

TEMATNYECKNЙ TPEHAXEP NO AHITINЙCKOMY ЯЗЫКУ

CUORDOELAZOBAHNE



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Ю.С. Веселова

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТРЕНАЖЕР ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

ГОТОВИМСЯ К ЕГЭ

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«Тематический тренажер СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» 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. «Тематический тренажер СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» 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.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

«Тематический тренажер СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» предназначен для подготовки учащихся 11 классов общеобразовательных школ разного типа к выполнению заданий В11-В16 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 СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» может быть использован для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

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

В «Тематический тренажер СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» 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 «Тематического тренажера СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ по английскому языку» включены ответы к упражнениям.

Для подготовки к остальным разделам экзамена рекомендуем использовать следующие книги серии «Тематический тренажер»: ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА, ПИСЬМО, ЧТЕНИЕ. Более подробную информацию по подготовке е ЕГЭ по английскому языку можно найти на сайте www.help-ege.ru.

Успехов!

Автор и составитель Ю.С. Веселова

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ В11-В16

Для того чтобы Вы могли набрать максимальный балл в задании на заполнение пропусков B11-B16 (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 задания В11-В16 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-... 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.

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:

	т
NOUN Имя существительное	Существительное обозначает предметы, живые существа, абстрактные понятия, явления. Отвечает на вопросы «кто? что?». Все существительные детатся 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). а flower – цветок Непту – 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, 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 golden – золотой unknown – неизвестный well-made – искусно выполненный long – longer – the longest – (длинный – длиннее – самый длинный
ADVERВ 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 usually—обычно rather—достаточно

PRONOUN Mестоимение	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 поbody — никто			
CONJUNCTION Союз	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 or	the p	part of sp	eech for each	of the word	s in bold	in the fol	lowing s	hort	pas	sage.
Choose	between	the f	following	grammatical	categories	or parts	of speed	h given	in t	he 1	table
below:											

noun	pronoun	gerund	adjective	vert	o – past pa	rticiple	
ver	b – present p	articiple	phrasal ve	rb	adverb	verb	

a person's customary (
culture'. The word is commonly used to refer to almost a person's customary (
behaviour when istinctive in form to that (
although they may share membership the race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? On the classes that make up (
although they may share membership the race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? On the classes that make up (
although they may share membership the race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? On the classes that make up (
although they may share membership the race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? On the classes that make up (
the race. Is language perhaps the determinant of culture? On the classes that make up (
the classes that make up (
the classes that make up (
rds acceptable (
at, on closer () analysis, each and ure, regardless of the apparent () ised. It all depends on how narrowly the word is defined for) the word 'culture', anthropologists are cept that the word is much overworked. The word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort
ure, regardless of the apparent () ised. It all depends on how narrowly the word is defined for) the word 'culture', anthropologists are cept that the word is much overworked. The word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort
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the word 'culture', anthropologists are cept that the word is much overworked. The word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort
cept that the word is much overworked. ne word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort
ie word is a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Sort
-er -ous -ise (-ize) -ish -tion
-ist -ship -fy -ness -ate
Verb Indicators
Adverb Indicators
ing 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 <u>unconscious</u> 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-»:

anti-fascist - антифашист anti-aircraft -противовоздушный

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

to counteract - противодействовать

Приставка **dis-** придает отрицательное значение; 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, если слово начинается с согласной *l*: illegal – незаконный illiterate – неграмотный

Приставка іт- означает отрицание. Употребляется, если слово начинается с согласных *b,т,р*.

immortal – бессмертный imbalance – неустойчивость imparity – неравенство

Приставка **in-** придает противоположное значение. Слова с префиксом **in-** нужно запоминаті inconsistent — несовместимый; indefinite — неопределенный; неясный; безразличный; independence — независимость.

Приставка ir- означает отрицание. Употребляется, если слово начинается с согласной r.

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

Приставка **mis-** имеет значение "неправильно, неверно": to **mis**understand – неправильно понять

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": **pre**historic – доисторический

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

Decide on the par	rt of speech for each of	fixes given below. Make new words with given prefixes the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of eir meanings in a good dictionary:
<pre>over = too much under = too little</pre>	•	
doseshadow		

dose		
shadow		
privileged		
habitlarge		
literate		
measurable		
compromising		
Can you think of three mabove?	ore words beginning with each o	f the prefixes listed in the exercise
prefixes. Decide on the presenting of the words that	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me	· ·
prefixes. Decide on the	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the presenting of the words that	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me	ords. Then work out the approximeanings in a good dictionary:
prefixes. Decide on the prefixes of the words the inter = between action	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the prefixes of the words that inter = between action planetary	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the preaming of the words that inter = between action planetary historic	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the presenting of the words that	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the present meaning of the words that inter = between action planetary historic going	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre
prefixes. Decide on the preaming of the words that inter = between action planetary historic going humous	part of speech for each of the wat follow before checking their me post = after	ords. Then work out the approxime anings in a good dictionary: pre

Task 3. Note the meanings of the 5 prefixes given in the box 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:

	ans = across, to the other side dis = causes the action to be reversed anti
cor bal cor rep	unter = against, in opposition to mis = in the wrong manner ntinental ockwise lance unt outable ndle derstanding
Ca	on you think of three more words beginning with each of the prefixes listed in the exercise ove?
	sk 4. In each sentence one word needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence entify the words which need prefixes and add them.
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.	Drugs are legal in almost every country on earth.
	sk 6. In each sentence the word in capital letters needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning the sentence.
on of confin	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 4COME 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
trie	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		Орр	osite
active	1		
secure	2		
capable	3		
experienced	4		
possible	5		
fortunate	6		
conscious	7		
healthy	8		
understand	9		
calculate	10_		
approve	11_		
obey	12_		

Task 8. Form nouns from the given words with the help of the prefixes with the opposite meaning.
Example: employment - unemployment
honesty
difference
fortune
understanding
dependence
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.
1. This arrangement isn't strictly <i>legal</i> . 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 <i>imaginable</i> . It's quite
4. Bob's not very capable. He's of making sound decisions.
5. This fish hasn't been cooked enough. It's
6. This scheme isn't very practical. In fact, it's quite
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
nasible
possible
urban
appointing conscious
available
informed
accurate
believable
acceptable
legal
able
complete
married
bearable
successful
calculation
approval
measurable
expensive
modest

СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ (NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Большинство существительных образуются от глаголов, от прилагательных или других существительных путём присоединение 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:

blockade — блокада cascade — каскад

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

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

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

frequency — частота intelligence — интеллигентность, ум

Суффикс -ant образует существительные со значением лица и 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:

legacy - наследие

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

king**dom** – королевство free**dom** – 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. 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:

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 censorship — 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:

truth — правда health — 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

	"-ist". mple: to employ – employment
app	oint
mo	
mad	
enjo	
scie	•
	ertise
	erial
judg	
king	
	ertain
con	
gov	
type	
	elop
	rove
nou Exa	k 2. Give the nouns which describe people who do things or who come from places. Use these n endings: -an, - ant, -ar, -er, -/an, -ist, -or. **mple: 1. He acts very well. He's a fine
<i>2</i> .	Don't beg. You're not
3.	I can't play the piano. I'm not a
4.	She drives well. She's a good
5.	Manuel assists me. He's my
6.	She always tells lies. She's such a
7.	Anna is studying history. She's a fine
Car	you think of three more words for each of the suffixes listed in the exercise above?
-age	k 3. Give the nouns derived from verbs, adjectives or other nouns. Use the endings: e, -hood, -at/on, -ion, -ful, -ence, -ency, -ness, -al, -(er)y, -ment, -ety, -ism, -ity. mple: I decided this. It was my _decision
1.	Don't be so anxious. Control your
2.	Ann's a socialist. She believes in
3.	We all want to be happy. We all seek
4.	We all agree. We're all in Who discovered this? Who made this?
5.	Who discovered this? Who made this?
6.	We'll all arrive. We'll be met on .
7.	I was a child then. That was in my She is about Con you explain her
8.	She is absent. Can you explain her?
9.	Be more efficient. Improve your
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?
	Don't argue. I don't want an

Task 1. Form nouns from the given words with the help of suffixes "-ment", "-ant", "-ness",

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

Example: direction - director - directness - directorship

examination				
dictation				
collection				
dinastian				
.•				
. 1				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
a anti-ibution				
happiness				
coldness				
darkness				
cleverness				
carefulness				
linguist				
dramatist				
scientist				
minority				
priority			<u></u>	
majòrity				
publicity				
relativity	·			
popularity				
personality				
musician	···			
technician				
mathematician				
landarahin				
friendship				
brotherhood		····		
neighbourhood				

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

of

Examp	ble: 1. Many people visited us during summer. We had 2. He suggested that I study French. I like his sugg	<i>-</i>	
1. We	couldn't agree. We couldn't reach an		
2. The	e detective <i>investigated</i> the murder. During his	he	questioned dozens o
3. She	described her trip. Her was	very full and intere	esting.
4. His	health has improved since he's been in the clinic. The	is v	very noticeable.
Task (6. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals Many people who think they have a professional future		hat fits in each gap.
B11	go to Hollywood only to find in	stead of	DISAPPOINT
	success. They often have to give up the more enjoyable		
B12	of their chosen career to play parts in		ADVERTISE
B13	because these provide financial	but they	SECURE
B14	are not satisfying. For many actors, even basic		SURVIVE
	can be difficult. Some do not earn enough to pay their	rent or	
	electricity bills, and the time and money they invest in	the	
B15	of a portfolio for interviews	is often wasted.	PREPARE
B16	Of course there is a possible w	hy only 1% of	EXPLAIN
B17	are really successful. There a	re just too many	ACT
B18	people who believe that their nextv	will be the one	PERFORM
<u>-</u> -	that makes them a star!		

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (ADJECNBVE-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:

acceptable - 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 e, то при присоединении суффиксов -able, -ible эта буква е отпадает:

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

2. если глагол оканчивается на -y, то при образовании прилагательного y меняется на i: 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:

wood**en** – деревянный gold**en** – золотой

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

Japanese – японский Chinese – китайский

Суффикс -ern образует прилагательные от названий стран 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.

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:

$\mathbf{ful} = \mathbf{with}$	abla — b
	able = can be, able to be, must be,
less = without	en = made of
art	
1	
justify	
notify	
heart	
gold	
•	words ending with each of the suffixes listed above?
	rom the given words with the help of the suffixes. Then work out the words that follow before checking their meanings in a go
dictionary.	the words that follow before encering their meanings in a go
Example: care - careful -	onraless:
_	careress,
gold – golden	
1160	
frost	
frost	
frost rain	
frost rain rock	
frost rain rock fog	
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humor

England - English		
Europe		
Amorico		
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Sandinaria		
Augtrolia		
Doland		
Spain		
India		
Canada		
Fount		
Vygoglavia		
Iomon		
Sweden		
Rumania		
China		
Italy		
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Task 3. Give the adjectives of the nationalities.

Example: Russia - Russian

СУФФИКСЫ HAPEЧИЙ (ADVERB-FORMING SUFFIXES)

Суффикс **-ly** образует наречие от прилагательного (реже от отдельных существительных ι 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. Отличит такие наречия от прилагательных можно по выполняемой ими роли в предложении:

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

Прила	гателі	ьные:

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 – pano

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** соблюдаются правила:

- 1) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -y, от она меняется на i: easy (легкий) easily (легко) noisy (шумный) noisily (шумно)
- 2) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -le, то конечное е заменяется на у: 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 е отпадает: true truly
- 5) Если прилагательное оканчивается на —II, то добавляется только гласную у: full fully

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

Прилагательное	<u>Наречие без -ly</u>	<u>Наречие с -ly</u>
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

He is a **hard** <u>worker</u>. – He <u>works</u> **hard**. – I could **hardly** <u>understand</u> him. – Он усердный работник. Он работает усердно. 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 s	o easy that everybody could answer them		
	uestions <i>easily</i> .		
3. He spoke <i>loudly</i> .			
4. We heard a <i>loud</i> nois	se in the street.		
5. We went <i>straight</i> to	St.Peterburg without stopping anywhere.		
	raight		
7. You would write <i>be</i>	ter if you had a better pen.	and	
8 He has very <i>little</i> kr	owledge of the subject.		
9 When I first came to	Moscow, I little thought that I should stay he	re so long.	
10 We staved there a la	ong time.	To so long.	
11 He works more and	better than he used to.		
12 I have more hooks	than you.		
13 I am an early riser:	go to bed <i>early</i> and get up early.	and	
	h that evening.		
15. We tarked very muc	th that evening.		
16. We haven't had muc	then usual		
16. He is playing worse	than usual.		
17. The patient is wors	e this morning.		
sad			
successful			
1			
slow			
usual			
day			
calm			
bright			
proud			
firm			
loud			
happy			
safe			
dry			
gradual			
soft			
brave			
hour close			
			
frequent clear			
correct			
near		-	
hard			
late			

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:

а) – 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 -en

– 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 verbs are irregular.

B11	The Tower of London was by William the	BUILDING
	Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since that time it has	
B12	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.	
B13	Spies in the Tower during both World Wars.	PRISON
B14	Some of the prisoners were to walk in the	ALLOWANCE
	grounds, live in comfortable rooms and receive visitors. Many	
B15	convicted were on Tower Hill.	EXECUTION
B16	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	
	Jewels is kept in it. Saint Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown,	
B17	and the Royal scepter are there.	GUARD
	Saint Edward's Crown is used for the coronation ceremonies.	
	3000 precious jewels are contained in the Imperial State Crown.	
	2. Form verbs from the given nouns. Remember the rules of the Tens regular.	es. Some of the verbs
	We had such an unpleasant experience last summer when we	
B11	at our holiday destination.	ARRIVAL
B12	We had a country cottage in a picturesque	IMAGINATION
B13	village, where we would be to spend a quiet	ABILITY
	weekend alone. However, when we got to the place we could not	
B14	our eyes. The place was not the same as	BELIEF
B15	as we had at all. There were lights everywhere.	HOPE
	Crowds of people were shouting and screaming all the night.	
B16	Only in the morning we that there had been	REALIZATION
	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 і перед суффиксом -ing переходит в у:

```
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.

1 ask 1. Complete the gaps with -ed or -ing.	
1. a shock story	
2. a reserve seat	
3. scream children	
4. a satisfi customer	
5. a disgust meal6. 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 tir journey	
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 form.	past participle
1. Jo was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely our holiday.	RUIN
2. After her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.	FINISH
3. Jewellery in the robbery has never been recovered.	STEAL
4. I got a letter from the Tax Office that I owe them \$1000.	SAY
5 hungry, I decided to make myself a meal.	FEEL
6. Books from the library must be returned in two weeks.	BORROW
7. Not what to do, she burst out crying.	KNOW
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.	TAKE
10. Birdman, by Spielberg, was in a big success.	DIRECT
11. With both children at the university, the house seems really quiet.	STUDY
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	in my life.
3. Poor Liam! He looked so embarrassed/embarrassing when his Mum called.	
4. I need to change jobs. This one is not challenged/challenging enough for me.	
5. We were all extremely <i>shocked/shocking</i> to hear about the tragic accident.	
6. Many people think hill-walking is very energetic, but I find it very relaxed/relaxing	•
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:

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 ${\bf Q}$ всегда следует буква ${\bf U}$. В этих случаях ${\bf U}$ не считается гласной. ${\bf quest}$ ${\bf Quebec}$

- 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
b. fine + er = finer / fit + ed = fitted	_	example of RULE
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 'l'.

```
d. travel + ing = travelling / dial + ing = dialing
e. big + er = bigger / run + ing = running
f. infer + ed = inferred / omit + ed = omitted

- example of RULE
- 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.

```
j. colour + full = colourful

k. skill + full = skilful

l. space + ous = spacious

m. enforce + able = enforceable / courage + ous = courageous

- 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	
	B. abasance	C. absence
2. The first step to becoming a good A. accessories	photographer is to buy the correct _	•
A. accessories	B. accessories	C. acesories
3. Visitors have difficulty finding _	during the summer.	
A. accommodation	B. accommodation	C. accommodation
4. City planners can sometimes be	very in their approach to	traffic calming.
A. aggressive	B. aggressive	C. agresive
5. The managing director made an	important .	
	B. announcement	C. announcement
6. The college offers a course in co	mmercial .	
A. correspondence	B. correspondence	C. correspondence
7. Between 1997 and 2001 a	drop was seen in the market.	
A. definite	B. definite	C. definite
8. The government openly	of the current judicial system.	
A. disapproves	B. disapproves	C. diseproves
9. Governments need to	with charities in developing countri	es.
A. Lase	B. leaise	C. liaise
10. A lot of people do not have the	qualifications for the job.	
A. necessary	B. necessary	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: (Not all forms are possible.)

	NOUNS		ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-				write	-
-		designing/design			-
-	artist			-	
-			communicative		
-	-	expression			
-	-			mean	
	informant				
-	_		explanatory		-
-	-			conclude	
		development			-
-	-				encouragingly

Task 2. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech: (Not all forms are possible.)

NOUNS			ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
_				pollute	
environment				_	
_		-	destructive		
_	-	prevention			
				conserve	
-				-	protectively
_	-	penalty			-
	-	disaster		-	
-	_		various		
nature		-		_	
-	-		specific		

Task 3. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech: (Not all forms are possible.)

NOUNS		ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-	technician			-	
-			manufactured		-
-		-		compute	-
network	-				-
-	-	television			<u>-</u>
-	inventor				-
-				discover	-
-		import			-
-	-			-	effectively
construction					
-	-			evolve	-

Task 4. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech: (Not all forms are possible.)

NOUNS		ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-		politics			
-				govern	
department	-				-
-	-		responsible	-	
-	negotiator				
-	-			meet	-
-	-			recommend	-
-	-	system			
-					productively
	economist				
-		control			-

Task 5. Complete the chart to provide the correct form of the words shown for the given parts of speech: (Not all forms are possible.)

	NOUNS		ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-				educate	-
-		teaching			-
-				survey	-
_			instructive		
		studying/ study			
-	-			-	ably
		practicing/practice			-
	performer				-
-				assess	-
-			qualified		-
academy				-	-

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	-	disappoint	disappointing	4
5	-	prepare	prepared	-
6	-	explain	explainable	-
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 a 13	of a plane crash.
3	She is one of the few stars who makes regula	r 14 to charity.
4	As part of the 15 for her la	test 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 confusing afterwards.	g and my friend had to 17 it to me
7	The show was a 18 disaste	er 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	_
honest			
credible			
appear			
fair (=equal)			
pleased			
continue			
fasten			
normal			
employed			
friendly			
trust			
professional			·
known			
cover			
safe			
use			
probable			
important			
emotional			

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
	help	-ful
un-	happy	-(t)ive
	kind	-less
im-	literate	-cy
	loyal	-(i)ty
il-	mature	-ment
	measure	-ness
ir-	polite	-ed
	popular	- ing
dis-	relevant	-ly
	rely	
mis-	respect	
	sense	
	success	
	thought	:
	understand	
	use	

Task 9. Read the text 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 His advice is always 2 and 3	WISE HELP SENSE
b) Never go to Sue with a serious problem. She is very 1and 2	MATURE SENSE
c) I think that boxing is a 1 sport. What is the point of trying to hit another person until they are 2	SENSE CONSCIOUS
d) We'd been walking along the 1 railway track for hours before we realized that the map was out-of-date and 2	USE USE
e) The only thing poverty leads to is l and 2	HAPPY LITERATE
f) My aunt isn't fond of children. She thinks that they are all 1and 2	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. Why? It seems that some children have very little 3	ADVENTURE
Why? It seems that some children have very little 3	UNDERSTAND
of the potential risks of doing 4 like climbing trees	ACTIVE
or jumping from 5 . They have such faith in their	HIGH
or jumping from 5 . They have such faith in their own 6 . that even when they make somekind	ABLE
of 7 which result in a fall or an injury, they	CALCULATE
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
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.	1 Di III
and the same care was go our to be under the property of tour our	
Task 11. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form a	word that fits in each
gap.	
Many people find their work rather 1 I get a lot of	BORE
from my job. Advertising can be year.	
2 from my job. Advertising can be very 3 because you have to think of new ways	CDEATE
because you have to think of new ways to attract people's 4 The best way to	CREATE
do altract people's 4 The best way to	ATTEND
do this is by surprising them. 5 is boring	FAMILIAR
and people soon get fed up with an 6 they have seen many times before. 7 they	ADVERTISE
have seen many times before. / they	CONSCIOUSLY
want to be shocked. Apart from 8, the other really important 9 of a good campaign is	OKIGINAL
other really important 9 of a good campaign is	CHARACTER
. After all if people don't remember	
what was being advertised, they won't buy the 11	PRODUCE
70 1 10 D 141 4 4 1 1 T7 41 T 1 1 1 1 4 1 4 6	1.11.4.694.1.1.1
Task 12. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form a	word that lits in each
gap.	
Expants like sity manuthans are 1 manular Voy dan't	INCREASING
Events like city marathons are 1 popular. You don't	
have to be a 2 person to take part in 3, though you do need to be fairly 4 and reasonably fit. You can build up	COMPETE
, though you do need to be fairly	ATHLETE
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
matters, but how long your jog for. You can improve your	PEREORIA.
gradually over a period of weeks.	PERFORM
In 7 for a long race like a marathon it's	PREPARE
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
physically fit.	

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.

B11	Four hundred years ago books were so		EXPENSE
	That only richest people could afford b	ouying them. The man	
B12	who had thirty books was	considered to have	REAL
	quite a library. As books were dear, ru	les were made for their use.	
B13	They were not to be touched with	hands, not	DIRT
	to be put on the table at meal time. No	ne was to eat fruit or cheese	
	while reading them.		
B14	Books were dear in	because every copy had to	PRECIOUS
B15	be written out by hand, and this was a	process.	LENGTH
	Monks spent their hours of leisure in c	oping.	
B16	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 **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

B11	The vast oceans of the world are dark, and	DEPTH
B12	places where eyesight counts for little as soon.	MISTERY
	as you venture far beneath the surface.	
B13	For humans, who live in a world dominated by	VISION
B14	stimuli, to exist in such conditions would be	POSSIBLE
	But for whales and dolphins that live in the ocean or muddy rivers	
B15	the is unimportant. What is crucial to them	DARK
	is sound.	
B16	Sound is an efficient way to transmit and sense,	INFORM
	especially as it travels five times faster than through air.	
Task 3.		
	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатан вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16 , однокор	енные слова так,
что Зап	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11–B16 .	енные слова так, ержанию текста.
что Зап отд	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11–B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium.	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует
что Зап отд	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11–B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty.	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE
что Зап отд	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11 – B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty other writers, the novelist can expect his or	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует
что Зап отд	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11 – B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty. other writers, the novelist can expect his or her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE
что Зап отд В11 В12	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11 – B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty other writers, the novelist can expect his or	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE LIKE
что Зап отд В11 В12	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропус ельному заданию из группы B11 – B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty. other writers, the novelist can expect his or her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work represents one channel of only.	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE LIKE
В11 В12	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11–В16, однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропусельному заданию из группы В11–В16. The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty. other writers, the novelist can expect his or her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work represents one channel of only. Films and screenplays on the other hand, may have to undergo	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE LIKE INFORM
В11 В12 В13	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11-В16, однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропусельному заданию из группы В11-В16. The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty. other writers, the novelist can expect his or her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work represents one channel of only. Films and screenplays on the other hand, may have to undergo to suit everyone involved.	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE LIKE INFORM REVISE
В11 В12 В13	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11 — B16 , однокор бы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали соде олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропусельному заданию из группы B11 — B16 . The novel is arguably the most versatile artistic medium. But the artistic can cause difficulty. other writers, the novelist can expect his or her work to be accepted with few alterations because the work represents one channel of only. Films and screenplays on the other hand, may have to undergo to suit everyone involved. In fact, screenplay writers can find that they	енные слова так, ержанию текста. к соответствует FREE LIKE INFORM REVISE

for the final product to the directors.

Task 4.

B16

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11-В16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Stradivari made his first violins in the style **TRADITION** B12 of his ______, Nicolo Amati. Later models had **TEACH** proportions, becoming flatter and broader, **DIFFER** B13 and people believed this accounted for their special sound. But subsequent copies of the Stradivarius failed to demonstrate this. B14 Another theory was that the ______ varnish had a special ORIGIN effect on the instrument. However, many Stradivarius violins have B15 lost this and yet still retain their special qualities. **MUSIC** An American researcher claimed that the method of transportation had resulted in a change in the of the wood and **COMPOSE** B16 the theory was supported as the layer of material may affect the sound. Task 5. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11-В16, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Have you ever wondered what is was really like to live in a medieval castle? What sort of food was cooked? What clothes were worn? These are questions that a visit to a castle, **CONVENTION** B11 however, imposing the ruins may be, usually fails to settle. At Mountfitchet Castle you should be able to discover some of the answers – for it is a brand-new Norman castle **SPECIAL** B12 built to provide as possible answers of life between 1066 and 1086. There once was a castle here. For the reconstruction, every effort has been made to discover where the original _____ stood. **BUILD** B13 The is grim: heads on the gateway remind you **ENTER** B14 how the lords of a castle dealt with attackers from outside and within. **OBEDIENCE** B15

CONSTRUCT

The of the castle include the kitchen, the

prison, the church and the Great Hall.

Task 6.

	Solar and other renewable energy supply options have the	
B11	to supply a large proportion of our energy	CAPABLE
B12	The increased use of renewable energy	REQUIRE
B13	technologies will reduce as the energy is	POLLUTE
B14		NATURE
	and biomass. Renewable energy technologies already exist in a	
B15	wide range of forms for satisfying energy	SUIT
	demands for many end uses.	
B16	Solar (renewable) energy includes the of	PRODUCE
	of electricity directly from solar radiation for many applications.	
Task 7	7.	
	аполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропустдельному заданию из группы В11-В16. All animal groups on earth except us eat food they are biologically adapted to, in its raw state, and they live out their lives with little	ск соответствуе
	pain or disease. The one group that does not eat its foods raw	
B11	suffers pain and dies more of disease.	FREQUENT
B12	It does not mean that to be you must eat only	HEALTH
	foods in the raw state.	
B13	But the more living plant food you eat, the better.	COOKED
	It would be ideal to eat only totally pure, living food from the plant	
B14_	but that is simply not a realistic expectation.	KING
	It's best to get as close to ideal as we can while still enjoying	
	ourselves.	
B15	The is that we like a lot of foods that may not be	REAL
	ideal.	
B16_	There should be pleasure in, but pleasure is not	EAT
	the only end for which we should eat	

Task 8.

A new sport has hit the ski slopes. Most people call it 'snowboarding'.			
B11	This sport has been gaining	_ in the last few years.	POPULAR
B12	It's a of skateboarding a	nd surfing, and is done	COMBINE
B13	on a board somewhat like a	_, short ski.	WIDTH
B14	There are worldwide with raci	ng and freestyle events.	COMPETE
B15	The boards are often very	A common image of	COLOUR
B16	a snowboarder is one who is young and	·	ADVENTURE
Task	9. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образ	уйте от слов, напечата	нных заглавным
ч 3	буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номеритобы они грамматически и лексически Заполните пропуски полученными словот отдельному заданию из группы В11-В20.	соответствовали сод	ержанию текста
B11	Alexander Hamilton was an	statesman during	AMERICA
B12	the late eighteenth century. An	child, he was	LEGITIMATE
B13	born in the West Indies, the son of James Han	nilton (of	SCOTLAND
	descent) and Rachel Lavien (daughter of a do	ctor on the island).	
B14	As a, he went to the Nor	th American colonies,	YOUNG
B15	and later studied at King's College. During th	e	REVOLUTION
B16_	War he wrote articles and pamphlets espousing	g the	COLONY
	cause. Later, he became a captain of artillery	and, after attracting	
B17	General Washington's	, he worked as	ATTENT
B18	Wasington's secretary. By 1780 he had outling	ed a plan of	_ GOVERN
B19	with a central authority	which key aim was	STRENGH
Dac	the week system of the A	rticles of Confederation	DI ACE

Task 10.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B17**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B17**.

B11	Collecting as a serious hobby is quite	and have	DIFFER
B12	any advantages. It provides for	leisure hours,	RELAX
	as just looking at one's treasures is always a joy.		
B13	One does not have to go outside for	, since	AMUSE
B14	the is housed at home. Whatever	it consists of,	COLLECT
B15	stamps, records, first of books, glass	, pictures, etc.	EDIT
B16	There is always something to do in	with it.	CONNECT
B17	This hobby educates one not only in the	subject,	CHOOSE
	but also in general matters which have some bearing on	it.	
бу чт За	рочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от уквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11 гобы они грамматически и лексически соответ аполните пропуски полученными словами. Ка гдельному заданию из группы В11-В18.	-В18, однокор ствовали соде	енные слова так, ржанию текста.
	Most of life is a gamble. Very many of the things we do	involve	
B11	taking some risk in order to achieve a	result.	SATISFACTION
B12	We a new job with o idea of	the more	TAKE
B13	consequences of our action. M	arriage is	DIRECT
B14	certainly a gamble and so is the bringing into		EXIST
	of children, who could prove sad liabilities. A journey,	a business	
B15	transaction, even a chance r	nay result	MARK

KNOWN

VISIBLE

SURVIVE

immediately and ultimately in tragedy.

We gamble – against life, destiny, chance, the

Human _____ and progress indicate that usually we win.

call the _____ opponent what we will.

B16

B17

B18

Task 12.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

B11	Musin did not come from a family	of	_ but in	MUSIC
	1919, at the age of 16, he entered t	he St. Petersburg Cons	servatory.	
B12	He went in as a	_ but injured his hand	s practicing	PIANO
B13	in the cruel cold of the	Conservate	ory.	HEATED
	As a result, he became the first stu	dent in the Conservato	ry's first	
B14	Conducting class led by	Nikolay Mal	ko.	LEGEND
B15	In 1937 Musin accepted an	to becom	ne music	INVITE
B16	Director of the Minsk Philharmoni	c. Just a year later a		VACANT
	for the position of principal condu	ctor of the Leningrad I	Philharmonic	
	came up.			
5 1 10				

Task 13.

B11	The railroad was not the first inst	itution to impose	on	REGULAR
B12	society, or to draw	to the importance of pre	cise	ATTENTIVE
	timekeeping. For as long as merc	hants have set out their wares at	t	
	daybreak and communal festivitie	es have been celebrated, people	have	
B13	been in roughv	with their neighbors as to the tim	ne of	AGREE
B14	day. The value of this	is today more apparent than	ever	TRADITIONAL
B15	Were it not for public	of a single yardstick of	time,	ACCEPT
B16	social life would be unbearably c	haotic: the massive		DAY
	transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and			
	starts; the very fabric of modern	society would begin to unravel.		

Task 14.

	Although herbs are generally thought of as the mild,		
B11	remedies against minor ailments such as		EXPENSIVE
	sore throats and coughs, some doctors now believe they can		
B12	also be treatments for more serious illnesses.		POWER
	Herbs may take longer to work, and the effect may be less		
B13	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		
B14	become very Experts say, however, that no al	i1	ATTRACT
	herbal medicines are risk-free. They may not be subject to the sai	me	
B15	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 medic	ine,	
B16	as a result of research carried out by European	_ _ .	SCIENCE
Task 15.			
	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напеч		
	вами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11–В16 , однобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали		
Зап	олните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый про		
ОТД	ельному заданию из группы В11-В16.		
	The researchers were not terribly surprised that most people		
B11	consider themselves above average in	HAPP	Ϋ́
B12	This is a bias that turns up in such areas as	INTE	LLIGENT
B13	and driving Of course, it's mathematically	ABLE	<u> </u>
B14	for everyone to be above average, since	POSS	SIBLE
B15	that would set the statistical midline higher.	SIMP	LE
B16	Older people, however, are often struggling with	ILL	
	widowhood or getting by on a pension and that's why they are no	ot	
	so happy as younger ones.		

Task 16.

	In most areas of the world both the ph	ysical landscape and the maps	
B11	of it are stable.		RELATIVE
B12	Map is usually co	ncerned with manmade features	REVISE
B13	such as and roads.	This is not true of Antarctic.	BUILD
	The Antarctic ice sheet is a dynamic e	ntity and cartographers have	
B14	to contend with big and rapid changes	in the	PHYSICS
	geography of the continent. For examp	ole, earlier this year they faced	
B15	the break-up of	the Larsen ice shelf in the	DRAMA
	Antarctic Peninsula region, where the	British concentrates mapping	
B16	Maps are changing.	ng faster in Antarctica than	ACT
	anywhere in the world.		
бу чт За	рочитайте приведенный ниже текст. О уквами в конце строк, обозначенных тобы они грамматически и лексичаполните пропуски полученными тдельному заданию из группы В11-В16	номерами В11-В16 , однокоре нески соответствовали содер словами. Каждый пропуск	енные слова так ржанию текста
	In earlier centuries the Antarctic was tho	ught to be a huge continent.	
B11	Its around the		EXIST
B12	to act as a balance to the	continents in the	KNOW
B13	hemisphere. I	n the 18 th century, it was	NORTH
B14	to be far smaller th	an people had first thought.	COVERED
	A small part of the ice-covered continen	t was first seen in 1820.	
B15	Explorers from countr	ies saw parts of the coastlne	VARY
B16	in other areas, but the first large-scale	was	EXPLORE
	made by Captain James Clarke Ross in	1841.	

Task 18.

B11_	What made the Alamo was the battle.	FAME
	For thirteen days in 1836, the 188 Texan volunteers held off	
B12	400 Mexican troops in one of the most	VIOLENCE
B13	dramas of history. But the story began	AMERICA
B14	twelve years earlier. In 1924 Mexico won its	DEPENDENCE
B15	from Spain and continued the policy that had	COLONISE
B16_	been initiated by Spain in 1821. Immigrantstook	GLAD
B17	the oath of to Mexico in exchange for land,	LOYAL
B18	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	
B19	of representation in the and they gathered	GOVERN
B20	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.	
B21	Forty-six days after the fall of the Alamo, a	FURY
B22	by volunteers began with the words, "Remember	ATTACK
B23	the Alamo!" The result of this fight was a Texas,	FREEDOM
	the beginnig of a new republic.	
Task 1	9.	
бу чл За	рочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатан уквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11-В14, однокоретобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содераполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуски дельному заданию из группы В11-В14.	енные слова так, ржанию текста.
B11	At a time when it is so important to in school,	SUCCESS
D11	we shouldn't be surprised to learn that more students are cheating	BUCCESS
D12	_	ANXIETY
B12	<u> </u>	ANAICII
D12	failing, students also now seem to believe that those who cheat are	LIVELV
B13		LIKELY
B14	tricky ways of cheating.	EXTREME

Task 20.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11—B22**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11—B22**.

B11	People tend to amass, sometimes with	hout being	POSSESS
B12	aware of doing so. Indeed they can have a		DELIGHT
B13	surprise when they find something	which they	USE
B14	did not know they owned. Those who never have to		CHANGING
B15	house become indiscriminate of what	at can only	COLLECT
B16	be described as clutter. They leave	objects	WANTED
B17	in drawers, cupboards and attics for years, in the	·	BELIEVE
	that they may one day need just those very things. As they	y grow old,	
B18	people also accumulate for two oth	ner reasons:	BELONG
B19	lack of physical and mental, both	which are	ENERGETIC
	essential in turning out and throwing away, and sentiment	t. Things	
B20	owned for a long time are full of wi	th the past,	ASSOCIATE
B21	perhaps with who are dead, as	nd so they	RELATE
B22	gradually acquire a value beyond their	worth.	TRUTH
Task	21.		
б ч 3	Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от сл буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В11 —1 чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответст Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Кажд отдельному заданию из группы В11—В16 .	B16, однокоре гвовали содер	нные слова так эжанию текста
	The Metropolitan Museum of Arts in New York City is	the foremost	
B 11	of art in the US. It opened in 1800.		REPOSIT
B12	The museum's most collect	ions include	STANDING
B13	3 European and sculpture of the Renaissa	ance, Baroque,	PAINT
B14	And modern periods. In addition, the	wing has the	EGYPT
B1:	mastaba of Perneb, which has been	in its original	BUILT
	form.		
B16	6 Besides the main building, containing the main	,	COLLECT

the Museum includes another separate wing devoted to medieval art.

Task 22.

	The Alaska pipeline starts at the edge of the Arctic Ocean.	
B11	It stretches southward across the largest and most state	NORTH
B12	in the USA, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village	NEAR
B13	800 miles from where it begins. It is in size and extremely	MASS
	complicated to operate.	
B14	The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and miles of	END
B15	delicate tundra that tops the ground. It weaves through	FREEZE
B16	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	3.	
бу чт За	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанн квами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16 , однокоренобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содерополните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск дельному заданию из группы B11–B16 .	ные слова так, жанию текста.
B11	Since Vitamin K consists of substances that are	ESSENTIALLY
B12	¬	
B13		
B14	- 1	LONG
B15		DEFICIENT
	infant, in liver damage, and in cases where the vitamin is not absorbed	
B16		PROPER
	J	

Task 24.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

B11	One clear sign of a happy	is the frequent	RELATE
	use of 'we' by a couple. Another clu	e is how past experiences are	
B12	described. The m	narried couples focus on their	HAPPY
B13	experiences together, even when des	scribing	DIFFICULT
B14	Researchers have also noticed that in	ndividuals in	SUCCESS
	marriages talk about their partners in	n more positive way. They focus	
B15	on They ofte	en mention something new they	ACHIEVE
	enjoy doing now because of their pa	rtner. They also seem to be willing	
	to change in ways that allow the cou	ple to do things together.	
B16	On the contrary, in	_ that isn't working, there is more	MARRY
	focus on self.		
Task 25			
бук что Зап	очитайте приведенный ниже текст вами в конце строк, обозначенны бы они грамматически и лекс олните пропуски полученными ельному заданию из группы В11-В	х номерами В11–В16 , однокорен ически соответствовали содерх словами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, канию текста.
<u> </u>			
B11	Halley's comet has become the best	comet	OBSERVE
B12	in, but the infor		HISTORIC
B13	is only the of what	is needed to understand this comet.	BEGIN
B14	During the recent	of Halley's comet, a research	APPEAR
B15	corps of over 1,000professional	gathered data	ASTRONOMY
	around the world.		
B16	For the first time ever,	and Russian spacecraft	EUROPE

photographed the comet's center.

Task 26.

	Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are the	se days more significant	
B11	social phenomena than most	have considered.	COMMENT
	On the face of it there could not be a more	trivial subject for a book.	
B12	And indeed since social scientists have had		CONSIDER
B13	explaining weightien	r topics such as work or	DIFFICULT
	politics it might be thought that they would	have great difficulties in	
	accounting for more trivial phenomena such	h as holidaymaking.	
B14	However there are	parallels with the study	INTEREST
B15	of deviance. This involves the	of bizarre and	INVESTIGATE
	idiosyncratic social practices which happen	to be defined as deviant	
B16	in some societies but not	in others.	NESESSITY
бук что Зап	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обра вами в конце строк, обозначенных номе бы они грамматически и лексически олните пропуски полученными слов ельному заданию из группы В11-В16.	рами В11-В16, однокорен соответствовали содерж	ные слова так, канию текста.
B11	Architecture is the art and science of	buildings	DESIGN
B12	and structures. A building reflects the	and	SCIENCE
	technological achievements of the age as w	ell as the ideas and	
B13	of the designer and clie	ent. The appearance of	ASPIRE
B14	buildings, however	, is often controversial.	INDIVID
	The use of an architectural style cannot be	said to start or finish on	
B15	a specific date. Neither is it possible to say	what	EXACT
B16	characterises a particular		MOVE

Task 28.

B12

B13

B14

B15

B16

from Britain.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

B11	For the first centur	ry or so of the	revolution,	INDUSTRY
B12	increased	led to decrease	es in working hours.	PRODUCT
B13	who	had been putting in 12-hour	days, six days a week,	EMPLOY
B14	found their time of	n the job shrinking to 10 hou	rs,	DAY
	then, finally, to eig	ght hours, five days a week. (Only a generation ago	
B15	social	worried about what	people would do with	PLAN
	all this new-found	free time. Although the outp	ut per hour of work	
	has more than dou	bled since 1945, leisure seem	ns reserved largely	
B16	for the	•		EMPLOYED
, -	очитайте приведен	ный ниже текст. Образуйт	·	
что Зап	бы они граммат олните пропуски	ок, обозначенных номерам гически и лексически с и полученными словами из группы В11–В16.	оответствовали содер	жанию текста.
	The final battle of	the War of 1812 was the Bat	tle of New Orleans.	
B11	This battle gave a	clear	of the need for	DEMONSTRATI

EFFECT

YOUTH

DISASTER

ADEQUATE

DEPENDENCE

communication during wartime; it also

showed the _____ results that can come to pass

The War of 1812 was fought between Great Britain and the very

country of the United States only a relatively

few years after the United States had won its

when communication is .

Task 30.

	Paul Bunyan is perhaps	America s best-known folk hero.	
B11	A fictional logger of	strength, he was	CREDIBLE
	most likely based on an	n actual nineteenth century logger from	
B12	the	United States or Canada. As a folk hero,	NORTH
B13	he struck a chord with _	on some level, perhaps	AMERICA
B14	because he was	, but also because he was	STRENGTH
B15	hard-working and	, ingenious in solving	CAPABILITY
	problems, and fun-lovir	ng.	
B16	Though there is	that Paul Bunyan tales were	EVIDENT
	part of oral tradition in	the nineteenth century, these stories did	
B17	not appear in	form until the early twentieth century.	WRITE
B18	Journalist James McGil	livray included of Bunyan	DESCRIBE
B19	in a series of essays	"The Round River Drive,"	ENTITLE
	which appeared in a nur	mber of Midwestern newspapers between	
B20	1906 and 1910. However	er, it was through an	EXTENSE
	advertising campaign th	nat Paul Bunyan moved solidly into print.	
Task 31.			
бук что Зап	вами в конце строк, об бы они грамматичес	ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанн бозначенных номерами В11-В16, однокореки и лексически соответствовали содер олученными словами. Каждый пропускуппы В11-В16.	нные слова так, жанию текста.
B11	Women's fashions of the	e 19 th century were not only	PRACTICAL
B12	and	, but also very occasionally	COMFORTABLE
B13		The preferred silhouette was a tiny waist	HEALTHY
B14	flaring out into a	skirt. This minuscule waist was	WIDTH
	achieved through corsets;	; a woman was wrapped in a heavily-boned.	
B15	corset, and the laces of th	ne corset were laced,	TIGHT
	pulled, and secured to the	ne point where her breathing was inhibited	
B16	and damage to her ribs v	vas	POSSIBILITY

Task 32.

B16

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11–B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11–B16**.

B11	London is one of the biggest and most _	cities	INTEREST
	in the world. Traditionally it is divided in	nto the West End and	
B12	the East End. The West End is	for its	FAME
B13	avenues lined with	plane trees, big stores,	BEAUTY
B14	rich mansions, restau	arants, hotels, theatres	EXPENSE
	and night clubs. The East End used to be	e a poor area filled with	
B15	warehouses, factories, slums and	houses.	MISERY
	Quite a lot of people lived from hand to me	outh here. For the recent	
	years this area including Dockland has turn	ned into a new housing	
B16	·		DEVELOP
бук что Зап	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обвами в конце строк, обозначенных нобы они грамматически и лексиче олните пропуски полученными с ельному заданию из группы В11-В16.	омерами В11–В16 , однокорен ски соответствовали содерх ловами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, канию текста.
B11	A laughter is paid to c	conduct talks, workshops	THERAPY
	and one-to-one sessions using technique	es that get people to laugh.	
B12	It is thought that laughing may	the body's	STRONG
B13	immune system, stimulate blood	, produce	CIRCULATE
B14	endorphins (hormones that reduce pain	and increase)	HAPPY
	and reduce stress. Enda Junkins, says, 'I	aughter is the human gift	
B15	for coping and		SURVIVE

COURAGE

As a practising psychotherapist, Enda tries to _____

people to use laughter to heal psychological problems.

Other laughter leaders operate more relaxed laughter clubs.

Task 34.

	There are around 800 reservations in the U	US where Native American	
B11	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. Sor	ne people do not have a	
B12	car or telephone and many live in simple	houses.	WOOD
	There are only one or two stores where the	ey can buy things.	
B13	Lots of people are	and times are tough.	EMPLOY
B14	Despite the many	of life on the reservation,	DIFFICULT
	people still choose to live there and want	to stay.	
B15	Some Native Americans are trying to attra	act	VISIT
B16	to come and learn more about their lives,	their	TRADITIONAL
	and their music.		
Γask 35.			
Про бук что Зап	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными словельному заданию из группы В11-В16.	иерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содертовами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, жанию текста.
Про бук что Зап	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическ олните пропуски полученными сло	иерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содеровами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, жанию текста.
Про бук что Зап отд	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы В11–В16 .	иерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содержами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует
Про бук что Зап отд	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы B11–B16 . Lack of opportunity to get off the	иерами B11–B16 , однокоренки соответствовали содержами. Каждый пропуск	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE
Про бук что Зап отд В11	очитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы B11–B16 . Lack of opportunity to get off the	иерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содержавами. Каждый пропускlandscape is also like backache, ankle	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY
Про бук что Зап отд В11	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы B11–B16 . Lack of opportunity to get off the for problems lead walk on a for problems lead was a managed and walk on a for problems lead was a managed and walk on a for problems lead was a managed and walk on a for problems lead was a managed and walk on a for problems lead was a managed and was a managed a	иерами B11–B16 , однокоренки соответствовали содержами. Каждый пропуск рами. Каждый пропуск рами plandscape is also like backache, ankle at of ten of those surveyed	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY
Про бук что Зап отд В11	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическ олните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Lack of opportunity to get off the and walk on a for problems injuries and joint pain. More than eight out	мерами B11-B16, однокоренки соответствовали содержами. Каждый пропуск — landscape is also like backache, ankle at of ten of those surveyed a physiotherapist said:	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY
Про бук что Зап отд В11 В12	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Lack of opportunity to get off the for problems I injuries and joint pain. More than eight out only ever walk on concrete. Joshua Wies,	мерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содержавами. Каждый пропуск — landscape is also like backache, ankle at of ten of those surveyed a physiotherapist said: are experiencing problems	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY
Про бук что Зап отд В11 В12 В13	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обр вами в конце строк, обозначенных ном бы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Lack of opportunity to get off the for problems I injuries and joint pain. More than eight out only ever walk on concrete. Joshua Wies, 'It is very that under-18s	мерами В11-В16, однокоренси соответствовали содержами. Каждый пропуск — landscape is also like backache, ankle at of ten of those surveyed a physiotherapist said: are experiencing problems Are we	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует PAVE NATURE RESPONSIBILITY WORRY
Про бук что Зап отд В11 В12 В13	рчитайте приведенный ниже текст. Обрвами в конце строк, обозначенных номбы они грамматически и лексическолните пропуски полученными слоельному заданию из группы В11-В16. Lack of opportunity to get off the for problems I injuries and joint pain. More than eight out only ever walk on concrete. Joshua Wies, 'It is very that under-18s that are usually associated with the	мерами В11-В16, однокоренки соответствовали содержавами. Каждый пропуск — landscape is also like backache, ankle at of ten of those surveyed a physiotherapist said: are experiencing problems — Are we — for hip	ные слова так, жанию текста. соответствует 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:

analisis approch apropriate approximate assesment assignment associated bibligraphy budget chronological classiffy campuss communication comparativily comprehensiv comprize conclusion contekst coresspond councellor criticism curicullum deadline diplomer discipline discushion drawback ecornomic efficient eligibel emphasise enrollment essential evalurate evidense facility faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate inadequate immprovise inadequate spell them properly below: Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	spen them p						
associated bibligraphy budget chronological classiffy campuss communication comparativily comprehensiv comprize conclusion contekst coresspond councellor criticism curicullum deadline diplomer discipline discushion drawback ecomomic efficient eligibel emphasise enrollment esssential evalurate evidense facillity faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate inadequate. Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	abreviation	academic	ackomplish	aquisiti	ion	adaption	administration
communication comparativily comprehensiv comprize conclusion contekst coresspond councellor criticism curicullum deadline diplomer discipline discushion drawback ecornomic efficient eligibel emphasise enrollment esssential evalurate evidense facillity faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate inadequate. Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	analisis	approch	apropriate	appro	ximate	assesment	assignment
coresspond councellor criticism curicullum deadline diplomer discipline discushion drawback ecornomic efficient eligibel emphasise enrollment esssential evalurate evidense facillity faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	associated	bibligraphy	budget	chronologi	cal	classiffy	campuss
discushion drawback ecornomic efficient eligibel emphasise enrollment esssential evalurate evidense facillity faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	communicati	ion comparat	civily con	nprehensiv	comprize	conclusion	contekst
enrollment esssential evalurate evidense facillity faculty foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	coresspond	councellor	criticism	curicullum	deadli:	ne diplome	er discipline
foundaton genneraly immprovise inadequate Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	discushion	drawback	ecornomic	efficien	nt e	ligibel	emphasise
Task 2. Only some of the following words are spelt correctly. Circle those that are incorrect and spell them properly below: inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	enrollment	essser	ntial	evalurate	evidense	facilli	ty faculty
inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	foundaton	£	genneraly		immprovise	:	inadequate
inovative investigate irrelevent laborotory lecture literaly ilogical matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon							
matereal medier minimun monitor negative negotiate noticable organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon	Task 2. Onl	y some of the fol	lowing words	are spelt cori	rectly. Circle	those that are	incorrect and
organise outline persentage parsuade policy postgradaute postpon		_	lowing words	are spelt cori	rectly. Circle	those that are	e incorrect and
	spell them p	investigate	irrelevent	laboroto	ory lectur	re literaly	y ilogical
prediction preferrence prosess programe proposition	spell them p inovative matereal	investigate medier	irrelevent minimun	laboroto monitor	ory lectu negativ	re literaly e negotia	y ilogical ate noticable
	inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irrelevent minimun ersentage	laboroto monitor parsuade	ory lectur negativ policy j	re literaly e negotia postgradaute	y ilogical ite noticable postpon
	inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irrelevent minimun ersentage	laboroto monitor parsuade	ory lectur negativ policy j	re literaly e negotia postgradaute	y ilogical ite noticable postpon
	inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irrelevent minimun ersentage	laboroto monitor parsuade	ory lectur negativ policy j	re literaly e negotia postgradaute	y ilogical ite noticable postpon
	inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irrelevent minimun ersentage	laboroto monitor parsuade	ory lectur negativ policy j	re literaly e negotia postgradaute	y ilogical ite noticable postpon
	inovative matereal organise	investigate medier outline	irrelevent minimun ersentage	laboroto monitor parsuade	ory lectur negativ policy j	re literaly e negotia postgradaute	y ilogical ate noticable

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

qwalify	query	questionai	re reco	recognise referenceregulate rellated			rellevant	
reserch	resource	revise	sammple	sem	innar seque	nce s	pesialise	statistics
submit	sumarise	servey	sylabus	techna	logical	tertiery t	heoretical	theses
transfer	tuiton tuto	ourial	undergraduet v	alid	variaibles	vocab	urary	vocational
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		······································		
			····					

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
wealth parliamentry	welth parlamentary	whealth parlaimentary	whealth parliamentary

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

- 1. Studing a langauge in a contry wehre it is widly spoeken has meny advaintages.
- 2. Most oversees studnts lern Engerish at secondry skool or at unversity nowdays.
- 3. There knowlege of grammer is off en 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 suspicion that the proposal to develop the computer facilities will not go ahead.
- 9. I doubtful that the new government will keep all its promises.
- 10.Do you disapproval of smoking?
- 11.1 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 <u>tradition</u> 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 acknowledegment 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.
5.	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.
	<u> </u>
_	

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		
	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, 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. 2 beggar, 3 pianist, 4 driver, 5 assistant, 6 liar, 7. historian
- Task 3. 1. anxiety, 2. socialism, 3. happiness, 4. agreement, 5. discovery, 6. arrival, 7. childhood, 8. absence, 9. efficiency, 10. curiosity, 11. refusal, 12. explanation, 13. argument
- Task 5. 1. agreement, 2. investigation, 3. description, 4. improvement
- Task 6. DISAPPOINTMENT, ADVERTISEMENTS, SECURITY, SURVIVAL, PREPARATION, EXPLANATION, ACTORS, PERFORMANCE

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (ADJECNBVE-FORMING SUFFIXES)

- Task 1. Possible answers: artful, masterful, helpless, cashless, justifiable, notifiable, hearten, golden
- Task 3. Europe an, American, Asian, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Australian, Polish, Spanish, Indian, Canadian, Egyptian, Yugoslavian, Japanese, Swedish, Rumanian, Chinese, Italian.
- Task 4. 1. dependent, 2. washable, 3. stripped, 4. sleeved, 5. detailed, 6. crowded, 7. harried, 8. doubtful, 9. cheerful, 10. beautiful, 11. different, 12. confident, 13. 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, VELIEVED, 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, 10.C

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ (WORD FORMATION)

Task 1.

NOUNS			ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-	writer	writing	written	write	-
-	designer	designing/design	designing	design	-
-	artist	art	artistic	-	artistically
	communicator	Communicating/ communication	communicative	communicate	communicatively
_	-	expression	expressive	express	expressively
_	-	meaning	meaningful	mean	meaningfully
-	informant	informing/ information	informative	inform	informatively
-	-	explanation	explanatory	explain	-
	-	conclusion	conclusive	conclude	conclusively
development	developer	developing/ development	developing/ developed	develop	-
-	-	encouragement	encouraging	encourage	encouragingly

Task 2.

NOUNS			ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
-	polluter	polluting/pollution	polluted	pollute	-
environment	environmentalist	environment	environmental	-	environmentally
-	destructor	destroying/ destruction	destructive	destruct	destructively
		preventing/ prevention	preventive/ preventative	prevent	preventively
conservatory	conservator	conserving/ conservation	conservative	conserve	conservatively
	protector	protecting/ protection	protective	protect	protectively
-	-	penally	penal	penalise	-
-	-	disaster	disastrous	-	disastrously
-	-	varying/variety	variative/ various	vary	variously
nature	naturalist/native		natural	_	naturally
		specifying/species	specific	specify	specifically

Task 3.

NOUNS			ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	
PLACE	LACE PERSON GERUND/THING]			
_	technician	-	technical	-	technically	
manufactory			manufactured	manufacture	-	
-	-	computing/ computer	computerised	compute	-	
network	-	networking networked	networked	network	-	
-	-	television	televisual	televise	-	
-	inventor	inventing/invention	inventive	invent	-	
•	discoverer	discovering/ discovery	discovered	discover	-	
-	importer	importing/import	imported	import	-	
_	-	effect	effective	-	effectively	
construction	constructor	constructing/ construction	constructive	construct	constructively	
-	-	evolving/evolution	evolved	evolve	-	

Task 4.

NOUNS			ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING				
-	politician	politics	political	politicise	politically	
government	governor	governing/ government	governmental	govern	governmentally	
department	-	department/ departure	departmental	depart	departmentally	
-	-	response/ responsibility	responsible/ responsive	-	responsibly	
-	negotiator	negotiating/ negotiation	negotiated	negotiate	-	
	-	meeting	met	meet	-	
-	-	recommending/ recommendation	recommended	recommend	-	
-	-	system	systematic	systematise	systematically	
-	producer	producing/ product	productive	produce	productively	
-	economist	economy	Economical/ economic	economise	economically	
_	controller	controlling/	controlling	control	-	

Task 5.

	NOUNS		ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
PLACE	PERSON	GERUND/THING			
_	educator	educating/eduction	educated/educa tional	educate	-
-	teacher	teaching	taught	teach	-
-	surveyor	surveying/survey	surveyed	survey	-
-	instructor	instructing/ instruction	instructive	instruct	instructively
study	student	studying/study	studious	study	studiously
-	-	ability	able	-	ably
practice	practitioner	practising/practice	practising/ practised	practise	-
performance hall	performer	performing/ performance	performing/ performed	perform	-
-	assessor	assessing/ assessment	assessed	assess	-
-	qualifier	qualifying/ qualification	qualifying/ qualified	qualify	-
academy	academician	academia	academic	-	academically

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 9. a) 1 helpful, 2 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 irrespective

Task 10. 1 SUCCESSFUL, 2 ADVENTUROUS, 3 UNDERSTANDING, 4 ACTIVITIES, 5 HEIGHTS, 6 ABILITY, 7 MISCALCULATION, 8 BEHAVIOUR, 9 DISOBEY, 10 DANGEROUS, 11 DISAPPROVAL, 12 INSECURE, 13 POSSIBILITY, 14 FEARLESS

- Task 11. 1 boring, 2 satisfaction, 3 creative, 4 attention, 5 familiarity, 6 advertisement, 7 unconsciously, 8 originality, 9 characteristics, 10 memory, 11 product.
- Task 12. 1 increasingly, 2 competent, 3 athletics, 4 energetic, 5 distance, 6 performance, 7 preparation, 8 unnecessary, 9 successful, 10 psychological, 11 strength.

ЗАДАНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО ТИПА

- Task 1. EXPENSIVE, REALLY, DIRTY, PRICE, LONG, FAMOUS
- Task 2. DEEP, MISTERIOUS, VISUAL, IMPOSSIBLE, DARKNESS, INFORMATION
- 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. FREQUENTLY, HEALTHY, UNCOOKED, KINGDOM, REALITY, EATING
- 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, LOYALITY, 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, BEGINNING, HISTORY, 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, 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 / administration / analysis / approach / appropriate / assignment / bibliography / chronological / classify / campus / comparatively / comprehensive / comprise / context / correspond / counsellor (or councillor) / curriculum / diploma / discussion / economic / eligible / enrolment / essential / evaluate / evidence / facility / foundation / generally / improvise / inadequate
- Task 2. innovative / irrelevant / laboratory / literally / illogical / material / media /minimum /noticeable / percentage / persuade / postgraduate / postpone / preference / process / programme
- Task 3. qualify / questionnaire / reference / related / relevant / research / revise / sample / seminar / specialise / summarise / survey / syllabus / technological / tertiary / transfer / 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 2), unsuccessful (column 1), wealth (column 1), parliamentary (column 4), excellent (column 2), receive (column 3)
- Task 5. 1. studying / language / country / where / widely / spoken / many / advantages
 - 2. overseas / students / learn / English / comprehensive / school / university / nowadays

 3. their / knowledge / grammar / often / quite / advanced / which / certainly / useful
 - 3. 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
- Task 7. 1. acknowledgement 2. arguable 3. benefiting, 4. business, 5. campaign, 6. cancellations, 7. changeable, 8. condemning, 9. conscientious, 10. height, 11. manageable, 12. deceived, 13. 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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