

TEMATUYECKUЙ TPEHAXKEP ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

CUOBOOELAZOBAHNE



THE BANK FELL

Ю.С. Веселова

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТРЕНАЖЕР ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

ГОТОВИМСЯ К ЕГЭ

3-е издание, исправленное

Москва «Интеллект-Центр» 2017

Веселова, Ю.С.

ВЗ8 Тематический тренажер по английскому языку. Словообразование. (Готовимся к ЕГЭ)/ Ю.С. Веселова. – 3-е изд., испр. – Москва: Интеллект-Центр, 2017. – 80 с.

ISBN 978-5-00026-203-0

Данное пособие поможет подготовиться к выполнению заданий по словообразованию ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Вы узнаете, как правильно образовывать слова английского языка при помощи суффиксов, как работать с приставками, ознакомитесь с рекомендациями и алгоритмами, с помощью которых выполнять подобные задания можно легко и без ошибок, а также получите возможность потренироваться выполнять задания экзаменационного типа.

Пособие можно использовать как при классной работе в школе, так и для самостоятельной подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Материалы данного пособия пригодятся вам для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

УДК 373.167.1:811.111+811.111 (075.3) ББК 81.432.1я721.6

Генеральный директор издательства «Интеллект-Центр»: Миндюк М.Б.

Редактор: Локтионов Д.П. Художественный редактор: Воробьева Е.Ю.

Подписано в печать 09.08.2017 г. Бумага типографская. Печать офсетная. Формат 60х84/8. Усл. печ. л. 10,0. Доп. тираж 3000 экз. Заказ № 5115.

Издательство «Интеллект-Центр» 125445, Москва, ул. Смольная, д. 24, оф. 712

Отпечатано в ООО «Типография «Миттель Пресс». г. Москва, ул. Руставели, д. 14, стр. 6. Тел./факс +7 (495) 619-08-30, 647-01-89. E-mail: mittelpress@mail.ru

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

«Тематический тренажер по английскому языку СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ» предназначен для подготовки учащихся 11 классов общеобразовательных школ разного типа к выполнению заданий на словообразование раздела «Грамматика и лексика» Единого Государственного Экзамена, для самостоятельной подготовки к Единому Государственному Экзамену по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Также «Тематический тренажер по английскому языку СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ» может быть использован для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

«Тематический тренажер по английскому языку СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ» состоит из теоретических и практических материалов, с помощью которых можно наиболее полно подготовиться к выполнению заданий на словообразование.

В «Тематический тренажер по английскому языку СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ» включены следующие темы:

- рекомендации для выполнения заданий на словообразование;
- полный разбор частей речи, для того чтобы учащиеся могли правильно классифицировать требуемые части речи в ходе выполнения заданий;
- разбор приставок английского языка и дополнительные упражнения на употребление приставок;
- разбор суффиксов имен существительных, прилагательных, наречий, глаголов, причастий и упражнения на отработку словообразования данных частей речи;
- правила орфографии английского языка и упражнения на орфографию, с помощью которых закрепляются правила написания слов и правильное образование новых слов в английском языке;
- более 40 упражнений экзаменационного типа, которые можно использовать как для подготовки к экзамену, так и для итогового контроля приобретаемых умений и навыков словообразования;
- дополнительные упражнения, объединенные в таблицы для наглядного применения правил словообразования.

Все вышеперечисленное поможет правильно и полно подготовиться к одному из наиболее сложных разделов экзамена.

В конце данного пособия включены ответы к упражнениям.

Для подготовки к остальным разделам экзамена рекомендуем использовать следующие книги серии «Тематический тренажер»: ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА, ПИСЬМО, ЧТЕНИЕ. Для подготовки к выполнению заданий с развернутым ответом используйте пособие «Английский язык. Решение заданий повышенного и высокого уровня сложности. Как получить максимальный балл на ЕГЭ».

Успехов!

Автор и составитель Ю.С. Веселова

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ

Для того чтобы Вы могли набрать максимальный балл в задании на заполнение пропусков (словообразование), Вы должны уметь образовывать от однокоренных опорных слов с помощью приставок и суффиксов новые части речи, заполняя пропуски в связном тексте.

- 1. Прежде всего прочитайте весь текст и поймите его основное содержание для того, чтобы определить какая часть речи необходима для заполнения пропуска.
- 2. Прочитав предложение, определите какая приставка или суффикс данной части речи придает образованному слову нужное по смыслу текста значение.
- 3. Для того чтобы не допустить орфографических ошибок в словах, образованных с помощью приставок и суффиксов, проверьте написание всех вписанных в пропуски слов и убедитесь, что они написаны четко и разборчиво. Обратите особое внимание на суффиксы, в которых могут быть допущены орфографические ошибки, например, ance-, ence-, и т.п.
- 4. Все слова в ответе должны быть написаны правильно, иначе при наличии даже одной орфографической ошибки в ответе весь ответ оценивается в 0 баллов.
- 5. Помните! Когда возможны разные варианты правильных ответов, они предусмотрены в ключах, и Вам достаточно написать один ответ, который Вы считаете верным.
- 6. Если Вы не уверены в заполнении какого-либо пропуска, все равно впишите слова, которые кажутся Вам наиболее приемлемым.
- 7. Значительную трудность при выполнении заданий представляет употребление отрицательных приставок. Для правильного употребления слова с отрицательной приставкой необходимо: внимательно вчитаться в смысл всего текста и предложения с пропуском, чтобы увидеть заложенный в нем отрицательный смысл; вспомнить, какая именно отрицательная приставка употреблялась с данным корнем. Помните о том, что для обозначения противоположного состояния, процесса или противопоставления в английском языке существуют разные отрицательные приставки: un-, dis, im-, in-, il-, ir-, mis- и другие. Добавление к слову приставки не меняет часть речи.
- 8. При образовании исчисляемых имен существительных иногда нужно поставить существительное во множественном числе в этом случае помогает смысловой перевод предложения, а также глаголы, употреблённые за существительным в требуемом числе.
- Часто для определения нужной части речи помогает порядок слов в предложении в английском языке.

ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ (PARTS OF SPEECH)

Слова в любом языке делятся на части речи – классы, отличающиеся друг от друга по значению, форме и функциям, которые они выполняют в предложении. В английском языке обычно различают следующие части речи:

ооычно различают	следующие части речи:
NOUN Имя существительное	Существительное обозначает предметы, живые существа, абстрактные понятия, явления. Отвечает на вопросы «кто? что?». Все существительные делятся на нарицательные (common), собственные (proper) и конкретные (concrete). Также существует классификация на исчисляемые (countable nouns) и неисчисляемые (uncountable nouns). Имя существительное обладает категориями рода (gender), числа (number) и падежа (case). Присутствует ли в современном английском языке категория рода — сказать сложно. Существует лишь один суффикс женского рода — ess. Используется достаточно редко (host — hostess, waiter — waitress). а flower — цветок Непгу — Генри tea — чай money — деньги kindness — доброта
VERB Глагол	Глагол обозначает действие или состояние. В зависимости от значения и роли в предложении глаголы бывают смысловые (notional), служебные (semi-auxiliary), вспомогательные (auxiliary). Все английские глаголы делятся на правильные (regular) и неправильные (irregular). Помимо этого глаголы в личной форме обладают такими категориями как: лицо (person), число (singular or plural), аспект (aspect), время (tense), залог (voice) и наклонение (mood). run – бегать must – должен be – быть
ADJECTIVE Имя прилагательное	Имя прилагательное обозначает качества, свойства, состояния, признаки предмета, лица или явления. По характеру признака все прилагательные можно разделить на качественные (qualitative) и относительные (relative). По принципу словообразования они бывают простыми (simple), производными (derived) и сложными (compound). Также прилагательные обладают степенями сравнения (degrees of comparison): положительной (positive degree), сравнительной (comparative degree) и превосходной (superlative degree). difficult – трудный unknown – неизвестный well-made – искусно выполненный long – longer – the longest – длинный – длиннее – самый длинный
ADVERB Наречие	Наречие определяет глагол и обозначает признак действия или качества и отвечает на вопросы «Как? Где? Когда? Почему? Каким образом?» (How? Where? When? Why? In what manner?). Наречия также делятся на группы: наречия места (place), времени (time), образа действия (manner), частоты (frequency), степени (degree). here — здесь today — сегодня

PRONOUN Mecтоимение	Местоимение обозначает предмет или признак предмета, не называя его. Местоимения обладают категориями рода и числа. В английском языке существует несколько групп местоимений: личные (personal), притяжательные (possessive), указательные (demonstrative), неопределенные (indefinite), возвратные (reflexive), отрицательные (negative) местоимения. he — он my — мой this — этот something — что-то herself — сама nobody — никто
CONJUNCTION COЮЗ	Союз — служебная часть речи, которая соединяет слова, фразы, предложения. but — но so — итак and — и because — потому что
PREPOSITION Предлог	Предлоги — служебные слова, которые указывают на связь существительных (или местоимений) с другими словами в предложении. on — на in — в with — с under — под
NUMERAL Числительное	Числительное обозначает количество и порядок предметов при счете. Числительные бывают порядковыми (ordinal numbers) и количественными (cardinal numbers). twelve – двенадцать thirtheenth – тринадцатый
ARTICLE Артикль	Артикль – служебное слово, определяющее существительное. the – определенный артикль a, an – неопределенные артикли

Служебные части речи в английском языке

В этой группе мы назовем частицы (Particles), междометия (Interjections), модальные слова (Modal words) и восклицания (Exclamations). Примеры: and (и), in (в), merely (просто), well (ну), perhaps (возможно), ah (ой). С помощью этих частей речи в английском языке соединяются слова и предложения, констатируется или усиливается значение других слов, а также определяется отношение говорящего к содержанию высказывания.

Слова категории состояния (**the Stative**) — это разряд слов, обозначающих физическое или психическое состояние, часто с модальной окраской. В предложении они играют роль сказуемого безличного предложения. Примеры: alive (живой), pity (жалость), afraid (испуганный).

Task 1. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words in bold in the following Choose between the following grammatical categories or parts of speech give below:	
noun pronoun gerund adjective verb – past participle verb – present participle phrasal verb adverb verb	
It is exceedingly difficult () to ascertain precisely () meant by the word () 'culture'. The word is commonly used to	refer to almost
considered () anything connected with a person's customary () distinctive in form to that ()) of a person
from another background (). The problem is that this de	
question. Is it race that determines () the difference in c	ulture? Or is it
nationhood? Certainly, there are noticeable cultural differences between citizen	ens of various
nations, although they may share	membership

) of the same race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? Or

) differences

) behaviour and

) analysis, each and

) the word 'culture', anthropologists are

Task 2. Certain suffixes indicate that the word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort the suffixes below into the correct boxes according to the parts of speech they indicate:

general culture into which we are categorised. It all depends on how narrowly the word is defined for

class? After all, even within the same nation there are extreme (

society, as well as varying attitudes towards acceptable (

its intended purpose. By analysing (

between the lifestyle and language of the classes that make up (

manners. The problem appears to be that, on closer (

beginning (______) to accept that the word is much overworked.

every one of us belongs to a unique culture, regardless of the apparent (

-al -ly -ment -er -ous -ise (-ize) -ish -tion -ive -ic -ism -ist -ship -fy -ness -ate

Noun Indicators	Verb Indicators	
Adjective Indicators	Adverb Indicators	

Can you think of three more words ending with each of the suffixes listed above?

Task 3. There are mistakes with the part of speech or the form (positive or negative) of underlined words. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Simon is really <u>healthy</u>. He smokes a packet of cigarettes every day and he never does any exercise.
- 2 It's very difficult to get a job without <u>experienced</u> and if you've just left school you probably don't have any.
- 3 He had the very good <u>fortunate</u> to meet someone who warned him about the current as he was going into the water.
- 4 He was able to finish the match because of an ankle injury.
- 5 My flatmate and I had a serious <u>understanding</u> about the housework and didn't speak to each other for a couple of days.
- 6 Our seats for the match were so far back that it was <u>possible</u> to see what was happening on the court.
- 7 Her feelings of insecure stopped her taking part in competitive sport.
- 8 I was unconscious of someone watching me but when I looked up round, I couldn't see anybody.
- 9 We <u>calculated</u> how long it would take us to get to the airport and we missed our plane.

ПРИСТАВКИ (PREFIXES)

Образование слов может происходить при помощи приставок, которые хотя и изменяют значение слов, но не меняют его принадлежности к той или иной части речи. Многие приставки имеют своё собственное значение и вследствие этого бывают ударными. Приставок, характерных только для какой-либо части речи, в английском языке нет.

Приставка **anti-** соответствует в русском языке приставкам «противо-», «анти-»; употребляется для прилагательных и существительных:

anti-fascist — антифашист anti-aircraft — противовоздушный

Приставка со- означает нечто совместное:

coincident – случайное совпадение **co**-worker – сотрудник

Приставка **counter-** соответствует русской приставке "конр-", "противо-":

to counteract - противодействовать

Приставка **dis-** придает отрицательное значение (обычно употребляется для глаголов, прилагательных и существительных); часто переводится на русский язык приставками не-, дез-, бес-, без-:

disobedient – непослушный disorder – беспорядок dishonest – бесчестный disappear – исчезать

Приставка ех- имеет значение "экс", "бывший":

ex-champion - экс-чемпион

Приставка **en-** часто имеет значение "делать" и образует глагол от прилагательных и существительных:

to enlarge – увеличивать, делать большим to encircle – окружать, делать круг

Приставка fore- имеет значение "перед":

forehead – лоб

Приставка **inter-** имеет значение "между", "среди", "взаимно": **inter**national — интернациональный

Приставка **il**- означает отрицание. Употребляется для прилагательных, если слово начинается с согласной l:

illegal – незаконный

illiterate - неграмотный

Приставка **im-** означает отрицание. Употребляется обычно для прилагательных, если слово начинается с согласных b, m, p.

immortal – бессмертный imbalance – неустойчивость imparity – неравенство

Приставка іп- придает противоположное значение. Слова с префиксом іп- нужно запоминать.

inconsistent – несовместимый indefinite – неопределенный; неясный; безразличный independence – независимость

Приставка **ir**- означает отрицание. Употребляется обычно для прилагательных, если слово начинается с согласной r.

irresponsible – безответственный irrelevant – неподходящий; неуместный irregular – неправильный; нерегулярный

Приставка **mis-** имеет значение "неправильно, неверно". Употребляется обычно для глаголов и существительных.

to misunderstand – неправильно понять miscalculation – неверное вычисление

Приставка **non-** означает отрицание или отсутствие:

non-alcoholic – безалкогольный **non**-essential – несущественный

Приставка **over-** часто переводится на русский язык приставками над-, пере-, сверх- или чрезмерно:

to overpay – переплатить over-active – сверхактивный to over-estimate – переоценивать

Приставка **post-** употребляется со значением "после":

post-war – послевоенный

Приставка **pre-** употребляется со значением "перед", "ранее" и обозначает предшествующее действие:

prehistoric – доисторический **pre**caution – предосторожность

Приставка **sub-** соответствует русской приставке "под":

sub-tropical – субтропический submarine – подводный subway – подземка, метро

Приставка super- имеет значение "сверх":

supernatural – сверхъестественный to supercharge – перегружать

Приставка trans- соответствует значению "через", "меж":

Transatlantic – трансатлантический transnational – межнациональный

Приставка **re-** употребляется со значением "снова", "заново" (часто соответствует русской приставке "пере"):

to rewrite – переписать to redo – переделать

Приставка un- придает противоположное значение:

to undo – отменять сделанное; уничтожать unable – неспособный uncomfortable – неудобный

Приставка ultra- употребляется со значением "ультра", "сверх":

ultra-modern — ультра-современный ultraviolet — ультрафиолет

Приставка **under-** означает отрицание и часто переводится на русский язык приставками "недо-" или имеет значение "под чем-то":

to underestimate — недооценивать underground — подземный

Task 1. Note the meanings of the 9 prefixes given below. Make new words with given prefixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:

	$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e}$	
indor = too little		
	$\mathbf{l,in,im,ir,un} = \mathbf{not}$	
lose		
shadow		V
privileged	н.	
habit		
arge		
iterate	6	
measurable	*	and the second s
compromising		
prefixes. Decide on the	gs of the 5 prefixes given in the be part of speech for each of the wo	ords. Then work out the app
prefixes. Decide on the presenting of the words that	part of speech for each of the wo	ords. Then work out the appanings in a good dictionary:
prefixes. Decide on the presenting of the words the	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
prefixes. Decide on the	part of speech for each of the wo	ords. Then work out the appanings in a good dictionary:
prefixes. Decide on the prefixes of the words the meaning of the words the inter = between	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
prefixes. Decide on the prefixes of the words the meaning of the words the inter = between action	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
prefixes. Decide on the present of the words the meaning of the words the inter = between action blanetary	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
prefixes. Decide on the present of the words that inter = between action planetary mistoric	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
neaning of the words the inter = between ection clanetary mistoric going	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
prefixes. Decide on the present of the words the meaning of the words the words the meaning of the words t	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before
neaning of the words the inter = between ection clanetary mistoric going	part of speech for each of the work to follow before checking their memory post = after	ords. Then work out the apparings in a good dictionary: pre = before

Task 3. Note the meanings of the 5 prefixes given in the box below. Make new words with giv	en
prefixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approxima	ate
meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:	. 9

	ans = across, to the other side dis = causes the action to be reversed anti = against ounter = against, in opposition to mis = in the wrong manner
co clo ba co rej ha	ntinental ockwise lance unt outable ndle derstanding
Ca ab	ove?
_	
A	ask 4. In each sentence one word needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence. Id prefixes to the words.
1.	Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, Santa Claus was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf, who punishedobedient children.
2.	Unemployment and costs have risen toacceptable levels.
3.	If he has his opinions on a subject, he ismovable.
4.	She headed back home and left her missionaccomplished.
5.	She is a rathertrustful person to strangers.
6.	It was anmistakable step of his: he had won.
7.	It wasrational to react in that manner.
8.	It islegal to drive while intoxicated.
9.	It wasmodest of them to say that.
10	. He had made progress that was previouslyachievable.
11	. It would beaccurate to say that she has been dismissed.
12	. He felt a growingsatisfaction with himself and his position.
13	. It is aalcoholic drink.
14	. You wereattentive at the lecture, that's why you didn't understand anything.
15	. The Great Himalayan region is one of the few remaining isolated andaccessible areas in the world today.

Task 5. In each sentence one word needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence. Identify the words which need prefixes and add them.

1.	He never phones his friends or goes out any more: he's becoming really social.
2.	With 600 billion people, the country faces population.
3.	Don't you think it was very responsible to leave a six-year-old alone in the house?
4.	There are too many mistakes in this essay: I'm afraid you'll have to write it.
5.	He added a script to his letter to say that he received her check.
6.	I think I have done the steaks: they're very tough.
7.	It is legal to drive a car without a seat belt.
	sk 6. In each sentence the word in capital letters needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning the sentence.
on of co	I have decided to write my 1 BIOGRAPHY! Now, you may think at 25 that I am too MATURE to embark upon such an ambitious project but I think age is completely 3 ELEVANT. Anyway, I'm sure that my literary abilities will allow me to 4 COME that hurdle ly too easy. It will be written in a form of a 5 LOGUE in which I tell the world about some the 6BELIEVABLY interesting events in my life so far. I also intend to clear up some very mmon and totally 7LOGICAL 8CONSEPTIONS about the 9NATURAL and ally convince people that all those pseudo-intellectuals at universities have got it all wrong. Being my
frie	end, I hope you will buy a copy or it would be extremely 10LOYAL not to do so, after all.

Task 7. Complete this chart using the prefixes in the box to make the opposites of the adjectives and verbs given.

in- im-	un-	mis-	dis-
Adjective/Verb	T	Орр	osite
active	1_		
secure	2		i
capable	3		1
experienced	4		* 1
possible	5		
fortunate	6		
conscious	7		
healthy	8		
understand	9_	le t	
calculate	10_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
approve	11_		94
obey	12_		

meaning. Example: employment - unemployment	ite
honesty	
difference	
fortune	
understanding	
dependence	145
importance	
security	
expensive	
obedience	
population	
alcoholic	
Task 9. Supply the right adjectival forms.	
Example: I suspect he isn't honest. In fact, I think he's quite dishonest.	
This arrangement isn't strictly legal. Some people would regard it as	
2. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a responsible manner. She's quite	
3. Such a situation is barely imaginable. It's quite4. Bob's not very capable. He's of making sound decisions.	
4. Bob's not very capable. He's of making sound decisions.	
5. This fish hasn't been cooked enough. It's	
C This is the second of the se	
6. This scheme isn't very practical. In fact, it's quite	
7. This dates from before the war. It's	
7. This dates from before the war. It's	
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the	•
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning.	è
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical	е
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning.	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	е
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious	9
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	2
7. This dates from before the war. It's	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious available informed accurate	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	2
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious available informed accurate believable	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious available informed accurate believable legal	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible urban appointing conscious available informed accurate believable believable acceptable legal able complete bearable bearable	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's	e
7. This dates from before the war. It's Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning. Example: practical – impractical possible	e

СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ (NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Большинство существительных образуются от глаголов, от прилагательных или других существительных путём присоединения к их основе соответствующих суффиксов. Как правило, суффиксы безударны, но в отдельных случаях они получают главное ударение.

Суффикс -ade образует существительные со значением действия, процесса и результата, а также в заимствованиях из французского и испанского языков:

block**ade** – блокада casc**ade** – каскад

Суффикс **-age** образует существительные со значением действия, условия и результата, а также встречается в заимствованиях из французского языка:

marriage — женитьба, замужество usage — употребление courage — храбрость, смелость, мужество voyage — путешествие

Суффикс -al образует существительные от глаголов: refusal – отказ

approval - согласие

Суффиксы -ance(y), -ence, образуют существительные со значением состояния или свойства от глаголов и прилагательных:

frequency — частота intelligence — интеллигентность, ум tolerance — терпимость

Суффикс -ant образует существительные со значением лица или вещества:

assistant – помощник servant – слуга oxidant – окислитель

Суффикс -arian образует существительные со значением профессии или занятия:

librarian — библиотекарь vegetarian — вегетарианец

Суффикс -су образует существительные со значением качества, условия или состояния от прилагательных:

lega**cy** – наследие fluen**cy** – плавность, беглость

Суффикс **-dom** образует абстрактные существительные со значением статуса или состояния от прилагательных и существительных:

kingdom – королевство freedom – свобода

Суффикс -ее образует существительные, которые являются юридическими терминами или служит для обозначения лица, на которое направлено действие. Суффикс -ее получает главное ударение, а второстепенное ударение падает на первый слог:

employee – служащий refugee – беженец

Суффикс -er, -or присоединяются к глаголам для обозначения одушевленных действующих лиц со значением профессии:

leader – лидер

reader – читатель

player - игрок

buyer - покупатель

inventor - изобретатель

aviator - авиатор

Если глагол оканчивается на e, то присоединяется только буква r, например:

maker - производитель (to make)

user - пользователь (to use)

Следует помнить, что часто приходится прибегать к описательному переводу существительных, имеющих суффикс -er, -or:

calculator - калькулятор

lifter - подъемное устройство

timer - прибор, рассчитывающий время

Суффиксы **-ery**, **-ary**, **-ry** образуют собирательные существительные (например, совокупность чего-либо), а также существительные со значением положения:

jewellery - ювелирные изделия, драгоценности

crockery - посуда

scenery - вид, пейзаж

Суффикс **-hood** образует существительные со значением общественного или семейного положения:

childhood - детство

brotherhood – братство

manhood (мужественность)

Суффикс -ian служит для обозначения национальной принадлежности или профессию:

Russian - русский,

Ukrainian – украинец

Bulgarian — болгарин

physician – терапевт

academician - академик

musician - музыкант

Слова, образованные присоединением суффикса -ian, могут переводиться и прилагательными: the Russian language — русский язык; Neo-Darwinian interpretation of evolution — неодарвинистская интерпретация эволюции.

Существительные и прилагательные, обозначающие национальность, всегда пишутся с заглавной буквы: Ukrainian, English, Russian, Polish, American.

Суффикс -ics образует существительные со значением наук:

mathematics — математика physics — физика

Суффикс -ing образует существительные от глаголов:

meeting – встреча (to meet)

proceeding – практика (to proceed)

Не путайте существительные с окончанием -ing с причастием I и герундием!

Суффикс -ique образует существительные французского происхождения:

technique - техника

boutique - бутик

Суффикс **-ism** образует существительные со значением партийного, философского или религиозного течения:

racism - расизм

Buddhism - буддизм

capitalism - капитализм

vandalism - вандализм

Суффикс **-ist** образует существительные со значением профессии или принадлежности к партийному, философскому или религиозному течению:

pianist – пианист

communist - коммунист

Суффиксы -ity, -ety, -ty образуют абстрактные существительные со значением состояния, качества, условия от прилагательных. Суффиксу -ity соответствует суффикс -ость в русском языке:

agility - гибкость

flexibility - эластичность

ability - способность

activity - активность, деятельность

Суффикс **-ment** образует существительные обозначающие действие или процесс или значение совокупности предметов от глаголов:

appointment - договоренность

pavement - мостовая

government - правительство

movement - движение

equipment – оборудование

Суффикс -metry образует существительные со значением наук, оканчивающихся на -метрия: geometry – геометрия

Суффикс **-ness** образует существительные со значением "состояние, качество" от прилагательных:

kindness – доброта

happiness - счастье

darkness – темнота

Суффикс -nomy образует существительные со значением наук или деятельности, оканчивающихся на -мия:

astronomy - астрономия

Суффикс -pathy образует существительные со значением чувств, эмоций или болезней:

sympathy — симпатия antipathy — антипатия

Суффикс -ship образует абстрактные существительные со значением: отношения групп людей или со значением состояния, положения или свойства и абстрактные понятия:

fellowship — товарищество, братство readership — круг читателей какого-либо издания championship — чемпионат сепsorship — цензура

Суффикс -sion, -tion, -ation образуют существительные от глаголов со значением: действия, процесса или абстрактные понятия.

transformation — трансформация revolution — революция accommodation — жилье protection — защита expectation — ожидание exclusion — исключение permission — разрешение

Суффикс -th образует существительные со значением качества:

tru**th** — правда heal**th** — здоровье

При помощи присоединения суффикса -th существительные образуются от прилагательных, при этом часто происходит изменение корневой гласной буквы:

long (длинный) — length (длина) deep (глубокий) — depth (глубина) strong (сильный) — strength (сила)

Суффикс -ure, -ture образуют существительные от глаголов латинского происхождения со значением: процессов, состояний или конкретных примеров.

departure — отъезд creature — создание furniture — мебель pressure — давление mixture — смешивание, смесь

Суффикс -у образует абстрактные и собирательные существительные от глаголов:

emergency — чрезвычайное происшествие nationality — национальность discovery — открытие inquiry — вопрос, запрос

and	k 1. Form nouns from the given words with "-ist". mple: to employ – employment	the help of suffix	res "-ment", "-a	int", "-ness",
app				
mov				
mad				
enjo				
scie			€ 1	
12002011	ertise			
	erial			
judg				
kind	Van			
	ertain			
con			3 E	
gov	ern			2 2
type		* *	<u> </u>	
dev	elop			
imp	rove		1 2	
nou Exa	sk 2. Give the nouns which describe people who in endings: -an, - ant, -ar, -er, -ist, -or. ample: He acts very well. He's a fineactor.	7 A W	,	
1.	Don't beg. You're not a I can't play the piano. I'm not a	·		74
	I can't play the piano. I'm not a	200		
3.	She drives well. She's a good	·		
4.	Manuel assists me. He's my	·		1 14
5.	She always tells lies. She's such a	•		
6.	Anna is studying history. She's a fine			
Car	you think of three more words for each of the	suffixes listed in t	the exercise above	ve?
-			* *	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		V si
-ho Exa	sk 3. Give the nouns derived from verbs, adjected, ion, ion, ion, ion, ion, ion, ion, ion	-ety, -ism, -ity.		lings:
1.	Don't be so anxious. Control your		● 00 5	
2.	Ann's a socialist. She believes in We all want to be happy. We all seek		6	
	We all want to be happy. We all seek		.•	
4.	We all agree. We're all in			
5.	Who discovered this? Who made this			
6.	We'll all arrive. We'll be met on		<u>-</u> *	
7.	I was a child then. That was in my	·		
8.	She is absent. Can you explain her		_?	
9.	Be more efficient. Improve your	·	•	161
10.	Don't be so curious. Control your			£
11.	Don't be so curious. Control your I refused their offer. My	is final.		
12.	Can you explain it? Is there an		∑ = =	
13	Don't arque. I don't want an			

Task 4. Form nouns with the help of some suffixes. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary.

Example: direct - direction - director - directness - directorship examine imagine move dictate collect arrive co-operate agree concentrate construct contribute happy cold dark great careful linguist drama science minor prior major public relative popular personal music technic mathematics lead friend brother neighbour

Task 5. Form nouns from the italicised words with the help of the suffixes. Mind the consonant alteration.

Example: Many people visited us during summer. We had many <u>visitors</u>. He suggested that I study French. I like his <u>suggestions</u>.

that makes them a star!

1. We couldn't agree. We couldn't reach an		
2. The detective investigated the murder. During people.	hishe qu	uestioned dozens o
3. She described her trip. Her	was very full and interes	ting.
4. His health has improved since he's been in the clir	nic. The is ve	ery noticeable.
Task 6. Read the text below. Use the words given	in capitals to form a noun th	at fits in each gap.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and fatare in films	
Many people who think they have a professi		t e gran
1 go to Hollywood only to find	instead of	DISAPPOINT
success. They often have to give up the more	e enjoyable aspects	
2 of their chosen career to play parts in	1	ADVERTISE
3 because these provide financial		SECURE
are not satisfying. For many actors, even base	sic	SURVIVE
can be difficult. Some do not earn enough to	pay their rent or	
electricity bills, and the time and money the	y invest in the	
5 of a portfolio for	interviews is often wasted.	PREPARE
6 Of course there is a possible	why only 1% of	EXPLAIN
7 are really successf		ACT
8 people who believe that their next	will be the one	PERFORM

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (ADJECTIVE-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Суффикс -able (-ible) образует прилагательные со значением возможности осуществления или обладающие некоторым качеством, чаще всего образует прилагательные от глаголов, русским эквивалентом которых являются прилагательные с суффиксом -имый:

ассерtable — допустимый comfortable — удобный readable — который можно читать, читабельный (а не: читаемый) detectable — который можно обнаружить, обнаружимый (а не: обнаруживаемый) observable — который можно наблюдать (а не: наблюдаемый)

Эти суффиксы представляют большую проблему для изучающих язык. Общие рекомендации по выбору между -able и -ible даны ниже (существует довольно много исключений). В некоторых случаях эти рекомендации не помогают, и лучший способ — запоминать правописание этих слов, располагая их в двух колонках для сравнения. Отметьте, что прилагательных с суффиксом -able больше, чем с суффиксом -ible.

1. если глагол оканчивается на е, то при присоединении суффиксов -able, -ible эта буква е отпадает:

to receive (получать) - receivable (который можно получить)

- 2. если глагол оканчивается на -у, то при образовании прилагательного у меняется на і: to rely (полагаться (на) reliable (на который можно положиться)
- 3. только -able может употребляться после буквы і: amiable дружелюбный appreciable ощутимый
- 4. только -able может прибавляться к слову, которое оканчивается на слогообразующую у. Замените букву у на і перед прибавлением -able:

to deny - deniable спорный

Суффикс -al образует прилагательные от существительных со значением подобия, сходства, обладания неким сходством:

additional – дополнительный accidental – случайный

Суффиксы -an (-ian, -ean) образует прилагательные и существительные со значением принадлежности к некоторой народности, родовому клану.

Arabian – аравиец, арабский Georgian – грузин, грузинский

Суффиксы -ant, -ent образует прилагательные от глаголов со значением свойства:

observant - наблюдательный

relevant – уместный, относящийся к делу

current – текущий, современный;

evident - очевидный

- 1. Производные прилагательные и существительные имеют суффикс -ant, если существительное имеет суффикс -ance или -ancy: arrogant arrogance
- 2. Производные прилагательные и существительные имеют суффикс -ent, если существительное имеет суффикс -ence или -ency: intelligent intelligence

Суффикс -ar образует прилагательные от существительных со значением сходства или подобия: similar – подобный, схожий

Суффикс -ary образует существительные со значением действия, процесса и результата, а также в заимствованиях из французского и испанского языков:

secondary – второй contrary – противоположный

Суффикс -ate встречается в прилагательных с разнообразными значениями:

moderate — умеренный, выдержанный adequate — соответствующий, адекватный

Суффикс -ed образует прилагательные:

- а) со значением какого-либо признака или обладания чем-либо: propertied имущий, обладающий собственностью;
- б) обозначающие какую-либо форму: arched изогнутый;
- в) обозначающие характер или состояние: educated образованный.

Этот суффикс часто встречается в сложнопроизводных прилагательных:

many-sided — многосторонний ill-informed — неправильно информированный.

Суффикс -еп обозначает сделанный из чего-либо:

wooden — деревянный golden — золотой

Суффикс **-ese** образует прилагательные со значением национальности или языка от географических названий:

Japanese – японский Chinese – китайский

Суффикс -ern образует прилагательные от названий сторон света.

North север — northern северный South юг — southern южный West запад — western западный East восток — eastern восточный

Суффикс -ful образует прилагательные с неким качеством:

beautiful – красивый

wonderful – удивительный, поразительный

Суффиксы -ic, -ical образуют прилагательные от существительных с научным значением:

scientific - научный

electronic - электронный

Суффикс -ior передает сравнение:

junior - младший

prior - предшествующий

Суффикс -ish встречается в ряде национальностей.

British британский

Spanish испанский

Также данный суффикс означает качество в слабой степени.

reddish - красноватый

longish - длинноватый

Суффикс -ive обозначает принадлежность к чему-либо:

native - местный, родной

creative - творческий

Суффикс -less обозначает прилагательные со значением «лишенный чего-либо»:

helpless - беспомощный

tactless - бестактный

Суффикс -ly образует прилагательные от существительных. Не путать с наречиями!

friendly – дружественный

hourly - ежечасный

manly – мужественный

Суффикс — **ous** обозначает прилагательные со значением «обладающий каким-либо признаком»:

dangerous – опасный

curious – любознательный

Суффикс -у образует прилагательные со значением "имеющий качество того, что обозначено основой":

funny - веселый, забавный

pretty - хорошенький; довольно, достаточно

dirty - грязный

Task 1. Note the meanings of the 4 suffixes given below. Make new words with given suffixes. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:

$\mathbf{s} = \text{without}$	$\mathbf{en} = \text{made of}$
ter	2
	a a second of the second of th
you think of three more w	vords ending with each of the suffixes listed above?
you tillik of tillee more w	ords chang with each of the surface notes as a
N _e	
4.74	areless;
ample: care – careful – c gold – golden	areless;
488	areless;
gold – golden	
gold – golden t	
gold – golden t w se	
gold – golden t w see	
gold – golden t w see ed ure	
gold – golden t w se ed ine ible	
gold – golden t w se ed are able	
gold – golden it w se ed cure lible le	
gold — golden tt w se ed are able be h	
gold – golden t w see ed ure uble be h uty	
gold — golden st n k st n k se eed cure uble pe th auty iist	
st n sk g ow n ise eed ture uble pe th auty sist ame	
gold — golden st n k gow n ise eed cure uble pe th auty sist	

humor

	the adjectives of the nationsia – Russian	onalities.			
(*)					
Eng	gland – English	e type t			
F					
Europe	CES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO				
America	1		240		
Asia					
the Ukraine					
Scandinavia	^				*
Australia		#	981 (i)		(4)
Poland					
Spain					
India	21 ° ° , 100 00 00				
Canada		k.		***	. 0
Egypt					
Yugoslavia					
Japan					
Sweden					#5
Romania					
China					30
Italy					
Task 4. Con	nplete the following sente	nces with the a	ppropriate a	djective ma	ade by adding
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed	nplete the following sente ", "-ful', "-ent" ("-ant"), "- ed paper with lines for it. Co	able" to the no	un or to the v	erb.	ade by adding
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne	ed paper with lines for it. Co	able" to the not ould you get me	un or to the v	verb.	
Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children d 2. I'm going	ed paper with lines for it. Co epend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I ho	ould you get me	un or to the v	erb. Der, please? on their pa	
Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch	ed paper with lines for it. Co epend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I ho had stripes on her skirt. She	ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a	un or to the v	erb. Der, please? on their pa	arents.
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blous	ed paper with lines for it. Contemporary ed paper with lines for it. Contemporary education their parents. The to wash my new dress, I hope had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefer to the prefer has short sleeves.	ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a er a long	un or to the v	per, please? on their pa	
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blous	ed paper with lines for it. Contemporary ed paper with lines for it. Contemporary education their parents. The to wash my new dress, I hope had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefer to the prefer has short sleeves.	ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a er a long	un or to the v	per, please? on their pa	arents.
Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children d 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al	ed paper with lines for it. Concept on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She is has short sleeves, but I prefit the details, I need a	ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a er a long	some lined par	oer, please? on their pa on their pa one.	arents.
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in	ed paper with lines for it. Contents on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a corowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a	ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a er a long ets. The streets w	some lined par description.	oer, please? on their pa	arents.
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Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blous 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always	ed paper with lines for it. Contended on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a see was right. His story is very scheers other people up. Sh	able" to the nor ould you get me set are was wearing a ets. The streets we get is such a	some lined par description. vere talk.	oer, please? on their pa	arents. louse to match.
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children do 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always 10. Ann is suc	ed paper with lines for it. Complete parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a see was right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has beauty. She resembles her	able" to the nor ould you get me set are et a long ets. The streets we get is such a er	some lined pardescription.	persor	arents. louse to match. herself.
Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always 10. Ann is suc 11. This show	ed paper with lines for it. Complete depend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a see was right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has beauty. She resembles he differs from all the other she	able" to the nor ould you get me ey are pe it's was wearing a er a long ets. The streets we e is such a er ows I've seen this	description. veretalk.	persor	arents. louse to match.
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always 10. Ann is suc 11. This show 12. Mr Bogart	ed paper with lines for it. Complete depend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a new as right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has a lot of confidence in all	able" to the nor ould you get me set are pe it's was wearing a er a long ets. The streets were is such a ows I've seen this he says and does	description. vere talk.	persor	arents. louse to match.
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Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always 10. Ann is suc 11. This show 12. Mr Bogart 13. She likes i 14. My friend	ed paper with lines for it. Complete depend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a new as right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has a lot of confidence in all independence. She is so enjoys driving, he found it as	able" to the nor ould you get me sey are pe it's was wearing a er a long ets. The streets we e is such a er ows I've seen this he says and does	description. yere talk. syear. It's so He is such a	persor	arents. louse to match.
Task 4. Con suffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blouse 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She always 10. Ann is suc 11. This show 12. Mr Bogart 13. She likes i 14. My friend 15. You can re	ed paper with lines for it. Complete paper with lines and stripes on her skirt. She is has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a provide a hurry, that's why we had a provide was right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has a lot of confidence in all independence. She is so penjoys driving, he found it are left on Peter, he is such a	able" to the nor ould you get me s ey are pe it's was wearing a er a long ets. The streets w e is such a er ows I've seen this he says and does	description. veretalkmos year. It's so s. He is such aexp	persorother.	arents. louse to match.
Task 4. Consuffixes "-ed Example: I ne 1. Children of 2. I'm going 3. Mrs Bosch 4. This blous 5. Give me al 6. There were 7. She was in 8. I doubt if h 9. She alway 10. Ann is suc 11. This show 12. Mr Bogart 13. She likes i 14. My friend 15. You can re 16. I wish I co	ed paper with lines for it. Complete depend on their parents. The to wash my new dress, I how had stripes on her skirt. She has short sleeves, but I prefet the details, I need a crowds of people in the street a hurry, that's why we had a new as right. His story is very scheers other people up. She has a lot of confidence in all independence. She is so enjoys driving, he found it as	able" to the nor ould you get me set are pe it's was wearing a er a long tets. The streets was such a er is such a ows I've seen this he says and does a difficult to be	description. veretalk. s year. It's so s. He is such aexp person.	persorother.	arents. louse to match.

СУФФИКСЫ HAPEЧИЙ (ADVERB-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Суффикс -ly образует наречие от прилагательного (реже от отдельных существительных и числительных):

careful (осторожный) — carefully (осторожно) perfect (прекрасный) — perfectly (прекрасно) hour (час) — hourly (ежечасно) day (день) — daily ежедневно

Ряд наречий имеют такую же форму, как и соответствующие им прилагательные. Отличить такие наречия от прилагательных можно по выполняемой ими роли в предложении:

прилагательное характеризует <u>существительное</u>,

— наречие — характеризует <u>глагол</u> (иногда прилагательное или другое наречие) с целью уточнения того, как происходит (происходило) действие.

Прилагательные:

fast – скорый, быстрый He took a fast train.

long — длинный It has been a long day.

far – дальний He lives in the **Far** East.

little –маленький She is a nice little girl.

much – много
There is much snow this winter.

straight — прямой He drew a straight line.

daily – ежедневный It's a daily newspaper.

early – ранний An early bird catches the worm.

Наречия:

fast – быстро You speak very fast.

long – долго Has she been waiting long?

far – далеко We haven't walked far today.

little — мало He reads very little.

much — много She reads very much.

straight – прямо Go straight along the street.

daily – ежедневно He reads a newspaper daily.

early — рано I always get up early.

1: Некоторые слова, образуемые от существительных при помощи суффикса -ly, являются и наречиями и прилагательными: friendly — дружественный; дружественно, brotherly — братский; по-братски, early — ранний; рано

- 2: Другие суффиксы, образующие наречия, встречаются гораздо реже:
- ways (sideways сбоку, боком)
- wise (otherwise иначе)
- ward (forward вперед)
- long (headlong стремительно, бурно)

При образовании наречий от прилагательных путем прибавления суффикса -ly <u>соблюдаются</u> правила:

- 1) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -y, то она меняется на i: easy (легкий) easily (легко) noisy (шумный) noisily (шумно)
- 2) Если прилагательное оканчивается на **-le**, то конечное **e** заменяется на **y**: simple простой simply просто
- 3) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -ic, то слово меняется на -ically: automatic automatically
- 4) Если прилагательное оканчивается на **-ue**, то конечное **e** отпадает: true truly
- 5) Если прилагательное оканчивается на **-II**, то добавляется только гласную y: full fully

На некоторые наречия следует обратить особое внимание, так как они имеют <u>две формы</u>. Одну – совпадающую с соответствующим прилагательным, и другую с суффиксом **-ly**, которая часто <u>отличается по значению</u> от исходного слова:

<u>Прилагательное</u>	Наречие без -ly	Наречие с -ly
bad плохой	плохо; сильно	badly плохо; очень; сильно
close близкий	близко	closely тщательно
hard твердый, трудный	упорно; твердо	hardly едва (ли); еле-еле
high высокий	высоко	highly очень, весьма
large большой	широко	largely в значительной степени
late поздний	поздно	lately в последнее время
near близкий	близко	nearly почти
short короткий	резко, круто	shortly вскоре, незадолго
4.		

He is a hard worker	He works hard. –
Он усердный работник.	Он работает усердно.

I could **hardly** <u>understand</u> him. – Я едва мог понять его.

Следует помнить, что суффикс -ly образует и прилагательные, и об этом надо помнить при отыскивании слов в словаре. Наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly, включаются в краткие словари только в том случае, если они имеют иные значения или оттенки значений по сравнению с аналогичным прилагательным. Если же значение наречия можно легко вывести из значения прилагательного, то наречие в словарь не включается.

Task 1. Say whether the word in italic type is an adjective or an adverb.

1. The questions were so easy that everybody			
2. He answered all the questions easily.	X-1		
He spoke loudly. We heard a loud noise in the street.	A	4. 4. 10	
4. We heard a loud noise in the street.			26. 10
5. We went straight to St.Peterburg without s6. This road is quite straight.			
7. You would write better if you had a bette		and	- W
8. He has very little knowledge of the subjec			
9. When I first came to Moscow, I little though	that I should stay her	e so long.	
10. We stayed there a long time.			
11. He works more and better than he used to	0.		90
12. I have more books than you.			
13. I am an early riser; I go to bed early and ge	t un early	and	
14. We telled your much that evening	t up carry.		
 We talked very much that evening. We haven't had much rain this month. 			
16. He is playing worse than usual.			5 N
17. The patient is worse this morning.			
Task 2. Form adverbs from the given adjectithem.	ves and nouns and ma	ake up your own se	entences with
sad			
quoceceful			
real			
SIOW			
usual			
day	*		
calm	* V * *		
bright			
proud			
firm	A The State of the		
loud	-		
happy	*C 1 M2		
safe			
dry			
gradual			
soft			
brave			
hour			
close			
frequent			
clear			
correct		A	5.6
near			
hard			
late	1		
quick			

СУФФИКСЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ (VERB-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Суффикс -ate (графический вариант -ute) в сочетании с существительными и прилагательными образует глаголы со следующими значениями:

а) подвергать воздействию при помощи того, на что указывает основа:

vaccine (вакцина) - to vaccinate - делать прививку

б) превращать(ся) в то, на что указывает основа:

granule (гранула, зерно) – to granulate дробить, гранулировать(ся), измельчать.

Суффикс -ize в сочетании с существительным чаще всего образует глаголы со значением:

a) – использовать, применять что-либо: to utilize – использовать, утилизировать

готовить к чему-либо:

organ (орган) – to organize организовывать, winter (зима) – to winterize готовить к зиме;

– заниматься чем-либо:

theory (теория) - to theorize теоретизировать;

б) в сочетании с прилагательными образует глаголы со значением "приобрести качество или состояние, обозначенное основой":

national (национальный) – to nationalize национализировать.

Суффикс **-ify** в сочетании с существительными и прилагательными образует глаголы со значением "производить действие, или сделать(ся) таким, как обозначено основой". Ударение в таких глаголах всегда падает на основу.

to beautify - украшать

to falsify - фальсифицировать

to intensify - усиливать (ся)

to simplify - упрощать.

Суффикс -еп

 в сочетании с существительным образует глаголы со значением "использовать то, что обозначено основой для определенного воздействия на предмет":

to threaten - угрожать

 в сочетании с прилагательным образует глаголы, обозначающие переход в состояние, указанное основой:

to darken - затемнять

to harden - затвердевать

Task 1.	Form	verbs from	the given	nouns.	Remember	the	rules	of	the	Passive	Voice.	Some	of
the verb	os are	irregular.											

	The second secon	TEMPORE TO A MANAGEMENT OF THE BOOK AND
1	The Tower of London was by William the	BUILDING
	Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since that time it has	ge of Legender
2	expanded to its present size, and has been	USE
	as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint, a prison, and a museum.	
	At the time when it was a prison a lot of people were locked in the	
	Tower for their religious beliefs or suspected treason. Anne Boleyn,	
*	Sir Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth the First were shut up there, too.	
3	Spies were in the Tower during both World Wars.	PRISON
4	Some of the prisoners were to walk in the	ALLOWANCE
	grounds, live in comfortable rooms and receive visitors. Many	
5	convicted were on Tower Hill.	EXECUTION
6	They were beheaded with the block and axe, which are	KEEPING
	and shown in the Tower Armoury now.	
	The Jewel House is situated at the Tower. The collection of the Crown	* - L - L - L
. *	Jewels is kept in it. Saint Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown,	
7	and the Royal scepter are there.	GUARD
	Saint Edward's Crown is used for the coronation ceremonies.	-19
	3000 precious jewels are contained in the Imperial State Crown.	and the party of
Task	2. Form verbs from the given nouns. Remember the rules of the Tenses.	. Some of the verbs
are ir	regular.	
	We had such an unpleasant experience last summer when we	
1	at our holiday destination.	ADDINAL
2	We had a country cottage in a picturesque	ARRIVAL
3		IMAGINATION
3	weekend alone. However, when we got to the place we could not	ABILITY
4	•	DELIE
5	our eyes. The place was not the same as	BELIEF
_ 5	we had at all. There were lights everywhere.	HOPE
	Crowds of people were shouting and screaming all the night.	
6	Only in the morning we that there had been	REALIZATION
70	a football match at the stadium near the village.	

ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

Причастие – неличная форма глагола, обладающая признаками глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке английскому причастию соответствует как причастие, так и деепричастие.

Как и глагол, причастие в английском языке имеет формы времени (а причастие переходных глаголов имеет также формы страдательного залога) и может определяться наречием. Как и прилагательное, причастие может выполнять в предложении функции определения и именной части сказуемого.

Причастие настоящего времени (The Present Participle, Participle I)

Причастие настоящего времени образуется путем прибавления суффикса -ing к инфинитиву глагола без частицы to:

```
to play (играть) – playing to read (читать) – reading
```

При образовании причастий путем прибавления суффикса -ing соблюдаются правила:

1) Перед суффиксом **-ing** одна согласная, если она стоит после краткой ударной гласной, удваивается:

```
to get (получать) – getting
to run (бегать) – running
to prefer (предпочитать) – preferring
```

2) В глаголах to die (умирать), to lie (лежать), to tie (связывать) буква i перед суффиксом -ing переходит в y:

```
to die — dying — умирающий, умирая to lie — lying — лежащий, лежа to tie — tying — связывающий, связывая
```

Причастие настоящего времени переводится на русский язык либо действительным причастием настоящего времени, либо деепричастием.

Причастие прошедшего времени (The Past Participle, Participle II)

Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления суффикса **-ed** к инфинитиву глагола без частицы **to**:

```
to finish (заканчивать) – finished (законченный) to civilize (цивилизовать) – civilized (цивилизованный)
```

Причастие прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов чаще всего образуется путем изменения корневой гласной или всей основы глагола:

```
to write (писать) – written (написанный) to see (видеть) – seen (увиденный) to teach (обучать) – taught (обученный)
```

На русский язык причастие прошедшего времени обычно переводится страдательным причастием совершенного или несовершенного вида.

Task 1. Complete the gaps with -ed or -ing. (Participle I and Participle II)	
1. a shock story	
2. a reserve seat	
3. screamchildren	
4. a satisfi customer	
5. a disgust meal	
6. a confus explanation	
7. a cake load with calories	
8. a house in an expos position	
9. a conceit person	
10. a frighten film 11. an exhaust walk	
12. disappoint exam results	
13. a bor exercise	
14. a tirjourney	
15. an unexpect surprise	
16. disturb news	
17. a thrill story	
18. a relax holiday	
19. a block nose	
20. a disappoint customer	
Task 2. Fill the gaps with a verb given in capital letters in either its present or pa form.	ast participle
1. Jo was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely our holiday. R	RUIN
2. After her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.	INISH
3. Jewellery in the robbery has never been recovered.	TEAL
	SAY
5 hungry, I decided to make myself a meal.	EEL
6. Books from the library must be returned in two weeks. B	BORROW
7. Not what to do, she burst out crying. K	NOW
8. I had a long talk with Jack, why it was important for him.	EXPLAIN
9 everything into consideration, I've decided to give you a chance. T	CAKE
10. Birdman, by Spielberg, was in a big success. D	DIRECT
11. With both children at the university, the house seems really quiet. S	STUDY
at the difference and the first state of the	31021
Task 3. Choose the correct form of the adjective.	
1. I just sat in front of the TV all evening. I'd had such an exhausted/exhausting day.	
2. Failing my driving test was one of the most disappointed/disappointing experiences	s in my life.
3. Poor Liam! He looked so embarrassed/embarrassing when his Mum called.	* V H H
4. I need to change a job. This one is not challenged/challenging enough for me.	
5. We were all extremely shocked/shocking to hear about the tragic accident.	
6. Many people think hill-walking is very energetic, but I find it very relaxed/relaxing .	77 W W
7. People of all ages find the Simpsons very amused/amusing .	
8. I was so hurt when he said I was bored/boring.	

ПРАВИЛА ОРФОГРАФИИ (SPELLING RULES)

Для того, чтобы правильно образовывать слова при помощи суффиксов, нужно знать следующие правила орфографии:

1. Когда суффикс -ful добавляется к слову, оканчивающемуся на -ll, вторая "l" обычно опускается:

```
skill + ful = skilful
will + ful = willful
```

2. Нечитаемая конечная буква "e" обычно опускается, если к слову прибавляется суффикс, который начинается с гласной (-ing, -ed, -er, и др.):

```
drive + er = driver
love + ed = loved
hope + ing = hoping
```

3. Нечитаемая конечная буква "e" не опускается, если к слову прибавляется суффикс, который начинается с согласной (-ful, -ness, -ment, -ly, и др.):

```
hope + ful = hopeful
engage + ment = engagement
```

Однако, есть несколько исключений из этого правила:

Однако, есть нест true – truly due – duly argue – argument awe – awful deep – depth strong – strength wide – width wise – wisdom

nine – ninth whole – wholly

4. Когда суффиксы -able и -ous добавляются к слову, оканчивающемуся на -ce или -ge, буква "e" сохраняется:

```
change + able = changeable
notice + able = noticeable
courage + ous = courageous
```

5. В слове, оканчивающемся на -ее, конечная "е" сохраняется перед добавляемым суффиксом:

```
see + ing = seeing
agree + ment = agreement
```

6. Если к слову, оканчивающемуся на -ie, добавляется суффикс -ing, то "ie" заменяется на "y":

```
die + ing = dying
tie + ing = tying
lie + ing = lying
```

7. Если слово оканчивается на букву "y", перед которой следует согласная, то при добавлении любого суффикса, кроме -ing, буква "y" заменяется на "i":

```
happy + ness = happiness
beauty + ful = beautiful
carry + ed = carried
```

8. Если слово оканчивается на букву "y", перед которой следует согласная, то при добавлении суффикса -ing буква "y" сохраняется:

```
carry + ing = carrying
marry + ing = marrying
```

9. В слове, состоящем из одного слога, и которое оканчивается на гласную + согласную, удваивается конечная согласная при добавлении суффикса, начинающегося с гласной:

```
run + ing = running
rob + er = robber
cut + ing = cutting
beg + ed = begged
sad + est = saddest
```

10. В слове, состоящем из одного слога, и которое заканчивается на две согласные или две гласные, конечная согласная не удваивается при добавлении суффикса, начинающегося с гласной:

```
fear + ing = fearing
wish + ed = wished
```

11. В словах, которые оканчиваются на букву "у", перед которой следует гласная, то при добавлении суффиксов буква "у" сохраняется:

```
buy + ing = buying
employ + ment = employment
```

- 12. За буквой **Q** всегда следует буква **U**. В этих случаях **U** не считается гласной. **qu**est **Ou**ebec
- 13. За буквой S никогда не следует буква X.
- 14. Буква Y, а не I, используется в конце английских слов: "my", "by", "shy", "why".

Task 1. In each of the exercises below match the example to the rule. Note that there are exceptions to the rules - marked with an asterisk (*). These are given with the answers: RULES FOR ADDING SUFFIXES: RULE 1. Words ending with a consonant followed by an 'e': drop the 'e' before a suffix beginning with a vowel. RULE 2. Suffixes beginning with a consonant: keep the final 'e'. * With 'able' / 'ible' the 'e' is dropped in the adverb form e.g. sensible - sensibly etc. Also, note the following exceptions: true - truly / due - duly / argue - argument / awe - awful / deep - depth / strong - strength / wide - width / wise - wisdom / nine - ninth/ whole - wholly RULE 3. Words ending in 'ee': do not drop the 'e' before a suffix. a. enlarge + ment = enlargement / mere + ly = merely - example of RULE example of RULE b. fine + er = finer / fit + ed = fitted c. free + ing = freeing / free + ed = freed example of RULE **RULES FOR DOUBLING CONSONANTS:** RULE 4. Words with 1 syllable and 1 vowel which end in a single consonant: double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. RULE 5. Words with 2 or 3 - syllables ending with a single vowel followed by a single consonant: if the stress is on the last syllable, double the final consonant. RULE 6. Words ending in 'l' after a single vowel (or two separately pronounced vowels); double the '1'. d. travel + ing = travelling / dial + ing = dialing example of RULE e. big + er = bigger / run + ing = running example of RULE f. infer + ed = inferred / omit + ed = omitted example of RULE **RULES WITH 'Y' AND 'I':** RULE 7. Words ending in 'y' after a consonant: change the 'y' to 'i' before a suffix except 'ing'. RULE 8. When 'v' comes after a vowel: do not change the vowel. * Exceptions: day + ly = daily / gay + ly = gaily RULE 9. The vowel 'y' comes before 'e': keep 'y'. * The more common exceptions are: eight / either / foreign / height / leisure / neighbour / neither / seize / their / weight g. marry + ed = married / busy + er = busier example of RULE h. buy + ing = buying / employ + ment = employment - example of RULE i. convey + ed = conveyed / play + er = player example of RULE RULES FOR WORDS ENDING IN 'FUL', 'CE' AND 'GE': RULE 10. Words ending in 'ce' or 'ge': keep the 'e' before suffixes beginning with 'a', 'o' or 'u'.

RULE 11. Words ending in 'ce': change the 'e' to 'i' before 'ous'.

RULE 12. When adding 'ful' to a word: drop the second l.

* Note that when 'ly' is added to the suffix 'ful' to form an adverb, the 'l' is doubled, e.g. painfully.

RULE 13. When adding 'ful' to a word ending in 'll': drop the second l.

 example of RULE
- example of RULE
- example of RULE
- example of RULE

Task 2. Choose the correct word.

- 1. I find Fiona a little unsincere / insincere.
- 2. He is not known for his generosity / generousness.
- 3. She is sometimes very irresponsible / unresponsible.
- 4. She felt very **decouraged / discouraged** by his comments.
- 5. That was a rather inmature / immature thing to do.
- 6. That part of the city is unsafe / insafe at night.

Task 3. Not all English words have rules to help you remember how they are spelt. In many cases, you must learn each individual word. Look at the sentences below. Each one contains a word which is often spelt incorrectly. Choose the correct spelling, A, B or C, for each sentence.

1. The former president was sentence	ed in his	
A. absense	B. abasance	C. absence
2. The first step to becoming a good	photographer is to buy the correct	•
	B. accessories	C. acesories
3. Visitors have difficulty finding _	during the summer.	
A. acommodation	B. accommodation	C. accomodation
4. City planners can sometimes be	very in their approach to	traffic calming.
A. aggressive	B. agressive	C. agresive
5. The managing director made an	important .	
A. announcment		C. announcement
6. The college offers a course in co	ommercial	
A. coresspondence	B. corespondence	C. correspondence
7. Between 1997 and 2001 a	drop was seen in the market.	
A. defenite	B. definete	C. definite
8. The government openly	of the current judicial system.	
A. disaproves	B. disapproves	C. diseproves
9. A lot of people do not have the	qualifications for the job.	
A. nesessary	B. necesary	C. necessary

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (WORD FORMATION)

Task 1. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech.

1	DEEP	noun
2	TRUE	adverb
3	SKILL	adjective
4	HAPPY	noun
5	POLITICAL	person
6	COURAGE	adjective
, 7	EXIST	noun
8	NATURAL	adverb
9	BEGIN	noun
10	WISE	noun
11	WEALTH	adjective
12	DAY	adverb
13	INTELLIGENCE	adjective
14	ECONOMIC	noun
15	AWE	adjective
16	ARGUE	noun
17	LOSE	noun
18	NOTICE	adjective
19	SAD	superlative
20	PRIVATE	noun
21	VARY	adjective
22	STRENGTH	adjective
23	APPEAR	noun
24	USUAL	adverb
25	MARRY	participle II
26	WHOLE	adverb
27	PERMIT	noun
28	SUCCESS	adjective
29	DIE	participle I
30	ACT	adjective

Task 2. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech.

1	EXTREME	adverb	a law, value
2	EQUIP	noun	
3	AMUSE	noun	A STATE OF THE STA
4	WIDTH	adjective	
5	ENVIRONMENT	person), _N , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
6	FAVOUR	adjective	2 2 2
7	DUE	adverb	1 1 2 3 5
8	KING	noun	,
9	INVENT	person	
10	WOOD	adjective	* · · ·
11	CUT	participle I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12	NERVE	adjective	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
13	EXPLODE	noun	× 1 mm to the total
14	SERIOUS	adverb	A Company of the comp
15	THANK	adjective	- N
16	NINE	numeral	*** /
17	ADVISE	noun	
18	SUIT	adjective	2
19	DARK	noun	
20	WRITER	participle II	3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
21	PRIDE	adjective	* *
22	FRIEND	noun	1 4 1
23	FEEL	noun	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
24	REMARKABLE	adverb	**************************************
25	PIANO	person	
26	DISASTER	adjective	
27	DIFFICULT	noun	1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
28	INDEPENDENT	noun	
29	LOUD	adverb	* ×
30	SUCCESS	verb	4

Task 3. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech.

1	ORIGINAL	adverb	Y as As y
2	QUALIFY	noun	
3	ACT	noun	
4	EXPENSE	adjective	N 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
5	OBSERVE	person	
6	FAME	adjective	
7	KNOW	participle II	1 - 20 Hg
8	VARY	noun	1 1 1
9	VISIT	person	
10	DIFFER	adjective	
11	PROVIDE	participle I	
12	GREAT	noun	u i i jarig
13-	MOVE	noun	
14	TEACHER	participle II	a. 5 "
15	SNOW	adjective	A 6
16	THREE	numeral	, 20
17	RESPONSIBLE	noun	. I
18	USE	adjective	
19	AFFECT	noun	
20	EXPERIENCE	participle II	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE S
21	INTEREST	adjective	
22	DECIDE	noun	
23	ABILITY	adjective	
24	ADVERTISEMENT	verb	
25	PRODUCE	person	1 2 9
26	WONDER	adjective	
27	EDUCATE	noun	
28	INVENT	noun	24.5
29	INCREASE	adverb	
30	SCIENCE	person	10 (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1

Task 4. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech.

٦1	QUICK	adverb	
2	ENTERTAIN	noun	
3	VIOLENT	noun	
4	FURY	adjective	
5	SURVIVE	person	1 TY 5
6	PRACTICE	adjective	
7	MEMORABLE	noun	
8	ANXIOUS	noun	, engle in
9	EMPLOY	person	
10	CONFIDENCE	adjective	
11	RUN	participle I	8
12	CONSCIOUS	noun	
13	CREATE	noun	
14	MEETING	participle II	
15	ADVENTURE	adjective	
16	TWO	numeral	
17	AGREE	noun	12 × × × ×
18	NECESSARY	adverb	
19	SECURE	noun	
20	ATTEND	noun	
21	EXPRESS	adjective	
22	POLLUTE	noun	V
23	ILLITERACY	adjective	* 1 8 1
24	HOUR	adverb	Tay 2
25	TRAVEL	person	
26	BORE	adjective	, E
27	GOVERN	noun	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
28	DISCOVER	noun	= Ege == > = x
29	EXCELLENT	adverb	
30	ART	person	

Task 5. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech.

1	TREAT	noun
2	REAL	adverb
3	FREE	noun
4	MISTERY	adjective
5	MUSIC	person
6	INFORM	adjective
7	LONG	noun
8	REQUIRE	noun
9	TECHNIQUE	person
10	DIRT	adjective
11	MASS	adjective
12	POPULAR	noun
13	YOUNG	noun
14	EMPLOY	participle II
15	OBEDIENCE	adjective
16	INVENT	person
17	VACANT	noun
18	FREQUENT	adverb
19	SURVIVE	noun
20	LOYAL	noun
21	REVOLUTION	adjective
22	POSSIBLE	noun
23	NORTH	adjective
24	INDUSTRY	adjective
25	ASTRONOMY	person
26	ATTRACT	adjective
27	DESCRIBE	noun
28	ACHIEVE	noun
29	CONSCEQUENT	adverb
30	BUILD	person

Task 6. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech. (Not all forms are possible.) Then fill the gaps with appropriate words given above. You have to use one of the words in plural.

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	-	enjoy	2	-
3	0 2 <mark></mark>	disappoint	disappointing	4
5	-	prepare	prepared	
6	-x v	explain	explainable	- v
survival	7	8		-
9	donor	donate	-	-
finance	financier	finance	10	11

1	You could see the audience's 12	on their faces as they watched the show.
2	The actor Jeff Bridges played the part of	of a plane crash.
3	She is one of the few stars who makes re	ular 14 to charity.
4	As part of the 15 for h	er latest role she had to gain almost five kilos in weight.
5	I found his last film a bit 16	, actually – I expected it to be better.
6	The ending of the film was a bit confu afterwards.	sing and my friend had to 17 it to me
7	The show was a 18 dis	aster even though the critics loved it.

Task 7. For each of the adjectives or verbs in A, write its opposite in B using a prefix. In column D write the part of speech (a noun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, participle II).

A	В	C	D
kind	unkind	cruel	an adjective
honest			4
credible			
appear			
fair (= equal)	× ,	2 2	
pleased	* a		n 1 1 1
continue		**	+5:
fasten			2.0
normal	* .	2 01 2	и
employed	T.	,	
friendly		K i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	× * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
trust			
professional		1)	
known		4	* = a = a
cover	A = 25		:
safe			6.
use			, V 18
probable	ė		
important		.e.	_2
emotional	, .	I F	d.

In column C, write a synonym for the words in B, choosing one of the words in the box.

exceptional	reserved	damage	vanish	trivial
unbelievable	annoyed	biased	reveal	halt
hazardous	redundant	unlikely	cruel	undo
anonymous	amateur	deceitful	suspect	hostile

Task 8. Make new words with given prefixes and suffixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary.

PREFIX	BASE WORD	SUFFIX
in-	conscious	-able/ible
e gen	help	-ful
un-	happy	-(t)ive
	kind	-less
im-	literate	-cy
	loyal	-(i)ty
il-	mature	-ment
a	measure	-ness
ir-	polite	-ed
	popular	- ing
dis-	relevant	-ly
N a	rely	
mis-	respect	N N
	sense	A
A 04	success	
	thought	
8	understand	
	use	

Task 9. Read the sentences below. Use the words given in capitals to form a word that fits in each gap.

a)	What I appreciate most about my grandfather is his 1	WISE
	advice is always 2 and	HELP
3	·	SENSE
b) and	Never go to Sue with a serious problem. She is very 112	MATURE SENSE
	I think that boxing is a 1 sport. What is point of trying to hit another person until they are 2	SENSE CONSCIOUS
	We'd been walking along the 1 railway track hours before we realized that the map was out-of-date and 2	USE USE
e) 2_	The only thing poverty leads to is1 and	HAPPY LITERATE
f)	My aunt isn't fond of children. She thinks that they are all 1	POLITE RESPECT

Task 10. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form a word that fits in each gap.

Research has shown that when they were children, many 1	SUCCESS
sportspeople were more 2 than their friends.	ADVENTURE
Why? It seems that some children have very little 3	UNDERSTAND
Why? It seems that some children have very little 3 of the potential risks of doing 4 like climbing trees or jumping from 5 They have such faith in their own 6 that even when they make somekind	ACTIVE
or jumping from 5 . They have such faith in their	HIGH
own 6 that even when they make somekind	ABLE
of 7 which result in a fall or an injury, they	CALCULATE
of 7 which result in a fall or an injury, they do not change their 8 Such children continue	BEHAVE
to ignore or 9 adults who tell them not	OBEY
to do 10 things and their parents'	DANGER
does not seem to make any difference to them.	APPROVE
to do 10 things and their parents' 11 does not seem to make any difference to them. While some 12 children may panic when faced with	SECURE
the 13 of danger, others seem to ignore it and appear	POSSIBLE
to be 14	FEAR
These may be the ones who go on to be the sportspeople of tomorrow.	
Tool 11 Double to the last of the control of the co	
Task 11. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form gap.	a word that fits in each
Monte monte find the instead without	DODE
Many people find their work rather 1 I get a lot of	BORE
from my job. Advertising can be very because you have to think of new ways	SATISFY
because you have to think of new ways	CREATE
to attract people's 4 The best way to do this is by surprising them. 5 is boring	ATTEND
do this is by surprising them. 5 is boring	FAMILIAR
and people soon get fed up with an 6 they	ADVERTISE
and people soon get fed up with an 6 they have seen many times before. 7 they want to be shocked. Apart from 8 of a good campaign is	CONSCIOUSLY
want to be shocked. Apart from 8, the	ORIGINAL
other really important 9 of a good campaign is	CHARACTER
. After all il people don t remember	MEMORABLE
what was being advertised, they won't buy the 11	PRODUCE
Task 12. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form	a word that fits in each
gap.	
Events like city marathons are 1 popular. You don't	INCREASING
have to be a 2 person to take part in	COMPETE
3, though you do need to be fairly	ATHLETE
4 and reasonably fit. You can build up	ENERGY
fitness by jogging. It's not the 5 that matters, but how long your jog for. You can improve your	DISTANT
6	DEDECORA
gradually over a period of weeks.	PERFORM
In 7 for a long race like a marathon it's	PREPARE
8 to run more than a couple of kilometers	NECESSARY
most days. 9 marathon runners work on	SUCCESS
the 10 aspects of running long races.	PSYCHOLOGY
Mental 11 is just as important as being	STRONG

ЗАДАНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТИПА

Перед тем как Вы начнете выполнять задания, внимательно ознакомьтесь с предложенным алгоритмом выполнения заданий на словообразование.

- 1) Прочитайте бегло текст. Все пропущенные слова должны лексически и грамматически соответствовать содержанию текста. Для этого важно помнить, что в упражнении дан целый текст, а не разрозненные предложения!
- 2) Определите часть речи, которая должна находится на месте пропуска. Для этого нужно задать вопрос. Например, наречие отвечает на вопрос как?
- 3) Образуйте часть речи от корневого слова с помощью суффиксов. Помните про правила орфографии!
- 4) Если часть речи не меняется, то нужно работать с приставками. Обязательно поймите смысл предложения, в котором есть пропуск, так как приставки меняют смысл слова. Очень часто нужно изменить слово на ту же часть речи, но с отрицательным значением.

Task 1.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–5, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	Four hundred years ago books were so,	EXPENSE
	that only richest people could afford buying them. The man	
2	who had thirty books was considered to have	REAL
	quite a library. As books were dear, rules were made for their use.	
3	They were not to be touched with hands, not	DIRT
a a	to be put on the table at meal time. None was to eat fruit or cheese	
	while reading them.	
	Books were dear in price because every copy had to	
4	be written out by hand, and this was a process.	LENGTH
	Monks spent their hours of leisure in coping.	
5	A monastery that had a book was always being	FAME
	asked for copies.	

Task 2.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **1–6**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	The vast oceans of the world are dark, and	DEPTH
2	places where eyesight counts for little as soon	MISTERY
*	as you venture far beneath the surface.	
3	For humans, who live in a world dominated by	VISION
4	stimuli, to exist in such conditions would be	POSSIBLE
	But for whales and dolphins that live in the ocean or muddy rivers	
5	the is unimportant. What is crucial to them	DARK
93	is sound.	
6	Sound is an way to transmit and sense information,	EFFICIENCY
	especially as it travels five times faster than through air.	
C1- 2		
Task 3.		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдель The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium.	^ ^ ·
1	But the artistic can cause difficulty.	FREE
2	other writers, the novelist can expect his or	LIKE
,	her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work	Lar Kaller
3	represents one channel of only.	INFORM
	Films and screenplays on the other hand, may have to undergo	
4	to suit everyone involved.	REVISE
5	In fact, screenplay writers can find that they	EVENTUAL
	lose control over their work. Writers of play are a little more	
	fortunate in that they are given the right to decide who directs and	
6	the desired and the last Classical TEXT and the contract of th	
	acts in their play, but film and TV writers often pass	RESPONSIBLE

Task 4.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	Stradivari made his first violins in the style	TRADITION
2	of his, Nicolo Amati. Later models had	TEACH
3	proportions, becoming flatter and broader,	DIFFER
	and people believed this accounted for their special sound.	
	But subsequent copies of the Stradivarius failed to demonstrate this.	
4	Another theory was that the varnish had a special	ORIGIN
	effect on the instrument. However, many Stradivarius violins have	N A A
5	lost this and yet still retain their special qualities.	MUSIC
	An American researcher claimed that the method of transportation	
6	had resulted in a change in the of the wood and	COMPOSE
II II	the theory was supported as the layer of material may affect the sound.	
ask 5		1.00
	Have you ever wondered what is was really like to live in a medieval cas	tle?
	What sort of food was cooked? What clothes were worn?	
1	These are questions that a visit to acastle,	CONVENTION
	however, imposing the ruins may be, usually fails to settle.	X
	At Mountfitchet Castle you should be able to discover some of	
2	the answers – for it is a brand-new Norman castle	SPECIAL
	built to provide as possible answers of life between 1066 and 1086.	a de la companya de l
	There once was a castle here. For the reconstruction, every effort	
3	has been made to discover where the original stood.	BUILD
4	The is grim: heads on the gateway remind you	ENTER
	how the lords of a castle dealt with attackers from outside and	
	now the fords of a castle deaft with attackers from outside and	
5	within.	OBEDIENCE
5 6		OBEDIENCE CONSTRUCT

Task 6.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	Solar and other renewable energy supply options have the	
1	to supply a large proportion of our energy	CAPABLE
2	. The increased use of renewable energy	REQUIRE
3	technologies will reduce as the energy is	POLLUTE
4	derived from the source of sun, wind, water	NATURE
	and biomass. Renewable energy technologies already exist in a	
5	wide range of forms for satisfying energy	SUIT
	demands for many end uses.	
6	Solar (renewable) energy includes the of	PRODUCE
	of electricity directly from solar radiation for many applications.	h + g
буг	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заг квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова та и грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. За опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному	к, чтобы аполните
1	Street, or 'buskers', help to make any city centre a place of entertainment. In any major city you can find young	PERFORM
2	people jugging, playing the guitar or even	EMPLOY
	doing magic tricks for money.	
3	All they need is a place to perform and a good	SUIT
4	crowd. Some people might of busking, but	APPROVE
5	most people agree that it's an break to have	ENJOY
	an unexpected show when you're out shopping. The disadvantage.	
6	is that you need to have some talent or you might go!	HUNGER

Task 8.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

		3.6 . 1 11.7 6 1 17.3	
		es. Most people call it 'snowboarding'.	
1	This sport has been gaining _	in the last few years.	POPULAR
2	It's a of	skateboarding and surfing, and is done	COMBINE
3	on a board somewhat like a _	, short ski.	WIDTH
4	There are worldwide	with racing and freestyle events.	COMPETE
5	The boards are often very	. A common image of	COLOUR
6	a snowboarder is one who is y	roung and	ADVENTURE
			2
Task 9			
бу	квами в конце строк, обознач и грамматически и лексиче	е текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных ненных номерами 1–10, однокоренные слоски соответствовали содержанию тексти. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельн	ва так, чтобы а. Заполните
1	Alexander Hamilton was an	statesman during	AMERICA
2	the late eighteenth century. As	n child, he was	LEGITIMATE
3		on of James Hamilton (of	SCOTLAND
V	descent) and Rachel Lavien (d	daughter of a doctor on the island).	
4	As a, he	went to the North American colonies,	YOUNG
5	and later studied at King's Co REVOLUTION	llege. During the	
6	War he wrote articles and pan	nphlets espousing the	COLONY
	cause. Later, he became a cap	tain of artillery and, after attracting	
7	General Washington's	, he worked as	ATTEND
8	Wasington's secretary. By 178	80 he had outlined a plan of	GOVERN
9	with a	central authority which key aim was	STRENGH
10		system of the Articles of Confederation.	PLACE

Task 10.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	Collecting as a serious hobby is quite and have		DIFFER	
2	any advantages. It provides for leisure hours,		RELAX	
	as just looking at one's treasures is always a joy.		ge	
3	One does not have to go outside for, since		AMUSE	
4	the is housed at home. Whatever it consists of		COLLECT	
5	stamps, records, first of books, glass, pictures, etc.		EDIT	
6	There is always something to do in with it.		CONNECT	
7	This hobby educates one not only in the subject,		CHOOSE	
	but also in general matters which have some bearing on it.			
		::00		
Task 1	1.			
	и грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тексопуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отделе Most of life is a gamble. Very many of the things we do involve			
1	taking some risk in order to achieve a result.	S.A	TISFACTION	т
2	We a new job with an idea of the more		KE	1
3	consequences of our action. Marriage is		RECT	
4	certainly a gamble and so is the bringing into		IST	
	of children, who could prove sad liabilities. A journey, a business	LA	151	
5	transaction, even a chance may result	MA	ARK	
	immediately and ultimately in tragedy.	1417	uux	
6	We gamble – against life, destiny, chance, the	KN	OWN	
7	call the opponent what we will.	14	SIBLE	
	- rp - rate in the interest	7 1		

SURVIVE

Human _____ and progress indicate that usually we win.

Task 12.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	Musin did not come from a family of but in	MUSIC
	1919, at the age of 16, he entered the St. Petersburg Conservatory.	
2	He went in as a but injured his hands practicing	PIANO
3	in the cruel cold of the Conservatory.	HEATED
	As a result, he became the first student in the Conservatory's first	
4	conducting class led by Nikolay Malko.	LEGEND
5	In 1937 Musin accepted an to become music	INVITE
6	Director of the Minsk Philharmonic. Just a year later a	VACANT
	for the position of principal conductor of the Leningrad Philharmonic	
	came up.	
бу	3. рочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанны квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные сло грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тексопуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отделы The railroad was not the first institution to impose on	ова так, чтобы та. Заполните
2	society, or to draw to the importance of precise	ATTENTIVE
	timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at	4
	daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have	
3	been in rough with their neighbors as to the time of	AGREE
4	day. The value of this is today more apparent than ever	TRADITIONAL
5	were it not for public of a single yardstick of time,	ACCEPT
6	social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive	DAY
	transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and	
	starts: the very fabric of modern society would begin to unrayel	

Task 14.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	Although herbs are generally thought of as the mild,	
1	remedies against minor ailments such as	EXPENSIVE
	sore throats and coughs, some doctors now believe they can	
2	also be treatments for more serious illnesses.	POWER
	Herbs may take longer to work, and the effect may be less	
3	at the outset, but they can be just as potent as	DRAMA
	conventional drugs.	
	For patients who have had bad side effects with drugs, herbs	
4	become very Experts say, however, that no all	ATTRACT
	herbal medicines are risk-free. They may not be subject to the same	
. 5	standards as conventional drugs are.	SAFE
	When taken in high doses, some herbs can even have dangerous consequences.	
	Though there is reliable data about the efficiency of herbal medicine,	
6	as a result of research carried out by European .	SCIENCE
sk 15		
бун	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с и грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тек опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел The researchers were not terribly surprised that most people	слова так, чтобы кста. Заполните
1	consider themselves above average in	HAPPY
2	This is a bias that turns up in such areas as	INTELLIGENT
3	and driving Of course, it's mathematically	ABLE
4	for everyone to be above average, since	POSSIBLE
5	that would set the statistical midline higher.	SIMPLE
6	Older people, however, are often struggling with,	ILL
	widowhood or getting by on a pension and that's why they are not	

so happy as younger ones.

Task 16.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	In most areas of the world both the physical landscape and the maps	
1	of it are stable.	RELATIVE
2	Map is usually concerned with manmade features	REVISE
3	such as and roads. This is not true of Antarctic.	BUILD
	The Antarctic ice sheet is a dynamic entity and cartographers have	
4	to contend with big and rapid changes in the	PHYSICS
	geography of the continent. For example, earlier this year they faced	
5	the break-up of the Larsen ice shelf in the	DRAMA
	Antarctic Peninsula region, where the British concentrates mapping	
6	Maps are changing faster in Antarctica than	ACT
	anywhere in the world.	C 42 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
бу	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слов грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текст опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельн	ва так, чтобы а. Заполните
Пр	onyoki nosiy telimbinin estobanin. Kanadbin nponyok eeosibeses yes osaguses	<u> </u>
	In earlier centuries the Antarctic was thought to be a huge continent.	
1	Its around the South Pole was believed	EXIST
2	to act as a balance to the continents in the	KNOW
3	hemisphere. In the 18 th century, it was	NORTH
4	to be far smaller than people had first thought.	COVERED
	A small part of the ice-covered continent was first seen in 1820.	
5	Explorers from countries saw parts of the coastlne	VARY
6	in other areas, but the first large-scale was	EXPLORE

made by Captain James Clarke Ross in 1841.

Task 18.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–13, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	What made the Alamo was the battle.	FAME
	For thirteen days in 1836, the 188 Texan volunteers held off	
2	400 Mexican troops in one of the most	VIOLENCE
3	dramas of history. But the story began	AMERICA
4	twelve years earlier. In 1924 Mexico won its	DEPENDENCI
5	from Spain and continued the policy that had	COLONISE
6	been initiated by Spain in 1821. Immigrants took	GLAD
7	the oath of to Mexico in exchange for land,	LOYAL
8	and they swarmed in. But then in 1824 Mexico	DEFINED
	its territories, making them states. Texas was the only separate	
	territory to lose its independence. The Texan residents felt a lack	
9	of representation in the and they gathered	GOVERN
10	in protest. By 1834 the rumbles of grew louder	CONTENT
	and by 1835 they were fighting. The Battle of the Alamo began on	
	February 23, 1836 and ended with every Texan fighter dying.	
11	Forty-six days after the fall of the Alamo, a	FURY
12	by volunteers began with the words, "Remember	ATTACK
13	the Alamo!" The result of this fight was a Texas,	FREEDOM
	the beginnig of a new republic.	
Task 19).	* ~
он	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—4, однокоренные слова грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельного	а так, чтобы Заполните
1	At a time when it is so important to in school,	SUCCESS
	we shouldn't be surprised to learn that more students are cheating	
2	than ever before. With so many of them about	ANXIETY
	failing, students also now seem to believe that those who cheat are	
3	to be caught at all. Besides, students are using	-LIKELY
4	tricky ways of cheating	EVTDEME

Task 20.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–12, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

(0)		
1	People tend to amass, sometimes without being	POSSESS
2	aware of doing so. Indeed they can have a	DELIGHT
3	surprise when they find something which they	USE
4	did not know they owned. Those who never have to	CHANGING
5	house become indiscriminate of what can only	COLLECT
6	be described as clutter. They leave objects	WANTED
7	in drawers, cupboards and attics for years, in the	BELIEVE
-	that they may one day need just those very things. As they grow old,	
8	people also accumulate for two other reasons:	BELONG
9	lack of physical and mental, both which are	ENERGETIC
	essential in turning out and throwing away, and sentiment. Things	
10	owned for a long time are full of with the past,	ASSOCIATI
11	perhaps with who are dead, and so they	RELATE
12	gradually acquire a value beyond their worth.	TRUTH
	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатан квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с	
OH	и грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию те	кста. Заполните
пр	опуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отде	тьному заданию.
	The Metropolitan Museum of Arts in New York City is the foremost	
1	of art in the US. It opened in 1800.	REPOSIT
2	The museum's most collections include	STANDING
3	European and sculpture of the Renaissance, Baroque,	PAINT
4	and modern periods. In addition, the wing has the	EGYPT
5	mastaba of Perneb, which has been in its original	BUILT
	form.	
6	Besides the main building, containing the main,	COLLECT
	the Museum includes another senarate wing devoted to medieval art.	

Task 22.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	The Alaska pipeline starts at the edge of the Arctic Ocean.	e B
1	It stretches southward across the largest and most state	NORTH
2	in the USA, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village	NEAR
3	800 miles from where it begins. It is in size and extremely	MASS
	complicated to operate.	
4	The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and miles of	END
5	delicate tundra that tops the ground. It weaves through	FREEZE
6	crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over	ROCK
	crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under	
	hundreds of rivers and streams.	
Task 2	23.	
б <u>у</u>	рочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанны уквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные сло ни грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельного	рва так, чтобы га. Заполните
1	Since Vitamin K consists of substances that are	ESSENTIALLY
2	for the clotting of blood, the human body can	SUFFERING
3	without it. A consequence of Vitamin K is an abnormal	SUFFICIENT
4	of time for the blood to clot.	LONG
5	The occurs in hemorrhagic disease of the newborn	DEFICIENT
	infant, in liver damage, and in cases where the vitamin is not absorbed	
6	It is vital to include sources of Vitamin K in diet.	PROPER

Task 24.

они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию те пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отде	екста. Заполните
1 One clear sign of a happy is the frequent	RELATE
use of 'we' by a couple. Another clue is how past experiences are	
2 described. The married couples focus on their	HAPPY
3 experiences together, even when describing	DIFFICULT
4 Researchers have also noticed that individuals in	SUCCESS
marriages talk about their partners in more positive way. They focus	
5 on They often mention something new they	ACHIEVE
enjoy doing now because of their partner. They also seem to be willing	g
to change in ways that allow the couple to do things together.	
6 On the contrary, in that isn't working, there is more	MARRY
focus on self.	× , , , ,
ask 25.	
Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатак буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, однокоренные они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию то пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отде	слова так, чтобы екста. Заполните
1 Halley's comet has become the best comet	OBSERVE
in, but the information that has been gathered	HISTORIC
is only the of what is needed to understand this come	t. BEGIN
4 During the recent of Halley's comet, a research	APPEAR
5 corps of over 1,000 professional gathered data	ASTRONOMY
around the world.	ā .
6 For the first time ever, and Russian spacecraft	EUROPE

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными

Task 26.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant	
1	social phenomena than most have considered.	COMMENT
	On the face of it there could not be a more trivial subject for a book.	
2	And indeed since social scientists have had	CONSIDER
3	explaining weightier topics such as work or	DIFFICULT
	politics it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in	
	accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking.	
4	However there are parallels with the study	INTEREST
5	of deviance. This involves the of bizarre and	INVESTIGATE
	idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant	
6	in some societies but not in others.	NESESSITY
бук они	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слов грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тексты полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельн	ва так, чтобы а. Заполните
		* v
1	Architecture is the art and science of buildings	DESIGN
2	and structures. A building reflects the and	SCIENCE
	technological achievements of the age as well as the ideas and	
3	of the designer and client. The appearance of	ASPIRE
4	buildings, however, is often controversial.	INDIVID
	The use of an architectural style cannot be said to start or finish on	~
5	a specific date. Neither is it possible to say what	EXACT
6	characterises a particular .	MOVE

Task 28.

from Britain.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

				44
1	For the first century or so of the	revoluti	on,	INDUSTRY
2	increased	led to decreases in working ho	ours.	PRODUCT
3	who had been put	ting in 12-hour days, six days a	week,	EMPLOY
4	found their time on the job shrin	iking to 10 hours	_,	DAY
8 7	then, finally, to eight hours, five	days a week. Only a generation	n ago	
5	socialworr	ied about what people would do	with	PLAN
	all this new-found free time. Alt	though the output per hour of w	ork	
	has more than doubled since 19-	45, leisure seems reserved large	ly	10)
6	for the			EMPLOYED
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Task 29	V.			
бук	очитайте приведенный ниже т звами в конце строк, обозначен и грамматически и лексическ опуски полученными словами.	ных номерами 1–6, однокор и соответствовали содержа	енные слова нию текста.	заполните
про	пуски полученными словами.	Transport of the second		
	The final battle of the War of 1	812 was the Battle of New Orle	ans.	
1	This battle gave a clear	of the need	for D	EMONSTRATE
2	commun	nication during wartime; it also) E	FFECT
3	showed the			ISASTER
4	when communication is		Α	DEQUATE
	The War of 1812 was fought be	etween Great Britain and the ve	ery	
5	country of	the United States only a relative	ely Y	OUTH
6	few years after the United State	es had won its	D	EPENDENCE

Task 30.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–10, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	Paul Bunyan is perhaps An	nerica s best-known folk hero.	
1	A fictional logger of	strength, he was	CREDIBLE
		tual nineteenth century logger from	· .
2	theUn	ited States or Canada. As a folk hero,	NORTH
. 3	he struck a chord with	on some level, perhaps	AMERICA
4		, but also because he was	STRENGTH
- 5	r ·	, ingenious in solving	CAPABILITY
	problems, and fun-loving.		
6	Though there is	that Paul Bunyan tales were	EVIDENT
	part of oral tradition in the	nineteenth century, these stories did	
7.	not appear in	form until the early twentieth century.	WRITE
8	Journalist James McGillivra	ay included of Bunyan	DESCRIBE
9	in a series of essays	"The Round River Drive,"	ENTITLE
		r of Midwestern newspapers between	
10	1906 and 1910. However, it	t was through an	EXTENSE
	advertising campaign that F	Paul Bunyan moved solidly into print.	
Task 31	•		
они	квами в конце строк, обозна грамматически и лексич	ке текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатан аченных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слески соответствовали содержанию теми. Каждый пропуск соответствует отделям.	слова так, чтобы кста. Заполните
1	Women's fashions of the 19 ^t	h century were not only	PRACTICAL
2	and	, but also very occasionally	COMFORTABLE
3	The	preferred silhouette was a tiny waist	HEALTHY
4	flaring out into a	skirt. This minuscule waist was	WIDTH
	achieved through corsets; a w	oman was wrapped in a heavily-boned	
5	corset, and the laces of the co	rset werelaced,	TIGHT
		pint where her breathing was inhibited	
6	and damage to her ribs was		POSSIBILITY

Task 32.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1	London is one of the biggest and most cities	INTEREST
	in the world. Traditionally it is divided into the West End and	
2	the East End. The West End is for its	FAME
3	avenues lined with plane trees, big stores,	BEAUTY
4	rich mansions, restaurants, hotels, theatres	EXPENSE
	and night clubs. The East End used to be a poor area filled with	
5	warehouses, factories, slums and houses.	MISERY
1	Quite a lot of people lived from hand to mouth here. For the recent	
Ne o	years this area including Dockland has turned into a new housing	
6		DEVELOP
Task 33		
*	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных загл	
бук	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные слова так грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. За пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному з	к, чтобы полните
1	A laughter is paid to conduct talks, workshops	THERAPY
1	and one-to-one sessions using techniques that get people to laugh.	
	It is thought that laughing may the body's	STRONG
2	immune system, stimulate blood, produce	CIRCULATE
3	endorphins (hormones that reduce pain and increase)	HAPPY
4		
	and reduce stress. Enda Junkins, says, 'Laughter is the human gift	SURVIVE
5	for coping and	COURAGE
6	As a practising psychotherapist, Enda tries to	COURAGE
	people to use laughter to heal psychological problems.	
	Other laughter leaders operate more relaxed laughter clubs.	

Task 34.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-6, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

	There are around 800 reservations in the US where Native American	
1	tribes live and they are people.	PRIDE
	Over 30 000 members of the Lakota tribe live on the Pine Ridge	
	Reservation, but life there is not easy. Some people do not have a	
2	car or telephone and many live in simple houses.	WOOD
	There are only one or two stores where they can buy things.	
3	Lots of people are and times are tough.	EMPLOY
4	Despite the many of life on the reservation,	DIFFICULT
	people still choose to live there and want to stay.	
5	Some Native Americans are trying to attract	VISIT
6	to come and learn more about their lives, their	TRADITIONAL
	and their music.	
Task 35		
Про бук они	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тен пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните
Про бук они	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанна вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тек пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните
Про бук они	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тен пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните
Про бук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанна вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тек пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию.
Про бук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию теп пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the landscape is also for problems like backache, ankle	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. РАVE
Про бук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тек пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the landscape is also	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. РАVE NATURE
Про бук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию теп пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the landscape is also for problems like backache, ankle	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. РАVE NATURE
Про бук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию теп пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. РАVE NATURE
Про бук они про 1 2 3	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию теп пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the landscape is also for problems like backache, ankle injuries and joint pain. More than eight out of ten of those surveyed only ever walk on concrete. Joshua Wies, a physiotherapist said:	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY
Пробук они про	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию теп пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY WORRY
Пробук они про	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатани вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1—6, однокоренные с грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию тек пуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдел Lack of opportunity to get off the landscape is also for problems like backache, ankle injuries and joint pain. More than eight out of ten of those surveyed only ever walk on concrete. Joshua Wies, a physiotherapist said: 'It is very that under-18s are experiencing problems that are usually associated with the Are we	лова так, чтобы кста. Заполните выному заданию. PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY WORRY PENSION

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ НА ОРФОГРАФИЮ (SPELLING CORRECTIONS)

Task 1. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below:

		- ale a mam 1 i ala	nan sama:	1.0		
abreviation	academic	ackomplish	aquisitio	on a	daption ac	lministratio
analisis	approch	apropriate	e approx	timate a	ssesment	assignmen
associated	bibligraph	y budget	hronologic	cal cla	assiffy	campus
communicati	on compar	ativily con	nprehensiv	comprize	conclusion	conteks
coresspond	councellor	criticism	curicullum	deadline	diplomer	discipline
discushion	drawback	ecornomic	efficient	eligi	ibel	emphasise
enrollment	essse	ential	evalurate	evidense	facillity	faculty
foundaton		genneraly		immprove		inadequa
		¥				
						, I I I
					× "	
		#.	4		2	Ä
A-1					31	
			F 1	(d) 1		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
			* - * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
45						
		i	s are spelt corr	ectly. Circle th	ose that are in	correct and
	y some of the for	i	s are spelt corr	ectly. Circle th	ose that are in	correct and
		i	s are spelt corr	ectly. Circle th	ose that are in	correct and
		i			ose that are in	
spell them p	roperly below:			ry lecture		ilogica
spell them p	investigate medier	irelevant	laborotor monitor	ry lecture negative	literaly	ilogica noticable
spell them p inovative matereal	investigate medier	irelevant minimun persentage	laborotor monitor	ry lecture negative	literaly negotiate stgradaute	ilogica noticabl postpo
spell them p inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irelevant minimun persentage	laborotor monitor parsuade	ry lecture negative policy pos	literaly negotiate stgradaute	ilogica noticabl postpo
spell them p inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irelevant minimun persentage	laborotor monitor parsuade	ry lecture negative policy pos	literaly negotiate stgradaute	ilogica noticabl postpo
spell them p inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irelevant minimun persentage	laborotor monitor parsuade	ry lecture negative policy pos	literaly negotiate stgradaute	ilogica noticabl postpo
spell them p inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irelevant minimun persentage	laborotor monitor parsuade	ry lecture negative policy pos	literaly negotiate stgradaute	ilogica noticable postpoi proposition

Task 3. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below:

qwalify rellated sequence technalogical	query rellevant spesialise tertiery	questionaire reserch statistics theoretical	resource submit	ognise revice sumarise transfer	reference sammple servey tuiton	regulate seminnar sylabus tutourial
undergraduet	valide	variaibles	vocaburary	vocational	* 1	* *
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7 1		× , × , *	
				a a		
		7	::	Y	2 V =	T 10
1			*	V	v 1	Sec. 1 - 1
		- AV		8 I . ∞		

Task 4. Place a circle around the correctly spelt version of the word from the four columns below:

acommodation	accommodation	acomodation	accomodation
appreciation	apreciation	appreceation	apreication
bussines	buziness	business	businness
developping	devellopping	develloping	developing
entertanement	entertanment	entertainment	entertainement
feasible	feasable	feesible	feesable
governmentle	governmental	govenmental	governementle
hypothetical	hypetheticle	hipothetical	hypathetical
indefenite	indefinate	indeffinite	indefinite
indiscriminite	indiscriminete	indiscriminite	indiscriminate
necessary	neccesary	nessesary	neccessary
prespective	pespective	prespective	perspective
through	torough	throug	thrrough
unsuccessful	unsucessful	unsucessfull	unsuccessfull
wealth	welth	whealth	whealth
parliamentry	parlamentary	parlaimentary	parliamentary
excelent	excellent	exellent	ekcellent
receeve	recieve	receive	reseive

Task 5. Locate all the spelling errors in the following sentences and correct them.

- 1. Studing a language in a contry wehre it is widly spoeken has meny advaintages.
- 2. Most oversees studnts lern Engerish at secondry skool or at unversity nowdays.
- There knowlege of grammer is offen quiet advansed wich is certanly usefull when foreigners come to life in an Inglesh-spekin environment.
- 4. In Britain their are many oppurtunitys to practice liserning to and speking Engriss.
- 5. It is prefferable to mak frends with a nativ speakar in owder to practess connvesaton.
- 6. A resonable leval of English can be acheived quikly if a studnt is dedecated to studdy.

Task 6. The <u>underlined</u> words in the following sentences are all used to talk about opinion and belief. However, the words are grammatically incorrect (for example, a noun has been used instead of an adjective, or a verb has been used instead of a noun, etc.) or sometimes a noun has been used which has the wrong meaning. Put the words into their correct form.

- 1. In my opinionated, technology is moving too quickly.
- 2. As far as I am concerning, happiness is more important than money.
- 3. Scientists are <u>convincing</u> that human degradation of the environment is causing thousands of species to extinct.
- 4. The government are <u>regardless</u> the Third World debt as a major problem to global economic development.
- 5. Hundreds of people called the television station to register their <u>disapprove</u> of the presenter's behaviour.
- 6. She maintenance that most young people would rather work than go to school.
- 7. Do you reckoning that there will be an election in the next two years?
- 8. We strongly <u>suspicion</u> that the proposal to develop the computer facilities will not go ahead.
- 9. I <u>doubtful</u> that the new government will keep all its promises.
- 10. Do you disapproval of smoking?
- 11. I take strong except to people coming late or cancelling appointments at short notice.
- 12. A lot of people are <u>fanatic</u> about sport in general and football in particular.
- 13. British health inspectors are obsession about cleanliness in restaurant kitchens.
- 14. After years of struggle, the moderations have gained control of the party.
- 15. He has very conservatism views and disapproves of change.
- 16. The government are commitment to the struggle to end racism in the police force.
- 17. She was dedication to her family and would do anything to protect them.
- 18. They come from a strongly tradition family who still believe in arranged marriages.

Task 7. When you have checked the answers to the above exercise, identify and correct the spelling mistakes in these sentences.

1.	I respect the party's acknowledgment of defeat in the election.
2.	It is argueable whether travel is faster now than it was fifty years ago.
3.	Very few people are currently benefitting from social security.
4.	Many South-East Asian states are doing a lot of busness with European countries.
5.	The government's anti-smoking campain is having little effect.
6.	Cancelations will be accepted until a week before departure.
7.	Weather conditions can be very changable in maritime climates.
8.	There is no point condeming the council for their lack of action.
9.	Consientious students do not always get the best results.
10.	The hieght of the bridge is only four metres.
11.	In some countries, financial problems are too large to he managable.
12.	His speech decieved millions.
13.	Hundreds of lifes are being lost daily due to careless drivers.
14.	Earthquake survivers often remain in shock for several days.
15.	It is essential to practice daily if you want to become a good musician.
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Task 8. All the following sentences contain spelling errors. Find and correct all the incorrectly spelt words.

- (1) Computers are everywhere these days, not just on the desk top, but inside many off the electrical applliances we purrchase.
- (2) Tranzistorised compoter chipps can determmine owr preferrences for varoius settings on such macheens as microwaives, televizion sets, air-conditioning units, and, of course, cars. (3) One of the benefits of the proliferation of 'invisible' chips within machines is that so many of the repetetive tasks we must perform every day can be automated. (4) For exammple, a digitil memory of audio settings for CD playback can be invokked four faster settings next session, and also use two compile 'songbooks' of personnel favurites.
- (5) Allso, garagge dorrs can open seconds before our car turns the corner into the driveway, and telefones can automatically diwert callers to presset destennations. (6) Soon, you might be able to programme video recourders to record what the machine 'thinks' is suittable for you to view, bassed on a short personality and prefference quiz. (7) Perhaps, the most important use to which these new robotic service technologys can be put is the conservation of energy resourses.
- (8) Water heeters and other power-drorring appliances can be monitered to minnimise energy consuridon by automatically plugging in to the community power grid at optimum times. (9) Naturrally, thees noo technologies are not without there detracters who usually point out that the less hands-on control we have over a machine, the greater the marrgin for erorr. (10) Uthers, counter that these internal chips are pre-programmed and, therefore, can be more thoroghly checked, statistically prodducing far fewer errors then humans.

ОТВЕТЫ

ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ

1. difficult – adjective, 2. precisely – adverb, 3. word – noun, 4. almost – adverb, 5. customary – adjective, 6. considered – verb -past participle, 7. that – pronoun, 8. background – noun, 9. determines – verb, 10. various – adjective, 11. membership – noun, 12. extreme – adjective, 13. make up – phrasal verb, 14. acceptable – adjective, 15. closer – adjective, 16. apparent – adjective, 17. analysing – gerund, 18. beginning – verb-present participle

Task 2.

Noun Indicators	Verb Indicators	
-er -ism -ist -ment -ness -tion -ship	-ise (-ize) -ate -fy	
Adjective Indicators	Adverb Indicators	
-al -ive -ic -ish -ous	-ly	

Task 3. 1. unhealthy, 2. experience, 3. fortune, 4. unable, 5. misunderstanding, 6. impossible, 7. insecurity, 8. conscious, 9. miscalculated

ПРИСТАВКИ (PREFIXES)

- Task 1. Possible answers: overdose, overshadow, underprivileged, cohabit, enlarge, illiterate, immeasurable, uncompromising
- Task 2. Possible answers: interaction, interplanetary, prehistoric, foregoing, posthumous, reconsider, recolonise
- Task 3. Possible answers: transcontinental, anticlockwise, counterbalance, discount, disreputable, mishandle, misunderstanding
- Task 4.

 1. disobedient, 2. unacceptable, 3. immovable, 4. unaccomplished, 5. distrustful, 6. unmistakable, 7. irrational, 8. illegal, 9. immodest, 10. unachievable, 11. inaccurate, 12. dissatisfaction, 13. non-alcoholic, 14. inattentive, 15. inaccessible
- Task 5. 1. anti-social, 2. over-population, 3. irresponsible, 4. rewrite, 5. postscript, 6. overdone, 7. illegal
- Task 6.

 1. AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 2. IMMATURE, 3. IRRELEVANT, 4. OVERCOME, 5. MONOLOGUE/DIALOGUE, 6. UNBELIEVABLY, 7. ILLOGICAL, 8. MISCONSEPTIONS, 9. SUPERNATURAL, 10. DISLOYAL

- Task 7.
 1. inactive, 2. insecure, 3. incapable, 4. inexperienced/ unexperienced, 5. impossible,
 6. unfortunate, 7. unconscious, 8. unhealthy, 9. misunderstand, 10. miscalculate,
 11. disapprove, 12. disobey
- Task 8. dishonesty, indifference, misfortune, misunderstanding, independence, unimportance, insecurity, inexpensive, disobedience, overpopulation, non-alcoholic
- Task 9. 1. illegal, 2. irresponsible, 3. unimaginable, 4. incapable, 5. uncooked, 6. impractical, 7. pre-war
- Task 10. impossible, interurban, disappointing, unconscious, unavailable, misinformed, inaccurate, unbelievable, inacceptable, illegal, unable, incomplete, unmarried, unbearable, unsuccessful, miscalculation, disapproval, immeasurable, inexpensive, immodest

СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ (NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES)

- Task 1. appointment, movement, madness, enjoyment, scientist, advertisement, materialist, judgement, kindness, entertainment, consultant, government, typist, development, improvement
- Task 2. 1. beggar, 2. pianist, 3. driver, 4. assistant, 5. liar, 6. historian
- anxiety, 2. socialism, 3. happiness, 4. agreement, 5. discovery, 6. arrival,
 childhood, 8. absence, 9. efficiency, 10. curiosity, 11. refusal, 12. explanation,
 argument
- Task 4. Check your answers with the help of a good dictionary /partner/ teacher
- Task 5. 1. agreement, 2. investigation, 3. description, 4. improvement
- Task 6. DISAPPOINTMENT, ADVERTISEMENTS, SECURITY, SURVIVAL, PREPARATION, EXPLANATION, ACTORS, PERFORMANCE

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (ADJECTIVE-FORMING SUFFIXES)

- Task 1. Possible answers: artful, masterful, helpless, cashless, justifiable, notifiable, hearten, golden
- Task 2. Check your answers with the help of a good dictionary /partner/ teacher
- Task 3. European, American, Asian, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Australian, Polish, Spanish, Indian, Canadian, Egyptian, Yugoslavian, Japanese, Swedish, Romanian, Chinese, Italian.

dependent, 2. washable, 3. stripped, 4. sleeved, 5. detailed, 6. crowded,
 harried, 8. doubtful, 9. cheerful, 10. beautiful, 11. different, 12. confident,
 independent, 14. enjoyable, 15. reliable, 16. agreeable, 17. helpful

СУФФИКСЫ HAPEЧИЙ (ADVERB-FORMING SUFFIXES)

- Task 1. 1. adjective, 2. adverb, 3. adverb, 4. adjective, 5. adverb, 6. adjective, 7. adverb, adjective 8. adjective, 9. adverb, 10. adjective, 11. adverbs, 12. adverb, 13. adjective, adverb, 14. adverb, 15. adverb, 16. adverb, 17. adjective
- Task 2. sadly, successfully, really, slowly, usually, daily, calmly, brightly, proudly, firmly, loudly, happily, safely, dryly, gradually, softly, bravely, hourly, closely, frequently, clearly, correctly, nearly, hardly, lately, quickly

СУФФИКСЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ (VERB-FORMING SUFFIXES)

- Task 1. BUILT, USED, PRISONED, ALLOWED, EXECUTED, KEPT, GUARDED
- Task 2. ARRIVED, IMAGINED, ABLE, BELIEVED, HOPED, REALIZED

ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

- Task 1. 1. a shocking, 2. a reserved, 3. screaming, 4. satisfied, 5. disgusting, 6. confusing, 7. loaded, 8. exposed, 9. conceited, 10. frightening, 11. exhausting, 12. disappointing, 13. boring, 14. tiring, 15. unexpected, 16. disturbing, 17. thrilling, 18. relaxing, 19. blocked, 20. disappointed
- Task 2. 1. ruining, 2. finishing, 3. stolen, 4. saying, 5. feeling, 6. borrowed, 7. knowing, 8. explaining, 9. taking, 10. directed, 11. studying
- Task 3. 1. exhausting, 2. disappointing, 3. embarrassed, 4. challenging, 5. shocked, 6. relaxing, 7. amusing, 8. boring

ПРАВИЛА ОРФОГРАФИИ (SPELLING RULES)

- Task 1. a. 2, b. 1, c. 3, d. 6, e. 4, f. 5, g. 7, h. 8, i. 9, j. 12, k. 13, l. 11, m. 10
- Task 2. 1. insincere, 2. generosity, 3. irresponsible, 4. discouraged, 5. immature, 6. unsafe
- Task 3. 1.C, 2.B, 3.B, 4.A, 5.C, 6.C, 7.C, 8.B, 9.C

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (WORD FORMATION)

- DEPTH, 2. TRULY, 3. SKILFUL, 4. HAPPINESS, 5. POLITICIAN, 6. COURAGEOUS, 7. EXISTENCE, 8. NATURALLY, 9. BEGINNING, 10. WISDOM, 11. WEALTHY, 12. DAILY, 13. INTELLIGENT, 14. ECONOMY, 15. AWFUL, AWESOME, 16. ARGUMENT, 17. LOSS, 18. NOTICEABLE, 19. SADDEST, 20. PRIVACY, 21. VARIOUS, 22. STRONG, 23. APPEARANCE, 24. USUALLY, 25. MARRIED, 26. WHOLLY, 27. PERMISSION, 28. SUCCESSFUL, 29. DYING, 30. ACTIVE.
- EXTREMELY, Task 2. 2. EQUIPMENT, 3. AMUSEMENT. WIDE. ENVIRONMENTALIST, 6. FAVOURITE, 7. DULY, 8. KINGDOM. 9. INVENTOR, 10. WOODEN, 11. CUTTING, 12. NERVOUS, 13. EXPLOSION, 14. SERIOUSLY, 15. THANKFUL, 16. NINTH, 17. ADVICE, 18. SUITABLE, 19. DARKNESS, 20. WRITTEN, 21. PROUD, 22. FRIENDSHIP, 23. FEELING, 24. REMARKABLY, 25. PIANIST, 26. DISASTROUS, 27. DIFFICULTY, 28. INDEPENDENCE, 29. LOUDLY, 30. SUCCEED.
- ORIGINALLY, 2. QUALIFICATION, 3. ACTIVITY, 4. EXPENSIVE,
 OBSERVER, 6. FAMOUS, 7. KNOWN, 8. VARIETY, 9. VISITOR,
 DIFFERENT, 11. PROVIDING, 12. GREATNESS, 13. MOVEMENT,
 TAUGHT, 15. SNOWY, 16. THIRD, 17. RESPONSIBILITY, 18. USEFUL,
 EFFECT, 20. EXPERIENCED, 21. INTERESTING, 22. DECISION, 23. ABLE,
 ADVERTISE, 25. PRODUCER, 26. WONDERFUL, 27. EDUCATION,
 INVENTION, 29. INCREASINGLY, 30. SCIENTIST.
- QUICKLY, 2. ENTERTAINMENT, 3. VIOLENCE, 4. FURIOUS, 5. SURVIVOR,
 PRACTICAL, 7. MEMORY, 8. ANXIETY, 9. EMPLOYER/EMPLOYEE,
 CONFIDENT, 11. RUNNING, 12. CONSCIOUSNESS, 13. CREATURE,
 MET, 15. ADVENTUROUS, 16. SECOND, 17. AGREEMENT,
 NECESSARILY, 19. SECURITY, 20. ATTENTION, 21. EXPRESSIVE,
 POLLUTION, 23. ILLITERATE, 24. HOURLY, 25. TRAVELLER, 26. BORING,
 GOVERNMENT, 28. DISCOVERY, 29. EXCELLENTLY, 30. ARTIST.
- Task 5.
 TREATMENT, 2. REALLY, 3. FREEDOM, 4. MISTERIOUS, 5. MUSICIAN, 6. INFORMATIVE, 7. LENGTH, 8. REQUIREMENT, 9. TECHNICIAN, 10. DIRTY, 11. MASSIVE, 12. POPULARITY, 13. YOUTH, 14. EMPLOYED, 15. OBEDIENT, 16. INVENTOR, 17. VACANCY, 18. FREQUENTLY, 19. SURVIVAL, 20. LOYALTY, 21. REVOLUTIONARY, 22. POSSIBLITY, 23. NORTHERN, 24. INDUSTRIAL, 25. ASTRONOMER, 26. ATTRACTIVE, 27. DESCRIPTION, 28. ACHIEVEMENT, 29. CONSCEQUENTLY, 30. BUILDER.

Task 6.

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. enjoyment	-	enjoy	2. enjoyable	
3. disappointment		disappoint	disappointing	4. disappointingly
5. preparation		prepare	prepared	-
6. explanation		explain	explainable	-
survival	7. survivor	8. survive	-	
9. donation	donor	donate		:=
finance	financier	finance	10. financial	11. financially

12 enjoyment, 13 survivor, 14 donations, 15 preparation, 16 disappointing, 17 explain, 18 financial

Task 7.

A	В	C	D
kind	unkind	cruel	adjective
honest	dishonest	deceitful	adjective
credible	incredible	unbelievable	adjective
appear	disappear	vanish	verb
fair (=equal)	unfair	biased	adjective
pleased	displeased	annoyed	participle II
continue	discontinue	halt	verb
fasten	unfasten	undo	verb
normal	abnormal	exceptional	adjective
employed	unemployed	redundant	participle II
friendly	unfriendly	hostile	adverb/ adjective
trust	distrust	suspect	verb
professional	unprofessional	amateur	adjective
known	unknown	anonymous	participle II /adjective
cover	discover/uncover	reveal	verb
safe	unsafe	hazardous	adjective
use	abuse/misuse	damage	noun
probable	improbable	unlikely	adjective
important	unimportant	trivial	adjective
emotional	unemotional	reserved	adjective

Task 8. Check your answers with the help of a good dictionary /partner/ teacher

Task 9. A) 1. WISDOM, 2. HELPFUL, 3. SENSIBLE, B) 1. IMMATURE, 2. SENSITIVE, C) 1. SENSELESS, 2. UNCONSCIOUS, D) 1. UNUSED, 2. USELESS, E) 1. UNHAPPINESS, 2. ILLITERACY, F) 1. IMPOLITE, 2. DISRESPECTIFUL

- SUCCESSFUL, 2. ADVENTUROUS, 3. UNDERSTANDING, 4. ACTIVITIES,
 HEIGHTS, 6. ABILITY, 7. MISCALCULATION, 8. BEHAVIOUR, 9. DISOBEY,
 DANGEROUS, 11. DISAPPROVAL, 12. INSECURE, 13. POSSIBILITY,
 FEARLESS
- 1. BORING, 2. SATISFACTION, 3. CREATIVE, 4. ATTENTION, 5. FAMILIARITY,
 6. ADVERTISEMENT, 7. UNCONSCIOUSLY, 8. ORIGINALITY,
 9. CHARACTERISTICS, 10. MEMORY, 11. PRODUCT
- INCREASINGLY, 2. COMPETENT, 3. ATHLETICS, 4. ENERGETIC,
 DISTANCE, 6. PERFORMANCE, 7. PREPARATION, 8. UNNECESSARY,
 SUCCESSFUL, 10. PSYCHOLOGICAL, 11. STRENGTH.

ЗАДАНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТИПА

- Task 1. EXPENSIVE, REALLY, DIRTY, PRICE, LONG, FAMOUS
- Task 2. DEEP, MISTERIOUS, VISUAL, IMPOSSIBLE, DARKNESS, EFFICIENT
- Task 3. FREEDOM, UNLIKE, INFORMATION, REVISION, EVENTUALLY, RESPONSIBILITY
- Task 4. TRADITIONAL, TEACHER, DIFFERENT, ORIGINAL, MUSICAL, COMPOSITION
- Task 5. CONVENTIONAL, SPESIALLY, BUILDING, ENTRANCE, DISOBEDIENCE, CONSTRUCTIONS
- Task 6. CAPABILITY, REQUIREMENTS, POLLUTION, NATURAL, SUITABLE, PRODUCTION
- Task 7. PERFORMERS, UNEMPLOYED, SUITABLE, DISAPPROVE, ENJOYABLE, HUNGRY
- Task 8. POPULARITY, COMBINATION, WIDE, COMPETITION, COLOURFUL, ADVENTUROUS
- Task 9. AMERICAN, ILLEGITIMATE, SCOTTISH, YOUTH, REVOLUTIONARY, COLONIAL, ATTENTION, GOVERNMENT, STRONG, REPLACE
- Task 10. DIFFERENT, RELAXATION, AMUSEMENT, COLLECTION, EDITION, CONNECTION, CHOSEN
- Task 11. SATISFACTORY, UNDERTAKE, INDIRECT, EXISTENCE, REMARK, UNKNOWN, INVISIBLE, SURVIVAL

- Task 12. MUSICIANS, PIANIST, UNHEATED, LEGENDARY, INVITATION, VACANCY
- Task 13. REGULARITY, ATTENTION, AGREEMENT, TRADITION, ACCEPTANCE, DAILY
- Task 14. INEXPENSIVE, POWERFUL, DRAMATIC, ATTRACTIVE, SAFETY, SCIENTISTS
- Task 15. HAPPINESS, INTELLIGENCE, ABILITY, IMPOSSIBLE, SIMPLY, ILLNESS
- Task 16. RELATIVELY, REVISION, BUILDINGS, PHYSICAL, DRAMATIC, ACTIVITY
- Task 17. EXISTENCE, KNOWN, NORTHERN, DISCOVERED, VARIOUS, EXPLORATION
- Task 18. FAMOUS, VIOLENT, AMERICAN, INDEPENDENCE, COLONISATION, GLADLY, LOYALTY, REDEFINED, GOVERNMENT, DISCONTENT, FURIOUS, COUNTERATTACK, FREE
- Task 19. SUCCEED, ANXIOUS, UNLIKELY, EXTREMELY
- Task 20. POSSESSIONS, DELIGHTFUL, USEFUL, CHANGE, COLLECTORS, UNWANTED, BELIEF, BELONGINGS, ENERGY, ASSOCIATIONS, RELATIVES, TRUE
- Task 21. REPOSITORY, OUTSTANDING, PAINTING, EGYPTIAN, REBUILT, COLLECTION
- Task 22. NOTHERN, NEARLY, MASSIVE, ENDLESS, FROZEN, ROCKY
- Task 23. ESSENTIAL, SUFFER, INSUFFICIENT, LENGTH, DEFICIENCY, PROPERLY
- Task 24. RELATIONSHIP, HAPPILY, DIFFICULTIES, SUCCESSFUL, ACHIEVEMENTS, MARRIAGE
- Task 25. OBSERVED, HISTORY, BEGINNING, APPEARANCE, ASTRONOMERS, EUROPEAN
- Task 26. COMMENTATORS, CONSIDERABLE, DIFFICULTY, INTERESTING, INVESTIGATION, NECESSARY
- Task 27. DESIGNING, SCIENTIFIC, ASPIRATION, INDIVIDUAL, EXACTLY, MOVEMENT
- Task 28. INDUSTRIAL, PRODUCTIVITY, EMPLOYEES, DAILY, PLANNERS, UNEMPLOYED
- Task 29. DEMONSTRATION, EFFECTIVE, DISASTROUS, INADEQUATE, YOUNG, INDEPENDENCE
- Task 30. INCREDIBLE, NORTHERN, AMERICANS, STRONG, CAPABLE, EVIDENCE, WRITTEN, DESCRIPTION, ENTITLED, EXTENSIVE
- Task 31. IMPRACTICAL, UNCOMFORTABLE, UNHEALTHY, WIDE, TIGHTLY, POSSIBLE
- Task 32. INTERESTING, FAMOUS, BEAUTIFUL, EXPENSIVE, MISERABLE, DEVELOPMENT

- Task 33. THERAPIST, STRENGTHEN, CIRCULATION, HAPPINESS, SURVIVAL, ENCOURAGE
- Task 34. PROUD, WOODEN, UNEMPLOYED, DIFFICULTIES, VISITORS, TRADITIONS
- Task 35. PAVEMENT, NATURAL, RESPONSIBLE, WORRYING, PENSIONERS, TREATMENT

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ НА ОРФОГРАФИЮ (SPELLING CORRECTIONS)

- Task 1. abbreviation / accomplish / acquisition / adaptation / analysis / approach / appropriate / assessment / bibliography / chronological / classify / campus / comparatively / comprehensive / comprise / context / correspond / counsellor (or councillor) / curriculum / diploma / discussion / economic / eligible / enrolment / essential / evaluate / evidence / facility / foundation / generally / improve / inadequate
- Task 2. innovative / irrelevant / laboratory / literally / illogical / material / media /minimum /noticeable / percentage / persuade / postgraduate / postpone / preference / process / programme
- Task 3. qualify / questionnaire / related / relevant / research / revise / sample / seminar / specialise / summarise / survey / syllabus / technological / tertiary / tuition / tutorial / undergraduate / valid / variables / vocabulary
- Task 4. accommodation (column 2), appreciation (column 1), business (column 3), developing (column 4), entertainment (column 3), feasible (column 1), governmental (column 2), hypothetical (column 1), indefinite (column 4), indiscriminate (column 4), necessary (column 1), perspective (column 4), through (column 1), unsuccessful (column 1), wealth (column 1), parliamentary (column 4), excellent (column 2), receive (column 3)
- studying / language / country / where / widely / spoken / many / advantages
 overseas / students / learn / English / comprehensive / school / university / nowadays
 their / knowledge / grammar / often / quite / advanced / which / certainly / useful foreigners / live / English-speaking / environment
 - 4. Britain / there / opportunities / practise / listening / speaking / English
 - 5. preferable / make / friends / native / speaker / order / practise / conversation
 - 6. reasonable / level / achieved / quickly / student / dedicated / study
- Task 6.

 1. opinion, 2. concerned, 3. convinced, 4. regarding, 5. disapproval, 6. maintains, 7. reckon, 8. suspect, 9. doubt, 10. disapprove, 11. exception, 12. fanatical, 13. obsessive, 14. moderates, 15. conservative, 16. committed, 17. dedicated, 18. traditional
- acknowledgement, 2. arguable, 3. benefiting, 4. business, 5. campaign, 6. cancellations,
 changeable, 8. condemning, 9. conscientious, 10. height, 11. manageable, 12. deceived,
 lives, 14. survivors, 15. practise

Task 8.

- 1. of / appliances / purchase
- 2. transistorised / computer/ chips/ determine / our / preferences/ various/ machines/ microwaves/ television
- 3. repetitive
- 4. example / digital / invoked / for / session / used / to / personal / favourites
- 5. also / garage / doors / telephones / divert / preset / destinations
- 6. recorders / suitable / based / preference
- 7. technologies / resources
- 8. heaters / drawing / monitors / minimise / consumption / automatically
- 9. naturally / these / new / their / detractors / usually / margin / error
- 10. others / thoroughly / statistically / producing / than

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