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КЕУ — приложение к учебнику английского языка в 2-х томах авторов Н. А. Бонк и других состоит из ответов на письменные задания учебника и переводов текстов с русского языка на английский.

Для учеников старших классов, абитуриентов, студентов, а также всех, кто изучает английский язык самостоятельно.

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ВВОДНЫЙ КУРС

УРОК I

Ex. IV, p. 22

meet, tell, Ben, me, ten, bed, be, Pete

УРОК II

Ex. III, p. 27

[i:]	[e]	[i]	[ai]
me	lend	bid	mine
meet	pep	did	type
mete	ebb	pit	fine
eve	send		five
seem			vine
beef			pie
see			

Ex. IV, p. 27

pen, let, test, nine, five, fine, tie, tin, ten.

Ex. VIII, p. 28

- a) My pen, seven beds, my tie, nine pens, ten ties, my pens;
b) 1. Find my tie. 2. Meet Ben. 3. Send me seven ties. 4. Send Bess seven pens. 5. Send me my pen. 6. Find Peter.

УРОК III

Ex. III, p. 34

name, plan, flat, lamp, day, fine, bad, men, please, nice.

Ex. VI, p. 34

1, 4, 6, 7, 10

Ex. VII, p. 34

1. Five people, seven days, nine pens, ten lamps, fine day, nice man. 2. My pen is bad. Send me a pen, please. 3. Meet Ann and Peter, please. 4. My name is N. 5. This is my tie, it is good. 6. My name's Bess.

УРОК IV

Ex. IV, p. 39

[film], [bæg], [mætf], [kæp], [peɪdʒ], [pensl], [blæk], [big],
[ðis], [ði:z], [ðæt], [kli:n], [dʒein], [gi:v].

Ex. VI, p. 39

1. a, the; 2. A, a; 3. An, a; 4. The, a; 5. A; 6. The; 7. A; 8. The.

Ex. VII, p. 39-40

a, the; 2. a, a, a; 3. a; 4. a, the; 5. a/the; 6. the, a.

Ex. VIII, p. 40

matches, pages, patches, dishes, cages, masses, benches

Ex. IX, p. 40

1. This is a black pencil. 2. This bag's black. It's bad. Give me that bag, please. 3. This is a cap. Take this cap. 4. Give me a match, please. 5. Give Jane these pencils. 6. Give me these pens and that bag. 7. Take these bad matches. Give me that match, please. 8. This is a pen. This is a black pen. This pen is black. 9. This is a bag. This is my bag. This bag is thick. 10. Ben, give me that thin pen. 11. This flat is clean. This is a clean flat. 12. Give Ben these pens and pencils. 13. Seven pencils, five pages, ten films, nine black caps.

УРОК V

Ex. II, p. 45

exam, city, large, read

Ex. VII, p. 45

1. Is my tie red? 2. Is his flat large and clean? 3. Is his baby in Minsk? 4. Is my pen bad? 5. Is his hat black? 6. Is Jack in Kiev? 7. Is Nick in Minsk?

Ex. VIII, p. 45

babies, ladies, bags, ties, tests, beds, cities, days, men, pages, matches, armies, cages, parties

Ex. IX, p. 46

1. a; 2. The, the; 3. a, a; 4. — 5. A; 6. the; 7. — 8. the; 9. a, the.

Ex. X, p. 46

1. This flat is big. 2. Is his name Peter? — Yes, it is. 3. Take Text Six, please. 4. Read this text, please. 5. Read page five,

please. 6. Take these texts, please. 7. Please give Jane this text. 8. Give me a black pencil, please. 9. — Is this his pencil? — Yes, it is. 10. This pen is red. 11. This is a red pen. 12. — Is Minsk a big city? — Yes, it is. 13. My flat is in Minsk and his is in Kiev.

УРОК VI

Ex. IV, p. 52

a, the, a, the; 2. The, an. 3. A, a, the, the.

Ex. V, p. 52

is; 2. are, are; 3. Is; 4. are; 5. is, is.

Ex. VIII, p. 52

1. Is my pen thin or is it thick?
2. Is that note short or is it long?
3. Are those matches bad or are they good?
4. Is this film good or is it bad?
5. Is his pencil red or is it black?

Ex. IX, p. 53

1. Ann, go to the blackboard, please. Read Text 5, please. 2. Find Note Seven, please. Read it, please. 3. Give Jane those pencils, please. 4. Take this book and open it, please. 5. Look at this note, please. This is Note Nine. 6. Look at that map, please. 7. Tom, go to the door and close it, please. 8. These are rooms. The rooms are clean. 9. Those rooms are good. They are big and clean. 10. Give me a good tie, please. 11. Is Note Five long or short? — It's short. 12. Is this a pen or a pencil? 13. Is this a good or a bad room? — It's a good room.

УРОК VII

Ex. V, p. 59

1. I am a teacher. He (she, it) is a teacher. We (you, they) are teachers.
2. I am a student. He (she, it) is a student. We (you, they) are students.
3. I am a doctor. He (she, it) is a doctor. We (you, they) are doctors.

Ex. VII, p. 59

1. is; 2. is; 3. am; 4. Are, are; 5. are. 6. is; 7. Are; 8. Are, are,

are; 9. is. is; 10. are, is; 11. Are.

Ex. IX, p. 59

1. a; 2. a, a; 3. a, a; 4. a, a, the, the; 5. a, a; 6. a; 7—, 8. a, a; 9. —.

Ex. XI, p. 60

1. out of, on; 2. on, in, on; 3. from; 4. to; 5. into, in; 6. to; 7. into; 8. out of; 9. from; 10. in; 11. from, into, out of, on; 12. to, out of; 13. at, to; 14. from, on.

Ex. XII, p. 60

a) 1. Are you a teacher? — No, I am not a teacher, I am a student. 2. Fred, give that boy your book, please. 3. Is this tie yellow or red? — It's yellow. 4. Please take the cups from the table. Put the cups on this table. Thank you. 5. Please put this book into your brief-case. 6. Take a spoon from this boy, please. 7. Peter is a doctor. He is my friend. He's a good doctor and a good friend. 8. Fred is a student. He's in his room now. 9. Are your students in that room? 10. Is your friend a doctor or a teacher? — He's a teacher.

b) My name is Nick. I am a schoolboy. Fred is my friend. He is a schoolboy, too. We are in his flat now. His flat is big and clean.

c) 1. Fred, give me your book and your pencil, please. Thank you. 2. Nick, take my book from that table, please, open it, find page seven and read Lesson Three. 3. Is this text long or short? — It's short. 4. Is Ann a student or a doctor? — Ann is a doctor now. She is a good doctor.

YPOK VIII

Ex. V, p. 64

1. from; 2. into; 3. on, on; 4. at; 5. to, down; 6. on; 7. at; 8. from; 9. from, at; 10. at.

Ex. VI, p. 64

1. a; 2. an, a, the, the; 3. a, — — the; 4. — — 5. an; 6. a, the; 7. a; 8. a; 9. a, a, the, the.

Ex. VIII, p. 65

1. I am (He/She is) taking my (his/her) book.
2. I am (He/She is) opening it.
3. I am (He/She is) reading Text Seven.
4. I am (He/She is) closing the book now.

5. I am (He/She is) giving it to my (his/her) friend.
6. I am (He/She is) putting the exercise-book on the table.
7. I am (He/She is) taking it off the table.
8. I am (He/She is) going to the blackboard.
9. I am (He/She is) looking at the blackboard.
10. I am (He/She is) reading the word «colour».
11. I am (He/She is) going to the table now.
12. I am (He/She is) sitting down.

Ex. XI, p. 65

1. What's Jane? 2. What are they? 3. What's this? 4. What are those? 5. What are we? 6. What's Bess? 7. What colour is this cup? 8. What's Kate? 9. What colour is that pencil? 10. What is she?

Ex. XII, p. 66

meeting, telling, finding, sending, giving, taking, reading, looking, going, opening, closing, putting, copying out, sitting, doing, coming

Ex. XV, p. 66

a) 1. Don't close your books, please. Read Text One. 2. Read Note Two at home. Please don't do it now. 3. Don't take this white cup from the table. Take that yellow cup, please. 4. Sit down, please. Copy out the text. 5. What's he? — He's a teacher. 7. What's your sister? — She's a student. 7. What's this girl? — She's a schoolgirl. Her name's Jane. 8. Jane, go to the blackboard, please. Don't give me your exercise-book. Open the book and read Text Nine. Thank you. Your mark's good. Read Texts Two and Three at home. Now give me your exercise-book. Go to your seat. 9. Look at this pencil, please. What colour is this pencil? — It's red. — What colour is this exercise-book? — It's yellow. — Is this your exercise-book? — No, it's her exercise-book.

b) 1. What is your friend doing? — He's reading a book at home. 2. Don't come in, please. Close the door, please. 3. Look at the blackboard, please. What is your friend reading? 4. What are they looking at? 5. What are you doing now? — We are reading a text. — What text are you reading? — We are reading Text Eight. 6. Look! Bess and Ann are sitting at the table. — What are they doing? — They are copying out Text Eight.

YPOK IX

Ex. IV, p. 71

at; 2. — 3. on; — 4. on; 5. into; 6. out of; 7. in, in, on; 8. to, down; 9. at; 10. at, at.

Ex. V, p. 71

1. the, the; 2. an; 3. the, the; 4. the; 5. a, an, an, — — 6. a, a; 7. a, a; 8. a; 9. a; 10. — —.

Ex. VI, p. 72

my; 2. His; 3. Their; 4. Your; 5. Our; 6. your, my, his.

Ex. VIII, p. 72

1. Whose friend is a teacher?
Who is a teacher?
What's your friend?
2. What's this?
3. What kind of map is it?
4. What's that?
What kind of cap is that?
5. Whose cap is it?
6. Where is the match?
7. Where are the matches?
8. Whose name is Mary?
9. Who is a good pupil?
What kind of pupil is Bess?

Ex. IX, p. 72

1. This girl's my sister. Her name's Mary. She's an engineer.
2. Is your son an engineer or a worker? — He's a worker.
3. Who's your friend? — Kate is my friend. — What's she? — She's a teacher.
4. Where's your teacher? — He's here.
5. My sister is in Minsk now. Her friend is there too.
6. Are Peter and Ann in Kiev? — Yes, they are in Kiev, they are visiting their friends. — Is their son in Kiev too? — No, he's here now. — What's he doing?
7. Who is that boy? — He's my son.
8. What is this girl? — She's an engineer.
9. Is this man a doctor? — Yes, he is. — What's his name? — His name's Petrov.
10. What is your wife? — She's an engineer.
11. Who is this man? — He's my friend.
12. What's he? — Is he a doctor or an engineer?
13. Who is this girl? Is she your sister?
14. What's this girl? Is she a student or a teacher?
15. Our flat is good. It's big and clean.
16. What col-

our are those doors? — They are white. 17. Whose flat is it? — It's their flat. 18. What kind of book is it? — It's a big book. 19. What kind of exercise-books are they? — They are thin exercise-books. 20. What kind of room is it? — It's a big room. 21. Where are your sisters? — They are at home.

УРОК X

Ex. IV, p. 77

our, our; 2. My, my, their; 3. your; 4. your; 5. her; 6. His.

Ex. V, p. 77

1. the; 2. a, the; 3. the; 4. the; 5. — 6. a, — 7. — 8.—9. The, the.

Ex. VI, p. 77

1. What's this? Whose classroom is it?
2. What kind of classroom is it?
3. What is yellow? What colour are the walls in my room?
Which walls are yellow?
4. What colour is this cup?
5. What kind of ties are they?
6. Where is the window?
7. Where are the chairs?
8. Who is our teacher? Whose teacher is Klimov? What is Klimov?
9. Who is sitting at the window? What is Peter doing?
Where is Peter sitting?
10. What's this? What kind of newspaper is it?

Ex. VII, p. 77

1. of, in; 2. to, at; 3. of, from, on; 4. into; 5. to; 6. on, of; 7. into; 8. at; 9. At.

Ex. IX, p. 78

a) the words of Lesson Four, the pages of that book, the new words of those lessons, three pieces of chalk, the colour of that bag, the walls of our classroom, the workers of Kiev.

b) 1. Don't send Kate those books. Send Kate these new books, please. 2. Meet these engineers here, please. 3. Don't give me the black pencil. Give me the red pencil, please. 4. Don't read this text in class, read it at home, please. 5. Don't take my exercise-book, take that clean exercise-book, please. 6. Write the words and questions in your exercise-books and don't look at the

blackboard, please. 7. Close your books and open your exercise-books, please. 8. Don't close your books. Read Text Eight, please. 9. Don't put your bag on the table, please, put it on this chair. 11. Sit down, please. 12. Don't go there, please. 13. Don't do it, please. 14. Don't write these words now, please do it at home. 15. Come here, please. 16. Don't go now, please.

b) 1. This is our classroom. What colour are the walls in your classroom? — They are white. — Is your classroom big or small? — It isn't big but it's light. — 2. What colour is the ceiling? — It's white. — What colour is the floor? — It's brown. 3. Where's your table? — It's near the window. 4. She's reading the questions. 5. Take a piece of chalk and write your question on the blackboard. 6. What colour is her exercise-book? — It's blue. 7. Are you reading a new book? 8. I am giving you eight new pencils. 9. What are these students doing? — They are writing new words.

ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС

PART ONE

LESSON ONE

Ex. IV, p. 86

1. What's this? 2. What colour are the walls in this room? 3. Where's Ann now? 4. Who is reading a newspaper? What is she doing? What is she reading? 5. What do you read? What kind of books do you read? 6. What do you sometimes give Peter? Whose exercise-books do you sometimes give Peter? 7. What do your sons do every day? 8. Where are you going?

Ex. V, p. 86

1. Open your exercise-books, please. 2. What are you reading now? 3. What do his students usually read? What newspapers do they read? 4. Where are you going? 5. Where do you go every day? 6. Sit down at the table, please, take your exercise-books and copy out Text Five. — What are you doing now? — We're copying out Text Five. 7. Do your friends read English books? — Yes,

very often. 8. Don't close the book, please. 9. They don't send me books and newspapers. 10. What kind of film is it? — It's a good film. 11. I often meet this worker here. 12. Do you often meet these engineers? — No, these engineers very seldom come here.

Ex. V, p. 87

1. Where do you work? 2. When do you usually have your English? 3. What language do they often speak in class? 4. What do you write on the blackboard? Where do you write a lot of sentences? 5. When do you go to the office? Where do you go after your English? 6. What books do you read at home? Where do you read English books? 7. What do you do during your lesson? When do you read, write and speak English? 8. Who is having a dictation? What are you doing? 9. What are you taking off the table? What book are you taking off the table?

Ex. VII, p. 88

1. in; 2. at, of; 3. to, in; 4. to; 5. on, on, under; 6. out of; 7. on, in, in, at; 8. at, at; 9. to, to; 10. into; 11. at; 12. — in.

Ex. VIII, p. 88

a, — , — , the, the, the, the, the, the, a, — , the, — , — .

Ex. X, p. 89

a) 1. I usually go to the office in the morning. 2. We often go to Kiev. 3. Don't go there, please. 4. Come here, please. 5. Come to Moscow, please. 6. Sometimes they go to Leningrad. 7. When do they usually come to Moscow? 8. Don't come here in the morning, please. 9. Come in, please. 10. Please don't come into the room. 11. Where are you going?

b) 1. Where do these engineers work? — They work at our office. 2. What language do you usually speak to these engineers? — We usually speak Russian. Sometimes we speak French. They learn French. 3. In the morning I come into the classroom and sit down at my table. At the lesson we read, have dictations, do exercises, and speak French. 4. This exercise is long. Do it at home. 5. I don't often speak English at home, I speak English in class. 6. Do you learn French? — No, I don't learn French. I learn English. 7. Do your sisters live in Moscow? — No, they live in Leningrad. 8. What do you do after work? — I have lessons in the evening. 9. Whose books are these? — These are my books. — Are these Russian or French books? — These are Russian books. 10. Who is standing there? — It's Ann. 11. Do you usually write many sentences on the blackboard? — We usually write five or

six sentences on the blackboard. 12. What is he writing on the blackboard? — He's writing an English sentence. 13. Where do you live? — I live in Leningrad. Leningrad is a very big city. I live in the centre of the city. 14. We learn French. We read texts, speak, learn grammar, do a lot of exercises. 15. Do you read many English books? — Now we read very few English books. 16. What books do you read? — We read our text-books. 17. Do you speak English or Russian to your teacher? — We usually speak English and sometimes Russian.

LESSON TWO

Ex. II, p. 94

1. He; 2. They; 3. he, he; 4. We; 5. She; 6. I, I; 7. you; 8. he; 9. She; 10. you, We;

Ex. V, p. 95

1. Where does this worker live? 2. My son doesn't live in Moscow. 3. His wife learns English and French. 4. Where does this teacher work? — He works here. 5. My friend learns two foreign languages. 6. What kind of exercises does he usually do at home? 7. What exercises is he doing now? 8. Their sons don't learn English. 9. This man does not speak French. 10. What language is he speaking now? 11. What kind of books does this engineer read? 12. What is he reading now? 13. Do you do many exercises at home? — Yes, very many.

Ex. VII, p. 96

1. Whose teacher always speaks English in class?
Who always speaks English in class?
Where does your teacher always speak English?
2. When do you sometimes have English?
3. Whose friends work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade?
Who works at the Ministry of Foreign Trade?
Where do your friends work?
4. Who often has dictations in class?
What do you often have in class?
5. Who does a lot of exercises at home?
Where do they do a lot of exercises?
6. What are you doing now?

Ex. VIII, p. 96

1. Who gives you English books to read? — My teacher does.

2. Which of them works at the Ministry? — Petrov does. 3. Who is working in that room now? — Belov is. 4. Who comes here in the morning? — We do. 5. Whose son learns English? — My son does. 6. Which of you learns German? — Ivanov and Petrov do. 7. Who is speaking to your teacher now? — My friend is.

Ex. XII, p. 97

1. I am going to learn French. 2. When are you going to speak to your teacher? 3. What are you going to do tonight? 4. I am going to do these grammar exercises before the lesson. 5. We aren't going to write a dictation, we're going to read a new text.

Ex. V, p. 98

1. How; 2. How well; 3. How well; 4. How; 5. How well; 6. How;

Ex. VI, p. 98

1. in, for; 2. to, in, of, on; 3. after, — ; 4. to; 5. about; 6. from, into; 7. about, in ; 8. to; 9. — ; 10. to; 11. to, in.

Ex. VII, p. 98

an, a, —, —, his, the, —, his, the, his, —, —, —, —, his.

Ex. VIII, p. 99

1. Come here, please. 2. Go to that room, please. 3. When does your son get home? 4. Go to the blackboard, please. 5. I go to the office every morning. 6. He doesn't always go home after his lessons. 7. I come home in the evening and do my homework. 8. My friend comes to Moscow every morning and goes home every evening. 9. How do you get to the Ministry? 10. He is coming here tomorrow morning. 11. He's going soon.

Ex. IX, p. 99

A. 1. Who's that girl? — She's my sister. — What is she? — She's an economist. 2. How well does she know German? — She knows it very well. 3. When does your son do his homework? — In the evening. 4. How well is your son doing? — He's doing very well. 5. You don't know these words, revise these words and grammar rules at home again. 6. Which of you is an economist? — Petrov is. 7. Which of you is doing well? — Ann is. 8. Who gets English magazines? — Ivanov does. 9. You usually read well but now you are reading badly. 10. Do you like getting letters? 11. He doesn't like writing letters. 12. We like to speak English in class. 13. She doesn't like revising grammar rules. 14. She doesn't like to repeat words after the teacher. 15. They like to read in the

evening . 16. She's not often in time for her lessons. 17. She's always in time for her work. 18. How do you usually get there? 19. We're going to speak about this next week. 20. How often do you do your homework together? — We do it every day.

B. *Teacher*. Please take your text-book, Ann, and come here. (The student is going to the table of the teacher.)

Open your text-book at page ten and read the text of the Second Lesson. Read the first five sentences, please.

Student (reading): «We have lessons in a big light room. The students are always in time for their lessons. During our lessons we read, have dictations, and translate sentences from Russian into English. We have our English every day. We usually do our homework in the evening, but we often revise new words in the morning before the lesson. Now we are having our English lesson, we're reading a text and then we're going to have a dictation.»

Teacher. Thank you, you can already read this text well. Sit down. Your mark is «good». Do this exercise at home, please, learn a new grammar rule and revise the words of the Second Lesson.

LESSON THREE

Ex. I, p. 104

1. them; 2. me, him; 3. them; 4. it; 5. us.

Ex. II, p. 104

1. it; 2. us; 3. them; 4. her; 5. them; 6. him.

Ex. V, p. 106

1. My sister works a lot. 2. They read a lot of English books. 3. Does your son work much? — No, he works very little now. 4. He receives a lot of letters every day. 5. We read very much and we write very little in class. 6. Does your son read much? — Yes, a lot. He usually reads in the evening. 7. Many students know two foreign languages. 8. Don't read too much in the evening. 9. We send letters to many foreign firms.

Ex. V, p. 106

1. Who discusses many questions at the office?
What does he discuss at the office?
2. What usually lasts two hours?
How long do your English lessons usually last?

3. Who usually gets home at five in the afternoon?
What time do these students usually get home?
4. Who works at a new factory?
Whose sisters work at a new factory?
Where do his sisters work?
5. Who is going to stay at the factory after work today?
Where are you going to stay after work today?
When are you going to stay at the factory?
6. Who lives far from the office?
7. Who is discussing this question now?
What are they doing now?
What are they discussing now?

Ex. VI, p. 106

1. at, at, from, from; 2. — , out for , in, on, with, over; 3. — , at, in; 4. from, — , to, — , on, at; 5. at, of, in, at; 6. at, to, for; 7. over; 8. at, after, for.

Ex. VII, p. 107

1. ...walks... 2. Where does Comrade Petrov work? 3. ...doesn't work... 4. Do you often speak in class? 5. Who is answering... 6. Does your sister often stay... 7. I don't often get... I often get... 8. ...discusses... 9. ...are they discussing... 10. Are you... 11. ...do they know... 12. Do the students revise...? ...do... 13. Are they revising... 14. ...does he do? ... is... 15. What is he doing? ... is translating...

Ex. VIII, p. 107

- a, a, The, a, — , the, — , the, a, — , — , — .

Ex. IX, p. 107

1. hours. 2. o'clock. 3. going, going. 4. walking. 5. walks. 6. go.

Ex. X, p. 107

A. 1. Are you going to be at home on Sunday? 2. Where are you going on Saturday evening? 3. He only has lessons on Tuesdays and Thursdays. 4. He only comes here on Sundays. 5. Are you going to the factory tomorrow? — Yes, I am. — Who is going to stay with your son? — My sister is. 6. What time do you usually come home? — I usually come home at seven in the evening. 7. Don't discuss this question now. We are going to discuss it on Thursday morning. 8. I only know English but I am going to learn German.

B. How long does your working day last? — It lasts eight hours. — What do you do at your office? — I answer letters and

telegrams, read magazines, translate articles from these magazines, and discuss a lot of questions with our engineers. — What time do you usually finish your work? — I usually finish my work at six. — Do you live far from your office? — No, I live near it and I usually walk there. — Do you know German well? — I am only learning German. — When do you have lessons? — We have lessons on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. — How long does your lesson last? — Two hours. — What do you do at home? — When I come home, I usually read magazines and do my homework. Sometimes I write letters to my friends. I receive many letters from them and I always answer them. — Who translates articles at your office? — Comrade Orlov does. He knows English and French. — How well does he know these languages? — He knows them well. — Who translates letters from German? — I do.

Ex. XI, p. 108

My sister is a teacher. She teaches English. My friend and I learn English, too, but many students work hard at two languages. We're always in time for our lessons and do our homework well. We often read English newspapers and magazines at home. I like reading English books and I read a lot. We have lessons on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. We do a lot of exercises in class and we sometimes have dictations. We read texts, translate them, answer questions, and translate sentences from Russian into English. We often walk home together after classes. We speak English and discuss our work.

LESSON FOUR

Ex. I, p. 113

[d]	[t]	[id]
open — opened	thank — thanked	translate — translated
close — closed	look — looked	last — lasted
live — lived	work — worked	repeat — repeated
learn — learned	walk — walked	
return — returned	discuss — discussed	
stay — stayed	finish — finished	
receive — received		
answer — answered		
copy — copied		

Ex. IV, p. 113

1. «Who usually **does** his homework in this room?» «This student **does**.» 2. «Who **is doing** his homework there now?» «I **don't know**.» 3. I **lived** near my office last year. I always **walked** there. 4. «How well **does** you friend **speak** English?» «He **speaks** English badly.» 5. «What language **did** you **learn** five years ago?» «I **learned** French.» 6. What language is he **learning** now?» «He **is learning** German.» 7. «How long **does** your class usually **last**?» «It usually **lasts** two hours.» 8. «How long **did** your class **last** on Wednesday morning?» «It only **lasted** an hour.» 9. «Who **did** you **discuss** this question with last night?» «I **discussed** it with my friends.» 10. «Who **do** you usually **go** home with?» «I go home with my friends.» 11. How well **does** he usually **know** his lessons? 12. I **didn't work** at this office three years ago. 13. **Are** you **working** there now? 14. «How long **did** you **stay** in Kiev last year?» «I **stayed** there a month.» «How long **are** you **going** to stay there this year?» «I'm **going** to stay there a month, too.»

Ex. V, p. 114

1. I looked at the blackboard and copied out new words. 2. Where did you live last year? — I lived in Minsk. 3. Did you thank him for the books? 4. We didn't discuss many questions yesterday. 5. When did you last revise this rule? — We only revised it yesterday. 6. They answered many letters last month.

Ex. VI, p. 114

1. They were here an hour ago. 2. Was he in time for his lesson yesterday? 3. Were you at home on Monday morning? — No, I was at the Ministry. 4. He wasn't at home on Wednesday evening.

Ex. VIII, p. 115

1. My friend's room; 2. My friend's rooms; 3. My friends' room; 4. My friends' rooms; 5. That engineer's son; 6. Our teacher's sons; 7. This student's dictation; 8. Your economists' letters. 9. Your teacher's sister; 10. Mary's friend. 11. Peter Ivanov's letter.

Ex. X, p. 115

1. Is your friend's room big? — No, it's small but very light. 2. You didn't answer Boris's question yesterday. 3. Does your friend's wife speak German well? — Yes, very well. 4. Whose exercise-books are these? — These are our students' exercise-books.

5. Do you know comrade Smirnov's friends? — Yes, I do.
6. Comrade Ivanov's wife is an engineer, and his sister is a doctor.
7. What is your son's name?

Ex. XIII, p. 115

the first hour, the third exercise-book, the second letter, the fourth telegram, the ninth day, the fifth lesson, the sixth question, the eighth week, the twelfth month, the twentieth day, the twenty-fifth magazine, the forty-second day

Ex. XIV, p. 115

text twenty-eight, note thirteen, article three, lesson forty, exercise four, text fourteen, lesson thirty-six, exercise fifteen, room forty-five, room twenty-three

Ex. V, p. 116

1. Who worked at a large factory then? What did they do at a large factory then? Where did they work then?
2. Whose sister stayed at her friend's over the week-end? Where did your sister stay over the week-end? When did your sister stay at her friend's?
3. Who lived in that house ten years ago? Where did you live? When did you live in that house?
4. What does Ann do well? How well does Ann play volleyball?
5. Who decided to go to a medical school last year? What did Peter decide to do last year?
6. What do they like to do in fine weather?
7. What did your friend write last month? What kind of article did your friend write last month? When did your friend write an interesting article?

Ex. VIII, p. 117

1. —, the, a, the, a; 2. the, the, — ; 3. — ; 4. —, —, 5. a, a.

Ex. IX, p. 117

1. of, to, at, to; 2. —, —, after, on, at; 3. in, at; 4. —, —, before; 5. to, for; 6. at, till.

Ex. X, p. 117

1. I love children very much.
2. I am not often at home on weekdays.
3. My son likes playing football very much.
4. My sister's son is going to institute this year, and my son goes to institute already.

5. When did you answer your friend's letter? — The day before yesterday.
6. Yesterday the weather was fine.
7. We decided to read this article and discuss it.
8. I lived in Minsk five years ago. I worked at a factory then.
9. I last played football five years ago.
10. When did he decide to go to hospital? — Last week.
11. Where was he last month? — He was in hospital.
12. How long did the film last? — It lasted two hours.

LESSON FIVE

Ex. III, p. 123

1. Who was in Kiev last week? Where was he last week? When was he in Kiev? 2. Whose friend wrote to you very often last year? Who wrote to you very often last year? Whom did your friend write to very often? When did your friend write to you very often? 3. Who was at their office yesterday morning? Where were they yesterday morning? When were they at their office? 4. Who read a lot of English books last year? What did your students read last year? What books did your students read last year? When did your students read a lot of English books? 5. Whom did he take out on Monday evening? When did he take his son out? 6. Who spoke to you about the plan yesterday? Who did Comrade Petrov speak to about the plan yesterday? What did Comrade Petrov speak to you about yesterday? When did Comrade Petrov speak to you about the plan? 7. Who usually goes home after classes? Where do the students usually go home? When do the students usually go home?

Ex. IV, p. 123

1. When did your engineer come back to Moscow? — He came back to Moscow three days ago.
2. Who went to Leningrad last week? — Comrade Zotov did.
3. Boris read the fourth sentence very well.
4. Comrade Petrov went to the blackboard, wrote a sentence, read it and went back to his desk.
5. What exercise did you do at home yesterday? — Exercise Twenty.
6. Speak to Comrade Zotov about this, he returned from Leningrad yesterday.

7. How well did your students speak English last year?
8. When did your sister come to Moscow? — Three years ago.
9. What did you do in class yesterday? — We read texts and did exercises, spoke English to our teacher and translated sentences from Russian into English.
10. When did you receive this letter? — Yesterday morning.

Ex. V, p. 123

1. take, give. 2. take. 3. gave, give, take (give). 4. take.

Ex. VI, p. 125

- a) 1. I read his article last week.
2. I didn't see him yesterday.
3. Their friends came to see them last week.
4. «What is your name?» we asked him.
5. Petrov's sisters decided to come and see him and went to his place last week.
6. The weather was fine and the children asked their sister to take them to the park.
7. Where did you see him last week? — We saw him in the theatre. His children were also with him.
8. Belov's friends asked him about his work and he answered their questions.
9. I am going to take these magazines and read them at home.
- b) 1. I like reading.
2. He likes to read after dinner.
3. My sister's son likes skating.
4. Do you like skiing?
5. We love our country.
6. Do you like this park?
7. Did they like the new film? — Yes, they liked it a lot.
8. What kind of books do you like?
9. They didn't like this engineer's article.
10. Do you like Ann's new flat?
11. She loves little children.
12. I like your friends' children.
- c) 1. Where were you yesterday? I didn't see you at the office.
2. Look at the map. What map is it?
3. What film did you see yesterday? — We saw a new film about students.
4. I am going to see my son's teacher tomorrow morning.
5. He looked at me and asked 'Did you work at a factory three years ago?'

- d) 1. When do you usually have dinner (breakfast, supper)?
 2. He didn't have dinner at home the day before yesterday.
 3. Are you going out for a walk before supper?
 4. Are you going to ask your friends to dinner?
 5. What are we going to have for breakfast?
 6. Where is your friend? — He is having dinner.
- e) 1. What is he asking for? — He's asking for a new magazine.
 2. What is he asking about? — He's asking about Comrade Petrov's family.
 3. They asked a lot of questions about our country.
 4. He didn't ask me for an exercise-book, he asked me for a text-book.
- f) 1. When are you going to give me this book?
 2. Did you give this book to Ann or to Mary? — I gave it to Mary.
 3. Don't read this article to me, I know it.
 4. The teacher is reading them a new text to them.
 5. I want to read this article. Don't send it to them today.

Ex. VII, p. 126

1. —, of, on, at, in, —, at; 2. in, —, in, to, in; 3. to, after, to;
 4. for, 5. in, from, to, in, for; 6. to, for; 7. —, of, with; 8. at; 9. —, to, at; 10. of, on, for.

Ex. VIII, p. 127

the, —, the, the, a, the, —, the, —, the, the, the, the, —, —, the, —, —, —, a, —, —

Ex. IX, p. 127

1. Yesterday it **was** my day off. I usually **wake up** early on my day off, but sometimes I **do not get up** at once. I **got up** at eight o'clock yesterday. 2. «When **did** you **have** breakfast yesterday?» «I **had** breakfast at nine in the morning.» 3. We usually **stay** in the country over the week-end, but the weather **is** bad and we **are not going** to the country tomorrow. 4. «When **did** you last **go** to the theatre?» «Two weeks ago.» 5. I usually **go** to bed at eleven o'clock. Yesterday my friends **came** to see me, and I **went** to bed at one in the morning. 6. She **is not** at home now. She **is playing** tennis. 7. When **did** you son **go** to college?

Ex. X, p. 127

1. Who came to see you yesterday? — My son's friends did. We were glad to see them. They stayed with us till evening.

2. Where were you yesterday? — I went to the cinema. — Did you like the film? — Yes, it was an interesting film. I liked it a lot. — When did you come home? — I came home late and went to bed at once.

3. We read a new text in class the day before yesterday. Then the teacher asked us questions and we answered them.

4. What time did you have dinner today? — I had dinner at three.

5. Do you like playing chess? — Yes, but I don't often play chess now. I often played chess last year.

6. I usually spend weekends with my family. We decided to go to the country last Sunday. We went there in the morning. The weather was fine and we returned to town late in the evening.

7. My little son likes to ask me a lot of questions and I always answer them.

8. Where were you yesterday? I came to your place but you were not at home.

9. Where are your children? — They are skating in the park.

Ex. XI, p. 128

My friend Ann came to see me on Saturday after work. We decided to revise the words of the first five lessons before the dictation. We began to work at seven in the evening. I like to study with Ann. She reads a lot and knows English well. We revised the words and read the texts. We also revised the grammar rules and did a lot of exercises. Then Ann asked me a lot of questions and I answered them. We spent a lot of time on it. We finished to work at nine o'clock. «I want to go to the cinema and see a new film. Do you want to go with me?» asked Ann. «I'd love to,» I answered. «My sister saw it last week and she liked it a lot.» We went to the cinema at ten. The film lasted two hours and finished at 12. We came home late and Ann stayed with us. On Sunday we decided to go to the country. The weather was fine and we spent three hours in the country. We came home at five in the evening. After dinner we went to Ann's friends. We wanted to go for a walk with them in the evening but then we decided to go to the theatre.

LESSON SIX

Ex. II, p. 134

- a. 1. Mary hasn't got a family. Has Mary got a family?
2. Jane hasn't got many children. Has Jane got many children?
3. I haven't got a wife. Have you got a wife?
4. My children haven't got many friends.
Have you children got many friends?
- b. 1. They don't have their English in the morning.
Do they have their English in the morning?
2. They didn't have a dictation yesterday.
Did they have a dictation yesterday?
3. He isn't having a dictation now.
Is he having a dictation now?
- c. 1. I don't often have much work to do.
Do you often have much work to do?
2. I haven't got much work to do today.
Do you have much work to do today?
3. She didn't have much work to do last week.
Did she have much work to do last week?

Ex. V, p. 135

- a) 1. I've got an interesting book about Repin.
2. My friend's sister has got two little children.
3. Has your friend got a big or a small family?
4. How many children has your friend got?
5. My son's got a lot of Russian books but he hasn't got any English books.
6. Who's got any questions? — I've got one.
- b) 1. What time do you usually have breakfast?
2. We had breakfast very early today.
3. Did you have dinner late today?
4. Where did you have dinner yesterday? — Yesterday I had dinner at home.
5. They're having dinner now.
- c) 1. Unfortunately, I haven't got any time today to discuss this question with you.
2. Have you got much time in the evening to do your English homework?
3. Did you have much work to do yesterday?
4. Please give me the magazine, I've got some time now to read this article.

5. Do you often have colds?
6. Have you got a cold now? — Yes, I have.

Ex. VII, p. 136

1. any. 2. any. 3. any. 4. any. 5. any.

Ex. VIII, p. 136

1. Did you know a foreign language five years ago?
2. Did you read any English books last month?
3. Some students prepare their homework here.
4. I haven't got any German magazines at home.
5. Have you got any friends in Leningrad?
6. I haven't got any questions.
7. Have you got any questions? — Yes, I've got some.
8. I don't see any mistakes in this sentence.
9. Does your father speak a foreign languages?

Ex. X, p. 136

1. Has any of you got children? — Yes, many of us have.
2. Which of you has got any questions? — Some of us have got some questions.
3. Three of our engineers play tennis well.
4. Two of your students are here now.
5. Many of them like skating.

Ex. VI, p. 138

1. My friend's 2. His sister's 3. These children's 4. My brother's 5. This girl's 6. Their teacher's 7. Petrov's.

Ex. VII, p. 138

of, from, of, at, to, at, in, —, at, in, of, to, at, at, —, of, to, with, in, from, in, to, with, —, with, to.

Ex. IX, p. 138

—, a, a, a, a, —, a, a, an, the, —, the, —, —, the, —, a, a, a.

Ex. XI, p. 139

- a) 1. This student didn't make many mistakes in the test yesterday and got a good mark for it.
2. Who did this work yesterday?
3. What kind of exercises do you usually do at home?
- b) 1. My sister speaks English very well and she teaches her children to speak English.
2. We often speak about our work.
3. Please speak to her about this in the evening.

4. I didn't tell her about this yesterday.
- c) 1. When did you leave school? — I left school in 1950.
 2. Which of you graduated from the Institute in 1960?
 3. My sister graduated from Moscow University last year. Now she teaches German.
 4. Where did you leave your exercise-book? — I think I left it in the office yesterday.
 5. He usually leaves his books here.
- d) 1. I think they left Moscow last week.
 2. I think they went to Minsk a week ago.
 3. When are they leaving for Kiev?
 4. They went to Minsk three years ago and they live there now.
 5. He went to his parents and he is going to spend the summer with them.
- e) 1. Is the film over?
 2. What time did the film finish? — At five.
 3. Sometimes our lessons finish at seven in the evening.
 4. I wanted to speak to him but the lessons were over and he wasn't in the Institute.
- f) 1. When was Pushkin born? — Pushkin was born in 1799.
 2. When was Tolstoy born? — Tolstoy was born in 1828.
 3. When was Lomonosov born? — Lomonosov was born in 1711.
 4. When was Swift born? — Swift was born in 1667.
 5. When was Choser born? — Choser was born in 1340.
 6. When was Shakespeare born? — Shakespeare was born in 1564.

Ex. XIII, p. 140

1. My sister's son is a pioneer. He's doing well at school. As a rule he doesn't get bad marks. My sister usually helps him with his homework.
2. I haven't got any sisters but I've got four brothers. Two of my brothers graduated from their Institute last year and two of them go to school.
3. This young woman is an engineer. She works at a big factory. She usually has a lot of work to do. Every morning she takes her little son to a nursery-school.
4. Comrade Klimov is an old worker. He hasn't got any grandsons but he has two granddaughters. The first granddaugh-

ter of Comrade Klimov was born seven years ago, the second one was born last year.

5. Last year I didn't learn English and I didn't have any English books. Now I have got a lot of English books. In the evening I usually read English. My husband also knows English and we sometimes speak English. Next year I am going to learn French.

6. My parents live in the country. They've got three rooms there. I usually go to see them in summer and sometimes in winter. I don't like to go there in spring and in autumn.

7. I am going to have a lot of work to do next week.

8. How much time do you usually spend on your homework?

— As a rule, I spend two hours on it.

9. How many subjects do you do?

10. Don't help your son with his homework.

11. I think, some of these subjects are very interesting.

12. Are you leaving for Kiev next week? — Yes, I am going there to see my parents.

13. Who left these exercise-books here?

Ex. XIV, p. 142

I was a student five years ago. I studied at the Institute of Foreign Languages and lived with my parents in Moscow. I learned two foreign languages: English and French. The lessons at the Institute began at eight and I usually got up very early. I spent a lot of time in the Institute. I read a lot of English and French books. Now I don't live in Moscow. I graduated from the Institute in 1975 and went to Tula. Now I am an English teacher. I work at school. I like teaching children. I've got a lot of school-children. They are doing well. My family isn't big, I've got two children: a son and a daughter. My wife doesn't work now. She stays at home with our son. He was only born a year ago. My daughter is five. She doesn't go to school and every morning I take her to a nursery-school. My wife is an engineer. She likes her work very much and she wants to begin working again. My parents love their grandchildren very much. They often write to us and always come to see us in summer. As a rule I go to Moscow to see my parents in winter.

LESSON SEVEN

Ex. I, p. 146

1. there are 2. there is 3. there is 4. there is 5. there were
6. there is 7. there is 8. there are 9. are there — there are 10.—
11. there are 12. there were.

Ex. IV, p. 146

1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. is 6. wasn't 7. were

Ex. VI, p. 147

1. What is there in our city? 2. How many chairs are there in the room? 3. What is there on your table? What kind of books are there on your table? 4. Whose exercise-book are there many mistakes in? 5. How many mistakes are there in my dictation? Whose dictation are there three mistakes in? 6. What is there near my house? 7. What does Mary do? Whom does Mary teach to play the piano?

Ex. VII, p. 147

- A. 1. There are a lot of schools and five institutes in our city.
2. There were twenty pupils in our class last year and now there are only fifteen.
3. Are there many magazines on that table? — No, there are only two.
4. There are two windows in this room.
5. What books are there on that table? — There are Russian and English books.
6. There are many engineers at our factory.
7. There aren't any exercise-books on this table.
8. How many boys and girls are there in our class? — There are twelve boys and eight girls.
9. There was no school near our house five years ago but now there's a new big school here.
- B. 1. I've got an interesting book on the table. There is an interesting book on the table.
2. He hasn't got any mistakes in his dictation. There are no mistakes in this dictation.
3. There are a lot of interesting articles here. She's got a lot of interesting articles here.
4. There are not many girls in this class. They've got not many girls in their class.

C. 1. There's a new school not far from our house. The new school is not far from our house.

2. There's a theatre in the centre of the city. The theatre is in the centre of the city.

3. The mistake is in the fifth sentence. There's a mistake in the fifth sentence.

4. The magazine is on that chair. There aren't any magazines on that chair.

5. There are not many grammar rules in this lesson. The new grammar rules are on page ten.

6. There are new words in this text. The new words are on the blackboard.

Ex. XIII, p. 150

1. Who can translate this sentence?

2. Which of you can go to the cinema tomorrow morning? — None of us can.

3. May I come in?

4. Can I have your text-book for a minute? — Certainly.

5. Can I leave my child with you for an hour? — Certainly.

6. Could you help me? — Certainly.

7. Was he able to meet you? — No, he wasn't able to meet us.

8. Can you come tomorrow evening? — I'm afraid I can't.

9. Could you do it today? — Yes, I think I could.

10. Which of you can read English books? — I am afraid, none of us can.

11. I also wanted to go to the cinema but I wasn't able to.

12. I can't stay here today.

13. Who can answer my question?

14. Can you discuss these questions on Monday morning?

15. May I ask you a question? — Yes, of course you may.

Ex. VI, p. 151

a, a, the, the, the, a, the, an, a, a, the, the, a, the, the, the, a, —, a, the, the, —, the, the, a, the, a, —, the, —, the.

Ex. VII, p. 152

1. on, of, of, before. 2. on. 3. in, of, in, of, on, in. 4. in, of, in, to, of, with, on, to. 5. —, of, to, in. 6. of, to, at, of. 7. to, on. 8. on. 9. to, in. 10. in.

Ex. X, p. 152

1. listen to 2. hear 3. heard 4. are listening to 5. some 6. several 7. some, some

Ex. XI, p. 153

1. There are a lot of things in this room. There is a table, five chairs, a piano, a sofa, and two arm-chairs. What else is there in this room? — There's also a bookcase.

2. There's a round table in the corner. There's a piano near the window. There's a vase of flowers on the piano.

3. Where is your telephone? — It's on the writing-table in my study.

4. Yesterday I got a letter from my brother. There were two pictures of his daughter.

5. There are a lot of students from our institute in this photo. You know many of them.

6. There are some pictures in the text-book but there are no maps.

7. Look at these pictures. How d'you like our city? — It's very nice and clean. I went there some years ago.

8. Do you play the piano? Come to our place on Sunday. We've got a new piano.

9. My friend got a new flat last week. Yesterday we went to see it. It's a very comfortable flat. We liked it very much. There is a living-room (they are going to use it as a dining-room and a sitting-room), a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen.

10. May I see Comrade Ivanov? — Yes, of course you may. He sits in the next room. His table is to the right of the door.

11. There are a lot of flowers near our house.

12. Do you often open the windows in your room? — When I am at home in the morning and in the evening, they're usually open but when I am at work, they're closed.

13. May I use your telephone?

Ex. XII, p. 153

I came to see my friend Petrov on the 25th of April. He's an engineer. He's got a big family. He's married and he's got three children. His parents live with him. Petrov got a flat some years ago. Their flat is on the fourth floor of a new block of flats. There are four rooms in it: a dinning-room, two bedrooms, a study, a bathroom and a kitchen. I like their dining-room very much. This is a nice big room. The walls in this room are yellow. Petrov's wife likes flowers very much. There are usually a lot of flowers in their flat. There's a piano in the corner of the dinning-room. Victor, Petrov's son, likes music and plays the piano well. There's a

sofa to the right of the piano and there's a TV set to the left. There are several pictures on the walls. I also like Petrov's study. It's not big but very comfortable. There is a writing-table, a bookcase, and two arm-chairs. There are a lot of books and magazines in the bookcase. There's a telephone in the study. Yesterday I came to see Petrov again. We didn't listen to the radio. We watched a new film on TV. Then we discussed it. At 11 in the evening I went home.

LESSON EIGHT

Ex. V, p. 159

1. Who has never been to any foreign countries? Where have they never been?
2. Who has seen this new film yet? What have you seen yet?
3. Whose friend has translated two English books into Russian? What has his friend translated into Russian? How many English books has his friend translated into Russian?
4. Who has never lived here?
5. Who has sent us several telegrams lately? Whom have they sent several telegrams lately? How many telegrams have they sent us lately? What have they sent us lately?

Ex. VIII, p. 160

1. «**Have** you **seen** the new picture by Picasso?» «Yes.» «How **do** you **like** it?» «I like it very much.»
2. «**Have** you ever **been** to Leningrad?» «Yes, I **went** there last winter.» 3. «Is Father at home?» «No, he **hasn't come** yet.»
4. I **have** just **finished** work and I **am reading** a book now.
5. «Where's your son?» «He **hasn't come** home from school yet. I think he is still **playing** football.» 6. «When **did** your children **come** back to town?» «They **haven't come** back yet.» 7. **Have** you **done** the translation already? You only **began** it 20 minutes ago. 8. «**Have** you **finished** the work yet? Can I have a look at it?» «Certainly. I **finished** it an hour ago.» 9. «I've just **had** breakfast, and I'm **reading** the paper,» I **answered**. «**Do** you **get** up so late?» he **said** and **asked** me to go to his place at once.» 10. «When **did** you **come** to Moscow?» «A week ago.»

Ex. XI, p. 161

A.

1. My sister's son is only four but he has already learnt to read.

2. I've never heard about this.
 3. Have you already moved to a new flat?
 4. Comrade Petrov hasn't told me about it.
 5. You've made a lot of mistakes in your dictation.
 6. Have you ever seen this writer?
 7. I've read three books this month.
 8. My friend went to Kiev last week and he hasn't written to me yet.
 9. I haven't seen my brother lately.
 10. Have you read the article about our factory in the newspaper today?
- B.
1. Have you ever been to London? — No, I am going there this year.
 2. Have you read this book yet? How did you like it?
 3. I wanted to see this film last week but I could only see it the day before yesterday.
 4. I have been very seldom to the cinema and the theatre this year.
 5. Has your son graduated from the Institute yet?
 6. His daughter has left her Institute and is working at a factory now. — When did she graduate from the Institute?
 7. I've heard it on the radio this morning.
 8. I've put my book here but I can't find it now. — Is this your book? — Yes, where was it?
 9. Have you ever been to Riga? — Yes, I have. — When? — Five years ago.

Ex. VIII, p. 164

a) all

1. All of us have read a new book by Grin.
2. All of them can play chess.
3. All of them have left.
4. Are all of you here? — No, three of us haven't come yet.
5. We all know about it.
6. They have just told us all about this.
7. I've already read all about it.
8. All students work hard.
9. All of our students read a lot.
10. All children like skiing and skating.
11. All the children in our family learn to play the piano.

b) to be sorry (for, about)

1. I haven't spoken to him and I am very sorry about it.
2. They all were sorry for him.
3. He's sorry he couldn't come yesterday.
4. Don't be sorry about this.
5. I am sorry I can't stay here today.

c) to be right (wrong)

1. I am sorry, you're wrong.
2. Wrong! Do it again.
3. Unfortunately, he's right.
4. Is this right? — Yes, it is.

Ex. IX, p. 164

1. brought, given, to bring. 2. recently, recently. 3. a short time ago. 4. recently, peoples. 5. people.

Ex. X, p. 164

1. of, in, by, —, of. 2. for,—, of. 3. for. 4. about. 5. away for, with. 6. in.

Ex. XII, p. 165

1. Have you been to the library yet? — Not yet. I am going there after the lessons.

2. There were a lot of people in the library and I decided to go there in the evening.

3. Have you read any books by Oscar Wilde in English? — No, they're too difficult for me. I read his books in Russian. — I advise you to take this book. It's very easy and interesting.

4. Please bring an interesting book to read. — All right, I can give you a very interesting new book. I've already given it to some of my friends and they liked it a lot.

5. How did you like the last TV show?

6. I lived in Leningrad in my childhood so I know it very well.

7. Have you seen Ann today? — Yes, she came here not long ago and left soon.

8. I am leaving now. You can use my books and magazines.

9. That's a pity that you haven't brought your sons with you.

10. Give me a piece of chalk, please. — Here it is.

11. My friend is a librarian. She works at the library in the Institute of History.

12. How many lectures in Geography have you had this month?

13. I haven't shown you this book because it is difficult for you.

14. Yesterday I came late in the evening so I couldn't come to you.

15. Have you got any books on English History? — Yes, I've got some.

16. All the peoples of our country know and like Russian literature.

LESSON NINE

Ex. VI, p. 172

1. could, had to. 2. has to, 3. must. 4. has to, doesn't have to, can. 5. Did ... have to. 6. shall, needn't, can. 7. can. 8. Will ... be able to. 9. must.

Ex. VII, p. 172

1. Yesterday I had to answer all these letters.

2. Must we write the dictation today? — Yes, tomorrow we are going to begin a new lesson.

3. Shall I also ask Ann to dinner? — Yes, please.

4. Did you have to stay at home because the weather was bad?

5. You must come and see our son. — I'd love to.

6. Shall I take Nick out for a walk now? — No, you needn't. You know that he must go to bed at three.

7. I don't like to go to bed late but sometimes I have to.

8. I am glad I didn't have to finish this work yesterday.

9. You should come and see your friend. He didn't come to the lesson yesterday.

10. Why didn't you come? — I couldn't, I had to take my children to the doctor.

11. You needn't go to the library, we've got a lot of books at home and you can take any you like.

12. He shouldn't wake us up so early.

Ex. IX, p. 173

a)

1. Why don't you know these words? — Unfortunately, I couldn't revise them yesterday.

2. Weren't you at the lecture in Literature yesterday?

3. Can't you go with us to the country?

4. Haven't you heard that Comrade Petrov left?

5. Doesn't your daughter go to school? — No, she's too young.

6. Why can't you answer my question? Shall I repeat it? — Yes, please, I haven't heard it.

b)

1. If you don't know any words, I can help you translate the sentence.

2. Do you know that Comrade Petrov speaks several foreign languages?

3. If you often go to the library, you must know Comrade Smirnov because he works there.

4. Don't you know that there are a lot of mistakes in your dictation again?

5. When my son does his homework in the evening, he makes a lot of mistakes.

6. Don't take this book if you think it's too difficult for you.

7. I am always glad when I get letters from my friends.

Ex. VI, p. 175

1. It usually takes me an hour to get to my office.

2. It took him ten days to read this book.

3. It always takes her twenty minutes to have breakfast.

4. How long did it take you to do your homework?

Ex. VII, p. 175

1. How long does it usually take you to get up, wash and dress?

2. How long did it take you to discuss the question yesterday?

3. How long has it taken you to read these notes?

4. How long did it take them to get there by car?

Ex. VIII, p. 175

a) 1. Comrade Petrov lives in the country. It takes him two hours to get to the Ministry.

2. How long did it take you to give a talk? — It took me two hours.

3. How long did it take him to answer all these letters? — It only took him an hour.

4. How long did it take you to finish this work? — Ten days.

b) 1. My friend knows two foreign languages well.

2. You've got very good children.

3. I can't translate the text well because I don't know many words.

4. Yesterday you read this text badly.

5. Yesterday the weather was bad.

6. Today my daughter feels bad.

7. I can't come to your place because I feel bad.
- c) 1. You play the piano very well.
2. This film is very interesting and I liked it very much.
3. I want to see our teacher very much.
4. The weather is very good today.
5. Comrade Smirnov can't speak to you he feels very bad.
- d) 1. You mustn't forget grammar rules.
2. I left my exercise-book in the class-room.
3. Don't forget old friends.
4. Don't leave the text-book at home.
5. Don't forget to take the books.
6. I think, I left my pen here. Have you seen it?
7. Did you forget to come to see him or did you have no time?
8. Who left this magazine here?
9. I am sorry I've forgotten to translate this text.
10. Where have you left your briefcase? — I can't remember.
- e) 1. Why is the child afraid of the doctor?
2. He's afraid of going out in the evening.
3. He's afraid to say a word.
4. I am afraid, he's forgotten to tell you about this.
5. I am afraid, you don't remember me.
6. Can you ring him up now? — I am afraid, I can't. I have to leave now.
- f) 1. He certainly knows this subject very well.
2. You should certainly see a doctor.
3. Could you show me several magazines? — Certainly.
4. Can you help me? — Certainly.

Ex. IX, p. 176

1. to, on, to. 2. with, to. 3. to, by, up. 4. to. 5. to, at, at. 6. at, to, about. 7. of. 8. with. 9. at, —.

Ex. X, p. 177

1. badly. 2. well. 3. well. 4. bad. 5. well. 6. ill, tell. 7. a few, several. 8. several. 9. some. 10. left. 11. tall. 12. tall. 13. tall, people. 14. short. 15. low.

Ex. XI, p. 177

1. Hallo! How are you? — Thank you I am very well. Were you at the lecture in Literature yesterday? — Unfortunately, I wasn't. I felt bad and had to stay at home.
2. What's the matter with you? Are you ill? You should see a doctor.

3. How do you usually get to your parents? — Sometimes I go by tram and sometimes by bus and by underground. — How long does it take you to get there? — It only takes me twenty minutes if I go by bus and by underground.

4. Could you give me your notes in Literature? — Certainly, come round to my place tomorrow evening. — All right, thank you.

5. Don't forget to ring me up.

6. I can't remember this grammar rule.

7. The lecture begins at nine. We must hurry.

8. You've got a high temperature. You should stay at home and ring up your doctor.

9. Have you given your talk? — No, I didn't go to the Institute, I was ill.

10. How long does it take you to do your homework well? — It usually takes me an hour or two, if the homework isn't very difficult.

11. Look at this tall man. Do you remember him? We went to Institute together.

12. Why did you have to ask your friend for his notes? — I have missed several lectures this week so I have to use my friend's notes.

13. You should talk to Petrov at once. Why don't you want to ring him up? — I am afraid he's not at home now. I must hurry to his Institute.

14. When Comrade Petrov gives lectures, a lot of people come to listen to him.

Ex. XII, p. 178

When Petrov got ill and missed several lectures, his friends Smirnov and Nikitin went to see him. It took them twenty minutes to get to his place by underground and they spent several hours with him. They did the homework together, spoke English and discussed new texts from their text-book. They wanted to leave at five but Petrov asked them to stay. «Don't go so early. Today there is a very interesting film on TV. We can watch the film or we can play a game of chess.» Petrov has got a good TV set. His friends liked the film very much and they only left his place at eight. When Petrov felt well, he began to go to lectures again and he didn't have to ask his teachers for help.

LESSON TEN

Ex. VI, p. 184

- A. 1. Tomorrow we'll go to the country if the weather is fine.
2. I won't be able to come to your place today if I have to stay here after work.
3. Will you also have to get up early tomorrow?
4. If the weather is bad on Sunday, we'll have to stay in town.
5. Will she be back by ten in the evening?
6. As soon as he comes back I'll ring you up.
7. I am afraid, you won't be able to go to school, you've got a high temperature.
8. I'll be glad to see you in Moscow again.
9. How long will it take you to get there by bus?
10. I think you'll like our new flat.
11. We'll have a piano here.
12. When will you have a telephone?
13. Why aren't you going to the lessons? — I've got the flu.
- B. 1. I hope you haven't forgotten that you're giving a talk tomorrow.
2. His parents will be glad if he gets married.
3. My sister is coming today. She is going to stay for several days with us.
4. Will you ring her up?
5. Are you going to the theatre tonight?
6. Unfortunately, I can't stay today. I feel bad, I'll have to see the doctor.
7. I am afraid, I'll have to miss a few lessons, my mother is ill.
8. What time shall we meet? — I think we can meet at seven.
- All right.
9. It won't take us much time if we begin to work at once.
10. I think, now you'll find our house easily and if you go by underground, you'll be here in 10 minutes.
11. When he leaves school, he'll be working at our factory.
12. Where will she be working when she graduates from the University?
13. Are you going for a walk with us? — Unfortunately, I can't, I'll have to finish this work today.
14. I'll ring you up as soon as I get well.

Ex. VIII, p. 185

1. Which book has she read?
2. Which man is coming back tomorrow?
3. Which place is a big city now?
4. Which day did you come to Moscow?
5. Which house is this?
6. Which student is this?
7. What time do you remember well?
8. Why couldn't you come?
9. When are you going to work at school?
10. When will you read the paper?

Ex. X, p. 186

1. Is this the house you lived in when you went to college?
2. I'll always remember the day when I came to Moscow.
3. Is this the town where you were born?
4. Every time I hear this name I remember my teacher.
5. The children want to meet the writer whose book they're reading now.
6. I'll never forget the day when I first went to the theatre.
7. D'you like the book you're reading now?
8. Where's the book you've told me about?
9. Every time I ring them up, they're not at home (they're out).
10. This is all I can do for you.
11. Why d'you forget to tell him about this every time you see him?
12. Is this all you are going to do?

Ex. VII, p. 188

1. How long will it take you to get there?
2. Why aren't you going to the cinema either?
3. What are you going to have at the end of June?
When are you going to have your examination?
4. Whose health is still poor?
5. Why can't he write to you?
6. Who intends to spend three or four hours a day on English before the examination?
How many hours a day do you intend to spend on your English before the examination?
When do you intend to spend three or four hours a day on your English?

Ex. VIII, p. 188

a, a, a, —, —, —, —, a, the, a, a, the, a, a, —, —, the, the, my.

Ex. IX, p. 188

1. for, before, in, in, in. 2. to, for, —, by, on, in, in, after, at, to, in, by. 3. in, on, at, of, —, in, from, from, in, in.

Ex. X, p. 188

a) 1. Why didn't you take the exam in Literature yesterday? — I felt bad and I couldn't come. — Can you take the exam now?

2. We all took the exams the day before yesterday.

3. How well have your students done in their English exam? — Very well. Only one of them hasn't passed it.

4. You have to work hard if you want to do well in German.

5. As soon as I take all the exams I'll go to the country.

b) 1. What else do you want to write to him?

2. Who else is coming here today?

3. My friend isn't married yet.

4. Is your friend still in Moscow?

5. Do you still go to college?

6. Where else have you seen him?

7. Why are you still here?

8. He's not here yet.

9. Comrade Petrov is still sick.

10. He doesn't feel well yet.

11. Who else can do this work? — We can.

12. Have you read this book yet?

c) 1. I don't want to go to the country at all.

2. I am quite free now and I can go to the cinema with you.

3. I can't swim at all.

4. My father is quite an old man. — How old is he? — 75.

5. Your daughter can't stay in the sun at all.

6. This translation isn't difficult at all.

7. I am quite well.

8. I am sorry, I don't know you at all.

d) 1. My son plays the piano, too.

2. Did you take the exams last week, too?

3. The parents don't receive letters from him either.

4. Are you coming back at the end of September, too?

5. They don't like sunbathing, either.

6. We aren't going to a holiday home this year, either.

7. I don't advise you to go and see this film, either.

8. My friends aren't going to the country for the weekend, either because their daughter is quite ill.

e) 1. Can I speak to Comrade Petrov? — I am afraid, you can't. He is away on holiday now.

2. You've worked hard today. You must have a good rest.

3. We're going to the country on Sunday and I hope, we'll have a good time there.

4. I've just come back from a holiday home, I had a good time there.

5. The doctor doesn't advise me to rest after dinner.

6. When are you going to have a holiday this year? — At the end of September I am going to the seaside. I've never had my holiday in autumn.

f) 1. He had to take a taxi in order not to miss the first lecture.

2. I advise you to do your homework today so as to be free on Sunday.

3. I'll have to read a lot of books on this subject so as to be able to give a good talk.

4. You'll have to revise all the words in order not to make any mistakes in your dictation.

5. We all had to work hard so as to do well in English.

Ex. XI, p. 190

1. Are you going to be busy on Monday? I want to show you our new work on Russian History. — Please, come. I'll be free.

2. When will he be at the Ministry? — He'll probably be after three.

3. When are you going to answer my question at last?

4. I'll go to the seaside as soon as my son takes his last exam.

5. You should stay in bed today so as to feel well tomorrow.

6. I am afraid, I don't know this subject at all. — I advise you to read all these articles. They'll help you to prepare your talk.

7. I'll probably have two months' holiday this year. I am going to the place where you had your holiday last month.

8. I didn't like his last article at all, either.

9. I can't remember where I've put the letter that I got from my friend yesterday. He writes that he's having an awful holiday. I'll answer him as soon as I am free.

10. «I hope, your husband will go away for a holiday as soon as he finishes his work on the book,» said the doctor. «He mustn't work so much.»

11. There is a good forest and a river there and if the weather's fine, we'll swim and sunbathe.

12. If you intend to do this work at the beginning of the year, you'll have to go for a holiday now. You should have a good rest before you begin it.

REVISION EXERCISES

Ex. III, p. 194

1. to, about, on. 2. to. 3. by. 4. of. 5. in, for. 6. to, by. 7. to, for, of, at, for, for. 8. at, in, about, for, on. 9. of, on. 10. to. 11. to, after. 12. with. 13. away on, to, for, from. 14. in. 15. on. 16. at. 17. at. 18. to. 19. in, of. 20. in. 21. in. 22. of, to, in.

Ex. IV, p. 194

1. Have you already seen Ann? — No, but I've just talked to her on the telephone. She feels well and if she doesn't have a temperature tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, she'll be able to come to work on Monday. — Are you going to see her on Sunday? — I am afraid, I am not. I'll be busy. My sister is moving to a new flat and I'll have to help her. I'll probably go to her's tonight.

2. Have you got any English books at home? There are a lot of people at the library now and I haven't got any time at all. — I've got several English books but I am afraid, they'll be too difficult for you. I gave one of them to Peter a month ago and he couldn't read it. — We've learnt a lot of words and grammar rules recently. When I read easy books I needn't even use the dictionary. I think, in your place I'll find a book that I'll be able to read with the dictionary. — Then come to my place after seven in the evening. I think this won't be too late for you. I'll be at home and show you all my books. You can take any you like. — Thank you. How can I get to your place? — You can go by trolleybus 42 and then by underground. It'll take you an hour. — All right, see you in the evening. — Till then.

LESSON ELEVEN

Ex. IV, p. 202

1. what. 2. that. 3. that. 4. what. 5. that. 6. what. 7. what. 8. that. 9. what. 10. what.

Ex. V, p. 207

A.

1. Do you know where your friend lives now?
2. Can you tell me, how I can get to the Bolshoi Theatre?
3. I've heard how well he speaks English.
4. Do you know how often we'll have our English?
5. Show me, please, how many books you've brought.
6. Can you tell me how long it will take me to read this book?
7. I don't know why they are not here yet.
8. Please, repeat what exercises we'll have to do tomorrow.
9. I can't remember how many sentences we'll have to write.

What should I do? I must ring up my friend.

10. Can you tell us what cities you've been to.
11. Do you know whose book it is?
12. I don't know who can help me with this work.
13. I want to know who I'll go there with.

B.

1. Do you know what he answered?
2. Do you know what she asked me about?
3. Do you know that he didn't answer my letter?
4. Have you already received the letter I sent you a week ago?
5. I've heard that you are working at a new book.
6. I've finished what he asked me to do.
7. Have you heard that my brother got married?
8. Please show us what you've already done.
9. He did what I advised him to.
10. We've heard that you moved to a new flat. Where's it?
11. I'll do everything I can.

C.

1. Do you know when he is back?
2. I'll tell them about this when they come back.
3. When I am free, I'll go to the library.
4. Can you tell us when you'll be free?
5. Can you tell us when we'll be able to read English books?
6. Please ring me up when you're free.
7. I don't know when I'll be able to come to you **again**, I am very busy now.
8. None of us knows when they'll be back.
9. We'll talk about this when you come to my **place**.

Ex. IX, p. 204

1. I also didn't know that you were busy.
2. He told me that he knew three foreign languages.
3. The teacher asked us how many new words there were in Lesson 11.
4. My friend rang me up and said that he was ill and couldn't come to the lesson.
5. He asked us how long it usually took us to get to the factory.
6. Did he tell you when he would come after work?
7. He told me he would be busy today.
8. I am sure you'll get well soon.
9. He said he couldn't do this work because he didn't have time.
10. He said I had to do this at once.
11. He asked us which of us could speak German.
12. He said that he had never been to Omsk.
13. I've heard that you're leaving Moscow.
14. He answered he would be free as soon as he finished to translate the article.

Ex. X, p. 204

1. before. 2. ago. 3. then, two days later. 4. that day. 5. next day. 6. tomorrow. 7. there.

Ex. XIV, p. 205

1. The librarian advised you to take this book, didn't she?
2. The book is too difficult for you, isn't it?
3. You haven't missed any classes this month, have you?
4. You don't remember me, do you?
5. They don't use this room, do they?
6. She'll be able to have dinner with us, won't she?
7. Your son likes music, doesn't he?
8. You don't have to wake up your children in the morning, do you?
9. He can't sunbathe the whole day, can he?
10. You're going to the theatre tonight, aren't you?
11. I am right, aren't I?
12. I won't have to stay here for long, will I?

Ex. XV, p. 206

1. are talking. 2. spoke, told, 3. say. 4. talked, tell. 5. talk. 6. says, speak. 7. says, speak.

Ex. VIII, p. 207

narrow — wide old — new (young) rich — poor
clean — dirty tall — short (low) to remember — to forget
busy — free after — before
large — small wrong — right

Ex. IX, p. 207

to go away — to leave fine — beautiful
to go to see — to visit much — a lot
high — tall

Ex. X, p. 208

1. at. 2. at. 3. During, to. 4. in, in, from. 5. —, on, to, in, in.
6. at, of, in. 7. on, from. 8. in. 9. to, at. 10. on.

Ex. XII, p. 208

1. I don't know when he retired. He was probably 62 then.
2. I don't know what they are planning for the summer. Perhaps, they'll be travelling.
3. He asked me what hotel I intended to stay in.
4. She told us the weather had not changed.
5. She got married and changed her (last) name that's why we couldn't find her.
6. «Will I be able to recognize the street where I often played in my childhood?» I thought. «It was narrow and dirty then.» When I saw it again, I could hardly recognize it. It is a beautiful wide street now.
7. On their way to Astrakhan the tourists visited a lot of big cities. The guide told them a lot of interesting things about them.
8. The doctor said the boy had to go to hospital.
9. He didn't know how long he would have to stay in hospital.
10. You have been to the agricultural exhibition, haven't you? What other exhibitions have you visited lately?
11. He wanted to know what else we were going to see on our way to Moscow.
12. I wanted to know when my brother would be back from hospital.
13. When my brother is back home from hospital, we'll go to the country for two weeks.
14. Last year I had a holiday not far from Yalta. In addition to Yalta I was in Sevastopol.

LESSON TWELVE

Ex. IV, p. 213

1. Let him read. 2. Let him go. 3. Let her watch. 4. Let them play. 5. Let them go.

Ex. VI, p. 214

1. Let's open the window in the room.
2. Let Comrade Ivanov tell his English friends about the Soviet Union.
3. Let me help you with the translation of the telegram.
4. Let them read and discuss this book.
5. Let the children also spend next week-end in the country.
6. Let's take a taxi.
7. Let him meet the delegation. He speaks English well.
8. Let's go to the lecture in German Literature tonight. My brother said it was going to be interesting.
9. Let me take my books.

Ex. VIII, p. 214

1. If the weather doesn't change, we won't go to the country.
2. I wonder if I can recognize him when I see him.
3. If I am not busy on Friday evening, let's go to the exhibition, shall we?
4. I'd like to know if he's already free.
5. We won't stay in town over the week-end if the weather's fine.
6. I can't tell you if he'll be in time or not.
7. If he is back by ten, ask him to ring me up.
8. If I don't have time to talk to him tonight, I'll have to do it without fail tomorrow morning.

Ex. IX, p. 215

1. a little. 2. a little. 3. a few. 4. a few. 5. a little. 6. a few. 7. a few. 8. a little. 9. a few. 10. a few.

Ex. V, p. 216

1. at, past, at. 2. for, —. 3. —, for. 4. for. 5. for, for. 6. in, in. 7. up, in, without. 8. in, in, in. 9. —, in, to. 10. to, for, of, in.

Ex. VI, p. 217

1. I wonder, why some children do not like milk.
2. Would you like some milk?
3. I am not very hungry, I won't have soup today.
4. Give me the soup, please.

5. Shall I give you some sugar? — Yes, two lumps, please.
6. Do you like salad?
7. Pass me the salad, please.
8. Would you like some ice-cream?
9. Some ice-cream, please.
10. The coffee's too weak.
11. Take the cake, please.
12. Give me some water, please. I am very thirsty.

Ex. VII, p. 217

1. says. 2. talk. 3. tell. 4. told, has said. 5. has spoken, told, said. 6. says, speak, speak. 7. tell.

Ex. VIII, p. 217

A.

1. Let me tell you a few words about this exhibition.
2. We've got too little time to discuss all these questions today.
3. He knows English a little but I am afraid, he won't be able to give his talk in English.
4. Wait a little. I'll be back in a few minutes.
5. I think, we'll get the telegram in a few hours.

B.

1. You know English well enough to translate this article.
2. I am afraid I don't have enough time today and I won't be able to join you.
3. I think, this book is interesting enough for you.
4. There isn't enough sugar in the tea.
5. There's not enough salt in the salad.

Ex. IX, p. 218

1. Here is the cake. Here it is. 2. Here is the white bread. Here it is. 3. Here are the forks. Here they are. 4. Here is the plate. Here it is. 5. Here is our house. Here it is. 6. Here are the knives. Here they are. 7. Here are the clean spoons. Here they are. 8. Here is my brother. Here he is.

Ex. XI, p. 219

1. Will you go away on holiday after you take your exam?
2. We'll be able to read the newspaper before the lessons begin.
3. Do you know when you'll be free today?
4. As soon as I am free, I'll ring you up.
5. Can you stay here until I talk to her?
6. When we go to the seaside for a holiday, we'll swim and sunbathe every day.

7. I wonder, when I'll have to give a talk again?

Ex. XII, p. 219

1. I usually get up at ten minutes past seven in the morning.
2. I have breakfast at half past seven in the morning.
3. I usually go to the office at a quarter past eight in the morning.
4. If classes begin at a quarter past eight, I go into the classroom at ten minutes past eight in the morning.
5. I got home at a quarter to seven in the evening yesterday.
6. I began doing my homework at a quarter past seven yesterday.
7. I go to bed at ten minutes to twelve.
8. I am going to have dinner at twenty-five minutes past one in the afternoon.

Ex. XIII, p. 219

1. I came to the bus stop at a quarter to seven but there was no bus and I decided to go home on foot.
2. Let's go to the canteen at ten to one. There are no people there at that time.
3. I was there till five.
4. Yesterday the lessons were over at three and I was already at home at a quarter to four.
5. The film finished at half past six and we decided to walk a little.
6. Please, come here at half past twelve. We'll go to the library together.
7. The day before yesterday I had to stay in the institute till half past eight.

Ex. XV, p. 220

1. Will you join me for dinner now, won't you? — I am afraid, I won't. I'll only be able to go in an hour. — Then I'll go alone. I am very hungry. Today I had breakfast at half past six.
2. You are hungry, aren't you? Would you like some soup? — No, I am not hungry. I am only very thirsty. Please give me some tea.
3. What are you going to do on Saturday? — We would like to go to the restaurant. We'll be glad if you join us.
4. Ann told me that she had got tickets for a new film and asked if I wanted to go with her. She didn't want to go alone and her friend couldn't go because she felt bad.
5. Take ice-cream for the sweet. They always have very good ice-cream.
6. Here's the salt. I think, the potatoes aren't salty enough.

7. Let him tell us at last when he'll have enough time to come to our place.

8. He says that when he finishes the article he'll come to our place and tell everything.

9. We can use this hall as a canteen it's big enough.

10. Is your tea strong enough? — Yes, thank you. I don't like very strong tea.

11. It's only six o'clock now. We've still got a quarter of an hour to have a smoke, haven't we?

12. Could you give me a cigarette? — Unfortunately, I haven't got any.

LESSON THIRTEEN

Ex. VI, p. 229

A.

1. I was told/ she was asked to come here at five.

2. He wasn't given/ they weren't shown/ we won't be sent this book.

3. They'll be examined/ we will be met on Wednesday morning.

4. The letters will be sent/ the telegram was brought/ the newspapers are brought in the morning.

5. We were sent for/ they were talked about yesterday.

B.

1. These questions are usually discussed after work.

2. Are many buildings built in your city?

3. Do you know that this book was only translated into English two years ago?

4. I was asked to help him finish this work today that's why I had to stay in the office after work.

5. He can be given these magazines on Monday morning.

6. Were you shown everything you wanted to see?

7. He must be found immediately.

8. This film is much spoken about.

9. Petrov's lectures are listened to with great interest.

10. Comrade Ivanov has to be sent for immediately.

11. The children were told to be at home at eight.

12. By whom was this article written?

13. When will the letters and newspapers be brought? — I think, only in an hour.

14. We were asked if French was taught in our school.
15. When will this telegram be sent off?
16. He was asked when the telegram would be sent off.
17. I was taken to the theatre for the first time when I was five.
18. Many questions were asked after the lecture.
19. I was told that you were leaving the next day.
20. I think, this book will be spoken about a lot.

Ex. VIII, p. 230

1. This pen isn't mine, maybe it's yours.
2. Can I use your text-book today? I've left mine at home.
3. I've found our exercise-books. Where are theirs?
4. Could you give her your book? She's forgotten to take hers.
5. His friend is going to give a talk today. I was told that it would be interesting. Let's go, shall we?
6. I can't go skiing. I haven't got skis. — You can take mine. Today I am not going to ski.

Ex. IX, p. 230

1. They asked me,
 what kind of books I liked to read.
 whose text-book it was.
 which of these books I wanted to take.
 what I had done to help my friend.
 who had helped me to prepare the homework.
 who I was going to the theatre with.
 who I had talked to about this.
 who I had been sent for.
 where I was going.
 why I had missed a few lectures
 how they could get to Sverdlov Square.
 when I had seen Petrov last.
 how well I spoke English.
 how often I went to the theatre.
 how long it would take me to translate this article.
 how many foreign languages I knew.
 how much time I spent on my English.
2. He was asked
 how much time he had spent on that work.
 why he didn't go to the library.
 how many mistakes he had made in his last test.
 how long it took him to get to the institute.

how often his friends had visited him.
when he played chess.
when he would come home.
if he knew any foreign languages.
how he got to the factory.
where he would work when he finished the institute.
what kind of films he liked to see.
which of these photos he wanted to have.
what film would be shown.
who he was going to talk to about work.
who he had done the translation with.
which of his friends could translate the article into German.

Ex. V, p. 232

When did you last go to your home town?
Which of your friends came to say good-bye to you?
Which of your family went shopping to get some food for your journey?
Is the railway station far from your place?
Did you take a taxi to get there?
Were you happy to see your home town again?
Did you have a pleasant journey?
How many friends came to the station to meet you?
How long did they have to wait?
Are there any places of interest in your home town, any palaces or museums?

Ex. X, p. 234

1. I was told that
he was about fifty.
the other students were still preparing for the exams.
they had hurried to finish the work.
the work shouldn't be done in a hurry.
they were still waiting for me.
2. They were asked
if they knew his new address.
when they would be at the station.
which of them would take a taxi.
how long it would take them to get to the station.
why they were in a hurry to leave.
when they were going to say good-bye to their friends.
3. We have been already shown several nice monuments/ interesting museums/ wonderful palaces.

4. They haven't been given the other pictures/ addresses/ telegrams/ articles yet.

Ex. XI, p. 234

my, —, a, —, a, a, —, the, my, the, a, a, —, a, my, a, my, my, an, a, — a, —, the, the, the, the, my, —, a, —, a, —.

Ex. XIII, p. 235

after, in, in, to, in, to, in, after, to, to, at, past, to, to, for, in, in, to, to.

Ex. XIV, p. 235

one more (another) shirt, one more (another) dress, one more (another) suit, one more (another) pair of shoes; another coat, another suitcase, other suits, other shops, other addresses, other things; Ivanov, Petrov and others students; Ivanov, Petrov and many others; Kiev, Minsk and other cities; Kiev, Moscow and others; «Martin Eden», «White Fang» and other books; «Martin Eden», «White Fang» and others.

Ex. XV, p. 235

a) 1. We were said that we could see museums, palaces and other sights there.

2. Have you been shown another suit yet?

3. He's got two children: one is eight and the other one is two.

4. I think, you should take another pair of shoes with you.

5. They're still waiting for us, aren't they?

6. Who else was going to come to say good-bye to us?

7. He hasn't packed the rest of the things yet.

8. She hasn't taken the suitcase to the station yet.

9. Has she prepared the supper yet?

10. I don't know his new address yet.

11. The work isn't ready yet.

12. The lesson isn't over yet.

13. The children are still skating, aren't they?

14. Is he still sick?

15. Are they still here?

b) 1. I've been told that they are leaving for their home town tomorrow. We'll go to say good-bye to them, shan't we?

2. This food is usually given to very small children, isn't it?

3. Look! This is Peter, isn't he? I wonder where he's hurrying.

4. I have already been given the address of the factory. We'll go there as soon as they ring us up.

5. That's a pity he was in a hurry. I wanted to ask him several questions.

6. This work can't be done in a hurry.
7. What are you going to do after dinner? — I don't know yet. Perhaps I'll rest a little and go to a shop.
8. That is all I wanted to take with me. The rest of the things will be packed as soon as my brother comes and helps me.
9. He asked us if we had a pleasant journey and said he was happy to see us again.
10. She asked us why we were in a hurry to go home.
11. «Don't hurry,» she said. «You've got a lot of time.»
12. He asked us how long we could wait for him.
13. This coat is very old, I think, it was made five or six years ago.

LESSON FOURTEEN

Ex. V, p. 244

- a) 1. Who was waiting for you at five yesterday?
What were you doing at five yesterday?
Who were you waiting for at five yesterday?
2. Who was discussing this question when we came in?
What were they doing when we came in?
What were they discussing when we came in?
3. What were you doing when I rang you up?
4. What were you reading at that time?
- b) 1. Who will be taking your friends out to dinner tomorrow night?
When will you be taking your friends out to dinner?
2. Who will be packing if they come at nine?
3. Who will be discussing Comrade Petrov's talk at this time tomorrow?
What will they be doing at this time tomorrow?
Whose talk will they be discussing at this time tomorrow?
When will they be discussing Comrade Petrov's talk?
4. Who will be seeing the engineers tomorrow afternoon?
When will you be seeing the engineers?

Ex. VI, p. 244

- a) 1. Do you know what you will be doing in the evening?
2. I wonder, when your brother will be coming to Moscow again?
3. I am sorry, I couldn't come. Were you waiting for me?
4. We will be preparing for the exams next week.

5. You were travelling this time last year, weren't you?
6. Yesterday I was asked when I would be going away on holiday this year.
7. Have you been told which of you will meet the delegation tomorrow?
8. Will you still be working if I come at nine?
9. Where were you at 11? I rang you up but your sister said you weren't at home. — I was skiing.
- b) 1. Tomorrow I'll be meeting with the firm at 10.
2. I'll see them if I have time.
3. Good-bye. I'll see you tomorrow.
4. I'm going to get this book in the library .
5. When are you coming home today?
6. Tomorrow I'll be at home at six if I don't have a meeting.
7. They are going to get married this week.
8. Her children are getting married soon and she'll be living alone.
9. Are they going to get married this week?
10. I don't think, they'll get married.

Ex. VII, p. 245

1. He asked his friend
to wake him up at seven.
not to wake him up.
to open the window.
not to open the windows.
to give a talk the next day.
not to give a talk the next day.
to take the son out for a walk.
not to take the son out for a walk because he didn't feel well.
to answer the letter immediately.
not to answer the letter yet.
to discuss the question without him.
not to ask the question without him.
to go skating, skiing, swimming, shopping without him.
not to go skating, skiing, swimming, shopping without him.
2. Tell him
to hurry.
not to hurry.
not to do the work in a hurry.
to bathe only an hour a day.
not to bathe at all.

to get up early.
 not to get up late tomorrow.
 to go to bed early.
 not to go to bed late.
 to remember about the meeting.
 not to forget about the meeting.
 to ring me up in the evening.
 not to ring me up late in the evening.
 not to listen to what they are talking about.

Ex. VII, p. 246

Tell me something about your voyages, please. Please find out how long it will take me to get to Gorky by ship.

Will you go on with your story, please?
 Continue answering your questions, please.
 Please go on doing this exercise.
 Don't order a three-course dinner, please.
 Don't speak in a loud voice, please.
 Don't be cross with me, please.
 Don't shout at the child, please.

Ex. VIII, p. 247

1. Who wants to be a sailor? What does my son want?
2. When did you like to read books about voyages?
3. Who went to the North in the summer? Where did our students go in the summer? When did our students go to the North?
4. What will you be reaching in fifteen minutes time? When will you be reaching the station?
5. Who heard my son's voice five minutes ago? What did you hear five minutes ago? Whose voice did you hear five minutes ago? When did you hear my son's voice?
6. When will the boat be sailing?
7. Why are you hungry yet?
8. Why don't you like the salad, either?
9. What is he pleased with?

Ex. XII, p. 248

1. of, to. 2. by. 3. in, in. 4. to, —, in. 5. to, of. 6. to. 7. through, on with. 8. through, in, from, in. 9. with, out.

Ex. XIII, p. 248

1. the, —, the, the, the. 2. the, a. 3. —, the, the, a, a, the, the, the, a, the, the, a. the, the, —, the, —, the, the, the, the, the.

Ex. XV, p. 249

1. Let me tell you about my first voyage I made when I was seven.
2. Go to the blackboard and write the following sentence:
«I want to be captain.»
3. Whom are you waiting here for? — We are waiting for some delegates who will come here by a steamer in half an hour.
4. What colour are your daughter's eyes?
5. Why are you speaking in such a low voice? My son isn't asleep.
6. I woke up at two at night and I couldn't go to sleep till four.
7. When I leave the institute, I'll go to work in the North.
8. What big cities do you know in the East of our country?
9. Let's go in this direction, shall we? There are many beautiful buildings there.
10. Why were you angry with me yesterday? — I wasn't angry at all. I was so busy that I couldn't have a talk with you. I am sorry about it. Couldn't you wait a little till I finish the work, then we'll discuss all the questions. — All right.
11. Your son's friend's got such a strange name that I can't remember it.
12. My boat is too big, let's take yours, shall we?
13. We'll never forget this man. He saved my brother's life in 1944.
14. We left home at half past nine and only reached the forest in an hour and a half.
15. When we got home, my son was fast asleep. At supper we were speaking loudly but he didn't wake up.
16. Professor Petrov advised me to rest in the afternoon. I tried to go to sleep several times but I couldn't.
17. You can read these magazines while I am looking through the letters and telegrams.
18. I came back home at about 12 that's why I didn't ring you up.
19. Go in this direction till you see a big grey building. The library is to the right of it.
20. You're pleased with your new work, aren't you?

LESSON FIFTEEN

Ex. II, p. 255

narrow	— narrower	— narrowest
dirty	— dirtier	— dirtiest

wide	— wider	— widest
important	— more important	— most important
small	— smaller	— smallest
thin	— thinner	— thinnest
hungry	— hungrier	— hungriest
nice	— nicer	— nicest
bad	— worse	— worst
happy	— happier	— happiest
strange	— stranger	— strangest
comfortable	— more comfortable	— most comfortable
angry	— angrier	— angriest
loud	— louder	— loudest
low	— lower	— lowest
good	— better	— best
straight	— straighter	— straightest
young	— younger	— youngest
dear	— dearer	— dearest

Ex. III, p. 255

Model 1:

1. Kiev is smaller than Moscow. 2. English grammar is easier than Russian grammar. 3. Comrade Petrov is younger than Comrade Ivanov. 4. My suitcase is larger than yours. 5. These coats are better than those. 6. There is more (less) sugar in my tea than in yours.

Model 2:

The English language is more difficult than the Russian language. 2. Your old flat is less comfortable than your new flat in Moscow. 3. Central Park is more beautiful than Sokolniki Park. 4. This work is more important than that work. 5. Lesson Eleven is more important than Lesson Fourteen.

Ex. IX, p. 257

1. Peter is the tallest boy in the class.
2. My flat is less comfortable.
3. The days are longer in summer than in winter.
4. Which is the shortest month in the year?
5. Your daughter is older than mine. Mine is only six and yours is seven, isn't she?
6. This is a less important question, let's discuss it tomorrow, shall we?
7. It was only nine but when we reached the river my brother was already sitting in the boat waiting for us.

8. «You're looking at the highest building in Moscow,» the teacher said to the children.

9. My sister's new flat is more comfortable and lighter than the old one.

10. Moscow streets are more beautiful now than they were a few years ago.

11. Are you younger than your sister? — No, I'm not.

12. Could you show me the way to Red Square? — Certainly. You can go there by underground. It'll take you not more than 20 minutes.

13. You say that book is difficult for you. Take this one. It's easier.

14. Ann is the best pupil in the class.

Ex. VI, p. 259

1. Would you like to go shopping with me?

Will 11 o'clock be suitable for you?

Is it cold outside?

Is it too early to go to a department store at eight o'clock in the morning?

2. Will you show me another pair of gloves to match my coat? (a pair of shoes to match my dress; another pair of shoes (of) a lighter colour; another pair of gloves (of) a different colour; ...).

Let me try on that blue hat over there (that pair of shoes, ...).

Let me have a (another) look at that brown suit-case (that dark-green tie, ...).

3. How can I get to the ready-made clothes department?

Do they sell children's things there?

When aren't there so many people in the store?

Where could I buy a watch?

Ex. VII, p. 260

1. for. 2. —. 3. to. 4. to, from. 5. for, for, of, to. 6. at, for. 7. through, to, up. —, at, for. 8. of, round. 9. to, over, on. 10. by, —.

Ex. VIII, p. 260

1. a, the, the. 2. a, a. 3. the, the. 4. an. 5. a, an.

Ex. X, p. 260

1. one. 2. ones. 3. one. 4. ones. 5. yours.

Ex. XII, p. 262

1. Why were you so late? It's already eight o'clock. — Better late than never. Don't be angry, please. I couldn't come earlier.

2. Yesterday we were late for the film. When we came in, it was dark and the film was already being showed.

3. It's warmer today than it was yesterday. We can take the children out for a walk.

4. Peter asked me how much I had paid for a new TV set and said that I was lucky enough because that was one of the best TV sets.

5. He says that this room is more comfortable than that one. I think, it's one of the best rooms in this hotel.

6. It's rather cold in here. I don't know if we'll be able to work here. Please find out if they can give us another room.

7. She got quite interesting work. I think, it's more interesting than the one she had last year and she doesn't have to get up early.

8. We asked the lecturer not to speak so fast. He began to speak slower and we could take notes of the lecture.

9. Although these shoes are better than those ones, I won't take them because they don't feel comfortable. Show me that pair, please. How much is it?

10. Although there were many people who wanted to see the film, we were lucky enough to get the tickets for it.

11. What time is it by your watch? — I don't know my watch has stopped.

LESSON SIXTEEN

Ex. I, p. 269

a) near	— nearer	— nearest
early	— earlier	— earliest
little	— less	— least
fast	— faster	— fastest
hard	— harder	— hardest
happily	— happier	— happiest
strongly	— stronger	— strongest
weakly	— weaker	— weakest
slowly	— slower	— slowest
quickly	— quicker	— quickest
loudly	— louder	— loudest
angrily	— angrier	— angriest
warmly	— warmer	— warmest
b) well	— better	— best
much	— more	— most

far	— farther (further)	— farthest (furthest)
little	— less	— least
badly	— worse	— worst
c) rarely	— more rarely	— most rarely
comfortably	— more comfortably	— most comfortably
beautifully	— more beautifully	— most beautifully

Ex. IV, p. 269

1. Speak louder, please, I can hear you badly.
2. If you come home later today, you'll have to have supper alone.
3. You've written the test worse than anybody.
4. Peter can study better if he spends more time on his English.
5. You must work harder on the language if you want to speak English better.
6. Let's go to the library a little earlier tomorrow, shall we? There won't be so many people.
7. Tomorrow we'll get up earlier to come to your place in time.
8. I was asked which of the Moscow theatres I had liked best.

Ex. VII, p. 270

1. My room is as light as yours.
2. Kiev is not so big as Moscow.
3. Is the underground in Leningrad as beautiful as in Moscow? — Yes, it is.
4. Is your mother as old as your father? — No, my mother is not so old as my father.
5. Yesterday the weather wasn't as good as today.
6. Is your daughter doing as well this year as she was doing last year?
7. Now I don't come home as late as before.
8. Tomorrow I won't be as busy as today.
9. If tomorrow the weather is as bad as it is today, we won't go to the country.

Ex. XI p. 271

1. It's too early now to discuss this question.
2. It's important to tell him today when we are leaving.
3. It's winter. It's rather cold. It often snows and sometimes I don't want to go out at all.
4. In winter it's difficult to get up early because it's still dark in the morning.
5. Boris knows German and French that's why it's easy for him to learn English.

6. Is it difficult for you to walk? Let's take a taxi, shall we?
7. It's not quite strange that Petrov has graduated from the institute at last, he worked hard.
8. Is it already raining? – Not yet, but it will soon start.
9. When I left home, it was raining.
10. How often does it rain here?
11. It was still raining this morning and now it's snowing.
12. Last week it was snowing hard.

Ex. XII, p. 271

1. one 2. do 3. ones 4. one 5. yours 6. does 7. did 8. one 9. one

Ex. VI, p. 273

- Do you mind if I smoke here?
- Do you mind if I open the window?
- Do you mind if I close the door?
- Do you mind if I leave you for a minute?
- Do you mind if I ring you up this evening?
- Would you mind opening the window (closing the door, bringing me the journal, telling me the way to your place)?
- Did it rain yesterday?
- Is it going to rain soon?
- Did it snow hard last winter?
- Was it warm yesterday?
- Was it raining when you were out?
- Will it be raining much this autumn?

Ex. VII, p. 273

1. When did you reach the airport?
2. Which part of this book is more interesting?
3. Who invited you to dinner on Sunday?
Whom did your friend invite to dinner on Sunday?
When did your friend invite you to dinner?
4. When does it often rain here?
5. Who likes to be out-of-doors?
6. When was it snowing hard?
7. What can you see high in the sky?

Ex. VIII, p. 273

1. a) There's much air in this room. b) The air was very fresh that morning.
2. a) The weather in July is usually fine. b) I don't like rainy weather.

3. a) There's an airport not far from our city. b) We got to the airport in time.

4. a) Can you see a plane in the sky? b) When we got to the airport, the plane was just landing.

5. a) The city was very beautiful, b) Leningrad is a very beautiful city.

6. a) My brother is a driver, b) We asked the driver to go faster.

7. a) The tea was cold. b) I don't like cold tea.

8. a) The suit is very good but I don't like the colour. b) I've bought a new suit.

9. a) The day was hot. b) This work will take a day.

Ex. IX, p. 274

to be back, to get, to talk, fast, dear, to invite to dinner, out-of-doors, to begin, by air, to love.

Ex. X, p. 274

to sell, to get out, early, weak, worse, warm, slowly, shop-assistant, outside, another thing, to take off, to agree, impossible, necessary.

Ex. XI, p. 274

1. in. 2. for, by. 3. of, in. 4. by. 5. on, in. 6. off. 7. on. 8. off. 9. at, in. 10. of, to, on. 11. with, of, to, about, with. 12. to, by.

Ex. XII, p. 274

a) 1. I haven't got enough time today to prepare for the lesson well let alone to go to the country.

2. He didn't know her name let alone her address.

3. I had no time even to ring him up let alone to call on him.

b) 1. They started off early as usual.

2. At last the bus started.

3. We'll start the discussion as soon as they come.

c) 1. He has already written (a) part of the article.

2. They have already finished part of the work.

3. The second part of the book isn't as interesting as the first one.

4. Are you going to take part in the discussion?

Ex. XVII, p. 276

1. Are you going to the airport to meet Nick? — Certainly. I am so glad that he'll be in Moscow again. — Did you go to the same college? — Yes, and besides we worked at the same factory in 1981.

2. Have you invited professor Ivanov? — Yes, he said that he would be at half past six.
3. Yesterday the weather was rather bad and we didn't go to the forest.
4. Was it raining in the country yesterday? — No, it wasn't. — It's strange, and it was raining hard in Moscow.
5. It's very warm outdoors today. Do you mind if I open the window?
6. Now I get up earlier than usually because I have to prepare breakfast for my father and brothers.
7. Have you got any fresh newspapers?
8. The weather is as bad today as it was yesterday. The sun is not shining, it's rather cold and it may start snowing.
9. If we go to the station by tram, we'll be late. Let's take a taxi, shall we?
10. Please, tell the children a funny story. They like funny stories best.
11. Where have you bought this watch? — In the central department store. — Is it expensive? — I paid 35 roubles for it. — It's a very nice watch. I like it better than mine.
12. February is the snowiest and coldest month here.
13. This coat is warmer than my old one and I'll put it on. It's rather cold outdoors today.
14. Have you finished the work? — No, I've done only part of it.
15. Is the summer warmer in Moscow than it is in Leningrad? — Of course, the summer in Leningrad is not so hot as in Moscow.
16. Many students of our group work hard at their English.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Ex. VI, p. 286

the, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, —,
—, —, —, —, —, —, —, the, the, the, the, the, —.

Ex. VIII, p. 287

1. The Arctic (Ocean) is not so cold as the Atlantic (Ocean).
2. The Black Sea is not so large as the Baltic Sea.
3. The Caspian Sea is not so beautiful and deep as Lake Baikal.
4. The mountains in the Crimea are not so high as the mountains in the Caucasus.
5. The Dniپر is not so long as the Volga.
6. The Caucasus is not so old as the Urals.
7. The Black Sea is not so large as the Mediterranean.

Ex. IX, p. 288

1. I want to buy another tie.
2. Who else are you waiting for?
3. What else has Peter told you?
4. I don't know about it yet.
5. It is still raining.
6. What other cities did you visit last year?
7. He's still speaking on the phone.
8. Don't you know my friend yet?
9. Go to the shop and buy some more bread.
10. When we came back, he was still working.
11. He wanted some time to finish his talk.
12. What other rivers in the European part of the Soviet Union do you know?
13. Please give me another book on English literature.
14. Would you like some more tea?
15. Please wait a little. I am not ready yet.
16. It's not seven o'clock yet. We'll reach the station in time.
17. Would you like a cup of tea?

Ex. X, p. 288

1. for. 2. about, in, in. 3. on, for. 4. by, through, out of. 5. over.
6. on, to, across. 7. of.

Ex. XII, p. 289

1. There are many big rivers in the Soviet Union: the Volga, the Dniپر, the Lena and others.
2. The Dniپر is narrower than the Lena. But this is the widest and the most beautiful river in Ukraine.
3. Every year I spent my holiday in the Crimea but next year I'll go to a holiday home on the Volga.
4. My sister's husband doesn't go to the Caucasus in the summer it's too hot for him there. He likes to have a holiday on the Baltic Sea.
5. Next year our students will go to the Urals.
6. Where are more rivers: in the western or eastern part of the Soviet Union?
7. There are more forests in the North of our country than in the South.
8. When we travelled in the mountains last year, we met a man there who was over a hundred.
9. This place is famous for its beautiful lakes and fresh mountain air.

10. Are you flying there by plane or going by train? — I am going by train although, it will take me several days. I feel bad when I fly by plane.

11. When we travelled in Siberia last year we spent several days in Novosibirsk. This is one of the best cities in Siberia.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Ex. IV, p. 294

1. somebody. 2. anybody. 3. none. 4. anybody. 5. Everything. 6. anybody. 7. everybody. 8. somewhere. 9. everywhere. 10. anybody. 11. everything. 12. Everybody. 13. someone, nothing, anything. 14. everything, everyone, anything.

Ex. V, p. 296

1. If anyone is late, we won't wait. Everyone must come in time.
2. I can't see anything here.
3. Everyone will be sleeping fast as soon as they get to their beds.
4. Tell us something interesting, will you?
5. Let's go to the shop. I need to buy something for supper.
6. Someone's waiting for you in your room.
7. Please ask him to speak louder. We also hear nothing here.
8. Is there anything funny in my story?
9. If you don't start working at your mistakes now, nothing will help you later.
10. Has anyone invited you for this evening?
11. It's too late now to do anything about it.
12. This man is never afraid of anything.
13. He's somewhere near the sea now.
14. Would someone else like to take part in the discussion?
15. Why is nobody listening to you?
16. No one will forget it.
17. Didn't any of you know that he was coming today?
18. I've found someone's pen.
19. Did all of them speak at the meeting? — No, there wasn't enough time for everyone.
20. Everything was done to save this man's life.

Ex. VI, p. 297

Is your son good at foreign languages?

Are you good at describing things you have seen with your own eyes?

Could you give me a description of the town you were born in?
 Could you describe your first school-teacher to me?
 Are there any writers among your friends?
 Would you like to have your own car?
 When did you move into your new flat?
 Where did you get your education?
 At what age did you go to the Institute?

Ex. VII, p. 297

1. Old Smith paid all his debts except the debt to Mr Green.
2. What other museums besides the British Museum did you visit when you were in London?
3. Besides this description of Africa I advise you to read the book by the famous traveller Stanley.
4. I saw all the plays in this theatre except the last one.
5. I think that everything that he has written is popular with the readers except his first book.
6. Your work is nearly ready, isn't it?
7. I almost made this mistake.
8. He's nearly 90.
9. She's about 50.
10. It was nearly 12, when we left.
11. They were here at about 5 in the evening.

Ex. VIII, p. 297

1. Who took part in a performance at his school yesterday?
 What did your son do at his school yesterday?
 When did your son take part in a performance at his school?
2. Who doesn't like noisy games?
3. Where did you move in 1959?
 When did you move to Moscow?
4. Whose daughter began playing the piano at an early age?
 What did my sister's daughter begin doing at an early age?
5. Why did many famous writers have to work hard in their youth?
6. Who decided to write a play of his own when he was about six?
 What did Dickens decide to write when he was about six?
 When did Dickens decide to write a play of his own?

Ex. IX, p. 298

the, —, the, his, the, the, their, —, his, —, his, an, —, the, the, a,
 a, a, a, —, a, an, —, the, a, —, a, the, —, —, a, —, —, the, his, a.

Ex. X, p. 298

1. of about, near, at, in, for, to, at, to, for.
2. on, of, in, in.
3. of about, in, in, —.
4. by, with.
5. at, of.

Ex. XI, p. 299

1. Please tell your friend that we enjoyed his talk yesterday.
2. «Describe this picture, please,» said the teacher to the students.
3. I'll speak about this to our engineers. I'll tell them about your work.
4. What are they talking about? — They are discussing a new play by Arbusov.
5. The teachers say this boy is very clever.
6. Excuse me, what did you say?
7. Please don't speak so fast.
8. Speak louder, please, it's very noisy in here and I can't hear you.
9. Tell us something about your home town.
10. Tell him that he's wrong, please.
11. We'll speak about the performance at the lesson.
12. Does any of your friends speak Japanese?
13. Have they told you anything about your talk?
14. Don't tell him that we're leaving soon, please.
15. Please don't talk. Listen to your friends when they are speaking English.
16. Everyone, except you, says the performance was nice.
17. Whom have you told about it?
18. They say, that he wrote his first play at the age of about 15.
19. To whom were you speaking on the phone so loudly when we came in?

Ex. XII, p. 299

1. other. 2. else. 3. more.. 4. else. 5. yet. 6. still. 7. else. 8. else.
9. another, still. 10. else. 11. other. 12. still. 13. else. 14. yet.
15. more. 16. still, else, still.

Ex. XIII, p. 300

1. «And now some of you will tell us about the childhood of the great Russian writer Gorky.» said the teacher.
2. There were a lot of children in the garden. They were playing a noisy game and laughing.
3. If it's noisy in here, you can work in my room, there'll be no one there. In a few minutes I am leaving for the Institute.

4. In my early childhood I lived in a village. Later we moved to a little town in the Caucasus where I lived for more than ten years.
5. My friend's father is about seventy but he's still working and says that he enjoys his work a lot.
6. Is someone else going to the museum?
7. When did you move to Moscow? — About ten years ago.
8. If you see the new play, you'll enjoy it a lot. Everyone says that this is one of the best plays in our theatre.
9. Did you like the film yesterday? — No, I didn't. None of our students liked this film.
10. Yesterday I got up later than usually and was almost late for classes.
11. I can't go with you to the shop now. I'll do my shopping on the way home.
12. In which novel did Leo Tolstoy describe his childhood? Which novel by Tolstoy is the most popular?
13. That's a pity, you can't give me their addresses. But if you describe me their cottage, I'll probably be able to find it.
14. As soon as I read this novel, I'll be able to give it to you, if you like.

LESSON NINETEEN

Ex. I, p. 307

asked	— asking	accompanied	— accompanying
sent	— sending	written	— writing
built	— building	read	— reading
bought	— buying	studied	— studying
begun	— beginning	forgotten	— forgetting
sold	— selling	invited	— inviting
felt	— filling		

Ex. III, p. 308

1. ...reading...
2. While reading the book given me yesterday...
3. ...built more than a hundred years ago...
4. Not knowing my friend's new address...
5. ...made in different parts of the Soviet Union.
6. ...when walking in the wood...never seen before
7. ...describing the lives of great people...
8. ...examining Group Three.
9. When discussing this book...
10. When asked the same question...
11. Being very busy...

Ex. IV, p. 308

A.

1. This was a small house built in 1830.
2. While reading English books write out interesting expressions.
3. When walking along the street yesterday I met an old friend whom I hadn't seen for ages.
4. Working on the translation of this article I learnt a lot of interesting things from the history of old English cities.
5. Not knowing Petrov's address we couldn't visit him.
6. Being seriously ill he couldn't continue working at the book.
7. I recognized the girl sitting at the piano at once but I couldn't remember her name till her friend told me it.
8. I was walking along strange streets looking at the buildings with interest.

B.

1. An engineer who was waiting for you yesterday has just rang you up. Can you talk to him today?
2. The man who wrote this book probably travelled a lot.
3. The people sitting at the table were speaking loudly and laughing.
4. All the students who took the books from the library must give them back after their exams.
5. The doctor who was giving a lecture yesterday came from the Far East.

Ex. VIII, p. 310

1. I haven't seen my friend since we graduated from the institute.
2. I haven't been to the theatre since the autumn
3. I haven't seen Petrov for ages.
4. How many English books have you read since you started learning English?
5. Do you know how many schools and hospitals have been built in your home town since you left it?
6. This actor hasn't taken part in the performances since last spring. All this time he was very ill.
7. My son learnt how to read last year and since then he has already read a lot of books for children.
8. I haven't received any letters from my parents for a long time.
9. Many new houses have been built in Moscow since he came here last.
10. That's a pity, this writer hasn't written anything new since then.

11. Why haven't you written to us since 1974?
12. What other museums have you visited since then?

Ex. IX, p. 310

1. elder. 2. older. 3. last. 4. latest. 5. last. 6. next. 7. nearest. 8. former, latter. 9. next, 10. farthest. 11. further.

Ex. VII, p. 311

two hundred and thirty-five words; seven hundred and fifty-three pages; two thousand six hundred and seventy-four books; one million two hundred and fifty thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two people; three hundred and sixty-five days; three hundred and seventy-one people; one hundred and five weeks; two hundred and two days; one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pages; three thousand two hundred and fifty words.

Ex. VIII, p. 311

1. The Ivanovs' elder son is an officer, isn't he? 2. I haven't seen the Smiths since autumn. 3. We are going to see the New Year in at the Petrovs'. 4. I am sorry, but the Browns don't live here any more. 5. The Whites are going to invite a lot of people, aren't they?

Ex. IX, p. 311

1. at, to, with. 2. of, from, against, at. 3. in, on, in, for, in, from. 4. On, near, of, by. 5. to, to. 6. off, at. 7. of, to. 8. At, at. 9. in, on. 10. from, at, —.

Ex. X, p. 312

a)

1. At first we wanted to go to the theatre on Saturday but then we changed our minds and decided to go to the country for the week-end.

2. At first we wanted to go by plane but then we changed our minds and decided to go by train.

3. I advise you to look through all your magazines first and only then go to the library

4. First describe him the house and then he'll tell you if he can find it without the exact address.

5. First of all I want to introduce you to my wife.

b)

1. At first he didn't understand that he was wrong but later he realized his mistake.

2. I don't understand why he didn't keep his promise to help you.

3. If you don't understand this rule, I'll explain it to you once more.

4. At last his dream was realized and he became a doctor.

c)

1. When he turned round, I realized at once that I had seen him somewhere before.

2. We wanted to reach the lake but it began to rain and we decided to turn back.

3. Please turn on the light.

4. Turn off the radio, please.

5. Turn off the TV set, please.

d)

1. Who else would like to go to the civil parade?

2. What other lectures have you been to?

3. When he came the guests were still dancing.

4. Five more people besides Petrov took part in the discussion.

5. Who else from your class entered the Institute of Foreign Languages?

6. What other holiday do you like very much?

7. I haven't introduced you to my sister yet.

8. I'll sing you one more song.

9. I saw him at exactly eight. He was still working.

10. My son doesn't go to college yet. He's still a schoolboy.

11. Give me another plate of soup, please.

12. Give me some more soup, please.

13. Whom else are you inviting to your birthday party? — I'll invite three more guests.

Ex. XII, p. 313

1. told. 2. were ... talking. 3. tell/say. 4. says. 5. speak. 6. say. 7. tell. 8. spoke. 9. speak. 10. tell. 11. is talking. 12. say, speak. 13. tell.

Ex. XV, p. 315

1. Where are you going to see the New Year in? — I think, at the Petrovs' but I am not sure yet.

2. You haven't been at our country cottage since last year and you haven't seen our garden yet. Come and see it. — With pleasure. Can I bring my elder son with me? — Certainly, we'll be happy to see him. I am sure, he'll like it in our garden.

3. Will the lecture really start at one? — Yes, don't be late.

4. I am sorry, I haven't introduced you to my wife.

5. Can any of the guests play the piano? Let's dance, shall we?
6. I haven't seen you for ages but you look as young as 10 years ago.
7. If you make up your mind to go to the exhibition today, ring us up. We'll be glad to join you.
8. Why haven't you put on your coat? It is rather cold today. — When we left home in the morning, it wasn't raining, the sun was shining and it was quite warm.
9. We can't wait for Smirnov any longer. It's late and it will be difficult for us to get home.
10. Your elder brother promised to come at exactly six. I wonder if he'll keep his promise?
11. «Have you really changed your mind?» he said interrupting us.

LESSON TWENTY

Ex. II, p. 322

1. I'd like
 them to have a good time with us.
 him to finish the work.
 her to find out when we have an exam.
 you to tell me when you come home today.
 her to tell us what she is doing tonight.
 them to be introduced to us.
 the work to be done today.
 everything to be done in time.
 a new house to be built on this place.
2. Would you like
 her to introduce you to her mother?
 the children to play here?
 us to meet today?
 the work to be done so soon?
 this to be forgotten?
 us to discuss this question today?
3. I don't want
 him to give a promise and not to keep it.
 you to play chess here.
 you to get ill. Please put on your coat.
 this question to be discussed in a hurry.

4. We didn't expect
you to come back so early.
him to interrupt us.
her to speak English so well.
them to notice us.
her to give such an interesting talk.
the lecture to be listened to with such interest.

Ex. V, p. 324

1. Please stop talking. I can't hear what he's saying.
2. Although it was very late he went on working at the talk that he was going to give the next day.
3. They started working at exactly 9.
4. I think, we can continue discussing this question.
5. He continued reading the book till he found the right place.
6. Do you mind my bringing a friend with me?
7. I recognized this man as soon as she finished describing him to me.
8. I won't mind your helping him with his work.
9. Do you mind our dancing a little longer?

Ex. VII, p. 325

1. When we came in, the film had already begun.
2. We came to Moscow when I was 10. Before that our family had lived in a small village in the North of our country.
3. As soon as the rain stopped we went to the riverside.
4. My friend was very pale when I met him. I understood that something had happened to him.
5. We had read several books about Tchaikovsky before we went to Klin.
6. What factory had you worked at before you came to our institute?
7. What foreign language had you learned before you entered the Institute of Foreign Languages?
8. I knew no one in this city, when Peter introduced me to his friends.
9. When my friend left, I remembered that I had forgotten to return him the book.
10. We didn't know that Ann was ill. We thought that she had left for a holiday.
11. This is a difficult rule. I only understood it when I had read it several times.

12. Paul had finished the work by eight. He went into the street. The rain had stopped, it was rather cold. When he was walking along the street, he saw a friend whom he hadn't seen for a long time. The friend didn't recognize him because many years had passed since their last meeting. Paul didn't want to call out to him and he continued walking.

Ex. VIII, p. 328

1. by, —, to, to. 2. to, for. 3. to, of. 4. in, out. 5. in, for, on. 6. of, for, to. 7. of, on, after. 8. At, to, to. 9. to, to. 10. to, for, about. 11. of. 12. On, on, about. 13. of, of.

Ex. IX, p. 328

a, an, a, a, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, the, —, the, the, the, —, the, your, my.

Ex. X, p. 329

a) 1. Try to explain this rule to him. I think, it won't be difficult for you to do it.

2. It's nice to have a rest on the river at the week-end.

3. It's necessary to continue the work.

4. It's important for us to know the truth.

5. It's very noisy here. It's quite impossible to work.

6. When we got aboard the ship, it was quite dark.

7. We'll come back if it starts raining.

8. It's easy for him to learn English because he knows French and German.

b) 1. It's getting hot here. Let the boy take off his coat.

2. It got dark, let's go home, shall we?

3. It got hot. Let the children go to the river.

4. It's winter. The days are growing shorter and the nights longer.

5. I am glad that you are getting better.

6. I would like my elder son to become an engineer.

Ex. XII, p. 329

1. next door to. 2. next to. 3. accompanies. 4. saw. 5. first. 6. at first. 7. wait for. 8. thing. 9. incident. 10. incident.

Ex. XIV, p. 331

1. This is the only book I've enjoyed lately. I'd like you to read it too.

2. The teacher asked everyone to stop talking and he said it was time to start the lesson.

3. When Ann was asked why she hadn't come for classes the day before she answered that she had had a terrible headache.

4. The doctor stopped writing and asked the patient if he felt better.

5. I asked my friend if he had expected me to come.

6. I don't mind if they wait for us here.

7. I was surprised when I saw that he got angry with you.

8. I ask you to talk to me politely.

9. I read all his novels except this one. I'd like Peter to give it to me for several days,

10. Don't interrupt him, let him finish reading the article.

11. I'd like you to speak English to each other.

12. Ann told me that she wouldn't go to the lecture today, she had a bad toothache.

13. I was surprised when I found out that the Petrovs lived near us.

14. Is it true that the operation lasted two hours?

15. To tell the truth, I didn't expect him to remind me about it again.

16. What have you written here? I can't make out a thing.

17. I would like you to add several words to what I've just said. — I have nothing to add.

REVISION EXERCISES

Ex. IV, p. 336

1. hurry, still. 2. among. 3. bank. 4. shore, none. 5. tell. 6. forget. 7. left, bring. 8. are speaking. 9. tell, else. 10. hardly, speak. 11. hard. 12. bad. 13. between. 14. either. 15. too.

Ex. V, p. 336

1. We didn't want you to stay there for so long.

2. I didn't expect them to change their minds. They wanted to go to the South this summer, didn't they?

3. The doctors didn't expect the patient to get well so soon.

4. I'd like you to read this book, too.

5. I wanted him to tell the truth.

6. We expected you to keep your promise.

7. I don't want you to defend Peter. Don't you see he's wrong?

8. I don't want this question to be discussed without me.

9. She doesn't want him to be laughed at.
10. We didn't expect the game to be stopped.

Ex. VI, p. 337

Dear Ann,

I couldn't answer your letter at once because I was very busy last month. Now I've finished my work and can write to you.

My children will take their exams soon and we'll go to the country for the summer. We'll stay in the house my husband and I lived in at the end of the last summer. This is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. We liked it and we enjoyed our holiday a lot. The Pavlovs also usually have a holiday there but when we came, they were already back in Moscow. There is a river and a forest there. We'll be swimming and sunbathing and in the hottest time of the day we'll be walking and resting somewhere in the forest. My sister spent her last summer with us. You know that her son's health was very poor but now he feels better. I'd like you to join us. We haven't seen you for ages.

You can come at the beginning of July or later with your family or without them. Will your children go to the camp as usual? If not, bring them with you. I know you'll like it here. I have just heard on the radio that the weather in July will be fine. We'll have a good time together. I am sure, you won't be sorry if you come.

I hope to hear from you before we leave. Send my love to (Greet) your husband and children.

Love, Mary.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

Ex. III, p. 340

1. I've never heard
him sing.
them speak English.
you translate from Russian into French.
2. Have you heard
me translate their conversation?
her leave the room?
us enter the room?
us answer the teacher's questions?
them knock at the door?
her play the piano?

them discuss this question?
 3. We saw
 her try to close the window.
 you swim.
 you cross the river and come back.
 the stranger disappear round the corner.
 her close the window and leave the room.
 them help an old lady to get off the bus.
 young men jump the queue.
 4. Have you seen
 them laugh at something?
 her sit in the hall?
 us play tennis?
 him play volleyball?
 our professor perform an operation?
 5. They watched
 her playing the piano.
 us playing chess.
 the ship approaching the shore.
 the children playing in the garden.
 the boys jumping into the water.
 the doctor performing an operation.
 6. He didn't notice
 them go out.
 the train start.
 us come into the room.
 it happen.
 the boys start fighting.

Ex. VIII, p. 343

1. on, in, in. 2. in, out of. 3. at, on. 4. out. 5. on, with, of. 6. —, in.
 7. to. 8. for, in, of.

Ex. IX, p. 343

her, the, a, —, the, —, a, —, her, a, the, the, a, the, the, the, the,
 the, the, a, the, the.

Ex. X, p. 344

keep	— kept	— kept	— keeping
meet	— met	— met	— meeting
send	— sent	— sent	— sending
build	— built	— built	— building
give	— gave	— given	— giving

put	— put	— put	— putting
get up	— got up	— got up	— getting up
speak	— spoke	— spoken	— speaking
know	— knew	— known	— knowing
teach	— taught	— taught	— teaching
sell	— sold	— sold	— selling
buy	— bought	— bought	— buying
stop	— stopped	— stopped	— stopping
find	— found	— found	— finding
lose	— lost	— lost	— losing
take	— took	— taken	— taking
spend	— spent	— spent	— spending
wake	— woke	— woken	— waking
begin	— began	— begun	— beginning
do	— did	— done	— doing
make	— made	— made	— making
show	— showed	— shown	— showing
bring	— brought	— brought	— bringing
hear	— heard	— heard	— hearing
continue	— continued	— continued	— continuing
sing	— sang	— sung	— singing
allow	— allowed	— allowed	— allowing
interrupt	— interrupted	— interrupted	— interrupting
reach	— reached	— reached	— reaching
die	— died	— died	— dying
lie	— lay	— lain	— lying
upset	— upset	— upset	— upsetting

Ex. XII, p. 344

a)

1. I wonder how the film ends.
2. When did the Great Patriotic War finish?
3. Everything finished successfully.
4. When we came back, the lecture was already over.
5. Has the meeting finished by 6?

b)

1. The delegation arrives in the USSR in a week.
2. They came here to discuss some questions they are interested in.
3. When the train arrived at the station, there were a lot people.
4. The first group of the actors has already arrived in Moscow.
5. The actors came to Moscow to take part in the festival.

c)

1. The ship was approaching.
2. The officer came up to the captain and said that all the travellers reached the shore safely in the boats.

d)

1. He remained true to his ideals all his life.
2. She remained beautiful although she was over 50.
3. If you're tired, let's stay the night here.

e)

1. He said just the opposite.
2. I think, she'll get very angry. — Oh, just the opposite, you don't know her.
3. This is just the opposite of what I meant.
4. This is just the opposite of what I was going to do.

Ex. XIII, p. 345

1. When the wind rose, we had already reached the shore safely.
2. I've heard him announce that everyone had to be present at the next lecture.
3. I've heard that everything ended well.
4. His wish to become an actor was great.
5. Yesterday it was raining all day long and it upset all our plans.
6. Having looked at him, I understood at once that he was upset. — You're right. He's been in a bad mood the whole week.
7. Manson had already finished his round of duties and was about to go home when the telephone rang.
8. When the mother found out that Tom had already been operated on and he was out of danger she calmed down.
9. When the work had been finished, they left the city.
10. We saw the ship going directly towards the shore.
11. The sky was cloudless, the sea was calm. The shore came in sight in the distance at 7 in the evening.
12. He was about to tell me something when the knock at the door interrupted him.
13. It's good that you've come. I was just going to ring you up.
14. Please help Mary, take her things. They're heavy for her to carry.
15. It was raining hard, a cold northern wind was blowing and we realized that the three who stayed in the mountains were in danger.
16. Ring us up, please, if you're on duty and can't come to our place tonight.

17. My brother asked me not to be surprised at what he was going to tell me.

18. Ann didn't notice me enter that was why she was very surprised to see me when she turned round.

19. The teacher asked the children to sit still and left the classroom.

20. The patient asked if the operation would be painful and the doctor calmed him down by saying that he wouldn't feel any pain.

21. Before the Revolution this palace belonged to a rich man. There's a holiday home in it now.

22. To tell the truth, I am not tired at all. — I am not tired, too. Let's walk a little longer.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

Ex. III, p. 353

A.

1. I'll find out myself if he feels better.

2. We didn't expect ourselves that Peter would do the work so carelessly.

3. Perhaps she'll explain everything herself.

4. Will the professor perform the operation himself?

5. I hope, you'll discuss this question yourselves.

6. Our children were in the country at the week-end and enjoyed themselves skiing in the forest.

7. Read this article yourself, will you?

8. You must have a rest. Look at yourself in the mirror. You look quite sick.

9. We found ourselves in a village at last and decided to rest.

B.

1. «Please take me with you. I'd like to see this film too,» said the son to his father.

2. Don't go to the lectures if you feel bad.

3. He got up earlier than usually, washed, dressed, had breakfast and at 7 he already left home.

4. Stop behaving like a child you're almost 18.

Ex. V, p. 354

1. I think, this will make

you read this book again.

him write to his father.

Ann change her plans.
 them make the work themselves.
 Boris take care of the tickets himself.
 2. I wonder, what makes
 you do everything in a hurry.
 her continue working at this age.
 him carry such a heavy suitcase himself.
 you ring up this man if he doesn't want to do anything for you.
 3. Will this make
 her stop the work?
 you believe us?
 her finish the work in time?
 them do the work more carefully?
 the children get up earlier?
 them come to our place more often?
 him learn to skate (dance, ski, play chess)?
 4. Nothing will make
 me come to his place again.
 them change their minds.
 them come here again.
 him stop smoking.
 his mother go there by plane.
 her sing on the stage although she's got quite a pleasant voice.
 5. I hope, you can make
 them happy.
 your mother happy.
 this dress shorter yourself.
 this dress longer yourself.
 6. You shouldn't
 make your father angry.
 make him angry.

Ex. VII, p. 356

1.
 Please let me pass.
 Please keep my seat for me.
 Will you find something out for me?
2.
 Are you leaving for good or do you intend to come back?
 Is the seat next to you vacant or taken?
 Are you good at painting (drawing)?

Do I owe you any money?
 Did you enjoy yourself last week-end?
 Could you give me some advice?
 Have you got any news for me?

Ex. IX, p. 357

1. for, at, of, to, —, in, to, —, in, round, —, to. 2. to, for, for.
 3. at, in. 4. —. 5. On, to. 6. through. 7. by, by, at.. 8. to, to. 9. — ,
 for. 10. in. 11. against. 12. of. 13. In, by, without. 14. in, to, at, of.
 15. by. 16. about, on. 17. up, down.

Ex. XI, p. 358

the, the, the, the, a, their, their, the, their, the, the, —, a, —,
 their, —, —, the, her, a, her, —, the, the, the, the, —, —, the,
 the, the, —, —, —, the, our, her, our, your, the, her, our, the, —, a,
 —, my, the, her, —, —, my, —, —, —, my, your, —, —, the, the, the.

Ex. XII, p. 359

1. This is good news, isn't it?
 2. The information given in this article is very important for
 your work.
 3. I am not going to follow this advice.
 4. He always gives us good advice. Why don't you follow it?
 5. Could you give me some advice on this question?
 6. I think, you've made good progress recently.

Ex. XIV, p. 360

1. speaks, says. 2. told, says. 3. said. 4. talk. 5. speak, said.

Ex. XV, p. 360

1. A young engineer didn't want to speak much about the
 machine that he had invented because he wasn't sure if the spe-
 cialists would get interested in it.
 2. You seem to be worried about something. What's the matter?
 3. I'd like us to go to the canteen now. It'll be overcrowded in
 half an hour.
 4. Why are you so upset? You're not leaving for ever, are
 you? Two months will pass quickly you'll get better and come
 back home again.
 5. I am very grateful to you for the book. I couldn't find it
 anywhere and I have to give a talk in a week.
 6. Do you mind if I give you the money I owe you tomorrow? —
 Not at all, I've forgotten about it completely.
 7. Everyone wanted Ann to sing again but she asked not to
 make her sing any more because she was very tired.

8. What happened? Why is there such a big crowd?
9. If you want to enjoy yourself, go and see this play. It's the most amusing play I have ever seen.
10. We expected you to bring us good news.
11. Don't be angry with us. We didn't expect this news to upset you so much.
12. Why don't you make your son ski or skate more? He's rather pale because he doesn't go out much.
13. I like to watch my little son painting. It amuses me a lot.
14. I am surprised that he believed this strange news.
15. You have told everyone about the meeting, haven't you?
16. Unfortunately, no one could warn the travellers of the danger.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Ex. II, p. 367

Both my sister and I were upset when we heard the news.
 2. You can either change trains at this station or the next one.
 3. Both my friend and his wife were surprised when they saw me at such a late hour. 4. Both my son and I like boating very much.
 5. Both my friend and I have been to the exhibition. 6. Both the children and the parents enjoyed the performance. 7. Are both books and magazines sold at this shop? 8. Both a sailing boat and a ship were seen in the distance. 9. I was surprised to hear her say that she could neither read nor write.

Ex. III, p. 368

1. Both old people and children defended their home town.
2. I was said that neither Ann, nor her husband was at home at the moment.
3. I think, our friends are coming to Moscow either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.
4. My son could neither read nor write when he went to school.
5. Both your son and your nephew have made good progress recently.
6. Both students and teachers are interested in discussing this question.
7. Neither wind nor rain could stop the sailors.
8. Both my son and I saw this film.
9. I didn't like either words or music of this song.

10. You speak so fast that neither I nor Klimov can follow you.
11. Neither I nor my friends liked the play.
12. Both French and German languages are taught in this school.
13. Hasn't this news surprised either you or your sister?
14. Either you or your friend will have to be on duty tomorrow.

Ex. V, p. 368

1. So did they. 2. So did they. 3. Neither was my friend. 4. So will Ann. 5. So were they. 6. Neither has my son. 7. So did I. 8. So did my friends. 9. Neither has your brother.

Ex. VI, p. 369

1. So am I. 2. So am I. 3. Nor can mine. 4. So will we. 5. So does mine. 6. Nor did he. 7. So has she. 8. So will we. 9. Nor am I. 10. So did we. 11. Neither did we. 12. So have I.

Ex. VII, p. 371

1. —, of, —. 2. to, for, —. 3. —, by, —, in. 4. to, to, for, to, by, on, in, for, of, in. 5. to, out. 6. on, with, of. 7. from. 8. —, to. 9. from, on. 10. in, —. 11. to, on. 12. of. 13. up to, in, at.

Ex. VIII, p. 371

the, the, the, a, the, the, —, the, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, —, the, the, an, the, the, a, a, the, the, the, a, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, —, the, the, the, a, a, a, a, the, the, the, the, a.

Ex. X, p. 372

1. the other day. 2. one of these days. 3. one of these days. 4. hasn't missed. 5. miss. 6. had missed. 7. to be late for. 8. enjoy. 9. be on. 10. the other day. 11. enjoyed.

Ex. XIII, p. 374

1. Neither my sister nor I saw this actress perform as Katherine.
2. Your son is fond of reading, isn't he?
3. This book is much spoken about and it's rather interesting but I can't say that it has made a deep impression on me. — Neither can I.
4. Hurry up! We can manage to catch the morning train.
5. I wonder, why the Petrovs haven't come yet. — I think, they missed the train.
6. When I was going to work this morning, I saw Ann running to the station. I think, she wanted to catch the 7.30 train.
7. We can give you an opportunity to work at our library.
8. You are so fond of singing, aren't you? That will be a pity if you miss the opportunity to study with this talented teacher.

9. Comrade Petrov said that when he had been on business in France, he hadn't missed the opportunity to speak French.

10. The Petrovs moved to a new flat the other day. I like it a lot. The rooms aren't big but they are full of light.

11. You haven't managed to get the tickets for a new play, have you?

12. You've read «The History of Italian Art», haven't you?

13. Ann and I had the seats in a box and Peter and Boris in the stalls. We met each other during an interval.

14. It is your favourite scene, isn't it?

15. No doubt, the play will be a great success. Nilov is doing it.

16. No doubt, you'll make good progress in your English if you work hard at it.

17. There's a box-office near my house. I can try to get the tickets for «Otello» if you haven't booked them beforehand.

18. «Brothers Karamasov» were on in the Art Theatre yesterday. I managed to get two tickets for this play but unfortunately I couldn't go and I had to give the tickets to my niece who came from Sevastopol the other day. She liked the play a lot. The oldest actors of the theatre played the leading parts. Their acting made a deep impression on the audience. Every time the curtain dropped, they were greeted with applause. When the curtain dropped last, all the audience went to the stage applauding the actors and the director.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

Ex. II, p. 382

1. ...have looked through them.
2. ...have seen this actor play.
3. ...have finished their work.
4. ...have booked the seats for the play.
5. ...have talked to him.

Ex. VIII, p. 384

1. away from. 2. in, at. 3. in, in. 4. on, of. 5. of, —, from. 6. out of, up for. 7. —, at. 8. for. 9. to, to, on.

Ex. X, p. 384

the, —, a, the, his, a, the, their, the, the, his, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, the, the, the.

Ex. XII, p. 386

- a) 1. This house looks like a palace, doesn't it?
2. What does your friend look like?
3. It looks like rain.
4. You look tired.
5. I'll look after this myself.
6. I'll only say that the thing has been lost only after I have looked for it in every corner.
- b) 1. This is quite a different point of view, isn't it?
2. I don't quite agree with your point of view. You're right only in one point.
3. From my point of view, you have to ring up Ann immediately and ask her to come here.
4. The point is that I'll be very busy next week.
5. His strong point is that he reads a lot.

Ex. XIII, p. 386

1. The sun was setting, it was getting dark and it looked like rain.
2. I haven't written to my people since I visited them in December. Today I won't go anywhere till I write to them.
3. This year our factory has produced more machines than it did last year.
4. He told us a lot of interesting things about different countries. I think, he's travelled a lot.
5. «What other books have you borrowed from your friends?» the mother asked her son. «How long did they allow you to keep them?»
6. I'd like you to learn this rule yourself. It's very simple.
7. I saw the expression on his face change when he heard the news.
8. I saw that John was upset and decided not to ask him any questions. A little later he told me himself that his younger son had borrowed quite a big sum of money and didn't want to tell the father what he had done that for.
9. I've heard that your children always obey you.
10. They saw a well-dressed man come up to the policeman and say something to him in a whisper.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

Ex. IV, p. 395

immediately, successfully, terribly, politely, clearly, happily, wonderfully, angrily, freely, doubtfully, dangerously, willingly, comfortably, hungrily, easily.

Ex. XII, p. 397

1. by. 2. with, in. 3. about, for. 4. about, —. 5. up, of, on, on. 6. in at, out. 7. to, to, at. 8. at, of, of. 9. in. 10. to, in, on, —, for.

Ex. XIII, p. 398

a, —, —, a, a, the, the, a, the, the, the, —, a, the, the, the, the, a, —, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, the.

Ex. XIV, p. 400

1.
1. They were both surprised to hear it.
2. We both did our best.
3. Both of them looked worried.
4. This is a good article. The information in it is interesting and important for the book I am working at now. I am grateful to both of you that you have got it for me.

2.
1. Do you need a receipt? — Yes, I'd rather take it.
2. I am afraid, I won't be able to give you this magazine today. I need it myself.

3. Do you still need the telephone? — No, thank you. I don't need it any more. You may use it.

4. You needn't come here yourself. You can either ring us up or send a note with your younger brother.

5. Shall I translate the sentence at once? — No, you needn't. You can think a little.

3.
1. Don't worry about your son/ this/ his health.
2. Don't bother to ring him up/ to remind him about it/ to fill in this form.

3. Does this noise/ the radio/ the TV set bother you?

4. Why do you look so worried?

5. He's worried because he hasn't received any letters from his people.

Ex. XVII, p. 401

1. I've heard that the examiners liked your answer a lot.

2. The child was very pleased with the birthday present.
3. Shall I send off the letter? — No, thank you. The brother said that he would do it himself.
4. Maybe I'll manage to ring you up during the dinner interval.
5. The parcel was sent off yesterday, I think, it'll be received in two or three days.
6. We always get a lot of mail on Monday.
7. I've never seen such a stamp. This is a very old stamp, isn't it?
8. You've got some small change about you, haven't you? Please give me three copecks, I haven't got any small change about me I'd like to buy a fresh newspaper.
9. Nothing happened to your son. I saw him go out of the post-office with his friend. I think they dropped in there for some new stamps.
10. He needn't hurry. I'd like him to read this article two or three times before he starts translating it. I am afraid, it will be difficult for him to understand it if he doesn't do it.
11. You'd better make the child pick up his toy himself.
12. We saw this play twice and every time it made a deep impression on both of us.
13. Unfortunately, I'll have to trouble you once more, I'd like you to read this article.
14. Yesterday I dropped in at the box-office of the Bolshoy Theatre to buy the tickets for a new performance, I needed two tickets but I was said that all the tickets had been already sold long ago.
15. Can you tell me where the parcels are taken in?
16. I need a stamp. I must send this letter immediately and I've failed to drop in at the post-office today. Could you give me a stamp?
17. I'd rather take the parcel to the post-office today.
18. No one could walk as fast as Peter and soon he was in front of all the students.
19. He'll get extra pay for his work.

REVISION EXERCISES

Ex. I, p. 404

1. I've had an ache in my right side for a long time, I'll have to see a doctor.
2. You won't have to go to town if something unexpected happens: there's a very good hospital in our village.

3. You'd better add some salt in your soup or you won't be able to eat it.

4. There's a shop opposite our house, you can buy anything you need there.

5. There was an expression of joy in her eyes when she heard her daughter sing.

6. The lecture will be very interesting and I am sorry that you won't be able to listen to it.

7. Why do you have to get up so early? — Because it takes me an hour and a half to get to the Ministry.

8. I've got a terrible headache and I'd rather go home. — Do you often have headaches? — No, I can't say so.

9. There has been so much work in the office recently that I couldn't even ring up my friends let alone come and see them. — Did you have to work in the evening? — Yes, sometimes till 9.

10. Last year I had enough time to go to the theatre, I didn't have to look after my sister's children.

11. Have you got any stamps at your place? — Yes, we've got some, I think you needn't go to the post-office.

12. I've got a motorcycle but I've never had a car. I think, in a few years I'll be able to buy a car.

Ex. I, p. 405

1. We spent our last week-end in the country. — Did you go alone or did you take your son with you? — We were with our son. One of our friends took us there in his car.

2. I'll ask him myself if he needs the magazine tomorrow or not.

3. Looking in the mirror he didn't recognize himself.

4. We'll tell them this news ourselves.

5. Either you or Ivanov will have to go to the post-office and get the registered letter.

6. I liked neither the party nor the club.

7. All the students of our group are having good progress. We always help each other.

8. «You want me to introduce you to my wife but you haven't introduced me to yours,» he said smiling.

9. My daughter said that neither she nor her friends liked the film.

10. I've left my pen at home today, can you lend me yours? You don't need it at the moment, do you?

Ex. II, p. 406

1. Do you think this is a less interesting story than the one we read last week?

2. It wasn't raining during the last few days.
3. It looks like rain. I think, we won't go anywhere.
4. How many years is your elder sister younger than me?
5. Have I really made as many mistakes in the dictation today as I did last?

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

Ex. X, p. 416

1. from, by. 2. for, of, of, at. 3. —, about. 4. to, on. 5. in, to, about, in. 6. in, to. 7. with, to/about. 8. —, for, out of. 9. in, to. 10. into, by. 11. to. 12. of.

Ex. XIII, p. 417

- A. 1. to lift. 2. raise. 3. picked up. 4. take better care of. 5. the crew. 6. team. 7. contest. 8. tournament. 9. championship. 10. holding. 11. keep.

- B. 1. worry, either. 2. at all. 3. hardly. 4. hard, hardly. 5. some day. 6. the other day, one of these days. 7. say, tell, either. 8. to talk to, told. 9. more. 10. else, quite. 11. other. 12. yet, still. 13. yet. 14. already. 15. another.

Ex. XIV, p. 418

- his, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, —, the, the, —, the, his, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, an, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, an, the, their, the, the, the, their.

Ex. XVI, p. 419

- A.
1. The books by Dickens have been published many times both in England and in many other parts of the world.
2. It's rather strange that you don't go in for sports. Most of the young people of your age play football or volleyball.
3. I can't believe you have been out of practice for long. You speak French very well.
4. I couldn't remember whom I had lent the money.
5. Someone's knocking downstairs. Please go and open the door.
6. During winter holidays all the skating-rinks are full of schoolchildren, skating is their favourite sport.
7. I'd like you to pay attention to this rule.
8. The Lenin stadium is the biggest one in our country.
9. I didn't expect you to be a football fan I thought you didn't like football. — I didn't expect myself that the match would make such an impression on me.

10. I am glad, you have raised this question. I think, we'll be able to help you if you need our help.

11. The match between these two teams ended in a draw last year.

12. Yesterday I didn't go to the stadium. — Nor did I. Please ask your friend about the score. He may know.

B.

My friend Victor and I like to have a rest together. We are both fond of sports. In winter we ski and skate, in summer we often go to the stadium. I play tennis and he swims. Victor is a very good swimmer.

On a Sunday Victor and I decided to go to the river. We started off early in the morning but it was rather warm already. As soon as we got to the place, Victor ran to swim and I lay under a tree and started reading. The book was interesting and I quite forgot about Victor. When I looked at the watch I was surprised to see that it was nearly two. «Victor!» I cried out but there was no reply. At first I thought he was reading somewhere and didn't hear me calling. I called him once more then I got up and looked round. Victor was nowhere to be seen. «He's drowned,» I thought and ran for a life-boat at once. Several people began to dive. I was very upset and although I swim rather badly I was going to dive with them. At that moment Victor's head appeared two meters from me. «What are you doing here?» I cried unable to believe my eyes. «Helping look for a drowned man,» he cried back. I didn't know if I should cry or laugh. «Look! They're looking for you!» I cried as loudly as I could as I saw he was about to dive again. Then Victor told me that he had gone to sleep on the opposite bank and when he had woken up it had been already two. He heard the worried voices on the river and understood that someone had drowned. He started to dive too.

REVISION EXERCISES

Ex. I, p. 424

1. What are you doing here? — I am waiting for a friend. He said that he would come here at seven.

2. Are you translating these articles? — Now I am looking through them but I am going to translate some of them. I've read them very attentively and I liked them.

3. How many cars have been produced by the factory since the beginning of the year?

4. He's a very talented actor but I haven't seen him on the stage for a long time. Has anything happened to him? — No, I've heard he's travelling about the Far East.

5. For how long have you been here? — I've been here since June and I am going to stay here till September.

6. Did you manage to talk to Peter yesterday? — No, I saw him in the institute but he was speaking to professor Ivanov and I myself was busy later.

7. All these paintings had been painted by the young painter before he moved to our city.

8. I've just heard a piece of interesting news. Next week a group of famous French actors is arriving in Leningrad.

9. How did you manage to get the tickets for this performance? — I booked them in our local box-office beforehand.

Ex. II, p. 425

1. Every year more and more buildings are built in our capital.

2. This question will be discussed again as soon as they come back from Leningrad.

3. This letter must be sent immediately, If you don't do this today, they won't get it tomorrow.

4. I don't like to be laughed at.

5. What was said to this question at the meeting?

6. We were told a very interesting incident from this doctor's life.

7. I was invited to go to Karelia in the summer.

8. I was asked when fresh newspapers would be brought.

9. He was asked when the morning post was usually brought.

10. Were you told to send a registered letter?

11. The news was expected any moment.

12. The last book by this young writer is much talked about.

Ex. I, p. 425

1. All the students learning English can take part in the English entertainment.

2. I came up to a man sitting by the window and asked him if he minded my opening the window.

3. Looking through the new magazines sent to me by a friend of mine I found several articles on the subject that interested me.

4. Reading books he learnt a lot of interesting things.

5. Being very busy he couldn't visit his friends.

6. He stood silently looking at the envelope that had just been brought by the postman trying to remember whose handwriting it was.

7. The boy was so tired that he went to sleep sitting at the table.
8. The old man was sitting on the bench watching with interest the children playing round him.
9. I advise you to read the book written by a famous actress. There she describes her life and the parts she played.
10. Being very tired he said that he wouldn't be able to look through the articles translated by us that day.
11. We spent a lot of time on the bank of the river sunbathing and playing volleyball.
12. I'd like to listen to them sing old Russian songs.
13. Knowing nothing of the danger the soldiers continued leading their way through the forest.

Ex. II, p. 426

1. Children, stop shouting I have a bad headache.
2. He started filling in the telegram form when he remembered that he had forgotten the number of the home.
3. Please lend me your book for a few days.
4. Do you mind if we talk in a whisper, I am afraid, we can wake up the child or let's go to another room, shall we?
5. I want you to stop worrying. Everything will be all right.
6. Let your son go on collecting stamps. It's very useful.
7. Must I finish translating this article today?
8. Shall we go on reading this story?
9. Go on writing, please.

Ex. II, p. 427

1. This letter had upset me so much that I couldn't work any more.
2. What has pleased you so much?
3. Bad weather made us come back earlier than we had planned.
4. We didn't notice the train start.
5. I felt someone looking at me but I pretended not to notice that.
6. At first I didn't feel I was very tired but when I went to bed I went to sleep at once.
7. I saw them walk along the street and then turn round the corner to the right.
8. I see you don't enjoy the book.
9. We've heard the play was a great success.
10. Can you feel it got colder? I'd like you to put on something warmer.

Ex. I, p. 427

He asked me what I would be reading the next week. 2. She asked if it was going to snow. 3. He said that I had to come to classes three times a week. 4. She asked if I would mind not smoking there. 5. He asked to wait for him at the bus stop. 6. He asked to pass him the bread. 7 I asked if you would be coming and seeing us again soon. 8. She asked if I could help her to translate that sentence. 9. She asked to lend her my skis for the week-end. 10. They said they didn't expect her to be given the leading part in that play as soon as she came to that theatre. 11. She said she was glad we had done well in all the exams.

Ex. II, p. 427

1. I wonder, why there are so many people. Has anything happened?
2. Can you tell me when they are coming?
3. I hoped everything would get clear to you when you got the letter.
4. I was said that he always kept his promise.
5. Is it already announced who will be giving the lecture tomorrow evening?
6. I didn't know that the last match had ended in a draw.
7. You've said you had to send the letter yesterday but you didn't have a stamp so you had to send it today.
8. He asked if we would book the tickets beforehand and I answered that I was sure we would be able to get the tickets on the day.
9. Excuse me, may I come in? I was said that I had to come to you at seven and that you would be waiting for me at that time.
10. He was asked if he had ever been to the Altay.
11. I hope nothing more will be lost.
12. The doctor told me not to go out for a few days.
13. Excuse me I forgot to tell you not to come at 12.
14. I didn't ask them to book the tickets.
15. I asked them not to take the tickets for the theatre for the next day because I would be busy.

PART TWO

LESSON ONE

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. II, p. 11

1. After finishing the translation ...
2. Not having bought tickets in advance ...
3. After spending a week in the country ...
4. Having lent my dictionary to a friend ...
5. ... being out of practice.
6. On arriving in the city ...
7. Hearing the terrible news ...
8. ... handing me the parcel.
9. After paying the rent ...
10. ... showing the way to the manager's office?
11. Having left my note-book behind ...
12. On hearing of my sister's arrival ...
13. Being very pleased with the student's answer ...

Ex. III, p. 12

Model 1:

1. Having lost the receipt, he couldn't get the parcel.
2. Not having returned the book in time, the boy was afraid to go to the library.
3. Having missed the ten o'clock train, he had to send the telegram to the friends who were waiting for him.

Model 2:

1. After putting a stamp on the envelope, he went to send off the letter.
2. After looking through the magazines, he gave them back to the librarian.

Model 3:

1. On arriving in the city, the travellers went to the hotel.
2. On coming home, he rang up his sister.
3. On receiving the telegram, he went to the station.
4. On hearing that her sister couldn't come to her, Ann got upset.

Model 4:

1. He didn't agree to go to the theatre with us saying that he was busy.
2. Thinking that the letter was very urgent, the secretary decided to send it off by air mail.
3. Saying good-bye to everyone, he left the room.

Model 5:

1. The young man who wrote this comedy is an author of several interesting plays.
2. I've never heard of the actress who played the leading part in this film.
3. They are going to play against the team that won the championship last year.
4. I've known the engineer who gave a talk in our club yesterday for a long time.

Model 6:

1. The information collected during the expedition was sent to the Institute of Geography.
2. We would like you to look at the paintings painted by this young painter.

Ex. IV, p. 13

1. After reading 2. filling in a form 3. Having made 4. picking up, dropped 5. Being fond 6. After walking, standing 7. brought. 8. staged. 9. is making

Ex. V, p. 13

1. The teacher wrote out all the mistakes made by the students in their last test and wrote several exercises to practice the grammar rules forgotten by the students.
2. Walking in the park the other day, I found myself in quite a strange place.
3. Handing in the exercise-book, the student said that he hadn't finished the last exercise and promised to do it for the following lesson.
4. Seeing that it looked like rain, the mother told the children to go home.
5. Having missed two lessons, the student could hardly understand the teacher's explanations.
6. Hearing this man's voice I thought that I knew him but on coming up closer to him, I realized that I was wrong.

7. The novels written by this writer recently are very popular with the readers.

8. Having won the Institute championship, the team continued training for the following games.

9. I don't doubt that the information received by the morning post today will be very interesting for all of us.

10. The woman was very grateful to the officer who had saved her child's life

11. On arriving at the station, Peter bought the ticket and seeing that he had enough time, he went to look at the new theatre built not far from the station.

12. Can you see a tall man standing by the window? He is a famous actor. Do you want me to introduce you to him?

13. Having played two games of chess, he got up to leave saying he felt tired.

14. The students who gave interesting talks at the lesson were invited to take part in the conference.

Ex. VII, p. 14

a)

Italy's economy; Bulgaria's agriculture; Denmark's industry; this ship's captain; «Victory»'s crew; today's newspaper; yesterday's telephone talk;

b)

1. Have you read today's newspaper?

2. Comrade Volodin doesn't work now. He took a month's holiday to prepare for his exams.

3. I've got two months' holiday this year.

4. Yesterday's TV program was interesting.

5. Don't forget about tomorrow's meeting.

6. I enjoyed yesterday's match a lot.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. VIII, p. 16

1. in great demand

2. the experience

3. got to know

4. exposing

5. impressed

6. the events

Ex. IX, p. 16

all over the world; in the English speaking countries; his book was the first to tell; travelled widely; in the town of Paterson; in the summer of 1917; attending the meetings; long before; travelled to the Caucasus.

Stage II

- b) 1. Don't shake the table.
- 2. Coming into the room, he shook hands with everyone.
- 3. The table is shaky. I can't work.
- 4. Everyone was shaken by her words.
- b) 1. Who was the first to have the English exam?
- 2. Who wants to be the second to answer?
- 3. I don't want to be the last to answer.
- 4. John Reed was the first to tell the Americans the truth about the Russian Revolution.
- 5. He was the only one to do the work correctly.
- b) 1. Who does he take after?
- 2. Who does your son look like?
- 3. He took after his grandfather.
- 4. I wonder who his son will take after.
- b) 1. His father is a good natured man, isn't he?
- 2. He is very brave by nature.
- 3. This is quite natural.
- c) 1. Such suits were in great demand last autumn.
- 2. I wonder, if a new book by this writer will be in demand.
- 3. This magazine has been in great demand for a long time.
- 4. Winter clothes are not very much in demand in summer.
- c) 1. Having worked at a hospital for more than ten years, Petrov became a skilled doctor.
- 2. I know by experience that it isn't quite difficult to teach a child a foreign language.
- 3. Has he got enough experience to work here?
- 4. The director of this school has a wide experience.
- 5. Ten years ago he was an inexperienced teacher.
- 6. Her experienced eye noticed the mistake at once.
- c) 1. You'll gain a lot if you read this book.
- 2. I've gained a wide experience in my work recently.
- 3. I advise you to go to this exhibition. You'll gain a lot.
- b) 1. Which of them is your closest friend?

2. I wonder, whom he's watching so closely.
3. After the close examination the drawing was taken.
- b) 1. I've read in the newspaper that the workers of many factories in Paris decided to go on strike.
2. The workers of Simpson and Co. have been on strike since last week.
- a) 1. Several articles exposing racial discrimination in the USA have been published recently.
2. In his speech John Reed exposed the true character of World War 1.
- b) 1. The Simpsons' expenses have increased recently.
2. You can't go in for sport at the expense of your health.
3. Our travelling expenses come to 30 roubles.
- b) 1. The article made a deep impression on everyone.
2. The film didn't impress us at all.
3. Were you impressed by this story?
- a) 1. The court found James Smith guilty (not guilty).
2. Why does he look so guilty?
3. I feel guilty.
- b) 1. Don't move, stay where you are.
2. Are you going to Kiev for a long stay?
3. He came here for a short stay.
4. After a short stay in the capital they visited a number of other cities.
5. My friend is staying with his parents now.
- b) 1. The latest events made a great impression on everyone.
2. He was the first to tell us about this event.
3. This event shook the world.
4. I wonder, if he took part in the latest sporting events.
- a) a work of art, the works by/of Pushkin, the works by/of Dickens.

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 23

1. for, in, with. 2. with, to, off. 3. after, in. 4. —, by, of. 5. in for, in, for. 6. from, of, at. 7. in. 8. in, of. 9. to, at, of. 10. —, over. 11. by, in. 12. of, on. 13. in, of, of. 14. for, of.

Ex. II, p. 23

1. looked like, took after. 2. get to know. 3. find it out. 4. recognized. 5. have just found out. 6. gain. 7. gain. 8. win. 9. leave, stay, remain. 10. leave. 11. remained.

Ex. III, p. 24

the, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, a, the, the, the, the, the, a, —, the, —, —, an, the, the, —, the, the, a, —, the, the, the, the, —, the, the, the, a, the, —, the, the, —, the, —, the, the.

Ex. V, p. 25

1. Having read all the stories published in this magazine recently, I found some of them particularly interesting.

2. On shaking hands with my friend and me, the journalist asked us if we could answer several questions.

3. «I'd like him to take after his father,» said a young mother looking at her sleeping child, «My husband is a very kind and jolly man by nature.»

4. When I was on a business trip, I went to the local theatre and enjoyed the play a lot. I was particularly impressed by the actor performing the leading part.

5. Having worked at the factory for several years, Peter gained a wide experience.

6. In spite of the fact that this poet didn't get any professional education, almost all his books are in great demand.

7. After two months' stay in a pioneer camp my son gained 2 kilos.

8. Having found out that in the town of Paterson textile workers went on a strike, the famous American journalist John Reed went there at once.

9. In his articles John Reed exposed imperialists who unleashed the war to gain profits.

LESSON TWO

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. I, p. 33

1. had been explained, were, was being explained. 2. was being shown, hadn't been told, impressed. 3. has been built, is increasing. 4. is being sold. 5. Are you looking for, were picked up, given. 6. was being discussed, were being spoken about. 7. tells, isn't allowed, is done. 8. was told, will be examined, will be. 9. have just been told, are being prepared, won't be ready, looks them through. 10. give, will have been increased. 11. had been introduced, were dancing, singing.

Ex. II, p. 34

1. I have only looked through part of these articles, the rest are being typed now. As soon as all the necessary material is ready, it will be brought to you.

2. When I came to my home village for holiday, a new club was being built there. I'm sure, it is already built now.

3. A lot of attention is paid to sports in our country.

4. Your exam papers are being looked through now that's why I can't tell you how you've written them yet.

5. When was a new building of Moscow University built?

6. Don't you understand the rule that we have just been explained.

7. If he doesn't come, this question won't be discussed.

8. Please, find out if the tickets for the theatre have already been bought.

9. Don't worry. Everything will be done in time.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. V, p. 35

1. a sleeping car

2. I felt so hurt

3. to put up with this

4. improve the condition

5. it is entirely at your disposal

6. aboard

7. fixed ... below the luggage rack

8. their attitude change

9. you are being served

Ex. VI, p. 36

years ago; take the sleeper; can I have a sleeping berth? don't bother me any more; walked off; we'll have to put up with this; can I be of any service to you?; we have nothing left; he made us comfortable in the compartment; is there anything you want?; can I have some hot water?; I'll get it from there; you can ask for anything you like; what do you say now?; you see the result, don't you? the moment they understood; in the door way; is it so?

Ex. X, p. 37

1. Mary is reading in the garden. Ask her to come in.

2. Where's Nina? — I don't know, she has probably come down already.

3. Wait for me here, I'll go up and take some money. Then we'll go back to the park.

4. Let's walk round the city. We have about an hour at our disposal.

5. «Who's on duty tomorrow?» asked the teacher. «I am,» said one of the boys coming forward.

6. «I'll pay all the expenses myself,» said John taking out the money.

Stage II

c) 1. I hope, the baby didn't hurt itself.

2. Do your eyes still hurt?

3. Where has he hurt his arm?

4. I am sure, he didn't want to hurt you.

c) 1. His health has improved recently.

2. The experience will help you improve the work.

3. The weather has improved recently.

b) 1. He was the first to point out our mistakes to us.

2. «Here's the post-office,» he said pointing to a tall beautiful building.

3. The speaker pointed out that our work had improved.

d) 1. The service in the hotels has improved lately.

2. We pay nothing for the medical service.

3. Can I be of any service to you?

4. You'll be served in 5 minutes.

b) 1. Let's move along! We have to get off at the next stop.

2. The Ivanovs moved out the other day.

3. Have your neighbours already moved in?

4. Please move up a little.

5. Let's move the table to the wall.

b) 1. This lamp is hung too low.

2. Where shall I hang this picture? — You'd better hang it over there.

3. Let me hang your coat up.

d) 1. Please help me fix the shelf here.

2. The meeting is fixed for April 5th.

3. Will you fix everything yourself?

c) 1. Shall I put your things in the luggage rack? — Yes, please. No, you needn't).

2. I have a lot of luggage. Will you see me off?
 3. Have you collected your luggage yet?
 4. I wonder how much time is left before the train's departure.
- I need to leave my luggage in the luggage van.
5. Why haven't you left your luggage in the left-luggage office?
 6. Have you left your luggage in the van yet?
- a) 1. His attitude to this question is very strange.
 2. I don't like your attitude to your friends.
 3. I don't think that his attitude to me has changed.
- b) 1. Have you already paid the fares?
 2. I'll pay the fares for everyone.
 3. How much is the fare from Moscow to Leningrad?

Stage III

Ex. II, p. 44

1. ... the conductor ... fix it.
2. ... fix a meeting for five o'clock ... won't go...
3. ... collect ...
4. ... move out ...

Ex. IV, p. 44

1. I was told that I could book a sleeping berth in this booking-office.
2. The service at all stations is improving greatly now.
3. «The new play will be staged in our theatre when some scenes are improved,» the director said.
4. Where's my luggage? — It's being taken into the car.
5. On coming, he saw that the friends had already started discussing the question. After taking off and hanging the hat up, he moved the chair up to the table and joined them.
6. «You were pointed out all your mistakes and I think you can correct them all in two days,» the teacher said.
7. «I advise you to read this,» my friend said pointing to one of the articles in the newspaper.
8. Waking up early in the morning, I saw that on the upper berth a new passenger was sleeping.
9. «Don't come into the compartment, it's being swept,» one of the conductors said.
10. The conductor has already been sent for. He'll come in a couple of minutes and fix your berth.
11. Ask the conductor if we'll have to change at the next station.

12. The conductor asked me if I was getting off at the next stop.
13. Having served in the tsarist army for many years, the Russian writer Kuprin had got to know the life of officers and soldiers that he described in his works later.

LESSON THREE

Ex. II, p. 49

this is the hotel we're going to stay at; I'll go and see about the rooms; I need two single rooms; we are rather full up; we'll be here for about a week; you can have a double room; is that all right? the boy will show you up to your room and take in your luggage.

Ex. IV, p. 49

- a) 1. Who will sign this paper?
2. When will these documents be signed?
3. Who signed yesterday's telegram to Leningrad?
4. Whose signature is this?
- b) 1. I'll show you to the door.
2. I was shown into the room and asked to wait a little.
3. He saw us to the station (home, to the theatre).
4. We were given the keys and shown into our room.
5. Hang your hat and your coat up here. I'll show you into the director's room.
6. I came to see you off.
7. The secretary showed Mr Smith up.
8. Show me round the theatre, please. I've been told that there are the photos of all the famous actors of this theatre.

LESSON FOUR

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. I, p. 56

1. the, the, the, a, the. 2. a, the. 3. —, —, the. 4. the, a. 5. the, an. 6. a, an, the, the. 7. the, a. 8. a, a, the, a. 9. —, the, —, a, the, the. 10. The, an, —, a, the, a, the. 11. —, a. 12. the, —, —. 13. —, the, the. 14. —, the, —. 15. the, the, —. 16. a, the. 17. the, an. 18. a, a, a, a. 19. —. 20. a.

Ex. II, p. 57

1. Life is impossible without air. He lived a long life.

2. He's got a deep knowledge of this subject. Knowledge can be gained by hard work.

3. Send me the salt, please. The doctor told him to eat soup without salt.

4. Don't sit near the window, you'll catch a cold. There was a big window in the compartment. He pointed to the small window on the fifth floor.

5. No one likes bad weather. The weather was nice.

6. Water is necessary for life. I can't swim in this cold water. Is the water cold or warm today?

7. One of the students gave a talk on the latest events in Africa.

8. I've never seen such a strange signature.

9. «You'll have to take the exam once more, young man,» the professor said. My brother's friend was quite a young man. Ask the young man to move up.

Ex. III, p. 58

a, a, an, an, —, —, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, —, the, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, the, —, the.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. VI, p. 59

1. considerable
2. the reason
3. considered him
4. wore
5. worth listening to
6. put to shame ... make fun of him
7. from time to time
7. his responsibility
9. One of her lady friends at the sight of Mrs Forrester ...
10. ... hired ... instead of
11. do you any harm
12. set out

Ex. VII, p. 60

her books didn't sell; even thought of going into Parliament; the only person who spoiled these parties; I should explain; he never said anything worth listening to; in her presence; had such a great influence on; were listening with great attention; what is it?; the cook got all upset about it; the moment Mr Forrester

comes in; Mr Forrester's gone; I was to give you this letter; at the sight of; Mrs Bullfinch needs a change; I don't wish to stay on; I've had all the literature I can stand and I am sick and tired of art; she's willing to marry me; you must get him back; you can make your living; you haven't a chance; I was just coming to that; a lady of title wouldn't do you any harm; for art's sake not for mine; she rang the bell.

Stage II

- c) 1. I wonder, if this question was considered carefully enough.
- 2. He's considered a clever man.
- 3. Russian grammar is considered very difficult.
- 4. This question is still under consideration.
- 5. After a long consideration the question was decided in our favour.
- 6. Taking into consideration your wish, we are sending you to a new agricultural area.
- c) 1. I've discovered the note-book I was looking for yesterday among the books in the book-case.
- 2. On coming into the compartment, I discovered that my seat was occupied.
- 3. The discovery made by a young scientist was an event in science.
- 4. These facts have remained undiscovered for a long time.
- b) 1. I see no reason to worry about.
- 2. Didn't I have good reason not to follow his advice?
- 3. We think this price unreasonable.
- 4. They made reasonable changes in the original plan.
- 5. It's unreasonable of you not to agree with us.
- c) 1. He didn't wear a hat either in winter or in summer.
- 2. Your shoes are worn, you need to buy new ones.
- 3. I'm afraid, the child won't be able to wear this coat any longer. It's too small for him.
- b) 1. What a gloomy room/ a gloomy picture/ gloomy weather!
- 2. I wonder, why he's so gloomy. He's very jolly by nature, isn't he?
- 3. On a gloomy autumn day they started off.
- c) 1. Is this question worth discussing now?
- 2. This work isn't worth the time spent on it.
- 3. This question is worth careful consideration.
- 4. This event is hardly worth speaking about so much.

5. I think, this lecture is worth listening to.
- d) 1. He was ashamed of his words.
 2. Why is he ashamed of his mistakes?
 He's got little experience in this work yet.
 3. Aren't you ashamed to say so?
- b) 1. Has he done this in fun?
 2. You'll have a lot of fun there.
 3. No one likes to be made fun of.
 4. Why does he like to make fun of other people?
- a) 1. On coming back to his motherland, John Reed was brought before court for his anti-war activities.
 2. The activities of this scientist as a fighter for peace are known all over the world.
- b) 1. I'll be back in no time.
 2. I'll remind you about this from time to time.
 3. It's time for us to go home.
- c) 1. Who is responsible for this work?
 2. Why do you say that none of them is responsible for this mistake?
 3. The young doctor felt responsible for the patient's life.
- b) 1. Do you really have poor eyesight? Why don't you wear glasses? Are you short- or long- sighted?
 2. We didn't like the new-comer at first sight.
 3. At the sight of this man he got angry again.
 4. We lost sight of him soon.
- b) 1. I had to punish the boy.
 2. Why have you punished the child?
 3. I think, the punishment wasn't too severe.
- a) 1. Your decision is quite unfair.
 2. Why are you so unfair to him?
 3. This is quite fair.
- b) 1. If you are tired of listening to music, turn off the radio.
 2. I am sick and tired of reminding you this.
 3. Aren't you tired of this dance?
- b) 1. Where can I hire a bike?
 2. I am afraid, you'll have to hire an experienced nurse.
 3. They were hired for two days.
- c) 1. Read the book once again, it'll do you good.
 2. You can stay in the sun for about two hours, it won't do you any harm.

3. I don't want my son to smoke. This will do him nothing but harm.

a) the final decision, the final answer, the final price, the final result.

b) 1. When was this museum set up?

2. Instead of old small houses a hospital will be set up in this area.

3. Why is the table only set for three people?

4. What other new monuments have been set up in Moscow lately?

5. I am sure, your son will be doing better if you set him an example.

6. They set out early in the morning.

b) two days' journey from Moscow to Sverdlovsk; two weeks' voyage on the Baltic Sea; a day's trip to Tula; to go on a journey (to set on a journey).

1. Have a pleasant journey.

2. Did you have a pleasant journey?

3. The journey from Moscow to Kislovodsk by a fast train lasts about two days.

Stage III

Ex. II, p. 69

1. has been under consideration

2. fair — haired ... wear

3. gloomy

4. set the table

5. to make fun of other people

6. Who is responsible for this work?

7. careful consideration

8. become long-sighted

9. at first sight

10. will do him good

Ex. III, p. 69

1. of, for, for. 2. to, from, to, through, on, of. 3. for, of. 4. of, out, for, out. 5. on, in. 6. after, of, of. 7. —, of, at. 8. off, of. 9. at. 10. from, off, after, with, up, off. 11. in, of, along, of. 12. in.

Ex. IV, p. 70

1. was discovered. 2. find. 3. discovered. 4. is doing well, did in good. 5. wear. 6. put on, dress. 7. wear. 8. lift, picked it up, used. 9. pick them up. 10. raised. 11. a couple. 12. pair.

Ex. VI, p. 71

1. The children were told who and when had discovered Australia.
2. I advise you to make this journey. I am sure, you'll have a lot of new impressions.
3. Do you think it fair that his ideas were not taken into consideration?
4. Several monuments to great Russian writers have been set up in Moscow recently.
5. The scientific activities of Michurin are well known all over the world.
6. You'd better take a porter. Your luggage is so heavy that you can hardly manage to carry it yourself.
7. Having given careful consideration to the matter, he finally started to work.
8. Having set the table she sat by the window waiting for the guests.
9. What reason has he got to say that this question isn't worth careful consideration.
10. Being short-sighted, he always chose the seats in the first rows.
11. Could this team have lost yesterday?
12. We were watching the ship till we lost sight of it.
13. The teacher explained to the woman what her son had been punished for.
14. Wait for me here. I'll be back in no time, I'll just ring up for the taxi.
15. How is your son doing at school? — Thank you, he's doing well. The lectures did him good.

LESSON FIVE

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. IV, p. 80

1. For how long have you been discussing this matter yet?
2. For how long had you friend been serving in the army before he went to work at the factory?
3. For how long has the film been running?
4. For how long had you been showing the new engineer around the factory, before he said: «That'll do for now»?

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. II, p. 80

1. has been running about. 2. has been singing, has never stopped. 3. has been, were made. 4. will be sent, are fixed, haven't been considered. 5. haven't seen, is she doing, has just taken, is preparing. 6. are you wearing, look, have been wearing, said. 7. had been prepared, left, are. 8. have been, has been already built up, are being set up, will be turned. 9. had been, managed. 10. had been walking, discovered, had lost. 11. is being taken round, has already been shown, will have gone. 12. were packed, were being made, looked, said, had been waiting.

Ex. III, p. 81

1. What are you doing here? — I am waiting for a tram. — Have you been waiting for it long? — Yes, I've been here for already 15 minutes and no tram has come along yet.

2. I wonder, what Ann's doing now. — She's looking through the morning post. — How long has she been doing this? — I think, she's been working since 9. She's already read all the telegrams and is looking through the letters now.

3. a) He started learning English long ago. b) He's been learning English for a long time.

4. a) Did your younger son finish the Institute long ago? b) Has his elder daughter been working for a long time?

5. I had been looking for my text-book for almost two hours when you rang me up and said you had found it in your case.

6. None of these articles is used now. We all are very busy that's why all this material is entirely at your disposal.

7. When did Comrade Petrov raise this question for the first time? How long have you been considering it?

8. Having booked the rooms, we went to see the sights of the city.

9. Our scientists have made a lot of important discoveries recently.

10. By the time we finally reached the forest the rain had stopped and the sun was shining brightly again.

11. We were watching the plane till we lost sight of it.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. XI, p. 84

hesitated for a second; held the door wide open; keeping well, I hope?; because of Mrs Bullfinch; I know, it's not your fault; I've been doing everything in my power to interest you; I didn't react properly; the people who surround you; to settle everything nicely; my books don't bring me any money; he didn't manage to run away from them; two stories that are alike; you've been surrounded for 30 years with all that was best in English literature; I will look after Mr Forrester properly; I know how to run a house; a tram pulled up at the stop; her heart was beating fast; I kept you waiting so long; it came to me suddenly.

Stage II

- c) 1. The meeting held the other day was ...
- 2. The congress held last year ...
- 3. The exams held in January ...
- 4. The match held late in May ...
- b) 1. Don't lean on the table.
- 2. Lean on my shoulder.
- 3. He leant forward.
- 4. Feeling bad, he leant against the wall.
- 5. She was sitting at the table, leaning over the book.
- c) 1. I am never tired of this cheerful song.
- 2. Nothing could cheer him up.
- 3. We hoped our visit would cheer up the sick man.
- 4. Cheer up! We'll get to the camp soon.
- a) 1. «How is your son?» — «Keeping well, thank you.»
- 2. You needn't return it yet = Keep it.
- 3. to speak on the subject = to keep to the subject
- 4. not to separate = to keep together
- 5. did not make friends with him = kept away from him
- b) 1. Such stamps are worth keeping.
- 2. You've already kept my book for a month. Haven't you read it yet?
- 3. You'd better keep the child away from the fire.
- 4. Why do you keep away from us?
- 5. The Pavlov Sisters always keep together.
- 6. Please keep to the point.

7. I am so sorry, I kept you waiting.
8. His children always keep their books in order.
9. Are you keeping well? — Yes, thank you.
- b) 1. Somebody else is to blame.
2. Whose fault is it?
3. It is his own fault.
- d) 1. He's to blame.
2. This is his own fault.
3. He's not to blame for anything.
4. Who's to blame for the mistake?
5. Who's to blame that the work hasn't done yet?
6. Why do you like finding fault with everything?
7. I don't blame you for anything.
8. Don't blame me if something happens.
9. I don't know whose fault it is but I am not to blame.
10. He was found guilty. (not guilty).
11. In spite of the faults we liked the film.
12. There's a fault in the TV set.
13. This material is faulty.
14. He had a guilty look.
- d) 1. his best = everything in his power
2. you can still = it is still in your power to
3. they are unable = it is not in their power
- a) 1. around = surrounded
2. stood round = surrounded
- b) 1. The ladies surrounded Mr Winkle.
2. The house was surrounded by a high wall.
3. The sick man was taken a good care of.
- b) 1. This is very nice of you.
2. What a nice day!
3. We had a very good time.
4. He's a nice man.
5. This is a very good book.
6. The weather is nice today.
- b) 1. It's nearly morning.
2. The article is nearly written.
3. Peter nearly did the same mistake.
4. She nearly burst out laughing (crying, cried out, made a mistake).
- a) 1. quickly ran into = burst into
2. started laughing = burst out laughing

3. began to cry = burst out crying
- b) 1. He burst into the room.
2. I wonder, why everyone burst out laughing.
3. I don't understand what made her burst out crying.
- b) 1. At first it seemed to me that these two pictures were alike but now I can see the difference.
2. These children are very much alike.
3. Who does your son look like?
4. Who did he take after?
- b) 1. How can you compare these two singers!
2. The experience of these two engineers is worth comparing.
3. I wonder if you tried to compare this translation with the original.
4. If you compare these two films, you'll discover that they're very much alike.
- b) 1. Yesterday I ran into him in the canteen.
2. Mr Smith has been running the factory for 30 years.
3. I know that Mr White ran a newspaper there.
4. Trams used to run here.
- c) 1. I'll be pulling the cupboard and you push it.
2. I wonder, when this house will be pulled down.
3. He could never pull himself together.
4. When we ran up to the stop, the bus had already pulled up.

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 92

1. I've tried to do everything in my power ...
2. ... to cheer her up.
3. ... burst out laughing ...
4. ... be hold.
5. ... keep silent!
6. ... has kept him (has held him up).
7. ... to run ...
8. ... ran into ...

Ex. IV, p. 93

1. keeps to the point. 2. keep. 3. keep ... in order. 4. keep.
5. keep together. 6. keep away from.

Ex. V, p. 94

1. on, in. 2. On, out, by, up. 3. in, for. 4. for, up. 5. of, out.
6. down, on. 7. away from, of. 8. —, to. 9. in. 10. with. 11. in, of.

12. On, forward, out. 13. on. 14. on, off, in. 15. by, over. 16. of.
17. across. 18. at, about, into. 19. into, in.

Ex. VI, p. 94

1. The train was kept by a heavy snowfall. It had been snowing for nearly three days.

2. Nearly all the old buildings have been pulled down in this district and a lot of new ones have been built. Many other buildings are still being built.

3. I've heard the doctor say that he will do everything in his power to save the girl's life.

4. Surrounded by the crowd of cheerful students the sportsman could hardly answer all their questions.

5. The girl nearly burst out crying but seeing a new toy, she caught hold of it and ran to play again.

6. I am sorry for bothering you at such late hour. I've been trying to talk to you the whole day but I wasn't able get hold of you.

7. Everyone burst out laughing at the sight of a clown who appeared on the stage surrounded by several dogs jumping around him.

8. «You won't be able to pass the exams if you don't start to study properly,» the teacher said.

9. «I ask everyone to keep to the point. We have only an hour and a half at our disposal,» said the chairman of the meeting.

10. Although Jesse was a skilled worker, he couldn't earn enough money to keep the family.

11. We've been discussing our plans for the summer nearly a week but we still hesitate about going to the South or to the Baltic Sea.

12. Why are you ashamed of this mistake? You still have little experience in translating such articles.

LESSON SIX

Ex. III, p. 101

what films are on this week?; as a matter of fact; I don't quite agree with you; on the screen; what's your opinion of the screen version?; from beginning to end; I enjoyed every minute; the cast is very well chosen; I must go and see it for myself; we'll see.

Ex. IV, p. 102

a) 1. ... he has been shown round the whole town.

2. ... hasn't given a proper answer even then.

3. ... he was responsible for his health.

b) 1. You can't blame her for playing badly. In fact, she has never been taught to play the piano.

2. No surprise she's praised everywhere. As a matter of fact, she's the most popular actress of the season.

Ex. VI, p. 104

1. — You have seen the new play in our theatre, haven't you? How did you like it?

— In my opinion, it's an excellent play. In fact, the plot was familiar to me but I liked the play from beginning to end just the same. The cast is very well chosen, Nikolaeva was in the leading part.

— Really? I prefer Petrova in this part.

2. — Have you seen the last paintings by this painter? They are shown in the main exhibition hall.

— Not yet. I have been very busy recently. But this exhibition is praised by everyone and I look forward to seeing it.

— The exhibition is well worth seeing. N. is considered an excellent landscape painter. But some of his paintings are rather unusual. I advise you to look through his biography before you go to the exhibition. This will help you better understand the painter.

3. — Good morning, Mr Smith. Did you have a good time on Sunday?

— Good morning, Mr Ivanov. I spent a very nice evening yesterday. At last I managed to see «The Swan Lake». I enjoyed every minute of it.

— Would you like to go to the Opera House or to the Puppet Theatre? I can look up what will be on tomorrow.

— No, thank you. I prefer ballet, especially Russian one. It's praised all over the world. Even in London I looked forward to enjoying your ballet.

LESSON SEVEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. II, p. 110

1. «There are a lot of the unemployed in this district now,» said John. «My brother is an experienced engineer but he's been looking for a job for already two months and he's told everywhere that such engineers are not in demand now.»

2. «The wounded have already arrived,» said the girl running into the room.
3. «This wounded man is being operated on now,» said the nurse.
4. Robin Hood thought that the poor had to keep together and help each other in the struggle against the rich. «No one will help a poor man if he doesn't help himself,» he said.
5. The Japanese are very hard-working people.
6. These two Japanese took part in the Olympic Games.
7. There are a lot of talented singers among the Italians.
8. This Italian's voice seemed familiar to me.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. I, p. 111

A. 1. had been walking, came. 2. were turned down. 3. will be engaged, will be waiting. 4. are looking up. 5. have been looking forward to. 6. have been looking, have met. 7. have you seen, are speaking about, has been running, praises.

B. was, was considered, was only beaten, was hired, appeared, asked, are, have you been, are, joined, came, made, knew, would get, gave, worked, saw, went up to, began, have you been, replied, is, said, are, answered, exclaimed, said.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 112

a read-faced, a pale-faced girl, a dark-eyed woman, a fashionably-dressed man, a badly-done translation, a well-written story.

Ex. VI, p. 113

1. praised her
2. The trouble is ... any of my suggestions She turned down a lot of
3. She was brought up ... She won't be deceived ... to convince Miss Carington.
4. ... with you permission.
5. ... fetch ...
6. ... I've grown up since.
7. ... your face seems familiar when I come to think of it.
8. An excellent idea, ... never once guessed.
9. ... in the latest fashion ...
10. ... has cancelled all engagements on the stage.

Ex. VII, p. 114

at the height of her fame; to star; called Highsmith; went to him for advice; the trouble is; as a matter of fact; would you like to try?; Highsmith took the train for Cranberry Corners; the lights and the people made him uncomfortable; how are you?; next door; excuse me a while; now Bill come over here; I don't seem to remember any Bill Summers; when I come to think of it; there aren't many changes; I am very glad to have seen you; come round and see me at the hotel; here's to your success; you'd better see how she feels about it; he was shown up; what do you call that place?

Stage II

- c) 1. You must cheer him up if he is in trouble.
- 2. I've never had any trouble with my old radio set.
- 3. You'll get into trouble if you drive so carelessly.
- 4. He's got a lot of trouble this month.
The trouble is that he doesn't work properly.
- b) 1. I don't agree to your suggestion.
- 2. What's your suggestion?
- 3. Have you got any other suggestions?
- 4. He accepted your suggestion, didn't he?
- 5. We've considered your suggestion.
- 6. We'll take his suggestion into consideration.
- 7. This suggestion is worth consideration.
- b) 1. They turned down our suggestion.
- 2. Jane turned David down.
- 3. I wonder why his plan was turned down.
- 4. Alice turned down Mrs Brown's advice.
- c) 1. Unfortunately, we'll have to turn down this suggestion.
- 2. I don't advise you to turn down his plan.
- 3. Why have you turned down his advice?
- b) 1. He turned out to be a good-natured man.
- 2. Everything turned out well.
- 3. As it turned out, everything was done properly.
- 4. A young doctor turned out to be very skilled.
- b) 1. He was brought up in a village, wasn't he?
- 2. She had to bring up her younger sisters.
- 3. These children were brought up to respect their elders.
- 4. He has been taught English since his childhood and so have his sisters.

5. Why don't you teach your son a foreign language since his childhood?

c) 1. We are convinced of your innocence.

2. I'll try to convince my friends of the importance of this question.

3. I want to persuade him not to book the return ticket now.

4. Try to persuade him to hire a car.

5. We wanted to convince him that he was wrong.

6. This reason seems convincing to me.

7. What was he trying to convince you of?

a) a distant village, a distant district, a distant sound, a distant town.

b) 1. Please fetch me a glass of tea.

2. Shall I fetch your suitcase? — Thanks, you needn't.

3. Comrade Ivanov is in the next room. Go and fetch him, please.

b) 1. She was wearing a plain dress.

2. The reason is quite plain.

3. He's got a plain face.

4. Explain me this in plain words, please.

a) innocent eyes, an innocent smile, an innocent person.

b) 1. The idea seemed sensible to me.

2. He's a sensible man.

3. We'll accept any suggestion if it makes sense.

c) 1. He feels bad.

2. I feel quite well.

3. Do you feel hurt?

4. They won't feel awkward there.

5. I don't feel like joking.

6. Do you feel like going to the skating rink?

the feeling of pain, the feeling of hunger, the feeling of joy, the sense of responsibility, the feeling of pity.

b) 1. The secretary's engaged in writing letters.

2. The manager is engaged with the visitors now.

3. Comrad Petrov is engaged at the conference.

4. The young actor is engaged in several plays.

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 123

1. is looking forward to move. 2. expected Peter to get. 3. to wait for, waiting, have been looking forward to meeting. 4. find

out. 5. learnt. 6. recognize. 7. sense. 8. expect you to guess, sense.
9. feelings, convinced, persuade. 10. street, hardly, way.

Ex. II, p. 123

1. felt, felt. 2. grew. 3. felt. 4. turn. 5. has grown. 6. become.
7. got, fell. 8. feel. 9. felt, seemed. 10. seemed, grew.

Ex. IV, p. 124

1. out of, of, with, out. 2. in, up, across, in, of, in, of. 3. to, for,
for, forward to. 4. for, in. 5. up in, on. 6. to, after, down. 7. to,
with. 8. to. 9. for, in. 10. with, in. 11. with, at. 12. through, with.
13. upon, after.

Ex. V, p. 125

the, the, an, the, the, the, a, the, the, —, the, the, the, a, —, the,
the, the, a, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, the, the, the, the.

Ex. VI, p. 125

By 5 o'clock Peter had already looked through all his notes
and felt very tired. «It's enough for today, it's time to go, the
match starts at half past five,» he thought and quickly putting on
his coat and hat, he went into the street.

«Hello,» he heard a familiar voice, «Where are you hurrying?»

Peter looked back and saw his fellow student Paul, also a
football fan, who was choosing a book by a bookstall.

«To the stadium, of course,» Peter answered. «Aren't you going?»

«No, don't you know that the match was cancelled? Smirnov
has been engaged at the conference for already two weeks and
Panin has some trouble with his leg. At first they wanted to take
Boris but then he was turned down.»

«That's a pity,» said Peter. «I've wanted to see the game for
so long. Besides, my people haven't come from Kiev yet and I
don't feel like staying at home.»

«I've got a suggestion!» Paul exclaimed. «Let's go to the cin-
ema. I'll fetch a newspaper and we'll look up what's on. All
right?»

«No,» said Peter. «This isn't quite a sensible suggestion.
I prefer to stay out. Let's hire a boat and swim down the river.
This will do us more good.»

LESSON EIGHT

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. III, p. 133

careless work, working carelessly, the excellent performance of the part, performing the part excellently, good service, serving well.

Ex. VI, p. 134

1. inviting/ being invited.
2. telling the news/ being told the news.
3. blaming anyone for this mistake?/ being blamed for this mistake?
4. going on business/ being sent on business/ his being sent on business/ sending the letter immediately/ the letter being sent immediately.
5. his looking through the documents in time/ the documents being looked through in time
6. doing the work carelessly/ her doing the work carelessly/ the work being done carelessly/ the meeting being cancelled/ the building being pulled down.

Ex. VIII, p. 136

- c) 1. gaining knowledge/ booking the tickets for the theatre/ cheering up his friend.
2. improving the situation quickly/ being introduced/ exchanging the ideas.
3. cancelling the meeting/ not keeping in touch with the firm/ taking this step?
4. training young specialists/ exchanging the information/ getting in touch with the factory?
5. being given this role/ booking a ticket for a fast train today/ being received by a doctor.
6. learning something properly/ helping a friend in trouble/ booking the rooms at the hotel.
7. our considering the question immediately/ the meeting being held today/ the telegram being sent off immediately?
8. bringing up children/ looking after the sick/ dealing with such questions.
- d) 1. considering the question carefully/ exchanging the ideas/ getting in touch with the specialists.
2. taking this step/ turning down the proposal/ setting someone head of the delegation.

3. arriving to his home town/ being told that someone rang him up/ learning about their arrival.

4. pointing out the mistakes/ setting an example/ being frank with somebody.

5. learning the words properly/ taking enough interest in/ keeping together with friends.

6. looking after the children/ collecting the luggage/ setting the table.

Ex. X, p. 138

a) 1. Excuse my
bothering you once again.
interrupting you again.
asking you so many questions.

2. Thank you for
reminding me about this.
looking after my child.
persuading the boy not to do this.

3. Do you mind
my closing the window?
being kept for a while?
his being punished?
his being engaged at our work?
his being responsible for this work?

4. Can you remember
having trouble because of your carelessness?
his showing you round the city?
her trying to persuade him?
your being praised for playing this part?

5. They are engaged with
booking the tickets for the train.
choosing the books to read.
considering this question.
leaving their luggage in the left – luggage office.

6. The TV set needs repairing.
Your friend needs cheering up.
Little children need looking after.

b) 1. My friend left without
leaving a note for me.
agreeing about the meeting.
fixing the meeting.

exchanging the impressions of the film with me.

asking for my permission to take the book.

2. Not dealing with this question personally, Comrade Petrov couldn't give the proper answer to the firm.

3. Not having taken the necessary steps in time, we had to cancel the meeting.

4. Why have you turned down this suggestion without considering it properly?

5. Not having seen the time-table, we didn't know when the train was to start.

c) 1. Ann said that the success of the work depended on all the material being prepared in time.

2. The director objected to all the proposals being discussed at the same meeting.

3. It's been raining since the morning and my car is so dirty that it needs washing before driving on.

4. Peter's friends were looking forward to his telling about the last competition.

5. This teacher's experience in teaching students English is worth studying.

6. «Regular reading aloud will help you in improving your pronunciation,» the teacher said discussing the students' mistakes.

7. I can remember well my going home from school after my last final.

8. Excuse my bothering you so often but I can't make out your handwriting.

Ex. XII, p. 140

1. His advice is quite useful. It's worth following.

2. Why are your clothes so dirty?

3. Who is to blame that this information wasn't sent off in time?

4. Although the news was rather sad, he pulled himself together and went on working.

5. Your son is doing well. But I don't feel like praising him yet.

6. Where's the money? — I've put it into your case.

7. The information sent by you proved to be rather reliable. It was very helpful in our work.

8. I look forward to hearing your news. It's always very interesting.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. IV, p. 141

lived, married, objected, had been, died, had grown, had already grown up, gave, told, met, told, was, saw, obeyed, discovered, started, had been travelling, came across, told, was occupied, entered, were having dinner, explained, was told, have been married (for), have never taken, said, have always been, agreed, said, is, had examined, was, will take, like, interrupted, will take, don't mind, like, said, have made up, gave.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. II, p. 143

1. ... for a boy to live in. 2. ..., were happy with their children. 3. ... he would watch with great interest the quick exchange of bills. 4. ... he so often used to hear about. 5. This time, however, ..., particularly in Frank. 6. ... and took an increasing interest in Frank. 7. ..., you must work with some good company a year or so. 8. ... keep your health and learn all you can.

Ex. III, p. 143

1. As his position ... connections increased. ... a number of ... dealt with.
2. ... as representing ... considered ... to be a (most) reliable person.
3. ... the (quick) exchange of bills.
4. ... became a frequent visitor to the house ... took an increasing interest in ...
5. «Keep in touch with me,» ...
6. You'll get a good training ...

Ex. IV, p. 143

Henry Cowperwood started life as a bank clerk; where all the different kinds of money came from; was glad to explain; just at this time; this time; how would you like to come down to Cuba?; I'm not so sure that I'd like to; what have you against it; there was something in the boy, no doubt of it; most of the subjects he had to take at school; that's what I want to do; you'll do better if ...; don't go too fast; I'll help you get a start; work with some good company a year or so; keep your health.

Stage II

- b) as, as, like, as, like.
- a) a, a, the.
- c) 1. The number of people knowing foreign languages has increased.
- 2. A number of sensible suggestions were made at the meeting.
- 3. He found a number of faults in her work.
- c) 1. She's difficult to deal with.
- 2. Problems of this kind are not dealt with at our institute.
- It's quite out of touch with agriculture.
- c) 1. Who represented India's delegation?
- 2. Who will represent our office at the conference?
- 3. I know that their representatives will come to the exhibition on Wednesday morning.
- c) reliable information (news), a reliable person.
- 1. You can rely on him.
- 2. Can I rely on his experience?
- d) 1. They both take interest in art.
- 2. I wonder why none of you takes any interest in this book.
- 3. I am interested in looking through these articles by myself.
- 4. I am sure these questions are of great interest to you.
- c) 1. I think, the exchange of opinions will do good to both of us.
- 2. I'd like you to give me English lessons in exchange for Russian lessons.
- 3. Could I exchange this dress for another one?
- b) 1. You have already paid the hotel bill, haven't you?
- 2. Can I have the bill, please?
- 3. What does my bill come to?
- a) 1. Everyone blamed him for not being frank with his friends.
- 2. Frankly speaking, I don't feel like going out anywhere in the evening.
- 3. Thank you for being frank.
- 4. I don't mind having a frank talk with everyone. Frankly speaking, the work needs improving.
- b) 1. A lot depends on your getting in touch with the institute.
- 2. The scientists were praised for keeping in touch with the factories.
- 3. He was blamed for not keeping in touch with some specialists.
- c) most of the book (translation, time, work), most of the students at our institute, most of our scientists, most of the words.

- b) 1. Don't speak so fast, I can't understand you.
 2. You're dictating too fast.
 3. He worked particularly fast.
 4. Not so fast. Just a minute, I'll write down the telephone number.
 a) to behave (well, badly, yourself, as a child).

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 151

1. to deal 2. rely on him 3. to represent 4. to exchange it for
 5. to be frank with his new friend 6. kept in touch with each other
 7. a month's notice 8. to get in touch with

Ex. III, p. 152

1. about, in. 2. with, on (upon). 3. of, at, in, of, to. 4. in, forward to, of, between, of. 5. in, in, for, of, to. 6. to. with, at of, —.
 7. for. 8. of, out of, for. 9. in, with, in, with, of, to.

Ex. IV, p. 152

the, the, the, a, —, —, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, —, the, a, a,
 the, the, the, a, —, the, the, the, a, the, the, the, the, a, the, a, the,
 the, the, the, the, —.

Ex. VI, p. 153

1. This girl has been working with us for two months and everyone praises her. Comrade Petrov says that she's an excellent typist as she'd had special training as a typist for two years before she came to our institute.

2. Frankly speaking, I can't help you as my work doesn't deal with these problems. If you're interested in this question, I advise you to get in touch with Comrade Petrov. Their institute has been dealing with such problems since last year.

3. «Only several months ago this boy behaved very badly and I was afraid that we would have problems with him,» said the teacher. «But we took steps and the things improved. Now he shows a great interest in mathematics and I won't be surprised if he becomes an excellent engineer one day.»

4. After reading Green's documents, the manager asked him to keep in touch with the firm saying he wouldn't mind engaging Green if he was allowed to increase the number of the engineers in the main shop.

5. The representative of the firm said to Mrs Brown that if she didn't pay the bill by the end of the week, the gas would be

turned off. «You have already been given two weeks' notice,» he said. «I don't want to be in trouble because of you.»

6. «The bus isn't the only means of connection between these two cities,» he explained to his fellow traveller. «Buses used to run here often and fast but now the old road is in bad condition and the new one is only being built. I think, it's not reasonable to rely on a bus if you're in a hurry.»

7. I want to visit this exhibition very much. I was told that there would be presented a number of interesting art schools.

8. I remember I have looked through most of his articles and I think, some of them need correcting.

LESSON NINE

Ex. II, p. 160

1. What are the engagements for today?
2. Get the documents ready.
3. The bills will keep me busy till twelve.
4. Shall I arrange for Mr Petrov to come later?
5. Phone him straight away.
6. Attend to the documents.
7. He's on another line.
8. I'll leave a message for him.
9. I'll let him know.

Ex. III, p. 160

- d) 1. ... You can make an appointment with him between 3 and 5 p.m.
2. ... He'll keep the appointment unless something unexpected holds him up.
3. I'm looking forward to having an appointment with Mr Smith.
4. He's been appointed manager ...

Ex. V, p. 162

1. — When are you leaving for the exhibition?
— At the beginning of the next month, I think. I have to make arrangements about some exhibits.
2. — Have you known Comrade Riabov for long?
— Yes, he used to be my fellow worker but I've been out of touch with him for about a month.
- Do you know that he was appointed director (manager) of your firm?

- Really? (Was he?)
- 3. — Have you already made an appointment with the editor?
- Not yet, I've been phoning him since morning and I can't get him on the phone.
- Phone once again. If he's not there leave him a message.
- 4. — Have you got all the documents ready for the conference?
- Yes, almost everything is ready but I need to look up some figures.
- Attend to this straight away the appointment with the representatives of the delegation is made for 11 and it's already 10 now.
- All right. Don't worry, everything will be ready.
- 5. — Hallo. Could I speak to Comrade Nazarov, please?
- Comrade Nazarov is on another line now. Will you hold on?
- No, I'll phone once again.
- 6. — Comrade Dymov, call at the office, please. There's a message for you.
- Thank you, I know everything, I've already attended to this question.

LESSON TEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. IV, p. 171

Model 1:

1. In your place I would try to behave better.
2. She would read most of the book next week.
3. He would get interested in such a book in several years.
4. In your place I wouldn't be so frank with him.
5. In your place I wouldn't be waiting for him now. I would leave him a note.
6. You must go in for sports. You wouldn't be so stout.

Model 2:

1. In your place I would have punished the boy yesterday.
2. He wouldn't have dealt with this matter at that time.
3. I would have shut the window long ago.
4. He would have arranged an appointment with you last time.
5. We wouldn't have taken steps against it just a week ago.
6. She would have done this work at once last week.
7. At that time he would have taken such an appointment without hesitating.

Ex. V, p. 172

1. would cheer him up. 2. would have convinced. 3. would be.
4. would have shut. 5. would have looked. 6. would be, would do.
7. would have held. 8. would prefer. 9. would be.

Ex. VII, p. 173

1. I would take a taxi but I don't have any money on me.
2. I would have raised this question at the meeting then.
3. Why don't you want to talk to him? Your words would cheer him up.
4. It's a pity, you haven't translated the article together with Peter. This would have been useful for you.
5. I advise you to translate one more article, it would be useful for you.
6. Why are you hesitating? I would advise you to take these tickets.
7. That was a pity that the shop was closed, I would have bought that smart dress, I had some money on me.
8. Why have you set the table? I would have done it myself.
9. I want you to have a talk with him. I think, you would persuade him not to do it.
10. Hurry up! We can miss the 10 o'clock train. This would be very unpleasant.
11. I would do this myself but I would be busy at the conference the whole day tomorrow.
12. I didn't know that this man couldn't be relied on. I would have never dealt with him.
13. I would have told him everything but I failed to get him on the phone.
14. That was a pity, you weren't in the room at the moment. You would have laughed at such a sight.
15. In your place I would punish him.

Ex. X, p. 174

1. by reading. 2. after looking up. 3. after visiting. 4. of spending, in going. 5. after fulfilling. 6. without being invited.

Ex. XI, p. 175

1. I don't object to your making ...
2. Everything depends on your getting ...
3. You can convince him by telling ...
4. Excuse me for using ...
5. You can bring up the boy well by setting him ...

6. I like my brother's manner of dealing ...
7. You can start working straight away without making ...
8. After getting a three-year training as an interpreter the man will ...
9. We are sorry for having caused ...
10. ... without telling her to do so.
11. Do you mind my turning on the light?

Ex. XII, p. 175

1. The boy started taking an interest in painting at a very early age. He enjoyed painting everything he saw around. Once a real painter saw his pictures. He said that the boy had all the possibilities to become a painter and added that one couldn't become a painter without getting special training.

2. «This exhibition is worth seeing,» he said to his fellow worker «Besides your seeing the machines you'll get the possibility of speaking to the representatives of different factories. I am sure you'll get a lot by exchanging the opinions with them.»

3. I am afraid, you won't be able to talk to Ivanov today. He's been engaged with looking up the articles from the «Economist» magazine for already a week. He's responsible for getting ready some of the documents for the conference and I know that he cancelled all the appointments as the conference will be held next Monday.

4. Why do you mind Petrova's getting this role? She's been praised recently and I think, she has enough experience in performing such parts.

5. Peter is very shy and he doesn't like being praised in the presence of his friends. You have to find another way to notice his good work.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 177

1. ... an amateur theatrical performance.
2. ... gave him an advantage ...
3. ... with an apology for my long absence.
4. ... hated ...
5. ... to avoid ...
6. ... turned up.
7. ... fails ... be spoilt.

8. It was beyond me...
9. ... failure ...
10. ... a word of complaint.
11. ... in privat.
12. ... would be beyond your ability. ... spoilt. What were you thinking of playing?
13. ... stared at me ... gave in.

Ex. IV, p. 177

he was to place himself downstairs; a young man of some musical talent; I decided to break up their conversation; if you don't mind; it's something like this; yes, it's a little like that; I dream of it. I've lived on it for the last three days; I'd never dare; here's Mr Porcharlester; I don't wish to bother you; I excused myself to Linda; the signal came again; I saw but one way; blew as hard as I could; for the next three months; the first time I play it through.

Stage II

- b) 1. ... Put them down... 2. I'd rater put it off till five.
3. ... to put it into English. 4. What do you put it down to?
- c) 1. He put down (aside) the newspaper and looked at us.
2. Where shall I put my name?
3. Do you mind if we put off our appointment till tomorrow?
4. In your place I wouldn't put up with this situation.
5. What do you put down this strange step to?
6. In your place I would put up the notice right today.
7. I wouldn't put on the warm coat. It's hot today.
8. What theatres have put on this play?
- c) 1. Everyone understands the advantages of education.
2. His experience gives him an advantage over the other sportsmen.
3. I wonder why he hasn't taken the advantage of the situation.
- c) 1. He apologized to us for not phoning us yesterday.
2. Miss Posy apologized to the actors and sat at the table to talk to Bill.
3. Excuse me for a moment. I have to make a call.
4. Everyone expected him to apologize (excuse himself).
- a) 1. She mentioned the advantages of this work.
2. These facts weren't mentioned in the article.
3. He mentioned this event in the conversation with his friend.
- a) 1. ... to avoid us. 2. ... she avoids her friends.

- c) 1. ... , I'll be a failure. 2. He failed to make ...
- 3. ... you would fail as a teacher.
- e) 1. It will be a pity if you fail to persuade her.
- 2. Don't fail me, please.
- 3. If my memory doesn't fail me, your name is Smith.
- 4. The teacher didn't expect anyone to fail the exam.
- 5. Phone him without fail.
- a) 1. Keep this medicine in a dark place or it spoils.
- 2. That was a pity that the rain spoilt our walk.
- 3. You'll spoil your son if you buy him everything he wants.
- c) 1. I've mixed everything up!
- 2. Everything is mixed up.
- 3. You mixed up their names.
- 4. The Browns didn't mix with rich boys.
- 5. The boys mixed with a crowd quickly.
- b) 1. ... beyond the river. 2. It's beyond me how ...3. It was beyond the doctor's power ... 4. ... were beyond those ...
- b) 1. during, for, within. 2. for, during, within. 3. in. 4. within, in. 5. in.
- b) 1. If you want to call the conductor, press the button.
- 2. Where have your suit pressed?
- 3. Do you also need to have your coat pressed?
- 4. Have you got any urgent telegrams?
- 5. I would see to this urgent matter myself.
- b) 1. What do you complain of?
- 2. Has he got any reasons to complain?
- 3. The child complained to his mother that he was tired.
- 4. Have you got any complaints to make?
- c) to complain to the parents of the bad behavior of their son; to complain of headaches; to complain to the manager of bad working conditions.
- c) 1. This is his private matter, isn't it?
- 2. I'd like you to talk to him in private.
- 3. What's your personal opinion of this problem?
- b) 1. I think, we'll put off the meeting.
- 2. What are you thinking of ?
- 3. He never thought of becoming an actor.
- 4. We're thinking your suggestion over.
- 5. I would never think of it.
- 6. What do you think of the last amateur show?

a) 1. look. 2. looking. 3. had been staring. 4. was staring (looking).

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 186

1. ... the advantages of ... 2. ... complained of ... 3. ... beyond her ... 4. ... what he has mentioned. 5. ... gave in. 6. ... in private. 7. ... beyond my understanding.

Ex. II, p. 187

1. of, out to. 2. for, —, over. 3. for, of, in, for, up on, in for. 4. of, to. 5. at, without. 6. on, —(within). 7. —, in, with. 8. on, in, in. 9. of, as, up, with, in. 10. in, for, over. 11. of, of, to. 12. of, off, to. 13. in, to, to, beyond. 14. of, up, at, on. 15. in, up.

Ex. III, p. 187

1. to put it down to. 2. put up. 3. putting off. 4. put up, put off. 5. put it down to. 6. put ... into. 7. put down. 8. put off. 9. to put on.

Ex. V, p. 188

1. On finding out that there was a river beyond the hill, the travellers decided to get there in spite of the fact that some of them were complaining of tiredness.

2. Why have you put up with this situation? In your place I would make this man apologize to you long ago.

3. Why do you avoid a frank talk with the teacher? I am sure that he would do everything in his power to help your son.

4. We were told that the letter would be sent off within two weeks.

5. We are sure that the urgent steps will be taken to send these documents off within the nearest week.

6. We were glad that finally after a long discussion he gave in and agreed to accept our suggestion.

7. I think, you're unfair to Peter. In your place I would talk to him frankly before putting his behaviour down to these reasons.

8. Old Butler wanted his son to get an education in a special school where he could mix with the children from rich families. One must get business connections at school, he said.

9. Today you'll have to stay with the sick man by yourself. Be careful and don't mix up the medicines.

LESSON ELEVEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. V, p. 202

Model 1:

1. I would phone him now if I knew his telephone number.
2. I would call on him next week if I had free time.
3. I would apologize if I felt wrong.
4. We would put up with such results if we didn't have the possibility of improving them now.

Model 2:

1. I'd stay here a little longer if I weren't so busy.
2. We wouldn't insist if the matter weren't urgent.
3. In your place I'd get in touch with experienced engineers.
4. In your place I would accept the proposal without any hesitation.
5. If you were more attentive, you'd never mix up these names.

Model 3:

1. If you had left me a notice, I would have called on you yesterday.
2. He would have attended to this problem if he hadn't been ill.
3. I would have gone to the cinema yesterday if I had felt like it.
4. The work would have been spoilt if we hadn't taken the urgent steps.
5. If Highsmith had played his role badly, miss Posie would have guessed that she was deceived.

Model 4:

1. If he hadn't failed me, I could have done the work within a week.
2. We could have persuaded her if she had taken our advice.
3. I would be grateful if you could put off our appointment till Monday.
4. You could gain more experience if you worked at a factory.

Ex. IX, p. 204

1. If she hadn't worked hard, she wouldn't have become a first-class ballet dancer.
2. If you hadn't failed me, I'd have taken the necessary steps in time.

- 3 If the weather weren't bad, we could go to the country.
4. If I didn't keep a diary, I'd forget my appointments.
5. If I hadn't been engaged at a conference, I could have attended to the matter myself.
6. If the boy hadn't behaved badly, we wouldn't have made him apologize.
7. I wouldn't be frank with you if you couldn't keep secrets.
8. If he had found me at home, we would have exchanged opinions.
9. If there had been railway connection between the two villages, we wouldn't have taken a car to get from one to the other.
10. If my friend hadn't gone in for sports at the expense of his health, he wouldn't have had to give it up now.

Ex. X, p. 204

1. I wouldn't object to putting off the appointment if the matter weren't urgent.
2. I would have taken a taxi if I had known that we had so little time at our disposal.
3. In your place I wouldn't insist on these steps being taken immediately. This wouldn't be sensible.
4. In your place I wouldn't put up with such results. You could win the next match if you trained more.
5. This pupil wouldn't have failed the exams if the necessary steps had been taken in time.
6. Last month the results would have been much better if everyone had understood the advantages of our suggestion.
7. She wouldn't complain of headaches if she went for walks before going to bed every evening.
8. If I were you, I would think everything over before taking the final decision.

Ex. XIV, p. 205

1. In your place I'd object to his running about everywhere here.
2. I haven't heard anything about his running this business.
3. You would have gained time by making the arrangements last week.
4. I am against your mixing with these boys.
5. Have you any objections to getting in touch with the factory?
6. I am sure they remember helping us with this work.
7. She insists on your apologizing to her.
8. I wouldn't have put up with his being impolite to you.

9. As a matter of fact she's been thinking of buying a plain coat some time.
10. He wouldn't put off considering the matter.
11. In your place I should avoid meeting this man.
12. The director insists on Comrade Petrov being sent away on business.

Ex. XV, p. 206

1. The teacher handed out our exercise-books after explaining all our mistakes.
2. When my son was a child he was fond of playing football and I was afraid of his straining his heart.
3. I remember hearing something about this play. Is it worth seeing? — Yes, I would advise you to do this. As a matter of fact, this is one of the best plays in this theatre.
4. Why do you object to discussing this question immediately? It wouldn't be sensible to put off its consideration.
5. Why did you insist on Petrov's being appointed manager of this group? At that time it would have been more useful to leave him at that department.
6. In your place I would refuse this invitation. I don't like being invited anywhere at the last moment. I prefer to arrange everything beforehand.
7. Stop talking about one and the same thing! I can do the work without being reminded several times.
8. Peter ran into Boris in the street and passed by without asking him about his study. In his place I would have stopped to talk to him.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 208

1. ... did succeed at last.
2. ... late in June ... was situated.
3. ... make an attempt.
4. Meeting Mr Porcharlester was most inconvenient.
5. ... had never had the courage ...
6. ... in the shadow of a big tree ...
7. ... to forgive ...
8. ... respect so little ...
9. ... gave ... up.

10. ... would refuse to tell him.

Ex. IV, p. 209

I'd keep the tune to myself; I didn't take the advice; late in June; where I got out and walked to her house; you know how good she is; it can't be your voice; it's very kind of you; doesn't she like the way you sing it? don't say a word of this; he would be a day too late; it's time for you to go; if you want to give me a surprise; I'll see you at Mrs Locksley Hall's; when he was gone; at the first note I saw her start and listen; he held out me the letter; I ran all the way; I got into a taxi; he has done her no wrong.

Stage II

b) 1. Ann is sure to succeed in doing the job. 2. ..., he would succeed in winning the event. 3. ..., you would succeed. 4. After a long discussion Peter succeeded in persuading his fellow-workers to accept his suggestion.

c) 1. He'd been working on this problem for a long time before he succeeded.

2. I am not sure that my sister succeeds as a doctor.

3. Your brother could have succeeded in winning the first place in the competition if he had trained more.

b) 1. Nothing could discourage him.

2. Why did he look so discouraged?

3. I would have tried to discourage him from entering that institute if I had known then that he was going to do it.

4. The success encouraged him.

5. If I were you, I would encourage the boy's interest in history.

6. Ann is very shy. She won't have the courage to sing at our amateur show.

7. He wouldn't have the courage to do this without permission.

a) 1. Where's this museum situated?

2. Soon we found a small house situated not far from the road.

3. I hope that the situation will be pleasant.

4. The situation at front in 1942 was serious.

5. He found himself in an awkward position.

b) 1. In your place I would take another attempt to convince him.

2. We'll make another attempt to get in touch with them.

3. Your attempt to improve the situation failed.

a) 1. What a strange shadow!

2. Would you like to rest in the shade of these trees?

3. That's a pity, you have so little shade in your garden.
4. I prefer not to go anywhere. It's hot even in the shade today.
5. I like this colour but I would choose a different shade.
- b) the longest shadows, a strange shadow, to keep in a shade, the main shade of the word meaning.
- c) 1. If I were you, I would forgive him the joke.
2. I will never forgive myself this mistake.
3. I would never forgive him such behaviour if I hadn't known him since childhood.
4. Forgive me for not phoning you.
- b) 1. This is quite useless.
2. I wonder if any of you knows anything about the use of this medicine?
3. What's the use of trying to persuade them?
4. It's no use taking a taxi.
5. I don't know what this thing is used for.
6. Who is using this book now?
7. I think won't be able to make use of this machine.
- c) 1. In your place I would give up smoking.
2. That's a pity that he has given up music.
3. I think you'll have to give up this idea.
4. Her make-up was very good but her voice gave her away.
5. I think, you were right. In your place I wouldn't have given in.
- b) 1. He refused to do this work immediately.
2. She refuses to play in this team.
3. He refused our help.
4. He was refused a visa.

Stage III

Ex. I, p. 214

1. ... succeed ...
2. ... to discourage ...
3. ... refuse to help him ... to encourage ...
4. ... to encourage him ...
5. ... was ... shade ...
6. ... is inconvenient for me.
7. ... give him away.
8. ... give in.

Ex. II, p. 214

1. in, in, of. 2. of, from. 3. in, in. 4. out, in, of, at, of, about.

5. away, of, for. 6. of, for, in, up. 7. —. 8. on, of. 9. —, for.

Ex. III, p. 215

1. in the shade. 2. shadow. 3. shadows, shade. 4. turned down, refuse, give up. 5. give it up, refuse. 6. personal, private. 7. personal, private. 8. appointment, engagements. 9. comfortable, convenient.

Ex. IV, p. 216

a) 1. wouldn't have given in. 2. would give him away. 3. gave it up. 4. give in.

b) 1. will turn up in time. 2. turned down. 3. will turn up. 4. will turn out.

Ex. V, p. 217

a, the, —, a, —, the, a, the, —, the, a, the, the, a, a, the, a, an, the, —, the, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, —, the, the, the, a, an, a, a, —, a, —, a, the, the, the, the, the, the.

Ex. VII, p. 218

1. When I said to my friend that I had succeeded at last in getting the ticket for the match, he thought I was boasting and I had to produce him the ticket.

2. He knows that you're in a difficult position, doesn't he? I wouldn't respect him if he refused to help you.

3. If I were you, I would put off the discussion of this question till more convenient time. The matter isn't urgent and now most of the workers are engaged at the conference.

4. Old Tailor tried to discourage his son from becoming a painter but all his attempts were a failure. The young man said that he had been dreaming of becoming a painter for a long time and nothing would make him give in (give his intention up).

LESSON TWELVE

Ex. II, p. 224

what lovely weather we had last week!; occasional showers; tomorrow morning; more cloud later on; it's awful; I do hope it clears up by Saturday; she's a great one for outings; speaking; I say, Ann; why?; Nick suggests an outing; would you like to join?; you'll have to put up with a day's outing; yes, quite; see you tomorrow.

Ex. IV, p. 224

- c) 1. Everything has been cleared up.
- 2. We'd like to clear up this question.
- 3. Nothing's cleared up yet.
- d) 1. As a matter of fact, everything is already settled.
- 2. If everything had been settled, we wouldn't have to meet again.
- 3. Everything is so unsettled.

Ex. VII, p. 227

- 1. — Have a look! Has it stopped raining?
- Not yet, why?
- I've been here since ten. I have to go and I wouldn't like to get wet.
- Wait a little. It will clear up in about fifteen minutes.
- 2. — Hallo, Peter!
- Hallo, Nick! It's a wonderful morning today, isn't it?
- I hope, it won't be raining in the evening.
- I suppose it won't. The forecast says it will keep dry till Monday. Why?
- We're going for an outing for a week-end.
- Really? I wish you to have a good time.
- 3. — What happened to you? You're shaking all over!
- I am afraid, I got a cold. On Sunday I got wet through and couldn't change into dry clothes till I got home. I've had a sore throat for two days.
- 4. — Glad to see you in Moscow, Mr Smith. Where have you put up?
- In the «Moscow» hotel, I am very comfortable there.
- How do you like it here?
- Moscow is a nice city. As a matter of fact, I've already seen it, I was here last year on the occasion of international exhibition. But the weather's awful here.
- You're not quite right, Mr Smith. Such cold spells are not very frequent. I am sure, you'd like our weather if you spent two or three weeks here.
- It may be, but I am not sure.
- 5. — Hallo, can I speak to Comrade Petrov, please?
- Speaking. Is that you, Comrade Ivanov?
- Yes. How's your report?
- It's nearly ready. I need to clear up some technical points.

- Get in touch with our engineers today without fail. All these questions must be settled within this week.
- All right, I'll attend to this right away.

LESSON THIRTEEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. II, p. 233

Model 1:

1. My friend asked to be allowed to go to Leningrad for two days.
2. The engineer wanted to be shown around the whole factory.
3. No one likes to be punished.
4. The boy didn't want to be praised in the presence of other pupils.
5. He didn't want to be made fun of (laughed at).

Model 2:

1. This is an interesting film to see.
2. This is an interesting fact to mention in the talk.
3. This is the man to rely on.
4. This isn't rather an inconvenient moment to get him on the phone.

Model 3:

1. Who was the first to raise this question?
2. He was the only one of us to give up smoking.
3. He was the second to get to the finish.
4. He was the last to change his opinion of this problem.
5. He wants to be the next to give a talk on the book he read.
6. He was the only one to mention the fact.

Model 4:

1. I know what to do to avoid such mistakes.
2. Please show me how to do it.
3. I can't decide what book to prefer for a talk.
4. I didn't know how to get in touch with you.
5. The teacher will explain how to use this rule.
6. He asked me how to arrange this meeting.

Ex. VII, p. 236

Model 1:

1. I supposed you to talk to him in private.
2. Would you like me to insist on this decision?
3. I'd like you to think over my suggestion before turning it down.
4. We didn't expect him to refuse doing this work even without talking to us.
5. The teacher doesn't want you to put down this story.
6. I wouldn't like this talk to be discussed when I'm away.
7. We would like this question to be settled right away.
8. They wanted all the arrangements to be completed within the next week.
9. Peter didn't expect to be praised.

Model 2:

1. Hasn't he told you to put away these magazines?
2. If I were you, I wouldn't allow the girl to read such terrible stories before going to bed.
3. The captain ordered to get ready for sailing.
4. He asked not to put off the excursion till the next week.
5. The boy got wet through. If I were you, I wouldn't allow him to go out in such terrible weather.
6. She asked not to give away her secret.
7. Who allowed to take these documents? All the numbers are mixed up here now.

Model 3:

1. Have you had your luggage left in the van?
2. If I were you, I would have the radio fixed long ago.
3. I want to have my coat cleaned.
4. Where can I have the suit pressed?
5. I don't know if it's worth to have my motorbike fixed.
6. Leave these papers here. I'll have them typed by the end of the day.
7. If I had have the TV set fixed yesterday, I could have seen the concert.
8. She had a new dress made for this occasion.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. II, p. 238

1. If I had bought the ticket beforehand, I wouldn't have bothered you.
2. If we had managed to persuade him not to go to the country then, he wouldn't have got a cold.
3. If this had depended on me, I'd have convinced Peter to stay with us.
4. Ann has a good voice. If she had more courage, she would take part in our concerts.
5. I wouldn't argue with you if it were my personal opinion.
6. The professor didn't want you to give up this work. He thought that if you had taken one more attempt, the results would have been good.
7. If she hadn't mixed up the documents, everything would have been all right.
8. If you read English books in the original, this would do you a lot of good.
9. «You've spoilt the play by shouting too loudly,» said the teacher «if you had followed my advice, your acting would have produced a better impression.»
10. «You wouldn't complain of headaches if you spent more time out,» the doctor said.
11. There's no sense in putting off this work because of Peter. If I were you, I'd make him do his duties properly.

Ex. V, p. 239

1. The meat is old. I don't feel like buying it.
2. I've read somewhere that meat isn't very good for people over 40.
3. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
4. The coffee isn't hot enough. I don't like such coffee.
5. Please pass me the sugar.
6. I haven't got any sugar. Don't forget to buy some sugar when you go to the shop.
7. I think, the bread's not fresh enough.
8. I wouldn't eat any white bread if I were as stout as she is.
9. I'd add some salt into the soup. Where's the salt?

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. II, p. 239

1. ... to devote his life to ...
2. Against his father's will ...
3. ... called out ...
4. ... offered ...
5. ... felt lonely ...
6. ... removing ... marked 'Reserved' ...
7. ... to argue ...
8. ... a few more remarks ... sat up.
9. ... appreciating the young man's tactful silence.

Ex. III, p. 240

after several years at Oxford; you're English, aren't you?; outside Chester offered his hand; how about lunching with me?; at Chester's suggestion; Philip Lambert is a University man too; if I hadn't given it up for art; he went on to say; it's a lot of fun; you never quite know when he'll turn up; when he came over; you must be off; we're just going; I'd like you to meet Desmond; I am happy to meet you; come to tea at my house one of these days; Harry will bring you along; Stephen picked the bill up.

Stage II

- b) 1. He devoted his life to science.
2. He's a devoted friend, isn't he?
3. Who is this poem devoted to?
4. Everyone considers her a devoted daughter.
- b) 1. How is this novel called?
2. I've heard someone call you.
3. You may call me by name.
4. Listen, someone's calling you.
5. When shall I call on you?
6. I've heard that the ship won't call at this port.
7. Will you be at home? I could call for you on my way to the library.
8. When will my coat be ready? I can call for it on Friday.
9. The director called on all the workers to take part in discussing the question.
10. The director called for the increase of the production.
11. An actor called Johnson is starring.

- a) 1. He's away from Moscow.
- 2. The place is a long way from here.
- 3. He's away on holiday somewhere in the South.
- c) 1. Where's Comrade Nikitin? — He's away, he's ill.
- 2. Don't call on me next week, I'll be away on holiday.
- 3. My house is far away from here.
- c) 1. to submit = to suggest
- 2. ... and offered any of them.
- 3. put forward = proposed
- 4. ..., he suggested.
- d) 1. He offered us to compare the results.
- 2. I suggest to exchange the opinions.
- 3. I heard him offer help.
- 4. If I were you, I'd propose them to put off the meeting.
- 5. When does she suggest to fly?
- 6. Did he suggest you to give up this idea?
- b) 1. If you didn't avoid people, you wouldn't feel so lonely.
- 2. I don't like noise, I'd prefer a more lonely place to have a holiday.
- b) 1. He would have taken his things removed ...
- 2. has been taken away = has been removed
- 3. I suggest that you should remove your boots.
- c) 1. The radio should be removed.
- 2. If I were you, I'd remove this picture.
- 3. If you removed the cover, it would be easier to take out the things.
- b) 1. «It would be useful to mark all the historic places on the map,» the teacher said.
- 2. If you had given me your text-book, I'd have marked the necessary exercises.
- 3. What's the use of marking such easy words?
- 4. His work isn't up to the mark.
- b) 1. If you had told me that beforehand, I'd have reserved a table for you.
- 2. Everyone thinks him reserved.
- 3. I'd like you to reserve a room for me.
- b) 1. I heard him arguing with his brother about something.
- 2. If I were you, I'd clear up the matter before arguing about it.
- 3. It's no use to argue with him he won't listen to any arguments.
- 4. I don't consider this argument convincing enough.
- 5. He was the first to start arguing.

b) 1. «If I had to deal with him, I'd teach him good manners,»
said the girl angrily.

2. He has a strange manner of speaking. He always seems to
be arguing with you.

3. I don't like her manner of interrupting everyone.

b) 1. Peter has been very busy recently. This is telling on his
studies.

2. You can tell my book by the mark on the first page.

3. These two songs are almost alike I can hardly tell one from
another.

c) 1. This is a good habit.

2. If I were you, I'd give up the habit of laughing at everyone.

3. I want my son to get into the habit of doing everything
properly.

b) 1. Don't pay attention to his remarks.

2. I heard him making remarks on this question.

3. Her remarks are worth being taken into consideration.

4. It was a remarkable event, wasn't it?

c) 1. If I were you, I'd appreciate his attitude to you.

2. We appreciate his experience and interest in work.

3. You'd appreciate the film up to the mark if you had seen
the first part.

Stage III

Ex. III, p. 248

1. ... she devotes all her free time to it.

2. She's a very devoted person.

3. ... against her uncle's will.

4. ... , travellers could see a lonely house, ...

5. ..., the tables were removed from the room ...

6. ..., the boy made a mark ...

7. She's a reserved person.

8. ... argue

9. ... manner...

10. My suggestion ...

11. I appreciate ...

Ex. IV, p. 248

a) called out to you. 2. would call on. 3. had called at.
4. would have called me up. 5. call for. 6. called on 7. was called off.

b) 1. will tell on. 2. tell. 3. tell ... from. 4. tell ... by.

Ex. V, p. 249

1. offer, suggest, (should) go, offer to buy. 2. alone, out, away.
3. away, lonely, alone, cheer her up. 4. hadn't cheered her up, encouraged.

Ex. VII, p. 249

1. Don't you know that Ann has been trained four years as a singer? If she hadn't have to devote herself to her family, she wouldn't have given up singing.

2. He's been away for already two weeks and he hasn't sent a letter. I suggest to send him a telegram and find out what's wrong. I wouldn't like his parents to get worried about him.

3. It would be very good if you called for the documents today. We would appreciate it a lot.

4. I remember Petrov offering his help. Exchanging the opinions with him would do you good. I heard him make several important remarks on the problem.

5. He has a habit of making marks in the books he reads. If you don't want him to do so in your book, tell him about it.

6. I heard Ivanov suggest to put off carrying out this work. If we had followed his advice, we could have avoided several mistakes.

7. He has a strange manner of arguing on any question. If he were more reserved, he would be more pleasant to deal with.

8. You smoke too much while working. I insist on your giving up the habit. Don't you see it is already telling on your health?

LESSON FOURTEEN

Ex. II, p. 257

let's drop in somewhere for a snack; it's lunch time now; yes, let's; on the left-hand side; shall we take this table?; come over here; we'll be comfortable here; not today; what would you like?; I'll have the same.

Ex. V, p. 257

1. Would you like to have a snack now? We'll have a proper meal later.

2. Please, tell me how I can get to the shoe department.

3. The department store is farther behind the cinema.

4. I saw him go to the self-service department. Let's do the same, shall we?

5. If I had an opportunity, I'd have my holiday in Riga for a change.

6. He was the first to follow your advice.

7. We saw him follow you.

8. Have all of you taken ice-cream for the sweet? Then I'll have the same.

9. He's missed several lessons and now he can hardly follow the teacher's explanation.

10. It has been raining for the whole week but I hope it'll change for the better soon.

11. His attitude to study has changed for the worse recently. How would you explain this?

12. A: Let's drop in somewhere for a snack.

B: All right, it's lunch time now.

A: Do you only want to have a snack or shall we have a proper meal?

B: I'd rather have a proper meal, I am very hungry.

A: Here's a restaurant. Shall we come in?

B: Yes, let's.

13. A: Where shall we sit?

B: Here's a good table. Let's take it, shall we?

A: No, I don't like it. Here's a waiter, let's ask him.

Waiter: Are you looking for a table? Come over here, please. Here's a menu. What would you like to order?

A: I'll start with hors d'oeuvres and what about you?

B: I'd rather have soup and steak.

A: I often have meat. I'll have fish for a change.

B: We'll order the sweet later.

Waiter: All right.

LESSON FIFTEEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. III, p. 263

1. You shouldn't insist ...
2. You should have apologized to him.
3. He shouldn't have complained.
4. You shouldn't get discouraged so easily, ...
5. I should have encouraged my son ...
6. You should put up with ...

7. She should speak to him frankly.
8. They shouldn't make a decision in a hurry.

Ex. IV, p. 264

1. You should think over this suggestion once again before turning it down.
2. He should have turned down the invitation if he had been so busy.
3. The matter should have been settled long ago.
4. You should spend more time on this work. It's very important.
5. The post-office is closed now, he should have called for the parcel on his way home.
6. You should take a raincoat. The weather forecast is occasional showers.
7. This sofa should be removed. It's too big for this room.
8. He shouldn't have made us wait for so long.
9. Why should I accept his proposal? I don't agree with it.
10. Why should he praise your work? It's unsatisfactory.

Ex. VII, p. 265

1. You should have stopped arguing as soon as you understood you were wrong.
2. He had to argue a lot to convince everyone he was right.
3. My husband had to give up this sport because it was telling on his health.
4. Your son shouldn't have got into the habit of smoking.
5. You should have bought a present for your mother's birthday.
6. I should have put on the raincoat not to get wet.
7. You shouldn't complain you've been told several times that the work's difficult.
8. I'll have to apologize to her. I think, she was hurt.
9. You shouldn't have mentioned these figures in the talk. I don't think they are reliable.
10. This question should have been cleared up long ago. We'll have to put off its discussing again.
11. You should have prepared everything beforehand. Now we'll have to put off the meeting.
12. There's already no use of sending the telegram now. This should have been done yesterday.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. II, p. 266

1. «Nigger advertised», ...
2. ... reliable proof ...
3. ... — a really valuable one.
4. ... an indifferent air, ...
5. ... be running an awful risk.
6. ..., I admit, treated me well.
7. The friendly little old man ...

Ex. III, p. 266

a short stout man; what's that?; six years or so; he gave his name as Henry Butler; he read it through; I beg your pardon; I should like to have a few moments' conversation with you on business; I don't answer to the advertisement; to make something of myself; says I must give her up; you're changed beyond recognition.

Stage II

- b) 1. The shop shouldn't have advertised these goods.
2. This is an advertisement for workers.
3. There are a lot of advertisements in this magazine.
4. If the matter were urgent, we'd announce it on the radio.
5. These suits are advertised everywhere.
6. Do you mind if we place an advertisement for another secretary?
7. You shouldn't have smoked here. Haven't you seen the notice?
8. Has the date of the exam been announced yet?
9. It was announced that the conference would take place on Wednesday morning.
10. I suggest to announce the meeting right away.
- a) 1. Can you prove that he can be relied on?/ this?
2. I can easily prove to you the advantage of the new method./ that this matter is urgent.
3. You should have proved that these remarks are worth discussing./ that his arguments aren't convincing.
4. I want you to give some proofs of this/ that nothing was mixed up.
- c) 1. The results proved to be up to the mark.
2. The arguments proved to be quite convincing.
3. He proved to be a strong-willed man.

- b) 1. There is a lot of valuable information on this problem published in this magazine.
2. The painting turned out to be very valuable, didn't it?
 3. This invention is of great value to the science.
 4. I think, you don't see the value of fresh air to your health.
 5. The article is of no value to me.
- a) 1. The girl was indifferent to the young man.
2. After her illness she grew indifferent to everybody and everything.
 3. How can you be indifferent to that pianist playing?
 4. The travellers were indifferent to the cold.
- b) 1. He saved the boy at the risk of his own life.
2. You shouldn't risk your health.
 3. «I consider this operation too risky,» the professor said.
- c) 1. They admitted they shouldn't have insisted on this decision.
2. If his knowledge had been up to the mark, he would have been admitted to the institute.
 3. He admits he should apologize.
 4. When was your friend admitted to hospital?
- b) 1. He treats her as his own daughter.
2. These questions should be treated seriously.
 3. It would be better if you treated him as a grown-up.
 4. He is still under treatment after the operation.
 5. She wouldn't have recovered so quickly without this treatment.
 6. If you treated the books properly, Ann would give you her text-book.
- b) friendly wish, friendly smile, friendly greeting.
- c) 1. He proved to be friendly.
2. He treated us friendly.
 3. His smile was friendly.
 4. I suggest to settle the matter in a friendly way.

Stage III

Ex. III, p. 272

for, of, to, up, of, without, of, in, on, in, like, for, in, in, in, with, by, for, at, of, —, up at, in, to, beyond, at, with, on, —, of, —, of, from, of, in, at, away, with, to, of, for, of, away, away to.

Ex. IV, p. 273

1. an announcement. 2. notice. 3. advertisement. 4. advertising, advertised. 5. announced. 6. announcement.

Ex. VI, p. 274

In January 1870 the posters appeared in the streets of Moscow announcing that soon «Emilia Galotti» would be performed on the stage with the famous actress Medvedeva starring. This performance didn't need any special advertising. Even if Medvedeva hadn't been mentioned in the posters, all the same, Moscow theatres would have been looking forward to it; Emilia's part was to be performed by Fedotova who had been one of the most popular actresses of the Maliy Theatre for a long time.

But not long before the performance Fedotova got ill.

At that time one of the students of the theatre high school was staying with Medvedeva. She suggested to give Emilia's part to one of her friends called Ermolova who as she said could act instead of Fedotova without spoiling the play.

«You mustn't worry,» the girl was convincing Medvedeva, «if Mary were allowed to act Emilia, she wouldn't even have to learn the part. She has known it for a long time.»

First Medvedeva hesitated to put off the performance or to take the risk of giving this most difficult role to a young inexperienced student but at last she made up her mind to put up with the situation. The matter was settled and a rehearsal was arranged.

Later Medvedeva wrote that when she had seen Ermolova run onto the stage and had heard her say the first words in a low voice she had realised that she shouldn't worry. Who could remain indifferent to this face and this voice! There was a real actress in front of her.

Soon Ermolova was admitted to the Maliy Theatre.

Ex. VII, p. 279

A Talk to a Stranger

The man sitting opposite me in the compartment was born in this area. Nearly a year before he had moved to another place. He wasn't a frequent visitor in his home town, but I felt he loved it and looked forward to a short stay in a town where he had been brought up, had studied just a year and a half before worked at a small factory.

My fellow-traveller had got a plain face. As a matter of fact I didn't take any notice of him until he started to talk to me.

At first we exchanged a few words that fellow-travellers usually exchanged, and the talk stopped. I thought the young man didn't fill like talking to me, but when he quite by chance found

I was from the Soviet Union, his attitude to me changed: he began asking me a lot of questions and in his turn was glad to speak about his home town. He got especially frank when I remained alone with him in the compartment...

'Look!' — he cried out suddenly and even stood up. 'Here's my town!' The train was moving very slowly and I was able to have a good look at small pretty houses with green gardens around them.

'And here's the factory', — said my fellow-traveller in a low voice. — 'Do you remember my telling you about it? Did you pay attention to a factory chimney? It's tall, isn't it?' The chimney indeed was unusually tall for such a small factory.

'Do you want me to tell you a story connected with this chimney? It's a long way before our stop. I'll have enough time.' And before I could answer he started. 'It was a year and a half ago, on the 7th of November. It's the anniversary of your revolution but it is celebrated all over the world, even in our country... That morning nobody worked at the factory. The yard was crowded and everybody was looking up at the factory chimney. At the height of about 20 metres there was a red flag attached to the chimney. It's not hot here in November — rains, winds. And on that day the sky was dark, it was raining.

The policemen who arrived at the factory were afraid of removing the flag. The owner of the factory didn't want to put up with it and tried to convince somebody of the workers to remove the flag promising a lot of money, but nobody agreed.

Finally one of the policemen came up to the chimney, but it was clear he was hesitating.

At that moment a young worker came forward and said: «Give money, I'll do this».

Everyone at the factory knew that boy. He took part in most sports competitions and was especially popular with the young workers.

«Aren't you ashamed?» — the voice came. The policemen started making their way to those shouting but they mixed up with the crowd.

The boy started climbing up the chimney. He was trained well and in some time he got to the flag. Having untied the flag he fastened it to his belt. And something unexpected happened: instead of coming down the boy started climbing up. The people below were in silence. Only the policemen were shouting but

without any result. Having got to the top of the chimney the boy fastened the flag and trying not to look down began getting down.

When he touched the ground, the policemen surrounded him and began beating him. He fell down and hurted his face badly...»

The train was approaching the station... «What happened next?» — I asked. «It's not difficult to guess,» — answered my fellow-traveller. He had to get out. We shook hands, taking leave of one another, but I didn't found out his name.

When the train started I last smiled at my fellow-traveller standing on the platform and at that moment I noticed a scar on his plain face for the first time.

LESSON SIXTEEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. III, p. 285

1. They may know each other but I am not sure of it.
2. Drop in room 210. Comrade Petrov may be waiting for you there.
3. Your attitude to her might be more friendly.
4. They may have gone for an outing.
5. You should go and see him. He may feel very lonely.
6. They may be still arguing to accept or to turn down his proposal.
7. The time and the place of the meeting may be not very convenient for you but you must put up with this.
8. They might have announced beforehand that the match wouldn't take place.
9. He may have failed to prove he was right.
10. They may have put off the appointment.

Ex. VI, p. 285

1. Your friend must be a very reserved person.
2. This work must have told on his eye sight.
3. All the questions must have already been settled.
4. He isn't likely to apologize.
5. Your sister must have been training for many years to master this profession.
6. This young man must be quite a frequent visitor in your house.
7. They must be still discussing this question.

8. The director isn't likely to insist on his suggestion.
9. They must have been out of touch for the last two years.
10. The accident must have happened because of the driver's carelessness.
11. The tourists must be going through the customs now.
12. This incident must have happened when I was away.

Ex. VII, p. 286

1. He must have got plenty of time now.
2. Those pictures must have attracted him...
3. She may have gone to the park, or she may be practising the piano.
4. She must be waiting for you somewhere here, though, she may have gone away for a moment.
5. She can't have been working here ...
6. ..., even though it may seem very good to you at first.
7. The film must have seemed ...
8. ..., he must be locking the door.
9. Hurry up, the shop may still be open, ...
10. ... and the shops must be shut.

Ex. VIII, p. 296

1. The director of the factory must be engaged with the Indian delegation now.
2. She may not have the slightest idea of this.
3. The ship may be still under way.
4. The ship must have been under way for about a fortnight.
5. The ship must be already under way.
6. The ship may have been under way for about two hours when a severe storm broke out.
7. He isn't likely to consider this question in his book.
8. He must be a remarkable bore.
9. She might not have got over her illness.
10. The engineers may have already got down to work.
11. You must be getting on very well.
12. They must offer you to go on business.
13. His parents must be very kind by nature.
14. You must have given an exact description of his appearance. He recognized him at once.
15. This must be just what you wanted.
16. She must have given up her favourite hobby. I haven't seen her at the stadium for a long time.

17. You must be practising the piano for already three hours. Aren't you tired yet?

Ex. X, p. 287

1. You should have rung up Petrov once again. If you had got him on the phone, he would have come half an hour earlier and we wouldn't have to wait.

2. The boy must have chosen the book himself. If any grown-ups had advised him, he would never have chosen such a boring book.

3. Your friend should have seen the doctor long ago. If he had taken the treatment, he would have already got over the illness.

4. He might have tried to prove her he was right but failed. She is a hard person to convince of anything.

5. He isn't likely to argue about this suggestion. If he had any objections, he would have tried to clear up everything during the last discussion.

6. The delegation may arrive any moment. You should get ready all the necessary documents very quickly. If I had known about this beforehand, I would have warned you without fail.

7. Your son must have been practising for already five hours on end. You should advise him to go out. He may have a headache if he keeps on working without rest.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. I, p. 288

1. arranging
2. arranged
3. arranging, pointing
4. Having arranged
5. Being arranged

Ex. II, p. 289

1. When I entered the room, I saw two people arguing.

2. This writer is the author of several books about the people who devoted their lives to science.

3. The notice says that the man who lost the gloves is asked to call at room 103.

4. The engineer who made this invention will come to our factory tomorrow.

5. When he was on business he carried out valuable work.

6. Being engaged with young specialists, the director couldn't follow this matter.

7. The students corrected all the mistakes pointed out by the teacher.

8. On greeting each other, the representatives of both delegations got down to work.

9. The goods advertised in this magazine are of interest for many customers.

10. Not knowing the language in which the book was written, they couldn't use it.

11. Having made part of the work, the professor decided to put it down for several days as some points had to be cleared up.

12. Having learnt that the boy didn't want to take part in the amateur show, the teacher decided to talk to him once again.

13. On dividing the work among the students, the teacher started discussing the talk.

Ex. IV, p. 289

Have you come...; was put off; was; don't know; was; is; gets; will fix; rely; know, has been practised; is; don't share; had been; lost; has beaten; won't argue; are.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 290

1. ... half a dozen ...
2. ... plenty of ...
3. ... had she been even slightly attractive woman,
4. ... had been under way ... a remarkable bore.
5. It would get Miss Bradley ...
6. ... must practise night and morning ...
7. ... patiently. «Is this your joint luggage?» «Not exactly, we're just sharing a porter.»
8. ... to declare, and declared it.
9. ... was due to leave ...

Ex. V, p. 291

there was a certain Miss Bradley; passing one another the sugar or the bread; on my initiative; as I got off; it's very kind of you; we found ourselves on board; for another four hours; excusing myself I went along to the booking-office; are you travelling together?; it was no use waiting for Miss Bradley; then he'll do your luggage; when you're through; that was only the start; I have never been clear.

Stage II

- b) 1. You should have helped them in case of necessity.
- 2. This must be a special case.
- 3. What would you do in such case?
- 4. In such case the treatment isn't likely to do any good.
- 5. He might have had an accident.
- 6. You must have read in the newspapers about such incidents.
- 7. The incident proved to be very funny.
- b) 1. This advertisement may not attract customers' attention.
- 2. Your invention may attract the attention of scientists.
- 3. His concerts may attract large audiences.
- 4. This feature of character makes her attractive.
- b) 1. The discussion must have been under way for already an hour.
- 2. Preparation for the competition has been under way for already a month.
- 3. The ship may be under way.
- 4. This program has been under way for a long time.
- b) an ordinary case, an ordinary pianist, an ordinary person, an ordinary pupil, an ordinary book, an ordinary letter.
- c) 1. Comrade Petrov has been working with us for already two months and we get on well.
- 2. She couldn't get over the illness for a long time.
- 3. Don't discourage him, he'll get over this difficulty.
- 4. You have to get down to work right away. The matter is urgent.
- c) 1. These bills are due tomorrow.
- 2. When is the train due in Leningrad?
- 3. The delegation is due in Moscow on Monday.
- c) 1. They must have asked for permission to train in this gym.
- 2. He wouldn't have had that progress if he hadn't practised every day.
- 3. Where were you trained to play tennis so well? You must have been practicing it a lot.
- 4. You speak English very seldom. You should practice it more before the exams.
- c) to share difficulties, to share the opinion, to share apples, to divide the apple into three parts, to divide one's time between...

Stage III

Ex. III, p. 297

1. Is this the custom-house?
2. ... under way ...
3. ... so boring.
4. ... for an ordinary drawing.
5. ... was due ...
6. ... to share a double room ...
7. It's produced by a joint French-Italian company.

Ex. IV, p. 297

1. accident; 2. incident; 3. accident; 4. cases, incidents; 5. occasion; 6. incident, would have paid special attention to, would never have attracted my attention; 7. was being trained, practice, paid attention to; 8. to divide; 9. to share, case 10. was announced, was advertised, declared.

Ex. V, p. 298

1. to, in; 2. In, on, through; 3. out, for; 4. to, from, without; 5. away for, on, away, to; 6. to, on, with, off; 7. to, in, over; 8. over; 9. into; 10. between; 11. by, for; 12. in.

Ex. VI, p. 299

the, the, the, the, a, the, the, a, the, the, her, —, the, the, a, the, their, —, the, a, a, a, a, the, the, the, the, a, a, the, the, the, her, the, the, the, the, his, a, his, the, the, the, the, the, an, the, a, the, a, —, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, a, the.

Ex. VIII, p. 300

1. You should have got down to work at once. If you had divided all the material into two parts, you would have exactly finished the work by the appointed time.

2. — When's the evening post due? It must have already come.

3. You should have booked the room beforehand. A week ago there were plenty of vacant rooms in the hotel and now you may have to share a room with your friends.

4. «You have to practise singing as much as possible. If you don't do exactly what I say, you'll remain an ordinary singer», the teacher said.

5. This book is likely to attract the readers' attention. It tells about building a large factory that is under way in the Urals now. Most of the incidents described in the book really took place.

6. I'd advise you to give up this job. You have just been seriously operated on and you should go on with the treatment to get over the illness completely.

7. A lot can be gained by joint efforts.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Ex. II, p. 306

here we are; I'll go and have my luggage weighed; I travel tourist class; I don't think, I have more than that; I'll be there long before lunch; I am a poor sailor.

Ex. III, p. 306

c) this train will take me to...; how long will it take me ...; to take a train; to have one's luggage taken into the carriage; taken seat.

to be taken ill all of sudden, to take no notice of, to take medicines, to take treatment, to take interest in, to take into consideration, to take steps, to take the opportunity, to take advantage, to take a picture, to take off a hat, to take smb. for smb., to take another picture, to take no interest in sth., to take over, to take to.

Ex. V, p. 307

In the Port

A: Here we are in the port at last. When does your ship take off?

B: At exactly 10 o'clock, but I need to go through the customs before.

A: It won't take much time. Where's your luggage?

B: Over there, near the counter. Shall I have it weighed?

A: No. Are you going first class?

B: Yes, here's my ticket. Let's drop in a restaurant and have a snack.

A: Very well. It's good for sea-sickness.

B: Is it? I'm a poor sailor.

At the Customs

Customs officer: Is this your luggage?

A: Yes, shall I open the suitcase.

C.O: No, you needn't. Have you filled in the declaration?

A: Yes, here it is.

C.O: Have you got anything to declare?

A: No, I've paid duty on these cigars.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. III, p. 314

1. Your friend can't have been kept at the office.
2. He can't have persuaded her to give up her hobby.
3. Can Dr Ivanov be still attending to your father?
4. She can't be impatient with children.
5. They can't be still making preparations for the experiment.
6. The work can't be still under way.
7. He can't have taken over the job.
8. Peter can't have declined our invitation ...
9. That pianist can't be still touring abroad.
10. She can't be just an ordinary singer.

Ex. IV, p. 315

1. They couldn't have already done this work. They got down to it only yesterday.
2. He can't still be doing this work. His part was very small.
3. Can he be so indifferent to this invention?
4. Can he have been so impatient to the child? He has been working with children for already 10 years.
5. He couldn't have chosen this profession against his will.
6. This can't be a serious case. The boy has a slight cold.
7. They can't have already arrived, the plane is due to arrive at 8.
8. Can this book be so boring? I've heard that the novels of this writer attract everyone's attention.
9. He couldn't have been sea-sick. He used to be a sailor.
10. Could he have already mastered this most complicated skill? He must be very patient.

Ex. X, p. 316

1. I wish he weren't so shy; ...
2. I wish he had been very careful ...
3. I wish we could engage ...
4. I wish she hadn't been so upset ...
5. I wish I could have no engagements this weekend.
6. I wish I had picked up more ...
7. I wish they could get this magazine ...

8. I wish that doctor agreed to treat your son.
9. I wish Nick weren't engaged in other ...
10. I wish you would complete the work ...
11. I wish you would turn off the radio.
12. I wish you would leave me alone.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. I, p. 318

got, was smoking, sat, would stop, had been, began, objected, failed, addressed, were, would stop, got, were, replied, wouldn't get, were, said, would give, looked, said, were, would take.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 319

their views on life and art were the same; the room suitable for a studio; a cold, unseen stranger whom the doctors called Pneumonia; it was hardly fair of him to pick out; with no strength to move; she has one chance in, let us say, ten; has made up her mind that she isn't going to get well; if you could somehow get her to ask one question about the new winter styles in hats; lay with her eyes towards the window; What was there to count?; An old grape-vine climbed half way up the brick wall; there are only five left; when the last one goes, I must go too; How can the doctor have told me such nonsense?; anyhow, let me finish my drawing so that I can sell it; I'll be back in a minute; I'm tired of waiting; lived on the ground-floor below them; he was past sixty; he sincerely thought it his duty to protect; I can't draw the curtains in the daytime; then they looked at each other without speaking; one leaf still stood out against the brick wall; there's obviously no hope for him; they couldn't imagine where he had been on such a terrible night; he painted it there the night the last leaf fell.

Ex. IV, p. 320

1. If a patient loses interest in life,...
2. ... the doctor had gone ... cried.
3. ... could manage to check her tears, ... singing a merry tune.

4. ... it was almost bare.
5. ... obeyed.
6. When it was light enough,...
7. I wish I hadn't been so wicked.
8. ... and there's obviously no hope for him.
9. Didn't you wonder ...

Stage II

b) 1. He was elected chairman. 2. When was Lincoln elected president of the USA? 3. We elect the best representatives of our nation our deputies. 4. The best people of our country are elected to the Supreme Soviet.

b) 1. He isn't fit for work. 2. These shoes aren't fit for autumn wear. 3. He isn't fit for this job because of his inexperience. 4. ... But it doesn't fit. 5. If you want to keep feet, ...

b) 1. If he had seen the doctor earlier, he wouldn't have suffered from a toothache. 2. She must have suffered a lot during the war.

b) 1. Were you frightened? 2. Don't get frightened. 3. What frightened you? 4. You should have told the child everything beforehand, he wouldn't have got frightened. 5. He must have been frightened by a sudden noise.

c) 1. Will you check these words?

2. You should have checked his statements.

3. ..., the doctor checked it.

4. ..., but managed to control herself in time.

b) 1. he reads the medical journals to keep up with the newest ways of treating illnesses.

2. I wonder how Kate manages to keep up with world events with ...

3. You should have kept him from taking such a foolish step.

d) 1. This medicine should be kept in a cool place.

2. Shall I return you this receipt? — No, you needn't, you can keep it.

3. I wish, you kept such things.

4. Keep this seat for me, will you? I'll be back in no time.

5. I wish, I had kept the diary then.

6. You can call for the book on Monday. I'll keep it for you.

7. I wish you had kept him till my arrival.

e) to keep to the point; not to keep one's word; to keep coming; to keep away from smb.; to keep up with the friends; to keep together; (not) to keep the appointment; to keep smb. waiting; if the weather keeps dry; to keep one's promise; to keep smb. from doing smth.; to keep trying; to keep up knowledge;

b) 1. ..., anyhow. 2. ... «It'll have to come out anyhow». 3. ..., but I'm coming to your party anyhow.

b) 1. You shouldn't be disappointed. I'm sure, the situation will improve.

2. The doctors must be disappointed in this way of treatment.

3. To my disappointment the boy failed in the exam.

4. If he were disappointed in his work, he would be indifferent to it.

5. He may be disappointed in his friends.

c) 1. One should handle this machine carefully.

2. I wish the girls have learnt how to handle the sewing machine.

3. If you could handle the bicycle, it wouldn't be in such bad condition and you wouldn't have to repair it so often.

Stage III

Ex. IV, p. 328

1. of; 2. for; 3. about, to; 4. for, from; 5. on, for; 6. —, from, of; 7. for, —, to; 8. in, up, by, to; 9. from; 10. in, up with; 11. from, by; 12. at, without; 13. for, for, —; 14. up; 15. for, out, for; 16. by, for; 17. to, to, because of; 18. at, to, in.

Ex. V, p. 329

1. fit, comfortable, convenient; 2. suitable, differs from, comfortably, convenient; 3. to handle, to fit; 4. treating, didn't have medical treatment; 5. suit; 6. vary, differed; 7. was afraid of being turned down; 8. strength, force; 9. strength; 10. controlled, to check.

Ex. VI, p. 329

Effective Treatment

a, a, a, a, —, a, —, the, the, the, the, the.

An Urgent Call

a, a, a, the, the, —, a, a, a, —, the, the, the, a, the, the, the.

Ex. VII, p. 330

1. If I were you, I would try to keep Peter from taking part in a ski race. He isn't healthy enough for this yet. Besides, I am sure, he would do everything within his power to keep up with the others, and that would be a great strain on him.

2. It's strange that the results of his work differ from those of mine greatly. It would be reasonable to check all the information once again.

3. I wish you had been more attentive when the director told you about the talks. You should have made a note of the time of the appointment at once.

4. «In our laboratory there are a lot of various instruments,» said the professor. «I wish you could learn how to handle them. It would be very convenient in your work and you could achieve better results.»

5. What's wrong with you? You look very pale. — I'm afraid I got a cold. I've been feeling bad since Saturday. As a matter of fact, I had a temperature yesterday. — You had to see the doctor. It's quite obvious that you've got the flu. Anyhow, the doctor will prescribe something to you for the cold and you'll get over the sickness in a day or two.

LESSON NINETEEN

Ex. II, p. 338

I haven't seen you around lately; I've been away with a bad cold for over a week; Are you?; I'm only going to the outpatients'; he's a very good man for heart trouble; I wish you a quick recovery; so long.

Ex. III, p. 338

b) 1. The picture wouldn't be complete if you hadn't mentioned this incident.

2. It's quite obvious that the experiment has failed completely.

3. He has a complete collection of such stamps.

c) completely finished; completely healthy; completely satisfied.

b) 1. You must do something to cure him of being so lazy.

2. The doctor promised the patient to cure him in a fortnight.

3. The doctor realized that only an immediate injection would cure the illness.

c) 1. He's been having treatment for already a fortnight. 2. It must be difficult for him to cure himself of this habit. 3. Is this illness easily cured? 4. Where were you having your treatment? 5. This medicine may cure him of headaches.

b) 1. You may have severe complications after this illness.

2. You shouldn't have made this case more complicated.

3. You should have discussed this question before, it's not complicated.

b) 1. The old gentleman was grateful to the young man who helped him to get his dog recovered.

2. Alice hoped to recover her necklace ...

3. Bill realized that he would only be able to start training after he had completely recovered.

Ex. V, p. 340

1. – Didn't you see, Petrov the other day?

– No, he's been away on sick-leave for already a fortnight. I'm afraid, he has a complication. He's unlikely to come till he recovers completely.

2. – What's wrong with your child? Is he ill?

– I'm afraid he is. They took his temperature at school and sent him home.

– Does he complain of anything?

– Yes, he says his throat aches.

– Well, he'll recover quickly. This medicine will cure him in two or three days.

3. – What's troubling you?

– I must have strained myself lately and now I suffer from headaches. Sometimes I can hardly stand them. In addition, I sleep badly.

– Did you have your temperature taken?

– Yes, it's absolutely normal.

– Let me examine you. You'll have to stay at home. I'll put you on sick-leave for three days and prescribe a medicine for you. Here you are.

4. Ivanovo
24th July 1983
Dear Boris,

I've been staying in a village with Peter's people for already several days. I should admit it was rather difficult to find them, as Peter didn't give me an exact address. But now I'm enjoying a complete rest. The weather keeps dry and the water temperature is 20–22 °C. At first I used to get up late but my new friends cured me of this habit and now I run to the river at 7. The other day the following thing happened to me. I took your camera to the river and when going home I discovered that I had left it. People saw a young man pick it up. I got upset because I thought I wouldn't be able to find the young man and recover the camera. You can imagine how happy I was when that young man himself came to us in the evening with your camera.

That's all. I look forward to your letters.
Yours, Nick.

LESSON TWENTY

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. II, p. 348

1. The boy fetched a stronger bulb so that his friend could examine the collection.
2. This doctor insists on your staying in bed so that you will get over your illness quickly.
3. All the boxes must be marked properly so that the nurse can find the medicine quickly.
4. They gave him an exact description of the place so that he could find the house without asking nobody to show him the way.
5. The sales-woman showed me a variety of dresses so that I could pick a dress for the happy occasion.

Ex. III, p. 348

1. ... as if he saw him for the first time.
2. ... as if he were dreaming.
3. ... as if they had never met before.
4. ... as if she had never found herself in a situation like that before.

5. ... as if he didn't know how to handle it.
6. ... as if you hadn't had anything to eat for a week.

Ex. VI, p. 349

1. He looked very bad as if he were badly ill.
2. You read the text so badly as if you hadn't read it even once.
3. She speaks as though it were all the same for her whether they finish the work in time or not.
4. He rides as if he had been going in for this sport for several years.
5. Uncle Seneca talked to Frank as if he were a grown-up.
6. The boys looked at each other as though they were going to burst out crying.

GRAMMAR REVISION

Ex. II, p. 350

a)

1. I wish he weren't so indifferent to sport.
2. I wish the rain would stop.
3. I wish you had valued his experience.
4. I wish you hadn't punished the boy.
5. I wish you hadn't been disappointed in this method.
6. I wish you had accepted this offer. It seems rather sensible.
7. I wish you could persuade your sister that she is wrong.
8. I wish the experiment hadn't failed. It must have been prepared badly. You should prepare for the experiments more carefully.
9. I wish my son liked music better. I wouldn't have to make him practise the piano.
10. I wish we had got down to work immediately as soon as we came.
11. I wish I had been taught a foreign language since childhood.
12. I wish you had booked the tickets for a non-stop flight.
13. I wish the summer would come sooner. I am tired of wearing the coat.
14. I wish you went in for sport. Look, how stout you've grown.
15. I wish there were more snow. We could go skiing.

b)

1. Going to the Baltic Sea would do good to your wife. You should persuade her not to go to the South.

2. An accident must have happened because he couldn't handle the car.

3. This book could have attracted his attention but I don't share his opinion: it seemed quite ordinary to me.

4. I suggest to go through the customs as soon as possible. If we weighed the luggage now, we could have a snack before getting on board. We should do this not to suffer from sea-sickness.

5. It would be good, if you could check these lists as you're in charge of this work. The secretary could have made some mistakes while typing.

6. I don't understand why you're not satisfied with the plan. You should have discussed it more carefully before turning it down.

c)

1. Could Karpov be still engaged at the meeting? — Yes, they must be discussing the last question.

2. You shouldn't be so nervous. If Petrov promised to come, he will keep his promise. He can be relied on, he'll never fail you.

3. You must have taken Peter for his brother. They are so much alike that you can hardly tell one from another.

4. Semenov's suggestion must have been turned down. I heard many people were against it.

5. She couldn't have taken part in the concert, she has always been very shy. Although she may have changed recently.

6. The results of the last experiments must have attracted everyone's attention. You should read the articles published in the last magazine issue.

7. You shouldn't have shouted so loudly! If you had behaved more quietly, you wouldn't have frightened the child.

8. Could this be her daughter? I would never have thought if you hadn't told me it. How old can she be? — Judging by her appearance she may be about twenty.

9. This novel isn't likely to attract his attention.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Stage I

Ex. III, p. 352

1. ... admired ...
2. ... gave no sign.
3. ..., who shivered.
4. ... they were riding ...
5. ... help you off with ...
6. ... rushed to ...
7. ... the effect of that slight meal ...
8. ... extremely pretty.
9. ... blushed.
10. ... deny you anything.

Ex. IV, p. 352

well read; keep it for me, will you?; at that very moment; madam may I speak to you for a moment?; come along; «There!» cried Rosemary; come and get warm; you look so terribly cold; let me help you off with your coat; if I don't have something; I can't go on any longer like this; you won't have to, I'll look after you; I'll arrange something; — I'm so sorry. — It's quite all right; this is my friend; will you excuse us, Miss Smith?; she can't be more than twenty; let me know; what's happened? previous engagement?

Stage II

c) 1. Mr Wilson was amazed at the change in George's behaviour and manner.

2. Mr Balchin was amazed to find out that the customs officer found more than forty watches in the suitcase of his fellow traveller.

3. Everyone found Highsmith's acting just amazing.

4. This must be an amazing painting. It is much talked about.

a) 1. The porter can't have charged much ...

2. They don't charge for these services.

3. How much does your dress-maker charge you?

4. Such a young nurse can't be in charge of many children.

5. Who is in charge of this department?

6. How much did they charge for the car?

- b) 1. How much do they charge for a single room?
 2. How much do they charge for their service in the workshop?
 3. He must have been in charge of the department for a long time.
- c) 1. She was praised for her taste.
 2. Such songs are not quite to my taste.
 3. He must be a man of taste.
 4. Don't you think the milk has an unpleasant taste?
 5. This is the matter of taste.
- d) 1. My talk has nothing to do with the article.
 2. Can you do without the dictionary?
 3. Your arguments have nothing to do with the facts mentioned in the report.
- e) to do one's hair, to do the room, to do right (wrong), to have something (nothing) to do with, to do with, to do without something, to do somebody good (harm), to do well, it will do (won't do)
- c) 1. I don't care which day you choose for our party.
 2. They don't care whether we stay in town or ...
 3. I wonder why he doesn't care for books.
 4. I don't care what people think or say.
- b) 1. You should help the woman out of the car.
 2. The treatment must have helped him.
 3. These steps aren't likely to help.
 4. Let me help you off with your coat.
- b) 1. I shouldn't like you to rush through the matter.
 2. I don't want you to have the work done in a rush.
 3. ..., try not to leave the house in rush-hour.
- c) 1. If you hadn't been doing the work in a rush, you would have fewer mistakes.
 2. You shouldn't have rushed her.
 3. I saw someone rush out of the room.
 4. The translation must have been done in a terrible rush.
 There are too many mistakes.
 5. There was such a rush at the station that one could easily get lost.

- b) 1. I'm afraid our arguments had no effect on him.
- 2. Are you sure a month in the Crimea will have a good effect on his health?
- 3. The steps taken by the teacher must have had a good effect.
- 4. Do you think this treatment will prove to be effective?
- c) 1. Your words must have had little effect on him.
- 2. If you had started taking this medicine earlier, it would have had a better effect.
- 3. I share the opinion of those who consider this invention very effective.
- 4. The new method turned out to be very effective.
- c) 1. Happy birthday!
- 2. Happy New Year!
- 3. Congratulations on May Day!
- 4. Congratulations on your marriage.
- 5. He congratulated me on New Year.
- 6. He congratulated her on her son's birth.
- a) 1. If you had kept to the point, we wouldn't have wasted so much time.
- 2. The mother didn't want him to waste so much money.
- 3. You shouldn't have wasted so much time discussing these questions.

Stage III

Ex. III, p. 360

- 1. was treated, would be cured; 2. will be accepted; 3. taking;
- 4. excused herself, to receive.

Ex. IV, p. 360

- 1. at, in. 2. in. 3. in, for; 4. of, to. 5. —, 6. on; 7. to, for, out off;
- 8. round in; 9. through; 10. in; 11. on, for. 12. for, of; 13. to, to, in, of.

Ex. V, p. 361

the, the, the, —, the, the, the, the, a, the, the, a, the, a, the, an, the, an, a, a, the, the, the, —, —, the, the, a, —, the, an, the, the, the, a, a, the, an, the, an, the, the, the, —, a, the, a, the, a, the, the, the, —.

Ex. VII, p. 362

1. A: What are you going to do at this week-end?

B: I haven't made up my mind yet. What do you suggest?

A: I'd suggest riding in a car to the country. It would be very good to ride to the lake. You've been there, haven't you?

B: Yes, as a matter of fact, I was there last Sunday. I'm always amazed at the beauty of the lake but I don't like the palace. Such architecture isn't to my taste.

A: Then we could choose something else. Anyhow, this is a wonderful idea. We should only go at two or three to avoid the rush-hours.

B: Let's meet tomorrow and talk everything over, shall we?

A: All right.

2. A: Hello, Ann. Where are you rushing to?

B: Home. Today's my mother's birthday. I've just bought her a present. Would you like to see it?

A: Sure. What a charming thing! I've never seen such boxes.

B: I hope, it'll be to my mother's taste. I've been looking for something suitable for a long time. This is an original thing, isn't it?

A: The box is extremely pretty. I'm sure, everyone will praise your taste.

B: I'm very happy. As a matter of fact, what are you doing to-night? Come over to our place. I'm sure that my mother would have invited you if she had known that you have already come back.

A: Thank you but I promised to come and see my friend. She's been ill for already a week. She has a slight complication after the flu.

B: That's a pity. Well, I have to go. I have to have my hair done. Good-bye.

A: So long. See you tomorrow at the institute.

3. — Hallo. What are you doing here?

— You have frightened me very much, I didn't notice you come up. I have to meet Ann here and I've been waiting for her for already 20 minutes. I wonder what could be keeping her.

— Don't worry. We've known Ann for a long time, she's never been exact. By the way, when I came up to you, I saw you were reading something.

- This is a very interesting book. I've almost finished it. There are about five pages left. But where's Ann? She couldn't have forgotten about our appointment.
- I suggest to call her up.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВОДНЫЙ КУРС

Урок I	3
Урок II	3
Урок III	3
Урок IV	4
Урок V	4
Урок VI	5
Урок VII	5
Урок VIII	6
Урок IX	8
Урок X	9

ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС

PART ONE

Lesson one	10
Lesson two	12
Lesson three	14
Lesson four	16
Lesson five	19
Lesson six	23
Lesson seven	27
Lesson eight	30
Lesson nine	33
Lesson ten	37
Lesson eleven	41
Lesson twelve	45
Lesson thirteen	48
Lesson fourteen	52
Lesson fifteen	55
Lesson sixteen	58
Lesson seventeen	62
Lesson eighteen	64
Lesson nineteen	67
Lesson twenty	71
Lesson twenty-one	75

Lesson twenty-two	79
Lesson twenty-three	82
Lesson twenty-four	84
Lesson twenty-five	86
Lesson twenty-six	89

PART TWO

Lesson one	94
Lesson two	99
Lesson three	103
Lesson four	104
Lesson five	108
Lesson six	113
Lesson seven	114
Lesson eight	119
Lesson nine	125
Lesson ten	126
Lesson eleven	132
Lesson twelve	137
Lesson thirteen	139
Lesson fourteen	145
Lesson fifteen	146
Lesson sixteen	152
Lesson seventeen	158
Lesson eighteen	159
Lesson nineteen	163
Lesson twenty	165

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Г.А.КОТИЙ
Н.А.ЛУКЬЯНОВА**

①

УЧЕБНИК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

**Н.А.БОНК
Н.А.ЛУКЬЯНОВА
Л.Г.ПАМУХИНА**

②

УЧЕБНИК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ОТВЕТЫ К УЧЕБНИКУ

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Л.Г.Памухиной**

**НА ВСЕ
ЗАДАНИЯ
И УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**