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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**ADJECTIVE**

*Сборник правил и упражнений*

*для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА*

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Приведены правила употребления прилагательных в английском языке с последующими тренировочными упражнениями и тестами. Данный сборник может использоваться как в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной работы дома.

Для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель сборника правил и упражнений − формирование и совершенствование грамматических навыков в рамках темы «Имя прилагательное». Каждый из 4 разделов содержит серию упражнений и тест. Упражнения отражают основные этапы формирования грамматического навыка в речи – ознакомление и первичное закрепление, тренировка, применение. На этапе ознакомления и первичного закрепления создается ориентировочная основа грамматического действия для последующего формирования грамматического навыка. Используются такие упражнения, как «Найдите в тексте грамматические явления», «Измените ситуацию таким образом, чтобы можно было употребить данную грамматическую структуру» и другие.

Примерами упражнений этапа тренировки могут служить такие уп­ражнения, как «Раскройте скобки», «Составьте предложения по об­разцу», «Выразите ту же мысль иначе» и т. д.

На третьем этапе приводятся упражнения типа: «Дополните выска­зывания», «Дополните диалог», «Подберите необходимые слова».

В конце каждого раздела приводится тест, позволяющий осущест­вить контроль усвоения грамматического материала.

Сборник правил и упражнений позволит расширить лексический запас и может использоваться как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

UNIT 1

THE ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

1. Pick out all the adjectives in this description of a hotel.

This comfortable hotel with its pleasant gardens is ideal for people who want a quiet holiday, yet it is only a short distance from the highly popular attractions of the area. There are lovely views from every room. The atmosphere is very friendly, and the staff are always helpful. A holiday here is very good value for money.

You can eat your meals at the hotel, where the food tastes marvellous or you can of course try some of the excellent local restaurants.

1. Complete the passages using the adjectives.

А) poisonous B) mysterious C) glorious-looking D) dangerous

 E) thoughtful F) worse G) beautiful H) careful

Sometimes … flowers might be … . You should be … not to pick flowers when you go to a … … field or garden. Be ... and always think of your safety. A … … flower could be ninety times … than you think.

1. Make sure that you know all the adjectives describing feelings given below and then fill in the blanks: furious, excited, upset, grateful, nervous, miserable, cross, cheerful, satisfied, depressed.

You feel:

1. \_\_\_when you are expecting something special to happen.
2. \_\_\_when you are angry with somebody.
3. \_\_\_when you are afraid of somebody or something.
4. \_\_\_when you are in good spirits and life is looking bright.
5. \_\_\_when everything seems wrong in your life.

6. \_\_\_when someone has done you a favour.

1. \_\_\_when your hopes or desires have been fulfilled.
2. \_\_\_when you are extremely angry.

9. \_\_\_ when something unpleasant has happened to disturb you.

 10. \_\_\_when you are sad and gloomy over a long period of time.

1. Make sure that you know all the adjectives describing character given below and then fill in the blanks: ambitious, adventurous, easygoing, imaginative, impatient, naughty, optimistic, polite, sad, selfish, sensible, sociable, talkative.
2. He is \_\_\_ with his little sister.
3. They are a (an) \_\_\_ family and entertain a great deal.
4. They like new places even if they are dangerous. They are \_\_\_ explorers.

4. He is \_\_\_ to get through high school in three years, so he works hard.

 5. I never see her upset. She seems a (an) \_\_\_ person because always

takes things as they are.

1. He’s the habit of talking a great deal. He loves to tell everybody what he’s done and where he’s been. He’s too \_\_\_ .
2. The \_\_\_ child hit his baby sister.
3. I think she is too \_\_\_ to do anything foolish.
4. A (an) \_\_\_ person puts his own interests first.
5. A (an) \_\_\_ always sees the bright side of things.
6. The \_\_\_ boy gave the lady his seat on the bus.
7. He has ideas like no one else has. He can make up fairy stories. He is extremely \_\_\_ .
8. You feel \_\_\_ if your best friend goes away.

1.5. Match the synonymous adjectives and translate them into Russian.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) |  | B) |  |
| 1. fast | A) working | 1. active | A) considerable |
| 2. glad | B) sure | 2. frightened | B) smallest |
| 3. great | C) wide | 3. confident | C) convenient |
| 4. handsome | D) quick | 4. important | D) simply |
| 5. happy | E) waked up | 5. suitable | E) precious |
| 6. ill | F) happy | 6. dear | F) certain |
| 8. awoke | H) sick | 8. vacant | H) lively |
|  |  | 9. least | I) grateful |
|  |  | 10. merely | J) empty |
| C) |  | D) |  |
| 1. marvellous | A) ordinary | 1. conscious | A) dreadful |
| 2. nervous | B) trained | 2. contented | B) plain |
| 3. particular | C) special | 3. utter | C) opposite |
| 4. private | D) wonderful | 4. tender | D) satisfied |
| 5. different | E) uneasy | 5. monstrous | E) absolute |
| 6. skilled | F) gloomy | 6. obvious | F) exact |
| 7. idle | G) lazy | 7. overcast | G) vivid |
| 8. strange | H) personal | 8. precise | H) gentle |
| 9. dark | I) various | 9. colourful | I) aware |
| 10. usual | J) unusual | 10. contrary | J) cloudy |

**1.6. Match the antonymous pairs and translate them.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) |  | B) |  |
| 1. easy | A) hard | 1. married | A) public |
| 2. fat | B) right | 2. concrete | B)occupied |
| 3. long | C) dangerous | 3. rough | C) clothed |
| 4. cold | D) dirty | 4. essential | D) alive |
| 5. soft | E) wet | 5. private | E) smooth |
| 6. empty | F) difficult | 6. vacant | F) optional |
| 7. safe | G) short | 7. ignorant | G) abstract |
| 8. heavy | H) last | 8. bare | H) shallow |
| 9. clean | I) slow | 9. dead | 1) educated |
| 10. wrong | J) thin | 10. dim | J) single |
| 11. dry | K) narrow | 11. deep | K) artificial |
| 12. fast | L) full | 12. natural | L) bright |
| 13. first | M) well |  |  |
| 14. wide | N) hot |  |  |
| 15. ill | O) light |  |  |
| C) |  | D) |  |
| 1. asleep | A) excited | 1. brave | A) expensive |
| 2. bitter | B) rare | 2. loose | B) sad |
| 3. boring | C) awake | 3. deep | C) asleep |
| 4. bright | D) sweet | 4. noisy | D) cowardly |
| 5. dull | E) exciting | 5. guilty | E) shallow |
| 6. calm | F)rude | 6. merry | F) rare |
| 7. frequent | G) quiet | 7. awake | (J) tight |
| 8. narrow | H) smart | 8. common | H) present |
| 9. polite | I) broad | 9. absent | 1) innocent |
| 10. noisy | J) gloomy | 10. cheap | J) silent |

There are some adjectives that we can use with **the** to talk about groups of people in society:

To do with social or economic position: the disadvantaged, the homeless, the hungry, the poor, the privileged, the rich, the starving, the strong, the unemployed, the weak.

To do with physical condition or health: the blind, the deaf, the dead, the disabled, the living, the sick, the handicapped.

To do with age: the elderly, the middle-aged, the old, the young

* 1. **Complete the sentences using the adjectives given below:** the hungry, the sick, the unemployed, the poor, the homeless, the deaf.

1. Rich nations can afford to feed \_\_\_ .

2. \_\_\_ need to be looked after, so money must be spent on hospitals.

 3.Life must be hard for \_\_\_ in our society today.

4.What is the government doing to help \_\_\_ ?

5.\_\_\_ usually have great difficulty in getting a job.

 6.There is a special television programme for \_\_\_ every Sunday

morning.

 1.8. Translate the sentences and then replace the underlined phrases by the substantivized adjectives mentioned above (that we can use with “the” to talk about groups of people in society):

1. People who have lots of money have comfortable lives.
2. We live near a special school for people who can't hear.
3. The old soldiers were holding a service for those who had died.
4. The government should do more for people who do not have enough money.
5. I’m doing a course on caring for people who are mentally handicapped.

Sometimes there are two or more adjectives. We order adjectives according to their meaning. This is the normal order:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Opinion(how?) good?) | nice, great, awful |
| 2. Size (how big?) | large, small, long, short |
| 3. Most other qualities | famous, soft, wet, fast, warm |
| 4. Age (how old?) | new, old |
| 5. Colour | red, blue, green |
| 6. Origin (where?) from?) | American, British |
| 7. Material (made of what?) | stone, plastic, steel |
| 8. Type (of what?) kind?) | an electric kettle, political matters |
| 9. Purpose (what for?) | a bread knife, a bath towel |

1.9. Put the adjectives in the right order.

1. She put her copybook in a \_\_\_ bag.

 A) brown small plastic C) small brown plastic

 B) small plastic brown D) plastic small brown

2. She had \_\_\_ eyes and friendly smile.

 A) blue big warm C) big warm blue

 B) warm blue big D) warm big blue

3. He was a very good looking man with \_\_\_ hair.

 A) dark long lovely C) long dark lovely

 В) lovely long dark D) lovely dark long

4. Jane has just bought a \_\_\_ dress.

 A) pretty purple silk C) silk pretty purple

 B) silk purple pretty D) purple pretty silk

5. He was looking for a \_\_\_ flat.

 A) cheap modern one-roomed

 B) modern cheap one-roomed

 C) one-roomed modern cheap

6. He has bought a \_\_\_ sports car.

 A) Japanese red new C) red new Japanese

 B) new red Japanese D) new Japanese red

7. The only thing stolen was a \_\_\_ watch.

 A) Swiss antique gold C) antique gold Swiss

 B) antique Swiss gold D) gold Swiss antique

1. Write a list of things to be sold at an auction (e.g. “basin: sugar, antique, silver” — an antique silver sugar basin).

1. *Vase*: glass, old, lovely

2. Mirror: wall, attractive

3. *Dress*: silk, white, long

4. Shoes: smart, brown, snake-skined

5. *Desk*: modern, office

6. Chairs: kitchen, red, metal

7. Armchair: new, wooden, black, huge

8. *Table*: mahogany, small, old

9. Boat: model, splendid, old

10. Motorbike: Japanese, green, fantastic

11. Car: red, old, little

12. House: old, brick, nice, urban

1. Look at each advertisement and write the information in a single sentence (e.g. “This game is new. It’s for the family. This is an exciting new family game.)
2. This computer is for business. It’s Japanese. And it’s powerful.
3. This fire is electric. It’s excellent. And it’s small.
4. This is a chocolate bar. It’s new. And it’s a big bar.
5. This comedy is American. It’s for television. And it’s terrific.
6. These doors are aluminium. They are for your garage. And they're stylish.
7. These shoes are modern. They’re for sports. And they’re wonderful.
8. This phone is mobile. It’s German. And it’s very good.

TEST 1

1. **Put the words in the right order to form a statement:**

1. a / is / nice / place / this.

2. biscuit / can’t / find / I / large / the / tin.

3. а / behaved / in / silly / Tessa / way.

1. coffee / cold / getting / is / your.
2. a / house / in / live / lonely / old / stone / they.
3. for / hospital / ill / is / mentally / the / this.

**2. Some of these sentences are correct, but most sentences have a mistake. If the sentence is correct, put a tick. If it is incorrect, write it correctly.**

1. It’s a beautiful old English church.
2. It’s a school for the deaf people.
3. It’s a leather new nice jacket.
4. The riches are very lucky.
5. He used a green paper thick towel.
6. Our future lies with the young.
7. I often talked to the two old next door.
8. It’s a sunny bright lovely day. Let’s go to the beach.
9. I he government is doing nothing to help the poor ones.
10. He really likes sentimental Irish old songs.
11. She invented a new kind of wheelchair for the disabled people.

UNIT 2

**DEGREES OF COMPARISON**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ways of expressing comparison | Degrees of comparison |
| the positive | the comparative | the superlative |
| 1 | long | longer | (the) longest |
|  | tall | taller | (the) tallest |
| 2 | beautiful | more beautiful | (the) most |
|  | difficult | more difficult | beautiful |
|  |  |  | (the) most |
|  |  |  | difficult |
| 3 | good | better | (the) best |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | bad | worse | (the) worst |
|  | little | less | (the) least |
|  | many, much | more | (the) most |
|  | far | farther | (the) farthest |
|  |  | further | (the) furthest |

If an adjective ends in **-e**, we add -r and -**st** for the comparative and superlative: wide − wider − the widest; late − later − the latest.

When an adjective has the structure: “consonant + vowel + consonant” we double the final consonant: hot − hotter − the hottest; wet − wetter − the wettest.

We don’t double the final consonant if the word ends in two consonants: thick − thicker − the thickest.

We don’t double the final consonant if there are two vowel letters before it: cheap − cheaper − the cheapest.

We don’t double “y” or “w” at the end of the words (because they are not consonants in this case, they are part of the vowel sounds: new – newer newest.

If an adjective ends in “y”, “y” changes to “i”: busy − busier − busiest. But if there is a vowel letter before “y” there are no changes: gay – gayer gayest

1. Choose the correct spelling.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. pretty | A) pretier, pretiest | C) prettyer, prettyest |
|  | B) prettier, prettiest | D) pretter, prettest |
| 2. young | A) youngier, youngiest | B) younger, youngerest |
|  | C) younger, youngest | D) youngerer, youngerest |
| 3. rude | A) ruderer, ruderest | C) ruderer, rudest |
|  | B) ruder, ruderest | D) ruder, rudest |
| 4. thin | A) thinner, thinnest | C) thiner, thinerest |
|  | B) thinner, thinnerest | D) thiner, thinest |
| 5. red | A) redder, reddest | C) reder, redest |
|  | B) redier, rediest | D) reddier, reediest |
| 6. easy | A) easyer, easyest | C) easier, easiest |
|  | B) easer, easerest | D) easerer, easerest |
| 7. late | A) later, latest | C) latter, latterest |
|  | B) latier, latiest | D) laterer, laterest |
| 8. good | A) gooder, best | C) gooder, goodest |
|  | B) better, best | D) goodier, goodiest |
| 9. bad | A) worse, worst | C) worser, worsest |

 В) badder, baddest D) bader, badest

1. far A) farer, farest C) farther, farthest
2. farier, fariest D) fartherer, fartherest
3. Give the comparative and the superlative degrees.

Good, bad, cheap, big, far, narrow, old, young, sad, regular, low, late, expensive, serious, clever, many, dark, comfortable, dear, beautiful, deep, much, little, small, tall, easy, hot, simple, difficult, long, complete, warm, cold, high, damp, dry, rich, wide, busy.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form.
2. A whale is \_\_\_ than a dolphin.

A) long B) longer C) the longest

2. Do you know that the Dead Sea is \_\_\_ sea?

A) a salty B) a saltier C) the saltiest

3. China has got \_\_\_ population in the world.

A) a large B) larger C) the largest

4. I think dogs are \_\_\_ than cats.

A) intelligent В) more intelligent C) the most intelligent

5. Money is \_\_\_ , but isn’t \_\_\_ thing in life.

A) important B) more important C) the most important

6. Which instrument makes \_\_\_ music in the world?

A) a beautiful B) more beautiful C) the most beautiful

7. A snail is \_\_\_ than a tortoise.

A) slower B) more slow C) the slowest

8. I’d like to change cars \_\_\_.

A) oftener B) more often C) the most often

1. Matthew and Emma are walking in the country. Put in **further, furthest, better, best, worse** and **worst.**

Emma: I’m not used to country walks. How much \_\_\_ is it°

Matthew: Not far. And it gets better. We’ve done the \_\_\_ part. Look, the path gets easier. It goes downhill from here. I hope you’re feeling now, Emma.

Emma: I feel dreadful, actually, \_\_\_ than before.

Matthew: Oh, dear. Do you want to have a rest?

Emma: No, the \_\_\_ thing would be to get home as soon as we can. I’m not very fit, you know. This is the \_\_\_ I’ve walked for a long time.

1. Complete the following sentences using the comparative of the adjectives in brackets + than (e.g. My toothache is (painful) it was yesterday. − My toothache is more painful than it was yesterday).
2. He was only five years (young) … I was.
3. Health and happiness are (important) … money.
4. It’s (hot) in here ... it is out-of-doors.
5. I like the countryside. It’s (healthy and peaceful) … living in a town.
6. She looks about thirty, but in fact she is much (old) … she looks.
7. His illness was (serious) … we at first thought.
8. Sorry I’m late. It took me (long) to get here ... I expected.

2.6. This exercise is similar to the previous one but this time you have to use a bit, a little, much, a lot, far. Use than where necessary (e.g. Let’s go by car. It’s much (cheap). − Let’s go by car. It’s much cheaper.).

1. It’s a lot (easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.
2. His illness was far (serious) we at first thought.
3. It’s noisy here. Can we go somewhere a little (quiet)?
4. The flat is too small for my family. We need something much (big).
5. It’s a little (warm) today ... it was yesterday.
6. Nelly looked depressed this morning, but she looks a bit (happy) now.
7. Sam prefers this armchair. He considers it much (comfortable) the other ones.
8. **Read the following reports on two hotels, then compare them:**

I The Sheraton The Etruria Hotel

Position: five minutes from city Position: 25 minutes from city centre

centre.

Accommodation: 280 rooms. Accommodation: 38 rooms.

Price: $ 100-800 per night. Price: $ 40-50 per night.

Facilities: restaurant, sauna, Facilities: restaurant, bar, tennis nightclub, pool, parking lot. court.

Food: wide choice on menu. Food: small choice but excellent.

Service: efficient but impersonal. Service: a little slow but friendly.

Comments: rather noisy Comments: quiet and comfortable.

E.g.: The Sheraton is nearer the city centre than the Etruria Hotel

1. Say that an object is acquiring or losing a quality by degrees (e.g. The situation is getting (bad). − The situation is getting worse and worse.
2. Your Chinese is improving. It’s getting (good).
3. It’s becoming (hard) to find a job.
4. Nowadays travelling is becoming (expensive).
5. These days (many) people are learning English.
6. As far as I know, he is (satisfied) with his job.
7. The suitcases seemed to get (heavy) as 1 carried them along the road.
8. I’m just getting (confused).
9. My list of things to do gets (long).

We use expressions like **faster and faster, more and more expensive** to say that something is increasing all the time. We can also use **less and less for** something decreasing.

We use patterns like the faster to say that a change in one thing goes with a change in another, e. g:

The higher the price, more reliable the product. (Чем выше цени, тем надёжнее товар).

The sooner we leave, the sooner we'll get there. (Чем быстрее мы выйдем, тем быстрее доберёмся).

2.9. Complete each sentence using the information in brackets (e. g. (The rent in high.) The bigger the flat is, ... − The bigger a flat is, the higher the rent is.).

1. (You learn quickly.) The younger you are, ... .
2. (The roads are quiet.) The earlier you leave, ...,.
3. (The choice is wide.) The bigger a supermarket is, ... .
4. (I get confused.) The more tied to work this out, ....
5. (You can speak fluently.) The more you practice, ....
6. (The beaches get crowded.) The better the weather is, ... .
7. Agree that you have experienced the same by using the super­lative degree of the adjectives.

e.g. He is a very rich man. I agree. He is the richest man I’ve ever met.

1. Do you remember the meal we have last night? It was very bad, wasn’t it? 2. They’ve served us very tough meat. 3. And our waiter was very rude. 4. And the music they played was terrible. 5. And they gave us sour wine. 6. And the chair I was sitting in was very uncomfortable. 7. But the cabare was good, wasn’t it? 8. You know I set eyes on that tall blonde. She is a very beautiful girl. 9. But the bill they gave us was very large 10. And later, in the bar, the drinks were very expensive. 11. The restaurant and the bar were very noisy. 12. And the man that robbed me near my home is a very dangerous criminal. 13. To sum it up, the last night was horrible.
2. Read the following notes from the diary of a mountaineer. Then complete the exercise below.

DAY 1. Didn’t climb very fast. DAY 5. Weather appaling!

 Fairly easy day. A very bad day.

DAY 2. Climb for 8 hours! DAY 6. Impossible to climb.

 Very long day! Very frustrating!

DAY 3. Altitude maid air thin DAY 7. Didn’t make much

. Very exhausting. progress.

. Extremely depressing.

DAY 4 Wind icy! DAY 8. Climb very difficult.

Extremely cold! A very hard day.

DAY 9. Reach the top at last Tremendously exciting

1. The first day was the easiest because he didn't climb far.
2. The second day was the ... because he climbed for 8 hours.
3. The third day was ... because ... .
4. The forth day was ... because ... .
5. The fifth day was ... because ... .
6. The sixth day was ... because...
7. The seventh day was ... because ... .
8. The eighth day was ... because ... .
9. The ninth day was ... because ... .
10. Read the information about the three houses.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rose Cottage | Seaview | Park House |
| 115,000 pounds. | 135,000 pounds. | 95,000 pounds. |
| Built in 1750. | Built in 1927. | Built in 1975. |
| 2 bedrooms, bath­ | 3 bedrooms, 2 bath­ | 3 bedrooms, bath |
| room, living room, | rooms, living room, | room, living room. |
| kitchen. | dining room, kitchen. | kitchen. |
| Beautiful garden, 20 | study. | Big garage. |
| metres long. | Garage. | Small garden, 8 me­ |
| 50 metres from the | Garden, 30 metres | metres long. |
| sea. | long. | 1,5 km from the sea. |
| 2 km from the shops | 500 metres from the | 50 metres from the |
| and town centre. | sea. | to l centre, next to |
|  | 1 km from the shops and town centre. | the park. |

**Here are some sentences about the houses. Are they true or false?**

1. Seaview is the most expensive house.
2. Seaview is more modem than Park House.
3. Park House is the most modem house.
4. Seaview is the biggest house.
5. Park House is smaller than Rose Cottage.
6. Seavuew hasn’t got a garage.

7. Park House has got a bigger garden than Rose Cottage.

8. Seaview has got the biggest garden.

9. Park House is the nearest to the town center.

10. Park House is the farthest from the sea.

2.13. We use as ... as to say that things are equal or unequal.Complete the following sentences using as ... as with adjectives in brackets.

e.g. Let’s walk. It’s ... (quick) taking the bus.

Let’s walk. It’s as quick as taking the bus.

1. I was absolutely sure that a Toyota was ... (expensive) a Ford. 2. Ma-

donna is ... (popular) Michael Jackson in 1990s. 3. I thought you were nice

but you are ... (bad) everybody else. 4. His voice sounded ... (sweet) music.

5. The talk to Henry was ... (useless) the previous ones. 6. David still be­lieves that his friends are ... (good and reliable ) as mine. 7. I’m going to sleep on the floor. It’s ... (comfortable) sleeping in that bed.

 2.14. Compare objects using either as ... as or so ... as in negative sentences.

e g I’m quite tall but you are taller.

 I’m not as tall as you.

 I’m not so tall as you.

1. The weather is still unpleasant today but two days ago it was even worse.

2. I wish I had enough money to buy this black car. But the blue one is cheaper.

3. Oxford is ten miles farther from London than Cambridge

4. The continent of Australia is large but Africa is larger.

5. The Black Sea is warm but the Caribbean is warmer.

2.15. There are many short comparisons used in English to make the language more vivid and clear. Below are some of the most common ones. Complete each of them with a suitable word or words. Choose from the following.

1. Chalk from cheese, a goose, a bee, one legs can, a king, two peas, a gooseberry, a sheet, two sticks, a fox, a cucumber, a hatter.

As like as ... As cross as …

As happy as ... As different as ...

As green as ... As silly as ...

As cunning as ... As busy as ...

As mad as ... As fast as ...

As white as ... As cool as ...

2. a picture, a fiddle, a wolf, clockwork, a fiddle, a berry, a bat, lead, the nose on your face, butter, nails, a feather.

As hard as ... As pretty as ...

As regular as ... As heavy as ...

As greedy as ... As light as ...

As fit as ... As clear as ...

As blind as ... As plain as ...

As brown as ... As soft as ...

3. A church mouse, a rock, a daisy, a cherry, a gold, an oyster, a door­nail, a bone, a lord, the grave, coal, brass.

As dumb as ... As bold as ...

As fresh as ... As silent as ...

As red as ... As dry as ...

As good as ... As drunk as ...

As old as ... As black as ...

As dead as ... As poor as ...

2.16. Read this part of Tessa’s letter to her friend Angela about her new job. Write the correct word in each space.

My new job is great. I like it (1). better than my old one. The people here are (2) than I expected. Luckily my new boss isn’t as rude (3) my old boss, Mrs. Crossley. I hated her. She was the (4) friendly person I’ve ever met. Everyone here is older (5) . In fact, I’m the youngest person (6) the office. But I don’t mind.

The good thing about the job is that I get a (7) more money, although not much more than I did before. The bad thing is that the jorney isn’t (8) simple as it was in my old job, where the bus took me straight there Now I have to change buses. But I’m allowed to start work early. The earlier I leave home, (9) the journey is because the buses aren’t so crowded.

1. A) more B) most C) much D) very

2: A) more nice B) most nice C) nicer D) nicest

3. A) as B) so C) than D) that

4. A) least B) less C) less and less D) so

5. A) as 1 B) as me C) than I D) than me

6. A) from В) in С) of D) out of

7. A) bit B) less C) lot D) much

8. A) as B) less C) more D) same

9. A) more easier B) more easy C) the easier D) the easiest

* 1. Choose A), B), or C) for each adjective in brackets.

A) positive B) comparative C) superlative.

The Americans are very 1\_ (proud) of their country. They say that in the USA the buildings are 2\_ (tall), the cigars are 3\_ (long), the cars are 4\_ (big), and the girls are 5\_ (pretty) than anywhere in the world. The English don’t always agree. Some say the Americans are 6\_(loud),7\_(rich) and 8\_ (noisy) than any other nationality. Other British people think there are lots of 9\_ (good) things about the USA like Hollywood, jazz and Superman. It is true that most American skyscrapers are 10\_ (tall) than buildings in the UK, but the British think their homes are 11\_ (old) and (12) (beautiful) than anything in the USA. The Americans love coke and hamburgers ,people in the UK think British food is much 13\_ (healthy). Clothes are 14\_ (cheap) in the USA, but fashion design in the UK is 15\_(good) than design in the USA.

TEST 2

1. Open the brackets.

1. It is not (hot) in England as on the continent.

 2. I think I am the (bad) dancer in the world.

3. This wine is the (good) I ever tested.

4. Of the two evils let us choose the (little).

5. Can you speak of anything (intelligent) ?

6. I’ll be even (annoyed) if you do that again.

7. It was the (sad) day of my life.

2. Some of the sentences are correct, and some have a word which shouldn’t be there. Cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence.

1. Silver isn’t as expensive as gold.
2. Indian food is the nicer than Chinese I think.

3. The telephone is one of the most useful inventions ever.

4. I feel a much better now, thank you.

5. The longer you wait so the harder it’ll be.

6. The piano is heavier than the sofa.

7. I’ve got the least powerful computer in the world.

1. The weather is getting hotter and more hotter.
2. Who is the cleverest student in of the class?
3. This is the most quickest way to the hotel.

3. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. The living room isn’t as big as the kitchen. (bigger)

The kitchen ... .

1. The table and the desk are the same size.(big)

The table ... .

1. Prices just get higher all the time. (and)

Prices ... .

1. The dress is cheaper than the skirt. (expensive)

The skirt ... .

1. This crossword is the easiest.(difficult)

This crossword ... .

1. Their excitement was increasing all the time. (excited)

They were getting ... .

7.I’ve never read a more romantic story. (most)

It’s the ... .

**TEST 3**

1. The three musicians play on … stage.

a) a new b) a newer c) the newest

2. She speaks in … voice than the last time.

a) a loud b) a louder c) the loudest

3. They leave … they can.

a) a quick b) longer c) the longest

4. Is it … to go there by car or train?

a) cheap b) cheaper c) the cheapest

5. This is … problem she has ever had.

a) a great b) a greater c) the greatest

6. My case isn’t very … . Yours is … .

a) heavy b) heavier c) the most heavy

7. The weather was not very … yesterday, but it’s … today.

a) good b) better c) the best

8. Of the two skirts, that one is the … .

a) smart b) smarter c) smartest

9. These trousers are too small. I need … size.

a) a large b) a large c) the largest

10. I’m not so … as a horse.

a) strong b) stronger c) the strongest

a) Of the three girls, this one is the … .

a) little b) less c) the least

11. Which is … :five, fifteen or fifty?

a) little b) less c) the least

12. He is also … person than Paul.

a) a polite b) a more polite c) the most polite

13. She has … job of all.

a) a difficult b) a more difficult c) the most difficult

14. Happiness is … than money.

a) important b) more important c) the most important

15. Mary is … at maths than her sister.

a) good b) better c) the best

UNIT 3

**THE DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES**

 **SUFFIXES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suffix | Theinitialform | Translation | Adjective | Translation | Derivers \ from |
| -able,-ible | to change to convert | изменятьсяобращать | change-ableconvertible | изменчивый обратимый | verbverb |
| -al | centre | центр | central | центральный | noun |
| -ant.-ent | to differto resist | различатьсясопротивлять-ся | differentresistant | различныйсопротивляю-щийся | verbverb |
| -ful | care | забота | careful | заботливый | noun |
| -less | use | польза | useless | бесполезный | noun |
| -ish | dane | датчанин | danish |  датский | noun |
| -ive | to act | действовать | active | деятельный | veib |
| -ous | danger | опасность | dangerous | опасный | noun |
| -y | cloud | облако | cloudy | облачный | noun |

PREFIXES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suffix | Theinitialform | Translation | Adjective | Translation | Derives from… |
| Un- | comfort-able | удобный | Uncomfort-able | неудобный | Adjec-tive |
| In- | capable | способный | Incapable | неспособный | Adjec-tive |
| Ir- | Regular | регулярный | Irregular | нерегулярный | Adjective |
| lm- ’ | Mobile | подвижный | Immobile | неподвижный | Adjec-tive |
| Dis- | Honest | честный | Dishonest |  нечестный | Adjec-tive |
| Non- | Essential | существен-ный | Nonessential | несуществен-ный | Adjec-tive |
| Pre- | Historic | историчес-кий | Prehistoric | доисториче-ский | Adjec-tive |
| Post- | War | военный | Post-war | послевоенный | Adjec-tive |
| Inter- | National | националь-ный | International | международ-ный | Adjec-tive |
| Sub- | Con-scious | сознательный | Subconscious | подсознатель-ный | Adjec-tive |
| Ultra- | Short | Короткий | Ultrashort | ультракороткий | Adjec-tive |
| Il- | legal | законный | Illegal | незаконный | Adjec-tive |

Compound adjectives

Dаrк-bluе – темно-синий

Red-hot − раскаленный докрасна

Black-bearded − чернобородый

3.1. Arrange the words into two groups.

A) the words that begin with prefix

B) the words that ends with suffix

Unknown, thoughful, unfit, honourable, reliable, unhappy, unpleasant, eatable, illegal, formular, doubtful, irregular, impatient, stoutish. talkative, glorious, thirsty.

**3.2. Choose the correct spelling of the adjective.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  1. A)enjoyable | B) enjoiable | C) enjoible |  D) enjoyible |
|  2 A) reasoneable | B) reasonable | C) reasonible |  D) reasoneible |
|  3. A) believeable | B) believable | C) believible |  D) believeible |
|  4. A) noticeable | B) noticable | C) noticible |  D) noticeible |
|  5. A) changeable | B) changable | C) changible |  D) changeible |
|  6. A) senseable | B) sensable | C) sensible |  D) senseible |
|  7. A) horreable | B) horrable | C) horrible |  D) horreible |

3.3. Put one of the prefixes in each space in the phrases to make the words opposite in meaning.

A) in- B) im- C) ir- D) il-

Accurate information, immoral action, capable of telling a lie, regular service, considerate of others, patient driver, logical responce. correct tuning, rational fear, definite answer, personal force, dependent thinking, legible handwriting, probable story, different player, polite gesture, expen­sive present, curable illness, responsible man, possible plan, legal strike.

1. Use : un-, il-, im-, ir-, in-, mis-, di-s. Match with definitions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  active literate moveable legal honest replaceable numerable edible prudent loyal inhabited | Not thorough, not sincereNot truthworthyWithout permanent residentsForbidden by lawNot portable, not influencedNot to be eatenCan’t be substituedNot moving, not busyCarelessToo many to countLack of fidelity |
| 3.5. Use un-, im-, r, mis-, dis-, in-, il-. Match the definitions. |
|  separable hospitable legible accurate pure controllable sensitive exhaustable capable disputable | UnreadableWithout tiringNot able to accomplishUnmanageableUnquestionableWithout kindnessSoiled, corrupt IncorrectIndifferentUnquestionable |

 pure Cannot disconnect

 controllable Unquestionable

 sensitive Without kindness

 exhaustable Soiled, corrupt

 capable Incorrect

 disputable Indifferent

1. **Use un, dis, il, in, im. Match the definitions.**

 pudent Boldly disregarding

 logical Not coining to a definite end

 pleasant Not level

 predictable Not making sense

 even Not smth anticipated

 conclusive Inappropriate

 adequatr Disagreeable

 avoidable Inevitable

1. **Make adjectives ending in necessary suffixes from the nouns below. Place the following noun under the correct heading depending on the suffix added.**
2. -ly B) -ous C) -ic

Metal, ghoust, week, suspicion, glory, poison, clin.ate, industry, order, fame, friend, humour, democracy, mystery, economy, adventure, danger, year, poet, part.

* 1. **Look at this examples and fill the gaps with more examples, using the root words below + one of the suffixes in this list.**

-al regional, national,

-ical biological, geographical

-able acceptable, reliable,

-ful careful, fearful,

-less painless, thoughless

-ish childish, whitish,

-y hairy, wooly,

Alphabet, break, bump, care, colour, comfort, draught, enjoy, fear, fool, grammar, grey, hope, mathematics, music, noise, obtain, old, pain, proffes- sion, rain, rest, sleep, smell, success, sun, tall, thought, tradition, use, wash, young.

Remember that these words end in - ible, not -able:(in)credible, (in)edible, (in)flexible,(im)possible, (ir)responsible, (in)visible. eligible, horrible, negligible, terrible.

* 1. Fill the gaps in the sentences, using a suffix with the correct form of the root word on the right.

1.It was very... of you to break that coffee cup. CARE

2.Thank you for your postcard, it was very...of oyu to send THOUGHT it.

3.She’s quite...: she plays the flute and the piano. MUSIC

4.It was rather... of him to cry when he did badly in the test. CHILD

5.We started our trip on a beautiful... morning. SUN

6.I enjoed the book very much because it was so ... READ

7.His... knowledge is very poor- he thinks Paris is in Italy. GEOGRA-

 PHY

8.Her hair is..., not bright red. RED

9.A very old car is usually ... car. RELY

10.I’ll always remember that journey- it was an… FORGET

experience.

11.The local people sometimes rather ... and often seem to FRIEND

want to avoid the tourists.

12.The man in the tourists information office was very... HELP

and gave us lots of free maps and brochures.

13.They decided to close the hotel because it had never PROFIT

been very ....

We can form many adverbs from an adjective +-ly. Bui there are some special spelling rules:

1. We do not leave out e : nice - nicely.

Exceptions: true- truly, whole- wholly.

1. y-ily after a consonant: easy-easily
2. -le -ly : possible-possibly
3. -ic -ically: dramatic- dramatically

Exception: publicly

An adjective describes a noun, an adverb describes a verb. In adjective can come after a linking verb and we use an adverb when the verb means that something happens.

e.g. The children seemed happy. The children played happily.

Tom was hungry. Paul ate hungrily.

3.10. Vicky is telling Rachel about the dream she had. Choose the correct forms.

I had a (strange/ strangely) dream last night. 1 was in a garden It was getting (dark/darkly) and it was (terrible/ terribly) cold. My had was aching (bad/ badly). I was walking out of the garden when (sudden/suddenly) I saw a man. He was sitting (quiet/quietly) on a seat. He seemed very (un­happy/unhappily). He looked up and smiled (sad/ sadly) at me. 1 don't know why, but 1 felt (curious/ curiously) about him. 1 wanted to talk to him, but I couldn’t think what to say. I just stood there (foolish/foolishly).

 The ending -ly is the normal adverb ending. But a few adjectives also end in -ly: friendly, lovely, likely, lonely, elderly, silly, ugly. These words are adjectives, not adverbs. And we cannot add -ly. If we need to use an adverb, we often choose another word of similiar meaning.

e.g. Melanie was very friendly. She spoke to us in a friendly way.

*There are some words we can use both as adjectives and as adverb:.* deep, early, fast, hard, high, late, long, low, near, right, wrong, straight.

In informal English, the adjectives cheap, loud, quick, slow can be adverbs.

*Good* is an adjective and *well* is an adverb. The opposites are *bad* and *badly.*

There are some pairs oj adverbs like *hard* and *hardly* which *have* different meanings.

I tried hard, but I didn't succeed./’ve got hardly any money. ( very little, almost none)

I found a phone box quite near .1 nearly feel asleep in the meeting.( almost)

Rachel arrived late as usual. I’ve been very busy lately fin the I asst few days, weeks)

The plane flew high above the clouds. The material is highly radioac­tive. (very)

We got into the concert free, (without paying) The animals are allowed го wander freely, (uncontrolled)

3.11.Decide if each of the underlined word is an adjective or an adverb.

1. That new building is rather ugly.
2. I’d like to arrive early if I can.
3. 1 haven’t seen you for a long time.
4. Why are you wearing that silly hat?
5. Very young children travel free.
6. The temperature is quite high today.
7. We nearly missed the bus this morning.
8. Do you have to play that music so loud?

**3.12. Complete a conversation between. Put in good, well, bad, badly and ill.**

Rachel: How did you and Daniel get on in your tennis match?

Mattew: We lost. I’m afraid you didn’t play very ... Daniel made some ... mistakes. It wasn’t a very ... day for us. We played really … .

Andrew: I heard Daniel’s in bed at the moment because he isn’t very … . Mattew: Yes, I’m afraid he’s been ... for several days, but he is better now.

**3.13. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form**.

Daniel: Is it true you saw a ghost last night?

Vicky: Yes, I did. I went to bed (late/lately), and I was sleeping (bad/badly)I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. 1 went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.

Daniel: Was it a man or a woman?

Vicky: A woman in a white dress. I had a (good/well) view from the window, but she walked very (fast/fastly). I’d (hard/hardly) caught sight of her before she’d gone. I (near/nearly) missed her.

Daniel: You don’t think you’ve been working too (hard/hardly)? You’ve been looking a bit pale (late/lately).

Vicky: I tell you.

Daniel: It isn’t very (like/likely) that ghosts actually exist, you know. I expect you were imagining it.

There are many pairs of adjectives ending in -ing or -ed. Someone is -ed if something or someone is -ing. Or, if something is -ing, it makes you -ed.

e.g. Ted is bored, because his job is boring.

Ted's job is boring, so Ted is bored.

 **3.14. Complete the conversation. Write the correct word in each space.**

Vicky: That was an (l) ... (excit...) film, wasn’t it?

Rachel: Oh, do you think so? I’m (2) ... (surprise...) you liked it. I thought it was rather (3) ... (disappoint...).

Vicky: Well, I was (4) ... (puzzle...) once or twice. I didn’t understand the whole story. It was (5) ... (confuse...) in places but the end was good.

Rachel: I was (6) ... (bor...) most of the time. I didn't find it very (7). (interest...).

**3.15. Complete the conversation using the word ending in -ing or -ed.**

1. Trevor: I think I need to relax.

Laura: Well, lying by the pool should be ...

1. Vicky: It was annoying to lose my ticket.

Emma: You looked really... when you had to buy another one.

1. Sarah:The cabaret was amusing.

Mark: Claire was certainly.... She couldn’t stop laughing.

1. Daniel: The museum was interesting, wasn’t it?

Rachel: It was O.K. I was quite ... in these old maps.

1. Mattew: I’m fascinated by these old photos.

Emma: I always find it... to see what people looked like as children.

1. Rachel: You look exhausted. You should go to bed.

*Mark: Driving down from Scotland was pretty...*

Many present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives e.g. an exciting trip, a falling tree, a worn shirt.

Many compound adjectives are formed with participles. Wel *+* Past Parliciple is particularly common.

e.g. a well-built house, home-grown vegetables.

3.16. Complete the sentences with participles as adjectives, using the verbs in the box. The verbs with adverbs should be used to form compo**und adjectives.**

|  |
| --- |
| Dry change, act well, keep beautifully, break, decline fast, steal, tailor beautifully, bring up well, continue, love, brush well, relax, clearly, park, write well, embarrass, build, well, plan badly, boil |

1. It was a very restful holiday so I feel more relaxed now.

2. It was a very ... play.

3. I kept calling her by the wrong name it was very ... .

4. The ... kettle filled the kitchen with steam.

5. She’s a very ... child: she always behaves herself.

6. I think he may have died of a ... heart.

7. Her hair is always very ... .

8. The increase in divorce reflects a ... attitude to marriage and relationships.

9. She is a very good person to have in meetings as she is very ... 10.Shortage of money is a ... problem for them it probably always will be.

11. The house is old but’s very ... .

12. It was a ... escape and so it inevitably failed.

13. Badgers are a ... species in this country as more of them are killed every year.

14. That’s a ... suit he’s wearing.

15. I need some... fruit to put it in the cake.

16. This is a ... garden: someone must spend a lot of time working on it.

17. It was a very ... article.

18. The police may charge you with receiving ... goods.

19. They are a very ... family and they give each other a lot of support.

20. Children should not play near ... cars.

TEST 3

1. Read the extract and fill in the gaps with an appropriate form of **the adjectives at the end of each line.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DANGERSURPRISEPLEASANT | PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR.It can be quite a (1) ... and you can meet some really nasty types. I suppose it isn’t really very(2)..., but some people don’t like it much if they find out you’ve been spying on them … –they can get pretty (3) ... . |

2. Write the words in brackets and add -ly, -ing or -ed only if you need to.

Janet: Is this the (1) ... (new) car you’ve just bought?

Nigel: That’s right. Well, it’s a second hand, of course.

Janet: It’s (2) ... (excit...) buying a car, isn’t it?

Nigel: Well, it was a bit of a problem actually because I didn’t have much money to spend. But I managed to find one that wasn’t very (3)... (expensive...).

Janet: It looks very (4) ... (nice...), I must say.

Nigel: It’s.

3. Some of these sentences are correct, but most have a mistake. Correct the incorrect sentences.

1. Your friend looked rather ill.

2. I tasted the soup careful.

3. Are they asleep children?

4. You handled the situation well.

5. The course I started was bored.

6. The smoke rose highly into the air.

7. It feels warm in here.

8. We felt disappointing when we lost.

9. Everyone seemed very nervously.

10. Tessa drives too fastly.

11. This scenary is really depressing.

UNIT 4

FIXED EXPRESSIONS. ADJECTIVES WITH PREPOSITIONS OF

Afraid of, terrified of, frightened of, scared of.

– Are you afraid of dogs?

– Yes, I’m terrified of them.

Ashamed of, proud of

– I’m not ashamed of what I did. In fact I’m quite proud of it.

Aware of conscious of

– Did you know that they were married?

– No, I wasn’t aware of that.

Jealous, suspicious, envious of smb, smth:

– Why are you always so jealous of other people?

Nice, kind, good, generous, mean, stupid, silly, intelligent, clever, sensible, rude, impolite, unreasonable, irrespective of someone to do smth:

– It’s stupid of her to go out without a coat.

BUT

To be nice, kind, generous, mean, impolite, rude, unpleasant ,unfriendly, cruel lo someone:

– Why were you so rude to Ann? She had always been very kind to you.

 Capable, incapable of smth:

– I’m sure you are capable of passing the exam.

 Fond of, full of, short of, tired of indicative of

A headache is sometimes indicative of eye strain.

ABOUT

Angry, annoyed, furious about smth

 Excited, worried, upset, anxious, certain, pleased, right, wrong, sorry about smth:

– Г m sorry about the noise last night.

But: sorry for doing smth

– I’m sorry for shouting at you yesterday.

WITH

Angry with, annoyed with, furious with (a person)

They were furious with me for not inviting them for the party.

Bored, fed up with:

– You get bored with doing the same things every day.

Delighted, pleased, happy, satisfied, disappointed with:

– Were you disappointed with your examination results?

Commensurate with, connected with, incompatible with:

– It’s absolutely incompatible with reason.

Be good at dealing with, preoccupied with, obsessed with, crowded

with.

AT

Angry at (a person), annoyed at ( a person).

Surprised, shocked, amazed, astonished at smth.

Good, bad, excellent, brilliant,, hopeless at doing smth:

ON

Keen on.

– We stayed at home because Ann wasn’t keen on going in thr rain.

TO

Addicted to, attentive to, grateful to, kind to, immune to, impervious to. indifferent to, liable to, married to, prone to, similiar to.

BY

Baffled by, bored by, detained by, distressed by, plagued by, shocked by. surprised by, impressed by.

FOR

Early for, eligible for, famous for, late for, ready for, sorry for, respon­sible for.

IN

Deficient in, experienced in, implicated in, interested in.

FROM

Absent from, derived from, different from, safe from, missing from

4.1. Complete the conversation. Put in **at**, **for** or **to**.

Sarah: You were very rude \_ Henry when you said he needs to lose

weight.

Claire: Well, it’s true. Exercise would be good \_ him. He started jogging and then gave it up.

Sarah: Yes, but we can’t all be good \_ taking physical exercise.

Claire: Anyone can do a bit of jogging. You don’t have to be brilliant\_

it. And eating so much must be bad \_ you.

Sarah: Well, you could have been more polite.

Claire: Sorry, I’m not very good \_ saying the right thing. I’ll try to be nice\_ him next time I see him.

4.2. Arrange the words into three groups according to the prepositions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A) at | B) to | C) with |
| accustomed | excellent | Angry |
| Hopelees | amazed | Fed up |
| astonished | married | Close |
| Pleased | cruel | new |
| bored | polite | Generous |
| Similiar | bad | satisfied |
| delighted | shocked | Dissappointed |
|  | Due | surprised |
| 4.3. What phrases are not correct because | of wrong preposition? |
| Afraid for | Ashamed of | Capable on |
| Generous of | Crowded with | Certain about |
| Good to | Different to | Interested in |
| Keen in | Kind of | Jealous of |
| Scared for | Responsible for | Proud to |
| Silly of | Similiar with | Short of |
| Tired from | Terrified of | Suspicious to |

 Typical to

* 1. Say what people’s fellings are. Use the adjectives in brackets **and a** preposition.
1. The children are leaving on a trip to the Zoo. ( excited)
2. Vicky doesn’t like the dark.( afraid)
3. Nick was watching a video, but he’s going to switch it off.( bored)
4. Emma is reading about computers. (interested)
5. Mark had just heard some news that he didn’t expect.(surprised)
6. United have won a victory, (proud)
7. Olivia’s children are being very silly.(annoyed)
8. The Zedco staff don’t think their pay increase is big enough.( satisfied)

**4.5. Put in the correct prepositions.**

1. He was afraid\_his enemies.

2. I’ve always been terribly fond \_you.

3. He is unccustomed \_the heat.

4. They may feel jealous\_your success.

5. I was terrified \_her.

6. That was clever \_you.

7. I turned the job down, which was stupid \_ me.

8. My problema are very simiiiar \_yours.

9. He was very pleased \_her.

10. He was shocked\_the hatred theyhad shown.

11. It’s difficult\_young people on their own.

12. It was unusual\_them to go away at the weekend.

13. She was still angry\_the results.

14. If you continue to support someone who is in trouble you are loyal\_them.

15. I’m very surprised\_you. I can’t understand the way you behave.

16. Life is very different\_it used to be.

17. Who is responsible\_this mess?

18. I’m delighted\_the result. It’s exactly what I warned.

19. If someone makes you very angry, you are furios\_them.

20. If you trear someone very well, you are being kind\_them.

21. If you have agreed to marry someione, you are engaged\_him/her.

22. Everyone was very critical \_the way he behaved.

23. We were very happy\_the way they treated us.

1. I was very displeased\_the way they looked.

25. I feel sorry\_nick. He has a lot of problems.

26. The Welsh are very proud \_their language.

27. Hurry up or you’ll be late \_the plane.

28. Nick is ill\_grippe.

29. Margie’s been absent \_\_ school since Monday.

30. I’m keen\_tennis.

31. British pubs are famous\_their traditional kind of bear called “real ale”.

32. Dad was tired\_hard work in the garden.

33. Many young people become addicted \_drugs through ignorance.

34. This word is derived\_Greek..

35. If two things are exactly the same one is identical \_the other.

4.6. Complete this paragraphs from a letter Emma has recieved from her brother. Use these adjectives and put a preposition after each one:

aware, different, famous, full, interested, late, ready, responsible, similiar, used.

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is (1) ..., and I’ve had before. But I’ve got (2) it now, and I’m really enjoying it. I'm mainly (3) ... controlling the cost of the project. The work is quite hard, and I must say I feel (4) ... a holiday. The company expect people to do overtime. I wasn (5) ... that before I arrived because they hadn’t told me at the interview, but I don’t mind. I’ve got a nice flat, which is very (6). . the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is (7)... horrible old furniture. I keep falling over it! I live right by the harbour. It’s a pity I’ve never been (8)... boats, because this is a good place for sailing. The noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I’m never (9). .. work. The area is (10) ... it seafood, which is grat, because 1 love eating fish, as you know.

4.7. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

1. You are for your son’s debts as he is under age.
2. It was very of you to help Dave with his homework.
3. Teachers are to back pain.
4. We are fully of the gravity of the situation.
5. He was with his wife because the dinner was badly cooked.
6. Mrs Hill is on Tom’s marrying Stella.
7. Please be more to your studies.
8. Your method is from mine.
9. You should be of what you have done.
10. He was of his guilt.
11. Are you about that?
12. Excessive drinking is with good health.
13. Is a high forehead of great mental power?

TEST 4

Choose the best variant A, B,C or D.

1. Nancy is good Math. But she is bad languages.

A) in B) at C) of

2. Henry isn’t interested sports.

A) in B) at C) of

3. Kate is different her sister.

A) with В) from С) of

4.It is very nice you to help us.

A) with B) about C) of

5. It was very kind Mary to lend me some money.

A) with B) about C) of

6.I’m sorry not listening to you.

A) on B) at C) for

7.When I found her at last she was blue cold.

A) from B) of C) with

8.You were rude him for no reason.

A) at B) with C) to D) on

9.He made a silly mistake. It was very stupid him

A) about B) with C) of D) to

10. If you feel that you doti’t trust someone it means that you are suspi­cious \_.

A) at him B) of them C) with them D) on them

11. I was totally baffled Tom’s behaviour.

A) by B) of C) from

12.You are perfectly capable making your own bed, I would have

thought.

A) for B) of C) by

13.I’m surprised you, forgetting your brieefcase like that!

A) at B) by C) of

14. I could never be bored football.

A) at B) with C) about D) in

15. Jane was quite his behaviour.

A) astonoshing with B) astonoshing at

C) astonished with D) astonished at

16. This new purfume is not much the others they have produced.

A) different B) different then

C) different from D) different at

17) We are getting pretty fed up him.

A) to B) of C) with D) upon

18. If smth makes you worried and unhappy, you are very upset \_it

A) about B) with C) of D) to

1. We felt satisfied he had done.

A) with all the work B) by all the work

C) at all work D) by all work

20.It was rude him to leave so suddenly.

A) of B) with C) to D) about

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