

CONTENTS

LESSONS

1 The Priestleys' House	4
2 Comments on Lesson 1. Possessive Pronouns. Past Perfect Tense. Idiomatic Expressions	10
3 The Vocabulary of Everyday Life	17
4 Everyday Talk	22
5 Parts of Speech	26
6 Hob Tells a True Story	32
7 Comments on Lesson 6. (1) The Past Continuous Tense, (2) Reflexive Pronouns and Emphasising Pronouns	35
8 One Glorious Hour	42
9 Kinds of Nouns	47
10 Margaret Priestley's Birthday Morning	51
Examination Paper No. 1	55
11 Two Poems and a Song	59
12 The Future Tense	64
13 Frieda Writes a Letter Home	71
14 Comments on Lesson 13. Letters	76
15 Holidays Have Started	79
16 The Future Continuous Tense	83
17 The Railway Station	86
18 Money	90
19 Plurals of Nouns	94
20 Jan and Frieda Leave for Switzerland	98
21 Gender of Nouns	104
Examination Paper No. 2	106
22 Hob's Story of His Uncle Tom	109
23 Active and Passive Voice	113
24 Back from the Holidays	118
25 The Future Perfect Tense	124
26 Everyday Situations.	127
27 Weights and Measures	136
28 The Articles	139
29 Meals	144
30 Some More Shopping	149
31 Dress	154
32 Frieda's First Day in London	158
33 Olaf Reads His Play	162
Examination Paper No. 3	167
English-Russian Dictionary	171
Key to the exercises and test papers	182

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

УРОКИ

1 Дом, где живут Пристли	4
2 Комментарии к уроку 1. Притяжательные местоимения. Прошедшее совершенное время. Идиоматические выражения	10
3 Слова на каждый день	17
4 Ситуации повседневного общения	22
5 Части речи	26
6 Хоб рассказывает правдивую историю	32
7 Комментарии к уроку 6. Прошедшее продолженное время. Возвратные местоимения. Усилительные местоимения	35
8 Звездный час	42
9 Виды существительных	47
10 Утро дня рождения Маргарет Пристли	51
Контрольная работа № 1	55
11 Два стихотворения и песня	59
12 Простое будущее время	64
13 Фрида пишет письмо домой	71
14 Комментарии к уроку 13. Письма	76
15 Каникулы начались	79
16 Будущее продолженное время	83
17 Железнодорожный вокзал	86
18 Деньги	90
19 Множественное число существительных	94
20 Ян и Фрида едут в Швейцарию	98
21 Род существительных	104
Контрольная работа № 2	106
22 Рассказ Хоба о его дяде Томе	109
23 Действительный и страдательный залог	113
24 Возвращение с каникул	118
25 Будущее совершенное время	124
26 Повседневные ситуации	127
27 Система мер и весов	136
28 Артикли	139
29 Еда	144
30 Еще немного о покупках	149
31 Одежда	154
32 Первый день Фриды в Лондоне	158
33 Олаф читает свою пьесу	162
Контрольная работа № 3	167
Англо-русский словарь	171
Ключи к упражнениям и контрольным работам	182

LESSON 1

THE PRIESTLEYS' HOUSE

You have heard (in Book I) about Mr. Priestley and his students. I want, now, to tell you something about his house. He is an old friend of mine, and I went to visit him about a fortnight ago and stayed at his house for the weekend.



He lives in a very nice house. It is called "The Pines" and is about ten miles from London. There is a big garden all round it, and I went in at the garden gate and walked along the path to the front door. There is a smooth lawn in front of the house with beds of roses in it. I knocked at the front door.

Mr. Priestley opened it and, with a smile and some words of welcome, shook hands with me, and we went into the hall. Then Mrs. Priestley came to greet me.

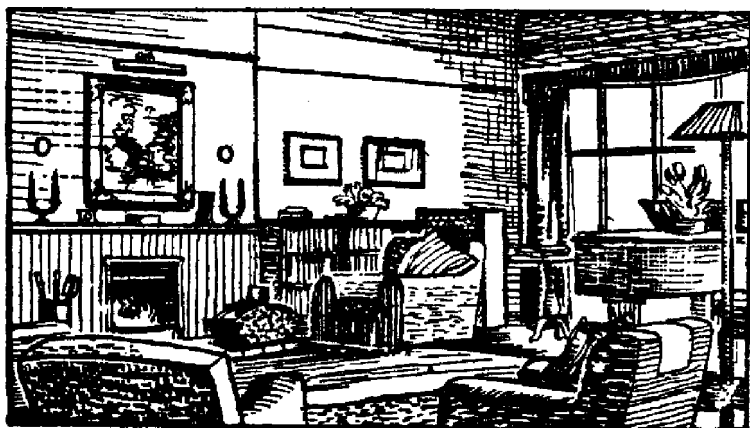
I said, "How do you do?" and gave her the flowers that I had bought for her.

She said, "Oh, thank you. What beautiful roses! How kind of you to bring them! I love roses, and ours haven't been good this year. These are lovely."

She took them away to put them in water, and Mr. Priestley and I went into the sitting-room and sat down in armchairs before the fire, for it was a rather cold day and I was very pleased to see the bright fire burning in the fireplace.

Their sitting-room is quite a big room, about 25 feet long by 15 feet wide. There was a thick carpet on the floor. One or

two good water-colours hung on the walls, and there was a large and very interesting oil-painting that I hadn't seen before. There was a piano on one side of the room (both Mr. and Mrs. Priestley are fond of music, and Mrs. Priestley plays the piano beautifully). There were three or four comfortable armchairs, a radio, and three or four bookcases filled with books. On a small table near the window there were copies of *The Times*, *Punch* and some foreign newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Priestley returned with the roses in a bowl which she put on the table and a few minutes later Susan¹ came in with tea and a very nice cake.



I had expected to see John Priestley and Margaret. I had brought a box of chocolates for her; I knew she liked chocolates, but they told me John was up at Oxford and Margaret had gone to a birthday party at the house of a friend of hers.

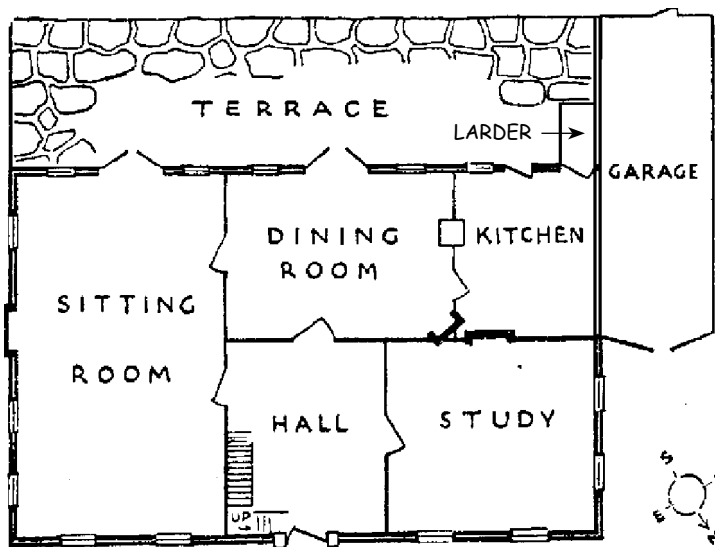
After we had chatted for a little time, Mrs. Priestley said, "Will you excuse me, please? I want to see about the dinner. Did you know that Lizzie¹ had left us?" "No, I didn't," I said. "Yes," continued Mrs. Priestley, "she got a letter about a month ago to say that her sister-in-law had died, and so Lizzie has gone to keep house for her brother. That cake that we had at tea was hers; she sent it to me yesterday. Since she left, I have done the cooking and baked the cakes, but mine are never as good as hers."

¹ Вы помните Сюзан (домработницу) и Лиззи (кухарку) из Книги I?

“Nonsense, my dear; I don’t think Lizzie’s cakes were any better than yours,” said Mr. Priestley loyally.

“Take no notice of Charles,” said Mrs. Priestley with a smile. “They say love is blind; it seems to me he can’t taste, either. My husband’s ideas about grammar are, I am sure, better than mine, but when it’s a question of ideas about cakes, mine are far better than his.”

She went out, and Mr. Priestley said, “It’s bad luck about Lizzie, isn’t it? I’m afraid Susan will go, too, before long. A young fellow near here, Joe Marsden, has asked her to marry him. He is trying to buy a café in the High Street. The café is not his yet, but I think he’ll get it, and, when it is his, I’m pretty sure Susan will marry him and go to help him to run the café. It will make things difficult for my wife. Ours is quite a big house for one woman to run, and it’s almost impossible, nowadays, to get help in the house.”



PLAN OF THE HOUSE

After a little time Mrs. Priestley joined us again and said, “Dinner is ready,” so we went to the dining-room, a pleasant-looking room with a Persian carpet on the floor, a dark oak dining-table, six chairs and a sideboard. A red lampshade gave a warm colour to the room, and an electric fire kept it comfortable

while we had dinner. Susan drew the brown velvet curtains across the windows as it was now quite dark outside, and we sat down to dinner, a very English one — roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, roast potatoes, and cabbage grown in their own garden, followed by apple-pie with thick cream and sugar.

When we had finished dinner, Susan took the dishes from the dining-room to the kitchen, and Mrs. Priestley went with her to make coffee. Mr. Priestley took me to his study for a quiet smoke and to show me some of his books.

After a quarter of an hour or so, Mrs. Priestley came to tell us she had made the coffee and it was in the sitting-room. So we went there to take coffee and talk together and listen to the news on the radio. Then Mrs. Priestley played some Chopin, my favourite composer for the piano. It was now eleven o'clock and I was feeling rather tired. Mr. Priestley saw this and said, "You have had a tiring day and you look sleepy; come along upstairs to your bedroom."

Upstairs there are five bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. We went to my room and he said, "Here you are. There is running water in your room and you can wash there or go to the bathroom, whichever you prefer. You will find soap in the soap-dish, and here are your towels. Put on the electric fire and warm your pyjamas before putting them on. There are sheets and three blankets on your bed, and my wife has put a hot-water bottle in it, but if you are not warm enough there is an eiderdown here. Now, do you want anything else?"

I said, "Oh, no, thank you. I shall be very comfortable." He added, "We have breakfast rather early — about a quarter past eight — but you can, of course, come down later if you like and have breakfast then."

I said, "I will come down and have breakfast with you."

"All right," he said; "I'll bring you a cup of tea at half past seven; that will give you time to get properly awake, shave and have a bath before breakfast if you feel like it. It will be all right if you take a bath about a quarter to eight. I have mine at seven, and my wife and Margaret take theirs in the evening."

"Splendid," I said, "thank you very much. Good night."

¹ Более употребительно ['kæfeɪ].

² Здесь произносится как [ju:].

³ Два варианта произношения: [pə'dʒɑ:məz], [pɪ'dʒɑ:məz].



ФОНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ТРЕНИРОВКА

[i:]	[ɪ]			[æ]
greet keep magazine sheet	continue excuse prefer pyjamas	blanket café ¹ velvet carpet	reply favourite visit splendid	blanket chat lamp magazine
[ɑ:]	[ɒ]	[ɔ:]	[ʊ]	[u:]
bath carpet path pyjamas	bottle copy knock nonsense	floor lawn board yours	room book shook pudding	smooth continue ² excuse ²
[ɜ:]	[əʊ]	[ə]		
curtain furniture	soap bowl oak grow	afraid along awake composer	continue favourite furniture loyal	magazine nonsense nowadays pyjamas ³
	[aɪ]		[eə]	
	blind die eiderdown side	mine reply pie smile	chair theirs upstairs	



УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Придумайте предложения со следующими словами:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. comfortable | 4. carpet | 7. bowl | 10. sideboard |
| 2. lampshade | 5. velvet | 8. pyjamas | 11. café |
| 3. path | 6. lawn | 9. welcome | 12. eiderdown |

II. Дайте полные ответы на вопросы:

- Where is Mr. Priestley's house and what is it called?
- What is there in front of the house?
- What did Mrs. Priestley say about the roses?
- Where were (a) John, (b) Margaret Priestley?
- Describe (a) the sitting-room, (b) the dining-room.
- What did they have for dinner?
- Why had Lizzie left the Priestleys?
- Why does Mr. Priestley think Susan will leave them?
- What did Mr. Priestley say about his wife's cakes?
- What was her reply?

Диктант



John Priestley is at Oxford University. He has two rooms, a sitting-room and a bedroom. His sitting-room is a pleasant one. There is a thick carpet on the floor, and one or two water-colours and black and white drawings hang on the walls. Near the door is a bookcase filled with books, and by the window is a table at which John works. On it are some books and copies of University magazines. John is not working now; he is making coffee. A friend is coming to his rooms for a chat. On a plate are some cakes which Mrs. Priestley has baked.

John goes to the window and looks at the smooth lawns and roses and the old, grey walls. It is getting dark, so he draws the curtains and puts on the light. It has a red lampshade which gives a warm colour to the room. A fire is burning brightly in the fire-place.

John hears a knock at the door. His friend has come.

Сочинение

1. Опишите картинки на с. 4 и 5.
2. Опишите мебель: а) в вашей гостиной; б) в столовой; г) в спальне; д) на кухне.
3. Опишите дом, в котором вам хотелось бы жить.

LESSON 2

COMMENTS ON LESSON 1

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

В Книге I мы рассматривали притяжательные местоимения (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*). В предыдущем уроке нам встретились примеры притяжательных местоимений в абсолютной форме: *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*:

I love roses, and *ours* haven't been good this year.

I don't think Lizzie's cakes are any better than *yours*.

The cake we had at tea was one of *hers*; *mine* are never as good as *hers*.

His ideas about grammar are better than *mine*, but when it's a question of ideas about cakes, *mine* are better than *his*.

The café is not *his* yet; when it is *his*, Susan will marry him.

Ours is quite a big house.

You can take a bath at a quarter to eight; I have *mine* at seven, and my wife and Margaret have *theirs* in the evening.

Легко заметить, что притяжательные местоимения определяют существительное, а притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме могут употребляться без последующего существительного. Например:

Possessive Adjective
Притяжат. местоимение

Lizzie's cakes are not better than *your* cakes. (*Adjective*+
Noun)

I have *my* bath at seven; my wife and Margaret have *their* baths in the evening.

When it's a question of ideas about cakes *my* ideas are better than *his* ideas.

Possessive Pronoun
Притяжат. местоимение
в абсолютной форме

Lizzie's cakes are not better than *yours*.

I have *mine* at seven; my wife and Margaret have *theirs* in the evening.

When it's a question of ideas about cakes, *mine* are better than *his*.

Таблица личных и притяжательных местоимений

<i>Personal Pronoun</i>	<i>Possessive Adjective</i>	<i>Possessive Pronoun</i>
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs

Существует притяжательное местоимение *its*. Например:

The dog has eaten *its* dinner.

The bird is in *its* nest.

Это притяжательное местоимение в абсолютной форме не употребляется.

Обратите внимание на разницу между словами *its* (притяжательное местоимение) и *it's* (сокращенная форма от *it is*). Например:

It's a long way to Tipperary.

Обратите внимание на идиоматическое употребление притяжательного местоимения в абсолютной форме в предложениях:

He is an old friend of *mine*. (Но не “an old friend of me”.)

Margaret has gone to a party at the house of a friend of *hers*.
(Но не “a friend of her”.)

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Прошедшее совершенное время

В Книге I мы изучали настоящее совершенное время:

I *have had* my car for a year.

Нob *hasn't done* his homework.

В уроке I Книги II приведены примеры употребления прошедшего совершенного времени:

I gave her the flowers that I *had bought* for her.

There was an oil-painting that I *hadn't seen* before.

I *had brought* a box of chocolates for Margaret.

They told me Margaret *had gone* to a birthday party.

After we *had chatted* for a little time, Mrs. Priestley went to see about the dinner.

Mr. Priestley said that Lizzie *had left* them.

She got a letter to say that her sister-in-law *had died*.

When we *had finished* dinner, Susan took the dishes to the kitchen.

Mrs. Priestley came to tell us she *had made* the coffee.

Прошедшее совершенное время образуется при помощи глагола **had** и причастия прошедшего времени.

Прошедшее совершенное время показывает, что одно действие в прошлом завершилось раньше другого действия в прошлом. Например:

(1) Pedro learned English. (2) He came to England.

Оба эти действия происходили в прошлом, поэтому используется прошедшее время *learned* и *came*.

Но предположим, что мы хотим показать, что одно из этих действий завершилось раньше другого. Допустим, нам хочется сказать, что Педро учил английский язык до того, как приехал в Англию. В этом случае для обозначения действия, завершившегося раньше, мы используем прошедшее совершенное время и простое прошедшее время для другого действия. Например:

Pedro *had learned* English before he came to England.

Другой пример: Миссис Пристли сварила кофе. Затем она пришла позвать нас.

По-английски это будет выглядеть так:

Mrs. Priestley *came* (Simple Past) to tell us she *had made* (Past Perfect) the coffee.

Сравните другие предложения:

Lizzie's sister-in-law died. Lizzie got a letter.

Lizzie got a letter to say her sister-in-law *had died*.

We chatted for a little time. Mrs. Priestley went to see about the dinner.

After we *had chatted* for a little time, Mrs. Priestley went to see about the dinner.



I GAVE HER THE FLOWERS WHICH I HAD BOUGHT FOR HER

I bought some flowers (in the morning). I gave them to Mrs. Priestley (in the afternoon). I gave her the flowers I *had bought* for her.

Вот еще примеры на прошедшее совершенное время:

When Margaret *had finished* her homework, she turned on the radio.

I *had* already *got* home before it began to rain.

Jan bought a new exercise book, because he *had filled* his old one.

The children came to the party at 4 o'clock; but before that, Ann and Ellen Thompson *had decorated* the room, Mrs. Thompson *had baked* cakes, and Mr. Thompson *had bought* a small present for every little guest.

(Вы помните, что Маргарет пошла на день рождения к своей подруге Энн Томпсон, о семье которой говорилось в Книге I.)

Hob: Here's a story with some examples of the Past Perfect Tense: it's about a novelist who *had written* some novels that *had been* very successful. One day he met an old friend that he *hadn't seen* for years. After they *had talked* for two hours, the novelist said, "Now, we've talked about me long enough; let's talk about you! What did you think of my last novel?"

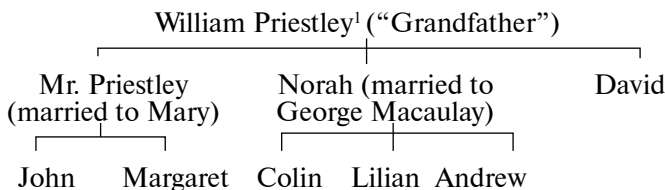
IN-LAWS

Родственники

В тексте нам встретилось предложение:

Lizzie's sister-in-law had died.

На следующей схеме представлена семья Пристли:



Mrs. (Mary) Priestley is daughter-in-law to William Priestley. She is sister-in-law to Norah Priestley (Norah Macaulay). William Priestley is her father-in-law.

George Macaulay is Mr. Priestley's brother-in-law. He is William Priestley's son-in-law.

¹ Он вдовец. Его жена умерла два года назад.

The mother-in-law of Mrs. Priestley and George Macaulay was “Grandmother” Priestley. She is dead.

John and Margaret are cousins to Colin, Lilian, and Andrew.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (Идиоматические выражения)

Вот целый ряд идиоматических выражений из урока 1:

“for the *weekend*” (usually Friday night to Monday morning).

“John is *up* at Oxford.” Students “go up” when work begins and “go down” for holidays.

“I’m *pretty* sure.”

В Книге I встречается обычное значение слова *pretty* — милый, симпатичный. Например:

“Frieda is a very *pretty* girl.”

Но *pretty* часто используется в разговорном английском со значением *fairly, quite*. Например:

“Is Pedro a good swimmer?”

“Well, he’s *pretty good*, but not nearly as good as Olaf.”

“We walked twenty miles over mountains; I was *pretty tired* before we got home.”

“A quarter of an hour *or so*.” Здесь *or so* означает «около, примерно», т. е. несколько больше или меньше, чем четверть часа. Например:

I was away three months *or so*.

These pens cost fifteen shillings *or so*.

“help him to *run* the café”;

“Ours is a big house for one woman *to run*.”

Это, конечно же, не обычное употребление глагола *run*; здесь его значение *manage* (управлять).

Take a bath.

Have a bath.

Употребление обоих глаголов *take* и *have* правомерно.

Chat — разговорное слово, обозначающее дружеский, непринужденный разговор, обычно о незначительных вещах.

Have a bath *if you feel like it* (= if you wish).

В уроке 1 встретились два **восклицательных** предложения:

What beautiful roses!

How kind of you to bring them!

В этих предложениях, в отличие от всех других типов предложений (хотя и не всегда), отсутствуют личные формы глагола.

Вот еще несколько примеров:
What a day! (Usually when it is raining hard.)

What a nice garden!

What a silly thing to do!

How nice of you to send me those flowers!

How well he speaks!

Обратите внимание на наличие в последнем восклицательном предложении личной формы глагола.



УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Вставьте соответствующие притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме:

1. I have a cat; that cat is —.
2. You have a cat; that cat is —.
3. He has a cat; that cat is —.
4. She has a cat; that cat is —.
5. We have a cat; that cat is —.
6. They have a cat; that cat is —.

А теперь, изменив предложения, вместо притяжательных местоимений в абсолютной форме используйте притяжательные местоимения + существительное.

II. Вместо того чтобы сказать “*That is my book,*” мы могли бы сказать “*That book belongs to me.*”

Измените следующие предложения, используя глагол *belong*.

1. Those are my flowers.
2. That is Mr. Priestley's house.
3. That is his piano.
4. Are those your chocolates?
5. Is that your car?
6. That is her pencil.
7. Those are our cats.
8. Those are their chocolates.
9. Are those their cigarettes?
10. Is that my pen?

А теперь используйте в этих же предложениях притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме. Например:
Those flowers belong to me. Those flowers are *mine*.