

Практическое занятие № 1.

The adjective. The adverb.

1. The adjective. General description of the adjective. Qualitative and relative adjectives.
2. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
3. Substantivization of adjectives.
4. The adverb. General characterization of the adverb. Simple and derived adverbs. Qualitative, quantitative, circumstantial adverbs.

Qualitative adjectives обозначают свойства напрямую.

- 1) Обозначают цвет, размер и качества.
- 2) Имеют степени сравнения: E.g. *big-bigger-the biggest; beautiful-more beautiful-the most beautiful*.

3) У них есть соответствующие наречия, образованные от них с помощью суффикса - ly.

E.g. warmly, beautifully.

5) Они могут иметь функции как атрибута, так и предикатива [1, с.15].

E.g. He was a clever boy. The boy was clever.

5. Качественные прилагательные сочетаются с наречиями:

E.g. The boy was very clever. The book was extremely interesting.

Относительные прилагательные косвенно обозначают свойства вещей.

Они обозначают свойства через отношения:

- to materials: e.g. wooden, silver;
- to place: European, African, Eastern;
- of time: daily, weekly;
- to some action (preparatory –подготовительный, defensive-оборонительный);

Relative adjectives, как правило, не имеют соответствующих наречий, образованных от них с помощью суффикса – *ly*.

We cannot say *woodenly*.

Степени сравнения прилагательных формируются тремя разными способами:

1. one-syllable and two-syllable adjectives form their degrees of comparison by means of *overt morphemes*: *-er*, *-est*. They form their degrees synthetically.

2. Other adjectives form their degrees of comparison analytically by means of the words *more* and *most*.

3. A few adjectives form the degrees of comparisons by means of the suppletive morpheme: e.g. *good – better – the best*; *bad – worse – the worst*.

Есть прилагательные, которые можно сравнивать в двух формах [4, с.37]: e.g. *Old – older – the oldest / elder – the eldest*; *far – farther – the farthest / further – the furthest*.

Формы *elder-eldest* используются, говоря о семье; *further-furthest* используются для выражения того, что что-то последует.

В некоторых случаях древнеанглийские формы сравнительных и превосходных степеней стали в современном английском языке отдельными словами:

e. g. They have two sons, Peter and Nick. The former is ten years old and the latter is already a student.

Прилагательное в превосходной степени всегда употребляется с определенным артиклем (*the quickest, the most important*). Так что это стало неотъемлемой частью превосходной степени.

Иногда встречаются такие примеры, как *a most interesting/important*

Прилагательные могут быть субстантивированы, т.е. они могут становиться существительными [4, с.38].

- *relative – relatives. The Possessive case is – relative's. A relative, the relative, my relative.*

- *the rich, the wounded, the unemployed, the blind.*

e.g. *The wounded were taken care of. But: The wounded soldier was taken care of.*

- *the impossible –невозможное, the inevitable –неизбежное*

e. g. *on the whole, in the main*

- *English, German*

- *blacks, whites*

- *Conservatives, Liberals*

- *Indians, European*

Qualitative adverbs выражают непосредственные, неотъемлемые качества действий и другие качества. Типичные наречия такого рода - качественные наречия -ly.

Quantitative adverbs - это особые лексические единицы полуфункционального характера, выражающие меру качества или градационную оценку качеств. Их можно разделить на несколько видов:

1. Adverbs of high degree ("intensifiers"): very, quite, entirely, utterly, highly, greatly, perfectly, absolutely, strongly, considerably, pretty, much.

2. Adverbs of excessive degree (direct and reverse) также принадлежащий к более широкому подклассу усилителей: too, awfully, tremendously, dreadfully, terrifically.

3. Adverbs of unexpected degree: surprisingly, astonishingly, amazingly.

4. Adverbs of moderate degree: fairly, comparatively, relatively, moderately, rather.

5. Adverbs of low degree: slightly, a little, a bit.
6. Adverbs of approximate degree: almost, nearly.
7. Adverbs of optimal degree: enough, sufficiently, adequately.
8. Adverbs of inadequate degree: insufficiently, intolerably, unbearably, ridiculously.
9. Adverbs of under-degree: hardly, scarcely.

Circumstantial adverbs также делятся на: смысловые и функциональные. Notional circumstantial adverbs include two basic sets: adverbs of time and adverbs of place: today, tomorrow, already, ever, never, shortly, recently, seldom, early, late; homeward, eastward, near, far, outside, ashore, etc.

Наречия могут быть не производными или простыми (e.g. here, there, now, then, so, quick, why, how, where, when, very, rather) и производными (e.g. slowly, sideways, clockwise, homewards, away, ahead, apart, across). Суффикс *-ly* - типичный маркер наречия. Однако многие наречия, относящиеся к прилагательным, не обязательно могут использоваться с суффиксом *-ly*, e.g. fast, late, hard, high, clean, clear, close, loud, tight, firm, quick, right, sharp, slow, wide, etc.

Особо следует упомянуть элементы, подобные предлогам и наречиям, которые образуют семантическую смесь с глаголами [5, с.438]: to give up, to give in, to give out, to give away, to give over, etc; to set up, to set in, to set forth, to set down, etc.; to get on, to get off, to get through, to get about ,etc. Глаголы в таких сочетаниях - это в основном односложные слова; наиболее распространены наречия, обозначающие место, e.g. in, out, on, off, over, up, down, through, etc.

Некоторые наречия могут быть разделены объективными дополнениями,

e.g. Please hand in your papers. vs. Please hand your papers in.

Другие – не делимы,

e.g. John called on me. vs. *John called me on.

В комбинациях глагол-наречие второй элемент может:

a) retain its adverbial properties of showing direction (e.g. to go out, to go in, to go away);

b) change the aspect of the verb, i.e. mark the completeness of the process (e.g. to eat – to eat up; to stand – to stand up; to sit – to sit down; to lie – to lie down; to shave – to shave off; to speak – to speak out);

c) intensify the meaning of the process (e.g. to end – to end up; to finish – to finish up (off); to cut – to cut off; to talk – to talk away);

d) lose its lexical meaning and form an integral whole, a set expression (e.g. to fall out ‘to quarrel’; to give in ‘to surrender’; to come off ‘to take place’; to leave off ‘to stop’; to boil down ‘to be reduced in quantity’).

Выполните практические задания:

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. — Boris is certainly (clever) than his brother. — Yes, and he is (attractive) than his brother Peter. In fact, he is (smart) boy I've ever taught. 2. Nothing could be (extravagant) than buying such an expensive car. You will have to be (careful) with your money in future. 3. Life is getting (hard) and (complicated) with every passing day. 4. It is (effective) method of all, but it is naturally costly. 5. Stephen is (intelligent) than any other boy in his group. 6. It has been (cold) day in Moscow for thirty years. 7. It's (little) I can do for you, I'm afraid. 8. That was (bad) than he had expected. 9. That was indeed (bad) experience in his career. 10. They naively think that things can only get (good). 11. This is (unbelievable) news I have ever heard. 12. He ate (few) French fries than you did at the picnic. 13. Angela is (little) organized than Mike. 14. If you ask me, Moscow is (beautiful) than any other city in the world. 15. They had

(little) and (little) to talk about. 16. It is axiomatic that (great) the student's individual effort, (much) thorough will be his learning. 17. The (much) original a discovery, the (much) obvious it seems afterwards.

Exercise 2. Complete the following comparisons.

1 Barbara is nearly ... old ... her stepmother. 2. There are more ... two thousand books in my mother's library. 3. Bob talks just ... his father. 4. Would you be ... kind ... to close the door for me? 5. Do ... I tell you; don't do ... I do. 6. I am not ... naive ... to believe all he promises me. 7. After your heart attack you should walk ... slowly ... possible. 8. The Volga is not now ... wide ... it was. 9. I have ... many working hours a week ... any other employee. 10. A shower uses less water ... a bath. 11. On Sundays we don't have to get up ... early ... usual. 12. This house is two times ... big ... the old one. 13. They use twice ... much electricity .. compressor machines. 14. In my opinion, it's worth more ... twice that figure. 15. He can lift a box thrice ... heavy.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following colourful and unusual comparisons. Make up sentences with them.

1. as different as chalk and cheese 2. as scarce as hen's teeth 3. as dark as inside of a wolf 4. as happy as a pumpkin in a sunny patch 5. as ugly as home-made soap 6. as black as two o'clock in the morning 7. as happy as a dog with two tails 8. as nervous as a brick wall 9. as brave as the first man who ate an oyster 10. as cold as an ex-wife's heart 11. as big as the little end of nothing 12. as noisy as two skeletons dancing on a tin roof

Exercise 4. Complete the given phrases.

1. The sooner, 2. The longer the day (is), 3. The more we learn, 4. The more expensive the wedding, 5. The later one goes to bed, 6. The better the idea, 7. The sunnier the weather, 8. The more knowledge you

get....9. The broader your outlook, 10. The richer your vocabulary, 11. The less chocolate you eat, 12. The farther from home, 13. The more kids you have, 14. The smarter a person is, 15. The longer we study English, ...

Exercise 5. Use the right degree of comparison of the adjectives in brackets.

1. He laughs (good), who laughs last. 2. He who laughs last, laughs (long). 3. Of two evils, choose the (little). 4. My aunt is the (old) of the four sisters. 5. Cats are (clean) than monkeys, but monkeys are (intelligent) than cats. 6. He is the (well-known) of that crew. 7. Put your (good) foot forward. 8. He had rarely listened to a (an) (absurd) proposal. 9. The kids had never eaten a sausage that was (big, red, hot). 10. Thank you, you are (kind) today than you were yesterday. 11. Socrates was (wise) Greek of all. 12. Get there first with (much) — that is the fundamental principle of tactics. 13. Which lie seems (good)? 14. Christopher is (friendly) than Ted. 15. Donald is (well-off) than either of his brothers. 16. Ben is (wealthy) of the three brothers. 17. Edwin was (nice) of the two sons.

Exercise 6. Translate into English

1. Из двух проектов второй более перспективный. 2. Из пятерых претендентов они выбрали самого знающего. 3. Какой из этих двух аппаратов более надежный? 4. Это был самый печальный опыт в моей жизни. 5. Для нее нет ничего более важного, чем ее карьера. 6. Чем скорее он перестанет проматывать деньги, тем лучше. 7. Для меня существуют два самых замечательных дня в году — мой день рождения и Новый год. 8. Чем меньше ты говоришь и, фактически, чем меньше ты знаешь, тем это безопаснее для меня и для моих друзей. И в конечном счете для тебя тоже. 9. Вода — самый сильный напиток. Она приводит в движение (to drive) мельницы. 10. Чем образованнее человек, тем более он склонен страдать от

головных болей. 11. Самые лучшие повара— мужчины. 12. «Извините» — самое трудное слово. 13. Чем больше я читаю о налоговой реформе, тем меньше я ее понимаю.

Exercise 7. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian, paying special attention to the adjectives

1. Good— better— best. Never rest. Till "good" is "better" and "better" is "best". 2. A bad excuse is better than none. 3. A silent tongue and a true heart are the most admirable things on earth. 4. It is better to be the best of a low family than the worst of a noble one. 5. The symphony was a half-baked, splashy, cacophonous mess. 6. The film will be released in the first half of the following year at the earliest. 7. Broken hearts stain pillows with bitter tears. 8. Much to Mary's further surprise, her mother was nowhere to be seen. 9. He is going to buy the latest golfing accessories. 10. Whom we love best, to them we can say least. 11. Learning makes a good man better and a bad man worse. 12. Now let's have lunch and you can tell me about all your latest lady friends and the exciting parties you've been to. 13. Many famous artists died in the bitterest poverty. 14. The positive hotel experience is a smooth arrival, delightful service, a pleasant night's stay and a professional check-out.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with words from the right column

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Mind, it is ... confidential. | a. brightly |
| 2. He'll have to limit his expenses.... | b. well |
| 3. It changes ..., like night and day. | c. hopefully |
| 4. We'll contact you | d. badly |
| 5. They never took me | e. briefly |
| 6. This morning they quarrelled | f. automatically |
| 7. In the grate a log fire burned | g- occasionally |
| 8. This chap plays the piano so | h. regularly |

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 9. He expresses his ideas | i- directly |
| 10. They didn't think twice and came | j- seriously |
| 11. I go to the theatre | k. clearly |
| 12. Her mind on her son, she cooked | l- immediately |
| 13. They considered the contract | m.severely |
| 14. I ... get up at 8 o'clock. | n. normally |
| 15. "Can we come in?" she asked | o. strictly |
| 16. Always try to breathe | p. deeply |

Exercise 9. Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs.

Badly, briefly, carefully, clearly, distinctly, early, effectively, efficiently, far, fast, frankly, frequently, hard, heartily, honestly, late, little, much, often, patiently, soon, well, willingly.

Exercise 10. Put the words in brackets into the right form.

1. Statistics say that women drive (carefully) than men, 2. Please talk a bit (quietly) and (little) aggressively. 3. There's nothing (annoying) than losing your door key, 4. Tom prefers to be alone. He is (sociable) person in the office. 5. This time he tried (hard) than last time. 6. A big car can be parked (easily) than a small one. 7. We walked (far) than we had planned. 8. Today David acted (generously) than ever before. 9. The final exam was (little) difficult of all. 10. This month Caroline worked (badly) of all, though actually she works (well) of all the pupils of her class. 11. You don't remember some details, You should study the papers (closely). 12. They can get here at 7 o'clock at (early). It's a long way from here. 13. Changes will become necessary by the autumn, at (late). 14. Really, Alex, you could work (efficiently)!

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Они прожили вместе много лет вполне счастливо. 2. Говорят, ты очень хорошо выступил вчера, поздравляю! 3. Инспектор немедленно

принял необходимые меры. 4. Мой учитель бегло говорит на пяти языках. 5. Посидите здесь тихонечко, дети, пока не придет ваша мама. 6. Моему другу нравятся только быстрые машины. 7. Люди, которые очень быстро ездят, рано или поздно попадают в аварии. 8. Она настолько же глупа, сколь и красива. 9. Это легкий вопрос. Ребенок легко может ответить на него. 10. — Вам понятно это правило? — Да, вы его так четко объяснили. 11. Вчера к нам совершенно неожиданно приехали гости. 12. Ты определенно понапрасну тратишь свое время. 13. Я практически никогда не ложусь спать до 11 часов. 14. Мои друзья почти всегда отдыхают летом. 15. В основном это была моя вина. 16. Я полностью с вами согласен. 17. Давай поделим поровну денежный приз. 18. Позволь рассказать тебе вкратце в чем дело. 19. В этой школе примерно двести учеников. 20. Должен сказать вам, что вы вели себя провоцирующе.

Exercise 12. Find adverbs in column B which suit the verbs in column A. In some cases there can be more than one verb.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A 1. argue | B a. deeply |
| 2. behave | b. thoroughly |
| 3. sleep | c. convincingly, forcefully |
| 4. speak | d. spontaneously |
| 5. explain | e. bravely |
| 6. feel | f. truly |
| 7. investigate | g. deeply, heavily |
| 8. react | h. distinctly |
| 9. sing | i. badly, stupidly |
| 10. fight | j. softly, quietly |
| 11. rain | k. concisely, briefly |
| 12. remember | l. sweetly |
| 13. love and respect | m. continuously |

14. get mad

n. Easily

Exercise 13. Choose the right word

1. By nature all men are alike, but by education widely Do you think ... about it? (different, differently) 2. My teacher taught me ... as he used the latest, most... methods of teaching, (effective, effectively) 3. Men talk ..., but live Even ... men make ... mistakes, (wise, wisely, foolish, foolishly) 4. The children's presentation was very The events developed (dynamic, dynamically) 5. Life is too ... to learn more than one business well. They returned ... afterwards, (short, shortly) 6. — Act ... and go — But I am neither ... nor (honest, honestly, bold, boldly) 7. She is walking so How ... this ballerina is! (graceful, gracefully) 8. — We must have a ... talk. — Is it so necessary to discuss all this ... ? (confidential, confidentially) 9. His name can be ... seen in many papers. What's the ... news? (current, currently) 10. — Charles and Diana were very ... matched. — Yes, it was a ... match from start to finish, (bad, badly) 11. Make haste He is as ... as a snail, (slow, slowly) 12. Computers have ... made a difference in our lives. She is ... to arrive on time, (sure, surely) 13. On the new stereo, many of the records sounded This time we shall do it (different, differently) 14. The age difference between the brothers is really quite Her husband was ... shorter than she was. (slight, slightly) 15. She paused Landing on the moon was one of the most ... scientific adventures of the twentieth century, (dramatic, dramatically)

Рекомендации для выполнения студентами практического задания

Для получения оценки «зачтено» за практическое задание необходимо выполнить 3 любых практических задания из размещенных 13 упражнений в практическом занятии № 1.

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