

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО СВЯЗИ
Федеральное Государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Поволжский государственный университет
телекоммуникаций и информатики»

Кафедра иностранных языков

**Учебное пособие к практическим занятиям по
английскому языку для магистрантов и аспирантов**

Составители: д. филол. н. Абрамов В.Е.
к.филол.н. Фурер О.В.

Самара,
2018

УДК 811.111

Рекомендовано к изданию методическим советом
ПГУТИ, протокол № 34 от 16.04.2018

Абрамов В.Е., Фурер О.В.

**Учебное пособие к практическим занятиям по
английскому языку для магистрантов и аспирантов:**

В.Е. Абрамов, О.В.Фурер – Самара: ПГУТИ, 2018.

Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной и письменной речи по английскому языку для магистрантов и аспирантов всех специальностей.

Пособие содержит 2 части, структурирование которых отвечает предъявляемым требованиям и соответствует логике изложения изучаемого материала.

Пособие рассчитано на магистрантов и аспирантов, продолжающих изучать английский язык, а также может быть использовано в группах студентов дневного и заочного обучения и может представлять интерес для всех желающих подготовиться к общению на английском языке.

©, Абрамов В.Е., Фурер О.В., 2018

Введение

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для магистрантов и аспирантов всех специальностей.

Цель пособия - подготовить магистрантов и аспирантов к чтению научно-популярной литературы для извлечения информации, а также привить им навыки устной речи по специальной и общей тематике.

Для выполнения этих целей необходимо в кратчайший срок (учитывая особенности условий обучения) восстановить знания и навыки, привести их в систему.

При систематизации учебного материала ставилась цель повторения и обобщения основных грамматических тем, а также углубленное изучение тех грамматических и лексических явлений, которые необходимы магистрантам и аспирантам для профессионального общения на английском языке.

Пособие состоит из 2 частей. Первая часть представляет собой грамматику и упражнения. Вторая часть – тексты, способствующие развитию навыков устной речи.

Принцип структурирования разделов отвечает предъявляемым требованиям и соответствует логике изложения изучаемого материала. Практическая апробация отобранного материала подтвердила его эффективность и когнитивную значимость.

Part I.

Grammar and exercises

ПРОСТОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

ГЛАВНЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

Подлежащее. The Subject

В английском языке подлежащее в повествовательном предложении стоит обычно перед сказуемым и может быть выражено следующими способами:

1) Личным местоимением в именительном падеже, указательным местоимением, притяжательным местоимением во второй форме, вопросительным, соединительным и относительным местоимением, отрицательным и неопределённым местоимением.

He is our best teacher.

We like him very much.

This is very pleasant to hear.

Those were her words.

There are two knives on the table; *mine* is lying nearer to you, *hers* is better than mine.

Who is here?

Nobody knows *what* lies there.

The chair *which* stands at the window is broken. *Somebody* had come unexpectedly on business and *everybody* was excited.

Is *anything* wrong?

Each gave me an apple.

Either of these pictures is pleasant to look at. *One* must be

careful with this tool.

Some spoke, *others* were silent.

2) Числительным как количественным, так и порядковым;

Thousands are ready to join the trade-union.

How many apples shall I give him? — *Two* will be enough.

Of these two books *the first* is the better.

3) Субстантивированным прилагательным или причастием;

The rich lived in a different part of this Chinese city.

The wounded are nursed in hospitals.

4) Инфинитивом или герундием:

To know a rule means to use it correctly,

Reading newspapers is my everyday habit.

5) Субстантивированной группой слов:

Two times three *makes six*.

6) Придаточным предложением подлежащего:

What you said yesterday *was perfectly right*.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что подлежащее выражается преимущественно именем существительным или другой частью речи или словосочетанием, имеющим функцию существительного.

Личное местоимение 3-го лица единственного числа среднего рода *it* в функции подлежащего может иметь различные значения:

1) *It* может быть в своей обычной функции — личного местоимения, заменяющего существительное единственного числа среднего рода:

Haven't you seen my pen? *It* was here a minute ago.

We liked the cottage. *It* was so tiny and neat.

2) *It* может быть подлежащим безличного предложения:

It is raining. *It* is cold. *It* will be snowing in a minute.

It is twilight. *It* is getting dark. *It* has grown quite cold.

То же самое в предложениях следующего типа:

• *It* is easy to remember these rules.

It was necessary to read the story twice before retelling it.

It is important that you should remember the words of this poem well.

It is time that they should know the spelling rules.

3) *It* может иметь значение указательного местоимения:

It is my brother. *It* was the happiest day of my life.

It was so interesting that the boys decided to continue making the radio-sets themselves.

Резюме:

The subject of a sentence may be expressed by a noun, by a noun-substituting pronoun, by a numeral both cardinal and ordinal, by a substantivized adjective or participle, by an infinitive or a gerund, by a group of words, by a whole subject clause.

The personal pronoun *it*, 3rd person singular, neuter gender, has three different functions as a subject. It may be used instead of a noun, singular, neuter gender; it may be the subject of an impersonal sentence; and it may be used as a demonstrative pronoun.

Exercises

Underline all the subjects in the following sentences and

state by what parts of speech they are expressed:

1. "Oliver Twist has asked for more!" There was a general start.

Do I understand that he asked for more after he had eaten the supper?" said Mr. Limbkins.

"He did, Sir," replied Bumble.

"That boy will be hung," said the gentleman in the white waistcoat.

Nobody controverted his opinion.

(After Ch. Dickens.)

2. The killing of a bear is dangerous. But to kill a mother bear with her cubs is much more dangerous.

3. I said: "Watching you do this is of real use to me".

4. We were fifteen boys. We divided into two groups. Five went to the left to search the forest, and ten remained at the fire to watch the river,

5. I had to give her my overcoat. Hers was wet all through.

6. He said: "I think that will do," and rose wiping his brow. The bicycle also looked disheveled and bleeding. Which had received most punishment was difficult to say.

(After Jerome K. Jerome.)

7. It was necessary to argue with him on this point.

8. How to decide this question was beyond us

Сказуемое. The Predicate

В английском языке сказуемое в повествовательном предложении обычно стоит после подлежащего и выражается глаголом в личной форме. Сказуемое может быть простым (simple), составным (compound), сложным (complex) и фразовым (group-

verb).

Простое сказуемое (Simple Predicate) состоит из глагола в личной форме. Глагол может быть в любом времени, залоге и наклонении:

The train *arrived* at the station and we *were met* by our friend.

What *have you been doing* here all the time?

While the pie is being baked, I am sitting and writing *you this letter*.

He *ordered* that the girl *bring* him that ring at once.

Go there now lest you *should be* late.

Составное сказуемое (Compound Predicate) состоит из глагола-связки (Link-Verb) и именной части — предикативного члена (Predicative). Глагол-связка соединяет подлежащее с предикативным членом, показывает время, залог, наклонение и согласуется с подлежащим в лице и числе. Именная часть сказуемого является основной частью составного сказуемого, характеризующей подлежащее:

He is a doctor.

My friend has become an engineer.

The weather is getting cold.

The meal looked attractive.

These girls will be our new pupils.

She remained quiet.

Основным глаголом-связкой в английском языке является глагол *be*, некоторые другие глаголы тоже могут употребляться в предложении как связка:

Mean, feel; continue, remain, keep; become, grow, get,

turn; seem, appear, look.

Глаголы *continue, remain, keep* показывают, что состояние подлежащего, выраженное предикативным членом, остаётся без изменения, Глаголы *become, grow, get, turn* показывают, что состояние, выраженное предикативным членом, является результатом какой-то перемены; глагол *turn* указывает часто на неожиданную перемену. Глаголы *seem, appear, look* показывают некоторое сомнение и означают *казаться* или *выглядеть*:

He *is my neighbour*. Он мой сосед.

The girl *is pale*. Девушка бледна.

The ground *feels cold*. Земля холодна на ощупь.

I *feel cold*. Мне холодно (я ощущаю холод).

This French word *means "an apple"*. Это французское слово означает „яблоко“.

He *continued silent*. Он продолжал молчать (продолжал находиться в состоянии молчания).

She *remained pale*. Она оставалась бледной.

They *kept melancholy*. Они оставались грустными.

Luba *has become an artist*. Люба стала художницей.

She *became silent*. Она замолчала (стала молчалива).

It *grew dark*. Стемнело (стало темно).

She *grew thin*. Она похудела (стала худой).

It *is getting cold*. Становится холодно.

She *turned red*. Она покраснела.

Mother *seemed tired*. Мама казалась усталой.

He *appeared frightened*. Он казался испуганным.

These children *look happy*. Эти дети выглядят счастливыми.

Именная часть составного сказуемого (Predicative), как уже показывает её название, может быть выражена именем существительным, прилагательным или другой частью речи, имеющей функции существительного или прилагательного. Таким образом, Predicative может быть выражен:

1) Именем существительным:

This young girl is *my sister*.

He became quite an old man.

He remained *a true friend*.

2) Именем прилагательным или причастием:

It is *very pleasant*.

The weather is getting *cold* She
seemed *well-dressed*.

The air grew *cooler*.

The noise was *tiring*.

The garden looked *large*.

The table is *round*.

She kept *silent*.

3) Личными местоимениями, притяжательными местоимениями во второй форме, вопросительными, соединительными и относительными, отрицательными и неопределёнными местоимениями:

That was *he*.

I don't know *what* she will
become.

Suppose it's *we* that have to
go.

A child *that* he was, he un-
derstood much.

This pencil is *mine*.

This is *the one* I liked best.

I never knew that this watch

That was *something* new.

That is *all* I can tell you. That
was *nothing*.

She began to sing a beautiful song.

We started looking around. Stop crying *so bitterly*.

We haven't finished copying yet.

They continued to smile at us. *We shall go on reading.*

Фразовое сказуемое (Group-Verb Predicate) состоит из глагола в личной форме и существительного, слитых вместе таким образом, что они представляют единое смысловое целое:

She took care of the children. Она заботилась о детях.

We soon lost sight of the ship. Мы вскоре потеряли корабль из виду.

She always took a walk before sunset. Она всегда совершала прогулку до захода солнца.

They had a talk and went to the cinema. Они побеседовали и пошли в кино.

We soon made friends with this boy. Мы скоро дружились с этим мальчиком.

Кроме того, в английском языке существует сказуемое особого типа, выраженное конструкцией *there is, there are*. Слово *there* в таком сказуемом в современном английском языке не является самостоятельным наречием, а представляет собой чисто служебное слово, стоящее перед глаголом и как бы заполняющее собой обычное место подлежащего. Сказуемое этого типа обычно употребляется в тех случаях, когда логическое ударение стоит не на сказуемом, а на подлежащем:

There are five mistakes in your dictation.

В твоём диктанте пять ошибок.

There were children and dogs, mud and stone, noise and clatter in that narrow street of a Chinese town.

На этой узкой улице китайского города были дети и собаки, грязь и камень, шум и грохот.

Резюме:

The Predicate in English may be Simple, Compound, Complex and Group-Verb.

A Simple Predicate is expressed by a finite verb only which may be in any tense, voice, or mood.

A Compound Predicate consists of a link-verb and a predicative. The link-verb links the subject and the predicative and shows the tense, the voice and the mood, and agrees with the subject in number and in person. The predicative characterizes the subject.

A Complex Predicate consists either of a modal verb (or a modal expression) + the infinitive or the gerund (in which case it is called a Complex Modal Predicate), or of a verb showing the beginning, the continuation, or the end of the action + the infinitive or the gerund (in which case it is called a Complex Aspective Predicate).

A Group-Verb Predicate consists of a finite verb and a noun fused together into a single sense-unit.

There is also a predicate of a special kind, expressed by the constructions *there is*, *there are*. *There* in these constructions is only a formal word filling the usual place of the subject. This predicate is used when the logical stress is laid on the subject and not on the predicate.

Exercises

Point out what kind of predicates there are in the following and state how they are expressed.

1. We were fortunate that Boculy was our elephant guide.
I believe he knows more about elephants than anyone

in the world.

Boculy is a very important person in his own land. He knows all the languages of the plains and the desert, and in some curious way he can get aid from any of these people when we need it. There is a mystery on his wise old face, and his knowledge of wild animals is indeed remarkable. Elephants are his strong point. He can see things that are invisible for the rest of us.

('The Close Call' by *M. Johnson.*)

2. The village is a quarter of a mile away, so it is not difficult for us to go there every day. But it had got quite dark that night when we at last got there.

3. At first we were only two, and it was very difficult to work. But then some other boys began to help us, and everything went on splendidly.

4. We soon lost sight of the brig which had disappeared in the wideness of the sea. Everything grew quiet. We had to go home and think of the friends who had left us that night.

5. Lizzy took a bath, dried herself with a long towel and could now read her favorite novel.

6. He had been speaking for an hour or so, and everybody seemed charmed by his fiery speech.

7. She couldn't help laughing when she was reading the magazine. In fact she stopped laughing only when she finished the last story.

8. While she continued her work, I continued writing the article.

Согласование сказуемого с подлежащим

The Agreement

Единственной формой согласования в английском языке является согласование сказуемого-глагола в личной форме с подлежащим. Согласование это бывает в лице и числе в тех случаях, когда части речи, их выражающие, сохранили формы числа и лица.

- 1) Если подлежащее выражено именем существительным, а сказуемое выражено любым глаголом в одном из настоящих времён или глаголом *be* в Present и Past Indefinite, они согласуются в числе.

This teacher teaches us English.

Many teachers teach us at school.

The boy is reading his lesson.

The boys are reading their lessons.

A tree has fallen in our garden.

Many trees have fallen in our garden.

My friend was here last night.

My friends were here last night.

- 2) Если подлежащее выражено личным местоимением, а сказуемое — настоящим временем глагола *be*, то они согласуются в лице:

I am sitting at a table.

She is my teacher.

You are right, of course.

- 3) Если в состав подлежащего входят два слова, обозначающие два разных предмета или лица и связанные союзом *and*, сказуемое согласуется с подлежащим во множественном числе:

My friend and I read *the same books*.

The horse and its master were *very tired*.

A poet and a statesman were *present there*.

Если имеется в виду один человек или единое понятие, выраженное двумя словами с союзом *and*, глагол ставится в единственном числе:

Bread and butter is *a healthy food*.

Хлеб с маслом здоровая пища.

A poet and statesman was *present there*.

(Один человек — поэт и государственный деятель.)

4) Если существительные или местоимения соединены предлогом *with*, сказуемое-глагол ставится в единственном числе:

A man with his dog comes every day to our house.

A woman with five children is *coming down the road*.

5) Если два существительных связаны союзом *as well as*, глагол-сказуемое ставится в единственном числе:

He as well as his brother is a good *pupil*.

Если существительные или местоимения, связанные союзом *as well as*, разнятся между собой в лице и числе, то сказуемое согласуется в лице и числе с первым из них:

My friends as well as I myself are ready to help you.

I as well as my friends *am* ready to help you.

6) Если два существительных или два местоимения связаны союзами *either — or* или *neither — nor*, сказуемое- глагол согласуется как в лице, так и в числе с последним существительным или местоимением:

Either he or I am to go there.

Either your brother or you, are to bring me my things.

Neither the children nor the mother knows *anything about this event*.

7) Если подлежащее выражено целым словосочетанием или придаточным предложением, глагол-сказуемое ставится в единственном числе:

Never to be late is a rule necessary for successful work.

That you don't want to do it is obvious to me.

What interests me more is the question of your departure.

Exercises

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form according to the rules of agreement:

1. In autumn the weather (*become*) worse and worse each day.
2. "What (*be*) your brother doing now?" — "He (*be*) reading." — "And what (*be*) you doing?" — "I (*be*) going to prepare my lessons."
3. Either he or his parents (*be*) to go there.
4. Alec and his sister (*be*) sitting quietly waiting for their mother to come.
5. Yura with his sister (*come*) to see us every evening.
6. I as well as my brother (*be*) going to take English lessons.
7. What he told me yesterday (*be*) interesting.
8. Neither we nor she (*be*) satisfied.
9. A secretary and a typist (*be*) coming with him.
10. A secretary and typist needed at that office.

II. Translate into English:

1. Девочка с тремя собаками сидит на крыльчке.
2. Девочка и три её собаки сидят на крыльчке.

3. Ни он, ни я не видели этой картины.
4. Мы, так же как я она, собирались прочитать эту книгу.
5. Всегда приходит вовремя было её правилом
6. На этом вечере был поэт и министр.

Резюме:

The predicate-verb in English agrees in number and person with the noun- or the pronoun-subject.

1) If the subject is expressed by a noun, and the predicate by any verb in the Present Tense or by the verb *be* in the Present or the Past Indefinite, the subject and the predicate agree in number.

2) If the subject is expressed by a personal pronoun and the predicate by the verb *be*, the subject and the predicate agree in person.

3) If the subject consists of two words denoting two different things or persons and connected by means of the conjunction *and*, the predicate-verb is in the plural.

4) If the two words are connected by means of the preposition *with*, the predicate-verb is in the singular.

5) If the two words are connected by means of the conjunction as *well as*, the predicate-verb agrees in number and person with the first word.

6) When two nouns or pronouns are connected by means of the conjunctions *either—or*, *neither- nor*, the predicate-verb agrees in number and in person with the last noun or pronoun.

7) When the subject is expressed by a group of words or by a whole subordinate clause, the predicate- verb is in the singular.

ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

SECONDARY PARTS THE SENTENCE

Дополнения. Objects

Прямое дополнение. The Direct Object

Прямое дополнение обычно следует в предложении за поясняемым им словом—сказуемым. В английском языке не только глагол в личной форме может иметь прямое дополнение, но также и неличные формы глагола — инфинитив, герундий, причастие, в какой бы синтаксической функции они ни стояли.

I see a man.

He is taking a box.

She likes dogs.

We have never read such interesting stories.

I like to read books by Maxim Gorky.

He preferred writing short letters.

He sat reading his newspaper and smoking his pipe.

Having received no information, he decided to come again.

Прямое дополнение в английском языке может быть выражено именем существительным или другими частями речи, стоящими в функции существительного.

1) Именем существительным:

She was beating the kitten with a branch.

The man who turned the handle was an Italian.

He watched the scene quite calmly.

2) Субстантивированным прилагательным или причастием:

The poor Chinese boy hated *the past*.

She was helping *the wounded*.

3) Личным местоимением в косвенном падеже, притяжательным местоимением во 2-й форме, взаимными, возвратными указательными местоимениями вопросительными, соединительными и относительными местоимениями, отрицательными и неопределёнными местоимениями:

He did not see us.

Ask *them* to buy the book and give *it* to her.

Don't take his pen, take *mine*, please!

I don't need to take *yours*.

They greeted *each other*.

She washed *herself* carefully.

I haven't yet read *that*.

What did he say? We didn't hear *what* he said.

The book *which* he was reading was of great interest.

Don't take the red pencil, take the blue *one*.

We saw *nobody* there.

4) Числительным как количественным, так и порядковым:

How many copy-books do you need?—I need *three*.

Which book do you want? — I want *the first*.

5) Инфинитивом или герундием:

I want *to read* the newspaper now.

I like *to sleep* in the open air.

My brother always prefers *speaking* the truth.

We avoid *mentioning* her name now.

6) Придаточным дополнительным предложением (an

Object Clause):

I saw that it was late.

He said that he would write me a letter

Косвенное беспредложное дополнение

The Indirect Object

Косвенное беспредложное дополнение (Indirect Object) в английском языке обычно обозначает лицо, на которое направлено действие сказуемого, и соответствует русскому дополнению, выраженному существительным или местоимением в дательном падеже. Оно занимает в предложении место между сказуемым и прямым дополнением:

He gave *me* the newspaper.

She taught *like pupils* music.

I sent *him* a letter.

Поскольку Indirect Object обычно обозначает только лицо или живое существо, оно может быть выражено или существительным, или личным местоимением в косвенном падеже:

He gave *me* a glass of tea.

He gave *the girls* bread and butter.

Если Direct Object выражено личным местоимением, а Indirect Object — существительным, или если оба они выражены личными местоимениями, вместо Indirect Object употребляется дополнение с предлогом *to*, которое является эквивалентом Indirect Object и ставится после прямого дополнения:

Where are those books?

I gave them to the teacher.
Take them back, and give them *to me*.
Give it *to him*, please.

Иногда косвенное дополнение с предлогом *to* употребляется в целях особого выделения этого дополнения;

I gave him the book.
I gave the book to him.
He wrote *me* a letter.
He wrote a letter *to me*.

Предложное дополнение. The Prepositional Object

Предложное дополнение (Prepositional Object) присоединяется к поясняемому им слову предлогом и поэтому выражено бывает так называемой группой слов с предлогом (Prepositional Phrase). Группа слов с предлогом состоит из существительного (местоимения, герундия, числительного, субстантивированного прилагательного или причастия) и предшествующего ему предлога:

Let me inquire *into the matter*.
It all depends *on him*.
He insisted *on sending* her an invitation.
I didn't like the second act of the play, I thought only *of the first*.
She was quite devoted *to the wounded*.

В составе Prepositional Phrase может быть не одно, а несколько слов с предлогом, обычно - определения к существительному или дополнения к герундию:

Let me inquire into this serious matter.
She dreamed of writing a poem.

Предложное дополнение может быть также выражено целым придаточным предложением, предшествуемым предлогом:

Thank you for what you have done for me.

He still insists on what he said before,

Различные глаголы требуют после себя определённых предлогов. Так, например, глаголы *talk*, *refer*, *trust* требуют после себя предлога *to*.

Резюме:

The Object in English always follows the word it modifies. This word is usually the finite verb of the predicate, or it may be one of the verbal's— the infinitive, the gerund, or the participle, no matter what part of the sentence it is.

In English there are the following kinds of objects: Direct Object, Indirect Object (which is placed between Predicate and Direct Object and corresponds to the Russian Object expressed by a noun in the Dative Case), and Prepositional Object which is usually expressed by a prepositional phrase.

Exercises

I. Point out what objects there are in the following and how they are expressed:

1. Yesterday the teacher told us a short story. We listened attentively to every word, and when we were sure that we had understood everything, the teacher called on some pupils, and they rose and reproduced the story in their own words.

2. Uncle Alexander brought Oleg a box of chocolate, but Mother put it away and said Oleg would have no chocolate

before he ate his dinner.

3. Grey, I am leaving this ship and I want to say something to you before I leave.

4. On the battlefield the brave girl brought the wounded the water they needed so much.

5. THE THOUGHTS OF AN ARITHMETIC-TEXTBOOK

There! Henry has forgotten to take me home with him. It's rather hard on me to belong to *a boy* like Henry. Every other textbook in this schoolroom gets a trip of some sort now and then, but I am always left here in this stuffy desk. It is very dull for me, of course, but the worst of it is that I am so ashamed of Henry's marks. He never does his lessons properly and I as his own book feel responsible for him. But what can I do? Henry does not care to study better although the teacher insists on his studying well.

6. Travelling about the country has added much to their education.

7. He sent his daughter several English books which she can read and enjoy.

8. Aunt Ann gave us permission to play football in her yard.

II. Form sentences out of the following:

1. Paid, on the 19th, visit, us, another, he.
2. My mother, for, gave, I, a letter, him.
3. Sasha, the book, her, sent.
4. To, please, it, me, give.
5. Has sent, Michael, you, new, books, some. To, show, me, them, please!
6. The water, a wounded soldier, gave, she.
7. Interesting, has promised, Father, me, an, trip.

8. Bought, there, a rose, her, I.

III. Fill in the blanks with the required prepositions:

1. The commission consisted — four members.
2. He did not want to depend—his parents.
3. My father insisted—my entering the university.
4. Please, listen—me!
5. Our discussion resulted — my remaining at home.
6. I waited—him half an hour.
7. Only think — it!
8. The professor lectures — physics.
9. Why don't you participate - our worth?
10. He never spoke—that subject.
11. Mark always boasts — his horse.
12. You don't work enough—your English.

Определение. The Attribute

Определение (Attribute) в английском языке обычно стоит перед определяемым им словом, а если определяемое слово с артиклем, то между артиклем и определяемым словом.

Определение может быть выражено:

1) Именем прилагательным:

The *old* women were talking in *low* voices.

Trevelyan passed a *thin* hand down his *thin, brown, hairy* face.

2) Причастием:

He liked to walk in the *crawled* streets.

The lightning flashed along the horizon, like a *glittering* blade.

3) Числительным как порядковым, так я количествен-

ным:

You must copy the *tenth* lesson.

I have *three* brothers and *two* sisters.

He spoke for *two* hours.

4) Притяжательными местоимениями первой формы, указательными местоимениями, некоторыми вопросительными, соединительными и относительными местоимениями, некоторыми отрицательными и неопределёнными местоимениями:

We were met by *our* friend.

I always begin *my* story with *his* wise words.

Which paper is the most interesting?

I don't know *what* story it is.

The girl *whose* story I shall tell you is here now.

Either story is good.

I go there *every day*.

Take *another* book!

I have *no* paper.

5) Именем существительным в притяжательном падеже (Possessive Case):

She put on her *mother's* dress.

He took *two months'* leave.

Misha's words sounded very clear.

6) Существительным в функции прилагательного:

He visited the *Moscow* museums.

There was a long *stone* wall around the garden.

Our *oil* output has increased.

It was *export* oil.

7) Наречием в функции прилагательного:

She spoke to the *then* head of the committee.

He lived in the room *above*.

It happened the night *before*.

They went to the lake *below*.

8) Существительным, местоимением или герундием с предлогом (Prepositional Phrase):

A friend *in need* is a friend indeed.

It was a secret *of ours*.

They have a strange way *of speaking*.

We met a girl with dark blue eyes.

9) Инфинитивной или причастной конструкцией, соответствующей целому предложению.

I have a good book *to read*.

We saw the last sunbeams *glittering here and there*.

10) Придаточным определительным предложением:

I don't remember the story *which you told us last time*. The man *who is standing at the door* looks like my brother.

She clearly remembered the day *when her eldest boy was born*.

Прилагательное — определение — обычно определяет существительное, но оно может также определять и местоимения, заменяющие существительные,—*one, something, somebody, anything, anybody, everything, everybody, someone, anyone, everyone, nothings nobody, no one*; I have a French book and he. has *an English one*.

There are no ancient pictures here but *many modern ones*.

I shall tell you something interesting.

Anything wrong *with you*?

His father bought him *everything necessary*.

There is *nothing beautiful* in this collection.

Резюме:

The Attribute in English usually stands before the word it modifies or, if this word has an article, it stands between the word and the article. The Attribute may be expressed by an adjective or a participle, by some pronouns, by a numeral, by a noun in the Possessive Case, by a noun or by an adverb in the function of an adjective, by a prepositional phrase, by an infinitive or a participle construction, or by an attributive clause.

In some cases the Attribute stands after the word it modifies:

- 1) when it modifies one of the pronouns built up from *some, any, every, no*;
- 2) when it is expressed by an adverb;
- 3) when it has some defining words of its own:
- 4) when it is expressed by a prepositional phrase;
- 5) when it is expressed by an infinitive or a participle construction;
- 6) when it is expressed by a subordinate clause.

В некоторых случаях определение в английском языке стоит не перед определяемым им словом, а после него:

- 1) Если оно определяет одно из местоимений, производных от *some, any, every, no*:

I saw somebody very important.

We did not meet anyone tall enough for our purposes.

Everything bright was put on the sofa.

Nothing serious, I hope, doctor?

- 2) В большинстве случаев, когда определение выражено наречием:

The night *after* we started on our way.

The room *above* was empty.

3) В том случае, когда при самих определениях есть поясняющие слова:

I live in a house three stories high.

It was room larger than mine.

4) В том случае, когда определение выражен группой слов с предлогом (Prepositional Phrase):

The *leg of* the chair is broken.

The key *on the table* was from our room.

Look at the girl *with black eyes*.

5) В том случае, когда определение выражено инфинитивной или причастной конструкцией;

He was the last to come.

The trees *covered with snow* stood white and quiet.

6) В том случае, когда определение выражено придаточным предложением.

The story *that I am reading* is very interesting.

Exercises

I. Point out all the attributes and state how they are expressed:

1. The voice of the passing young man was cheerful.

2. They wanted an office boy, with a good school record.

3. The tree on top of the small hill was knocked off by an aero plane which tried to land on the valley below.

4. My cousin brought in a young fellow whom he introduced as a friend of his.

5. The young man with a bandaged arm who is standing in the corner of the room is my best friend.

6. Kitty's silk dress was bought as a birthday present on the first day of this year.

7. There is something strange in her wide-open eyes.

8. The article was printed on the front page.

II. Build up sentences from the following words:

1. Fellow, George, nice, was, young, a.

2. You, heard, interesting, there, anything, have?

3. Good, me, tell, something!

4. Full of flowers, live a room, they, in.

5. He, a nose, red, and, had, cheeks, large.

Обстоятельства Adverbial Modifiers

В английском языке обстоятельства (Adverbial Modifiers) обозначают различные отношения определяемых слов к месту, времени, цели, причине, образу действия и т. д. и соответственно бывают:

1) Обстоятельствами времени (Adverbial Modifiers of Time):

I saw her yesterday.

She will come soon.

The lessons begin at two.

2) Обстоятельствами места (Adverbial Modifiers of Place):

They lived in a village.

We shall meet here.

3) Обстоятельствами цели (Adverbial Modifiers of Purpose):

I have come to help you.

4) Обстоятельствами причины (Adverbial
Modifiers of Reason or Cause):

We are angry with her *for being so nervous*.
She turned red *with anger*.

5) Обстоятельствами результата (Adverbial
Modifiers of Result):

She was too weak to lift the heavy box.

6) Обстоятельствами образа действия (Adverbial
Modifiers of Manner):

Speak louder!

He spoke to them in a friendly way.

7) Обстоятельствами условия (Adverbial Modifiers of
Condition):

But for you I should be quite happy.

8) Обстоятельствами степени (Adverbial Modifiers of
Degree):

The apples are ripe *enough*. They are *very* friendly.

It is *too* noisy here. He spoke *quite* distinctly.

Обстоятельства, как показывает их название по-английски—Adverbial Modifiers, обычно бывают выражены наречием или другими частями речи в функции наречия.

1) Наречием:

I live here.

She speaks English *fluently*.

2) Причастием или причастным оборотом:

The teacher entered the room, *smiling*.

Having arrived early, they waited for some time.

3) Инфинитивом:

He came to speak to you.

She is too clever to argue about such nonsense.

4) Существительным в функции наречия:

It is a long way off.

The river is a mile wide.

5) Группой слов с предлогом (Prepositional Phrase):

In the evening we reached the river.

She lives on the second floor.

6) Придаточным обстоятельственным предложением:

When night fell we reached the river.

Обстоятельства могут встречаться почти в любом месте предложения, за исключением места между сказуемым и его прямым дополнением. Однако есть некоторые случаи, когда место обстоятельства в предложении более или менее определено.

1) Обстоятельства степени, служащие определяющими словами к прилагательным или к наречиям, обычно стоят перед определяемыми словами:
That is very good.

This lesson is rather long.

These words were especially important for you.

Ho: It is good enough.

2) Обстоятельства определённого времени обычно стоят в самом конце предложения (или в самом начале, перед подлежащим):

We have read it today. Today we have read it.

They have written the composition this week.

3) Обстоятельства неопределённого времени (*always, never, ever, often, seldom* и другие), степени и отрицательные обычно стоят перед основным глаголом

very end of the sentence.

Adverbial Modifiers of indefinite time usually stand before the main verb of the predicate.

Adverbial Modifiers of place usually stand after the predicate or after the object.

Adverbial Modifiers which are expressed by prepositional phrases usually stand after the words they modify.

Exercises

I. Point out what kind of adverbial modifiers you have in following and how they are expressed:

1. The boy examined his inkpot carefully and then looked at the ceiling.

2. I got up early. He came half an hour late. I was waiting for him in the garden.

3. Now the sledge was light and the dogs went on fast. But after them ran the wolves. They were very hungry and very thin and they came nearer and nearer. He did not dare to travel after dark. (*J. London.*)

4. After two months the young flier became quite an experienced navigator and could fly in any kind of weather.

5. Before the second act of the play was over, we could scarcely keep our seats for excitement.

6. The traveller wearily climbed up the steps and knocked at the door very loudly in order to be heard above the roar of the storm.

7. The dog howled so furiously that Father tied it to the tree.

8. She went to the Caucasus the next month and I have not

seen her since.

II. Put the adverbial modifiers in the right places in the sentences:

1. *He returned home* (after a short while)
2. I learned something I had known. (*never, before, one winter day*)
3. *We must start.* (at ten o'clock, from this place)
4. She stood and looked at the wall opposite her house. (*by the window, sorrowfully*)
5. *I lived.* (for three days, there, last year)
6. Don't speak. (*quickly, too*)
7. *You go.* (to the club, seldom)
8. I can understand what you say. (*now, hardly*)
9. *We saw her.* (yesterday, there, distinctly)
10. *The boy came.* (into the room, unexpectedly, quite)

III. Translate into English:

1. Эта картина достаточно хороша для этой комнаты.
2. В будущем году мы будем жить там два месяца.
3. Она никогда не слышала об этом до вчерашнего дня.

**Обособление второстепенных членов предложения.
Parenthetical Use of the Secondary Parts of the
Sentence.**

Путём особой интонации и делая паузу перед словом и после этого слова (или группы слов), мы можем придать этому слову (или группе слов) особую яркость и выделить его из всего предложения. В письме такое обособление часто обозначается запятыми или тире. Обычно такому выделению подвергаются второстепенные члены предложения—определения и обстоятельства. Они называются обособленными

определениями и обособленными обстоятельствами и часто заменяют собой целые придаточные предложения.

Обособленные определения (Parenthetical Attributes) обычно стоят после определяемого слова:

The third day he had watched outside the house, *closed, shattered, abandoned*.

Третий день он караулил снаружи дома, запертого, заколоченного, покинутого.

Her brown dog, *very old*, died.

Её коричневая собака, очень старая, умерла.

The student, from his own point of view highly trained in mathematics, *couldn't solve the simplest problem*.

Этот студент, с его собственной точки зрения высоко осведомлённый в математике, не мог решить простейшей задачи.

Обособленное приложение (the Noun in Apposition), существительное или существительное с определяющими его словами, стоит после определяемого им слова:

Our sail-boat, *the Sea-gall*, struck a hidden rock.

Alexander's horse, *Bucephallus*, is one of the famous horses in history.

New York, *the largest town in America*, is situated on an island.

They sent for Andrew, *my eldest brother*.

Обособленные обстоятельства (Parenthetical Adverbial Modifiers) могут стоять и перед поясняемыми ими словами, и после них

Crouching suddenly, he took hold of the letter in her hand.

Внезапно нагнувшись, он схватил письмо, которое было у неё в руке.

Two nights he had sat there, *waiting, sick with anxiety*.
Две ночи он сидел там, в ожидании, больной от беспокойства:

On seeing me, *he stopped*.

При виде меня он остановился.

Разбор простого распространённого предложения

The boys saw the lights of the village in the distance.

Предложение: Простое распространённое, повествовательное, утвердительное.

Главные члены предложения:

Подлежащее: *The boys* (существительное во множественном числе, общий падеж).

Сказуемое: saw—простое сказуемое (неправильный переходный глагол в прошедшем неопределённом времени).

Второстепенные члены предложения:

the lights — прямое дополнение (существительное во множественном числе, общий падеж).

of the village—определение к прямому дополнению (предлог и существительное в единственном числе, общий падеж).

in the distance—обстоятельство места (предлог и существительное в единственном числе, общий падеж).

Analysis of a Simple Extended Sentence

The boys saw the lights of the village in the distance.

Sentence: Simple, extended, declarative, affirmative.

The principal parts are:

The Subject (who?): *The boys* (a noun in plural, Common Case).

The Predicate (what did the subject do?): *saw*— a simple predicate (verb, irregular, transitive, Past Indefinite).

The secondary parts are:

the lights (what?): a direct object (a noun in plural, Common Case).

of the village (what kind of.. .?): an attribute to the direct object (a prepositional phrase — a preposition and a noun in singular, Common Case).

in the distance (where?): an adverbial modifier of place (a prepositional phrase — a preposition and a noun in singular, Common Case).

Exercises

Analyze the following sentences:

1. I called her attention to little Nelly.
2. Boys have generally excellent appetites.
3. Many years had passed since that day.
4. I distinctly remember a hot afternoon at school.
5. He entered the big room with downcast head.
6. She has been looking for her blotting-paper for five minutes.
7. My friend knows the English language quite well.
8. The travelers stopped to rest near the river.

СЛОЖНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

ТИПЫ СЛОЖНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

Когда два или несколько предложений соединяются посредством интонации и специальных служебных слов (союзов или союзных слов) в одно законченное высказывание, речь идёт о сложном предложении.

Если два или несколько простых предложений соединяются в одно сложное предложение как равноценные - это будет сочинение (Coordination), и такое сложное предложение называется сложносочинённым (Compound Sentence).

Если два или несколько предложений соединяются вместе и одно из них является главным, а другие определяют его и являются придаточными, то это будет подчинение (Subordination) и такое сложное предложение называется сложноподчинённым (Complex Sentence).

Сложносочинённое предложение (Compound Sentence):

I wrote a letter, and he took it to the post office.

Сложноподчинённое предложение (Complex Sentence):

When the letter was written, he took it to the post office.

Сложносочинённое предложение.

The Compound Sentence

Сочинение предложений в английском языке производится следующим образом:

1) *Посредством союзов and, or, but, either... or, neither ... nor, yet, still, for:*

He turned, *and* Lena thought he was really going, *but* he stopped and came back.

Take this, please, *or* I shall give it to somebody else.

Either you write the letter *or* I have to do it —*but* the letter must be written.

We were willing to wait, *for* George was not often late.

Neither did they go to Leningrad, nor did she come to them.

2) *Бессоюзным способом — посредством интонации (asyndetically):*

He was very tired; his face was pale and worn.

The wind was fresh and strong; clouds were flying fast.

Разбор сложносочинённого предложения

The sky was blue and clear, and the winds were silent.

Предложение: сложносочинённое, повествовательное, утвердительное, состоит из двух самостоятельных предложений, связанных сочинительным союзом *and*.

1-е предложение: The sky was blue and clear.

Предложение: простое, нераспространённое, повествовательное, утвердительное.

Подлежащее: *the sky* (существительное в единственном числе, общий падеж).

Сказуемое: *was blue and clear*— составное сказуемое (глагол-связка *be* в прошедшем времени единственного числа; предикативный член (именная часть) — два прилагательных, связанных союзом *and*).

2-е предложение: The winds were silent. *Предложение:* простое, нераспространённое, повествовательное,

утвердительное.

Подлежащее: *the winds* (существительное во множественном числе, общий падеж).

Сказуемое: *were silent*—составное сказуемое (глагол-связка *be* в прошедшем времени множественного числа, предикативный член – прилагательное)

Analysis of a Compound Sentence

The sky was blue and clear, and the winds were silent.

Sentence: Compound, declarative, affirmative, consists of two independent clauses joined by means of the coordinate conjunction *and*.

1st Clause: *The sky was blue and clear.*- Sentence: Simple, unextended, declarative, affirmative. The Subject (what?): *the sky* (a noun in singular, Common Case).

The Predicate (what was the subject?): *was blue and clear*—compound predicate (link-verb *be*, Past Indefinite Singular; predicative — two adjectives joined by the conjunction *and*).

2nd Clause: *The winds were silent.*

Sentence: Simple, unextended, declarative, affirmative. The Subject (what?): *the winds* (a noun in plural, Common Case).

The Predicate (what was the subject?): *were silent* — a compound predicate (link-verb *be*, Past Indefinite, plural; predicative — an adjective).

Резюме:

A compound sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more independent clauses joined together by means of coordination.

Coordination may be effected

1) *by means of conjunctions or adverbs* and, or, but, either ... or, neither ... nor, yet, still, for, *etc.*;

2) *asyndetically* (without conjunctions).

Exercises

I. Analyze the following compound sentences:

1. The swallow's friends had gone away to Egypt, but he had stayed behind.
2. Sasha split the wood, and his sister piled it.
3. The boys played games, Mother sewed, and Father read aloud.
4. The fence was already whitewashed, and Tom could play with the boys.

II. Join the following sentences by means of coordinate conjunctions:

1. It was raining hard; the wind was cold and piercing.
2. He didn't know I could read French; he never asked me to help him.
3. Please hurry; we shall be late.
4. We called on him; he was not at home.

III. Fill in the blanks with one of the conjunctions or adverbs for, but, however, still, yet:

1. I could not make a report — I had not read the book.
2. We don't like that boy— we shall invite him to the party if you want us to.
3. Dr. Harte was scarcely able to walk;—he answered the call for help.

4. The keepers protested— the chief of the group did not want to listen to them.

5. They were sorry for the little kitten; —they thought it ought to be punished.

IV. Make compound sentences by combining the following groups of clauses:

1. Some girls talk a great deal. They say nothing.

2. You may take the magazine. Don't forget to bring it back.

3. Let us go at once. It is very late already,

4. It was a very hard time. The boy kept working all the time.

5. We at last found the right path. After that our journey was easy.

6. Everyone said we could win the race. We were not so sure of it.

Сложноподчинённое предложение

The Complex Sentence

В сложноподчинённом предложении мы выделяем главное предложение (Principal Clause) и придаточное предложение (Subordinate Clause):

He couldn't come because he was ill.

The man whom we met yesterday is my teacher.

When she came home she was tired and hungry.

The boy pretended that he was very gay.

Отношение между придаточными предложениями и главным предложением выражается:

1) Подчинительными союзами *if, while, since, that, till*,

because, as, so that, when и т. д. (subordinate conjunctions);

2) Союзными словами, т. е. соединительными или относительными местоимениями или наречиями *who, what, which, that, where, how* я т. д. (connective words — conjunctive or relative pronouns or adverbs);

3) Бессоюзным способом (asyndetically).

ТИПЫ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

TYPES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Придаточные предложения могут играть в сложном предложении роль различных членов предложения как второстепенных, так и главных :

- 1) Придаточные подлежащего (Subject Clauses);
- 2) Придаточные сказуемого (Predicative Clauses);
- 3) Придаточные дополнительные (Object-Clauses);
- 4) Придаточные определительные (Attributive Clauses);
- 5) Придаточные обстоятельственные (Adverbial Clauses).

Придаточные подлежащего (Subject Clauses) играют в сложном предложении роль подлежащего; они вводятся союзами *that, whether, if* и союзными словами — соединительными местоимениями—*who, what, which* или соединительными наречиями *when, where, how, why*:

That I have never seen him before *is quite certain.*

Whether we met there or not does not mean anything now.

Who spoke at that meeting *has escaped my memory.*

What she told me yesterday *proved to be correct.*

Which of the days is more convenient for our lessons - Tuesday or Friday — *has to be decided yet*.

When he will arrive is not mentioned in his letter although he writes that he will arrive soon.

Where she *is* hiding now *is not known to anybody*.

How you have managed to come here so early is very strange.

Why the travellers had chosen that particular way was known only to their guide.

Придаточные сказуемого (Predicative Clauses) в сложном предложении играют роль именной части составного сказуемого (предикативного члена); они вводятся теми же союзами и союзными словами, что и Subject Clauses:

This is what I told you about.

The truth is that I have never been there.

The problem was when he would go there.

Придаточные дополнительные (Object Clauses) в сложном предложении играют роль дополнения— прямого или предложного; вводятся они теми союзами и союзными словами, что и Subject и Predicative Clauses:

He said that it was cold.

I don't know what I must do now.

The secretary told us how we must arrange our affairs.

She asked me if I should stay there.

They spoke of what was to be done.

Open your eyes to what is going on about you.

Here has been some dispute about *who wrote that play*.

Очень часто придаточное дополнительное, вводимое союзом *that*, может быть введено бессоюзным

способом:

Do you know that there will be a meeting tomorrow?

Do you know there will be a meeting tomorrow?

I think that I shall be too busy to come.

I think I shall be too busy to come.

He hopes that he will be able to return soon.

He hopes he will be able to return soon.

They said that they were very busy.

They said they were very busy.

Придаточные определительные (Attributive Clauses) в сложном предложении играют роль определений.

Они вводятся союзными словами — относительными местоимениями *who, which, that* и относительными наречиями *when, where, how, why*:

The girl *who was here before* is our pupil.

The room has a stove *which faces the door*.

It is the same teacher whom we saw last time.

Here is the house that we spoke about yesterday.

The house *where we once lived* has been burned.

The time *when I was young* has long passed.

Do you know the reason *why she was late*?

Союзное слово в придаточном определительном предложении всегда выполняет синтаксическую функцию какого-либо члена предложения—подлежащего, дополнения, обстоятельства, определения — и стоит непосредственно за тем словом в главном предложении, которое определяется придаточным определительным предложением. Это слово по-английски называется

Antecedent [ˌæntɪ'si:dənt]. Если союзное слово в придаточном определительном является дополнением, то оно может быть опущено, и придаточное вводится бессоюзным способом;

It is the same teacher *we saw last time*.

Here is the house we spoke about yesterday.

Придаточные определительные, введённые союзными словами — относительными местоимениями, могут быть необособленными и обособленными.

1) Необособленное придаточное определительное обычно является обязательным определением к существительному главного предложения; если это придаточное предложение выбросить, то смысл главного предложения становится неясным. Такое придаточное предложение вводится относительными местоимениями — *who* (для лиц), *which* (для предметов) или *that* (и для лиц, и для предметов):

The man *who came here yesterday* has come again.

The man *that came here yesterday* has come again.

Here is the parcel which I brought yesterday.

Here is the parcel that I brought yesterday.

I have three sisters. My sister *who lives in Leningrad* will come here tomorrow.

My sister *that lives in Leningrad* will come here tomorrow.

Но если у меня только одна сестра, то я должна сказать:
My sister, *who lives in Leningrad*, will - come here tomorrow.

2) Обособленное придаточное определительное обычно

просто служит добавочным определением к существительному главного предложения, смысл которого ясен полностью и без придаточного; если обособленное придаточное предложение не употреблять, то существительное главного предложения всё равно будет достаточно определено и без него. Обособленное придаточное выделяется паузами (в письме—запятыми) и может быть введено только относительными местоимениями *who* и *which* (но не относительным местоимением *that*):

My mother, *who returned from the country yesterday*, is in good health now.

(Если придаточное выпустить, то всё равно будет ясно, о ком идёт речь, так: как у меня только одна мать.)

Professor Sidchen, *who spent a month in Sochi*, was met at the station by his assistants.

Jack London, *who was one of the famous American writers*, lived a very adventurous life.

Примечание: Одно и то же сложное предложение может иметь совсем разный смысл в зависимости от того, обособлено или нет придаточное определительное предложение.

Например: All the members of the Literary Circle, who are also the members of the Dramatic Circle, are to assemble in the Library. (Обособленное придаточное).

Все члены литературного кружка, которые вместе с тем все (до одного) являются и членами драматического кружка, должны собраться в библиотеке.

Ясно, что обособление придаточного исказило «подлинный смысл объявления, которое должно быть

написано так:

All the members **of** the Literature Circle who (that) are **also** the members of the Dramatic Circle are to assemble in the Library. (Необособленное предложение).

Все те члены литературного кружка, которые в то же самое время являются членами драмкружка, должны собраться в библиотеке.

Если союзное слово играет в придаточном определительном предложении роль косвенного дополнения с предлогом, то при относительном местоимении *that* и при бессоюзном соединении предлог обычно стоит сразу после глагола:

The house *in which* I live is very old.

The house *that* I live *in* is very old.

The house I live *in* is very old.

The picture *at which* I am looking was painted by my friend.

The picture *that* I am looking *at* was painted by my friend.

The picture I am looking *at* was painted by my friend.

The chair *on which* I am sitting is going to break.

The chair *that* I am sitting *on* is going to break.

The chair I am sitting *on* is going to break.

The man *to whom* I went is our old friend.

The man *that* I went *to* is our old friend.

The man I went *to* is our old friend.

Примечание. Русскому языку не свойственен такой бессоюзный оборот; в английском разговорном языке он очень употребителен.

Придаточные обстоятельственные (Adverbial Clauses) в сложном предложении играют роль

различных обстоятельств — времени, места, образа действия, условия, причины, цели, результата и т. д. Они вводятся различными союзами; *when, where, while, after, before, until, till, since, as, because, that, lest, as ... as, not so ... as, than, if, unless* и т. д.

Put the inkstand *where it belongs*.

We were greatly astonished *when we saw him at the corner*.

After I met her, I understood that she was very ill.

The pupils wrote until the bell rang.

They couldn't come as they were very busy.

We remained at home lest they, should come in our absence.

The boys climbed higher *that they might get a better view*.

She is not so quiet now as she was in her childhood.

Unless something unexpected happens, do not disturb me in my room.

She will give you a letter to her brother *if you go tomorrow*.

Придаточные обстоятельственные времени или условия, которые вводятся союзами *when, whenever, while, till, until, after, before, since, as, as long as, as soon as, by the time, once, if, in case, unless, provided, providing, suppose, supposing*, никогда не имеют глагола-сказуемого ни в одном из будущих времён. Если в таком предложении надо выразить действие в будущем, употребляется одно из настоящих времён:

After you go there, you may call on me.

После того как вы туда пойдёте, можете зайти ко мне.

Let me smoke a cigarette *before I go*.

Разрешите мне выкурить сигарету, прежде чем я уйду.

By the time you come, *I shall be ready.*

К тому времени, как ты придёшь, я буду готов.

When (*или* after) I have finished my work, *I shall go to the club.*

Когда я кончу работу, я пойду в клуб.

If I go to the theatre, I shall not be able to see you tonight.

Если я пойду в театр, я не смогу тебя увидеть сегодня вечером.

Unless it is warmer tomorrow, I shall not wear the summer coat.

Если завтра не будет теплее, я не надену летнего пальто.

I shall read you an English fairy-tale, *provided my friend brings the book.*

Я прочитаю вам английскую сказку, если моя подруга принесёт книжку.

Разбор сложноподчинённого предложения

I took him into the kitchen, where, so far as it was possible, he cleaned himself.

Предложение: Сложноподчинённое, состоящее из *одного* главного предложения и двух придаточных, повествовательное, утвердительное.

Главное предложение: *I took him into the kitchen.*

Предложение: Простое, распространённое, повествовательное утвердительное.

Главные члены предложения:

Подлежащее: I (личное местоимение, I-е лицо, единственное число, именительный падеж).

Сказуемое: *took* — простое сказуемое (неправильный

переходный глагол, прошедшее время).

Второстепенные члены предложения:

him—прямое дополнение к сказуемому (личное местоимение, 3-е лицо, единственное число, мужской род, косвенный падеж).

into the kitchen — обстоятельство места, поясняющее сказуемое (существительное в единственном числе и предлог).

Первое придаточное предложение:

Where he cleaned himself—определятельное предложение к слову *kitchen*, введённое относительным наречием.

Предложение: простое, распространённое, повествовательное, утвердительное.

Главные члены предложения:

Подлежащее: *he* (личное местоимение, 3-е лицо, единственное число, именительный падеж, мужской род).

Сказуемое: *cleaned*—простое сказуемое (правильный переходный глагол, прошедшее время).

Второстепенные члены предложения:

himself—прямое дополнение к сказуемому (возвратное местоимение, 3-е лицо, мужской род, единственное число).

Второе придаточное предложение: *so far as it was possible* — обстоятельственное предложение образа действия (поясняющее собой всё первое придаточное предложение), введённое союзом *so far as*.

Предложение: простое, нераспространённое, пове-

ствовательное, утвердительное.

Подлежащее: *it* (личное местоимение, 3-е лицо, единственное число, средний род, именительный падеж — имеет функцию указательного местоимения).

Сказуемое: *was possible*—составное сказуемое (глагол-связка *be* в прошедшем времени, единственное число, предикативный член — прилагательное).

Analysis of a Complex Sentence

I took him into the kitchen, where, so far as it was possible, he cleaned himself.

Sentence: Complex, consisting of a principal clause and two subordinate clauses; declarative, affirmative.

The Principal Clause: I took him into the kitchen.

Sentence: Simple, extended, declarative, affirmative.

The principal parts are:

The Subject (who?): I (personal pronoun, 1st person, singular, Nominative Case).

The Predicate (what did the subject do?): *took* — a simple

The secondary parts are:

predicate (irregular transitive verb, Past Indefinite).

him (whom?): a direct object to the predicate (personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, masculine gender, Objective Case).

into the kitchen (where to?): an adverbial modifier of place (prepositional phrase—a noun with a preposition).

The First Subordinate Clause: *where he cleaned himself*—an attributive clause to the word *kitchen* introduced by the relative adverb *where*.

Sentence: Simple, extended, declarative, affirmative.

The principal parts are:

The Subject (who?): *he* (personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, masculine gender, Nominative Case).

The Predicate (what did the subject do?): *cleaned*— a simple predicate (regular transitive verb, Past Indefinite).

The secondary parts

himself (whom?): a direct object to the predicate (reflexive pronoun, 3rd person, singular, masculine gender).

The Second Subordinate Clause: *so far as it was possible*—an adverbial clause of manner to the 1st subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction *so far as*.

Sentence: Simple, unextended, declarative, affirmative.

Subject (what?): *it* (personal pronoun, 3rd person, singular, neuter gender, Nominative Case—has the force of a demonstrative pronoun).

P e r s o n e :

A Complex Sentence consists of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Subordinate clauses are joined to the principal clause —

1) by means of subordinate conjunctions *that, when, if, till, because, etc.*;

2) by means of connective words —conjunctive or relative pronouns or adverbs;

3) *asyndetically*.

Subordinate clauses may express principal parts of the principal clause as well as secondary parts; consequently there are Subject Clauses, Predicative Clauses, Object

Clauses, Attributive Clauses and Adverbial Clauses.

Predicate (what was the subject?): *was possible*—a compound predicate (link-verb *be*, Past Indefinite, singular; predicative—an adjective).

Exercises

I. Analyze the following Complex Sentences:

1. He was slowly moving on when he met his friend Oleg.
2. At nightfall, when hope was about gone, I was picked up by a small brig which was bound for Odessa.
3. The flowers grow where the bridge crosses the stream.
4. Don't you think that Julia looks pretty when she wears a red dress?
5. I shall never forget the day when I met with an accident.
6. She has asked me when I met with an accident.
7. When I met with an accident I was unconscious for two hours.
8. The boys followed the path which ran down the hill.

II. Use each of the following subordinate clauses in at least three different ways;

- 1) as an Adverbial Clause; 2) as an Attributive Clause;
- 3) as a Subject, Object or Predicative Clause.

Example. When our vacation began.

- 1) We met in the library *when our vacation began*.
- 2) On the day *when our vacation began*, we went to the cinema together.
- 3) Everybody remembers very well *when our vacation began*.

1. Where the aeroplane landed.

2. When peace was declared.
3. If she can go with us.
4. When the poet was born.
5. Where the office is.
6. When they left.

III. Combine short sentences into one Complex Sentence.

Example. I have lost a book. It was small.

I have lost a small book which my cousin gave me to read.

1. They are going on the three o'clock train.

They are going to visit their uncle.

Their uncle lives in Leningrad.

2. Bob has lost his dog.

His dog was a fox-terrier.

It was very clever.

Bob feels very sorry.

3. The man is on his way home.

The man missed the car.

He will be late for dinner.

4. She does not like chemistry.

It is very hard for her.

She will have to know it well.

IV. Change the following; Compound Sentences into Complex Sentences.

Example. He turned, and the dog started towards him.

As he turned, the dog started towards him.

1. He wanted to win and he tried to do his best.

2. There was a terrible storm, and Tommy lost his boat the

same night.

3. The soldiers came home, and there was a parade, and we marched in it.

4. The train is usually in time, but it was an hour late today.

5. A great silence fell upon the gathered people, and a tall man stepped forward.

6. The captain spoke to me, and I couldn't remember his name.

V. Supply beginnings for each of the following ends of sentences:

1. —we found him laughing gaily.

2. — where they told us to go.

3. —before the telephone bell rang.

4. —who was my sister's teacher.

5. — if we had warmer weather.

6. — where we had put them the night before.

7. —after they had eaten their dinner.

8. — as a clever man does.

СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ

SYNTACTICAL COMPLEXES

В английском языке существуют так называемые синтаксические комплексы, т. е. сочетания двух или нескольких слов, представляющие собой единое синтаксическое целое — один член предложения.

Наиболее употребительные из них— это сложное дополнение (Complex Object), сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject), абсолютный причастный оборот (Absolute Nominative Participle Construction) и некоторые сочетания с предлогом *for* (for- Complexes).

Каждый синтаксический комплекс состоит из именной части — существительного или местоимения—и глагольной части — или причастия — и может быть развёрнут в целое придаточное предложение, где именная часть комплекса будет подлежащим, а глагольная — сказуемым.

Наиболее распространённым синтаксическим комплексом является сложное дополнение (Complex Object). Сложное дополнение может состоять из прямого дополнения + инфинитив:

I want *you to learn* this poem by heart.

Я хочу, чтобы вы выучили это стихотворение наизусть

He liked *his sister to play* the piano.

Он любил, когда его сестра играла на рояле.

We have never seen *Mark ride*.

Мы никогда не видели, чтобы Марк ездил верхом.

They heard *the old man laugh* heartily.

Они услышали, что старик смеялся от всего сердца.

Все эти сложные дополнения переводятся на русский язык придаточными дополнительными предложениями.

Сложное дополнение может состоять также из прямого дополнения + причастие настоящего или прошедшего времени:

We heard *her singing* a beautiful song.

Мы слышали, как она пела прекрасную песню.

She saw *the boy running* quickly along the road.

Она увидела, как мальчик быстро бежал по дороге.

They watched the letters posted.

Они наблюдали за тем, как письма отсылались.

К числу такого рода сложных дополнений относится также и конструкция после глагола *have* (прямое дополнение + причастие прошедшего времени), обозначающая, что действие, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым и причастием прошедшего времени в сложном дополнении, совершает не само лицо, а его производит кто-то посторонний по просьбе или - приказанию действующего лица:

I had my photo taken.

Я сфотографировался (фотограф меня сфотографировал).

He will have his hair cut.

Его остригут (парикмахер острижёт).

She must have her shoes mended.

Ей нужно починить ботинки (чтобы починил сапожник).

Из конструкций сложного подлежащего (Complex Subject) наиболее распространённой является следующая:

He is said to be a good pupil.

Говорят, что он хороший ученик.

He is said to have been a good pupil last year.

Говорят, что в прошлом году он был хорошим учеником.

Five enemy aeroplanes were reported to have been brought down.

Сообщалось, что сбито пять самолётов противника.

Two more towns were reported to have been taken by our troops.

Сообщалось, что нашими войсками взято ещё два

города.

Сложное подлежащее состоит из именной части существительного или местоимения — и глагольной части—инфинитива простого или в перфектной форме (последний показывает, что действие совершено было раньше, чем то, которое выражено сказуемым).

В английском языке встречаются также конструкции сложного подлежащего, сложного определения или сложного обстоятельства дели с предлогом *for* (*for*s Complexes):

For a young girl to stand all alone in the darkness *was very hard.* (Сложное подлежащее.)

Молодой девушке стоять одной в темноте было очень тяжело.

This is a good book *for you to read.* (Сложное определение.)

Это хорошая книга, которую вам нужно прочесть.

They stopped at the stream *for the horses to drink.* (Сложное обстоятельство цели.)

Они остановились у речки, чтобы лошади могли напиться.

Наконец, к числу синтаксических комплексов в английском языке можно отнести так называемый абсолютный причастный оборот (Absolute Nominative Participle Construction).

В такой конструкции причастие несёт на себе предикативную функцию, служит как бы сказуемым к своему подлежащему, отличному от основного подлежащего. Конструкция эта может быть развёрнута в обстоятельственное предложение причины, времени

или условия;

A storm coming on, *we fled to shelter* (=as a storm was coming on).

The rain set in, Misha having reached home (=after Misha had reached home).

Weather permitting, *we shall start tomorrow* (=if weather permits).

В русском языке такой оборот не употребляется и всегда переводится соответственным придаточным обстоятельственным предложением.

Резюме:

There are Syntactical Complexes in the English language, that is complex parts of a sentence.

A Syntactical Complex consists of a nominal part — Noun or Pronoun, and of a verbal part —Infinitive, Gerund or Participle.

Among Syntactical Complexes the most important are the Complex Object, the Complex Subject, Complexes with *for* and the Absolute Nominative Participle Construction.

Every Syntactical Complex may be developed into a subordinate clause, its nominal part then becoming the subject and its verbal part—the predicate of the subordinate clause.

Exercises

I. Change the following Object Clauses into constructions with a Complex Object:

1. I heard that she was singing in the garden.
2. Peter's father saw that the picture had fallen down.
3. The girl felt that somebody's hand was touching her

cheek.

4. I wish that they would come; to see us the day after tomorrow.

5. Look! Do you see how the storm is coming near?

6. They did not like that the children went in the yard barefoot.

7. The boy found that the story was very interesting.

8. We saw how the cars were loaded.

9. The travellers considered that the island was deserted.

II. Change the following Complex Sentences into constructions with a Complex Subject:

1. It is said that this mountain is the highest in Europe.

2. It is reported that twenty new factories were built Iasi year in our Republic.

3. It is said that this man was very handsome in his youth.

4. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

III. Change the following Complex Sentences into constructions with for- Complexes:

1. That they should have acted in such a way is strange.

2. They went to look at the house in which they might live in summer.

3. Give me a picture that my little brother could enjoy,

4. I am telling you all this that you may understand what to do.

IV. Change the Adverbial Clauses into Absolute Nominative Participle Constructions:

1. As our work was finished, we went home.

2. If the letter is posted today, the news will reach them tomorrow.

3. If Mother permits us, we shall go to the theatre.
4. When the working day was over, she went straight home.
5. As a storm was arising, the ship entered the harbour.

V. Translate into English, using Syntactical Complexes (Complex Object, Complex Subject, Complexes with for, Absolute Nominative Participle Construction):

1. Вам нужно починить ботинки.
2. Габи услышала, что Том пел, но не повернула головы.
3. Сообщали, что накануне было сбито 25 самолётов противника.
4. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
5. Это книга, которую вы можете читать в свободное время.
6. Я советую вам записать эти выражения, чтобы вы их не забыли.
7. Когда солнце зашло, стало сразу темно.
8. Если температура воды будет не менее 20°, завтра мы начнём купаться.
9. Так как разговор наш был закончен, я пошёл в клуб.
10. Поскольку начались солнечные дни, окна остаются теперь всегда открытыми.

**ПРЯМАЯ И КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ
(DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH)**

Прямая речь выделяется кавычками. Кавычки в начале прямой речи ставятся не внизу строки, а наверху на

одном уровне с кавычками, закрывающими прямую речь. После слов, вводящих прямую речь, обычно ставится запятая, а не двоеточие, как в русском языке. Первое слово прямой речи начинается с прописной буквы. Точка или какой-либо другой знак препинания ставится внутри кавычек при окончании прямой речи.

Прямая речь:

She said, "He has done his work." - Она сказала: "Он сделал свою работу."

Косвенная речь:

She said that he had done his work . - Она сказала, что он сделал свою работу .

Примечание. Если за глаголом to say - сказать, вводящим прямую речь, следует дополнение, то при обращении прямой речи в косвенную глагол to say заменяется глаголом to tell - говорить, сообщать. Дополнение после глагола to say обязательно употребляется с предлогом to; после глагола to tell употребляется дополнение без предлога:

He said to me: "I have seen you somewhere." - Он сказал мне: "Я где-то тебя видел".

He told me that he had seen me somewhere. - Он сказал мне, что он где-то меня видел.

ПРАВИЛА ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПРЯМОЙ РЕЧИ В КОСВЕННУЮ

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную в

повествовательном утвердительном предложении соблюдаются следующие правила:

1. Запятая, отделяющая слова, вводящие прямую речь, опускается. Кавычки при косвенной речи не употребляются.

2. Все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются в зависимости от изменения лица, от которого ведется речь (так же, как и в русском языке).

3. Перед косвенной речью употребляется союз *that* - что. Союз *that* может быть опущен после глаголов *to say* - сказать, говорить; *to know* - знать; *to think* - думать. После других глаголов, вводящих косвенную речь (например, после глаголов *to answer* - отвечать; *to state* - утверждать; *to remark* - замечать и т.д.), союз *that* обычно не опускается. Косвенная речь является придаточным дополнительным предложением, а слова, вводящие косвенную речь, - главным предложением.

4. Если сказуемое в главном предложении выражено глаголом в одном из прошедших времен, то при изменении прямой речи в косвенную глагол-сказуемое в придаточном дополнительном предложении (в косвенной речи) изменяется во времени в соответствии с правилами согласования времен.

Обычно сказуемое в главном предложении выражается глаголом в *Past Indefinite*:

Прямая речь Косвенная речь

Dave said, "Dan, I want to talk to you." - Дейв сказал:
"Ден, я хочу поговорить с тобой". Dave told Dan that
he wanted to talk to him. - Дейв сказал Дену, что он
хочет поговорить с ним.

Linnet whispered, "They are looking at you!" - Линет прошептала: "Они смотрят на тебя!" Linnet whispered that they were looking at him. - Линет прошептала, что они смотрят на него.

She said, "I have been working at this plant for 20 years." - Она сказала: "Я работаю на этом заводе 20 лет". She said (that) she had been working at this plant for 20 years. - Она сказала, что она работает на этом заводе 20 лет.

A stranger said, "I shall make a note of it". - Незнакомец сказал: "Я запишу это". A stranger said (that) would make a note of it! - Незнакомец сказал, что запишет это.

The engineer said, "The new turbine was given a full load." - Инженер сказал: "Новой турбине была дана полная нагрузка". The engineer said the new turbine had been a full load. - Инженер сказал, что турбине была дана полная нагрузка.

He said, "She disappeared in a concentration camp." - Он сказал: "Она исчезла в концентрационном лагере".

He said that she had disappeared in a concentration camp. - Он сказал, что она исчезла в концентрационном лагере.

Примечания. При обращении прямой речи в косвенную, глагол в придаточных дополнительных предложениях (т.е. в косвенной речи) не изменяется в следующих случаях:

1. Когда глагол в прямой речи употреблен в Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous или Future in the Past:

We had finished our work by 5 o'clock yesterday. - Мы закончили работу вчера к пяти часам.

They said that they had finished their work by 5 o'clock yesterday. - Они сказали, что закончили работу вчера к пяти часами.

2. Когда указывается точное время совершения действия подобное отступление от правила согласования времен при обращении прямой речи в косвенную происходит большей частью тогда, когда сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено глаголом to be:

He said: "I was at the conference of inventors in 1975." - Он сказал: "Я был на конференции изобретателей в 1975 году".

He said that he was at the conference of inventors in 1975. - Он сказал, что он был на конференции изобретателей в 1975 году.

3. При изменении прямой речи в косвенную глагол придаточного дополнительного предложения, зависящего от главного с глаголом в прошедшем времени, не изменяется во всех тех случаях, в которых не применяется правило согласования времен.

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную происходит следующая замена наречий времени и места, а также указательных местоимений:

Прямая речь

now - теперь, сейчас

today - сегодня

tomorrow - завтра

Косвенная речь

then - тогда

that day - в тот день

the next day - на следующий день

yesterday - вчера	the day before, the previous day - накануне
the day after tomorrow - послезавтра	two days later - два дня спустя
in two days' time - через два дня	two days before, two days earlier – двумя днями раньше
the day before yesterday - позавчера	
ago - тому назад	before - раньше
next year - в будущем году	the next year, the following year – в следующем году
here - здесь	there - там
this - этот	that - тот
these - эти	those - те

Такая замена наречий и местоимений при обращении прямой речи в косвенную происходит только в том случае, если время и место, когда была произнесена прямая речь, изменились при передаче ее в косвенной речи.

Прямая речь Косвенная речь

I said: "I will be here tomorrow." - Я сказал: "Я буду здесь завтра". I said that I would be there the next day. - Я сказал, что я буду там на следующий день.

(Наречия here - здесь и tomorrow - завтра заменены в косвенной речи наречиями there - там и the next day - на следующий день, так как подлинные слова передаются

в другой день и в другом месте.)

I said: "I will be here tomorrow." - Я сказал: "Я буду здесь завтра". I said that I would be here tomorrow. - Я сказал, что я буду здесь завтра.

(Наречия here - здесь и tomorrow - завтра сохранены в косвенной речи, так как подлинные слова перед в тот же день и в том же месте.)

ВОПРОСЫ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

При обращении прямого вопроса в косвенную речь обратный порядок слов в прямом вопросе заменяется прямым порядком слов, т.е. подлежащее предшествует сказуемому. В косвенном вопросе производятся те же изменения, что и при обращении в косвенную речь утвердительных предложений.

Косвенные вопросы делятся на два типа: косвенные вопросы, соответствующие в прямой речи общим вопросам, и косвенные вопросы, соответствующие в прямой речи специальным вопросам.

Косвенные вопросы, соответствующие в прямой речи общим вопросам, т.е. вопросам, начинающимся с глагола, присоединяются к главному предложению союзом whether или if. Эти союзы соответствуют в русском языке частице ли. Запятая перед союзами whether и if не ставится:

She said, "Have you read the morning paper?" - Она

сказала: "Вы читали утреннюю газету?"

She asked whether (if) I read the morning paper. - Она спросила, читал ли я утреннюю газету.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

I. ОБЩИЕ ПРАВИЛА ОРФОГРАФИИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ОКОНЧАНИЙ

1. Односложные слова, оканчивающиеся на одну гласную+ согласная, удваивают конечную согласную, принимая следующие грамматические окончания:

1) II форма (Past Indefinite) глаголов правильного спряжения:

stop — stopped; fit — fitted; nod — nodded

2) IV форма (-ing-форма глаголов):

sit — sitting; hop — hopping; stop — stopping

3) Степени сравнения прилагательных:

fat — fatter — fattest

red — redder — reddest

2. Слова, оканчивающиеся на согласную+ у, принимая грамматическое окончание, меняют у на **ie**:

1) Множественное число существительных:

baby — babies; story — stories; array — armies

2) 3-е лицо единственного числа Present Indefinite:

cry — cries; spy — spies; fly — flies

3) II форма (Past Indefinite) глаголов правильного спряжения:

cry — cried; modify — modified

4) Степени сравнения прилагательных:

heavy — heavier — heaviest easy — easier — easiest

Перед окончанием **-ing** в подобных словах буква у сохраняется:

cry — *crying*; modify — *modifying*; fly — *flying*

3. Слова, оканчивающиеся на букву *e*, отбрасывают её перед окончанием, начинающимся на *-e (-ed, -er, -est)*:

1) II форма (Past Indefinite) глаголов правильного спряжения:

move — *moved*; live — *lived*; name — *named*

2) Степени сравнения прилагательных:

safe — safer — safest
late — later — latest

4. Слова, оканчивающиеся на буквы *s, ss, sh, ck, tch, x*, принимают окончание *-es*:

1) Множественное число существительных:

bush — *bushes*; bunch — *bunches*; latch — *latches*
mass — *masses*; box — *boxes*

2) 2-е лицо единственного числа Present Indefinite: push — *pushes*; pass — *passes*; fetch — *fetches*; fix — *fixes*

5. Слова, оканчивающиеся на букву *o*, обычно принимают окончание *-es*:

1) Множественное число существительных:

Negro — *Negroes*; potato — *potatoes*; tomato — *tomatoes*

2) 3-е лицо единственного числа Present Indefinite:

go — *goes*; do — *does*

II. ПРАВИЛА ПУНКТУАЦИЙ

В английском языке знаки препинания применяются с большей свободой, чем в русском языке. В основном при расстановке знаков препинания рекомендуется руководствоваться интонацией устной речи (небольшая пауза — запятая; пауза побольше — точка с запятой; неоконченная интонация перед перечислением — двое-

точие; завершение мысли, сопровождающееся падающей окончательной интонацией, — точка).

Существует, однако, некоторое количество условных пунктуационных правил, приводимых ниже.

Запятая. The Comma

1. Запятая употребляется при повторении нескольких однородных членов предложения:

The sky was blue, clear and high.

In the morning he got up at 7 o'clock, washed, dressed, drank a cup of milk and went away.

Can you pronounce *partner*, *surprise* and *chocolate* correctly?

2. Всякого рода обособленные выражения выделяются в письме запятыми; здесь можно упомянуть:

а) Обособленные обстоятельства:

Having finished the lesson, *the teacher went home*.

On my way upstairs, at the hotel, I remembered that I was out of cigarettes.

In front of the dogs, on wide snow shoes, *walked a man*.

б) Обособленные приложения:

The great black mustang, *the famous three-years old*, was an Image of horse perfection and beauty.

The other man, *Gregory Smirnov*, was only sixty-five.

в) Обособленные определения:

His two children, *gay and noisy as usual*, came home from school.

For a moment he shivered, *uncertain of everything*.

г) Обособленные определительные придаточные предложения:

The day, *which opened brightly*, closed with a violent storm.

These books, *which are only a small part of my collection*, were bought last year in Leningrad.

д) Вводные слова:

I was determined, *however*, that he should stop and finish.

Strictly speaking, he was not a writer.

It was, *to be sure*, a rainy night.

She knew, *of course*, that someone would come.

В сложносочиненных предложениях, связанных союзами *and*, *but*, *for* и т.д., сочинённые предложения отделяются друг от друга запятой:

The sun was shining, *and*, everything looked bright.

I asked him about it, *but* he could not tell me anything.

We were anxious to see him as soon as possible, *so* she called at his house.

The distance was two hours and more, *and* there was one change of cars.

В сложноподчиненных предложениях определительные и обстоятельственные придаточные предложения иногда отделяются от главного предложения запятой. Это относится к обособленным определительным предложениям и к обстоятельным предложениям, предшествующим главному предложению или прерывающим его. Придаточные предложения — подлежащего, сказуемого и дополнительные — от главного предложения не отделяются:

If he comes here, tell him to wait for me.

(Обстоятельное придаточное, предшествующее главному.)

Tell him to wait for me *if he comes here*.

(Обстоятельственное придаточное, следующее за главным.)

Here is the parcel that (which) I brought yesterday.

(Необособленное определительное придаточное.)

My mother, who has just returned from the country, *is in good health now*.

(Обособленное определительное придаточное.)

What you told me about him *proved to be wrong*.

(Придаточное подлежащего.)

The problem is how we shall get this medicine.

(Придаточное сказуемого.)

He said that he would never start smoking again.

(Дополнительное придаточное.)

Примечание. Русскому учащемуся особое внимание надо обратить на отсутствие запятой Перед подчинительным союзом *that* в дополнительных придаточных и перед относительным местоимением *that* в необособленных определительных придаточных. Русская пунктуация, как правило, требует обязательного употребления запятой перед *что* и *который*.

Двоеточие. The Colon

Употребление двоеточия в английском языке в значительной степени совпадает с употреблением двоеточия в русском языке.

Двоеточие употребляется в следующих случаях.

1) Перед цитатой или прямой речью:

Then he jumped up and cried out: "Henry, you can save

me!*

The man's face seemed saying: "Feel a bit awkward, don't you? But don't worry."

Следует заметить, что в случаях прерванной прямой речи в английском языке обычно употребляется запятая, а не двоеточие:

"Never mind, Father," shouted Gabriel. "The game is not finished yet."

"No," said I, "I can well believe that."

2) В конце предложения, если дальше идёт какое-то обязательное пояснение или дополнение смысла основного предложения:

He had one final aim before him: to help his friend.

3) Перед перечислением:

There were many people in the room: John, his mother, his friend Peter, and his sister, and two or three persons quite unknown to me.

I was impressed by several things at camp: the fun of an early morning dip in the lake, the silence of the woods, and the taste of food cooked over a camp fire.

Точка с запятой. The Semicolon

Точка с запятой ставится в следующих случаях:

1) Между сочинёнными предложениями, соединёнными бессоюзным способом:

The weather was fine; the sky was blue and cloudless.

The man entered the compartment; the boy followed.

2) Иногда при перечислении (когда каждому из перечисляемых слов придаётся особое значение):

He went away; came back; wanted to say something; but

suddenly turned and almost ran out of the room.

В современном языке перед прямой речью преобладает запятая.

3) Перед словами *namely* и *as*, объясняющими и иллюстрирующими что-либо:

Eat some fruit at breakfast; as an orange, a dish of stewed prunes.

Точка. The Full Stop

Точка (the Full Stop or Period), как и в других языках, ставится в конце законченного повествовательного предложения.

Вопросительный знак

Вопросительный знак (the Mark of Interrogation) ставится в конце вопросительных предложений.

Восклицательный знак

Восклицательный знак (the Mark of Exclamation) ставится в конце восклицательных предложений, иногда—в конце повелительных предложений.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ПЕРЕНОСА СЛОВ

Основным общим правилом в английском языке является: „по возможности не переносить слов со строки на строку". Однако, когда это абсолютно необходимо, слова переносятся, причём соблюдаются следующие правила.

1. Удвоенная согласная всегда разделяется при переносе:

fit-ting, bet-ter, ap-proach, ac-cuse, al-lot, con-nect

2. Две согласные, идущие подряд, обычно разделяются

при переносе:

mur-mur, pen-cil, con-suit

3. Префиксы отделяются при переносе от корня слова:

un-certain, re-write, for-get, pre-fer

4. Суффиксы при переносе отделяются от корня: flex-ible, like-ness, resist-ing

5. Согласная между двумя гласными обычно переносится со вторым слогом:

be-fore, pro-perty

6. Сложные слова при переносе разделяются на свои составные элементы:

some-tiring, any-body, tea-spoon, how-ever, eye-glasses

СПИСОК СЛОВ, УПОТРЕБЛЯЕМЫХ С ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫМИ ПРЕДЛОГАМИ.

Список включает только наиболее употребительные глаголы, существительные, прилагательные и причастия с наиболее употребительными предлогами.

1. Acquaint with a person or a thing. Знакомить с человеком или предметом
2. Accuse of a crime. Обвинять в преступлении.
3. Agree to a proposal. Согласиться на предложение.
4. Agree with a person. Согласиться с кем-нибудь.
5. Answer to a person. Отвечать кому-нибудь.
6. Answer for one's actions. Отвечать за свои поступки.
7. Apologize to a person. Извиниться перед кем-нибудь.
8. Apologize for one's words. Извиниться за свои слова.
9. Ask for a thing. Просить какой-нибудь предмет.
10. Ask of (from) a person. Спрашивать с кого-нибудь, у кого-нибудь.
11. Assure of something. Уверять в чём-нибудь.
12. Blame for an action. Бранить за поступок.
13. Blush at one's own faults. Краснеть за свои ошибки.
14. Blush for someone who is at fault. Краснеть за кого-нибудь, кто виноват.
15. Boast of something. Хвастаться чем-нибудь.

1. Глаголы с предлогами

16. Borrow of (from) a person. Занимать у кого-нибудь.
17. Breakfast on bread and butter. Позавтракать хлебом с маслом.

18. Buy something of a person. Купить что-нибудь у кого-нибудь.
19. Buy something from a shop. Купить что-нибудь в магазине.
20. Buy something for a sixpence. Купить что-нибудь за шесть пайсов.
21. Buy something at a market-price. Купить что-нибудь по рыночной цене.
22. Care for something. Заботиться о чём-нибудь.
23. Communicate a thing to a person. Сообщать что-нибудь кому-нибудь.
24. Communicate with a person on a subject. Иметь общение с кем-нибудь по какому-нибудь вопросу.
25. Compare a thing with a thing. Сравнить две вещи (одинаковые).
26. Compare a thing to a thing. Сравнить две вещи (неодинаковые).
27. Complain of something to a person. Жаловаться на что-нибудь кому-нибудь.
28. Complain - against a person. Жаловаться на кого-нибудь.
29. Compose of something. Составлять из чего-нибудь.
30. Consent to a proposal. Согласиться на предложение.
31. Consist of some material. Состоять из какого-нибудь материала.
32. Consist in something. Состоять в чём-нибудь.
33. Defend from a danger. Защищать от опасности.
34. Delight in something. Получать наслаждение от чего-нибудь.
35. Demand from a person. Требовать от кого-нибудь.

36. Depend on (upon) something. Зависеть от чего-нибудь, полагаться на что-нибудь.
37. Die of a disease. Умереть от болезни.
38. Die from hunger, want. Умереть от голода, нищеты.
39. Die by violence. Умереть насильственной смертью.
40. Differ with a person on a subject. Иметь разногласия с кем-нибудь по какому-нибудь предмету.
41. Differ from something. Отличаться от чего-нибудь.
42. Dine on porridge. Пообедать кашей.
43. Divide in half. Разделить пополам.
44. Divide into four parts. Разделить на четыре части.
45. End in failure. Кончиться неудачей.
46. Enter upon a competition. Вступить в соревнование.
47. Enter into one's task. Войти в задачу (это входит в мою задачу).
48. Excuse a person for something. Извинить кого-нибудь за что-нибудь.
49. Force a person into an action. Принудить кого-нибудь к действию.
50. Free from (of) something. Освободить от чего-нибудь.
51. Frown at something (somebody). Смотреть нахмурясь на что-нибудь (на кого-нибудь).
52. Gaze at an object. Пристально смотреть на что-нибудь.
53. Glance at an object. Взглянуть на что-нибудь.
54. Grasp at an object. Схватиться за что-нибудь.
55. Grumble at a person. Ворчать на кого-нибудь.
56. Hear of somebody (something). Слышать о ком-нибудь (о чём-нибудь).
57. Hear from person. Иметь вести от кого-нибудь.

58. Inquire into a matter. Разузнавать сущность дела.
59. Inquire of a person about some matter. Разузнать у кого-нибудь о каком-нибудь деле.
60. Insist on something. Настаивать на чём-нибудь.
61. Interfere with one's affairs. Вмешиваться в чьи-нибудь дела.
62. Know of an event. Знать о событии.
63. Learn something from a person. Узнать что-нибудь от кого-нибудь.
64. Lecture on chemistry. Читать лекции по химии.
65. Listen to somebody. Слушать кого-нибудь.
66. Look at something. Смотреть на что-нибудь.
67. Look after a child. Смотреть за ребёнком.
68. Look out of a window. Смотреть из окна.
69. Marry somebody; *but* be married ч to somebody. Жениться на ком-нибудь, выйти замуж за кого-нибудь; *но* быть женатым на ком-нибудь или замужем за кем-нибудь.
70. Meet with something. Встретиться с чем-нибудь.
71. Mistake a person for another person. Принять кого-нибудь за другого.
72. Part from somebody. Расстаться с кем-нибудь.
73. Participate in work. Принимать участие в работе.
74. Pay for something. Платить за что-нибудь.
75. Play at cricket. Играть в крикет.
76. Play on the guitar. Играть на гитаре.
77. Point at something. Показывать на что-нибудь.
78. Prevent from doing something. Помешать сделать что-нибудь.
79. Recover from an illness. Поправиться от болезни.

80. Reduce to a minimum. Свести к минимуму (сократить до минимума).
81. Refer to a book. Навести справку в книге; сослаться на книгу.
82. Rejoice at the success of another person. Радоваться успеху другого человека.
83. Rejoice in one's success. Радоваться своему собственному успеху.
84. Relieve from (of) something. Облегчить в чём-нибудь.
85. Rely on (upon) somebody (something). Положиться на кого-нибудь (на что-нибудь).
86. Result from something. Явиться результатом чего-нибудь.
87. Result in something. Дать результат в виде чего-нибудь.
88. Rob somebody of money (clothes). Украсть деньги (платье) у кого-нибудь.
89. Seek for something. Искать что-нибудь.
90. Sell at a low price. Продавать по низкой цене.
91. Sell for a sixpence. Продать за шесть пенсов.
92. Send of somebody. Послать за кем-нибудь.
93. Smile at something. Улыбаться чему-нибудь.
94. Smell of something. Чем-нибудь пахнуть.
95. Speak of a subject. Говорить (недолго) о чём-нибудь.
96. Speak on a subject. Говорить (долго) о чём-нибудь.
97. Speak to a person. Говорить с кем-нибудь.
98. Stare at a person. Пристально смотреть на кого-нибудь.

99. Strike at something. Ударить по чему-нибудь.
100. Subject to something. Подвергать чему-нибудь.
101. Succeed in an undertaking. Иметь успех в деле.
102. Suffer from (of) something. Страдать от чего-нибудь.
103. Supply a thing to a person. Снабдить кого-нибудь чем-нибудь.
104. Supply a person with a thing. Снабдить кого-нибудь чем-нибудь.
105. Suspect a person of an action. Заподозрить кого-нибудь в поступке.
106. Talk of (about) an event. Говорить о событии.
107. Talk over a matter. Обсуждать дело.
108. Talk to (with) a person. Говорить с кем-нибудь.
109. Thank for something. Благодарить за что-нибудь.
111. Think over something. Обдумывать что-нибудь.
112. Tire of something. Уставать от чего-нибудь.
113. Transform into something. Превращать во что-нибудь.
114. Translate into a language. Переводить на какой-нибудь язык.
115. Translate from a language. Переводить с какого-нибудь языка.
116. Tremble at a sound. Дрожать при звуке.
117. Tremble with cold (fear). Дрожать от холода (страха).
118. Trust in a person. Доверять кому-нибудь.
119. Trust to a man's honesty. Доверять честности человека.
120. Turn verse into prose. Превратить стихи в прозу.

121. Turn to a friend for help. Обратиться к товарищу за помощью.
122. Wait for a person or a thing. Ждать кого-нибудь или чего-нибудь.
123. Waft on a person. Ухаживать за кем-нибудь.
124. Want something. Нуждаться в чём-нибудь.
125. Weep at something. Плакать о чём-нибудь, над чем-нибудь.

2. Существительные с предлогами

1. Antipathy to something. Антипатия к чему-нибудь.
2. Arrival at a place. Прибытие на место.
3. Arrival to a country. Прибытие в страну.
4. Disagreement with a person. Несогласие с кем-нибудь.
5. Dislike to a person. Нелюбовь к кому-нибудь.
6. Doubt of (about) a thing. Сомнение в чём-нибудь.
7. Envy at another's success. Зависть к успеху другого человека.
8. Exception to a rule. Исключение из правила.
9. Gratitude to a person. Благодарность к кому-нибудь.
10. Gratitude for a thing. Благодарность за что-нибудь.
11. Hatred of (for) a person. Ненависть к человеку.
12. Hatred of a thing. Ненависть к чему-нибудь.
13. Influence over (with) a person. Влияние на кого-нибудь.
14. Influence on a men's action. Влияние на поступки человека.
15. Interest in a subject. Интерес к чему-нибудь.
16. Interest with a person. Интерес к кому-нибудь.
17. Jest at something. Шутка над чем-нибудь.

18. Joy in a man's good luck. Радость по поводу чьей-нибудь удачи.
19. Likeness to a person or a thing. Сходство с кем-нибудь или чем-нибудь.
20. Liking for a person or a thing. Любовь к кому-нибудь или чему-нибудь.

3. Прилагательные и причастия с предлогами

1. Absent from a lesson. Отсутствующий на уроке.
2. Accompanied with his baggage. Сопровождаемый багажом.
3. Accompanied by his dog. Сопровождаемый собакой.
4. Accustomed to something. Привыкший к чему-нибудь,
5. Afraid of something. Боящийся чего-нибудь.
6. Amazed at something. Удивлённый чем-нибудь.
7. Amused at something. Развлекаемый чем-нибудь.
8. Angry at a thing. Сердитый на что-либо.
9. Angry with a person. Сердитый на кого-либо.
10. Anxious for somebody. Беспокоящийся за кого-нибудь.
11. Anxious about the result. Беспокоящийся о результате.
12. Ashamed of something. Стыдящийся чего-нибудь.
13. Astonished at something. Удивлённый чем-нибудь.
14. Attentive to a person or a thing. Внимательный к кому-нибудь или чему-нибудь.
15. Blind to his own faults. Слепой к своим собственным ошибкам.
16. Blind in one eye. Слепой на один глаз.

17. Busy in something. Занятый чем-нибудь.
18. Capable of something. Способный на что-нибудь.
19. Careful of his money. Расчётливый в отношении денег.
20. Careful about his dress. Аккуратный в отношении одежды.
21. Certain of something. Уверенный в чём-нибудь.
22. Characteristic of something. Характерный для чего-нибудь.
23. Charmed at something. Очарованный чем-нибудь.
24. Charmed with somebody. Очарованный кем-нибудь.
25. Conscious of something. Сознательный что-нибудь.
26. Content with something. Удовлетворённый чем-нибудь.
27. Convenient for somebody. Удобный для кого-нибудь.
28. Cruel to a person. Жестокий по отношению к кому-нибудь.
29. Deaf to entreaties. Глухой к мольбам.
30. Delighted at (with) something. Восхищённый чем-нибудь.
31. Different from something. Отличающийся от чего-нибудь.
32. Disappointed of a thing not obtained. Разочарованный в неполучении чего-нибудь.
33. Disappointed in a thing obtained. Разочарованный в полученной вещи.
34. Disappointed with a person. Разочарованный в ком-нибудь.
35. Distant from a place. Далёкий от места.
36. Empty of something. Опорожнённый от

- чего-нибудь.
37. False to somebody. Неискренний в отношении к кому-нибудь.
 38. Famous for something. Знаменитый чем-нибудь.
 39. Familiar with a subject. Знакомый с предметом.
 40. Familiar to a person. Знакомый кому-нибудь.
 41. Far from a place. Далёкий от места.
 42. Favourable to something. Благоприятный для чего-нибудь.
 43. Fond of a person or a thing. Любящий кого-нибудь или что-нибудь.
 44. Fortunate in something. Удачливый в чём-нибудь.
 45. Free from (of) something. Освобождённый от чего-нибудь.
 46. Friendly to somebody. Дружественно расположенный к кому-нибудь.
 47. Glad of his assistance. Довольный его помощью.
 48. Glad at a result. Довольный результатом.
 49. Happy at something. Счастливый чем-нибудь.
 50. Ignorant of something. Несведущий в чём-нибудь.
 51. I'll with fever. Больной лихорадкой.
 52. Independent of (from) something. Независимый от чего-нибудь.
 53. Known for something. Известный чем-нибудь.
 54. Loyal to something. Лояльный по отношению к чему-нибудь.
 55. Mad on (about) something. Без ума от чего-нибудь.
 56. Moved to tears. Тронутый до слёз.
 57. Moved with pity. Тронутый жалостью.
 58. Moved at a sight. Тронутый при виде.

59. Moved by entreaties. Тронутый мольбами.
60. Parallel to (with) something. Параллельный с чем-нибудь, чему-нибудь.
61. Pale with something. Бледный от чего-нибудь.
62. Preferable to something else. Предпочтительно перед чем-нибудь другим.
63. Proud of something. Гордый чем-нибудь.
64. Red with something. Красный от чего-нибудь.
65. Rich in something. Богатый чем-нибудь.
66. Safe from something. В безопасности от чего-нибудь.
67. Satisfied with something. Удовлетворённый чем-нибудь.
68. Shy of something. Стыдящийся чего-нибудь.
69. Sick of waiting. Измученный ожиданием.
70. Sick with fever. Больной лихорадкой.
71. Struck with something. Ошеломлённый чем-нибудь.
72. Suited to the occasion. Подходящий к случаю.
73. Suited for a post. Подходящий для поста, должности.
74. Sure of something. Уверенный в чём-нибудь.
75. Surprised at something. Удивлённый чем-нибудь.
76. Tired of doing nothing. Усталый от ничегонеделания.
77. Tired with work. Усталый от работы.
78. Troubled at something. Взволнованный чем-нибудь.
79. Used to something. Привыкший к чему-нибудь.
80. Vexed with a person. Раздражённый кем-нибудь.
81. Vexed at a thing. Раздражённый чем-нибудь.
82. Worthy of something. Достойный чего-нибудь.

Part II

Texts

Iran summons UK envoy, vows ‘decisive response’ to embassy flag incident

Published time: 10 Mar, 2018

www.rt.com

Iran has summoned the British Ambassador over the London embassy incident in which four armed men scaled its UK embassy and tore down the Iranian flag. The men, who are from a radical Shia Muslim group, have been released on bail.

Tehran has strongly condemned the Friday incident at the London Embassy, urging British law enforcement to provide proper security for the diplomatic facility. Shortly after the incident, the UK Ambassador to Iran was summoned to Iran’s Foreign Ministry to provide explanations over the incident.

Read more

Men clad in black climb onto Iran’s embassy in London, take down flag

“Immediately after the incident was reported, Dr. Araqchi, the [Iranian] deputy foreign minister for political affairs, expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran’s strong protest to the British ambassador to Tehran and demanded that the UK police fully protect our diplomats in London and immediately deal with the assailants,” the ministry’s spokesman, Bahram Qassem, said, adding that the UK envoy, Nicholas Hopton, offered an official apology.

Late on Friday, four assailants got onto the balcony of the embassy, taking down the Iranian flag and erecting banners of UK-based radical Shia Muslim Khoddam Al-Mahdi’s organization. The group was filmed shouting slogans and waving their flags from the balcony. The men were

eventually detained by the police.

Slow actions of London police, who managed to capture the trespassers only “*several hours after the attack*” constituted a failure “*to observe the international law,*” spokesman for the Iranian government, Mohammad Bagher Nobakht, said in the aftermath of the incident, as quoted by the Mehr news agency. The official vowed Iran’s “*decisive response*” to the incident without providing any details.

The assailants have been promptly released on bail, IRNA news agency reported, citing a Metropolitan Police spokesperson. The assailants were 29, 18, 17 and 16 years old, and their identities have not been disclosed. An investigation into the incident is underway.

The Khoddam Al-Mahdi group, claiming to follow the ideas of the late Shia Muslim cleric, Grand Ayatollah Muhammad Al-Shirazi, was founded by UK-based radical preacher Sheikh Yasser Habib. The Sheikh has repeatedly expressed quite controversial views on Muslim history and insulted the Prophet Muhammad’s companions, drawing criticism from both Sunnis and Shias.

Russian-made cars now hold lion's share of domestic market

Published time: 11 Mar, 2018

www.rt.com

Russians are buying a record number of domestically-made cars, according to a recent study by PwC. Sales have grown for the first time since the economic crisis.

The share has grown to a record 83 percent from the 65 percent seen in 2012, the audit firm reports. In total, 1.475 million cars were sold last year in Russia. Of these, 255,000 were imported, which is 7 percent lower than in 2016. Sales of Russian brands increased by 14 percent (22 percent of the market), and Russian-assembled cars sales surged by 19

percent (61 percent of the market).

Daimler to invest in Mercedes-Benz plant in Russia, creating over 1,000 jobs

"In 2017, the Russian economy moved to recovery, as shown by a small increase in GDP, but the index of consumer confidence remains negative. According to our estimates, after four years of decline, sales of new cars in 2017 reached 1.475 million, an increase of 12.5 percent compared to the same period last year," said PwC partner Oleg Malyshev, head of the Transactions Support Department.

Brands such as Kia, Hyundai and Renault are rarely imported to Russia because they have manufacturing plants in the country. All passenger models of Hyundai are locally produced, only the H-1 minibus is imported.

All Russian sales hits of Renault are produced in the country – the Kaptur, Duster, Logan, Sandero and Sandero Stepway models, the representative of the French company said. Kia also produces all its cars locally with the exception of the Picanto model, the company's website says.

While in the past Russians were skeptical about locally-made foreign cars, the times are changing. Locally-produced cars are cheaper, and have the same quality as imported ones, the director of a Moscow-based car dealer, Aleksey Zabelkin, told Vedomosti newspaper.

The wide variety of brands, models and options, as well as the active marketing policy of automakers, help to reduce the need for imports, agrees PwC's Malyshev.

Climate computer modeling needs to be greener

CLIMATE SCIENTISTS DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

www.dw.com

'Serve less meat and use renewable jet fuel'

'Climate scientists should cut back on air travel'

'Lowering our personal carbon footprint is a question of credibility'

From dying coral reefs to climate action

Friederike Otto, deputy director of Oxford's Environmental Change Institute, has identified areas where she can reduce emissions but says researchers can't tackle the problem alone.

Friederike Otto, deputy director of the Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford, studies the links between global warming and catastrophic, extreme climate events like heat waves and crop-killing droughts.

As she contributes new findings to the World Weather Attribution program, Otto says the urgency of immediate climate action becomes ever more apparent. Recently, the WWA concluded that last summer's fierce European heatwave and deadly fires were made much more likely by the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

All this has prompted her to think about her own role in emitting heat-trapping pollution.

Friederike Otto is well aware that running large supercomputers for complex climate modeling is energy intensive.

"Compared to the average person, my carbon footprint is absolutely awful but it is all through air travel," she told DW. "On the other hand, working at Oxford, my climate footprint in my daily work life is small. I do not own a car and never did, so my daily commute, school run and shopping is all on bike or foot."

Still, Otto is frustrated by some of the challenges she can't address alone, including her house. It is relatively new and built according to British emission standards, which are poor, she said, even though we know how to build carbon-neutral homes.

Like other scientists, she said the issue of traveling to conferences is vexing. Flying over long distances, multiple times each year, to attend meetings is part of the job for thousands in her field. Such exchanges are important in order to make scientific advances. But more could be done to reduce travel, including improving video conferencing technologies for larger gatherings, says Otto.

Running large supercomputers for complex climate modeling is also energy intensive. But these simulations are crucial to understanding the climate.

"We need a lot of them to understand the uncertainties. But there could be a greater effort to make the most of the simulations that have already been done, instead of making new ones all the time, without having enough people to analyse them," she said.

She suggests that various research organizations could encourage that by putting out requests for studies that use existing model simulations. Many large science institutions are already taking such steps. But Otto thinks research institutions could send an even more powerful signal through strategic sustainable investment of resources and capital.

"To really make a difference, I don't think that research is the most important source of carbon to tackle. But of course we need zero carbon emissions so it would be a good sign," she says.

What if billionaires could live forever?

www.dw.com

Several billionaires, most of them Californians, have been funding firms involved in developing life-extension technologies. What if they succeed? What if billionaires alive today live indefinitely and get ever richer?

February saw the announcement in Silicon Valley by X

Prize founder, serial entrepreneur, and all-round gee-whiz future-technology promoter Peter Diamandis that he had cofounded a new company called Celularity.

He did so together with Dr. Bob Hariri, a renowned biomedical entrepreneur known for innovations in harvesting placental stem cells. Hariri had previously founded Celgene Cellular Therapeutics.

Here's the new company's aim, as expressed on its website: "Celularity seeks to make 100 years old the new 60, and to provide people with maximal aesthetics, mobility, and cognition as they age."

According to Diamandis, Celularity "is being born above the line of supercredibility, with \$250 million (€203 million) in funding from Celgene, United Therapeutics Corporation, Sorrento Therapeutics, Human Longevity, and a group of venture capitalists."

Fresh cells and tissues for aging bodies

So it's clear the company has serious funding. Does it have a serious scientific basis? It seems likely that the answer is yes. It's well understood that stem cells have great promise for regenerative medicine — and Celularity's focus is on using stem cells to regenerate tissues and organs for aging bodies.

"Studies have shown as we age the population of stem cells resident in our organs and tissues declines exponentially, diminishing our body's ability to heal and repair itself.... By replenishing our reservoir of stem cells, nature's repair kit, on an ongoing basis, we can augment our longevity," Celularity's website says.

Regenerative biomedicine investors

Diamandis and Hariri's new venture is the latest example of a well-established phenomenon in Silicon Valley: Extremely wealthy techno-optimists have for years been funding

biomedical R&D companies meant to achieve immortality for their funders.

Some of the more recognizable names who have been putting money into such efforts: Larry Ellison (founder of Oracle), Larry Page and Sergey Brin (founders of Google), Jeff Bezos (founder of Amazon), and Peter Thiel, cofounder of PayPal and Palantir Technologies.

Read also: [The psychology of happiness and eternal life](#)

Palantir, by the way, is a "big-data" company that uses algorithms to scan huge datasets for patterns. It does a lot of work for US government intelligence agencies. Thiel is a radical corporate libertarian, and Silicon Valley's best-known Donald Trump supporter.

Larry Ellison has put at least half a billion dollars into biomedical research through the Ellison Medical Foundation and other initiatives, including \$200 million in funding to establish the Lawrence J. Ellison Institute for Transformative Medicine at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Larry Page and Sergey Brin have funded a company called Calico Labs (California Life Company).

Thiel and Bezos have put hundreds of millions of dollars into a startup called Unity Biotechnology. Bezos has also invested in anti-cancer biomedicine companies such as Grail and Juno Therapeutics, as well as in Denali Therapeutics, which is aimed at neurodegenerative diseases. Cancer and neurodegenerative diseases are both diseases correlated strongly with advanced age — so if one wants to live a healthy life indefinitely, one needs to see to it that these problems have been solved.

Do we really want people to live forever, given all the consequences that such a development would have?

Immortality by 2030?

In late February, Diamandis wrote to subscribers of his

email bulletin: "I asked the smartest people I know for their tech predictions for the next 20 years (2018 – 2038). What are the breakthroughs we can expect on our countdown to the Singularity?"

One of the predictions he listed was that by 2030, "humanity will have achieved Longevity Escape Velocity for the wealthiest."

Longevity Escape Velocity, in the parlance of Diamandis and his techno-optimist colleagues, is the point after which, with each passing year, the expected life span of those with access to the best regenerative-medicine technologies will increase by more than one year. That means that with luck and careful risk management, at least some individuals can hope to live indefinitely.

A key point here is that Diamandis and his friends think that by little more than a decade from now, LEV will have been achieved for the wealthiest.

This stands to reason: Early on, regenerative medicine will be expensive. Perhaps it will only be a matter of a decade or so after 2030 for effective life extension technologies to be available to anyone in an industrialized country who has good medical insurance; perhaps not. But one thing is clear: If LEV is technologically feasible, it *will* be achieved and implemented, and its first beneficiaries will be the billionaires who funded it.

Implications of Longevity Escape Velocity

Eventually, the owner of wealth dies, and the money is inherited by his children or given away in charitable donations. In some countries, inheritance taxes bring some of the wealth back into general circulation.

But what if the owner never dies? What if his wealth continues to self-concentrate not for 20 or 30 or 40 years, but for two or three or four centuries?

Read also: [How to stay young longer](#)

There are two fundamental political-economy questions posed by the imminent arrival of LEV. One question is: If millions, and eventually billions of people live for hundreds of years, how will a population explosion be averted?

The answer to that is that the rate of child-bearing will have to go down in compensation, in order to ensure a stable global population. If LEV becomes a reality, then as a percentage of the population, children will become rare.

The other question is: Is human civilization going to accept the emergence of a caste of immortal super-rich aristocrats? Or will humanity impose an upper limit on the aggregation and hoarding of personal wealth and ownership titles?

If LEV proves technologically feasible, these two basic questions will need to be addressed within the next few decades. We live in interesting times.

South Africa's neighbors halt meat imports on listeriosis fears

www.dw.com

Four countries in southern Africa on Monday took steps against South African chilled meat imports. The World Health Organization says it is the largest-ever recorded outbreak of listeriotic.

Empty shelves at a Pick n Pay Store after cold meat product recall

Retailers rushed to pull meat products made at a factory associated with the outbreak.

Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi advised South Africans to products sold as "ready to eat." He announced the source of the outbreak as the Enterprise Food plant about 300 kilometers (185 miles) northeast of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's agriculture ministry announced that it would immediately ban imports of South African

chilled meats in an effort to contain the listeria outbreak. Zambia also called on South African retail chains to also withdraw products produced at the Enterprise Food plant. Since January 2017, 948 people have contracted listeriosis, which is caused by bacteria from soil, water, vegetation and animal feces known to contaminate fresh food — notably fresh meat. According to official figures, at least 180 people have subsequently died.

Angry consumers line up for refunds

Outside Enterprise sites in South Africa, there were lines of angry consumers as well as small retailers. They had gathered to demand refunds on their purchases of ready-to-eat meat products that include polony — a local version of baloney sausage — sliced ham, and Frankfurter-style sausages.

"I've eaten already some polony and Russian (sausage). I don't know, maybe I can get some disease," said Bongani Mavuso, a taxi driver, as he stood in line outside Enterprise's factory shop in Germiston, Johannesburg. "I'm just coming to collect my money."

Lawrence MacDougall, the chief executive of Tiger Brands, which owns Enterprise, denied that its products had been shown to be responsible for the deaths. "There is no direct link with the deaths to our products," MacDougall told a news conference.

He did acknowledge that the government had linked the ST6 strain of listeria bacteria detected in Enterprise facilities with the outbreak that has resulted in 180 deaths.

"We are being extra cautious and vigilant, we are recalling all products made from the two facilities," he said, adding that the government had only ordered the company to withdraw three product lines.

"Any loss of life is tragic. It is devastating for me to have our products linked to this outbreak."

Enterprise-branded products accounted for 28.2 percent of processed meat sales in South Africa in 2017.

South Africa's two largest supermarket chains, Shoprite and Pick n Pay, also pulled products made by Rainbow Chickens after Motsoaledi confirmed that listeriotic had been identified in samples taken from one of its facilities.

The infection mainly affects children and has a three-week incubation period, which makes it difficult to track. Contamination in humans — especially those with compromised immune systems — can result in flu-like illness, infection of the bloodstream and, in severe cases, infection of the brain which can prove fatal.

The United Nations had previously said that South Africa's listeriotic outbreak is believed to be the largest-ever worldwide.

'Lowering our personal carbon footprint is a question of credibility'

CLIMATE SCIENTISTS DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

www.dw.com

'Serve less meat and use renewable jet fuel'

'Climate scientists should cut back on air travel'

'Lowering our personal carbon footprint is a question of credibility'

From dying coral reefs to climate action

Activist Cara Augustenborg says individual action to cut greenhouse gases is essential, but it won't be enough without political engagement and system change.

Climate scientists' integrity is at stake over their own action to reduce emissions, says Cara Augustenborg, a Dublin-based climate scientist and activist.

But reducing your carbon footprint takes time.

"I'm kind of approaching my carbon footprint like I

approach my weight, going to the gym regularly, watching what I eat, and realizing I'm not going to lose that 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) all at once, like I want," said Augustenborg, who is chair of Friends of the Earth Europe. "I'm going to chip away at it."

Individual actions can make a difference, Augustenborg insists. But she says that it has to come with action that brings about broader change.

The average Irish citizen has a carbon footprint of around 13 tons per year. To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, that needs to come down to around 4 tons.

Cara Augustenborg: "The best thing you can do for the climate is have less children"

Augustenborg has calculated she can reduce her footprint to about 7 tons, but can't achieve the rest unless Ireland's energy and transportation systems are decarbonized. She described her recent switch to an electric vehicle on her blog.

"We can be pushing all these individual change things on people, but unless the government steps up, we won't be able to reach the target," she said. "So maybe the one biggest thing you can do is to get politically engaged, because behavioral change is really slow. Too slow to stop runaway climate change."

Read more: From dying coral reefs to climate action

The topic of having children is also important, but can be politically sensitive, especially if men are doing the talking, Augustenborg said. She questions whether it is right to have children at all.

"The best thing you can do for the climate is have less children. I have one daughter, and that was partly due to thinking about climate impacts," Augustenborg told DW.

Women should also speak out more about climate issues and embrace the power they have to shape climate-friendly

household decisions, she added.

"There are so few women talking about it, and that means fewer women are engaged. And a lot of the big things we are talking about as far as household carbon footprint are shaped by women. Things like which car to buy, what to eat or where to go on holiday," she said, adding that her family no longer flies overseas for vacations.

Houston Symphony on European tour

www.dw.com

After a long, dreary winter, the orchestra and its music director Andrés Orozco-Estrada are bringing Texan sunshine to eight cities in central Europe, starting in Brussels. European and US works are on the program.

He drives the music forward with wide, sweeping gestures, cajoling and beseeching his musicians, coaxing, teasing, sometimes conspiring, seemingly trying to maintain eye contact with each of the more than 100 players simultaneously.

Then, during the fourth movement of Antonín Dvořák's Seventh Symphony, after 30 minutes of building tension, a door suddenly opens on one side. Voices are heard, someone lies on the floor. Awash in an orchestral fortissimo, the conductor registers the apparent medical emergency and stops the performance even though it is being broadcast live on radio. A few seconds later the door closes, and he leads the concert to a furioso conclusion, as though it were the most natural thing in the world.

"I didn't want to ignore it, but to respect the situation and then keep going from where we broke off," Andrés Orozco-Estrada later explained to DW. "It was unexpected, of course, but that's how life sometimes is."

The reaction to the emergency and the explanation sum up this conductor: On top of the moment, he reacts

spontaneously – and keeps his cool. To him, a work of classical music is not sacred and distant but fully rooted in the here and now.

Playing for one's life

Music director of the Houston Symphony since the 2014-15 season, Orozco-Estrada has now taken it on European tour, beginning on Friday (09.03.2018) in Brussels and continuing on to Essen, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, Hamburg and Hanover before the final stop in Munich on March 19. With symphonies by Dvořák and Shostakovich – and various works by Leonard Bernstein – on the program, the musicians are joined by American violinist Hilary Hahn. At the concert in Brussels, she performed in Bernstein's Serenade after Plato's Symposium with a poise that counterbalanced Orozco-Estrada's emphatic conducting.

That emphasis led to a sound that seldom went under the level of mezzo-forte in Brussels' BOZAR Hall, but it also fits the 40-year-old Colombian's strategy of energizing the Houston Symphony after decades of central European discipline from his predecessors, the German Christoph Eschenbach and the Austrian Hans Graf. "Every concert can be different," says cellist Christopher French, describing the Orozco-Estrada era. "He'll throw us a curve, just to keep us on our toes."

Performance in Brussels' BOZAR Hall

Also the principal conductor of the Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Orozco-Estrada does, in fact, conduct as though his life depended on it. "Every moment counts," he says, his convictions given further credibility by his personal biography. Growing up in Medellín, a city torn by the drug trade, he found respite from the violence in music lessons and later completed his studies in Vienna.

"Life can be strange," he says. "You can live in a beautiful city but at some point you walk through the street, see the

buildings and don't notice that they are great pieces of art. It's the same with music. I think the goal and the challenge at the same time is to stay connected with the single, individual experience which is music. It's always alive, and it's always special."

Heinrich Heine — poet and journalist from Germany

www.dw.com

The number of people affected by forced displacement has never been as high as it is now, according to the UN Refugee Agency. But fleeing persecution is not a new phenomenon.

In 1831, German poet Heinrich Heine left his country for France after facing censorship and hostilities. He nevertheless longed for his home country, as he once wrote: "Only those living in exile can know what the love of one's country really means."



Heinrich Heine

Since a warrant for his arrest had been issued in his homeland, he could never return to live there; he died in Paris in 1856.

Flight led some artists to finding a new home, while others returned to their old one later on. All of them, however,

have expressed their experiences through their art, books, films and music. Along the way, they not only changed their own perspective, but the ones of the people in the countries where they settled.

Two cities tell a tale of 200 years of Dickens

Britain has celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of legendary author Charles Dickens. His mid-19th century works remain popular to this day and were considered major contributors to the social justice movement.

Britain marked the 200th anniversary of author Charles Dickens' birth Tuesday with events in his workplace London and his birthplace Portsmouth.

A host of luminaries - including Prince Charles and his wife Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, Archbishop of Canterbury Rowan Williams and actor Ralph Fiennes - attended a ceremony at Westminster Abbey, laying a wreath at Dickens' grave.

"Despite the many years that have passed, Charles Dickens remains one of the greatest writers of the English language, who used his creative genius to campaign passionately for social justice," Prince Charles said at the ceremony. "The word Dickensian instantly conjures up a vivid picture of Victorian life with all its contrasts and intrigue, and his characterization is as fresh today as it was on the day it was written."

Actor Fiennes, who will star in the latest film version of "Great Expectations," attended that ceremony in Westminster Abbey's Poet's Corner, reading an extract from "Bleak House."

Dickens, fascinated by the sordid side of London, helped clean it up

Revelers in Portsmouth, the southern port city where the writer was born, took part in a street party, with actor Simon

Callow reading from one of Dickens' works, "David Copperfield."

Best of times, worst of times

Dickens wrote about life in London mid-way through the 19th century, as the city was being transformed by the industrial revolution. He focused heavily on social injustice and the growing gap between rich and poor.

While writing for a wealthy, educated audience in the middle and upper classes, many of his most famous characters came from the city's underclass - be it Fagan the pickpocket gang leader, Pip the ambitious son of a blacksmith, or Oliver the orphan in a Victorian workhouse. Wealthier protagonists like cold-hearted industrialist Ebenezer Scrooge often embarked on voyages of discovery, later to develop more philanthropic approaches to their lives. His books are credited with raising awareness of the plight of London's poorest and kick-starting the movement towards improved social justice in the modern world.

"You only have to look around our society and everything he wrote in the 1840s is still relevant," Dickens' biographer Claire Tomalin said. "The great gulf between the rich and poor, corrupt financiers, corrupt members of parliament... You name it, he said it."

A celebrity in his own time, paid by the word to write serialized stories for newspapers that were later published as novels, Dickens is also famed for a rather lengthy, verbose writing style.

Philadelphia and Edgar Allan Poe

www.dw.com

In what is now the sixth-largest city in the US, the master of the macabre wrote some of his scariest stories. In the house he lived in, you feel as if you'd been transported into one of the writer's works.

"For the most wild, yet most homely narrative which I am about to pen, I neither expect nor solicit belief." Edgar Allan Poe begins one of his most nightmarish stories, "The Black Cat," casually and calmly. If you visit his home in Philadelphia, you can see where one of the forefathers of literary gloom set down his thoughts - and where his cat, Catterina, who might well have served as a model for the horrifying story, also lived.

Poe's home with raven sculpture

From the outside, the three-story brick building seems unremarkable: white garden fence, wooden shutters on the windows, a small veranda to the back. During Poe's lifetime (1809-1849) this area was a bucolic suburb of Philadelphia. His wife Virginia planted flowers and entertained friends with singing and music. Her mother lived with the couple, helped with the household and cared for Virginia, who was suffering from tuberculosis. Thanks to its southern-facing façade, sunlight streamed into the rooms for long periods of time - for a writer, no minor aspect in times when homes were lit with gas lamps, not electricity.



Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849)

Poe, born in Boston, was just 18 years old when his first volume of poetry, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," was published. He loved poetry, but his short stories sold better

in literary magazines of the time. His stories soon began to deal with brutal, malevolent murders, as well as the deaths of beautiful young women. "The death of a beautiful woman, is unquestionably the most poetical topic in the world," wrote Poe in 1846. None other than Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, described Poe as the progenitor of mystery and detective fiction.

The tragic circumstances of Poe's own life may well have played a role in his search for narrative material: his mother died of tuberculosis when he was two years old, and his father - an unsuccessful actor - had already abandoned the family. Poe's foster mother, Frances, as well as his cousin and later wife Virginia also succumbed to the "white death," and the mother of his childhood friend, said to have been Poe's first love and discovered the boy's talent, died a few months after being confined to a mental institution.

Driven by financial need and his perpetual wish to be the owner and editor-in-chief of a prestigious literary magazine, Poe often changed his place of residence. In addition to living in Baltimore and Fordham (in what is now the New York borough of the Bronx), the writer spent six years of his life in Philadelphia. Here he met fellow authors such as Charles Dickens and corresponded with writers and poets such as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell.

In Philadelphia, Poe soon showed that he had an sure instinct for what readers of the time wanted. Within a few months, the circulation of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine" rose from 500 to 3,500 copies, after he had accepted a post as editor for ten dollars a week. The short story "The Fall of the House of Usher", in which the deceased Madeline rises from the family tomb before her former home disastrously splits in two, was published in it. It was also in Philadelphia that he wrote most of the poem "The Raven," arguably his

best known work.

More than a dozen residents called 532 North 7th Street their home after Poe left the house in the 1840s and before it was secured as a historical site in the 1930s. The lack of furniture makes it hard to picture the daily routine of the cash-strapped author. But in the cellar, where cobwebs cover the panes of the window shafts, a hollow chimney breast is a reminder of the gloomy ending of the story "The Black Cat."

The narrator describes the cat Pluto as a "sagacious" animal that was his close companion. But under the influence of alcohol, the narrator undergoes a change of character. He increasingly abuses his wife and ultimately the cat, who scratches him in fright. In revenge, he cuts out the cat's eye and later puts a noose around its neck and hangs it. When another cat appears months later, he develops an aversion to it and tries to kill it with an axe, but then, enraged, buries the blade in his wife's head as she tries to protect the animal. And it is this black cat that betrays his bloodthirsty murder when, in the presence of police, its wailing shriek is heard from behind the wall where he had hidden his wife's body.

"The corpse, already greatly decayed and clotted with gore, stood erect before the eyes of the spectators," wrote Poe in the last scene. "Upon its head, with red extended mouth and solitary eye of fire, sat the hideous beast whose craft had seduced me into murder, and whose informing voice had consigned me to the hangman. I had walled the monster up within the tomb!"

Thomas Mann's LA villa gets new residents

www.dw.com

During his exile, Thomas Mann lived in a villa on the edge of Los Angeles. To honor its history, the German government purchased the house, which is now home to a

residency program for outstanding cultural influencers.

The Thomas Mann mansion in California (pictured above, with Thomas Mann, his wife and two grandchildren) will soon have new residents.

A residency program aimed at giving space to outstanding personalities from all aspects of German society has begun. Big names in the areas of culture, science, business, politics and the media can be awarded the use of the space and time at the Thomas Mann villa to deal with the great questions of our time and to exchange and network with personalities and institutions in the USA.

The first scholarship recipients were announced in Berlin by the Federal Foreign Office and Minister of Culture Monika Grütters on Tuesday. These include actor Burghart Klaußner, sociologist Jutta Allmendinger from Berlin, literary scholar and Thomas-Mann researcher Heinrich Detering, professor of microelectronics Yiannos Manoli and journalist and chief editor of the magazine *Internationale Politik*, Sylke Tempel.

The nominees will move into the house in 2018, as the mansion is currently undergoing renovations.

A sort of 'White House of exile'

The German government bought the house in 2016, saving it from demolition. It was the place where Thomas Mann wrote his books, "Dr. Faustus," and "Lotte in Weimar" as well as parts of "Joseph" and "Felix Krull."

Read more: Germany buys Thomas Mann's California villa

The villa, which was designed by German modernist Julius Ralph Davidson, is on the western edge of Los Angeles. Just 489 square meters in size, the house is not exceptionally big but bears an outsized historical importance.

"Thomas Mann's house became something of a 'White House for the exiled,'" was how Germany's President Frank-Walter Steinmeier put it in an interview with

the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* newspaper after the house's acquisition. "It became a home for many Germans who fought together for a better future for our country, who struggled for an open society and worked on the basis of shared transatlantic fundamental values."

Common understandings in politically difficult times

As German Foreign Minister, Sigmar Gabriel recently stressed that these fundamental transatlantic values are especially important in a conflict-laden world, to maintain "free space beyond politics."

"In difficult times, in which many things separate us across the Atlantic, cultural exchange is essential to open societies and our common transatlantic values."



Novelist and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature Thomas Mann lived in exile in the US from 1938 to 1952

Minister of Culture Monika Grütters welcomed the acquisition of the Thomas Mann House as a "great happiness and a great obligation."

Along with the residence program, a discussion and conversation series to address the increasing polarization and confrontational atmosphere will be offered. "Where intellectual discourse is neglected and critical journalism is not desired, it will be the task of outstanding personalities to advocate for the freedom of art and the press, and for social

cohesion with all its possibilities."

Remembering Germany's most iconic star: Marlene Dietrich, 25 years after her death

www.dw.com

A quarter-century after her death, the star of the silver screen has not been forgotten. Dietrich, who was born in Berlin, remains an idol and an enigma. A new biography reveals details about her personal life.

Marlene Dietrich once said she'd already been photographed to death. By this point, the actress had already stepped away from the film industry. It may well be that enough has been already written, too, about the famous German Hollywood star. She's been the subject of different biographies, specialized books and film analyses. Dietrich herself also contributed to the pile, by writing her own memoirs and reflections about her life and career.

Yet despite the abundance of material, a new and hefty book about Dietrich by author Eva Gesine Bauer is released on the 25th anniversary of the actress's death. After all, each generation needs a new and fresh look at the idols of the past. With over 600 pages, the book provides numerous details about Dietrich's life and how she marketed herself in front of the camera. Some of these pivotal moments in her career may be surprising to readers.

The Berlin-born actress was catapulted into success with the premiere of the film "The Blue Angel" at the beginning of the 1930s.

Under the stern guidance of director Josef von Sternberg, she starred in six films that immortalized her in the history of cinema.

After a string of failures, however, she managed to find her way back into success and starred in Hollywood classics like Billy Wilder's "Witness for the Prosecution" (1957)

or Orson Welles' "Touch of Evil" (1958).

She also supported US forces during the Second World War and visited troops in Europe. After the war, she also saw success as a singer.

Yet in her final years, she lived alone and isolated in her Paris apartment; the same apartment in which she eventually died. All of these aspects of Dietrich's life have been written about in detail in the past.

However, Bauer's meticulously researched new biography, with its anecdotes and minutiae, offers something new. The work is written chronologically. It starts by describing her small roles on Berlin stages, her first appearances in front of a camera and then the bombastic success of "The Blue Angel" in which she steals the spotlight from her co-star Emil Jannings - the first person to win an Oscar.

And those were just the first years of her career, when she still lived in Germany. Even at that time, as explained in detail in the new book, the actress was ambitious and a brilliant networker.

Three lovers per day

Her talent for making connections with colleagues both in and out of the movie industry was later refined during her years in the US. One has the impression when reading about her life that there was hardly anyone that she did not meet, ensnare and caress. She loved many, and many loved her right back. The actress had affairs, trysts and erotic encounters with a variety of both men and women.

Dietrich's daughter, Maria Riva, holds a collection of her mother's personal writings. They detail her mother's voracious appetite for romance, which sometimes involved up to three lovers per day. Dietrich's diary may be one of the most valuable gossip-generating items in Hollywood history. The actress apparently stipulated that the writings could be released only 25 years after her death, and it didn't

necessarily have to be done by her daughter.

Billy Wilder: 'The romantic immaturity of a 16-year-old'

What was actually going on deep down in the soul of Marlene Dietrich? Why did she have such lust? Baur attempts to understand this in her biography with the help of her closest confidants. Billy Wilder, for example, said Dietrich had the "romantic immaturity of a 16-year-old" and an "incurably romantic soul." Bauer herself speaks of the "validation" that she needed to have from her partners, which may have been the reason why she constantly took new companions. Marlene looked for love and recognition everywhere, even in bed.

No one is "more lonesome than an extremely polygamous person" her biographer said in an interview with German news agency dpa. "The feeling of being lonely comes out of the feeling of being misunderstood. Throughout her whole life, Marlene was deeply plagued by self-doubt and insecurity."

It was also true, despite all of the success in the cinemas and on the stage that she had money troubles throughout her life. Known as one of the great idols of the silver screen, Marlene Dietrich's financial woes were especially prominent during the last two decades of her life. She borrowed money, charged horrendous sums for interviews, did advertisements and exhausted herself by doing tours from Las Vegas to Australia.

From Hemingway to Bowie

Ernest Hemingway, Erich Maria Remarque, Jean Gabin and Joseph F. Kennedy: the list of her acquaintances, most of whom she was involved with romantically, seems endless.

She had contact with her husband Rudolf Sieber whom she married in 1923 until her death in 1976. She was the godmother of Edith Piaf's daughter, and knew Romy Schneider and David Bowie.

It is perhaps surprising that she never acted in a film of Reiner Werner Fassbinder who, as an industrious genius of New German Cinema, had a knack for featuring older German divas in his films.

Another striking fact is how Dietrich was often derided as a "traitor of her homeland" during her appearances in Germany in the 1950s and 60s. "She didn't feel at home anywhere, in any place, in any language and in a career to the extent that she didn't constantly have to think about how to sell herself," writes her biographer, summarizing in this sentence the soul of the diva - whose essence remains, despite all attempts to illuminate it, a mystery.

Dali, Breton, Magritte: The attraction of surrealism

www.dw.com

Their works still amuse people today, almost 100 years after surrealists like Dali and Magritte started to delve into the dream worlds of the subconscious. Now a Hamburg exhibition is showing "surreal encounters."

Hamburger Kunsthalle will be showing more than 150 masterpieces by renowned surrealist artists starting Friday, all of them big names in the art world: Andre Breton, Hans Arp, Salvador Dali, Marcel Duchamps, Max Ernst, Alberto Giacometti, Rene Magritte, Man Ray, Meret Oppenheim and Pablo Picasso.

"We want to enable surreal encounters," says curator Annabelle Görden-Lammers.

The artworks are on loan from four of the most renowned European private collections of the 20th century, and some of the masterpieces have never before traveled. British poet Edward James and his compatriot Roland Penrose, a curator and artist, were keen patrons of surrealist artists. The other two collectors passionate about Surrealism are Gabrielle Keiller, a top golf player from Scotland, and the Berlin

couple Ulla and Heiner Pietzsch. The latter are active to this day.

They all, says the museum's curator, fell for "surrealism's powers of seduction." But they all took a different approach. Well-heeled James would commission artworks with Salvador Dali, while Penrose was more of a broker who would organize exhibitions. What fascinated all collectors, says G6rger-Lammers, was the "artists' mindset" - which "changed their view of reality."

Dreams and visions

The surrealist movement, which influenced literature, painting, film and photography, emerged in Paris after World War I, at a time when Russia saw its Communist Revolution and Sigmund Freud developed psychoanalysis in Vienna. The Surrealists' aim was to create a superior reality that went above and beyond what people see and included subconscious and dream-like elements. The works of art aimed to display visions and illustrate the surreal, while the artists acted on spontaneous feelings and moods.

Andre Breton even penned a Surrealist manifesto stating the artists' beliefs: "I believe in the future resolution of these two states, dream and reality, into a sort of absolute reality, of surreality, so to speak."

The Hamburg exhibition was set up in a tri-national cooperation with the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art in Edinburgh and the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen in Rotterdam. It's flanked by more than 400 records that give a glimpse of the art market over a period of 50 years, as well as collecting behavior and the origin of individual artworks.

Berlin 24/7: A new 'Picasso' in Berlin?

www.dw.com

Is Leon L6wentraut the new Picasso, or just a lifestyle product? Experts in Berlin are undecided, yet the media and

collectors are crazy about him. Berlin adores such types, says DW columnist Gero Schliess. And why not?

The red carpet in front of the art box gallery in central Berlin is not as long as it would have been in Hollywood. Reinhardtstrasse isn't Sunset Boulevard, either.

All the same, there's a mood of anticipation among the small crowd and cameras teams waiting in front of the art gallery near Friedrichstadtpalast when Leon Löwentraut finally turns the corner. German good looks, a shock of blond hair, wearing a dark Al Capone-style pinstripe suit, affecting cool - all in all, he comes across as a likeable guy.

The hype surrounding 'Bubicasso'

Until recently, I'd never heard of the man.

A colleague from a celebrity magazine told me about the event at the gallery just hours in advance, and strongly advised me to go. So I googled Leon Löwentraut: Aged 19, he is the up and coming name of the art scene, dubbed "Bubicasso" (Bubi is German for "little boy") by German tabloid "Bild Zeitung."

On my way to the gallery, I read about sold-out exhibitions in London and Singapore. Sold out? That something that usually applies to a product disappearing from supermarket shelves, not to the elitist art industry. My curiosity was piqued.

There are no screaming teenagers in sight as Leon approaches, the crowd stares in awe at the young star, who has his parents in tow - an ordinary, down to earth-looking couple.

Like a gaudy Picasso

The paintings on the walls of the gallery are not as earthy. A bit like Picasso, I think to myself, but much more colorful: large scale, well-composed paintings, mainly in shades of yellow and red. Expressive-abstract is how Leon describes his style. He tells me he has no role models. The art just

flows, sometimes at night and while listening to classical music - and I imagine him letting the paint brush gallop across the canvas to the tune of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

But does that make it great art? Opinions vary greatly. The couple next to me has just shelled out 30,000 euros (\$31,900) for a painting. They just like Löwentraut, they sheepishly admit. They are not the only ones to buy the young man's paintings that night - one artwork is even sold twice.

Another art-loving friend provides his own incisive opinion: Leon's paintings remind him of the artwork hung in hotel hallways, he whispers to me, draining his glass of prosecco.

That is so typical of Berlin, vitriolic cordiality in response to a fun event like this opening reception.

Gloria's stamp collection

That same night across town, the Robert Eberhardt Gallery celebrated a new show of paintings by one-time celebrity Princess Gloria von Thurn and Taxis. I read about the event the next day in the newspaper: the young gallery owner called the aristocrat's depictions of fashion designer Wolfgang Joop, Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI and the head of the German Left Party, Sahra Wagenknecht, a "register of the happy few" - and compared them to a stamp collector's album.

I had to wonder: What did the gallery owner mean by that?

And, truth be told, is Princess Gloria's stamp collection something everyone needs to see? Or for that matter the Valkyrie-inspired brushstrokes of a young self-taught artist? No and yes! Of course life would go on without them. But Berlin is always good for a night on the town. And hope dies last.

Here's a sociological approach: People once went to

salons to meet like-minded people. In Berlin today, you go to galleries or techno clubs.

To be honest, there is something else that made me go to the Leon Löwentraut opening that night: a discoverer's ambition - or the vague hope that one day, I will cross paths with the creator of the next Mona Lisa.

Оглавление

Part I. Grammar and exercises. ПРОСТОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.	
ГЛАВНЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.	4
Подлежащее. The Subject	4
Сказуемое. The Predicate	7
Согласование сказуемого с подлежащим. The Agreement	15
ВТОРОСТЕПЕННЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, SECONDARY PARTS THE SENTENCE	
Дополнения. Objects Прямое дополнение. The Direct Object	19
Косвенное беспредложное дополнение. The Indirect Object	21
Определение. The Attribute	25
Обстоятельства Adverbial Modifiers	30
Обособление второстепенных членов предложения. Parenthetical Use of the Secondary Parts of the Sentence.	35
СЛОЖНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ. COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES.	
ТИПЫ СЛОЖНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ	39
Сложносочиненное предложение.	39
Сложноподчинённое предложение. The Complex Sentence.	
ТИПЫ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ. TYPES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES	44
Второстепенные члены предложения:	52
СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ. SYNTACTICAL COMPLEXES	57

ПРЯМАЯ И КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ	63
ПРАВИЛА ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПРЯМОЙ РЕЧИ В КОСВЕННУЮ	64
ВОПРОСЫ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ	69
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ	71
I. ОБЩИЕ ПРАВИЛА ОРФОГРАФИИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ОКОНЧАНИЙ	71
II. ПРАВИЛА ПУНКТУАЦИЙ	72
Запятая. The Comma	73
Двоеточие. The Colon	75
Точка с запятой. The Semicolon	76
Точка. The Full Stop	77
ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ПЕРЕНОСА СЛОВ	77
СПИСОК СЛОВ, УПОТРЕБЛЯЕМЫХ С ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫМИ ПРЕДЛОГАМИ.	79
1. Глаголы с предлогами	79
2. Существительные с предлогами	85
3. Прилагательные и причастия с предлогами	86
Part II. Texts.	90
Iran summons UK envoy, vows 'decisive response' to embassy flag incident	90
Russian-made cars now hold lion's share of domestic market	91
Climate computer modeling needs to be greener	92
What if billionaires could live forever?	94
South Africa's neighbors halt meat imports on listeriosis fears	98
'Lowering our personal carbon footprint is a question of credibility'	100
Houston Symphony on European tour	102

Heinrich Heine — poet and journalist from Germany	104
Philadelphia and Edgar Allan Poe	106
Thomas Mann's LA villa gets new residents	109
Remembering Germany's most iconic star: Marlene Dietrich, 25 years after her death	112
Dali, Breton, Magritte: The attraction of surrealism	115
Berlin 24/7: A new 'Picasso' in Berlin?	116