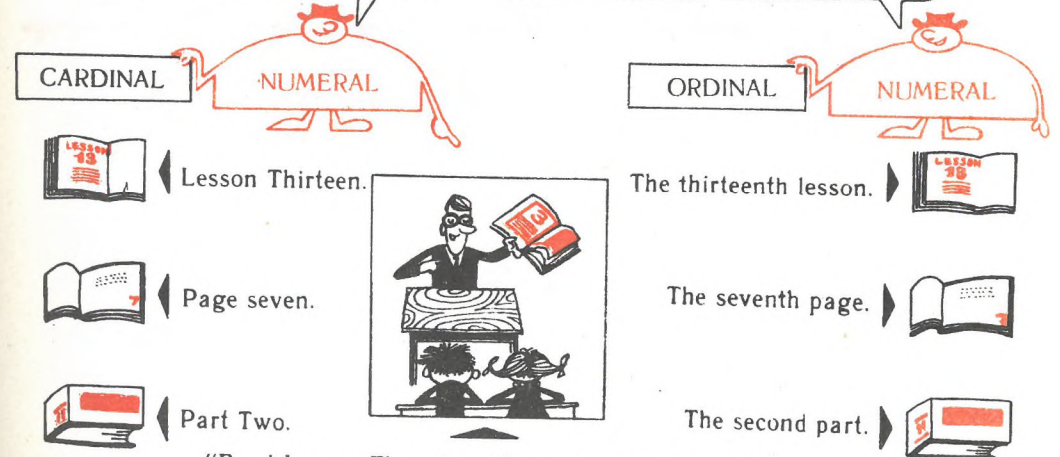


CARDINAL **NUMERAL**

Use only me.



You can use both of us, but mind the word order.



"Read Lesson Three." = "Read the third lesson."



SADLY 	HERE 	THERE 	NEVER
YESTERDAY 	TOMORROW 	LITTLE 	SLOWLY

ADVERBS CAN BE:



- SIMPLE
- DERIVATIVE
- COMPOUND
- COMPOSITE

SIMPLE



This boy is a very good skater.

DERIVATIVE



The buses are usually overcrowded in the morning.

COMPOUND



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

COMPOSITE



"You have come at last!"

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



SLOW + LY = SLOWLY
USUAL + LY = USUALLY



Do slow people usually go slowly?

QUICK + LY = QUICKLY

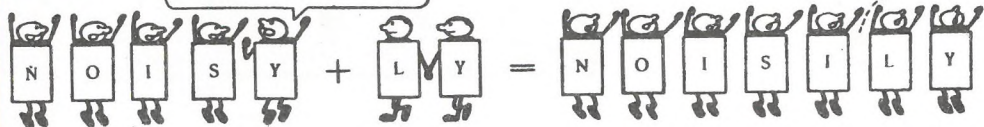


Do quick people usually go quickly?

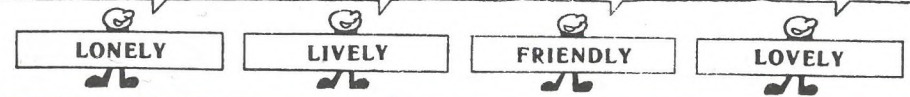


Here is a spelling rule to memorize.

Change me into *l*.



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

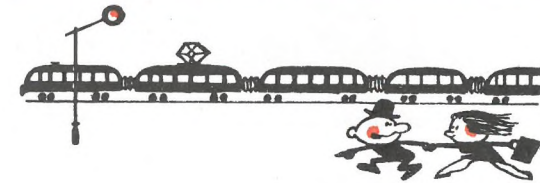
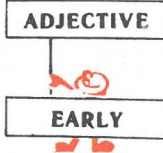


The teacher spoke in a friendly way.

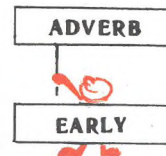


"It's lovely weather, isn't it?"

We can be both adjectives and adverbs.



"Let's take the earliest train."



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

We can also be either adjectives or adverbs.

- LOW
- LONG
- STRAIGHT
- FAST
- FAR
- MUCH
- LITTLE

ADJECTIVE

FAST



"This car is too fast for me."

ADVERB

FAST



"Don't speak so fast."

ADJECTIVE

LONG



"Why have you got such long hair?"

ADVERB

LONG



"Don't stay in too long."

ADJECTIVE

LITTLE



"You are so little!"

ADVERB

LITTLE



"He studies so little!"

We mean the same.

ADJECTIVE

HARD

But I have a different meaning.

ADVERB

HARDLY

ADVERB

ADJECTIVE

HARD



Jack is a very hard worker.

ADVERB

HARD



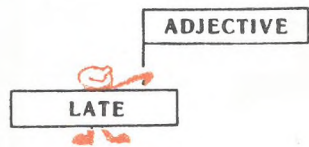
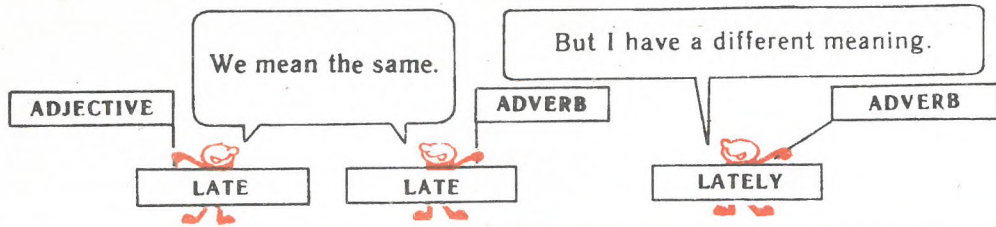
Jack works hard all day.

ADVERB

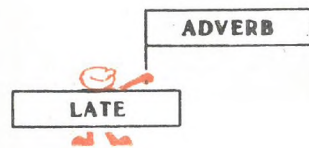
HARDLY



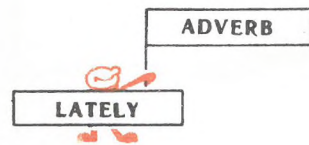
Nick hardly works at all.



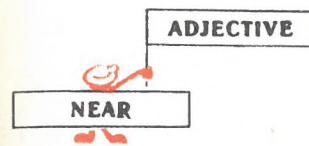
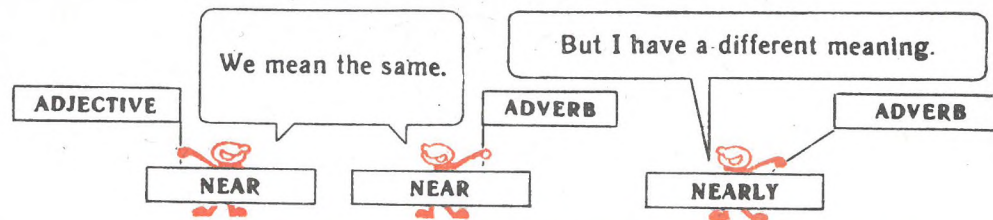
The train is very late.



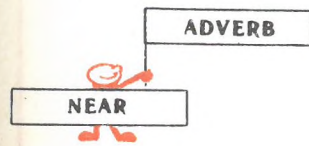
He has come too late.



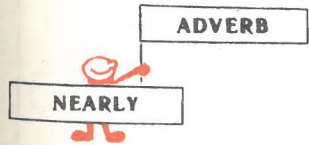
"I've seen her in a new film lately."



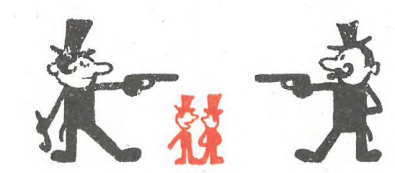
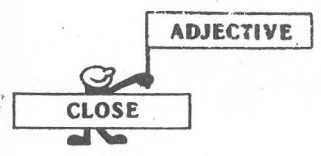
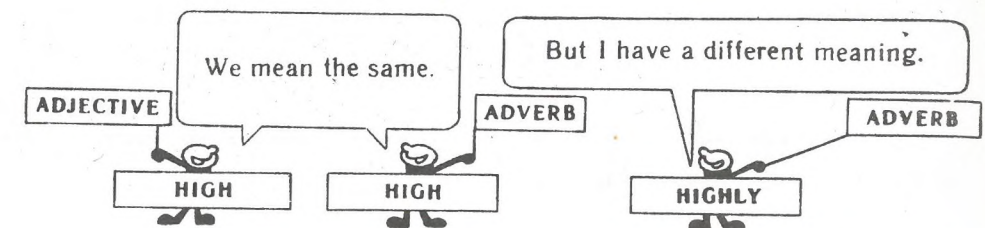
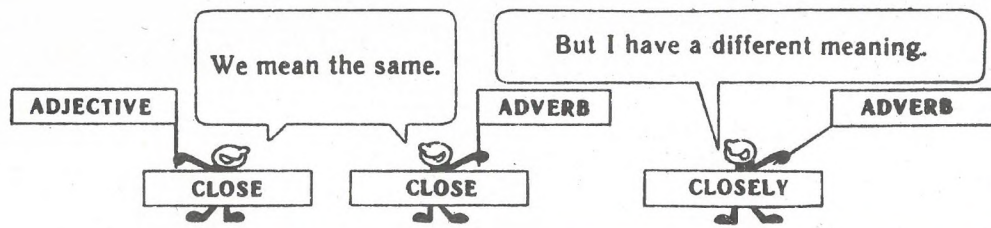
"See you in the near future."



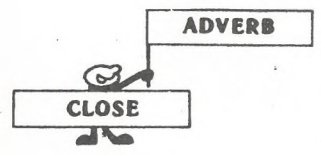
"Don't let the children come near."



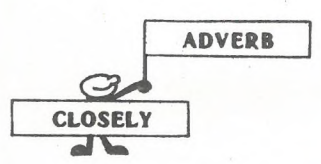
"I'm nearly exhausted."



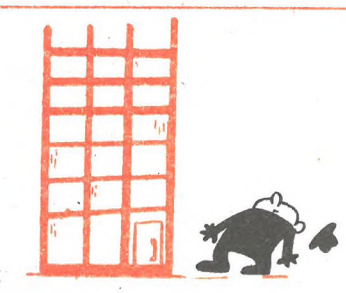
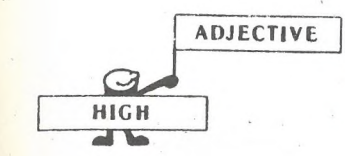
They were close friends not long ago.



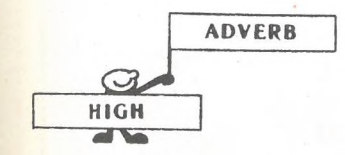
"Come closer to me!"



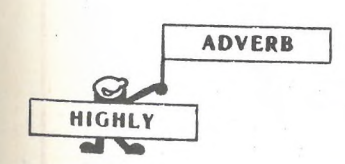
"Watch him closely!"



That is a very high building.



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



"He thinks very highly of himself."

We usually stand before the main verb.

always often seldom ever never already often yet also usually almost The main verb



Bees **never** sleep.



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



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



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

...but after the verb to be.



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

TODAY TOMORROW YESTERDAY THEN NOW AFTERWARDS



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

MUCH We usually stand after the verb. LITTLE



Jane works so **much**.



Pete works so **little**.

We usually stand at the end of a sentence.

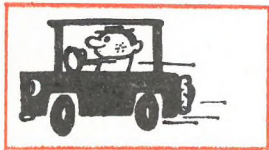
TOO AS WELL EITHER



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



-ER
-EST MORE
MOST
DEGREES OF COMPARISON



It goes fast.



It runs faster.



It runs fastest of all.



This dog barks angrily.

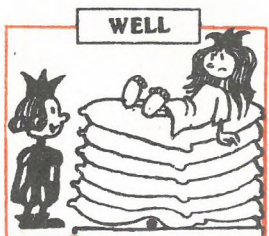


This dog barks more angrily.



This dog barks most angrily of all.

We have irregular forms of comparison.



"Did you sleep well last night?"



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



He works best in the early morning.



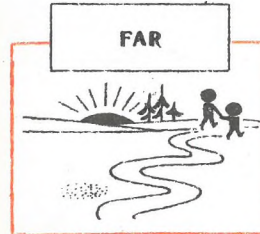
She sang badly.



He sang worse.



She sang the worst.



They went far.



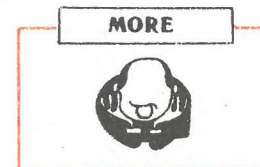
"I think it's not safe to go any farther (further)."



"He throws the ball farthest (furthest)."



He thinks so much.



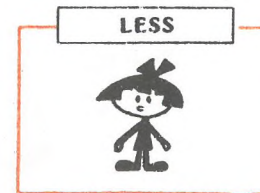
He thinks more.



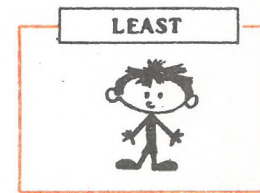
He thinks the most.



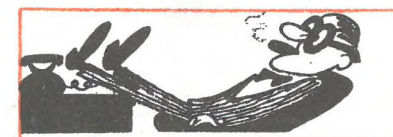
Jim eats so little.



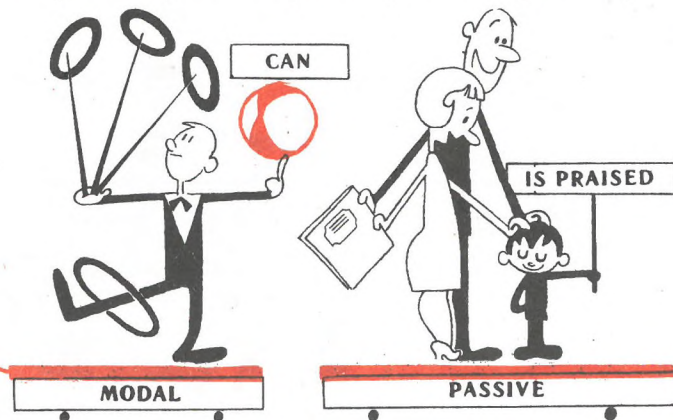
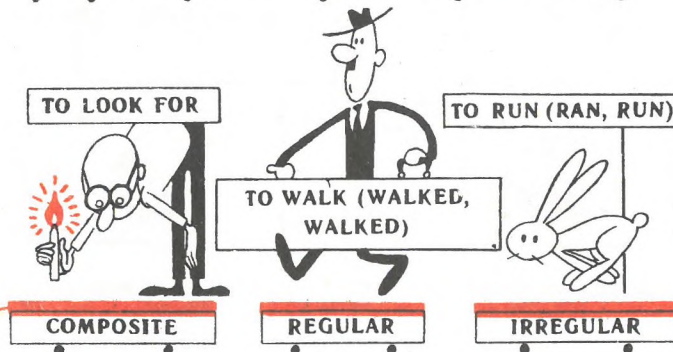
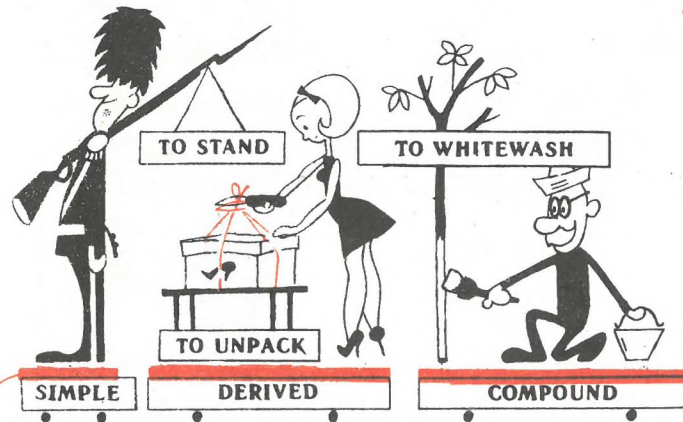
Jane eats less.



Tom eats the least.



He works the least and is paid the most.



Verbs can be:



UN- + pack = unpack



RE- + write = rewrite



DIS- + like = dislike



MIS- + understand = misunderstand

There are very few of them.



There are many of them.



symbol + **-IZE** = to symbolize

wide + **-EN** = to widen

white + **to wash** = to whitewash

to put + **ON** = to put on

to take + **OFF** = to take off

I can often change faces and become a verb.



A COOK
NOUN
"Our daughter is a very good cook."

TO COOK
VERB
"I'll teach you how to cook."

A SMILE
NOUN
There is always a smile on his face.

TO SMILE
VERB
She never smiles.

I can also change faces and become a verb, but not so often.



DRY
ADJECTIVE
"I couldn't find any dry wood."

TO DRY
VERB
"I'll wait till it dries."

THE BASIC FORMS



I



THE INFINITIVE

II



THE PAST INDEFINITE

III



THE PAST PARTICIPLE

REGULAR VERBS

TO SMILE

SMILED

SMILED

TO LAUGH

LAUGHED

LAUGHED

IRREGULAR VERBS

TO DRAW

DREW

DRAWN

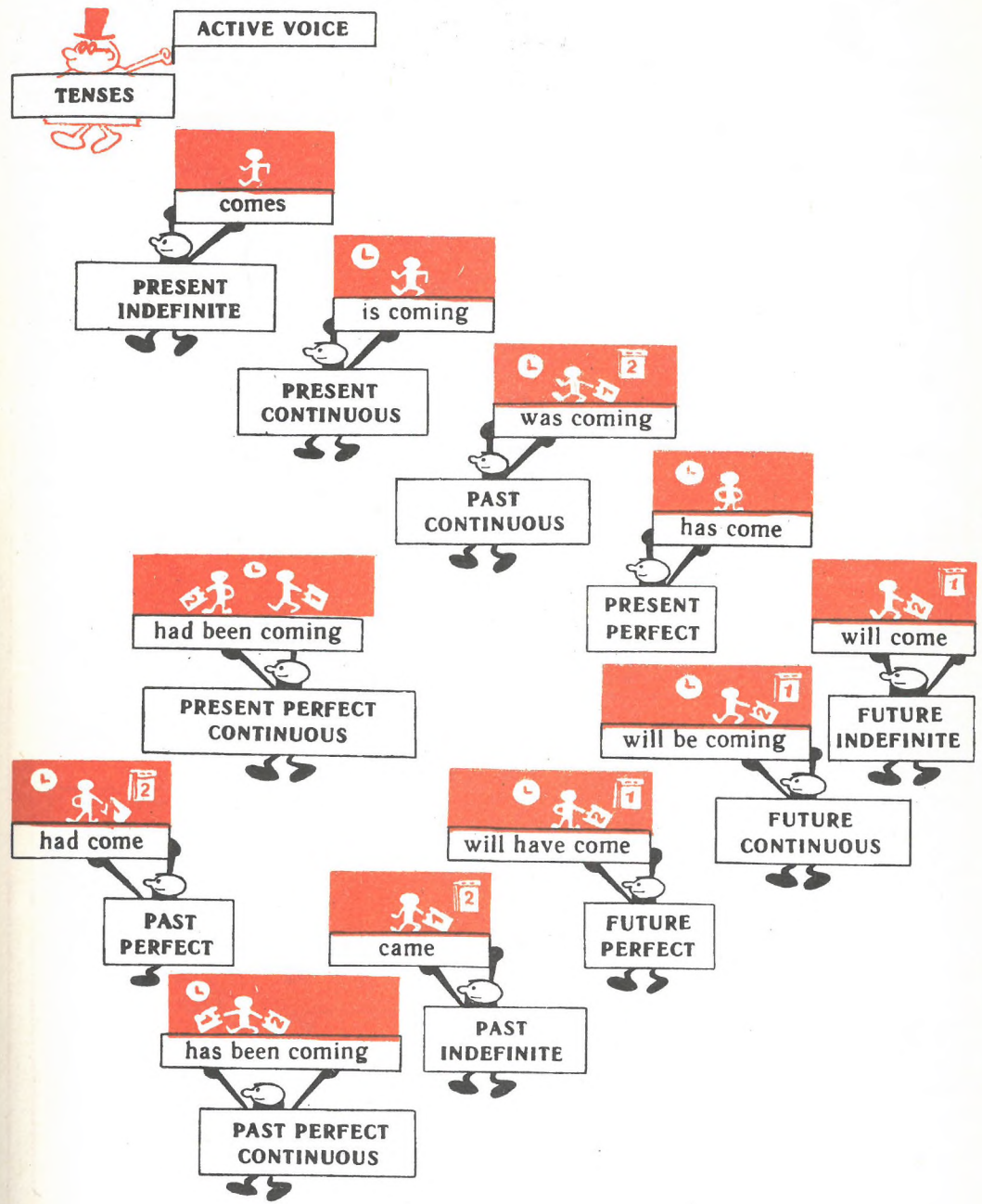
TO HIDE

HID

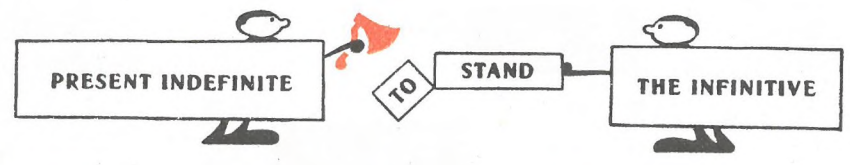
HIDDEN

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES

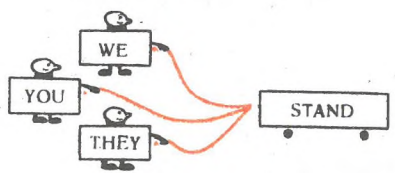
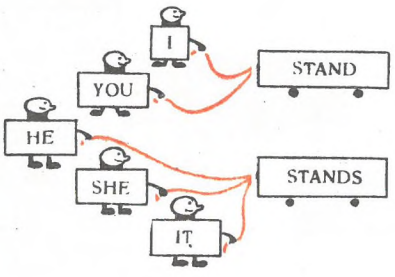


INDEFINITE TENSES **PRESENT INDEFINITE** **-s** **DO** **DOES**

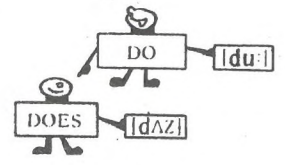
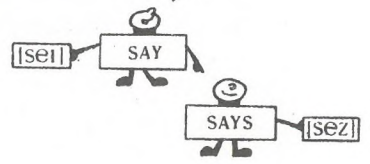


SINGULAR

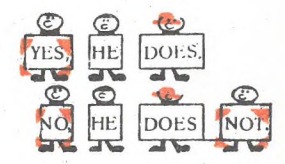
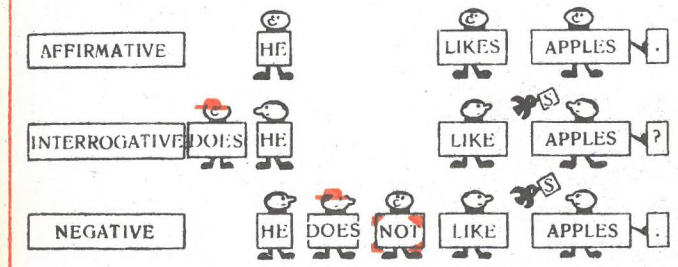
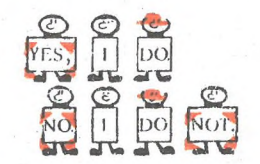
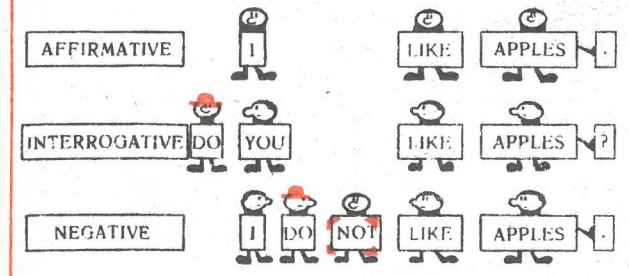
PLURAL



We change the vowel when we take -s (-es).



PRESENT INDEFINITE



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



SHORTENED FORMS

DO + NOT = DON'T **DOES + NOT = DOESN'T**



SINGULAR

PLURAL

I am a boy.

And I am a boy.

We are boys.

And we are boys.

You are a boy.

And you are a boy.

You are boys.

And you are boys.

He is a boy.

And he is a boy.

She is a girl.

And she is a girl. They are boys and girls.

And they are boys and girls.

It is a dog.

And it is a dog.

SHORTENED FORMS

AM

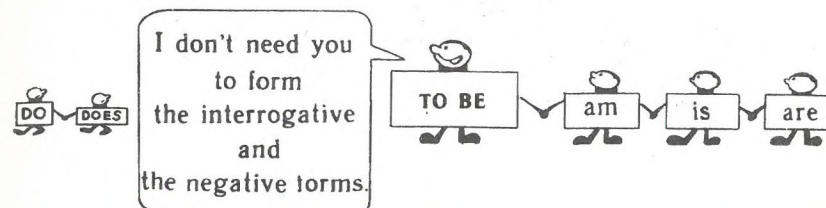
I **AM** = I'M

IS

HE **IS** = HE'S

ARE

WE **ARE** = WE'RE



AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE

I AM

AM I

I AM NOT

I am a teacher.

Are you a teacher?
Yes, I am.

You are not a teacher.

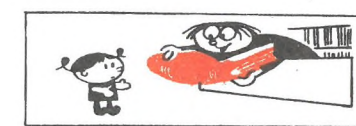
He is a pupil.

Is he a teacher?

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



"Where are your parents?"

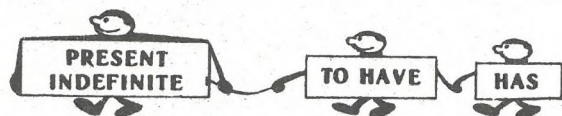


This book is not very large.

SHORTENED FORMS

IS **NOT** = ISN'T

ARE **NOT** = AREN'T



SINGULAR

PLURAL



I have a dog.



And I have a dog.



You have a dog.



And you have a dog.



He has a dog.



And he has a dog.



She has a dog.



And she has a dog.



It has a tail.



And it has a tail.



We have a dog. And we have a dog.



You have a dog. And you have a dog.



They have a dog. And they have a dog.

SHORTENED FORMS



I **HAVE** = I'VE



HE **HAS** = HE'S



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

AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE



I have an egg.



Have I an egg?



I have no egg.

SHORTENED FORMS

HAS NOT = HASN'T **HAVE NOT = HAVEN'T**



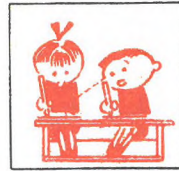
to have breakfast
(lunch, dinner,
supper)



to have a lesson



to have a talk



to have a look



to have a rest



"When do you usually have lunch?"



to have a good
time



to have a cold

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



to have a bite



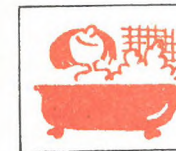
to have a drink



"We don't have lessons on Sunday!"



to have a smoke



to have a bath



to have a walk



to have a headache



to have a toothache

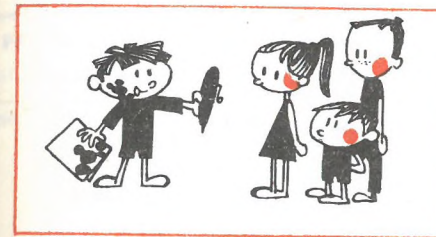
In spoken English I am often used instead of you.



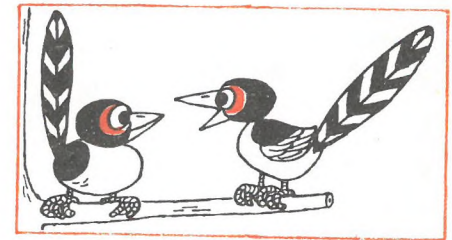
SHORTENED FORMS

I **HAVE** GOT = I'VE GOT

HE **HAS** GOT = HE'S GOT

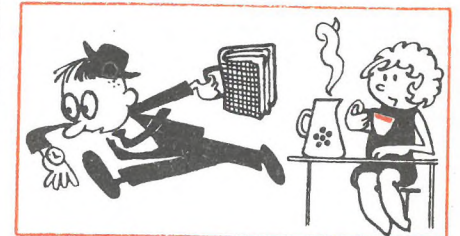


"I've got a new pen."



"Have you got anything new to tell me?"

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

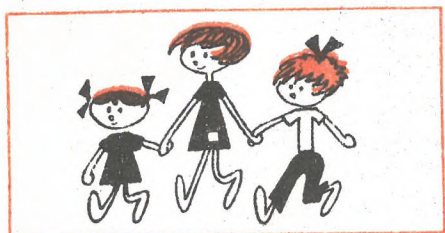


"Do you ever have time to do anything?"

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

PRESENT INDEFINITE

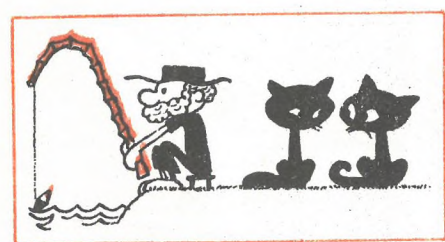
- always
- never
- seldom
- often
- usually
- every day
- sometimes



Girls usually wear dresses.
They sometimes wear trousers.



Boys never wear dresses.



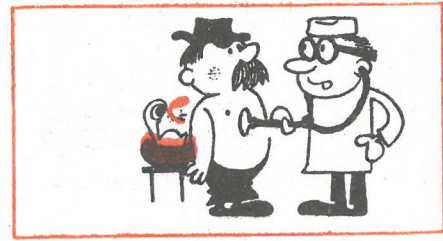
He often catches big fish.



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

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

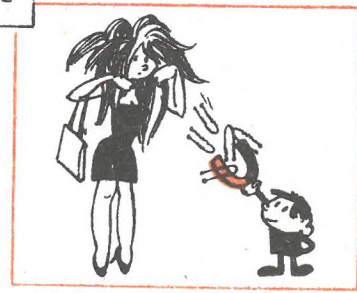
PRESENT INDEFINITE



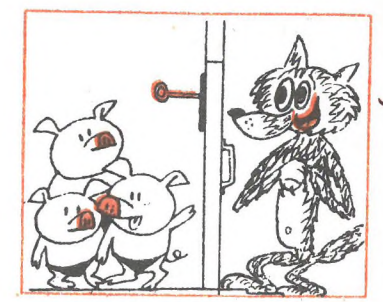
"Do you live in the country?"

I am used to express a universal truth.

PRESENT INDEFINITE



A magnet attracts iron.



Actions speak louder than words.

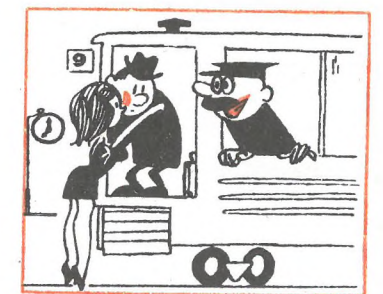
PRESENT INDEFINITE

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

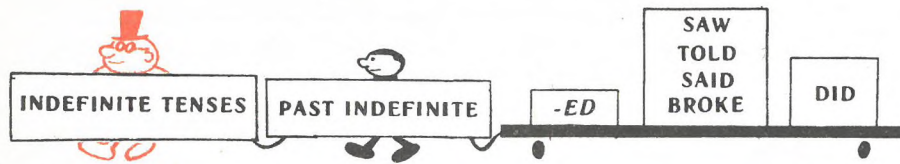
- to go
- to come
- to arrive
- to leave
- to start
- to return



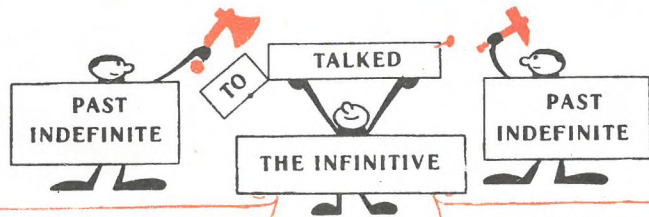
"Tomorrow I go on holiday."



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

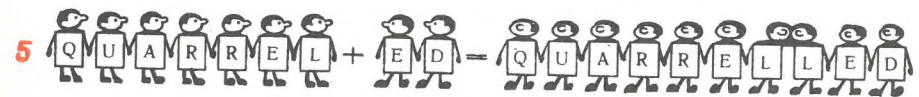
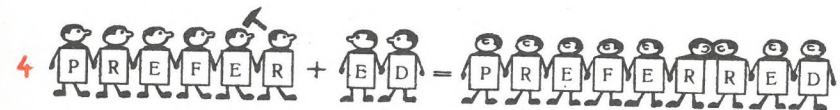
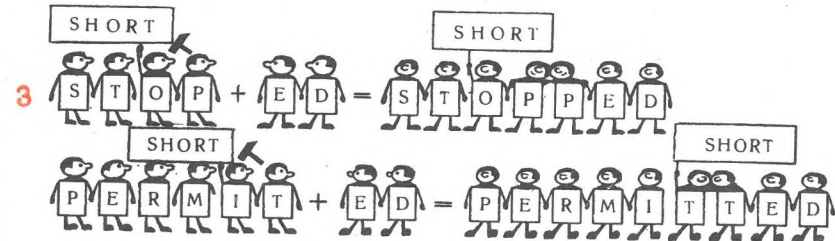
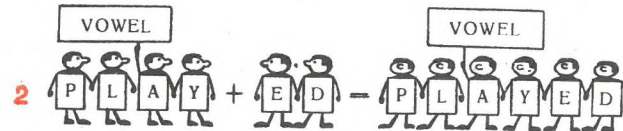
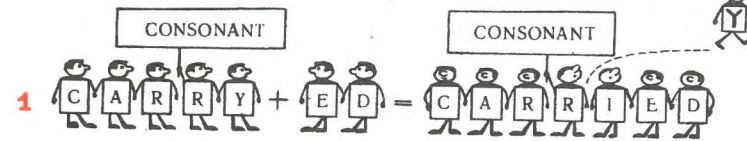
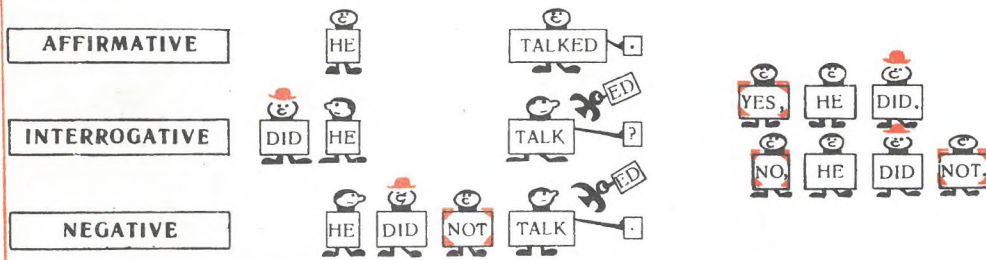
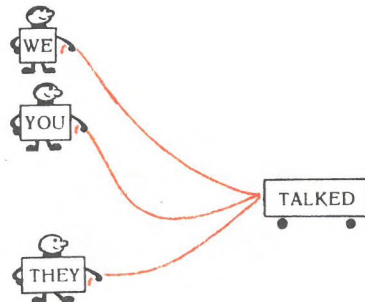
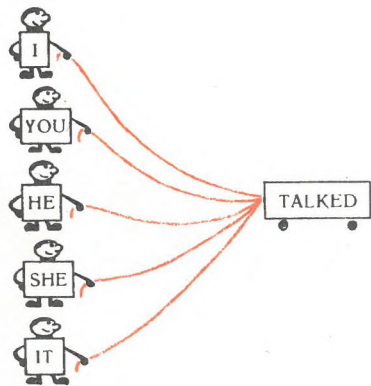


REGULAR VERBS



SINGULAR

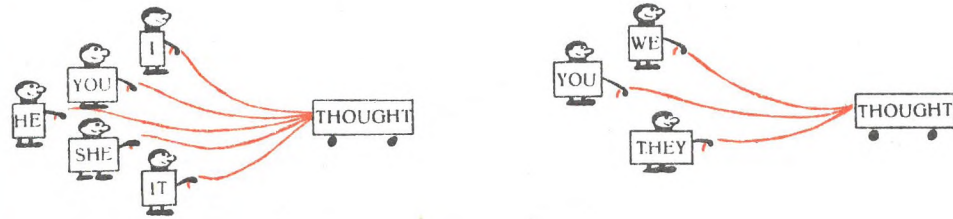
PLURAL



IRREGULAR VERBS

SINGULAR

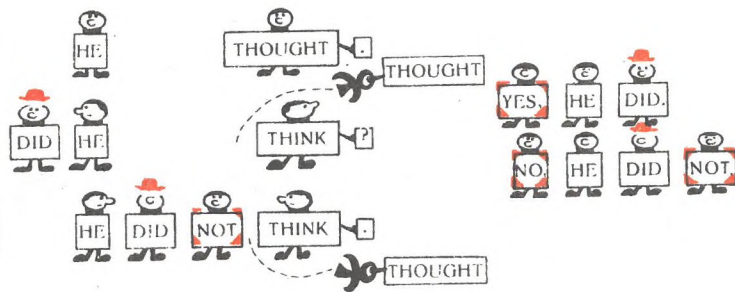
PLURAL



AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE



SHORTENED FORM

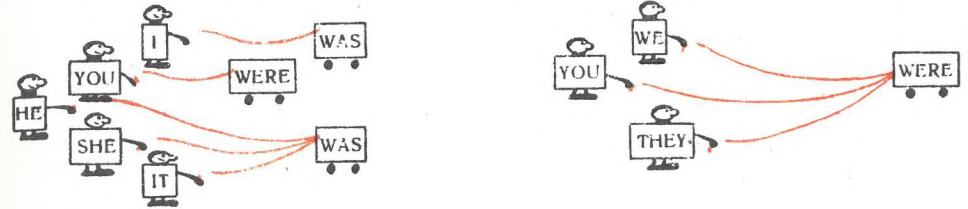
DID NOT = DIDN'T

PAST INDEFINITE

TO BE was were

SINGULAR

PLURAL



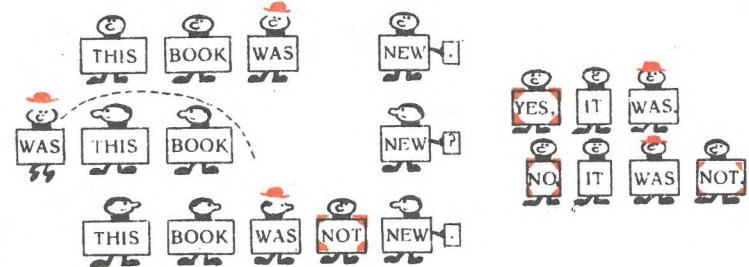
I don't need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms.

TO BE was were

AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE



SHORTENED FORMS

WAS NOT = WASN'T WERE NOT = WEREN'T



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

AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE



SHORTENED FORM

HAD NOT = HADN'T

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)



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



"Did you have a bath this morning?"



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

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

last night

PAST INDEFINITE

yesterday

last week



"Did it rain yesterday?"

on Sunday (Monday ...)

last month

an hour (a week ...) ago

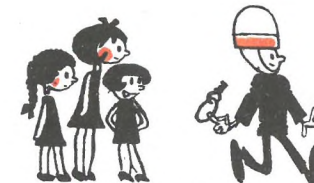


"Eight years ago I went to the kindergarten too."

last year

the other day

last summer (autumn, winter, spring)



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

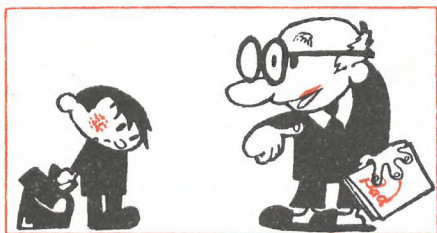
in 1965 (1966 ...)

at six (seven ...) o'clock

during the war (the revolution ...)

I am used to express repeated actions in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE



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



"I was often first."

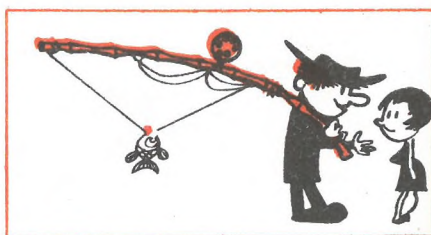
We are also often used to express repeated actions in the past.

would

used to



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



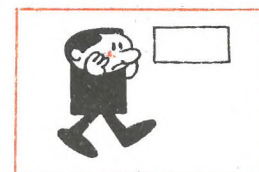
"I used to catch bigger fish when I was younger." =
"I usually caught bigger fish when I was younger."

PAST INDEFINITE

I am used to express a succession of past actions.



Mr. Smith had an awful toothache in the morning.



He decided to see his dentist.



He said good morning to the dentist.



The dentist asked him to sit down in the chair.



Mr. Smith sat down.



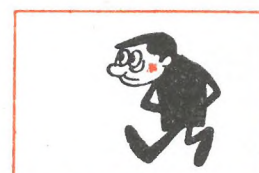
The dentist asked Mr. Smith to open his mouth wide.



Mr. Smith opened his mouth and closed his eyes.



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



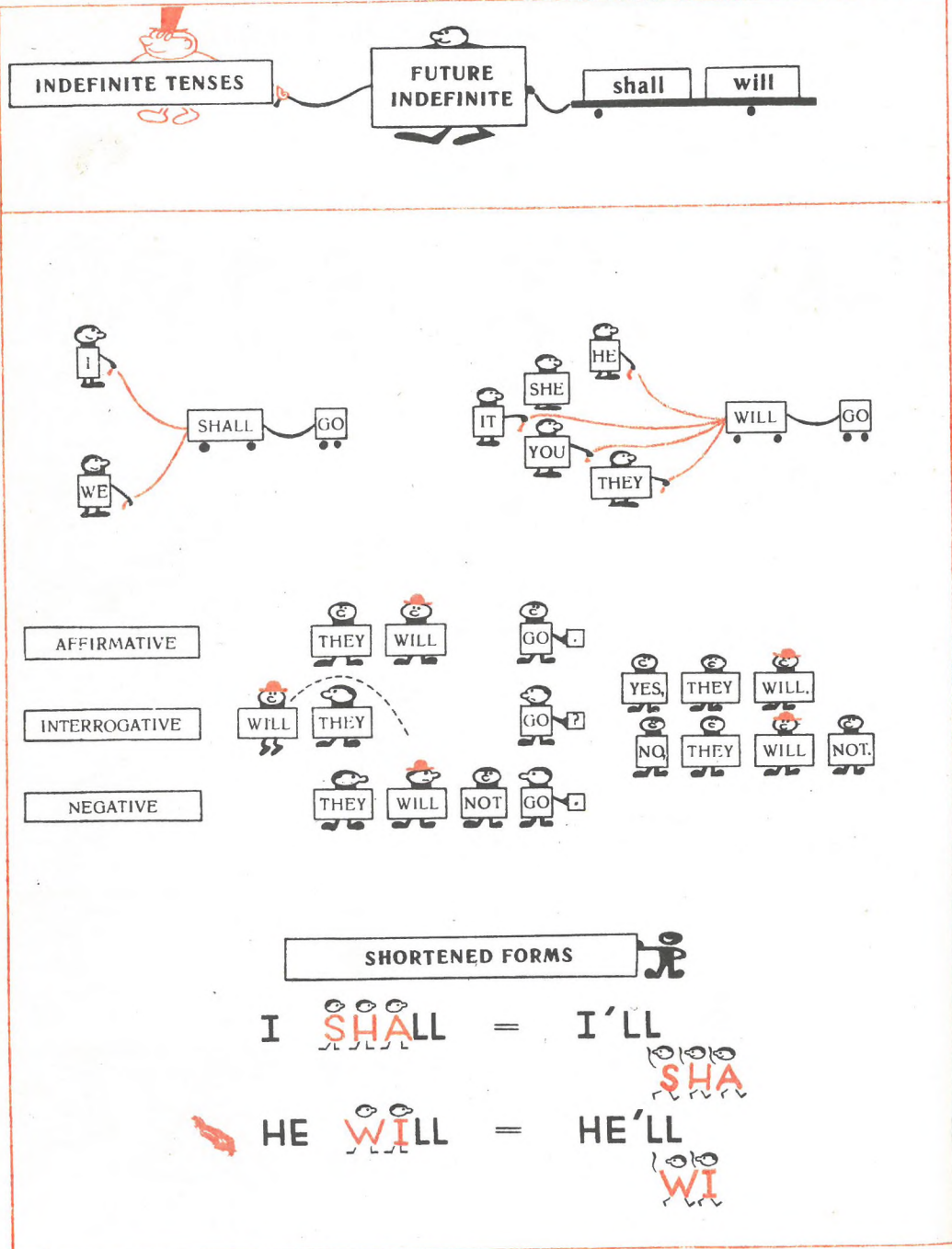
Mr. Smith felt very unhappy.

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

DID



"What we promised to do we did do."



FUTURE INDEFINITE



"Will you do it or shall I?"



"Will you make another cake like this?"



"Your mother won't like this."



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

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



"You shall have it back tomorrow."



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

SHALL

I am used instead of you with the 1st person to express intention or willingness.

WILL



"I will help you with the dishes."

SHALL

I am used instead of you with the 1st person to express promise and determination.

WILL



"I will teach you a lesson."

SHALL

In Modern English I am often used instead of you with the 1st person just to express future action.

WILL



"I will do it if you wish."

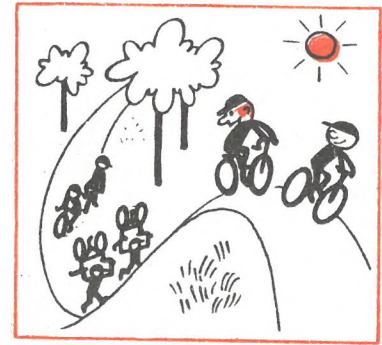
I am not used in adverbial clauses of time and condition after these words.

I am used instead.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

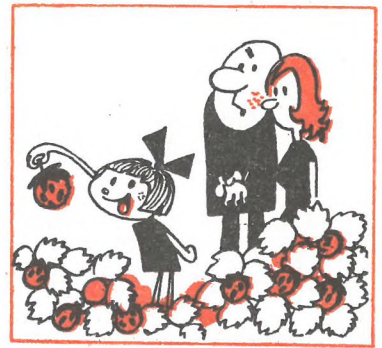
- if
- when
- till
- until
- before
- after
- as soon as
- unless
- while



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



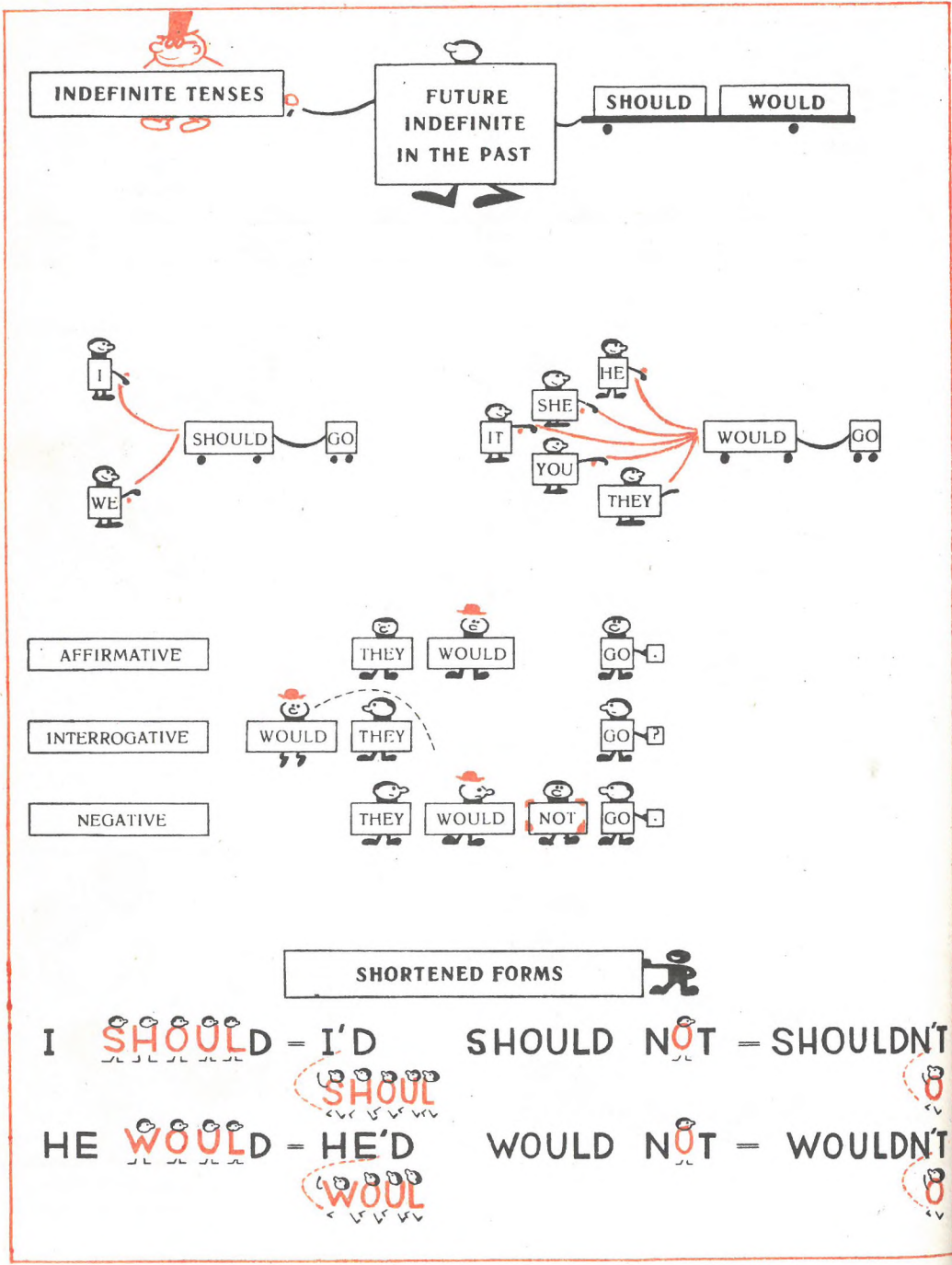
"We'll catch the bus if we run faster."



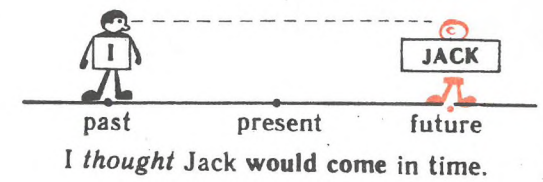
"She'll eat strawberries until she looks like them."



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



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



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

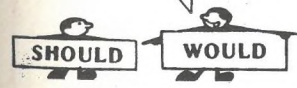


"He hoped he would do it."



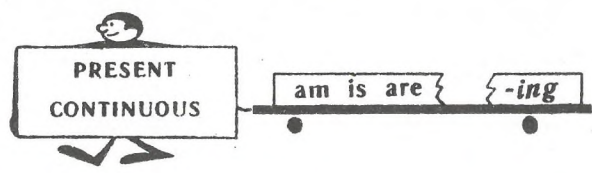
"Did you think you would return home today?"

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



"I hoped that I would help you."

CONTINUOUS TENSES



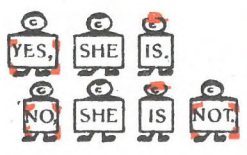
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE



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



"You are not listening to me."



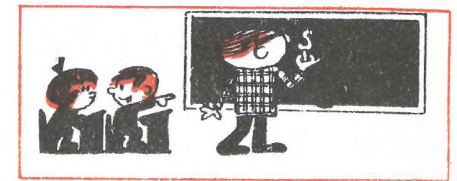
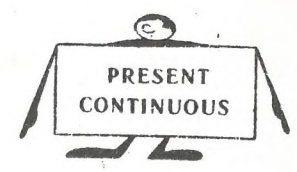
"What are you doing, Charlie?"
"I'm reading a very interesting book."



"Where are you going, Charlie?"



Every day the teacher writes on the blackboard.



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



Every Sunday Tom rides his bicycle into the country.



Tom is riding into the country



"Does it usually rain here in autumn?"



"It is raining cats and dogs."



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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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



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



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

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE



He is taking his examination tomorrow.



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

I am used in similar sentences, too.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a usual, customary action.

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We are used in such sentences.

ALWAYS

CONSTANTLY

FOREVER (EVER)

ALL THE TIME

PRESENT INDEFINITE



"You always arrive late."



"You are always arriving late!"

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express intention.

TO BE GOING TO



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



"When are you going to finish this work?"

Sometimes I am used just to express a future action.

TO BE GOING TO

FUTURE INDEFINITE



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

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used instead.



to see



to recognize



to believe



to doubt



to hear



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



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



to realize



to recall



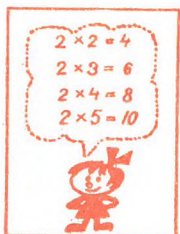
to smell



to notice



to forget



to remember



to forgive



to be



to agree



to refuse



to prefer



to possess



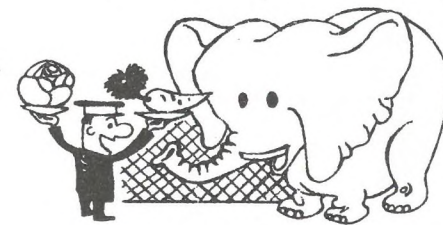
"He refuses to go further."



to mind



to belong



"Which do you prefer?"



to consist



to mean



to contain



to matter



to result

See the next page

See the next page



to suppose



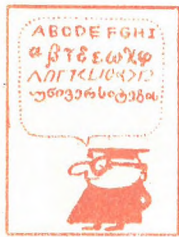
to want



to wish



to desire



to know



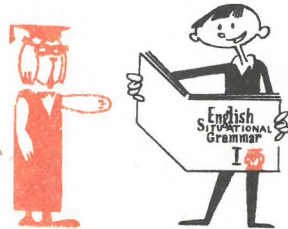
"Look! A dog is running after the tram."
"He **wants** to catch it."



to like



to seem



"Do you **understand** Present Continuous now?"
"I'm reading about it at the moment and I think that I **know** how to use it now."



to love



to care



to understand



to hate



to adore

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

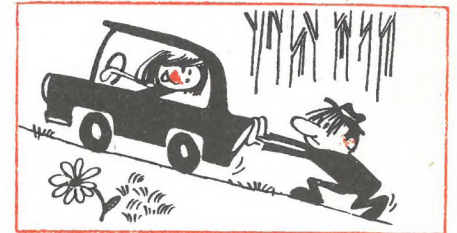
TO HAVE



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

I can be used in the Present Continuous (or in any other continuous tenses) with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)

TO HAVE



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

We can be used in the Continuous form...

TO FEEL

TO THINK

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

TO FEEL (THAT)

TO THINK (THAT)



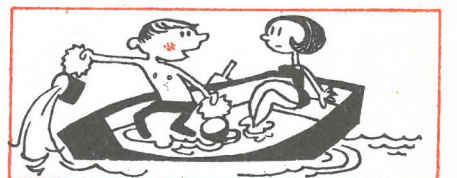
"I'm **feeling** fine! And you?"



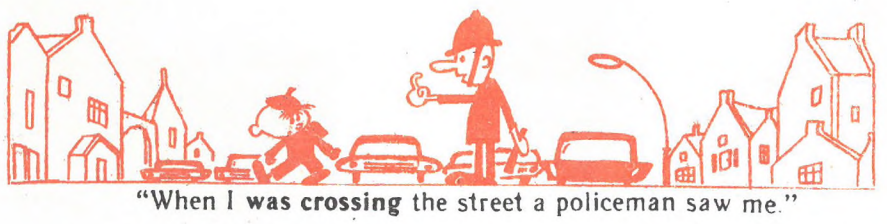
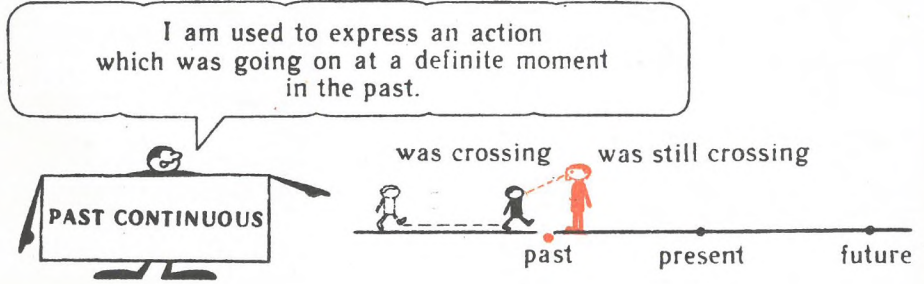
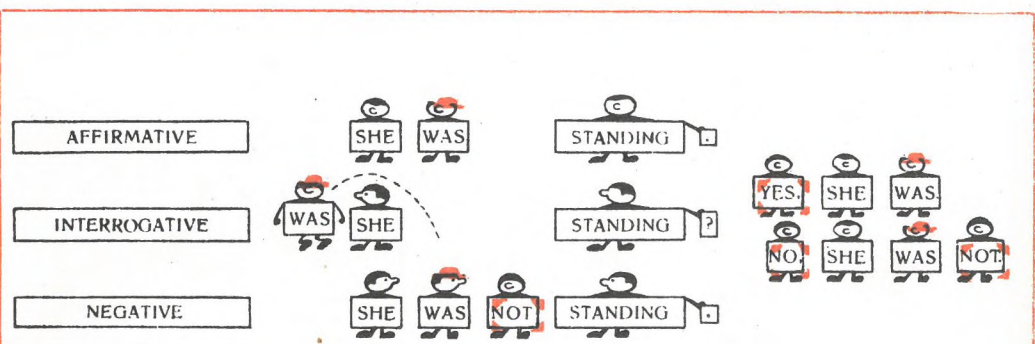
"I **feel** that this time he has told the truth."



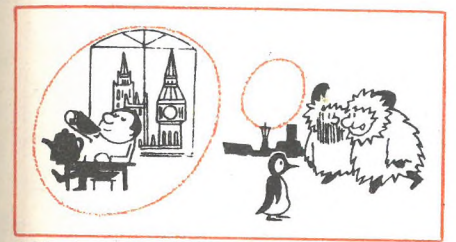
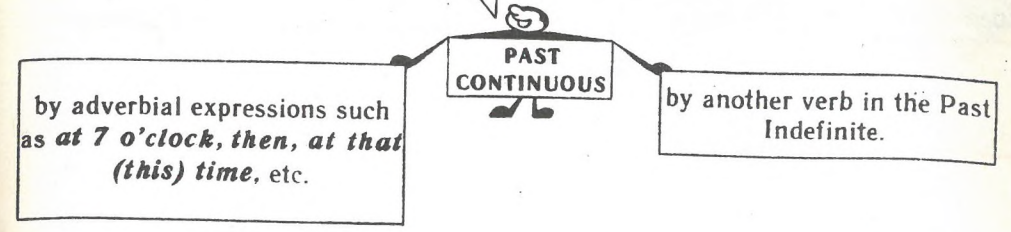
"What are you **thinking** about?"



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

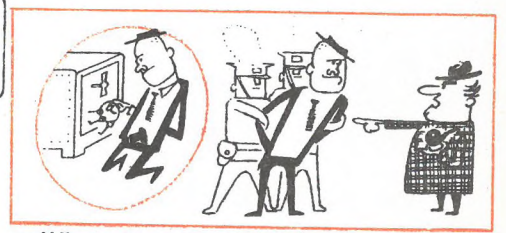


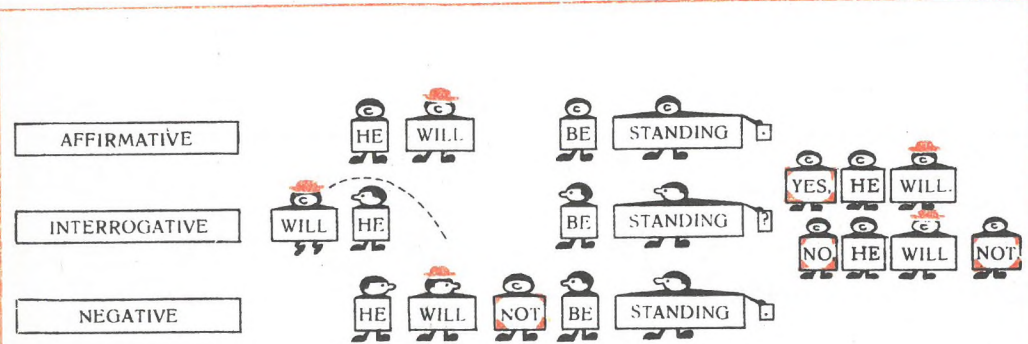
The past moment may be indicated:



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

PAST CONTINUOUS





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

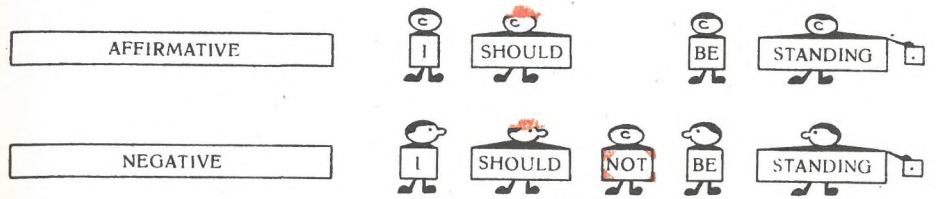
FUTURE CONTINUOUS



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



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



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

FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST



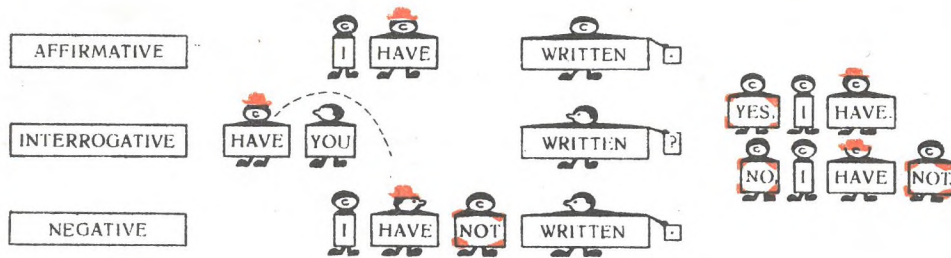
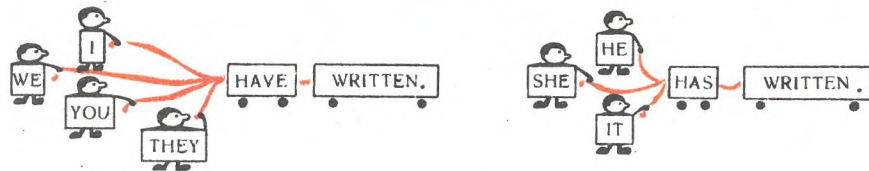
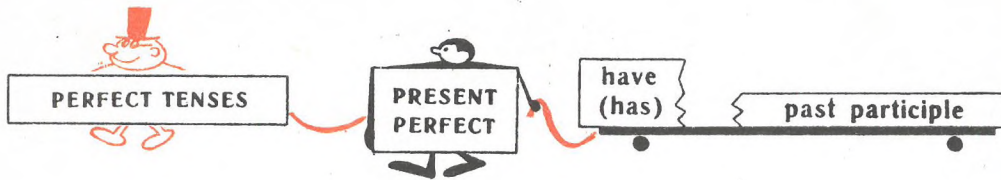
Jim thought that tomorrow at six o'clock he would be writing a letter to his grandmother.



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



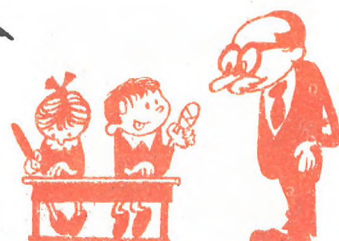
They were sure she'd be talking for at least another three hours.



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

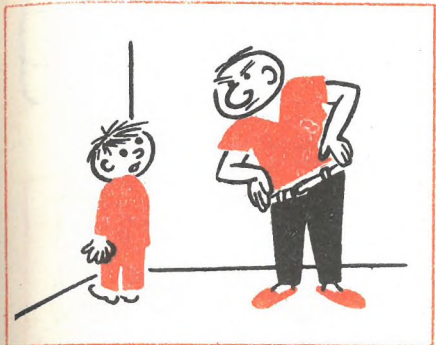


"They have seen 'Hamlet'."



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

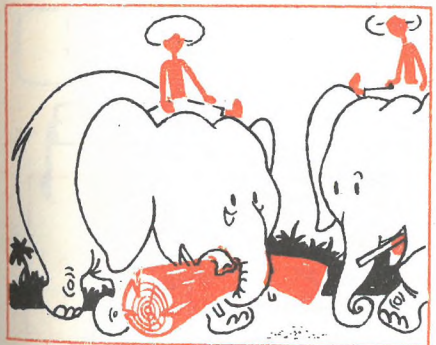
I am often used with these words to express a completed action connected with the present.



"Have you ever been a child?"



"I've already eaten five apples."



"Haven't you finished your work yet?"



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

I am often used with these words:

PRESENT PERFECT

this morning this afternoon today this week this month this year



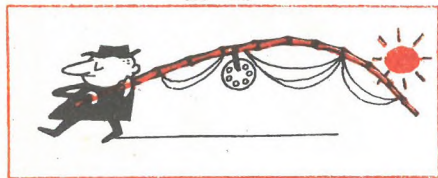
"He hasn't done any homework this month."



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

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

PAST INDEFINITE



"I got up early today."

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

PRESENT PERFECT



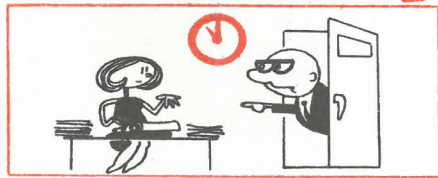
"I've been awake since dawn today. That's why I am so sleepy."

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

PRESENT PERFECT

this morning this afternoon

PAST INDEFINITE



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



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

I can be used without any adverbials of time.

PRESENT PERFECT



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



"How that boy has grown!"

I am often used with you.

PRESENT PERFECT

since



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



"You have had six cakes since we came."

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

PAST INDEFINITE

when



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

PRESENT PERFECT

PAST INDEFINITE



Grandmother wrote a letter last night.



Father and Mother got married 25 years ago.



"I lived in Moscow for 5 years."

PRESENT PERFECT



Grandmother has just written a letter.



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



"I have lived in Moscow for 5 years."



AFFIRMATIVE I HAD WRITTEN

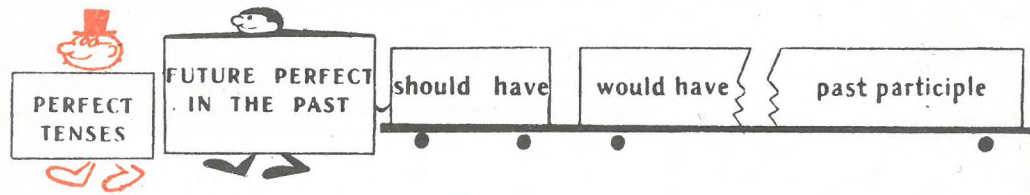
INTERROGATIVE HAD YOU WRITTEN?

NEGATIVE I HAD NOT WRITTEN

SHORTENED FORMS

I HAD WRITTEN = I'D WRITTEN

I HAD NOT WRITTEN = I HADN'T WRITTEN



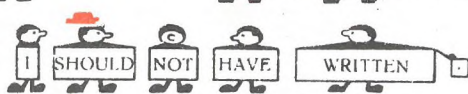
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE

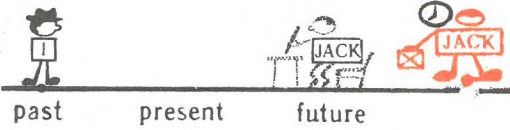


NEGATIVE



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

FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST



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



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

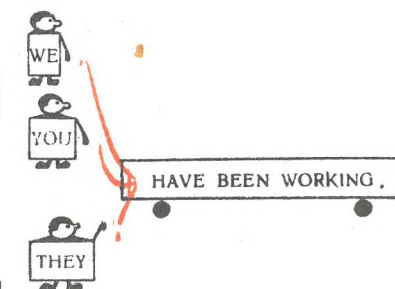
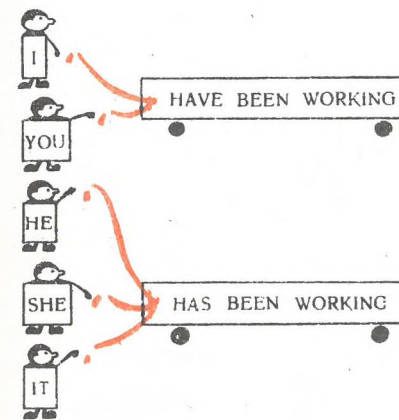


"I thought I'd have finished the work before your arrival."



SINGULAR

PLURAL



AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE

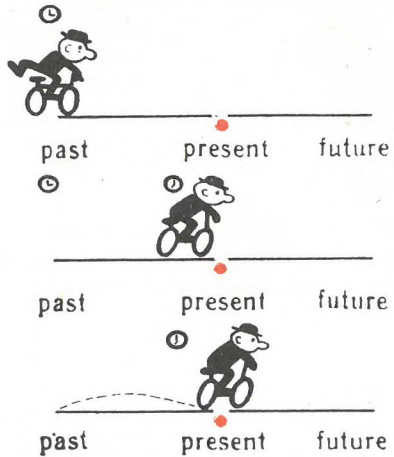


I am used to express an action which began in the past,

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

has been continuing for some time,

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



I have been riding a bicycle for two hours.



He has been doing his homework since early morning.



"Look! Your shoes are already worn out."
"Oh, yes, I've been wearing them for a week already."

I am not used with the verbs which cannot be used in the Present Continuous. (See pages 178-180.)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



"I have known him since my childhood."

I am used instead.

PRESENT PERFECT

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

past present future



He is waiting for her.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

past present future



He has been waiting for her for three hours.



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



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

PRESENT PERFECT

past present future



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

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

past present future



"I have been picking blackberries since early morning."

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

had been present participle

AFFIRMATIVE



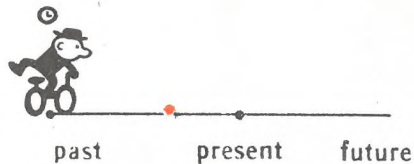
INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE

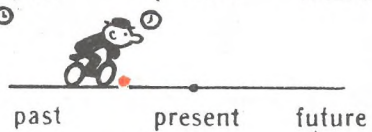


I am used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past,



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

had continued up to that moment,



and was still in progress at that moment or had very recently finished.



"I was very tired when I met you because I **had been riding** a bicycle for two hours."



PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

shall have been will have been

-ing

AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE

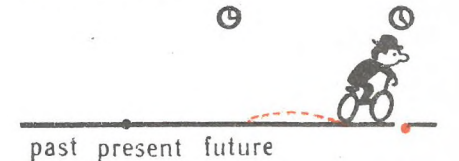


I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

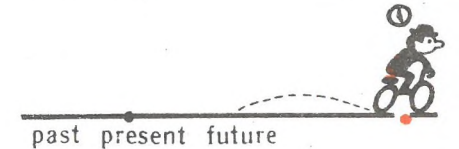


FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

will continue up to that moment,



and will be continuing at that moment.



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



PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

should have been would have been *-ing*

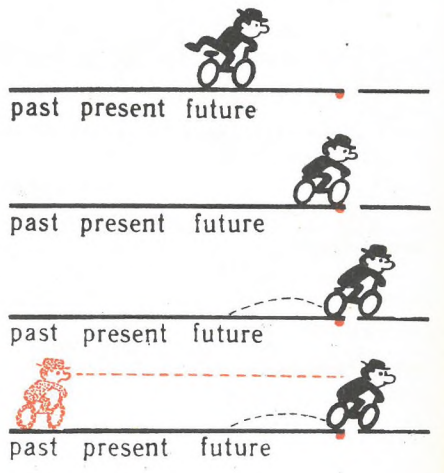
AFFIRMATIVE	HE WOULD HAVE BEEN WORKING
INTERROGATIVE	WOULD HE HAVE BEEN WORKING?
NEGATIVE	HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WORKING

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

will continue up to that moment,

will be continuing at that moment,

and that moment is viewed from the past.



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

PASSIVE VOICE

to be past participle

PREDICATE

subject object

PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE	FUTURE INDEFINITE
I AM INVITED.	I WAS INVITED.	I SHALL BE INVITED.
YOU ARE INVITED.	YOU WERE INVITED.	YOU WILL BE INVITED.
HE IS INVITED.	HE WAS INVITED.	HE WILL BE INVITED.
SHE IS INVITED.	SHE WAS INVITED.	SHE WILL BE INVITED.
IT IS INVITED.	IT WAS INVITED.	IT WILL BE INVITED.
WE ARE INVITED.	WE WERE INVITED.	WE SHALL BE INVITED.
YOU ARE INVITED.	YOU WERE INVITED.	YOU WILL BE INVITED.
THEY ARE INVITED.	THEY WERE INVITED.	THEY WILL BE INVITED.
FUTURE IN THE PAST	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
I SHOULD BE INVITED.	I AM BEING INVITED.	I WAS BEING INVITED.
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
I HAVE BEEN INVITED.	I HAD BEEN INVITED.	I SHALL HAVE BEEN INVITED.
FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST		
I SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED.		

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

ACTIVE VOICE: Tom hit the ball. (Tom is the subject, hit is the verb, ball is the object.)

PASSIVE VOICE: Nick was hit with the ball. (Nick is the subject, was hit is the verb, ball is the object.)

Active Voice: The dog followed the man.

Passive Voice: The man was followed by the dog.

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

Active Voice: He will eat me.

Passive Voice: I shall be eaten by the lion.

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

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

PASSIVE VOICE

ACTIVE VOICE



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

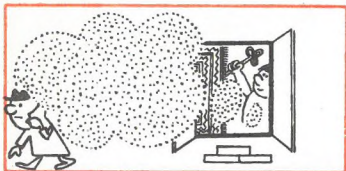


A snowball **has been thrown** over the wall.

PASSIVE VOICE

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

PASSIVE VOICE



The room is **being cleaned**.



The work **has been finished**.

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

PASSIVE VOICE



He was **bitten by** a dog.



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

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

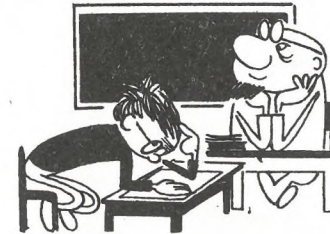
PASSIVE VOICE



to ask



to advise



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



to answer



He is **envied** by everybody.



to give



to allow



to award



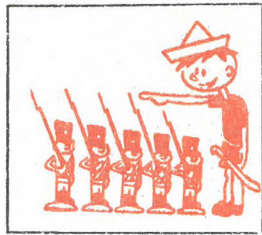
to envy



to forgive



to offer



to order



to pay



to show



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



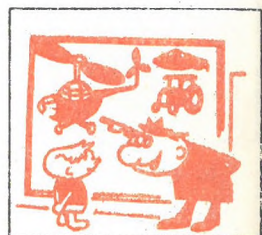
to present



to teach



"You'll be told another tale tomorrow."



to promise



to tell

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



to refuse

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



to call for



to agree upon



to look after



to look at



to depend on



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



to object to



to hear of



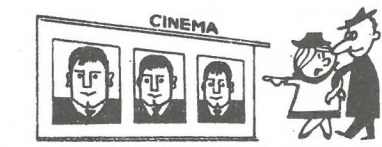
The little one is well looked after.



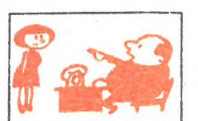
to rely on



to insist on



"This actor was very much talked about."



to send for



to laugh at



to listen to



to speak about (of)



to talk about (of)

VOCABULARY

A

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n* возможность, способность
 able ['eɪbl] *a*: be able to уметь, мочь, быть в состоянии
 about [ə'baʊt] *prep* о, об
 above [ə'baʊv] *prep* над
 absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
 absent-minded ['æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a* рассеянный
 according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv*: according to в соответствии с
 across [ə'krɔ:s] *prep* через
 action ['æksən] *n* действие
 active ['æktɪv] *a* действительный; active voice действительный залог
 actress ['æktɪsɪs] *n* актриса
 add [æd] *v* прибавлять; by adding the suffix ['sʌfɪks] прибавлением суффикса
 additional [ə'dɪʃnəl] *a* дополнительный
 adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n* прилагательное
 admirer [əd'maɪərə] *n* поклонник
 admit [əd'mɪt] *v* признавать
 adore [ə'dɔ:ə] *v* любить, обожать
 adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
 adverbial [əd've:bjəl] *a*: adverbial clauses of time and condition придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия; adverbial expression словосочетание с наречием; adverbial modifier обстоятельство
 advice [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет
 advise [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать
 affirmation [æfə'meɪʃn] *n* подтверждение
 affirmative [ə'fə:mətɪv] *a* утвердительный
 afraid [ə'freɪd] *a*: be afraid (of) бояться
 afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n] *n*: in the afternoon днем
 afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwə:dz] *adv* впоследствии, потом
 age [eɪdʒ] *n*: for ages целая вечность

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv* тому назад
 agree [ə'grɪ:] *v* соглашаться; agree upon улаживаться о чём-либо
 agreement [ə'grɪ:mənt] *n* договор, соглашение
 ah [ɑ:] *int* ах! а!
 air [eə] *n*: by air самолётом
 alas [ə'lɑ:s] *int* увы!
 all [ɔ:l] *pron* весь, всё; of all из всех; *adv*: at all совсем
 allow [ə'ləʊ] *v* разрешать, позволять
 almost ['ɔ:lmoʊst] *adv* почти
 alone [ə'ləʊn] *a* один, одинокий
 Alps [ælpz] *n* Альпы
 although [ɔ:l'ðəʊ] *conj* хотя
 America [ə'merɪkə] *n* Америка
 an [æn, ən] *neopredelённый артикль*
 and [ænd] *conj* и, а
 anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
 angrily ['æŋgrɪli] *adv* сердито
 angry ['æŋgrɪ] *a* сердитый, злой
 animal ['ænɪmə] *n* животное
 any [eni] *pron* какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь, любой; *adv* несколько
 anybody ['eni'bɒdi] *pron* кто-нибудь
 anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron* кто-либо
 anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь
 anywhere ['eniweə] *adv* где-нибудь, нигде
 appear [ə'pɪə] *v* казаться
 are [ɑ:] *mn. ч. настоящего времени гл. to be*
 arithmetic [ə'rɪθmətɪk] *n* арифметика
 arm-chair ['ɑ:mʃeə] *n* кресло
 arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n* договорённость
 arrival [ə'raɪvl] *n* приход, приезд
 arrive [ə'raɪv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
 article ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n* артикль
 as *adv* в качестве (кого-либо или чего-либо); as... as... так... как...; as if как будто, будто
 ashamed [ə'seɪmd] *p. p*: be ashamed of стыдиться чего-либо
 assurance [ə'sʊərəns] *n* уверенность, убеждённость.

B

astonish [əs'tɒnɪʃ] *v* удивлять, изумлять
 astonishment [əs'tɒnɪʃmənt] *n* удивление, изумление
 at [æt, ət] *prep* в
 Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *a* Атлантический
 attend [ə'tend] *v* сопутствовать
 attention [ət'enʃn] *n*: pay attention to обращать внимание на
 attract [ə'trækt] *v* притягивать
 attribute ['ætrɪbjʊ:t] *n* определение
 aunt [aʊnt] *n* тётя
 auntie ['aʊnti] *n* тётушка
 avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать
 award [ə'wɔ:d] *v* награждать
 awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
 bad [bæd] *a* плохой; it is bad плохо; it is bad of you нехорошо с вашей стороны; be bad at плохо разбираться в чём-то
 badly ['bædli] *adv* плохо
 bag [bæg] *n* сумка, портфель
 baker ['beɪkə] *n* булочник
 ball [bɔ:l] *n* шар; мяч
 bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
 basic ['beɪsɪk] *a* основной, главный
 basket ['bæskɪt] *n* корзинка
 bath [bɑ:θ] *n*: have a bath принять ванну
 bathe [beɪð] *v* купаться
 because [bi'kɔ:z] *conj* потому что, так как
 become [bi'kʌm] (became, become) *v* становиться, делаться
 bed [bed] *n*: go to bed ложиться спать
 bee [bi:] *n* пчела
 been [bi:n] *см. be*
 beginning [bi'gɪnɪŋ] *n* начало; *pres. p. to begin*
 behave [bi'heɪv] *v* вести себя; behave yourself! веди себя хорошо!
 believe [bi'li:v] *v* верить; полагать
 belong [bi'lɔŋ] *v* принадлежать
 best [best] *a* (превосх. степ. от good) самый лучший; *adv* (превосх. степ. от well) лучше всего; best of all больше всего
 better ['betə] *a* (срав. степ. от good) лучший; *adv* (срав. степ. от well) лучше
 bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед; to ride a bicycle ездить на велосипеде
 bit [bɪt] *n*: a bit немного

bite [baɪt] (bit, bitten) *v* кусать(ся); *n*: have a bite закусить
 bitten ['bɪtn] *см. bite*
 blackberry ['blækberɪ] *n* ежевика
 blackboard ['blækbo:d] *n* классная доска
 blame [bleɪm] *n* порицание, упрёк
 blew [blu:] *см. blow*
 blow [bləʊ] (blew, blown) *v* дуть; blow off сдувать, слететь
 board [bo:d] *n* доска
 born [bɔ:n] *p. p*: be born родиться
 borrow ['bɔ:rəʊ] *v* брать на время
 both [boʊθ] *pron* оба; *adv* both ... and ... и ... и ...
 bought [bo:t] *см. buy*
 bow [bəʊ] *n* дуга
 bow-wow ['bəʊ'wəʊ] *n* собачий лай; *int* гав-гав
 break [breɪk] (broke, broken) *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
 breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак; have breakfast завтракать
 brick [brɪk] *n* кирпич
 bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
 bring [brɪŋ] (brought, brought) *v* приносить
 British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a*: British Museum [mju:'ziəm] Британский музей
 broke [brəʊk] *см. break*
 broken ['brəʊkən] *см. break*; *p. p* разбитый
 bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n* ведро
 build [bɪld] (built, built) *v* строить
 building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
 burst [bɜ:st] (burst, burst) *v*: burst out разразиться (слезами, смехом)
 bus [bʌs] *n* автобус; by bus автобусом
 busy ['bɪzi] *a*: be busy и быть занятым чем-либо
 but [bʌt] *conj* но, однако
 butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
 buy [baɪ] (bought, bought) *v* покупать
 by [baɪ] *prep* к; посредством; by this этим

C

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

canal [kə'neɪl] *n* канал; the Suez [ˈsjuːz] Canal Суэцкий канал
cane [keɪn] *n* тростник
captain ['kæptɪn] *n* капитан
car [kɑː] *n* автомашина
cardinal ['kɑːdɪnəl] *a*: cardinal point [ˈpɔɪnt] страна света
care [keə] *v* заботиться; *n* забота, уход; take care (of) заботиться о ком-либо; "The Care and Feeding of Masters" «Уход за хозяевами и их кормление»
careful ['keəfʊl] *a* осторожный, внимательный, аккуратный; it is careful of you осторожно с вашей стороны
careless ['keəlis] *a* небрежный, неосторожный, беззаботный; it is careless of you беспечно с вашей стороны
carpet ['kɑːpɪt] *n* ковёр
carry ['kæri] *v* нести; carry out выполнять, совершать
case [keɪs] *n* чемодан; падеж; случай
catch [kætʃ] (caught, caught) *v* ловить, поймать, догнать; catch a train поспеть к поезду
Caucasus ['kɔːkəsəs] *n* Кавказ
caught [kɔːt] *см.* catch
central ['sentrəl] *a* центральный
centre ['sentə] *n* центр
certain ['sɜːtn] *a* определённый
certainly ['sɜːntli] *adv* конечно; most certainly обязательно
certainty ['sɜːntnti] *n* уверенность
chance [tʃɑːns] *n*: by chance случайно
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* менять, изменять
channel ['tʃænl] *n* пролив, канал; the English Channel Ла-Манш
Charlie ['tʃɑːli] *n* Чарли
chase [tʃeɪs] *v* гнаться, преследовать
child [tʃaɪld] *n* ребёнок
childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] *n* детство
childlike ['tʃaɪldlaɪk] *a* детский, невинный
chocolate ['tʃɒkəlɪt] *n* шоколадная конфета
circus ['sɜːkəs] *n* цирк
clause [klaʊz] *n* предложение
clean [kliːn] *a* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
clear [kliə] *a* ясный
clever ['klevə] *a* умный; it is clever of you умно с вашей стороны
cleverness ['klevənɪs] *n* ум
climb [klaɪm] *v* взбираться
close [klaʊz] *v* закрывать
close [klaʊs] *a* близкий; *adv* близко
closely ['klaʊsli] *adv* внимательно

clothes [klaʊðz] *n* одежда
coach [kəʊtʃ] *n* тренер
coat [kəʊt] *n* пальто
cock-a-doodle-doo ['kɒkəduːdlɪ'duː] *n* кукареку
cold [kəʊld] *a* холодный; *n*: have a cold простудиться
cold-hearted ['kəʊld'hɑːtɪd] *a* бесщедный, чёрствый
come [kʌm] (came, come) *v* приходить; come in входить; come out выходить; *int*: come, come! ну, ну!
comfort ['kʌmfət] *v* утешать, успокаивать
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a* удобный
command [kə'mænd] *v* приказывать, командовать
common ['kɒmən] *a* нарицательный
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n* сравнение
complain [kəm'pleɪn] *of* *v* жаловаться на что-либо
completed [kəm'pli:tɪd] *p. p.* законченный
composite ['kɒmpzɪt] *a* составной
compound ['kɒmpaʊnd] *a* сложный
condition [kən'dɪʃn] *n* условие
conditional [kən'dɪʃənl] *a*: conditional sentence условное предложение
conjunctive [kən'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a*: the Conjunctive Mood согласительное наклонение
connected [kə'nektɪd] *p. p.* связанный, связано
connecting [kə'nektɪŋ] *a* соединительный
consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n* следствие, результат
consider [kən'sɪdə] *v* считать, рассматривать
consist [kən'sɪst] *v* состоять
consonant ['kɒnsənənt] *n* согласный; буква, обозначающая согласный звук
constantly ['kɒnstəntli] *adv* постоянно
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
contain [kən'teɪn] *v* содержать
continue [kən'tɪnjuː] *v* продолжаться
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a* длительный
contrary ['kɒntrəri] *a*: contrary to fact противоположный действительности
cook [kʊk] *n* повар; *v* готовить (пищу)
copper ['kɒpə] *n* медь; медная монета
corresponding [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndɪŋ] *pres. p.* соответственный
cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] *n* коттедж, летняя дача
could [kʊd] *см.* can

countable ['kaʊntəbl] *a* исчисляемый; *n* исчисляемое существительное
country ['kʌntri] *n*: in the country за городом, в деревне
course [kɔːs] *n*: of course конечно
cover ['kʌvə] *v* покрывать
cow [kaʊ] *n* корова
Crimea [kraɪ'miə] *n* Крым
cross [krɒs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
customary ['kʌstəməri] *a* обычный
cut [kʌt] (cut, cut) *v* резать, разрезать, стричь

D

daily ['deɪli] *a* ежедневный; *adv* ежедневно
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* опасность
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
dark [dɑːk] *a* тёмный; *n* темнота
daughter ['dɔːtə] *n* дочь
day [deɪ] *n* день; day by day день за днём; all day long весь день
day-time ['deɪtaɪm] *n*: in the day-time днём
dear [dɪə] *int*: dear me! о, господи!
debt [det] *n* долг
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
deck [dek] *n*: on deck на палубе
deer [dɪə] *n* олень, олени
definite [dɪ'fɪnɪt] *a* определённый
degree [dɪ'ɡriː] *n* степень
demand [dɪ'mænd] *v* требовать, предъявлять; *n* требование
dentist ['dentɪst] *n* зубной врач
deny [dɪ'naɪ] *v* отрицать
depend [dɪ'pend] *on* *v* зависеть; depending on зависящий
derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный; *n* производное слово
derived [dɪ'raɪvd] *p. p.* роизводный
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* изображать, описывать; характеризовать
desert ['dezət] *n* пустыня
desirable [dɪ'zɑɪərəbl] *a* желательный
desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *v* желать (сильно)
detective [dɪ'tektɪv] *a* детективный
determination [dɪ,tə'mɪ'neɪʃn] *n* решимость
dictate [dɪk'teɪt] *v* диктовать
did [dɪd] *см.* do
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
differ [dɪfə] *v* различаться, отличаться
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n* разница, различие

different ['dɪfrənt] *a* различный, другой
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a* трудный; it is difficult трудно
dish [dɪʃ] *n* тарелка; dishes посуда
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
disturbance [dɪs'tɜːbəns] *n*: make a disturbance вызывать волнение
do [duː] (did, done) *v* делать
doer [dʊə] *n*: the doer of the action лицо, которое совершает действие
done [dʌn] *см.* do
donkey ['dɒŋki] *n* осёл
double ['dʌbl] *v* удваивать
doubt [daʊt] *n* сомнение; *v* сомневаться; no doubt без сомнения
drink [drɪŋk] (drank, drunk) *v* пить; *n*: have a drink выпить
drive [draɪv] (drove, driven) *v* вести (автомашину)
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой, *v* сушить, высушить
during [ˈdʒuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение
duty ['djuːti] *n* долг

E

each [iːtʃ] *pron* каждый
earth [ɜːθ] *n* земля
easy ['iːzi] *a* лёгкий; it is easy легко
eat [iːt] (ate, eaten) *v* есть
eaten [iːtn] *см.* eat
eclipse [ɪ'klɪps] *n* затмение
eh [eɪ] *int* выражает вопрос, удивление, надежду на согласие слушающего а? как? не правда ли?
either ['aɪðə] *conj*: either ... or ... или ... или ... *adv* также
elder ['eldə] *a* (срав. степ. от old) старше
eldest ['eldɪst] *a* (превосх. степ. от old) самый старший
elephant [ɪ'lɪfənt] *n* слон
else [els] *adv* ещё
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчёркивать
empty ['empti] *a* пустой; *v* опорожнять
end [end] *n* конец; at the end в конце; *v* кончать; ending in оканчивающийся на
enemy ['enɪmi] *n* враг
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* получать удовольствие
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter [ɪ'entə] *v* входить
envy ['envɪ] *v* завидовать
equal [ɪ'ɪwəl] *a* равный

etc = etcetera [ɪ'tsetərə] и так далее
 even ['i:vən] *adv* даже
 event ['i:vent] *n* событие
 ever ['evə] *adv* когда-либо; всегда
 everybody ['evri:bɒdi] *pron* все, каждый
 everything ['evriθɪŋ] *pron* всё
 exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv* точно
 examination [ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃn] *n* экзамен;
 take an examination сдавать экзамен;
 pass an examination сдать экзамен
 exception [ɪk'sepʃən] *n* исключение
 exclamatory [ɪks'klæmətəri] *a* восклицательный
 excuse [ɪks'kju:z] *v* извиняться
 exhausted [ɪg'zɔ:stɪd] *a* изнурённый, измученный
 expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* ожидать; полагать
 express [ɪks'pres] *v* выражать; expressing *pres. p.* выражающий; expressed by *выраженный*
 expression [ɪks'preʃn] *n* выражение
 eye [aɪ] *n* глаз

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
 fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу, не иметь успеха, провалиться (на экзамене)
 fairy-tale ['feəri:teɪl] *n* (волшебная) сказка
 famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
 far [fɑ:] *a* далёкий; Far North ['fɑ:nɔ:θ] Крайний Север, *adv* далеко
 farther ['fɑ:ðə] *a* (срав. степен. от far) более отдалённый; *adv* (срав. степен. от far) дальше, далее
 farthest ['fɑ:ðɪst] *a* (превосх. степен. от far) самый дальний; *adv* (превосх. степен. от far) дальше всего
 fast [fɑ:st] *a* быстрый; *adv* быстро
 fat [fæt] *a* толстый, жирный
 fatal ['feɪtl] *a* фатальный, губительный
 fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина; be at fault быть озадаченным, находиться в затруднении
 feel [fi:l] (felt, felt) *v* чувствовать; feel like быть склонным сделать что-либо
 feet [fi:t] *n* ступни, ноги
 felt [felt] *см.* feel
 few [fju:] *pron* а few несколько
 find [faɪnd] (found, found) *v* находить
 fine [faɪn] *a* красивый, прекрасный; *adv* прекрасно
 finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать; *n* конец, фишиш

finite ['faɪnɪt] *a*: finite verb глагол в личной форме
 fire ['faɪə] *n* костёр; make a fire развести костёр
 first [fɜ:st] *num* первый
 fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
 fishing-rod ['fɪʃɪŋrɒd] *n* удочка
 five [faɪv] *num* пять
 flower ['flaʊə] *n* цветок
 fly [flaɪ] (flew, flown) *v* летать; *n* муха
 foggy ['fɒgi] *a* туманный
 follow ['fɒləʊ] *v* следовать (за кем-либо)
 following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] *a* следующий
 fond [fɒnd] *a*: be fond of любить
 food [fu:d] *n* пища, еда
 fool [fu:l] *n* дурак
 foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
 foot [fʊt] *n* нога, ступня; on foot пешком
 for [fɔ:] *prep* для, на, за, к, в течение
 For-to-Infinitive construction оборот for + инфинитив
 forever [fə'revə] *adv* всегда
 forget [fə'get] (forgot, forgotten) *v* забывать
 forgive [fə'gɪv] (forgave, forgiven) *v* прощать
 forgot [fə'gɒt] *см.* forget
 forgotten [fə'gɒtn] *см.* forget
 form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* образовывать
 former ['fɔ:mə] *a* первый (из двух названных)
 fortunately ['fɔ:tʃənɪtli] *adv* к счастью
 forward ['fɔ:wəd] *adv* вперед
 found [faʊnd] *см.* find
 fountain ['faʊntɪn] *n* фонтан
 fountain-pen ['faʊntɪnpɛn] *n* автоматическая ручка
 four [fɔ:] *num* четыре
 four-wheeled ['fɔ:wɪ:lɪd] *a* четырехколесный
 free [fri:] *a* свободный; *v* освобождать
 friendship ['frendʃɪp] *n* дружба
 friendly ['frendli] *a* дружеский, дружественный; in a friendly way по-дружески
 frighten ['fraɪtn] *v* пугать
 from [frɒm] *prep* из, от
 front [frʌnt] *n* передняя часть (чего-либо); in front of перед, впереди
 fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
 further ['fɜ:ðə] *a* (срав. степен. от far) более отдалённый; добавочный; *adv* (срав. степен. от far) дальше

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

G

game [geɪm] *n* игра, партия
 gate [geɪt] *n* ворота
 gave [geɪv] *см.* give
 gay [geɪ] *a* весёлый
 geese [gi:s] *n* гуси
 gender ['dʒendə] *n* род
 generous ['dʒenərəs] *a* щедрый
 generosity [ˌdʒenə'reɪsɪti] *n* щедрость
 gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий; Indefinite Gerund герундий в форме Indefinite; Perfect Gerund перфектный герундий
 get [get] (got, got) *v* получать, доставать; get excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] волноваться; get up вставать; get upset расстраиваться; get used to привыкнуть к чему-либо
 give [gɪv] (gave, given) *v* давать
 give up бросать (привычку)
 glass [glɑ:s] *n* стекло; стакан
 go [gəʊ] (went, gone) *v* идти, ходить; происходить; go on происходить, продолжаться; go out выходить; be going to собираться сделать что-либо
 gone [gɒn] *см.* go
 good [gʊd] *a* хороший; здоровый; полезный; it is good хорошо; it is good of you хорошо с вашей стороны; be good at хорошо разбираться в чём-либо; быть способным к чему-либо;

n: it is no good бесполезно
 good-looking ['gʊd'lʊkɪŋ] *a* красивый, интересный
 good gracious ['gʊd'græʃəs] *int* боже мой!
 good heavens ['hevnz] *int* о, боже!
 goods [gʊdz] *n* товар
 goose [gu:s] *n* гусь
 got [gɒt] *см.* get
 grandmother ['grænp,mʌðə] *n* бабушка
 great [greɪt] *a* большой, великий; Great Britain ['brɪtn] *n* Великобритания
 grateful ['gretɪfʊl] *a*: be grateful for быть благодарным за что-либо
 ground [graʊnd] *n* земля
 grow [grəʊ] (grew, grown) *v* расти
 grown [grəʊn] *см.* grow

H

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

health [helθ] *n* здоровье
 hear [hiə] (heard, heard) *v* слышать;
 hear of услышать, узнать о чём-ли-
 бо
 heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце; take to heart при-
 нимать близко к сердцу; lose heart
 падать духом, отчаиваться
 heating ['hi:tiŋ] *n*: central heating цент-
 ральное отопление
 hedgehog ['hedʒhɒg] *n* ёж
 he-goat ['hi:gəʊt] *n* козёл
 here [hiə] *adv* здесь, сюда; вот
 hero ['hiərəʊ] *n* герой
 heroine ['herəʊin] *n* героиня
 hey [hei] *int* эй!
 high [haɪ] *a* высокий; *adv* высоко
 highly ['haɪli] *adv* высоко
 hill [hɪl] *n* холм, гора
 himself [him'self] *pron* себя, себе
 hold [həʊld] *n*: take hold (of) ухватить-
 ся
 hole [həʊl] *n* дыра, нора
 holiday ['hɒlədi] *n* отпуск
 hope [həʊp] *n* надежда; *v* надеяться
 horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
 host [həʊst] *n* хозяин
 hostess ['həʊstɪs] *n* хозяйка
 hot [hɒt] *a* горячий, жаркий
 hour ['aʊə] *n* час; for hours часами
 house [haʊs] *n* дом
 housework ['haʊswɜ:k] *n* домашняя ра-
 бота
 how [haʊ] *adv* как; how long как дол-
 го, сколько времени; how about ...
 как насчёт того, чтобы ...
 hum [hʌm] *int* гм!
 hurry ['hʌrɪ] *n*: be in a hurry торопиться
 hurt [hɜ:t] (hurt, hurt) *v* ушибить, задеть
 hush [hʌʃ] *int* тише! тс!

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лёд; мороженое
 ice-cream ['aɪs'kri:m] *n* мороженое
 idea [aɪ'diə] *n* мысль
 if [ɪf] *conj* если, если бы
 ill [ɪl] *a*: be ill болеть
 illogical [ɪ'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a* нелогичный
 immediately [ɪ'mi:djətli] *adv* немедленно
 imitation [ɪ'mi'teɪʃn] *n*: imitation of sounds
 звукоподражание
 impatience [ɪm'peɪʃəns] *n* нетерпение,
 раздражённость
 impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *a* нетерпеливый
 important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *a* важный; it is
 important важно

impossible [ɪm'pɔsəbl] *a* невозможный;
 it is impossible невозможно
 impression [ɪm'preʃn] *n*: to make an im-
 pression произвести впечатление
 include [ɪn'klu:d] *v* включать в себя
 incorrect [ɪn'kɔ'rekt] *a* неправильный
 indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле, дей-
 ствительно
 indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] *a* неопределённый
 Indian ['ɪndjən] *n* индеец (Сев. и Южн.
 Америки)
 indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать
 indicative [ɪn'dɪkətɪv] *a*: the Indicative
 Mood изъявительное наклонение
 indirect [ɪn'dɪ'rekt] *a*: indirect speech ко-
 свенная речь
 infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n* неопределённая
 форма, инфинитив;
 Indefinite Infinitive инфинитив в фор-
 ме Indefinite;
 Perfect Infinitive перфектный инфини-
 тив;
 Perfect Continuous Infinitive перфект-
 ный инфинитив в форме Continuous
 inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] *v* сообщить, информиро-
 вать
 ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила
 insist [ɪn'sɪst] *v* настаивать; insist on
 настаивать на чём-либо
 instead [ɪn'sted] *adv*: instead of вместо
 (чего-либо)
 intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться
 intensifying [ɪn'tensɪfaɪɪŋ] *a* усилитель-
 ный
 intention [ɪn'tenʃn] *n* намерение, стрем-
 ление
 interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n*: take interest in ин-
 тересоваться (чем-либо)
 interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
 It is interesting интересно
 interjection [ɪn'tə'dʒekʃn] *n* междометие
 interrogative [ɪn'tə'rɒgətɪv] *a* вопроси-
 тельный
 interrupt [ɪn'tə'rʌpt] *v* прерывать, ме-
 шать
 into ['ɪntu] *prep* в, на
 intransitive [ɪn'trænzɪtɪv] *a*: intransitive
 verb непереходный глагол
 invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
 iron ['aɪən] *n* железо; утюг
 irregular [ɪ'regjələ] *a* неправильный
 irregular verb неправильный глагол
 irresponsible [ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl] *a* безответ-
 ственный
 irritation [ɪrɪ'teɪʃn] *n* раздражение, гнев

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

J

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

K

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

L

lady ['leɪdi] *n* дама, женщина
 land [lænd] *n*: by land по суше
 language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n* язык
 last [lɑ:st] *a* последний, прошлый; *adv*:
 at last наконец; *v* продолжаться,
 длиться
 late [leɪt] *a* поздний; be late опаздывать;
adv поздно
 lately ['leɪtli] *adv* недавно
 latter ['lætə] *a* (срав. степен. от late) по-
 следний (из двух названных)
 laugh [lɑ:f] *v* смеяться; laugh at сме-
 яться над кем-либо
 lay [leɪ] *см.* lie
 leaf [li:f] *n* лист
 learn [lɜ:n] *v* учить(ся), научить(ся)
 least [li:st] *a* (превосх. степен. от little)
 наименьший; *adv* (превосх. степен. от
 little) меньше всего, меньше всех; at
 least по крайней мере
 leave [li:v] (left, left) *v* уходить, уез-
 жать, покидать, оставлять
 left [left] *см.* leave
 lemonade [lemə'neɪd] *n* лимонад
 less [les] *a* (срав. степен. от little) мень-
 ший; *adv* (срав. степен. от little) меньше

lest [lest] *conj* чтобы не
 let [let] *v* позволять, разрешать, пусть;
 let's take ... давай поедем на ...
 letter ['letə] *n* письмо
 lie [laɪ] (lay, lain) *v* лежать
 like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться; *a* похо-
 жий, подобный; *adv* подобно
 likely ['laɪkli] *a* вероятный
 limiting ['lɪmɪtɪŋ] *a* ограничительный
 lion ['laɪən] *n* лев
 lioness ['laɪənis] *n* львица
 listen ['lɪsn] *v* слушать
 little ['lɪtl] *a* маленький; *adv* мало; a lit-
 tle немного
 live [lɪv] *v* жить
 lively ['laɪvli] *a* живой весёлый
 living ['lɪvɪŋ] *a* живой
 logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] *a* логичный
 lonely ['ləʊnli] *a* одинокий
 long [lɒŋ] *a* длинный, долгий; *adv* дол-
 го, давно
 Long way you live! Живите долго!
 long-legged ['lɒŋ'legd] *a* длинноногий
 look [lʊk] *v* смотреть, выглядеть; look
 after присматривать за кем-либо; look
 alike быть похожим; look forward to
 с нетерпением ожидать чего-либо; look
 at смотреть на; *n* взгляд; have a look
 взглянуть
 lose [lu:z] (lost, lost) *v* терять
 loss [lɒs] *n*: be at a loss быть в затруд-
 нении, в недоумении
 lost [lɒst] *см.* lose
 lot [lɒt] *n*: a lot of много, большое ко-
 личество
 loud [laʊd] *a* громкий
 love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
 lovely ['lʌvli] *a* чудесный
 loving ['lʌvɪŋ] *pres.p.* любящий, неж-
 ный
 low [ləʊ] *a* низкий; *adv* низко
 luck [lʌk] *n* удача
 luckily ['lʌkɪli] *adv* к счастью
 lucky ['lʌkɪ] *a* удачливый
 lunch [lʌnts] *n* второй завтрак

M

magnet ['mæɡnɪt] *n* магнит
 main [meɪn] *a* главный; main verb смы-
 словой глагол; main clause главное
 предложение
 mainly ['meɪnli] *adv* главным образом
 make [meɪk] (made, made) *v* делать;
 заставлять

manage ['mænidʒ] *v* ухитриться
 mark [mɑ:k] *n* отметка
 married ['mærid] *p. p.*: get married пожениться; be married быть женатым (замужем)
 match [mætʃ] *n* матч; спичка
 matter ['mætə] *v* иметь значение
 may [meɪ] (might) *v* мочь, иметь возможность; может быть, вероятно: May all your dreams come true. Пусть все ваши мечты осуществляются.
 mean [mi:n] (meant, meant) *v* значить, иметь значение; намереваться: mean by подразумевать, иметь в виду
 meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n* значение
 means [mi:nz] *n*: by all means обязательно: by no means ни в коем случае
 meet [mi:t] (met, met) *v* встречать(ся)
 memorize ['meməraɪz] *v* запоминать
 mental ['mentl] *a* умственный, моральный
 mention ['menʃn] *v* упоминать
 merely ['miəli] *adv* просто, только
 merry ['meri] *a* весёлый
 merry-go-round ['meri'gou,raund] *n* карусель
 met [met] *см.* meet
 mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
 mice [maɪs] *n* мыши
 might [maɪt] *см.* may
 mind [maɪnd] *n* память, ум: to make up one's mind решить(ся); *v* помнить; возражать
 minute ['mɪnɪt] *n* минута
 mirror ['mɪrə] *n* зеркало
 miserable ['mɪzəəbəl] *a* несчастный
 mistake ['mɪs'teɪk] *n*: by mistake по ошибке
 misunderstanding ['mɪsʌndə'stænd] (misunderstood, misunderstood) неправильно понять
 modal ['mɔ:dl] *a*: modal verb модальный глагол; modal word модальное слово
 modern ['mɔ:dən] *a*: Modern English современный английский язык
 moment ['mɔ:mənt] *n* момент, мгновение; at the moment в данную минуту; at that particular [prə'tɪkjələ] moment именно в тот момент; moment of speaking момент речи; given moment определённый момент
 Monday ['mʌndɪ] *n* понедельник
 money ['mʌni] *n* деньги

monkey ['mʌŋki] *n* обезьяна
 month [mʌnθ] *n* месяц
 last month в прошлом месяце
 mood [mu:d] *n* наклонение
 moon [mu:n] *n* луна
 more [mɔ:] *a* (срав. степ. от much и many) больший, более многочисленный; *adv* (срав. степ. от much) более, больше
 morning ['mɔ:niŋ] *n* утро; in the morning утром; this morning сегодня утром
 most [mu:st] *a* (превосх. степ. от much и many) наибольший; *adv* (превосх. степ. от much) больше всего; *n* большая часть
 motion ['məʊʃn] *n* движение
 mountain ['maʊntɪn] *n* гора; mountain chain [tʃeɪn] горная цепь
 mouse [maʊs] *n* мышь
 mouth [maʊθ] *n* рот
 move [mu:v] *n* ход (в игре)
 Mr. *сокр.* от mister ['mɪstə] *n* мистер, господин
 much [mʌtʃ] *a* много; *adv* гораздо
 must [mʌst] *v* должен, должны; должно быть
 myself [maɪ'self] *pron* сам

N

name [neɪm] *n* имя, название; by name по имени
 nasty ['næsti] *a* отвратительный
 naturally ['nætʃrəli] *adv* естественно
 nearly ['niəli] *adv* почти
 necessarily ['nesəsərɪli] *adv*: not necessarily happening не обязательно происходящее
 necessary ['nesəsəri] *a* необходимый; it is necessary необходимо, нужно
 necessity [nɪ'sesɪti] *n* необходимость
 need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться (в чём-либо)
 needle ['ni:dl] *n* игла, иголка
 negation [ni'geɪʃn] *n* отрицание
 negative ['negatɪv] *a* отрицательный
 neighbour ['neɪbə] *n* сосед
 never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
 new [nju:] *a* новый
 news [nju:z] *n* новость
 newspaper ['nju:spetʃə] *n* газета
 next [nekst] *a* следующий; *adv* потом, затем
 nice [naɪs] *a* хороший, красивый, приятный; It is nice of you мило с вашей стороны

night [naɪt] *n* ночь, вечер
 last night вчера вечером
 noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум
 noisily ['nɔɪzɪli] *adv* шумно
 noisy ['nɔɪzi] *a* шумный
 nominative ['nɒmɪnətɪv] *n*: Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»; Nominative Absolute ['æbsəlu:t] Participle Construction «Самостоятельный причастный оборот»
 non-perfect ['nɒn'pɜ:fɪkt] *см.* perfect
 nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
 nothing else but hope ничего кроме надежды
 notice ['nəʊtɪs] *n*: take notice (of) замечать; *v* замечать
 noun [naʊn] *n* существительное
 now [naʊ] *adv* сейчас

O

oar [ɔ:] *n*: весло
 obey [ə'beɪ] *v* слушаться
 object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] *n* дополнение; *v*: object [əb'dʒekt] to возражать против чего-либо
 objection [əb'dʒekʃn] *n* возражение
 objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *n*: Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»; Objective Participle Construction конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени»
 obligation [ɒblɪ'geɪʃn] *n* обязанность
 oblique [ə'bli:k] *a*: the Oblique Mood косвенное наклонение
 observe [əb'zə:v] *v* наблюдать, следить (за чем-либо)
 ocean ['əʊʃən] *n* океан
 of [əv] *prep* о, об; указывает на принадлежность; передаётся родительным падежом
 off [ɒf] *prep* с
 offer ['ɒfə] *v* предлагать
 office ['ɒfɪs] *n* учреждение
 often ['ɒfn] *adv* часто
 oh [əʊ] *int* о!
 one [wʌn] *num* один; *n*: little one ребёнок; употребляется как слово-заместитель во избежание повторения ранее упоминавшегося существительного
 once [wʌns] *adv*: at once немедленно
 once upon [ə'ɒn] a time однажды жил-был...

only ['əʊnli] *a* единственный; *adv* только; If only если бы только
 opera ['ɒrə] *n* опера
 opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nɪti] *n* удобный случай, благоприятная возможность
 opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *n* противоположность
 or [ɔ:] *conj* или
 order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ
 original [ə'ɪrɪdʒənəl] *n* подлинник, оригинал; in the original в подлиннике
 other ['ʌðə] *a* другой
 the other day на днях
 ought [ɔ:t] *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*
 out [aʊt] *adv* вне, снаружи; *prep* out of us из нас
 outside ['aʊt'saɪd] *adv* на открытом воздухе, на дворе
 over ['əʊvə] *prep* через, по; *adv* be over оканчиваться
 overcrowded [əʊvə'kraʊdɪd] *p. p.* переполненный
 owl [aʊl] *n* сова
 ox [ɒks] *n* бык
 oxen ['ɒksən] быки

P

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

Past Continuous Tense Прошедшее длительное время;
Past Perfect Tense Прошедшее совершенное время;
Past Perfect Continuous Tense Прошедшее совершенное длительное время
patient ['peɪʃənt] *a* терпеливый
pay [peɪ] (**paid, paid**) платить;
pay a fine платить штраф;
pay attention [ə'tenʃn] *to* обращать внимание на
pen [pen] *n* перо, ручка
penknife ['penkaɪf] *n* перочинный ножик
perfect ['pɜːfɪkt] *a* совершенный; совершенный, обозначающий действие, уже законченное по отношению к данному времени; **non-perfect** *a* неперфектный
performance [pɜːfɔːməns] *n* спектакль
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* может быть, возможно
period [ˈpiəriəd] *n*: **at a given past period** в определённый период в прошлом
permanent [ˈpɜːmənənt] *a* постоянный
permission [pə'mɪʃn] *n* разрешение; **give permission** давать разрешение; **get permission** получить разрешение
permit [pə'mɪt] *v* позволять, разрешать
person [pɜːsn] *n* лицо, человек
personal [pɜːsnəl] *a*: **personal pronoun** ['prəʊnaɪn] личное местоимение
phrase [freɪz] *n* фраза, выражение, оборот
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *a* физический
pianist ['piænɪst] *n* пианист
piano [piənoʊ] *n* рояль
pick [pɪk] *v* рвать, собирать
pity ['pɪti] *n*: **it is a pity** жаль
place [pleɪs] *n* место, жилище; **in your place** на вашем месте; **take place** происходить, иметь место
play [pleɪ] *v* играть
pleasant ['plezənt] *a* приятный; **it is pleasant** приятно
please [pliːz] *part* пожалуйста; *v*: **as he pleases** как ему хочется; **be pleased at** быть довольным чем-либо
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plural ['plʊərəl] *n* множественное число
point [pɔɪnt] *n*: **from the point of view** с точки зрения
pond [pɒnd] *n* пруд
possess [pə'zes] *v* обладать, владеть

possessive [pə'zesɪv] *a* притяжательный.
possessive case притяжательный падеж; **possessive pronoun** притяжательное местоимение
possibility [pɒsə'bɪlɪti] *n* возможность
postpone [pəʊst'pəʊn] *v* откладывать
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] *n* картофель, картошка
praise [preɪz] *n* похвала
precede [pri:'si:d] *v*: **preceded by** предшествующий
prefer [prɪ'fɜː] *v* предпочитать
preposition [ˌprepə'zɪʃn] *n* предлог
present ['preznt] *n* настоящее; настоящее время; *a* присутствующий; настоящий;
Present Indefinite Tense Настоящее неопределённое время.
Present Continuous Tense Настоящее длительное время;
Present Perfect Tense Настоящее совершенное время;
Present Perfect Continuous Tense Настоящее совершенное длительное время
present [prɪ'zent] *v* дарить
pretty ['prɪti] *a* хорошенький
prevent [prɪ'vent] *v* мешать; **prevent from** препятствовать чему-либо
previous ['pri:vjəs] *a* предыдущий
principal ['prɪnsɪpəl] *a*: **principal clause** главное предложение
prior ['praɪə] *a* предшествующий
probable ['prɒbəbl] *a* возможный, предпологаемый
probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv* вероятно
problematic [ˌprɒblɪ'mætɪk] *a* проблематичный, сомнительный
progress ['prəʊgres] *n*: **in progress** в развитии
prohibition [ˌprəʊ'biʃn] *n* запрещение
promise [prə'mɪs] *n* обещание; *v* обещать
pronoun ['prəʊnaɪn] *n* местоимение
pronounce [prə'naʊns] *v* произносить
proper ['prɒpə] *a* собственный
propose [prə'pəʊz] *v* предлагать
proud [praʊd] *a*: **be proud of** гордиться чем-либо
prove [pru:v] *v* оказываться
pull [pu:l] *v*: **pull out** вырывать
put [pʊt] (**put, put**) *v* положить, поставить; **put off** откладывать; **put away** убрать

O

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

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n* кролик
radiate ['reɪdiət] *v* излучать, сиять
rage [reɪdʒ] *n* ярость
rail [reɪl] *n* рельс
railway ['reɪlweɪ] *n* железная дорога
railwayman ['reɪlweɪmən] *n* железнодорожник
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь; *v*: **it rains** идёт дождь; **it rains cats and dogs** дождь льёт как из ведра
rainbow ['reɪnbəʊ] *n* радуга
ran [ræn] *см.* run
read [ri:d] (**read, read**) *v* читать
reader ['ri:də] *n* читатель
ready ['redi] *a* готовый; **be ready for** быть готовым к чему-либо
real [riəl] *a* реальный; **real circumstances** ['sə:kəmstənsɪz] реальные обстоятельства
realize ['riəlaɪz] *v* понимать, осознавать
really ['riəli] *adv* действительно, на самом деле
recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] *v* вспоминать
recently ['ri:sntli] *adv* недавно
recognize ['rekəgnəɪz] *v* узнавать
recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v* рекомендовать
red-hot ['red'hɒt] *a* накалённый докрасна, пламенный
refer [rɪ'fɜː] *v* относиться; **referring** относящийся
refuse [rɪ'fju:z] *v* отвергать, отказываться(ся)
regret [rɪ'ɡret] *v* сожалеть
regular ['regjʊlə] *a*: **regular verb** правильный глагол
rely [rɪ'laɪ] *v*: **rely on** полагаться на что-либо
remember [rɪ'membə] *v* помнить, вспоминать

S

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

say [seɪ] (said, said) *v* сказать
 saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n* поговорка
 scales [skeɪlz] *n* весы
 school [sku:l] *n* школа
 schoolgirl ['sku:lɡɜ:l] *n* школьница
 scissors ['si:zəz] *n* ножницы
 sea [si:] *n* море; *by sea* морем
 second ['sekənd] *num* второй
 secret ['si:krit] *n* тайна, секрет
 see [si:] (saw, seen) *v* видеть
 seem [si:m] *v* казаться
 seen [si:n] *см.* see
 seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
 send [send] (sent, sent) *v* посылать;
 send for посылать за кем-либо
 sentence ['sentəns] *n* грам. предложение
 sequence ['si:kwəns] *n* последователь-
 ность; *sequence of tenses* последова-
 тельность времён
 serious ['siəriəs] *a* серьёзный
 shame [ʃeɪm] *n*: *it is a shame* стыдно
 sharp [ʃɜ:p] *adv* точно, ровно
 sheep [ʃi:p] *n* овца, овцы
 she-goat [ʃi:ɡəʊt] *n* коза
 shine [ʃaɪn] (shone, shone) *v* светить,
 сиять
 ship [ʃɪp] *n* корабль
 shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, туфля
 shop [ʃɒp] *n* магазин
 short [ʃɔ:t] *a* краткий, короткий; неболь-
 шой
 shortened ['ʃɔ:tnd] *a* сокращённый
 shot [ʃɒt] *n* выстрел
 should [ʃʊd] *past* of shall 1. вспомога-
 тельный глагол, служит для образова-
 ния будущего в прошедшем в 1 л.
 ед. и мн. ч.; 2. модальный глагол,
 выражающий долженствование; *should*
like хотелось бы
 show [ʃəʊ] (showed, shown) *v* показы-
 вать
 shown [ʃəʊn] *см.* show
 side [saɪd] *n*: *side by side* рядом
 sight [saɪt] *n*: *at first sight* с первого
 взгляда
 silent ['saɪlənt] *a* молчаливый; *be silent*
 молчать; *silent "h"* непроизносимое
 "h"
 silk [sɪlk] *n* шёлк
 silly ['sɪli] *a* глупый, смешной
 similar ['sɪmɪlə] *a* подобный, похожий
 simple ['sɪmpl] *a* простой
 simultaneity [sɪmɪltə'nɪəti] *n* одновре-
 менность
 since [sɪns] *сj* с тех пор как

singular ['sɪŋɡjələ] *n* единственное чи-
 сло
 sit [sɪt] (sat, sat) *v* сидеть; *sit in the*
sun загорать; *sit down* садиться
 sitting-room ['sɪtɪŋru:m] *n* гостиная
 six [sɪks] *num* шесть
 size [saɪz] *n* размер
 skate [skeɪt] *v* кататься на коньках
 ski [ski:] *v* кататься на лыжах
 sky [skaɪ] *n* небо
 sled [sled] *n* санки
 sleep [sli:p] (slept, slept) *v* спать
 sleepy ['sli:pi] *a* сонный
 slightly ['slaɪtli] *adv* слегка, немного
 slow [sləʊ] *a* медленный
 slowly ['sləʊli] *adv* медленно
 small [smɔ:l] *a* небольшой, маленький
 smell [smel] (smelt, smelled) *v* чувство-
 вать запах; нюхать
 smile [smɪl] *n* улыбка; *v* улыбаться
 smoke [sməʊk] *v* курить; *n*: *have a*
smoke покурить
 snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] *n* снежок
 snowman ['snəʊmæn] *n* снежная баба
 solve [sɒlv] *v*: *solve a problem*
 ['prɒbləm] решать задачу
 so [səʊ] *adv* так, тоже, также
 some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество;
some more ещё (некоторое количе-
 ство); *a* какой-то
 something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-то, что-ни-
 будь
 sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
 somewhere ['sʌmweə] *adv* где-то
 son [sʌn] *n* сын
 soon [su:n] *adv*: *as soon as* как толь-
 ко
 sorry ['sɔ:ri] простите, извините; *a* *be*
sorry for сожалеть о чем-либо
 south [saʊθ] *n* юг; *a* южный
 Soviet ['səʊviət] *a*: Soviet Union Со-
 ветский Союз
 speak [spi:k] (spoke, spoken) *v* говорить,
 разговаривать
 speaker ['spi:kə] *n* тот, кто говорит; го-
 ворящий
 spectacles ['spektəklz] *n* очки
 spelling ['speliŋ] *n* правописание, орфо-
 графия
 spoil [spɔɪl] (spoilt, spoiled) *v* испор-
 тить
 spoilt [spɔɪlt] *см.* spoil
 spoken ['spəʊkən] *см.* speak; *p. p.* разго-
 ворный
 sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] *n* спортсмен

spring [sprɪŋ] *n* весна
 stadium ['stædɪəm] *n* стадион
 stand [stænd] (stood, stood) *v* стоять;
stand for заменять
 star [stɑ:] *n* звезда
 start [stɑ:t] *v* начинать; отправиться
 state [steɪt] *n* состояние
 station ['steɪʃn] *n* станция
 stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться; останавливать-
 ся, жить
 steel [sti:l] *n* сталь
 still [stɪl] *adv* ещё, всё ещё, всё же
 stone [stəʊn] *n* камень
 stop [stɒp] *n* табуретка
 stop [stɒp] *v* останавливать(ся); пере-
 ставать; *stop from* удерживать от че-
 го-либо
 straight [streɪt] *a* прямой; *adv* прямо
 strange [streɪndʒ] *a* странный; *it is*
strange странно
 street [stri:t] *n* улица
 strength [streŋθ] *n* сила
 strict [strikt] *a* строгий
 strong [strɒŋ] *a* сильный, крепкий
 stubborn ['stʌbən] *a* упрямый
 study ['stʌdi] *v* заниматься, изучать
 subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* подлежащее
 subjunctive [sʌb'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a*: the Subjunc-
 tive Mood сослагательное наклонение
 subordinate [sʌb'ɔ:dənɪt] *a*: subordinate
 clause придаточное предложение
 succeed [sək'si:d] *v* достигать цели, пре-
 успевать
 success [sək'ses] *n* успех
 succession [sək'seʃn] *n* последователь-
 ность, непрерывный ряд
 such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой; *such as* как на-
 пример
 sugar ['ʃʊɡə] *n* сахар
 suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предлагать
 suitcase ['sju:keɪs] *n* чемодан
 supper ['sʌpə] *n* ужин; *have supper*
 ужинать
 suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v* предполагать, пола-
 гать
 supposition [sʌpə'zɪʃn] *n* предположе-
 ние
 sure [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный; верный; *adv*
 конечно, несомненно; *to be sure* на-
 верняка
 surely [ʃʊəli] *adv* несомненно
 surprise [sə'praɪz] *n* удивление; *v* удив-
 лять; *be surprised at* удивляться че-
 му-либо
 suspect [səs'pekt] *v* подозревать

sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
 swim [swɪm] (swam, swum) *v* плавать
 wish [wɪʃ] *n* свист (хлыста)
 syllable ['sɪləbəl] *n* слог
 symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n* символ
 symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] *v* символизиро-
 вать

T

tall [tɔ:l] *n* хвост
 tailless ['teɪlɪs] *a* бесхвостый
 take [teɪk] (took, taken) *v* брать, при-
 нимать; *take out* выводить на прогул-
 ку; *take off* снимать
 tale [teɪl] *n* рассказ, сказка
 talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать
 talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] *a* болтливый
 tall [tɔ:l] *a* высокий
 tea [ti:] *n* чай; *have tea* пить чай
 teach [ti:tʃ] (taught, taught) *v* учить,
 научить; *teach a lesson* проучить
 teeth [ti:θ] *n* зубы
 tell [tel] (told, told) *v* сказать, расска-
 зать
 temporary ['tempərəri] *a* временный, не-
 постоянный
 tense [tens] *n* грамматическое время
 Thames [temz] *n* Темза
 than [ðæn ðən] *сj* чем
 thank [θæŋk] *v* благодарить
 that [ðæt] *pron* тот, та, то; который;
сj что, чтобы
 them [ðem, ðəm] *pron* им, их
 then [ðen] *adv* затем, тогда
 there [ðeə] *adv* там, туда; *there is, there*
are есть, имеется, имеются; *int: there,*
there! ну, ну!
 these [ði:z] *pron* эти
 thing [θɪŋ] *n* вещь, существо; *I can't hear*
a thing я ничего не слышу
 think [θɪŋk] (thought, thought) *v* думать,
 полагать
 this [ðɪs] *pron* это, этот
 thought [θɔ:t] *см.* think; *n* мысль
 three [θri:] *num* три
 throw [θrou] (threw, thrown) *v* бросать,
 кидать
 thrown [θroun] *см.* throw
 Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] *n* четверг
 ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* билет
 tiger ['taɪɡə] *n* тигр
 tigress ['taɪgrɪs] *n* тигрица
 tie [taɪ] *v* привязывать
 till [tɪl] *сj* до тех пор, пока
 time [taɪm] *n* время; раз; *in time* вове-

мя; **have a good time** хорошо проводить время
tin [tɪn] *n* олово, белая жёсть; консервная банка
tired ['taɪəd] *a* усталый; **be tired of** уставать от чего-либо
to [tu:] *prep* в, к; **up to do**
told [təʊld] *см.* tell
too [tu:] *adv* также; очень, слишком
tooth [tu:θ] *n* зуб
toothache ['tu:θeɪk] *n* зубная боль
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tour [tuə] *v* совершать путешествие
tourism ['tuəɪzɪzəm] *n* туризм
tower ['taʊə] *n* башня; **the Tower of London** Лондонский Тауэр
town [taʊn] *n* город
toy [tɔɪ] *n* игрушка
train [treɪn] *v* тренироваться; *n* поезд; **by train** поездом
tram [træm] *n*; **by tram** трамваем
transitive ['trænsɪtɪv] *a*; **transitive verb** переходный глагол
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* беспокойство
troublesome ['trʌblsəm] *a* беспокойный
trousers ['traʊzəz] *n* брюки
true [tru:] *a* верный, правдивый
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда, истина
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться, стараться, пробовать; *n* попытка; **have a try** попытаться
Tuesday ['tju:zdeɪ] *n* вторник
turn [tɜ:n] *v*; **turn into** превращаться в; **turn off the tap** закрыть кран; **turn on the light** [laɪt] (the TV ['ti:vi:]) включать свет (телевизор); **turn out** оказаться
twice [twɑɪs] *adv* дважды
twilight ['twɑɪlaɪt] *n* сумерки
twin [twɪn] *n*; **twin-sisters** сёстры-близнецы
twist [twɪst] *n* твист (танец)
two [tu:] *num* два
type [taɪp] *вид, тип*
typical ['tɪpɪkəl] *a* типичный, распространённый

U

Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] *n* Украина
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n* зонтик
uncertainty [ʌn'sə:ntɪ] *n* неуверенность, сомнение
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя

uncountable [ʌn'kaʊntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый; *n* неисчисляемое существительное
understand [ʌndə'stænd] (**understood, understood**) *v* понимать
undesirable [ʌndɪ'zɑɪəəbl] *a* нежелательный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʌnɪtli] *adv* к несчастью
unfulfilled [ʌn'fʊl'fɪld] *a* невыполненный, неосуществлённый
unhappily [ʌn'hæpɪli] *adv* к несчастью
unhappy [ʌn'hæpɪ] *a* несчастный
united [ju:'naɪtɪd] *a*; **the United States** Соединённые Штаты
universal [ju:nɪ'vɜ:səl] *a* общеизвестный
unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] *a* недобрый, злой
unless [ʌn'les] *сj* если не
unlikely [ʌn'laɪkli] *a* маловероятный
unluckily [ʌn'lʌkɪli] *adv* к несчастью
unpack [ʌn'pæk] *v* распаковать
unreal [ʌn'riəl] *a* нереальный, воображаемый
until [ən'tɪl] *сj* до тех пор, пока не
unwise [ʌn'waɪz] *a* неразумный; **it is unwise of you** неразумно с вашей стороны
upon [ə'pɒn] *см.* on
us [ʌs] *pron* нам, нас
use [ju:z] *v* использовать, употреблять; **are used** употребляются
use [ju:s] *n*; **make use of** использовать, воспользоваться; **it is no use** бесполезно
used to имел обыкновение что-либо делать
useful ['ju:sfʊl] *a* полезный
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* обычный
usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *adv* обычно

V

verb [vɜ:b] *n* глагол
verbal ['vɜ:bəl] *a* глагольный; *n* неличная форма глагола
version ['vɜ:ʒn] *n* вариант
viewed [vju:d] *p. p.*; **is viewed from the past** рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня
violin [ˌvaɪə'lɪn] *n* скрипка
voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос; **in a loud** [laʊd] *voice* громким голосом; **in a low** [ləʊ] *voice* тихим голосом; **залог**

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

W

wages ['weɪdʒɪz] *n* заработная плата
wait [weɪt] *v* ждать
waiter ['weɪtə] *n* официант
waitress ['weɪtrɪs] *n* официантка
walk [wɔ:k] *v* ходить, гулять; **walk bare-foot** ['beəfʊt] ходить босиком; **go for a walk** ходить на прогулку; **have a walk** прогуляться
wall [wɔ:l] *n* стена
want [wɒnt] *v* хотеть; *n*; **be in want of** нуждаться в чём-либо
war [wɔ:] *n* война
was [wɔz] *см.* be
wash [wɔʃ] *v* мыть(ся)
watch [wɒtʃ] *n* часы
watch [wɒtʃ] *v* наблюдать, следить
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода
way [weɪ] *n* путь, дорога
we [wi:] *pron* мы
wear [weə] (**wore, worn**) *v* носить (одежду)
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
Wednesday ['wenzdeɪ] *n* среда
week [wi:k] *n* неделя; **last week** на прошлой неделе
weekly ['wi:kli] *a* еженедельный; *adv* еженедельно
well [wel] *adv* хорошо; **as well** также; *int* ну!
well-known ['wel'nəʊn] *a* известный, знаменитый
went [went] *см.* go
were [wə:] *см.* be
what [wɒt] *pron* что; **what about** как насчёт того, чтобы; *сj* какой
wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо
when [wen] *pron* когда
whenever [wen'evə] *сj* когда бы ни
where [weə] *adv* где
whether ['weðə] *сj* ли
which [wɪtʃ] *pron* который; *сj* что
whisper ['wɪspə] *n*; **in a whisper** шёпотом
white [waɪt] *a* белый
whitewash ['waɪtwɔʃ] *v* белить
whole [həʊl] *a* весь, целый

why [waɪ] *pron* почему; **that is why** вот почему; *int* да ну!
wide [waɪd] *a* широкий; *adv* широко
widely ['waɪdli] *adv* широко
widen ['waɪdn] *v* расширять
win [wɪn] (**won, won**) *v* побеждать, выигрывать
wise [waɪz] *a* мудрый; **it is wise of you** мудро с вашей стороны
wish [wɪʃ] *v* хотеть, желать; *n* желание
with [wɪð] *pron* с
without [wɪ'ðaʊt] *prep* без
won [wɒn] *см.* win
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] *a* замечательный
wood [wʊd] *n* дерево (*материал*); *дрова*
wooden ['wʊdn] *a* деревянный
word [wɜ:d] *n* слово; **word combination** [kəm'bi:neɪʃn] словосочетание
world [wɜ:ld] *n* мир; вселенная
worn [wɔ:n] *p. p.*; **worn out** изношенный, рваный
worse [wɜ:s] *a* (*срав. степ. от bad*) худший; *adv* (*срав. степ. от badly*) хуже
worst [wɜ:st] *a* (*превосх. степ. от bad*) наихудший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от badly*) хуже всего
worth [wɜ:θ] *a*; **it is worth (while) doing this well** стоит сделать это хорошо
would [wʊd] *past of will* 1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем во 2 и 3 л.*; 2. *служебный глагол, выражающий привычное действие, относящееся к прошедшему времени*
write [raɪt] (**wrote, written**) *v* писать
writer ['raɪtə] *n* писатель
written ['rɪtɪn] *см.* write
wrote [rəʊt] *см.* write

Y

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

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Марк Исаакович Дубровин
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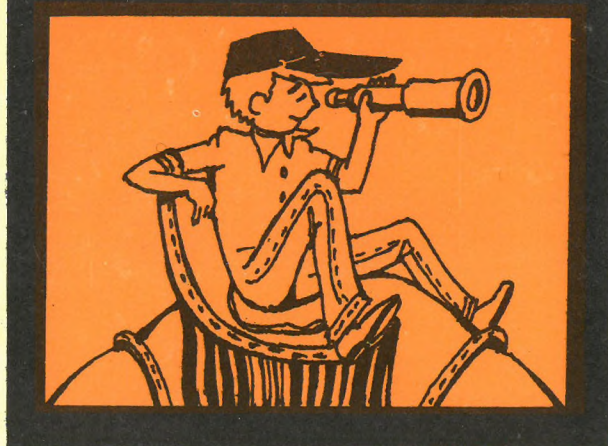
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грамматику. Изданная неоднократно массовым тиражом
под названием "Situational Grammar", эта книга стала
бестселлером.

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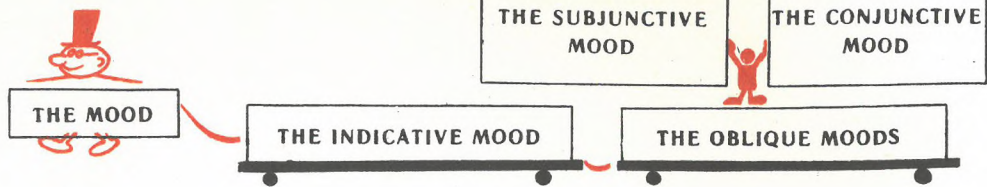
Dear friends!

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

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

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

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



THE INDICATIVE MOOD



"This shoe is just her size."

I describe events as facts.

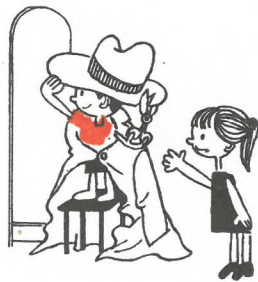
THE INDICATIVE MOOD



"What a nice child he is!"



"What are you doing?"



"Father won't like it."

THE OBLIQUE MOODS

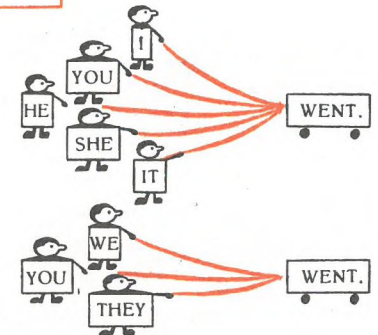
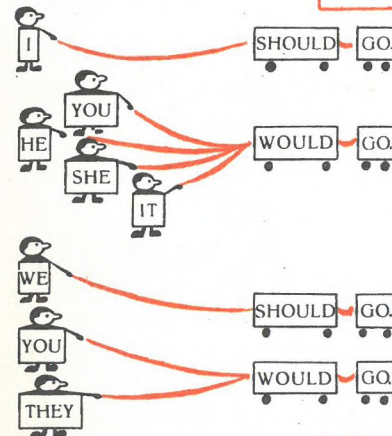
I have two forms.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE FIRST FORM

THE SECOND FORM

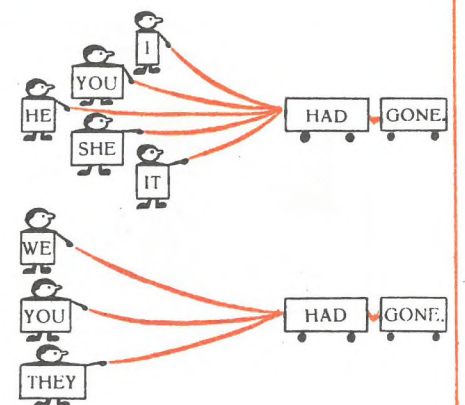
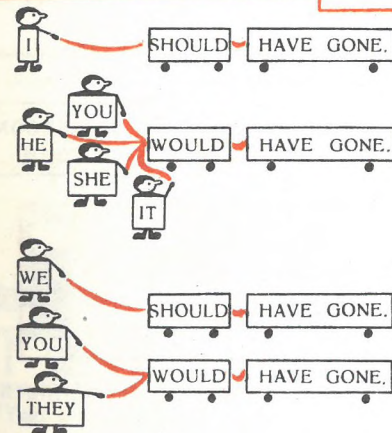
NON-PERFECT



I have the form *were* for all the persons.

TO BE WERE

PERFECT



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