

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
імені І.І. МЕЧНИКОВА**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ  
З ПРАКТИЧНОЇ ГРАМАТИКИ  
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

Для студентів 1-го курсу  
денної та заочної форм навчання  
факультету РГФ  
на тему:  
**"The Adjective. The Adverb."**



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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Дані методичні вказівки призначено для студентів 1-го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання факультету РГФ ОНУ імені І.І. Мечникова.

За своєю метою методичні вказівки мають сприяти самостійному закріпленню студентами правил вживання таких частин мови, як "прикметник" та "прислівник".

За своєю структурою методичні вказівки складаються з окремих розділів: I. The Adjective (прикметник); II. The Adverb (прислівник); III. The Adjective. The Adverb (суміжні випадки вживання прикметника та прислівника); IV. Revision (вправи на закріплення матеріалу).

Перші три розділи містять як теоретичний матеріал у вигляді оглядових таблиць, так і вправи після них для формування й становлення граматичних навичок. Четвертий розділ включає вправи на переклад для закріплення вивченого матеріалу.

Крім тем з граматики англійської мови, що передбачені кафедральною робочою програмою для студентів 1-го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання, до методичних вказівок було включено також теми, які не увійшли до робочого плану. Таким чином, це дозволяє розширити діапазон граматичних знань, вмінь та навичок студентів по заданій тематиці, а також сприяє виробленню вмінь щодо самостійного закріплення старого й нового матеріалу.

## **PART I**

## **The Adjective**

### **I.1.**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adjectives</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>are a word class that performs some information about a substance, modifies or describes its features and qualities.</i></p>
<p><i>We <u>cannot</u> always tell whether a word is an adjective by looking at it <u>in isolation</u>.</i></p> <p><i>E.g.: <u>hard</u> can be both an adjective and an adverb (<u>hard</u> work, to work <u>hard</u>);</i></p> <p><i><u>silver</u> can be both an adjective and a noun (a <u>silver</u> coin, solid <u>silver</u>).</i></p>
<p><i><u>Four</u> features are commonly considered to be <u>characteristic</u> of adjectives:</i></p> <p><i>1) they can freely occur in the <u>attributive</u> function, i.e. they can premodify a noun</i> <i>(an <u>ugly</u> painting, <u>dirty</u> linen);</i></p> <p><i>2) they can freely occur in the <u>predicative</u> function, i.e. they can function as subject or</i> <i>object complement</i> <i>(The painting is <u>ugly</u>. He thought the painting <u>ugly</u>);</i></p> <p><i>3) they can be premodified by the intensifier <u>very</u>.</i> <i>(The children are very <u>happy</u>);</i></p> <p><i>4) they can take <u>comparative</u> and <u>superlative</u> forms</i> <i>(The children are <u>happier</u> now. They are the <u>happiest</u> children I know).</i></p>

**FIND** adjectives in the text and **UNDERLINE** them. (Mind that not all words that premodify a noun are adjectives).

A 27-year-old British hospital doctor collapses and dies. According to the coroner's report, he died of natural causes. However, in light of the fact that the young medic had just completed an 86-hour working week, could it not be that he died as a result of stress and overwork? We ignore stress at our peril, and while we acknowledge its existence, we choose to pay very little attention to the effects it has on our health. Stress, whether resulting from overwork, an unhealthy lifestyle or a combination of the two, is a potent and unforgiving killer. Something must be done because things can only get worse. Modern life favours and nurtures stress. In addition to living in work-oriented cultures in which overwork is the norm, we seem to be incapable of leading stable and balanced personal lives. Stress upon stress. So what are we to do? The first step for most of us is to face up to the truth: stress causes heart problems, cancer and depression and, as a result, in today's world it is far and away the biggest threat to our well-being. At least if the young

doctor had died in a Japanese hospital his death certificate would have read 'karoshi' – death by overwork.

## I.2.

<p>According to their <u>meaning</u> and <u>grammatical</u> characteristics adjectives fall under two classes: <b>qualitative and relative</b></p>	
<b>qualitative adjectives (Q.A.)</b>	<b>relative adjectives (R.A.)</b>
<p>denote <u>qualities</u> of a substance, such as <u>size</u> (little, large, high), <u>colour</u> (white), <u>physical and mental qualities</u> (soft, warm, clever), <u>general estimation</u> (important), etc.</p> <p>Q.A. can express various degrees of the same feature (i.e. they are <u>gradable</u>), that's why they have degrees of comparison or can be modified by degree adverbs:</p> <p>small – smaller – the smallest, very/extremely/quite/reasonably small</p>	<p><u>classify</u> objects into types, denote <u>qualities of a substance through</u> <u>their relation to another object</u>, such as <u>materials</u> (silken, woolen), <u>place</u> (Spanish, Asian), <u>time</u> (monthly, weekly), <u>some action</u> (preparatory, rotatory), etc.</p> <p>R.A. are <u>not gradable</u>, that's why they neither can have degrees of comparison nor can be modified by degree adverbs:</p> <p>cotton – *more cotton, *very/quite cotton</p>

**FIND** in the texts and **UNDERLINE** qualitative adjectives with one line, relative adjectives with two lines.

1) The earliest libraries that we know about were different from present-day libraries, as their contents were mainly government records. Archaeological findings from ancient cities of Sumer revealed temple rooms full of records of commercial transactions, or inventories. Things were much the same in the government records of Ancient Egypt. The earliest private or personal libraries containing both non-fiction and fiction books appeared in classical Greece.

2) It was a cosy sort of office, not too large. There was a built-in upholstered corner seat by the french windows and a man in a white dinner-jacket was standing with his back to the room, looking out. He had grey hair. There was a large black and chromium safe, some filing-cases, a large globe in a stand, a small built-in bar, and the usual high-backed padded leather chair behind it.

### I.3.

According to their <u>morphological</u> composition adjectives are divided into <b>simple, derivative and compound</b> .		
<b>Simple</b> adjectives have neither prefixes nor suffixes. They are indecomposable. E.g.: old, red, tight.	<b>Derivative</b> adjectives have suffixes or prefixes or both. E.g.: beautiful, hesitant, unkind, removable.	<b>Compound</b> adjectives consist of two or more stems. E.g.: snow-white, over-peopled, six-year-old.

**FIND** in the text and **UNDERLINE** simple adjectives with one line and derivative adjectives with two lines.

### Spellbinding Harry

For an entertaining evening, I highly recommend the film version of the first J.K. Rowling book "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone". It is the story of an otherwise ordinary boy who possesses magical powers. Orphaned as a baby when his parents were killed by an evil wizard, Harry is brought up by his bad and unpleasant relatives, the Dursleys. Everything changes, however, when an untidy stranger turns up on his doorstep. His name is Hagrid and he happens to be the keeper of keys at Hogwart's School for magicians. So begins Harry's education at the school and the difficult task of both learning magic and fighting evil. Under the tutelage of the kindly but clever Professor Dumbledore and with the help of his two faithful friends, Ron and Hermione, Harry achieves his goal. Daniel Radcliffe (as Harry) and his co-stars give perfect performances in this refreshing new film in which there's never a boring moment.

**COMPLETE** the sentences using the word in brackets in an appropriate form of an adjective. Remember that you may have to add a prefix or / and a suffix.

1. You are 25 years old and you are acting like a spoilt schoolboy. Stop being so (child).
2. Ben hated it, but I thought it was a very interesting and (information) programme.
3. (Satisfy) with the money he was receiving, Sid decided to leave the company.
4. Why are you being so (argue)? You're disagreeing with everything I say.
5. Appearances can be (deceive). He might look aggressive but really he is as gentle as a lamb.



6. For some (*explain*) reason, she gave up her job, sold everything she owned and went to live on a desert island.
7. All the judges gave her ten out of ten. She had given a (*flaw*) performance.
8. He looked terrible. Too much work and too many (*sleep*) nights. He had to get away.
9. He can be very (*persuade*) when he wants to. He can talk you into anything.
10. The best man was very embarrassed and very (*apologise*) about forgetting the time that the wedding was to take place.

#### I.4.

Participial Adjectives	
<b>-ing</b> describes the effect on a person	<b>-ed</b> describes how a person feels
amusing	amused
annoying	annoyed
boring	bored
depressing	depressed
embarrassing	embarrassed
exciting	excited
relaxing	relaxed
shocking	shocked
tiring	tired
Someone / something that <u>causes</u> the feeling or reaction	Someone who <u>experiences</u> the feeling or reaction
She is bored (= felt boredom) by his boring (= that caused boredom) stories. We were frightened by that frightening movie. He is amused by her amusing look on her face.	

**COMPLETE** the adjectives with either -ed or -ing.

1. We went to the cinema but the film was really bor\_\_.
2. The carnival was wonderful and I was completely fascinat\_\_ the whole time.
3. She doesn't like heights and she was terrif\_\_ when she went on the ski lift.
4. The weather at this time of year is depress\_\_, isn't it?
5. It's an amaz\_\_ book. It's all about a boat journey along the Amazon.
6. These are very surpris\_\_ results. We thought they would be a lot worse.
7. I feel relax\_\_ when I listen to this music.
8. There's an interest\_\_ article about digital cameras in the newspaper today.
9. The directions he gave us were really confus\_\_.
10. I was late for the interview and then went to the wrong company. It was really embarass\_\_.

**CHOOSE** the correct participial adjective.

Martha: What's the matter with Alice?

Lois: Who knows? She's always (*annoyed* / *annoying*) about something.

M.: I know. I try to understand her, but this time I'm really (*puzzled* / *puzzling*).

L.: Really? What's so (*puzzled* / *puzzling*) this time?

M.: I thought she was happy. She met an (*interested* / *interesting*) guy last week.

L.: That's nice. Was she (*interested* / *interesting*) in him?

M.: I thought she was. She said they saw a (*fascinated* / *fascinating*) movie together.

L.: Well. Maybe she was (*fascinated* / *fascinating*) by the movie but (*disappointed* / *disappointing*) with the guy.

M.: I don't know. It's hard to tell with Alice. Her moods are always very (*surprised* / *surprising*).

L.: I'm not (*surprised* / *surprising*) at all. That's just the way she is.

#### **I.5.**

##### ***tired***

= when somebody is tired they want to sleep or rest

##### ***tiring***

= when something is tiring it makes you want to sleep or rest

##### ***tiresome***

= when something is tiresome it makes you feel annoyed, bored or impatient

##### ***be tired of***

= be bored with or annoyed by sm b / smth / doing smth

**CHOOSE** the correct adjective (tired / tiring / tiresome).

1/ I'm \_\_\_\_ and I want to go to bed.

2/ Working full time can be extremely \_\_\_\_.

3/ You sound \_\_\_\_, John. Get some rest.

4/ He was much too \_\_\_\_ to cry.

5/ Awards shows can get awfully \_\_\_\_.

6/ Checking all the address labels was a \_\_\_\_ task.

- 7/ A \_\_\_\_-looking hostess seated us and gave us our menus after taking our order of coffee all around.
- 8/ Teaching small children is very \_\_\_\_.
- 9/ You must be \_\_\_\_, holding the baby so long,
- 10/ Already \_\_\_\_ of this same old story I walked out in the middle of the discussion to smoke a cigarette
- 11/ But it was a \_\_\_\_ business, swimming through the ocean with nothing in sight but endless waves.
- 12/ Greg was becoming extremely \_\_\_\_, finding it a real struggle to concentrate.
- 13/ It had been a long \_\_\_\_ week.

## 1.6.

*Some pairs of adjectives are often confused because they are rootalikes.  
But they have **different** suffixes, so they have **different** meanings.*

*e.g.: classic – refers either to lasting high quality (a suit of classic cut) or to something that is typical (a classic example / mistake)*

*classical – refers to certain historical genres or periods; traditional, not modern  
(classical ballet / composer / literature)*

**DEFINE** the following pairs of words. Then **COMBINE** and **TRANSLATE** the phrases into Russian.

Model:

*(comprehensive / comprehensible):*

comprehensive – 'including everything or nearly everything that is connected with a particular subject'

comprehensible – 'easy to fully understand'

a comprehensive book – понятная книга	a comprehensive term – широкий термин

- 1/ (comprehensive / comprehensible): a \_ report, a \_ collection of historical novels, a \_ index, a \_ survey, \_ knowledge, a \_ explanation, a \_ description, a \_ school, a \_ research, a \_ picture, \_ relations, a \_ word.
- 2/ (comic / comical): a \_ song, a \_ face, a \_ incident, a \_ appearance, a \_ tale, a \_ writer, a \_ opera, a \_ quality, a \_ film.
- 3/ (conscious / conscientious): a \_ employee, a self-\_ look, a self-\_ cough, \_ of a dull ache, \_ of one's guilt, \_ dignity, a \_ effort, to look \_.

- 4/ (*continual / continuous*): a \_ siege of six months, \_ service, \_ progress, \_ bouts of toothache, \_ tenses, \_ rain, a \_ movement, \_ roaring, a \_ line, \_ bursts of thunder.
- 5/ (*distinct / distinctive*): a \_ writing, a \_ speech, a \_ noise, \_ animals, \_ dialects, a \_ refusal, a \_ feature, a \_ shape, \_ improvement, a \_ pronunciation, a \_ function, \_ from each other.
- 6/ (*economic / economical*): an \_ system, \_ geography, \_ habits, an \_ stove, an \_ change, an \_ housewife, an \_ way of living, \_ law, an \_ crisis, \_ difficulties, an \_ liar.
- 7/ (*favourite / favourable*): a \_ child, a \_ wind, \_ circumstances, a \_ composer, a \_ answer, a \_ colour, a \_ effect, a \_ phrase, a \_ opportunity, a \_ hairdo.
- 8/ (*historic / historical*): \_ materials, a \_ picture, \_ times, a \_ date, \_ science, \_ facts, a \_ personage, a \_ document, a \_ novel, a \_ epoch, a \_ event, a \_ episode, a \_ decision.
- 9/ (*imaginative / imaginable / imaginary*): an \_ painter, an \_ dialogue, an \_ mind, the best solution \_<sup>1</sup>, an \_ enemy, \_ literature, an \_ figure, the only way \_.
- 10/ (*intellectual / intelligent / intelligible*): an \_ person, an \_ face, an \_ pronunciation, \_ tests, \_ dark eyes, an \_ conversation, an \_ monkey, \_ explanation, \_ interests.

**CHOOSE** the correct adjective.

- 1/ 1.1/ This new electric car is very (*economic / economical*).  
1.2/ For her postgraduate degree she's decided to specialize in (*economic / economical*) policy.
- 2/ 2.1/ She's a very famous (*historic / historical*) novelist.  
2.2/ Winning the motor racing world championship was a (*historic / historical*) achievement.
- 3/ 3.1/ She was wearing a (*classic / classical*) white blouse and dark skirt and it was the right choice for the interview.  
3.2/ Don't you like (*classic / classical*) music?
- 4/ 4.1/ Phil raised one eyebrow with a half-tragic, half-(*comic / comical*) expression.  
4.2/ The old man wore a (*comic / comical*) striped cloak over his threadbare suit.
- 5/ 5.1/ London transport operates an extensive underground railway system and a (*comprehensive / comprehensible*) bus system.

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<sup>1</sup> To translate this phrase correctly refer to IV.11.

- 5.2/ Only the second half of the book was (*comprehensive / comprehensible*) to me, the first part being too obscure.
- 6/ 6.1/ Vanamee stood by during the ceremony, but half- (*conscious / conscientious*) of what was going forward.
- 6.2/ He was a narrow-minded man, painfully (*conscious / conscientious*) in his statements lest he should be unjust to somebody.
- 7/ 7.1/ She makes (*continual / continuous*) complaints about her neighbours.
- 7.2/ During his speech Mr Jones ignored (*continual / continuous*) heckling from a group of young people.
- 8/ 8.1/ The buildings became taller and thinner and more (*distinct / distinctive*) from each other.
- 8.2/ And there was nothing (*distinct / distinctive*) that you can remember about the man?
- 9/ 9.1/ I drive a small car. It is adequate for my needs. It is nippy, easy to park, (*economic / economical*), and cheap to buy.
- 9.2/ Languages do not exist in a vacuum but are powerfully affected by social, political, (*economic / economical*) and technical changes.
- 10/ 10.1/ He sat in his (*favourite / favourable*) chair, lit a cigar, and opened the evening paper.
- 10.2/ You had better take advantage of this (*favourite / favourable*) opportunity, and do so at once.
- 11/ 11.1/ I know you took all the trouble (*imaginative / imaginable / imaginary*).
- 11.2/ Your fears are purely (*imaginative / imaginable / imaginary*).
- 11.3/ Nobody in the team could even expect her to produce such an (*imaginative / imaginable / imaginary*) solution to the problem.
- 12/ 12.1/ His speech was so fast that his words were not (*intellectual / intelligent / intelligible*) to us.
- 12.2/ In the course of the twelfth century Paris developed into the (*intellectual / intelligent / intelligible*) centre of Europe.
- 12.3/ She had an (*intellectual / intelligent / intelligible*) sensitive face with light grey eyes of a peculiar and searching intensity.

# I.7.

<u>verb</u> + <b>a-adjective</b> <u>noun</u> + <b>a-adjective</b>	* <sup>2</sup> <b>a-adjective</b> + noun →	adjective / participle + noun noun + adjective / participle
The girl <u>was</u> <b>awake</b> .	* <i>The <b>awake</b> girl stretched herself vigorously.</i> →	The <u>girl</u> <b>awakened</b> from a long sleep stretched herself vigorously. My attention was attracted by a just <b>awoken</b> little <u>girl</u> .
They <u>fall</u> <b>asleep</b> .	* <i>There were <b>asleep</b> people in the bedroom.</i> →	There were <u>people</u> <b>sleeping</b> in the bedroom. I was afraid to wake up the <b>sleeping</b> <u>child</u> .
It is strange to see a <u>wolf</u> <b>alone</b> .	* <i>It is strange to see <b>alone</b> wolf.</i> →	It is strange to see a <b>lone</b> <u>wolf</u> . They always stay together in groups called a 'pack'.
The cinema <u>was</u> <b>ablaze</b> .	* <i>We saw an <b>ablaze</b> cinema.</i> →	There was a <b>blazing</b> <u>fire</u> in the cinema.
He <u>was kept</u> <b>alive</b> on a life-support machine. The quick action of the doctors kept the <u>child</u> <b>alive</b> .	* <i>Have you ever touched an <b>alive</b> snake?</i> →	Have you ever touched a <b>live</b> <u>snake</u> ? (= not dead or artificial) The sun affects all <b>living</b> <u>things</u> . (= alive now)

## ALSO:

She's not <b>well</b> today. (= in good health)	* <i>She's not a well child today.</i> →	She is not a <b>healthy</b> <u>child</u> today.
My grandmother <u>is</u> seriously <b>ill</b> . (= not in good health)	* <i>I went to visit my ill grandmother.</i> →	I went to visit my <b>sick</b> <u>grandmother</u> . <i>but:</i> I went to visit my <u>seriously ill</u> grandmother. <i>also:</i> <u>terminally</u> / <u>mentally ill</u> people My grandmother resigned because of <b>ill</b> <u>health</u> . (= bad or harmful) <i>note the phrase:</i> 'to be sick' in BrE means 'to vomit'.

<sup>2</sup> The asterisk indicates the non-grammatical form of the syntactic construction.

**CHOOSE** the adjective. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- 1/ He awoke, rubbed his eyes and looked at the \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) man.
- 2/ He seemed to be moving at an incredible speed. Then there was a prick on his arm, and he was \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*).
- 3/ He wondered if Jane was \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) or restless, this hot night.
- 4/ Inside was heard the rustling of a \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) man and the growling of a \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) dog.
- 5/ Kiley pulled the coverlet over her \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) husband.
- 6/ He quickly fell \_\_\_\_ (*asleep / sleeping*) on the couch while reading the paper.
- 7/ The burgers were those huge kinds that after you finish them, you feel so \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) of meat you just want to eat fruit for the next week.
- 8/ He's \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) of hearing the same stories over and over from me.
- 9/ She's very \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*). I think it's pneumonia.
- 10/ He never really recovered from the infection and was \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) for many years.
- 11/ The child was \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) twice during the car journey.
- 12/ She's never sea-\_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*).
- 13/ She bought a car because she was \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) of waiting for buses.
- 14/ My mother was taken \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) suddenly last week.
- 15/ I'm not eating this fish any more – or I'll make myself \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*).
- 16/ I'm \_\_\_\_ (*ill / sick*) to death of his grumbling.

**CHECK UP** the meaning of the following words. **WRITE DOWN** sentences with them and memorize their usage.

Model:

'ablaze' – 1. burning with a lot of flames

(The ship was set ablaze by the explosion),

(The whole building was soon well ablaze);

– 2. very bright with colour or light

(The garden was ablaze with summer flowers),

(The palace was ablaze with lights);

– 3. feeling or showing strong emotion

(Her eyes were ablaze with fury).

afloat, afoot, afraid, aged, aghast, ajar, akin, alight, aloof, ashamed, averse, aware, awash.

**FIND** the right meaning of the following adjectives. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Model:

I'm sick and tired of your constant excuses. ('to be angry or bored with something that has been happening for a long time')

- 1/ I tentatively opened the door and stepped into the spacious front room of the duplex, alive with activity and voices.
- 2/ Many old traditions are very much alive in this area of the country.
- 3/ I'll stop when Esther Todd is found – dead or alive.
- 4/ The only time he became lively was at his feedings.
- 5/ Tim kept the conversation lively with his praise of Emily's cooking and his admiration for her lovely apartment.
- 6/ There was something mesmerizing about live theatre. It lacked the polish of a movie, but it had the benefit of being performed in front of a live audience.
- 7/ At first I was shocked, thinking the bed was a live thing that had grabbed me and would never let go.
- 8/ I'm sure Bethany's never seen a live celebrity in her life.
- 9/ She stood, wishing she could be taken in, instead of having to make her way alone.
- 10/ I want to talk to Brian alone.
- 11/ Greg alone had the power to prevent the danger.
- 12/ What would have happened if I had just left things alone?
- 13/ I gave up. That was the moment when I wished for an end to this lonely experiment.
- 14/ He told Toby that being a janitor was lonely.
- 15/ Toby felt sharply and deeply lonely.
- 16/ They are having a lonely holiday without you, but Lucille and I are doing our part to cheer them.
- 17/ And finally his words were nothing more than lone sounds, almost silence.
- 18/ A lone figure stood in the aisle of the last row of seats.

**TRANSLATE** the underlined words into Russian. Pay attention to the content of the whole sentence.

- 1/ It was the only way to keep his business afloat.
- 2/ Much as I would like to begin the investigation now, though, there are other pressing matters afoot.
- 3/ Esther told me that in one note he threatened to skin her alive.
- 4/ They were solitary creatures, aloof and ageless.
- 5/ The floor was awash to ankle-depth but the room was empty.



- 6/ 6.1/ We could always hire a look-alike.
- 6.2/ Her abilities and Madame Eden's were not exactly alike.
- 7/ 7.1/ Their faces were alight with joy.
- 7.2/ Two men. One streamed with tears of grief, and the other was alight with rage.
- 7.3/ I steeled myself, rage alight behind my eyes.
- 7.4/ Robert picked up a rag and tipped kerosene on it, then wiped his hair; his laughing siblings snatched a burning branch and passed it over his scalp, setting it alight.
- 8/ 8.1/ It was his choice alone whether that marker would be the color of victory or defeat.
- 8.2/ Unable to sleep, let alone dream, she sat upright in the Gysberts' bed telling herself she wanted an end to one-sided discussions.
- 8.3/ 'Didn't you get tired of being alone?' – 'At first, no,' James said, 'but I eventually grew lonely, and that is why I returned.'
- 8.4/ She felt so close to them – almost like family – and she was lonely for family.
- 9/ 9.1/ These genetically unique individuals were immune to the ill effects of the disease.
- 9.2/ He bore her no ill will.
- 9.3/ Your husband told me he has a medical condition and is terminally ill.
- 9.4/ She asked her if she knew her husband slept with so many women of ill repute.
- 9.5/ Did they not make you ill, weaken you and tire you?
- 9.6/ I am an old man from a different time; do not think ill of me when I have told you my peace.
- 9.7/ Now, here I was, so ill at ease with what these kids took for granted.
- 10/ 10.1/ You're making me sick.
- 10.2/ Once or twice I got really sick after eating something in the streets.
- 10.3/ He looked pale, old, sick and beaten.
- 10.4/ The economy is sick.
- 10.5/ I took a deep breath. A sick knot of anxiety was making it hard for me to breathe.
- 10.6/ The gun gave a sick click and nothing else. Sick with guilt, I returned to the newsroom and busied myself for an hour.
- 10.7/ Of course, Saturday, I will be calling in sick to watch my ex-girlfriend get married.
- 10.8/ I'm sick with fear.
- 10.9/ I'm sick of people asking me questions.
- 10.10/ Mark's been off on sick leave since March.

**TRANSLATE** the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- 1/ She couldn't understand why she was so wide awake.
- 2/ He would be coming awake.
- 3/ Angel sighed awake.
- 4/ Julie jolted awake, almost falling out of her chair.
- 5/ Julie bolted awake to her own outcry.
- 6/ She jerked awake and sat up.
- 7/ Angel drifted slowly awake.
- 8/ At seven fifteen his roommate shook him awake; he had overslept.
- 9/ The reporter was not awake, he appeared to be unconscious.
- 10/ She ignored their sleeping garments.
- 11/ She got the brandy out of her sleeping tent.
- 12/ Akbar hopped a little closer to the boy who was leaning back, propped up on his folded sleeping bag.
- 13/ 'Separate sleeping compartments?' Martie grouched.
- 14/ It's up there, on the sleeping bunk.

### I.8.

Order of adjectives in noun phrases					
[ <u>speaker's opinion</u> ] + [ <u>description</u> ] + head noun					
an <u>amazing</u> <u>new</u> <u>American</u> movie <b>not</b> *an <u>American</u> <u>new</u> <u>amazing</u> movie					
The normal order of <u>description adjectives</u> (1-10) is as follows:					
	determiners	my	plenty of	a	too
	<u>speaker's opinion</u>			<u>beautiful</u>	<u>expensive</u>
1	<u>size</u>			<u>tall</u>	
2	<u>physical quality</u>			<u>slim</u>	
3	<u>shape</u>		<u>round</u>		
4	<u>age</u>	<u>new</u>		<u>young</u>	
5	<u>colour</u>	<u>red</u>		<u>black-haired</u>	
6	<u>origin</u>		<u>Italian</u>	<u>Scottish</u>	<u>Italian</u>
7	<u>material</u>	<u>silk</u>			<u>leather</u>
8	<u>type</u>		<u>bread-like</u>		
9	<u>purpose</u>		<u>Christmas</u>		<u>hiking</u>
	head noun	kites	cakes	woman	boots
10	<u>post head phrases</u>		<u>in a box</u>	<u>sitting on the park bench</u>	
		<b>Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past participles can change their position: 'An old <u>broken down</u> car' / 'A <u>broken down</u> old car', 'A French <u>handmade</u> kitchen cupboard' / 'A <u>handmade</u> French kitchen cupboard';</li> <li>more general adjectives come first, more semantically connected come closer to the head noun.</li> </ul>			

**DETERMINE** the head noun in the following pairs of word phrases and **TRANSLATE** the phrases into Russian.

- 1/ a wood plane / a plane wood;
- 2/ the cup final / the final cup;
- 3/ yellow orange / orange yellow;
- 4/ a golf club / a club golf;
- 5/ the top table / a table top;
- 6/ a silver Swiss watch / a Swiss silver watch;
- 7/ an old game bag / a game old bag;
- 8/ the smooth white liquid / the smooth liquid white.

**MAKE** noun phrases with these words in the right order. First **FIND** the head noun. **ADD** a determiner at the beginning.

- 1/ pocket Japanese camera black;
- 2/ lens blue contact plastic;
- 3/ clear crystal water icy mineral;
- 4/ conference brand spacious hotel new;
- 5/ dark pullover woollen fishing green grubby;
- 6/ world jump high record outstanding;
- 7/ wood oak polished dark unique;
- 8/ handle shiny brass door inefficient;
- 9/ steep crumbling impressive cliffs sandstone.

**PUT** the adjectives in brackets in the right word order.

- 1/ She is a (*romantic / English / famous*) novelist.
- 2/ He owns an (*vintage / white / enormous*) car.
- 3/ I'd prefer (*Hungarian / red / rough*) wine.
- 4/ It's a (*waterproof / PVC / alpine / modern*) rucksack.
- 5/ When they got married, his aunt gave them a (*woollen / large / Chinese*) rug and a (*old / Italian / u-shaped / lovely*) mirror.
- 6/ Do you still need (*measuring / tested / my / aluminium / latest*) device?
- 7/ They have just bought a (*antique / lovely / rectangular / wooden / coffee*) table.
- 8/ She was remembering the hotel next to the (*sandy / white / long*) beach.
- 9/ Can you see (*Brazilian / gloriously / those / fantastic / colourful / squawking*) parrots?
- 10/ There are (*spotted / with long tails / about a hundred / large / found in the valley*) dogs.

## **PART II**

## **The Adverb**

### **II.1.**

#### ***Adverbs***

*are a word class that modifies (adds more information about) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase or a whole sentence.*

Can you move it **carefully**? (*a verb*)

The vase's **so** fragile! (*an adjective*)

She swims **really** well. (*an adverb*)

The bathroom is **upstairs**. (*a phrase*)

**Actually**, I don't know her. (*a sentence*)

**FIND** and **CIRCLE** adverbs. **UNDERLINE** the words or phrases they modify.

1/ The little girl walked carefully to the edge of the river.

2/ The new software performs surprisingly well.

3/ A face suddenly appeared at the window.

4/ He was madly in love with her.

5/ I'm not afraid of hard work; I've always worked hard.

6/ She was a friendly woman who warmly welcomed us.

7/ I'm terribly sorry about yesterday.

8/ My uncle was a well-educated person.

9/ Could you come here and help me?

10/ Perhaps my suggestion will be accepted.

### **II.2.**

*According to their morphological composition adverbs are divided into **simple, derivative and compound**.*

**Simple** adverbs have neither prefixes nor suffixes. They are indecomposable.  
E.g.: just, back, near.

**Derivative** adverbs have suffixes or prefixes or both.  
E.g.: clockwise, upwards, unluckily.  
The most productive suffix for adverbs is the suffix -ly.

**Compound** adverbs consist of two or more stems / words.  
E.g.: at all, however, somehow, therefore, whereto.

**FIND** adverbs in the following text. **UNDERLINE** simple adverbs with a straight line, derivative adverbs with an interrupted line and compound adverbs with a wavy line.

At university you will have to write often and in various formats, depending on the subjects you are studying. The most common form of writing is the essay, but reports, case studies, summaries and, on some undergraduate programmes, a dissertation at the end of the year can be also included. All pieces of writing need to be structured in a particular way, and when your tutor sets you a task he or she will generally advise you about the most appropriate structure to use for it. You certainly need to be clear about this, so, if you are at all uncertain, you should always ask the tutor. You will normally be expected to word process your work and you will also be told how many words you should write. This is rather important because if you do not write enough words, you may lose marks. Conversely, if you write too many, the tutor may not mark the extra ones.

### II.3.

<b><i>Types of adverbs and their position</i></b>		
<b><i>type</i></b>	<b><i>position</i></b>	<b><i>example</i></b>
<i>time</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>end</u> position</li> <li>sometimes go in <u>front</u> position, especially if we want to emphasize the adverb</li> </ul>	I'm flying to Edinburgh <u>tomorrow</u> . <u>Today</u> , I'm going to clean the house.
<i>place</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>end</u> position</li> <li>sometimes go in <u>front</u> position, especially in writing</li> </ul>	Can you come over <u>here</u> ? <u>There</u> she sat. <u>Outside</u> , there was a small pond.
<i>manner</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>end</u> position</li> <li>sometimes go in <u>mid</u> position if the adverb is not the most important part of the clause or if the object is very long</li> </ul>	She ate <u>quickly</u> . She <u>quickly</u> ate her dinner and ran out.
<i>duration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>end</u> position</li> </ul>	I'm not staying <u>long</u> .
<i>frequency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>mid</u> position</li> <li>sometimes go in <u>front</u> position</li> <li>can also go in <u>end</u> position</li> </ul>	We <u>often</u> have friends to stay. I <u>usually</u> get up late on weekends. I could <u>never</u> swim fast. <u>Sometimes</u> she wore a woollen hat. We don't see them <u>very often</u> .
<i>degree or intensifier</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go <u>before</u> the word they modify</li> <li>a lot, a bit, very much usually go in <u>end</u> position</li> </ul>	I <u>really</u> like those pink flowers. I can run <u>rather</u> fast. We go to Ireland <u>a lot</u> . I'd just like to change things <u>a bit</u> .

<i>focusing</i> (just, mainly, only, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>mid</u> position</li> </ul>	He <u>simply</u> walked out without saying a word. I <u>just</u> wanted to ask you about it.
<i>certainty or obligation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some go in <u>mid</u> position (certainly, necessarily, possibly)</li> <li>some go in <u>front</u> position</li> <li>some go in <u>end</u> position</li> </ul>	It'll <u>probably</u> rain. It doesn't <u>necessarily</u> mean that. <u>Maybe</u> Nick will know the answer. Can I get you a drink, or something to eat, <u>perhaps</u> ?
<i>viewpoint or evaluative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually go in <u>front</u> position</li> <li>sometimes go in <u>mid</u> position, esp. in formal writing</li> </ul>	<u>Personally</u> , I'd rather not go out. <u>Unfortunately</u> , I forgot my swimsuit. We have <u>stupidly</u> forgotten the tickets. This must, <u>frankly</u> , be the craziest idea anyone has ever had.

- Mid position is the position before the notional verb, but after the first auxiliary verb, modal verb and 'to be' as the notional verb.
- We don't put adverbs between the verb and the object!  
\* I ~~don't~~ watch ~~often~~ the TV. →  
I don't **often** watch the TV / I don't watch the TV **very often**.
- Adverbs of place go immediately after verbs of motion:  
James **went** there (place) willingly (manner) yesterday (time) /  
James willingly (manner) **went** there (place) yesterday (time).

**STATE** types of adverbs in brackets. **PUT** the adverbs into the most appropriate place. Sometimes more than one position is possible.

- 1/ I loved going to the theatre when I lived in New York. (*always*)
- 2/ Does she work on Saturdays? (*usually*)
- 3/ She wanted to go. (*at once, there*)
- 4/ We saw a police car. (*suddenly*)
- 5/ We'll get the six o'clock flight. (*probably*)
- 6/ He is careful in his work. (*extremely*)
- 7/ I have been feeling unwell. (*recently*)
- 8/ She loves her parents. (*dearly*)
- 9/ He climbed to the top of the tree. (*almost*)
- 10/ He has refused to accept our excuse. (*nevertheless*)

**UNDERLINE** the correct adverb in each sentence (consult a dictionary if necessary). **PUT** the adverb in its proper place.

- 1/ I haven't seen Joe (*ultimately / recently*). Is he not well?

- 2/ You'll have to come and see our new house (*some time / sometimes*).
- 3/ I love Latin American music, (*especially / specially*) Brazilian.
- 4/ I'm not sure who he is; (*may be / perhaps*) he's one of the new teachers.
- 5/ I searched everywhere for the key. I (*lastly / finally*) found it in an old box.
- 6/ (*Firstly / At first*) I didn't like Madrid, but now I love it.
- 7/ (*Personally / primarily*), I think the show was great.
- 8/ He (*eventually / presently*) managed to persuade his parents to let him buy a motor bike.
- 9/ The electric car, (*surprisingly / decisively*), does not really offer any advantages over petrol cars.
- 10/ According to the data, we can (*of course / definitely*) say that pollution is increasing.

b) **MAKE** your own sentences with the **odd** words.

#### II.4.

<b><i>EVEN / ONLY</i></b>	
<u>Front position</u> – if the subject is the focus.	<u>Only</u> a very small bed will fit in this room. <u>Even</u> a five-year-old can understand it.
<u>Mid position</u> – if the verb or any words later in the sentence are the focus.	She had <u>only</u> arrived at midnight (cf. Она прибыла только в полночь). He <u>even</u> plays tennis in the rain.
Can also go <u>just before</u> the words that are the focus.	She had arrived <u>only</u> at midnight. He plays tennis <u>even</u> in the rain.
<b>BUT ! as a rule</b> <u>not before</u> the object.	*? I liked <u>only</u> the first part of the concert. → I <u>only</u> liked the first part of the concert. *? He can speak <u>even</u> Japanese. → He can <u>even</u> speak Japanese.

**UNDERLINE** the word(s) that is(are) the focus.

#### **Even**

- 1/ Even the police, she thought, were closer to what they were looking at than she was.
- 2/ She walked to the balcony, feeling that even at this crucial moment of her life she was taking a false direction.
- 3/ I knew there was a bond between us, even before I saw your face.
- 4/ I don't even like her.

- 5/ You know, as smart as you are you might even get to be a forelady one day, if you do your job right.
- 6/ I can't even say my child's name without crying.
- 7/ Bela refused to take it from her extended hand or to even glance at it.
- 8/ She even loved the second hand stores.
- 9/ She felt that having him had saved her sanity – or perhaps even her life.
- 10/ It's been a long time since we've even had a Friday night dinner.

### **Only**

- 1/ In the excited crowd, only he and Carol, he felt, carried the burden.
- 2/ He could only think of the cliché.
- 3/ They saw each other regularly only on Friday nights.
- 4/ He could only understand her by her degrees of rejection.
- 5/ You're only saying it to make me feel coarse.
- 6/ I have only been in school two years.
- 7/ After all, she'd only read about it in novels and seen it in plays.
- 8/ I don't want a dress I can only wear once.
- 9/ It's not important to them, it's only important to the man.
- 10/ He only wants you, Bela.

**PUT IN** 'even' or 'only'. *Mind their position in the sentence.*

- 1/ She talks to her brother.
- 2/ I am doing this because I love you.
- 3/ She gets up at six on Sunday.
- 4/ One thing concerned her now.
- 5/ She ate a piece of dry toast.
- 6/ I can play very easy music.
- 7/ Harvey wasn't fifteen at the time.
- 8/ I was thinking of you.
- 9/ The young tutor was two seats behind.
- 10/ And Hannah came.
- 11/ He wears a suit on holiday.
- 12/ She had met him briefly.
- 13/ I was joking.
- 14/ He can't write his own name.



## II.5.

<b>already</b>	<b>still</b>	<b>yet</b>
<i>used to talk about things which are going on, or expected, around the present</i>		
<p><b>'+', '?'</b> usually in <u>mid</u> position, sometimes in <u>end</u> position</p> <p>to say that something has happened <u>earlier</u> than expected, or earlier than it might have happened</p> <p>Have you <u>already</u> finished? That was quick! When's Sally going to come? – She's <u>already</u> here.</p>	<p><b>'+', '-', '?'</b> in <u>mid</u> position</p> <p>to say that something is <u>continuing</u> and, <u>surprisingly</u>, has not finished yet</p> <p>I'm <u>still</u> hungry. She <u>still</u> hasn't got their address. Are you <u>still</u> teaching in Birmingham?</p>	<p><b>'-', '?'</b> usually in <u>end</u> position</p> <p>to talk about something that is <u>expected</u></p> <p><b>'+'</b> in a formal style to emphasize that smb has not done smth, or that smth has not happened when you think it should already have</p> <p>Has he finished <u>yet</u>? I've been waiting for too long. He hasn't come <u>yet</u>. We have <u>yet</u> to hear from them.</p>
	<p><b>still not</b> = looks back towards the <u>past</u></p> <p>I <u>still</u> <u>can't</u> speak French, after all these years of study. ('<i>так и не</i>') </p>	<p><b>not yet</b> = looks towards the <u>future</u></p> <p>I <u>can't</u> speak French <u>yet</u>, but I hope I will be able to soon. ('<i>еще не</i>') </p>
<p><i>in <b>questions</b> suggests that something has happened</i></p> <p>Have you <u>already</u> met the agent? ('I think you've probably met him') Is my coat dry <u>already</u>? ('I'm surprised that it has happened so soon')</p>		<p><i>in <b>questions</b> is used to ask whether something expected has happened</i></p> <p>Have you met the agent <u>yet</u>? ('I don't know whether you've met him') Is my coat dry <u>yet</u>? ('I don't know whether it has happened, but I expect it')</p>

- **'+'** denotes affirmative sentences;
- **'-'** denotes negative sentences;
- **'?'** denotes interrogative sentences.

**CHOOSE** between 'already / still / yet'.

- 1/ We must hurry. It's 5 o'clock.
- 2/ There's no hurry. It's 5 o'clock.
- 3/ There's no hurry. It isn't 5 o'clock.
- 4/ 9 a.m., and it's dark!
- 5/ 4 p.m., and it's dark!
- 6/ Are you in the same job?
- 7/ He's seventeen, but he's married.
- 8/ Have you had breakfast?
- 9/ Our old car runs OK.
- 10/ Is the rice cooked?
- 11/ Is she in that little flat?
- 12/ Why are you in bed?
- 13/ I'm bored with my new job.

**PUT IN** 'already' or 'still'.

- 1/ We've been here for thirty minutes and are \_\_\_\_ waiting for our meal.
- 2/ We got to the supermarket at 6, but it had \_\_\_\_ closed.
- 3/ Thank God Lola had sent a message \_\_\_\_ telling her I seemed okay.
- 4/ \_\_\_\_ holding onto the phone, I sat and stared at the wall a few minutes after hanging up.
- 5/ He \_\_\_\_ wanted his three meals as if it were daytime.
- 6/ He had no desire to go north because he'd \_\_\_\_ been there.
- 7/ I probably told you about her, as I had \_\_\_\_ met her before.
- 8/ He was obviously \_\_\_\_ thinking and she didn't interrupt his thought process with any comment.
- 9/ We were the first to be in the restaurant where they had \_\_\_\_ put all tables around the television.
- 10/ 'Is there anything I can do for you?' I asked. – 'You have done enough \_\_\_\_.'
- 11/ It's Sunday. Even Mother is \_\_\_\_ asleep.
- 12/ 'Is she going into a hospital?' Mary asked, although she was afraid she \_\_\_\_ knew the answer.
- 13/ Laurie's father had died when she was fourteen, and her \_\_\_\_ youthful mother had taken a job and raised her daughter to twenty-one.

**CHOOSE** between 'still/yet' in negative sentences and between 'already/yet' in interrogative sentences.

- 1/ Why he had chosen to go southeast after graduation, he \_\_\_\_ wasn't sure.
- 2/ Robert threw his cigarette away, a cigarette that wasn't fully smoked \_\_\_\_.
- 3/ 'Have we had lunch \_\_\_\_?' asked the other. 'I'm hungry.'
- 4/ What do you know? You know nothing! Nothing. You have not \_\_\_\_ heard half.
- 5/ 'Are we there \_\_\_\_?' she asked, startled.
- 6/ I had bought some cheap presents in Peru for people that I hadn't seen \_\_\_\_.
- 7/ Why? Had we finished \_\_\_\_?
- 8/ We don't know anything \_\_\_\_ except that he's definitely not listed as dead.
- 9/ Well, I guess it's over, but I \_\_\_\_ don't fully understand their argument.
- 10/ 'Has Princess Pat had her foal \_\_\_\_?' – 'No, Ma'am, but it's sure gonna be any day, now.'
- 11/ He likes to look at the funnies even though he can't read them \_\_\_\_.
- 12/ He seemed to realize that Brennus wasn't going to punch him, but he was \_\_\_\_ unsure of Brennus's motives.
- 13/ I thought about the million things I hadn't \_\_\_\_ told her.

**TRANSLATE** the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the word combination 'have yet to do'.

- 1/ And the worst had yet to come.
- 2/ She said she has yet to hear from him.
- 3/ It is a theory that is yet to be disproved.
- 4/ They are so young and have yet to take control of their lives.
- 5/ Whether Orlando was a wise man with weaknesses or an average man with some good qualities was yet to be determined.
- 6/ Their eyes gleamed and between minds flowed thoughts of incredible days yet to come: promises, secrets, hopes, dreams, love.
- 7/ The horizon of a new life that has yet to be explored brought a glimmer of hope against the remains of a life journey that had come to rest.
- 8/ Where and when the emptiness would erupt, and who would be affected, were yet to be known.
- 9/ He's content with himself for the moment; I've yet to find his weakness.
- 10/ It had been ten months since Maria's death, Maria's birth, and the child had yet to utter a word, although she seemed to understand a great number of things.

## **PART III**

## **The Adjective. The Adverb.**

### **III.1.**

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Adverbs</b>
<i>modify (describe, add more information about) a substance (&gt; I.1.)</i>	<i>modify (add more information about) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase or a whole sentence (&gt; II.1.)</i>
<i>As a rule adverbs are formed from adjective stems by means of adding the suffix <b>-ly</b></i>	
bad nice perfect quiet	badly nicely perfectly quietly
<i>Some adjectives and adverbs can have one and the same form with or without the suffix <b>-ly</b></i>	
early friendly lovely silly	early friendly lovely silly
alike fast hard late wrong	alike fast hard late wrong

### **III.2.**

<b>verb + adjective</b> (after be, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste) <b>verb + adverb</b>	to be / smell / sound / etc. <b>sweet</b> to run <b>quickly</b>
<b>adjective + noun</b> <b>pronoun + adjective</b>	a <b>tired</b> look something <b>interesting</b>
<b>adverb + adjective</b> <b>adverb + adverb</b>	a <b>rather</b> quick runner to run <b>rather</b> quickly

**FIND** adjectives and adverbs in the following text. **UNDERLINE** the first with one line, the latter – with two lines. **CIRCLE** the words they modify.

### **Apt. for rent**

Students! Are you looking for a special place to live? Come to 140 Grant Street, Apt. 4B. This apartment is absolutely perfect for two serious students who are looking for a quiet neighbourhood, just 15 minutes from campus. This lovely apartment is in a new building.

It's a short walk to the bus stop. The express bus goes directly into town. At night the bus hardly makes any stops at all. You can walk safely through the wonderful parks on your way home.

The rent is very affordable. Call for an appointment: 555-5050. Don't wait! This apartment will rent fast.

**FIND** and **CORRECT** seven mistakes in the use of adjectives and adverbs in the following text. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

Some apartment ads are so funnily. One add described a place as "warmly and cozy". It was really hot and crowded, but the owner insisted that it suited me perfect. I was trying very hardly not to laugh while he was describing it, so I had to leave quickly. Another place I saw was supposed to be "nice and cutely". What a mess! I left that place very fastly, too. I'm not asking for the moon! I only want a small place in a clean building with friendly neighbours. I'm looking at another place tomorrow. The ad says, "Clean and bright. Small but convenient apartment on lovely, quietly block." I wonder what that really means!

**FILL IN** the gap with the adjective form or the adverb form of the words in brackets.

- 1/ She always sings so \_\_\_\_ . (*good*)
- 2/ The old woman smiled \_\_\_\_ at everyone. (*happy*)
- 3/ You look \_\_\_\_ . Is anything the matter? (*sad*)
- 4/ He was a wonderful ballet dancer. He danced so \_\_\_\_ . (*beautiful*)
- 5/ I think you behaved very \_\_\_\_ last night. (*bad*)
- 6/ The traffic was very \_\_\_\_ so we arrived \_\_\_\_ . (*slow, late*)
- 7/ \_\_\_\_ , we got home before the rain started. (*lucky*)
- 8/ In English, RISE can be \_\_\_\_ confused with RAISE. (*easy*)
- 9/ Why does she drive so \_\_\_\_ ? (*fast*)
- 10/ People always get my name \_\_\_\_ . It's Jan, not Jane. (*wrong*)
- 11/ The car was \_\_\_\_ damaged, but, \_\_\_\_ , no one was injured. (*bad, fortunate*)
- 12/ The boy can jump really \_\_\_\_ . (*high*)
- 13/ Ms Jones will be back \_\_\_\_ . (*short*)

**CHOOSE** the correct word in brackets.

Dear Mom and Dad,

Life in New York is very (*exciting / excitingly*). Luis and I weren't sure we'd like such a (*large / largely*) city, but it's so interesting! Yesterday we saw a street musician near school. He played the violin so (*beautiful / beautifully*) we couldn't believe he wasn't in a big concert hall. You'd be surprised to see us. We walk (*happy / happily*) down the streets, and the noise doesn't bother us at all! I'm sending a photo of our apartment building. It looks (*nice / nicely*), doesn't it? It's so (*quiet / quietly*) we can (*hard / hardly*) believe it's in New York. Our next door neighbour is very (*nice / nicely*). At first she seemed (*shy / shyly*) but now we're (*good / well*) friends.

We hope you're both well. Please give our love to everyone and write soon.

Love, Maggie.

**COMPLETE** the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Model: I think the apartment is \_\_\_\_ (*extreme / nice*). → extremely nice

- 1/ Simon was (*terrible / disappointed*) not to find any message for him.
- 2/ I expected the building would be hard to find, but it was (*surprising / easy*).
- 3/ He finds it (*extreme / difficult*) to talk about what happened.
- 4/ I bet you £ 10 we'll cope with it (*incredible / fast*).
- 5/ I can understand her English (*quite/easy*), but she is speaking (*awful / slow*).
- 6/ They were far away, but I saw them (*very / clear*).
- 7/ I heard them too. I thought their voices were (*unusual / loud*).
- 8/ All in all, it's an (*exceptional / pleasant*) place.
- 9/ There followed an (*unusual / long*) pause.
- 10/ He had made himself look (*incredible / stupid*).

### III.3.

Adverb + adjective		
<b>Intensifying adverbs</b> <i>scale the adjective upwards or downwards from an assumed norm</i> (a bit, as ... as..., extremely, relatively, so, too, very, etc.)		<b>Emphasizing adverbs</b> <i>just add to the force of the adjective</i> (absolutely, certainly, completely, entirely, just, totally, utterly, etc.)
<i>I. adverbs modify gradable adjectives</i>  * The day is <del>absolutely</del> hot. → The day is <u>a bit/so</u> hot. * My working day is <del>completely</del> long. → My working day is <u>very/relatively/ too</u> long. * This office is <del>totally</del> small. → This office is extremely small / smaller.	<i>Some I. adverbs (downtoners) can modify both gradable and ungradable adjectives</i> (almost, barely, half, quite, rather, scarcely, etc.)  rather hot quite long nearly full almost impossible	<i>E. adverbs modify ungradable adjectives</i>  completely dry absolutely full just impossible

**FILL IN** the gaps with intensifying or emphasizing adverbs (or both). Remember to check whether the adjective is gradable / ungradable.

- 1/ They live in a \_\_\_\_ detached house in the country.
- 2/ Her concerts are always \_\_\_\_ popular.
- 3/ We like \_\_\_\_ organic vegetables.
- 4/ It was \_\_\_\_ cold in the flat last night.
- 5/ She was \_\_\_\_ unprepared for a call from Mr Moffett.
- 6/ That's \_\_\_\_ good coffee but I like it \_\_\_\_ stronger.
- 7/ Our holiday was \_\_\_\_ wonderful.
- 8/ They're now \_\_\_\_ divorced.

- 9/ Reorganized and a place found for everything, the garage looked \_\_\_\_ different now.
- 10/ She sat down across from his desk \_\_\_\_ excited.

### III.4.

**'Lately' and 'hardly' are not the adverb forms of 'late' and 'hard'.**

**'Lately' means 'recently'.**

**'Hardly' means 'almost not'.**

**FILL IN** the gap with the correct adverb.

#### **Late / -ly**

- 1/ He starts work \_\_\_\_.
- 2/ I was hoping she'd stay \_\_\_\_.
- 3/ She asked me if I'd seen any good movies \_\_\_\_.
- 4/ Does your mother care if you stay out \_\_\_\_?
- 5/ I'd been thinking a lot \_\_\_\_ and I felt I needed some clarification.
- 6/ The weather has been quiet \_\_\_\_.
- 7/ It was \_\_\_\_ Monday, deadline time, and a whole lot of people were working \_\_\_\_.
- 8/ Have I told you \_\_\_\_ how much I love you?
- 9/ Sorry to disturb you so \_\_\_\_, but I need you to check on something.
- 10/ Kiley noted that Hauser and his staff were looking very tired \_\_\_\_.

#### **Hard / -ly**

- 1/ You \_\_\_\_ know him.
- 2/ Bela swallowed \_\_\_\_ and nodded.
- 3/ You've \_\_\_\_ eaten anything in two days.
- 4/ Bela shook her head so \_\_\_\_ that hairpins flew in every direction.
- 5/ I \_\_\_\_ ever see you anymore.
- 6/ He tried so \_\_\_\_ to control the shaking in his hands.
- 7/ Ruthie was so dressed up Laurie \_\_\_\_ recognized her.
- 8/ No matter how \_\_\_\_ she tried, she won't succeed.
- 9/ We've \_\_\_\_ even talked.
- 10/ I \_\_\_\_ ever eat much breakfast.



### III.5.

<b>Comparison of adjectives and adverbs</b>	
<b>1) Equatives</b>	
<i>are used to compare somebody / something that are (not) equal in some way</i>	
as + adjective + as not as + adjective + as not so + adjective + as	The cat is <u>as fat as</u> the rat. The cat is <u>not as fat as</u> the rat. The cat is <u>not so fat as</u> the rat.
as + adverb + as not as + adverb + as not so + adverb + as	I love my cat <u>as much as</u> the rat. I <u>don't</u> love my cat <u>as much as</u> the rat. I <u>don't</u> love my cat <u>so much as</u> the rat.

**FIND** the equatives in the following text. **UNDERLINE** adjectives with one line, adverbs – with two lines.

### Product Reviews: Laundry Detergents

So you were riding the trails this weekend, and you hit the dirt. Now your clothes look as bad as your bike. Never mind. They'll look as good as new next weekend. We checked out three major brands of detergent, and we can tell you which ones clean best and which ones don't remove trail stains as effectively as others.

Overall, Brite and Kleen aren't as expensive as Trend, but they didn't perform as well either. However, they were almost as good in particular categories. Trend removed both mud and grass stains effectively. Brite removed mud just as effectively as Trend, but it didn't remove grass stains as well. Kleen was effective on grass stains, but not on mud. Brite cleaned clothes as thoroughly as Kleen, but again, Brite and Kleen weren't as good as Trend in this category. On the other hand, Brite came out on top in brightening. Colors washed in Kleen and Trend just didn't look as bright as the ones washed in Brite.

### III. 6.

<b>Comparison of adjectives and adverbs:</b>		
<b>2) Comparatives: formation</b>		
-er	one-syllable forms	cheaper, richer, smaller, thinner; faster, harder, sooner
	two-syllable forms in -y, -er, -ow, -le	busier, cleverer, narrower, simpler; earlier ( <i>uncommon form for adverbs</i> )
more	two or more syllables	more certain / helpful / expensive;

		more carefully / easily / fully								
	<i>adjectives in -ed, -ing</i>	more bored / boring								
	<i>a- adjectives</i>	more alone / aware								
<i>less</i>	<i>one, two or more syllables; adjectives in -ed, -ing; a- adjectives</i>	less cheap / busy / certain / bored / boring / alone; less fast / easily / carefully								
<b>3) <u>Superlatives</u>: formation</b>										
<i>(the) -est</i>	<i>one-syllable forms</i>	the cheapest / richest / smallest / thinnest; (the) fastest / hardest / soonest								
	<i>two-syllable forms in -y, -er, -ow, -le</i>	the busiest / cleverest / narrowest / simplest; (the) earliest ( <i>uncommon form for adverbs</i> )								
<i>(the) most</i>	<i>two or more syllables</i>	the most certain / helpful / expensive; (the) most carefully / easily / fully								
	<i>adjectives in -ed, -ing</i>	the most bored / boring								
	<i>a- adjectives</i>	the most alone / aware								
<i>(the) least</i>	<i>one, two or more syllables adjectives in -ed, -ing; a- adjectives</i>	the least cheap / busy / certain / bored / boring / alone; (the) least fast / easily / carefully								
<div><b>REMEMBER!</b> dry – dryer – the dryest shy – shyer – the shyest</div>										
<div><b>Mind two variants of comparison with some adjectives!</b><table><tr><td>commoner / more common</td><td>the commonest / the most common</td></tr><tr><td>oftener / more often</td><td>the oftenest / the most often</td></tr><tr><td>pleasanter / more pleasant</td><td>the pleasantest / the most pleasant</td></tr><tr><td>quiter / more quiet</td><td>the quietest / the most quiet</td></tr></table></div>			commoner / more common	the commonest / the most common	oftener / more often	the oftenest / the most often	pleasanter / more pleasant	the pleasantest / the most pleasant	quiter / more quiet	the quietest / the most quiet
commoner / more common	the commonest / the most common									
oftener / more often	the oftenest / the most often									
pleasanter / more pleasant	the pleasantest / the most pleasant									
quiter / more quiet	the quietest / the most quiet									

### III. 7.

<b>Irregular forms of adjectives and adverbs</b>			
bad / badly	worse	worst	-
far	farther/further further	farthest/furthest -	'distance' 'in addition'
good / well	better	best	-
late	later	last latest	'final' 'most recent'
little	less	least	-
much / many	more	most	-
old	older	oldest	<i>with reference to people and things</i>

	elder/ older (often used in this meaning nowadays)	eldest	<i>only with reference to people in a family</i>
<b>Comparatives</b>			<b>Superlatives</b>
She was calling for someone <u>better</u> than this fellow to come and save her.			Ask him what's <u>the best</u> place to stay in Cooma. 'Strange', he said, acting as <u>best</u> he could.
I drove ten miles <u>farther</u> / <u>further</u> than necessary. Do you have any <u>further</u> calls you'd like to make?			The end of the room <u>furthest</u> from the windows was curtained off.
He left a bit <u>later</u> .			That was a difficult question, so I answered it <u>last</u> . He's going to discuss some of the <u>latest</u> scientific achievements.
Steve found it a little <u>less</u> strange.			Probably I <u>least</u> expected it.
I'm <u>more</u> interested in what my life's like as I live it.			I would be <u>most</u> grateful if you would let her know I'm here. The thing I wanted <u>most</u> had been taken from me.
She could hear the <u>older</u> woman speaking. Is your brother <u>older</u> or younger than you? She despises her <u>elder</u> brothers. <i>cf.</i> These were hand-me-downs from her <u>older</u> brother.			The newest house is in the <u>oldest</u> street of the suburb. Luke said something to the <u>oldest</u> child. Her <u>eldest</u> daughter got married two years ago.
There was <u>worse</u> than danger. It'll make things <u>worse</u> .			She had her <u>worst</u> depression for months.
<p align="center"><b>MIND the following expressions:</b></p> <p><i>'to say the least' used to show that something is worse or more serious than you are actually saying (His reaction was strange, to say the least.)</i></p> <p><i>'not the least bit' means 'none at all, not at all' (They were not the least bit interested.)</i></p>			

**FORM** the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives and adverbs. **GIVE** two variants where possible.

common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
cruel		
deadly		
friendly		
handsome		
happy		
likely		
lively		
lonely		
narrow		
pleasant		
polite		
quiet		
shallow		
sincere		
stupid		
true		
badly		
far		
fast		
frequently		
hard		
quickly		
rarely		
slowly		
well		

**CHOOSE** the right comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

- 1/ He had visited no (*little*) than 26 camps in the past month.
- 2/ All I know is, you guys made a bad situation even (*bad*).
- 3/ Kiley mentioned to me that she doesn't wander (*far*) than the garden.
- 4/ Two days (*late*) Mark and Martie boarded a train for Cambridge to visit their daughter.
- 5/ He was getting (*old*).
- 6/ We'll do our (*good*).
- 7/ He was (*old*) of six children.
- 8/ He's one of (*good*) generals we have.

- 9/ She liked my parents' home a lot (*well*).
- 10/ He needs you (*much*) than he realizes.
- 11/ Braking the car demanded more physical strength on dry roads, but anyway much (*little*) than on these muddied ones.
- 12/ You have (*bad*) handwriting I've ever seen.
- 13/ His mood got (*good*) since this meeting went well.
- 14/ That tight spinster hairdo was ugly to say (*little*).
- 15/ When they came back Brennus parked his car in (*far*) corner of the gas station.
- 16/ It's (*little*) I can do.
- 17/ Dallas was (*much*) perceptive of Mark's staff.
- 18/ This will be (*little*) time we're together.
- 19/ In doing so, you will be protecting yourself from (*far*) abuse.
- 20/ My two (*old*) children are with Aldalgo, getting a lesson.
- 21/ He wasn't (*little*) interested in show business women.

### III.8.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparatives</b> are used to focus on a difference between somebody / something</p>	
brighter + than ... harder + than ...	His performance is <u>better than</u> hers. Brian's been driving <u>longer than</u> Tom.
more comfortable/-ly + than ... less aggressive/-ly + than ...	His performance is <u>more interesting than</u> hers. Tom drives <u>less attentively than</u> Brian.
better + and + better worse + and + worse	The day was getting <u>hotter and hotter</u> . Tom was driving <u>faster and faster</u> .
more + and + more frequent/-ly less + and + less frequent/-ly	Brian's been driving <u>more and more skillfully</u> . The voice was <u>less and less distinct</u> .
the harder + the better the shorter + the faster	<u>The more tired</u> Tom was, <u>the slower</u> he was driving.
the less interesting + the more bored the more skilfully + the more successfully	

**COMPLETE** the sentences with the comparative form of the words in brackets.

- 1/ A: I can't believe the size of this menu. It's going to take me forever to choose.  
B: *The longer* the menu, *(difficult)* the choice.
- 2/ A: They say the food here is getting *(good)* and *(good)*.  
B: And *(good)* the food, *(expensive)* it is.
- 3/ A: The service seems a little slow tonight.  
B: Yes, *(popular)* the restaurant, *(slow)* the service.
- 4/ A: The cigarette smoke here is getting *(bad)* and *(bad)*.  
B: *(smoky)* the room, *(bad)* my cough gets.
- 5/ A: It's pretty loud in here.  
B: *(crowded)* the restaurant, *(noisy)* it is.
- 6/ A: They certainly give you a lot of food. I can't eat another bite.  
B: *(big)* the portions, *(hard)* it is to finish.
- 7/ A: Their desserts keep getting *(delicious)* and *(delicious)*.  
B: And I keep getting *(heavy)* and *(heavy)*!
- 8/ A: Did you hear about that new speed-reading course? It helps you read *(fast)* and *(well)*.  
B: I don't believe it. *(Fast)* you read, *(little)* you understand.

**FIND** and **CORRECT** eight mistakes in the use of the comparative adjectives.

### **Dining Out**

Pete's Place has just reopened under new management. The dining room looks bigger, more bright, and prettier as the old one. Although the food isn't better, it is just as good. The menu is more varied and less expensiver. Try one of their pasta dishes. You won't find a more fresher tomato sauce in town. And leave room for dessert. They just keep getting good and better.

The wait staff is friendly but not able to handle large numbers of people – the crowded the restaurant, the slower the service. At dinnertime the lines outside this popular eatery are getting longer and more long. Try lunchtime for a quieter and relaxed meal.

### III.9.

<i>Intensifiers + comparatives</i>		
<b>much</b> <b>very much</b> <b>far</b> <b>by far</b> <b>far and away</b> <b>a lot, lots</b> <b>even</b> <b>still</b> <b>a little</b> <b>a bit</b> <b>a little bit</b> <b>any</b> <b>no</b>	} + <u>comparatives</u>	I feel <u>a little</u> / <u>a bit</u> better. He's <u>much</u> / <u>far</u> older than her. The train's <u>no</u> quicker than the bus. The train <u>isn't any</u> quicker than the bus. You look <u>even</u> more beautiful than usual.

**FILL IN** the gaps with intensifiers before comparatives.

- 1/ This whole ordeal is going to be so \_\_\_\_ more painful.
- 2/ It makes me \_\_\_\_ more worried.
- 3/ It will take \_\_\_\_ longer than the possible two weeks.
- 4/ He carried himself like a \_\_\_\_ younger man.
- 5/ Sun's face became \_\_\_\_ harder.
- 6/ They shared a small laugh, which felt \_\_\_\_ better than the smile.
- 7/ \_\_\_\_ more quietly now, they walked on with arms round one another again.
- 8/ She had a \_\_\_\_ more prosaic story if she ever got to tell it.
- 9/ 'I know,' said Roland, \_\_\_\_ more calmly.
- 10/ \_\_\_\_ more frightened, she groped her way about in the room.
- 11/ She's \_\_\_\_ happier in the new job.
- 12/ These grapes are \_\_\_\_ sweeter than the others.
- 13/ I think they're \_\_\_\_ more different.

### III.10.

<i>Superlatives</i> <i>are used to single out somebody / something from the group of similar objects</i>		
the fastest the funniest the most wonderful the least selfish	of all in the world I've ever met –	Lin vaulted <u>(the) highest of all</u> . That's <u>the least original</u> answer <u>ever heard</u> . You are <u>the best</u> friend.

**FIND** and **CORRECT** five mistakes in the use of the superlative adjectives.

Ramadan is the seriousest time in Muslim culture. During Ramadan, we do not eat from sunup to sunset. This is difficult for everyone, but teenagers have the hardest time.

Right after Ramadan is the Eid al-Fitr. This holiday lasts three days, and it's the most happiest time of the year. The morning of Eid, my family gets up early and goes to the mosque. After we greet our neighbours by saying "Eid Mubarek" (Happy Eid), we go home. We eat the big breakfast you have ever seen. Our parents give us gifts, usually new clothes and money. One year, Eid came around the time I graduated from high school. That year, I got the most beautiful clothes and the fatter envelope of money of all the children in my family.

Eid Mela is part of Eid al-Fitr. On that day, we all go to a big park. Last year at Eid Mela, I had the better time of my life. I met my old high school friends, and we all ate junk food and showed off our new clothes.

**FIND** and **CORRECT** seven mistakes in the use of the comparative and superlative adverbs.

Last night I watched the Lakers and the Bulls. Both teams played more aggressively I've ever seen them. In fact, they played the better of any game I've watched this season. In the first half, Michael Jordan sprained his left ankle, and Shaquille O'Neal was out of the game because of fouls. But they still didn't start the second half any slower that the first. With Jordan out, Kukoc scored the most frequenter of any player. He's been playing more and more better as the season goes on. In fact, more he plays, the better he looks. The Bulls won 97 to 88. The Lakers seemed get tired at the end. They played little and less consistently as the game went on.



## **PART IV**

## **Revision**

### **IV.1. (> I.3. – I.4.)**

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- 1/ Неужели самый бездарный актер в Голливуде считает тебя настолько плохим сценаристом, что даже не желает читать то, что ты написал?
- 2/ Сара была дружелюбная девушка, высокая и стройная, с иссиня-черными волосами и большими темно-синими глазами.
- 3/ "Я тоже так считаю", – согласилась миссис Бентли утешающим голосом.
- 4/ Завтрак был легкий, но питательный, состоящий из горячей сдобной булочки с колбасой и кофе.
- 5/ Пыль неподвижно висела (*hang + adjective*) в воздухе.
- 6/ Местное пиво было очень вкусным.
- 7/ Иногда умственная деятельность может утомить больше, чем физическая нагрузка (*activities*).
- 8/ Лаура слышала, как разъяренная девченка оскорбляла добрую и всегда терпеливую миссис Бентли.
- 9/ Я вовсе не устала и отнюдь не несчастлива.
- 10/ Комната была огромная, наполовину заставленная медицинским оборудованием.
- 11/ Уставшая и обеспокоенная поведением Сюзанны, она наблюдала за помощью мальчика с благодарностью.
- 12/ Она села напротив него за стол, сильно взволнованная.
- 13/ Он явно не рассказал тебе о некоторых волнующих деталях поездки.
- 14/ Он быстро извинился перед озадаченной группой людей и удалился.
- 15/ "Это довольно интересный поворот событий, – подумала Рейс. – Действительно интересный".
- 16/ Хотя он и был привлекательным, Рейс не заинтересовалась им.

### **IV.2. (> I.5.)**

**TRANSLATE** into English.

- 1/ Тебе также следует учитывать, что долгий полет может быть очень утомительным.

- 2/ Он хотел задать еще несколько вопросов, но я уже слишком устала от него.
- 3/ О, нет! Я нахожу переговоры с кучкой старых неудачников слишком утомительными. Это не для меня.
- 4/ Устав от одной и той же старой истории, я вышел покурить в самом разгаре дискуссии.
- 5/ Я так устала от постоянных ошибок! Я так устала от полного неведения, что делать!
- 6/ Здешний переизбыток свежего воздуха начинает мне надоедать.
- 7/ Устало выглядевшая официантка усадила нас за столик и дала каждому меню.
- 8/ Он слишком устал, чтобы даже улыбнуться.
- 9/ Это была длинная утомительная неделя.
- 10/ Плыть через океан и не видеть ничего, кроме волн, весьма изнурительно.
- 11/ В самом деле, снег в конце марта и в апреле может надоесть кому угодно.
- 12/ Я смертельно устала, но чашка крепкого кофе разбудит меня, я знаю.

#### IV.3. (I.6.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- 1/ а) Всю свою сознательную жизнь он боролся за победу добра и справедливости.  
б) Каждый должен добросовестно относиться к своим обязанностям.  
в) Он внезапно почувствовал резкую боль в колене.  
г) Застенчивым людям трудно выступать перед большой аудиторией.  
д) Больной был без сознания, положение было критическим.
- 2/ а) Ученый дал исчерпывающее описание кометы.  
б) Третья глава учебника оказалась для меня непонятной.  
в) У него обширная коллекция бабочек и стрекоз.  
г) Учителю необходимы всесторонние знания.  
д) Фразеология – широкий термин.  
е) Она наделась получить вразумительный ответ на свой вопрос, но так и не дождалась этого.  
ж) Эта книга доступна (понятна) только специалистам.
- 3/ а) Непрерывные телефонные звонки сильно отвлекали его.  
б) Несмотря на непрерывные вспышки молнии и раскаты грома, Мэри Броуди продолжала идти вперед.  
в) Некоторые старые люди страдают от повторяющихся приступов подагры.
- 4/ а) Каковы характерные черты романтизма?

- б) Он повторил свою просьбу, но получил недвусмысленный отказ.
- в) На рассвете все звуки кажутся особенно ясными.
- г) Кошки и собаки относятся к различным видам животных.
- д) Наступили сумерки, и предметы стали неразличимыми.
- 5/ а) Широкополая шляпа никак не сочеталась с огромными сапогами – человек выглядел очень комично.
- б) Под конец он спел несколько шуточных песенок, которые развеселили всех присутствующих.
- в) Расскажите, пожалуйста, какой-нибудь смешной случай из вашей практики.
- г) Все это имеет свою комическую сторону.
- 6/ а) Этот тип двигателя экономичен, так как потребляет мало топлива.
- б) Школьники узнают об основных экономических законах на уроках истории, экономической географии и обществоведения. Но навыков и привычек экономного расходования всего общественного продукта школа, как правило, не дает. Тем не менее, вопросам экономического воспитания в семье и школе нужно уделять самое пристальное внимание.
- 7/ а) Собаки – мои любимые животные: они умные, ласковые и самоотверженные.
- б) Молодой преподаватель сразу же произвел хорошее впечатление.
- в) Погода была неблагоприятная, и экспедицию пришлось отложить.
- 8/ а) Исторические события отражены в этом романе с большой точностью.
- б) Лондонский Тауэр представляет значительный интерес с исторической точки зрения.
- в) В городе много исторических памятников.
- г) Мне очень нравится читать исторические романы, я вообще интересуюсь историческими лицами, историческими событиями.
- д) Премьер-министр заявил, что предстоящую встречу государственных лидеров с полным правом можно назвать историческим событием.
- 9/ а) Дети часто обладают богатым воображением.
- б) Едва ли можно представить себе такое.
- с) П.И. Чайковский – необыкновенно яркий (обладающий творческим воображением) композитор.
- в) Составьте, пожалуйста, воображаемый диалог между этими персонажами.
- 10/ а) Интеллектуальные наклонности могут проявляться в очень раннем возрасте.
- б) У профессора был умный, проницательный взгляд.
- в) Я так и не смог добиться от него вразумительного ответа.

#### IV.4. (> I.7.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- 1/ Существо в капсуле было ужасным вне всякого сомнения. "Оно живое?" – "Насколько я могу судить, да. Оно спит".
- 2/ Существо пробудилось приблизительно неделю назад.
- 3/ Он удивился, что спал так долго и никто не позвонил ему за это время.
- 4/ Он включил свет и стал читать, пока не уснул.
- 5/ Дорогой, я думаю, что отец еще спит.
- 6/ А теперь оставь меня в покое, я свяжусь с тобой позже.
- 7/ Грэг чувствовал себя совершенно одиноким и изолированным ото всех.
- 8/ Одних только бонусов будет достаточно, чтобы уже через 5 лет ей вообще не пришлось работать.
- 9/ Да, я был все это время один, но, до недавнего времени, не одиноким.
- 10/ Иногда Лаура чувствовала себя такой же одинокой, как и Анабель.
- 11/ Они единственные знали о случившемся.
- 12/ Кэрол постеснялась помахать рукой.
- 13/ Монти не привык к такому взрыву эмоций, не говоря уже о проявлении (*display*) своих чувств.
- 14/ Этим солнечным утром парк был полон голосами людей и звуками живой музыки.
- 15/ Во многих отношениях (*ways*) мертвые могут быть более живыми, чем немертвые (*живущие*).
- 16/ Все, что мне нужно, это чтобы Фрэнк был снова жив.
- 17/ На бульваре была гораздо более оживленная атмосфера.
- 18/ Я видела фотографии Эрика живого и Эрика мертвого.
- 19/ Она надеялась сразу же заснуть, но вместо этого пролежала всю ночь, не смыкая глаз.
- 20/ Ребенок совсем проснулся и весело играл ручками и ножками.
- 21/ В 7.15 сосед по комнате начал трясти меня, чтобы я проснулся.  
Оказывается, я проспал.
- 22/ Питер посмотрел на Анджелу многозначительным взглядом (*telling eyes*) и вдруг она все поняла.
- 23/ Грэг пылал от ярости (*with rage*).
- 24/ Ребята схватили горящую ветку и подожгли стог соломы.

#### IV.5. (> II.3.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the position of the adverb in the sentence.

##### **Of time**

- 1/ Впоследствии встал вопрос о целесообразности проведения подобных экспериментов.
- 2/ Серьезные решения нельзя принимать сразу же.
- 3/ Он действительно был очень привязан к своей покойной жене. Но ему нужен был кто-то, кто помог бы ему поднять ребенка. В конце концов, он женился на другой женщине.
- 4/ Вдруг Лаура оцепенела.
- 5/ Он ослеп на один глаз (*to be blind in one eye*). Вскоре его привезли домой и он смог ходить с тростью.

##### **Of place**

- 1/ Я всего-лишь решил попытаться счастья (*to take one's chances*) за границей.
- 2/ Лодка коснулась маленькой неустойчивой пристани (*rickety jetty*) и Джейн кинулась на берег.
- 3/ Я запишу наш телефонный номер ниже (*внизу*), чтобы вы могли позвонить и сообщить нам, сможете ли вы прийти.
- 4/ Я искал счастья повсюду. А вместо этого нашел удовольствие, жалкое подобие (*cheap equivalent*).
- 5/ Она переоделась и затем вернулась в гостиную, где Дебби ходила взад и вперед в свадебном платье и фате.

##### **Of manner**

- 1/ Она искренне надеялась, что это была правда.
- 2/ Я знал, что ты никогда не согласишься на такое охотно.
- 3/ Все дети тщательно умылись, причесались и оделись.
- 4/ Тебе понадобится немало упорства, чтобы научиться проворно работать.
- 5/ Мы долго беседовали, но честно и открыто.

##### **Of duration / frequency**

- 1/ Второй молчал достаточно долго, чтобы Роберт успел прикурить сигарету.
- 2/ "Я бы хотела наслаждаться своей молодостью несколько дольше", – сказала она, улыбаясь.
- 3/ Мы постоянно ведем наблюдение за этой территорией.
- 4/ Единожды или дважды я действительно плохо себя почувствовал, купив что-то поесть на улице.
- 5/ Временами она чувствовала негодование по отношению к своей матери, такой нелюбящей и безразличной.

### **Of degree or intensifier**

- 1/ Это было прекрасно! Ощущение, как будто открываешь холодильник в очень жаркий день.
- 2/ Он прилег под большим кустом, который практически скрыл его от прогуливающих.
- 3/ Прошло так много времени с тех пор, как у меня было настоящее свидание. Я немного нервничаю.
- 4/ Лаура засмеялась нервно и несколько смущенно.
- 5/ Она подумала, что теперь он совсем мало напоминал свою сестру.

### **Focusing adverbs**

- 1/ Еда осталась фактически нетронутой (*untouched*), кроме кофе, который она пила в основном для того, чтобы прогнать (*fend off*) сон.
- 2/ Наверное, это был самый длинный непрерываемый монолог в присутствии Софии. Она не произнесла ни слова, а просто посмотрела на меня, и я продолжил.
- 3/ Письмо прибыло в понедельник. Но Белла отказалась даже взглянуть на него, и оно осталось лежать нераскрытым на буфете.
- 4/ Уолтер особенно желает поговорить с Гарри.
- 5/ Вполне естественно злиться и чувствовать себя покинутой, особенно когда тебя бросили с детьми.

### **Of certainty or obligation**

- 1/ Возможно, ты захочешь полежать немного перед ужином.
- 2/ Она еще не родила (*to have her baby*). Мы точно немного просчитались.
- 3/ Может быть, это и к лучшему.
- 4/ Она явно устала от раннего материнства и начала надолго исчезать из дома.
- 5/ Она непременно проведет выходные с нами. Вода, скорее всего, будет холодная, поэтому мы просто посидим на песке, поедим бутерброды, а также наш любимый салат. И, конечно же, выпьем хорошего кьянти.

### **Viewpoint or evaluative adverbs**

- 1/ "Лично мне не терпится (*die to read*) прочесть его статью". – "Разве ты так и не прочитала ее в прошлом выпуске (*issue*) журнала?"
- 2/ К счастью, он нашел его точно там, где и предполагала Сара.
- 3/ К несчастью для нас обоих, у меня нет такого квалифицированного работника.
- 4/ Откровенно говоря, это не лучшее время для визита к Оливии.
- 5/ Честное слово, я не знаю, почему она осталась в городе.

#### IV.6. (> II.4.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the position of the adverb in the sentence.

##### **Even**

- 1/ Наверное она не расскажет об этом даже Тэсс.
- 2/ Даже самый либеральный представитель не стал принимать участие в беседе.
- 3/ Я даже не помню, как она выглядит.
- 4/ Позволь мне или Тэсс, или даже Агнесс помочь тебе.
- 5/ Я даже не пошла на их свадьбу.
- 6/ Нет, что-то другое беспокоит ее даже еще больше.
- 7/ Я могу пробраться в дом и также незаметно выбраться из него, прежде чем кто-нибудь даже что-то заподозрит.

##### **Only**

- 1/ Девочке было всего лишь два года, когда умерла ее мать.
- 2/ Она только сейчас поняла, что ей осталось всего лишь 12 дней.
- 3/ Я прощу тебя, только если ты пообещаешь пообедать со мной завтра вечером.
- 4/ Напоследок остался только Ари.
- 5/ Белла живет всего лишь в пяти кварталах отсюда.
- 6/ Только 2 человека имеют доступ к кодам.
- 7/ Она была уверена, что это голос Грэга, хоть и слышала только пару слов.

#### IV.7. (> II.5.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the position of the adverb in the sentence.

##### **Still**

- 1/ Папина машина все еще в гараже.
- 2/ Я все еще не понимаю, честно.
- 3/ Моя помощь еще нужна?
- 4/ Ты все еще не простила его?
- 5/ Почему ты все еще здесь?
- 6/ Я все так же не в восторге от этого фильма.
- 7/ Джейн отвернулась, все еще чувствуя раздражение и смущение, хотя она в этом и не призналась бы.

### Already / Yet

- 1/ Я уже поговорила с родителями, так что все улажено.
- 2/ Кофе был уже готов и она могла чувствовать запах свежесваренного утреннего нектара, зазывающего ее на кухню.
- 3/ Рэкс и Бренда уже ушли на службу и не вернутся до обеда.
- 4/ Бен уже стал гордым отцом и светился счастьем, так как они уже выбрали (*pick out*) имя.
- 5/ Ее сердце забилось чаще. "Мы уже приехали?"
- 6/ Неужели вы уже знаете об этом?
- 7/ Вы уже сказали об этом жене?
- 8/ Ты уже готов? Ты уже достал билеты?
- 9/ Горизонты нашей новой жизни еще предстоит (*have yet to*) исследовать.
- 10/ Хотя у меня еще нет документов, абсолютно ясно, кто стоит за (*be behind*) убийством агентов.
- 11/ Судьба? У моего сына, еще не рожденного, уже есть судьба?
- 12/ Слушай, я пока не хочу, чтобы кто-нибудь знал об этом.
- 13/ У нас еще не было медового месяца.
- 14/ Это теория, которую еще предстоит (*to be to*) опровергнуть.
- 15/ Солнце еще стояло высоко, но самая тяжелая жара уже ушла.
- 16/ Джулия подумала о том самом человеке, которого ей еще предстояло (*have yet to*) забыть.
- 17/ Мы сильно отстали, сегодня нам еще предстоит догнать остальных участников команды.

### **IV.8.** (> III.1.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the underlined words.

### **Bad/-ly**

- 1/ Джулии пришлось согласиться, что она сделала плохой выбор лошади.
- 2/ Это действительно плохие новости.
- 3/ Машина была сильно побита (*damaged*), и тяжело было представить себе, что водитель выжил после такой аварии.
- 4/ Он был тяжело ранен.
- 5/ Заметив, как сильно трясутся руки у миссис Бентли, Лаура обняла ее за плечи и отвела в ее комнату.
- 6/ Я так хочу, чтобы это был он, что боюсь разочароваться.
- 7/ У Джанет была плохая привычка не заряжать телефон, и это приводило ее маму в бешенство (*make smb crazy*).



### **Clear/-ly**

- 1/ Теперь Роберт вспомнил их последнюю встечу в Мадриде более ясно.
- 2/ Он был явно удивлен.
- 3/ Это было понятно с самого начала.
- 4/ Мне нужно, чтобы завтра у меня была ясная голова.

### **Deep/-ly**

- 1/ Она приняла твердое решение выйти замуж за того, в кого она будет без памяти влюблена, и они будут счастливы.
- 2/ Лаура была глубоко тронута письмом матери.
- 3/ В ее темно-голубых глазах блеснули слезы.
- 4/ Дружба бывает крепкой, нежной и долгой.

### **Early**

- 1/ Ранее яркое солнце светило в окно (*in through the window*).
- 2/ В начале 1900-х богачи съехали отсюда и район стал трущобой с дурной славой (*a notorious slum*).
- 3/ Он хотел остаться дома с Кейт, но вынужден был, поднявшись рано утром, вылететь в Шотландию.
- 4/ Профессору Робертсону удалось остановить болезнь на начальной стадии.

### **Fast**

- 1/ Сынишка рос так быстро, что Бернард едва смог узнать его при следующей встрече.
- 2/ Он говорит, что ехал на место происшествия как можно быстрее, но там уже никого не было.
- 3/ Многие люди не могут так быстро реагировать.
- 4/ Он быстро поправляется.
- 5/ Она увидела, что ребенок крепко спал.
- 6/ Дискуссия на немецком была слишком оживленной и слишком беглой, чтобы Джоанна могла понять хотя бы часть из нее.

### **Long**

- 1/ "Зачем мне вообще разговаривать с ним?" – спросил Роберт, глубоко и долго затягиваясь (*to take a drag from one's cigarette*).
- 2/ Год может быть долгим и коротким одновременно.
- 3/ Мне не понадобилось много времени, чтобы правильно ответить на его вопрос.
- 4/ Мы долго смотрели на звезды.
- 5/ Мартин писал ей длинные сообщения, в которых каждый раз просил ее вернуться.

### Quiet/-ly

- 1/ Он помолчал минуту, а затем спокойно спросил: "Ты ведь не серьезно?"
- 2/ Вдруг Сэм обнаружил, что мужчина уже ушел, бесшумно прикрыв за собой дверь.
- 3/ А что? Мы не должны об этом говорить (*должны молчать*)?
- 4/ Он был тихим ребенком. Но, как оказалось, иногда в тихом омуте черти водятся.
- 5/ Одна из причин, по которой он приехал на виллу, было желание спокойно провести время с Кайли.

### Wrong

- 1/ Ему никогда не говорили, что так поступать неправильно.
- 2/ Если ты ни разу не задумывался о том, как твои поступки могут повлиять на людей, находящихся рядом с тобой (*men next to you*), тогда ты прожил жизнь неправильно.
- 3/ Ты случайно не знаешь, что со мной не так?
- 4/ Их отношения начались не с той точки (*point*).

### **IV.9.** (> III.5. – III.8., III.10.)

#### TRANSLATE into English.

- 1/ На Эндрю был его лучший костюм.
- 2/ Когда отец умер, Лауре пришлось переехать с матерью в менее дорогой дом.
- 3/ Это был самый ужасный звук, который Шульц когда-либо слышал.
- 4/ Офицер Харгроув был, вероятно, самый высокий и самый привлекательный мужчина, которого она когда-либо встречала в своей жизни.
- 5/ Этот район славится самой высокой преступностью в США.
- 6/ Его ум был ясным, таким же ясным, как и до ликера.
- 7/ Коллекция доктора Паркера была среди самых больших в ученом мире.
- 8/ Им пришлось совершить посадку в меньшем из двух аэропортов.
- 9/ Это было одно из самых любимых мест для выгуливания собак. Тут можно было увидеть все породы и размеры, а, может быть, и двух-трех друзей, с которыми можно было поделиться последними новостями.
- 10/ Когда старшая девочка вышла из комнаты, хлопнув дверью, Анабель закрыла глаза.
- 11/ В группе было 8 детей – 5 мальчиков и 3 девочки, и все старше ее.

- 12/ "Можно спросить тебя о дальнейших планах?" – "Конечно, во время (*on*) твоего следующего визита мы подробно все обсудим".
- 13/ "Чудеса действительно случаются, Алден". – "Что ж, это лучше, чем совсем без надежды".
- 14/ Дальнейшие подробности объяснит мой агент.
- 15/ Я могу предложить гостям кофе, но отказываюсь от каких-либо дальнейших разговоров с ними.
- 16/ Он придвинулся к Энди, заглядывая ему в глаза.
- 17/ Он уселся за небольшой письменный столик, чтобы вычитать последние страницы своих мемуаров.
- 18/ "В какой части (*area*) города ты живешь?" – "Ближайшей к морю".

#### IV.10. (> III.9.)

**TRANSLATE** into English. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- 1/ Я знал, что встреча с Джесси и Денни будет куда интереснее, чем с мистером Симменсом.
- 2/ Рейверы (*ravers*) обычно гораздо привлекательнее, чем панк-рокеры или металлисты.
- 3/ Я понимаю, что у меня нет другого выбора. Я буду встречать рассвет с еще несколькими бутылками пива на ступеньках крыльца.
- 4/ Мы погуляли в ущельях, что было даже более впечатляющим.
- 5/ Не волнуйся, теперь тебе будет гораздо легче.
- 6/ Джоанна была еще больше шокирована, когда услышала, что Роланд исчез.
- 7/ Он стал гораздо увереннее и, в то же время, намного спокойнее.
- 8/ На этот раз он отказался (*reject*) от моего предложения несколько более категорично.
- 9/ Будет намного легче, если вы найдете кого-то, кто умеет говорить на американском английском.
- 10/ После таких, так сказать, откровенных разговоров мне ничуть не легче.

#### IV.11.

**TRANSLATE** into English.

*Model: Ты самый удачливый человек, живущий на этом свете. –*

*You are the luckiest man alive.*

- 1/ Ты самое подлое существо (*thing*), живущее на этом свете.
- 2/ Свобода – самый приятный подарок человеку от Бога (*данный человеку Богом*).
- 3/ Это один из редчайших феноменов, когда-либо зафиксированных учеными.
- 4/ Для такой милой девушки ты самая неромантичная особа, которую я когда-либо знал.
- 5/ Я думаю, что наша соседка самая веселая женщина, какую я когда-либо встречал.
- 6/ Это самое тихое место, в котором я когда-либо жил.
- 7/ Я полагаю, это самое лучшее, что я когда-либо читал в своей жизни.
- 8/ Меч был невообразимой красоты (*imaginable*).
- 9/ Это самая изумительная история, которую мне когда-либо рассказывали.
- 10/ У Даниэллы были лучшие няни, лучшие учителя, лучшие доктора, все самое лучшее, что могла иметь (*had by*) девочка из состоятельной семьи.

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