

## ТИПИЧНЫЕ ФРАЗЫ РЕЧЕВОГО ЭТИКЕТА

В заданиях централизованного тестирования проверяется знание культуры языка: особенности приветствий, прощаний, выражения благодарности и т. п. К примеру, русское «спасибо – пожалуйста» в английском языке звучит не «*thank you – please*», а «*thank you – you're welcome*», а «ни пуха, ни пера – к черту» как «*break a leg – thank you*». Для успешного выполнения заданий на соотнесение реплик полезно повторить стандартные фразы, используемые в общении.

Начало разговора	
Реплика-стимул	Ответная реплика
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How are you doing?</i> – Как поживаешь?</li> <li>- <i>How are you keeping?</i> – Как поживаешь?</li> <li>- <i>How are things (with you)?</i> – Как (у тебя) дела?</li> <li>- <i>How's life?</i> – Как жизнь?</li> <li>- <i>How's it going?</i> – Как дела?</li> <li>- <i>How's business?</i> – Как работа?</li>   <li>- <i>What have you been up to lately?</i> – Чем ты занимался в последнее время?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>(I'm) fine, thanks.</i> – Отлично, спасибо.</li> <li>- <i>Good, thank you.</i> – Хорошо, спасибо.</li> <li>- <i>(Quite) well.</i> – (Довольно) хорошо.</li> <li>- <i>Couldn't be better.</i> – Лучше не бывает.</li> <li>- <i>Not (too) bad, thanks.</i> – Неплохо.</li> <li>- <i>All right – can't complain.</i> – Всё в порядке, не жалуясь.</li> <li>- <i>So-so. Could be better.</i> – Так себе. Могло бы быть лучше.</li> <li>- <i>Fair to middling.</i> – Так себе.</li>   <li>- <i>(Very) much the same.</i> – Всё по-прежнему.</li> <li>- <i>Nothing special. This and that.</i> – Ничего особенного. То да сё.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Is anything the matter?</i> – Что-то случилось?</li> <li>- <i>What's up?</i> – Что случилось?</li> <li>- <i>What's the matter?</i> – Что случилось?</li> <li>- <i>How can I help you?</i> – Чем могу помочь?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>I'd rather not say.</i> – Не знаю, что и сказать.</li> <li>- <i>Nothing much.</i> – Ничего особенного.</li> <li>- <i>Nothing to worry about.</i> – Не о чем беспокоиться.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Look who's here!</i> – Кого я вижу!</li> <li>- <i>Fancy meeting you here!</i> – Вот так встреча!</li> <li>- <i>Glad to see you.</i> – Рад тебя видеть.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>(It's a) small world!</i> – Мир тесен!</li> <li>- <i>Long time no see.</i> – Давно не виделись.</li> <li>- <i>Nice to see you too.</i> – Взаимно.</li> </ul>

<b>Знакомство</b>	
<b>Реплика-стимул</b>	<b>Ответная реплика</b>
<p>- <i>May I introduce ... to you?</i> – Разрешите мне представить Вам ... .</p> <p>- <i>I'd like you to meet ...</i> – Мне бы хотелось познакомить Вас с</p> <p>- <i>You haven't met, have you?</i> – Вы прежде не были знакомы, верно?</p> <p>- <i>Let me introduce myself.</i> – Разрешите мне представиться.</p>	<p>- <i>Pleased (=Nice) to meet you.</i> – Приятно познакомиться.</p> <p>- <i>I've been looking forward to meeting you.</i> – Я давно хотел с Вами познакомиться.</p> <p>- <i>We have already been introduced.</i> – Нас уже представили.</p> <p>- <i>Could I have seen you somewhere?</i> – Я Вас где-т видел.</p> <p>- <i>Your name seems familiar to me.</i> – Ваше имя кажется мне знакомым.</p> <p>- <i>Just call me ...</i> – Зовите меня просто...</p>
<p>- <i>How do you do?</i> – Здравствуйте. (используется только в официальной обстановке в момент знакомства с человеком)</p>	<p>- <i>How do you do?</i> – Здравствуйте. (Ответная реплика собеседника обычно такая же, как и реплика-стимул.)</p>

<b>Благодарность</b>	
<b>Реплика-стимул</b>	<b>Ответная реплика</b>
<p><i>Thanks a lot. / (Many) thanks.</i> – Большое спасибо.</p> <p>- <i>Thank you ever so much.</i> – Большое спасибо за пожелания!</p> <p>- <i>Thanks in advance.</i> – Заранее спасибо.</p> <p>- <i>My deep gratitude.</i> – Моя глубокая благодарность.</p> <p>- <i>I'm very grateful to you (for your advice).</i> – Я Вам очень благодарен (за совет).</p> <p>- <i>You've done me a great favour.</i> – Вы оказали мне</p>	<p><i>You're welcome.</i> – Пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>It's (= That's) all right.</i> – Пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>(It's) my pleasure.</i> – Пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Не за что.</p> <p>- <i>It was no bother.</i> – Не за что. Пустяки.</p> <p>- <i>It's (= That's) nothing.</i> – Не за что.</p> <p>- <i>Think nothing of it.</i> – Не стоит благодарности.</p> <p>- <i>Don't mention it.</i> – Не стоит благодарности.</p> <p>- <i>The pleasure was all mine!</i> – Нет, это Вам спасибо!</p>

<p>большую услугу.  - <i>It's really kind of you.</i> – Это очень мило с Вашей стороны.  - <i>That's very nice of you.</i> – Это очень мило с Вашей стороны.  - <i>(I'm) much obliged (to you).</i> – (Я) премного благодарен (Вам).  - <i>I really (= I do) appreciate your help.</i> – Я очень ценю Вашу помощь.</p>	<p>- <i>I'm glad to be of service.</i> – Рад помочь.  - <i>It's the least I can do.</i> – Это самое малое, что я могу сделать.</p>
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<b>Извинение</b>	
<b>Реплика-стимул</b>	<b>Ответная реплика</b>
<p>- <i>I'm sorry to keep you waiting.</i> – Простите, что заставил Вас ждать.  - <i>I hope you'll excuse me.</i> – Надеюсь, вы меня простите.  - <i>Pardon me for interrupting you.</i> – Простите, что перебил.  - <i>Forgive me for asking.</i> – Простите, что спрашиваю.  - <i>I apologise.</i> – Я прошу прощения.  - <i>Accept my apologies.</i> – Примите мои извинения.  - <i>I didn't mean (to do) it!</i> – Я не нарочно!  - <i>It was thoughtless of me to say so.</i> – Я сказал не подумав.  - <i>It's (all) my fault.</i> – Это (полностью) моя вина.  - <i>Sorry to bother you.</i> – Извините за беспокойство.</p>	<p>- <i>That's all right.</i> – Всё в порядке. Я принимаю Ваши извинения.  - <i>Don't worry. It's OK.</i> – Не беспокойся. Всё в порядке.  - <i>Don't mention it.</i> – Ничего страшного.  - <i>Never mind.</i> – Ничего страшного.  - <i>No harm done.</i> – Невелика беда.  - <i>Don't blame yourself.</i> – Не вини себя.  - <i>No need to be sorry.</i> – Не нужно извиняться.  - <i>Forget it.</i> – Забудь об этом.  - <i>Think nothing of it.</i> – Не стоит и говорить об этом.  - <i>Take it easy.</i> – Не волнуйся.</p> <p>- <i>There's no excuse (for it).</i> – Это непростительно.  - <i>Shame on you!</i> – Как не стыдно!  - <i>You have only yourself to blame.</i> – Сам виноват.  - <i>It serves you right.</i> – Так тебе и надо.</p>
<b>Просьба о помощи</b>	<b>Отклик</b>
<p>- <i>Can you give me a hand?</i> – Ты можешь помочь мне?  - <i>Could you (= Will you) do me a favour?</i></p>	<p>- <i>Sure, what's up?</i> – Конечно, что случилось?  - <i>Certainly.</i> – Конечно. Безусловно.  - <i>It's no trouble.</i> – Конечно. Без</p>

<p>– Не могли бы Вы оказать мне услугу?  - <i>May I ask you for a favour?</i> – Могу я попросить Вас об одолжении?  - <i>I would be grateful (obliged) if you ...</i> – Я был бы благодарен, если бы Вы ...  - <i>I would appreciate it if you ...</i> – Было бы хорошо, если бы вы ...  - <i>Would you please close the door?</i> – Будьте любезны, закройте дверь, пожалуйста.  - <i>I wouldn't mind a cup of coffee, if it's no trouble.</i> – Я бы не отказался от чашечки кофе, если вас не затруднит.</p>	<p>проблем.  - <i>With pleasure.</i> – С удовольствием.  - <i>Willingly.</i> – Охотно.  - <i>Only for your sake.</i> – Только ради Вас.  - <i>I suppose so.</i> – Думаю, да.  - <i>Yes, I'll do it right away.</i> – Да, я сделаю это немедленно.  - <i>You can count (= rely) on me.</i> – Можете на меня рассчитывать.  - <i>What you are asking for is not impossible.</i> – Ваша просьба вполне выполнима.</p>
<p>- <i>May I trouble you for the salt?</i> – Если Вам не трудно, передайте мне соль.</p>	<p>Отказ  - <i>I wish I could, but ...</i> – Жаль, что я не могу.  - <i>I'm sorry, but ...</i> – Извините, но ...  - <i>Nothing doing.</i> – Об этом не может быть речи.  - <i>Why should I?</i> – С какой стати?  - <i>No way.</i> – Ни в коем случае. И не подумаю.  - <i>Not likely.</i> – Вряд ли.  - <i>Here you are.</i> – Вот то, что вам нужно. Вот, пожалуйста. (ответ на просьбу передать что-то)</p>

Просьба разрешить выполнение действия	Разрешение
<p>- <i>Can I have a (quick) word with you?</i> – Можно вас на пару слов?</p> <p>- <i>Could I use your phone?</i> – Я могу воспользоваться Вашим телефоном?</p> <p>- <i>May I come in?</i> – Можно войти?</p> <p>- <i>Is it OK if I ... ?</i> – Ничего, если я ...?</p> <p>- <i>Will you let me handle it my way?</i> – Можно, я сделаю по-своему?</p>	<p>- <i>Sure.</i> – Конечно.</p> <p>- <i>By all means.</i> – Конечно. Пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>Go ahead.</i> – Конечно. Действуй. Вперёд.</p> <p>- <i>Don't hesitate.</i> – Не стесняйтесь.</p> <p>- <i>You are welcome.</i> – Пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>Any time.</i> – В любое время.</p> <p>- <i>It goes without saying.</i> – Разумеется.</p> <p>- <i>Why not?</i> – Почему нет?</p> <p>- <i>Feel free.</i> – Конечно. Не стесняйся.</p> <p>- <i>If you say you have to.</i> – Если действительно нужно.</p> <p>- <i>Suit yourself!</i> – Делай, как хочешь!</p>
<p>- <i>Do you mind if I sit here?</i> – Вы не возражаете, если я сяду здесь?</p>	<p><b>Запрет</b></p> <p>- <i>I'm afraid not.</i> – Боюсь, что нет.</p> <p>- <i>I'd rather you didn't.</i> – Лучше не надо. (Я бы предпочёл, чтобы ты этого сейчас не делал.)</p> <p>- <i>By no means.</i> – Ни в коем случае.</p> <p>- <i>On no account.</i> – Ни в коем случае.</p> <p>- <i>It's out of the question.</i> – Не может быть и речи.</p> <p>- <i>(There are) no buts.</i> – Никаких но.</p> <p>- <i>No, I don't mind (it).</i> – Нет, я не возражаю.</p> <p>- <i>Ofcourse, not.</i> – Конечно нет (я не возражаю).</p> <p>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Вовсе нет (я не возражаю).</p> <p>- <i>Not in the least.</i> – Вовсе нет (я не возражаю).</p> <p>- <i>I don't think you are allowed to.</i> – Я не думаю, что это позволено.</p> <p>- <i>You'll do nothing of the kind.</i> – Ты не сделаешь ничего подобного.</p> <p>- <i>In fact, I do.</i> – Возражаю.</p>

Согласие	Несогласие
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very much so.</i> – Похоже на то. Именно так.</li> <li>- <i>Yes, indeed.</i> – Да, в самом деле.</li> <li>- <i>You have a point.</i> – Вы правы.</li> <li>- <i>Exactly!</i> – Именно! Совершенно верно!</li> <li>- <i>Definitely.</i> – Конечно.</li> <li>- <i>(There's) no doubt.</i> – Без сомнения.</li> <li>- <i>Undoubtedly.</i> – Несомненно.</li> <li>- <i>No kidding.</i> – Без шуток, серьёзно.</li> <li>- <i>If you like.</i> – Если ты так хочешь.</li> <li>- <i>I'm all for it.</i> – Я только за.</li> <li>- <i>I'll do my best.</i> – Я постараюсь.</li> <li>- <i>So it seems.</i> – Кажется, да.</li> <li>- <i>I (would) imagine so.</i> – Думаю, да.</li> <li>- <i>I guess so.</i> – Думаю, да.</li> <li>- <i>I see your point.</i> – Я понимаю, что вы хотите сказать.</li> <li>- <i>I see what you mean.</i> – Я понимаю, что ты имеешь в виду.</li> <li>- <i>I couldn't agree more.</i> – Полностью с тобой согласен.</li> <li>- <i>I can't but agree.</i> – Не могу не согласиться.</li> <li>- <i>I am of the same opinion.</i> – Я того же мнения.</li> <li>- <i>Same here.</i> – Я тоже. Аналогично.</li> <li>- <i>That suits me fine.</i> – Это меня вполне устраивает.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Вовсе нет.</li> <li>- <i>I'd rather not.</i> – Лучше я не буду.</li> <li>- <i>Not particularly.</i> – Не особенно.</li> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Вовсе нет. Это не так.</li> <li>- <i>Not in the least.</i> – Нисколько. Не согласен.</li> <li>- <i>Nothing of the kind.</i> – Ничего подобного.</li> <li>- <i>That won't do.</i> – Это никуда не годится.</li> <li>- <i>It's not to my liking.</i> – Мне это не нравится.</li> <li>- <i>I don't think much of the idea.</i> – Мне не очень нравится эта идея.</li> <li>- <i>Quite the opposite.</i> – Всё совсем наоборот.</li> <li>- <i>It's just the other way round.</i> – Всё совсем наоборот.</li> <li>- <i>It's a lost cause.</i> – Это бесполезно.</li> <li>- <i>I wouldn't say so.</i> – Я бы так не сказал.</li> <li>- <i>You're mistaken.</i> – Вы ошибаетесь.</li> <li>- <i>It's none of your business.</i> – Это не твоё дело.</li> </ul>

ля выражения согласия часто используются наречия *too* и *either* (тоже, также), которые ставятся

в конце предложения, при этом *too* употребляется в утвердительных предложениях, а *either* – в отрицательных. Например:

*I'm hungry.* ~ *Me too.* – Я голоден. ~ Я тоже.

*I can't believe he's sixty.* ~ *I can't either.* – Я не могу поверить, что ему 60. ~ Я тоже.

Выразить согласие с мнением собеседника можно при помощи речевого оборота с наречием *so*

(тоже), *neither* или *nor* (также не). Такой оборот начинается с наречия (*so, neither*

или *nor*), за

которым следует вспомогательный глагол, соответствующий видоременной форме глагола в

реплике-стимуле, и подлежащее. Обратите внимание, что наречия *neither* и *nor* употребляются в

контексте отрицательных предложений, а наречие *so* – утвердительных.

Например:

*I like milk. – So do I. – И я тоже.*

*He left on Sunday. ~ So did she. – Он уехал в воскресенье. ~ И она тоже.*

*He didn't buy the tickets. - Neither (Nor) did I. – И я тоже нет.*

*I don't have any money. ~ Neither (= Nor) do I. – У меня нет денег. ~ И у меня тоже нет.*

Возразить собеседнику можно при помощи ответной реплики, в которой за подлежащим следует

вспомогательный глагол, соответствующий видоременной форме глагола в реплике-стимуле. При

этом вспомогательный глагол употребляется в противоположной форме. То есть, если реплика

собеседника утвердительная, вспомогательный глагол принимает отрицательную форму. Если

высказывание отрицательное, используется положительная форма вспомогательного глагола.

Например:

*- I miss you. ~ You don't! – Я скучаю по тебе. ~ Неправда! (Не скучаешь.)*

<b>Сожаление</b>	<b>Сочувствие</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>I wish I could ...</i> – Жаль, что я не могу ...</li><li>- <i>I'm (terribly, awfully, really) sorry.</i> – Мне (ужасно, действительно) жаль.</li><li>- <i>Unfortunately, ...</i> – К сожалению ...</li><li>- <i>Sorry, there is none left.</i> – Извините, ничего не осталось.</li><li>- <i>What (= It's) a pity!</i> – Как жаль!</li><li>- <i>What (= That's) a shame!</i> – Какая досада!</li><li>- <i>What a nuisance!</i> – Что за напасть!</li><li>- <i>What bad luck!</i> – Что за невезение!</li><li>- <i>Worse luck ...</i> – К несчастью ...</li><li>- <i>I'm afraid so.</i> – Боюсь, что да.</li><li>- <i>I'm afraid not.</i> – Боюсь, что нет.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(ужасно, действительно) жаль.</li><li>- <i>Unfortunately, ...</i> – К сожалению ...</li><li>- <i>Sorry, there is none left.</i> – Извините, ничего не осталось.</li><li>- <i>What (= It's) a pity!</i> – Как жаль!</li><li>- <i>What (= That's) a shame!</i> – Какая досада!</li><li>- <i>What a nuisance!</i> – Что за напасть!</li><li>- <i>What bad luck!</i> – Что за невезение!</li><li>- <i>Worse luck ...</i> – К несчастью ...</li><li>- <i>I'm afraid so.</i> – Боюсь, что да.</li><li>- <i>I'm afraid not.</i> – Боюсь, что нет.</li><li>- <i>I'm sorry for you!</i> – Мне жаль тебя!</li><li>- <i>I'm there for you.</i> – Я с тобой.</li><li>- <i>I really feel for you.</i> – Я вам искренне</li></ul>

	<p>сочувствую.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>It's all right.</i> – Всё хорошо.</li> <li>- <i>Everything will come right.</i> – Всё наладится.</li> <li>- <i>Cheer up!</i> – Веселей! Не унывай!</li> <li>- <i>Calm down!</i> – Успокойся!</li> <li>- <i>Let yourself go.</i> – Расслабься.</li> <li>- <i>Look on the bright side.</i> – Посмотри на это с другой стороны.</li> <li>- <i>It's not your fault.</i> – Это не твоя вина.</li> <li>- <i>You had nothing to do with it.</i> – Ты тут ни при чём.</li> <li>- <i>It's not that bad!</i> – Всё не так плохо!</li> <li>- <i>No harm done.</i> – Ничего страшного.</li> <li>- <i>Forget it.</i> – Забудь об этом.</li> <li>- <i>Never mind!</i> – Не обращай внимания!</li> <li>- <i>Pay no attention.</i> – Не обращай внимания.</li> <li>- <i>Take it easy.</i> – Не расстраивайся.</li> <li>- <i>Pull yourself together.</i> – Возьми себя в руки.</li> <li>- <i>Don't lose heart.</i> – Не принимай к сердцу.</li> <li>- <i>It can't be helped.</i> – Ничего не поделаешь.</li> <li>- <i>That's life.</i> – Такова жизнь.</li> </ul>
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<b>Сомнение</b>	<b>Безразличие</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>It depends.</i> – Зависит от обстоятельств.</li> <li>- <i>You never know.</i> – Как знать.</li> <li>- <i>I'm at a loss.</i> – Я в растерянности.</li> <li>- <i>I'm in two minds.</i> – И хочется, и колется.</li> <li>- <i>Hardly (possible).</i> – Вряд ли (это возможно).</li> <li>- <i>Are you kidding?</i> – Ты шутишь?</li> <li>- <i>(It's) hard to say.</i> – Трудно сказать.</li> <li>- <i>That can't be true.</i> – Не может быть.</li> <li>- <i>It's up to you.</i> – Решай сам.</li> <li>- <i>It's very unlikely.</i> – Вряд ли.</li> <li>- <i>It's unlike him.</i> – Это на него не похоже.</li> <li>- <i>Oh, come on!</i> – Да ладно!</li> <li>- <i>You can't be serious.</i> – Ты серьёзно?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>It doesn't matter.</i> – Это не имеет значения.</li> <li>- <i>Don't you care?</i> – Разве тебе не всё равно?</li> <li>- <i>Who cares?</i> – Не всё ли равно?</li> <li>- <i>I don't (really) care.</i> – Мне всё равно.</li> <li>- <i>Small wonder.</i> – Не удивительно.</li> <li>- <i>It's all the same to me.</i> – Не имеет значения.</li> <li>- <i>I'm not bothered.</i> – Мне наплевать.</li> <li>- <i>I don't mind. Whatever.</i> – Мне всё равно.</li> <li>Что угодно.</li> <li>- <i>It's up to you.</i> – Решай сам.</li> <li>- <i>Tastes differ.</i> – О вкусах не спорят.</li> <li>- <i>Suit yourself.</i> – Поступай, как знаешь.</li> <li>- <i>Please yourself!</i> – Пожалуйста, воля твоя!</li> </ul>



<b>Переспрос</b>	
<b>Реплика-стимул</b>	<b>Ответная реплика</b>
- <i>There will be no entrance exams next year.</i> – В следующем году не будет вступительных экзаменов.	- <i>Huh?</i> – А? Что? - <i>Come again?</i> – Что ты сказал? - <i>What did you say?</i> – Что ты сказал? - <i>Sorry?</i> – Извините - <i>Excuse me?</i> – Простите? - <i>Pardon (me)?</i> – Простите, я не расслышал. - <i>Can you say that again, please?</i> – Повтори, пожалуйста.
- <i>Vera is coming tomorrow.</i>	- <i>Is she?</i>
- <i>You look tired.</i>	- <i>Do I?</i>
- <i>Mark doesn't play computer games.</i>	- <i>Doesn't he?</i>
- <i>I felt sorry for her.</i>	- <i>Did you?</i>
- <i>He had made no mistakes in the test.</i>	- <i>Hadn't he?</i>

<b>Предложение</b>	<b>Принятие предложения, приглашения</b>
- <i>Do you feel like another drink?</i> – Не хотите ещё выпить? - <i>How do you feel about going shopping?</i> – Не хочешь пройтись по магазинам? - <i>Why not take a few days off?</i> – Почему бы не взять несколько выходных? - <i>Do you mind if we swap places?</i> – Вы не против, если мы поменяемся местами? - <i>Let's get started.</i> – Давайте начнём.	- <i>Thank you for the invitation.</i> – Спасибо за приглашение. - <i>That's nice of you to offer.</i> – Спасибо за предложение. - <i>I'd like to.</i> – С удовольствием. - <i>I'd love to</i> – С удовольствием. - <i>I'm all for it.</i> – Я только за. - <i>Yes, please.</i> – Да, пожалуйста. - <i>If it's not too much trouble.</i> – Если Вас это не затруднит. - <i>Rather!</i> – Конечно! Ещё бы! - <i>Willingly.</i> – Охотно. - <i>What a brilliant idea!</i> – Замечательная идея! - <i>That would be great.</i> – Было бы здорово. - <i>With pleasure.</i> – С удовольствием. - <i>I don't mind.</i> – Я не против. - <i>Well, I wouldn't say no.</i> – Ну, я бы не отказался. - <i>Why not?</i> – Почему бы и нет?
<b>Приглашение</b>	<b>Отказ от предложения, приглашения</b>
- <i>Welcome!</i> – Добро пожаловать! - <i>Come in.</i> – Заходите. - <i>This way, please.</i> – Сюда, пожалуйста.	- <i>Thanks, but can we make it another time?</i> – Спасибо, но можем ли мы перенести на

<p>- <i>Please be seated.</i> – Присаживайтесь, пожалуйста.</p> <p>- <i>Make yourself at home.</i> – Чувствуй себя как дома.</p> <p>- <i>Help yourself to some sweets.</i> – Угощайся конфетами.</p> <p>- <i>Why don't you come round for dinner?</i> – Почему бы вам не зайти на обед?</p> <p>- <i>Will you come over for dinner?</i> – Приходите на обед.</p>	<p>другой день?</p> <p>- <i>Some other time.</i> – Как-нибудь в другой раз.</p> <p>- <i>No, I have other arrangements.</i> – Нет, у меня другие планы.</p> <p>- <i>I'd rather not.</i> – Лучше я не буду.</p> <p>- <i>I wish I could but...</i> – Мне бы очень хотелось, но...</p> <p>- <i>I hate to say 'no' but ...</i> – Мне не хочется отказываться, но...</p> <p>- <i>I'm not in the mood.</i> – У меня нет настроения. Я не в настроении.</p> <p>- <i>I don't feel like it.</i> – Мне не хочется.</p>
<p>- <i>Would you care for another cup of tea?</i> – Не хотите ли ещё одну чашечку чая?</p>	<p>- <i>I'm OK, thanks.</i> – Спасибо, не нужно.</p> <p>- <i>No, I'm fine, thanks.</i> – Нет, достаточно, спасибо.</p> <p>- <i>No, I'm full, thanks.</i> – Спасибо, я сыт.</p> <p>- <i>No, thanks, I've had enough.</i> – Нет, спасибо, достаточно.</p> <p>- <i>That'll do. Thank you.</i> – Достаточно. Спасибо.</p> <p>- <i>Either will do. = Either is fine with me.</i> – Всё равно, что. (любой из двух предложенных вариантов подходит)</p> <p>- <i>Neither, thank you.</i> – Ничего не нужно, спасибо. (ни того ни другого из двух)</p>

<b>Поздравления, пожелания</b>	
<b>Реплика-стимул</b>	<b>Ответная реплика</b>
<p>- <i>Many happy returns (of the day)!</i> – Поздравляю с днём рождения!</p> <p>- <i>Congratulations on...!</i> – Поздравляю с...!</p> <p>- <i>May all your wishes come true!</i> – Пусть все ваши желания исполнятся!</p> <p>- <i>All the best!</i> – Всего наилучшего!</p> <p>- <i>Take care (of yourself).</i> – Береги себя.</p>	<p>- <i>Thank you for your kind words.</i> – Благодарю вас за добрые слова.</p> <p>- <i>(The) same to you!</i> – И вас также! И вам того же!</p> <p>- <i>I hope so.</i> – Надеюсь на это.</p> <p>- <i>It would be fine.</i> – Было бы неплохо.</p> <p>- <i>I couldn't wish for anything better.</i> – Лучшего я</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Good luck (to you)!</i> – Удачи (тебе)!</li> <li>- <i>Good luck with your exam!</i> — Удачи на экзамене!</li> <li>- <i>The best of luck (with sth)!</i> – Удачи (в чём-л.)!</li> <li>- <i>Break a leg!</i> – Ни пуха ни пера!</li> <li>- <i>Enjoy yourself!</i> – Веселись!</li> <li>- <i>Have a nice day!</i> – Приятного дня!</li> <li>- <i>Have a good weekend.</i> – Хороших выходных.</li> <li>- <i>Good night. Sleep well.</i> – Спокойной ночи.</li> <li>- <i>Get well (soon).</i> – Выздоровливай (скоро).</li> <li>- <i>Bless you!</i> – Будь здоров! (чихнувшему)</li> <li>- <i>Enjoy your meal!</i> – Приятного аппетита!</li> </ul>	<p>не мог бы и желать</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Would not be a bad idea!</i> – Хорошо бы!</li> <li>- <i>Please God!</i> – Дай Бог!</li> <li>- <i>It's my lucky day!</i> – Сегодня мой день!</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Одобрение, похвала</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Well done!</i> – Молодец!</li> <li>- <i>Good for you!</i> – Молодец!</li> <li>- <i>Good job!</i> – Здорово! Хорошая работа!</li> <li>- <i>Good thinking.</i> – Хорошо придумал.</li> <li>- <i>It was very thoughtful of you.</i> – Правильно сделал.</li> <li>- <i>That's the way.</i> – Продолжай в том же духе.</li> <li>- <i>That's a load off my mind!</i> – У меня камень с души упал.</li> <li>- <i>Better late than never!</i> – Лучше поздно, чем никогда!</li> <li>- <i>So much the better.</i> – Тем лучше.</li> </ul>
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<b>Фразы, которые легко перепутать</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Не за что. (ответ на благодарность)</li> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Вовсе нет. (ответ на <i>Do you mind...?</i>)</li> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Вовсе нет. (я не согласен)</li> <li>- <i>Not at all.</i> – Совсем нет. (ответ на вопрос)</li> <li>- <i>Nothing at all.</i> – Вообще ничего (не сделал).</li> <li>- <i>None at all.</i> – Совсем ничего (нет, не осталось).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Who is she?</i> – Кто она?</li> <li>- <i>What is she?</i> – Кем она работает?</li> <li>- <i>What does she like?</i> – Что ей нравится?</li> <li>- <i>What does she look like?</i> – Как она выглядит?</li> <li>- <i>What is she like?</i> – Какая она?</li> </ul>

## Exercise 1

**Выберите ответную реплику, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной реплике-стимулу.**

**1. Would you mind moving your bag from the seat?**

1) Oh, sorry.2) No, I wouldn't.3) How so?4) There's nothing to it.

**2. Could I have the salt, please?**

1) Not at all - go ahead.2) No, that's fine.3) Yes, here you are.4) Yes, thanks.

**3. Do you feel like going for a drive in the country this afternoon?**

1) None at all. 2) I'd love to. 3) I don't feel.4) Good for you.

**4. Would you mind closing the door?**

1) I haven't made up my mind yet.2) To my mind, you shouldn't.3) Never mind.4) Not at all.

**5. Why not go to the disco?**

1) You are welcome!2) I'm all for it.3) Not in the least.4) I don't think so.

**6. Will you let me handle it my way?**

1) Oh, nothing much.2) I'd rather not.3) The pleasure is all mine.4) Nothing at all.

**7. Could you lend me some money?**

1) I refused outright.2) Why should you?3) I'd rather you didn't.4) I hate to say 'no', but I can't.

**8. Could I have a glass of water, please?**

1) I'd love to.2) Nothing at all.3) It was my pleasure.4) Here you are.

**9. Can I use your telephone?**

1) I'm sorry, indeed.2) It's a pity.3) I'm afraid not. 4) I am for it.

**10. Shall I do it for you?**

1) No, you won't.2) Yes, you will.3) No, you needn't. 4) No, you haven't, have you?

**11. Would you care for some more coffee?**

1) I don't care.2) No, I'm fine, thanks.3) Don't you? 4) What for?

**12. Is it all right if I come ten minutes late?**

1) You are right.2) I'm quite well, thank you.3) Nothing at all.4) Sure, no problem.

**13. Would you do me a favour?**

1) It would be my pleasure. 2) Nothing at all. 3) I wouldn't say so.4) There's nothing to it.

**14. Would you like tea or coffee?**

1) Either would I. 2) Neither, thanks.3) Any is to my liking. 4) Wouldn't I?

**15. What about working overtime on Saturday, Jim?**

1) Sorry, but I have something already arranged. 2) I won't take no as an answer.  
3) Nothing at all.4) Help yourself.

**16. Would you mind giving me a hand?**

1) No, go ahead.2) I'd be glad to help out.3) Nothing at all.4) I'm afraid I don't.

**17. May I borrow your book?**

1) By all means. 2) With pleasure.3) None at all.4) It's my pleasure. 5) I hope so.

**18. Can I use your mobile power bank?**

1) I'm very sorry, indeed.

1)It's a pity.2)Nothing at all.3)Nothing at all.4) No, go ahead. 5) I'm afraid not.

**19. Is it all right if I smoke in here?**

1) I'm afraid you don't. 2) None at all. 3) There's nothing here. 4) No, go ahead. 5) I don't think you are allowed to.

**20. Is it all right if I use your computer for a while?**

1) No, none at all.2) Never mind.3) Sure, go ahead. 4) I'd rather not.

**21. May I use your computer?**

1) I'd rather you didn't.2) I'd love to.3) I may or I may not. 4) I'm afraid you do.

**22. May I speak to Alice Hobson?**

1) Nothing at all,2) Hold on tight.3) Yes, speaking. 4) Have a listen!

**23. Will you move out of my way, please!**

1) Look out! 2) What a shame! 3) Sorry!4) No, I wouldn't.

**24. I've bought a new CD. It's Lituus, a Baranovichi-based band playing medieval Belarusian music.**

1) Why?2) Can't be true to my mind.

3) It's very strange! 4) Sounds interesting. Can I borrow it later?

**25. Would you mind if I came with you?**

1) You haven't made up your mind yet?2) Neither would I. 3) Never mind. 4) Not at all.

**26. Would you like cheesecake for dessert?**

1) Yes, of course. Help yourself.2) Yes, here you are,3) I'm afraid so.4) No, just a coffee.

**27. I'd like to be on my own for a while. Do you mind?**

1) None at all.2) It's my pleasure.3) Not at all.4) Nothing at all.

Exercise 2

**Выберите реплику-стимул, подходящую по смыслу к предложенной ответной реплике.**

**1. My pleasure, sir.**

1) Thanks a lot, officer. 3) Did you have a pleasant trip.

2) What is the purpose of your visit?4) Sorry for being late, officer.

**2. Thanks. That's very kind of you.**

1) Would you like tea or coffee? 2) How do you do? 3) Shall I take these books to your room?

4) How are things?

**3. The pleasure is all mine.**

1) It's a real pleasure to see her dance.3) How's life?

2) Thank you for the lovely weekend.4) Are you pleased with the service?

**4. Don't mention it.**

1) I am sorry I am late.3) Thanks for the ride home!

2) What time will he be back?4) Goodbye, John, see you tomorrow.

**5. That's very nice of you!**

1) Could you pass me the book, please?3) I'll carry your shopping to the car.

2) I'm taking my biology exam tomorrow.4) I had to leave early.

**6. Thank you all the same.**

- 1) Have a good holiday.3) Your mother is the same lovely lady I used to know.
- 2) Hope you'll soon be better.4) Sorry, I couldn't be of much help.

**7. My pleasure.**

- 1) Thank you ever so much for your help.3) Are you pleased with your new job?
- 2) We had the pleasure of Rob's company last week.4) You can do whatever you please.

**8. The pleasure is all mine.**

- 1) Thank you for the lovely weekend.3) What things can please you?
- 2) I am so pleased to have a rest at last.4) I take pleasure in doing nothing.

**9. It's my pleasure.**

- 1) It is so nice of you to invite me here.3) It's a pleasant day, isn't it?
- 2) It's a pleasure to swim on a hot day.4) I prefer simple pleasures of life.

**10. That's really nothing.**

- 1) I am really at a loss.3) Your shoes must be very expensive.
- 2) Is there anything in the coffee pot?4) You've done me a great favour.

**11. Very much obliged to you.**

- 1) Are you offended?3) Here's Mr Blog's telephone number.
- 2) I hope you will excuse me.4) Could you do me a favour?

**12. That's very kind of you.**

- 1) Guess what! I've passed all my exams.3) Could you try on this dress, please?
- 2) Why don't you go for a holiday?4) I've bought this dress for you.

**13. It's my pleasure.**

- 1) I forgot to bring my lunch.3) Will join us on Saturday?
- 2) Sorry, I can't join you.4) Thank you very much for all your help.

**14. You are welcome.**

- 1) I am very much obliged to you.3) Let's hope we meet again.
- 2) I love you garden.4) Nice to meet you.

**15. That's all right. There's no harm done.**

- 1) Would you like a coffee?3) Please accept my apologies.
- 2) How are things at school?4) Are you sure it's the right word?

**16. Never mind. It can't be helped.**

- 1) Thank you so much for all your help.2) I'm working really hard for my exam at the moment.
- 3) Are you interested in science?4) I'm really sorry that I lost your dictionary.

**17. Don't worry. I was going to have them cleaned anyway.**

- 1) Sorry, I've spilt some wine on your trousers.2) Shall I have to clean the carpets?
- 3) Will you clear the papers off the table?4) Your brakes are damaged.

**18. That's all right.**

- 1) My project has been accepted,3) Buses are so slow here, aren't they?
- 2) Why didn't you remind me?4) Sorry, I've kept you waiting.

**19. I didn't mean it.**

- 1) Why don't you telephone me?3) What did you mean?
- 2) You've given me the wrong address.4) You always disagree with me.

## РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ЗАДАНИЯМ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ

Для успешного выполнения заданий по чтению можно рекомендовать следующее:

1. НЕ читайте весь текст целиком! Читайте первый абзац – первый вопрос, 2 абзац – 2 вопрос и т.д.
2. Прочитайте первый вопрос (без вариантов ответа), найдите на него ответ в тексте (вероятнее всего, он будет в первом абзаце) и постарайтесь сформулировать ответ своими словами.
3. Внимательно прочитайте варианты ответа и подберите тот, который максимально похож на ваш собственный ответ.
4. К **каждому** варианту ответа найдите фрагмент, который либо соответствует, либо не соответствует содержанию данного абзаца. Определите, что совпадает и что не совпадает с информацией в тексте.
5. Если вы не уверены в ответе, действуйте методом исключения – уберите те ответы, которые точно не подходят, чтобы сузить выбор. В крайнем случае, попробуйте угадать, ведь вероятность угадывания правильного ответа из четырёх возможных – 25%. Не оставляйте бланк ответа незаполненным!
6. Повторите пункты 2-5 для следующих трёх вопросов.

### Секреты успеха!

Чтобы ответить на вопросы, вам не нужно дословно понимать каждое слово в тексте, поэтому не тратьте время на незнакомые вам слова и выражения, попробуйте понять их примерное значение по содержанию текста. Если не получается, пропускайте и читайте дальше.

Вопросы идут в том же порядке, в котором находятся ответы в тексте, т.е. ответ на первый вопрос находится в первом абзаце, второй вопрос – во втором абзаце и т.д. Если слова из какого-либо варианта ответа дословно написаны в тексте, это может быть ловушкой! Поэтому не ищите в ответах на вопросы слова из текста (дословные ответы на вопросы), а подбирайте синонимы или похожие по смыслу фразы. Обращайте внимание

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A15 – A18).**

### *Meet the Rubbish Warrior*

§1. He has been called 'The King of Rubbish', 'The Rubbish Architect' and most recently 'The Rubbish Warrior'. Michael Reynolds doesn't just collect rubbish and recycle it; he turns it into sustainable green homes known as 'earthships'. These eco-friendly houses are made from natural and recycled materials. Anything from old tyres (шины), glass, plastic bottles and tins to old electrical appliances and cars are used as building

materials. The homes are self-sufficient with solar panels and wind turbines to generate electricity. They also have rainwater collection systems and a constant inside temperature that allows residents to grow a small vegetable and fruit garden indoors. All these design factors contribute to the total independence of the home by using natural resources. By providing their own power and water, operation costs of these earthships are low with little to no utility bills. Building materials are also inexpensive, making these homes affordable for everyone.

**§2.** Trained as an architect, Michael responded to concerns back in the 1970s about the ever increasing rubbish problem and environmental crisis by building sustainable homes out of the rubbish. Thirty five years ago I saw dark clouds on the horizon... Lots of people also saw the environmental crisis coming but weren't inspired to do anything. They thought I was a fool going to the dump and recycling rubbish before recycling even existed,' Michael says, looking back. Well, no one is laughing at him anymore. After years of being snubbed by the architectural community and battling outdated building laws, Michael's work is now being taken very seriously. He started with building homes for himself and like-minded people in New Mexico.

**§3.** The owners appreciated the homes and understood their importance but publicly they were still seen as radicals. The value of Michael's work came into the spotlight when he and his team were invited to the tsunami hit area of the Bay of Bengal in 2004. Michael and his team passed on their knowledge to the desperate people there while at the same time building several critical shelters with the tons of rubbish left behind from the disaster. This provided Michael with the opportunity to experiment and create some of his most inspired designs while not being restricted by building regulations. The homes are earthquake and hurricane proof and built to collect rainwater. Micheal and his crew have visited other disaster areas to help rebuild communities including areas hit by hurricane Katrina and more recently the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. As word catches on, his designs have spread to every corner of the globe. Michael has even created a name for his type of work, 'biotecture' to describe the designing of buildings with the goal of sustainability. According to Michael it's a sort of 'combination of biology and



architecture' that addresses a number of serious problems now facing mankind. When rubbish becomes the building material, less waste goes to overburdened landfill sites.

**§4.** Shortages of water and energy are eased when households create their own supply. Michael calls himself and others working like him 'biotects' and sees their creations not just as homes but as an alternative way of living. "Earthships are a model of the future that goes beyond house and architecture," he explains. Residents become an active part of their local ecosystem, living hand in hand with nature and not just consuming it. It's a sustainable way of living that this warrior will continue to fight for.

**A15 How did Michael Reynolds get the name the 'Rubbish Warrior'?**

1. from his use of recycling
2. due to the large amount of recycling he does every day
3. from being the first to recycle
4. because he recycles almost every type of rubbish

**A16 'Earthships'**

1. do not cost anything to run.
2. recycle their own water.
3. don't consume energy.
4. can generate their own electricity.

**A17 What problem did Michael encounter when he started building earthships?**

1. He couldn't find materials.
2. Other architects interfered with his work.
3. His designs did not comply with building regulations.
4. Nobody wanted his work.

**A18 What finally helped Michael's work become accepted?**

1. changes in building regulations
2. the architectural community
3. rebuilding after disasters
4. building homes in New Mexico

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A15 – A18).**

§1. For much of the 20th century, education all over the world did not change in any dramatic or long-lasting ways. The format was essentially the same and consisted of teachers standing at the front of a classroom, passing on knowledge to students who were sitting and listening to them. This knowledge came from standardised books which were issued by the authorities. In line with this traditional approach, students also had tests at specific times during the year as a way to assess what they had remembered.

§2. However, with the rise in the power of technology and the range of products and innovations in the last two decades, education and classrooms have been changing dramatically. (15) Since the start of the 21st century, technology has played a greater role in learning and will continue to do so. There are several ways in which learning in the future may differ from now.

§3. Firstly, what is taught is changing. It is likely that we will see a move towards teaching more skills rather than fact-based knowledge. The internet holds much of the world's knowledge, but separating truth from opinion can be difficult, especially for young people. Unfortunately, they tend to automatically accept the validity of much of what they read online. As a result, students will have to be taught how to critically analyse information and find reliable sources. Another important life skill is working together, so students will need to learn how to communicate with each other well. This could include developing abilities such as sympathy and understanding, as well as offering support to others. (16)

§4. In the near future, a lot more technology will be integrated into educational systems. Many course materials are already available online and large numbers of students around the world regularly interact with computer programmes as a way to assist their learning. As technology and artificial intelligence (AI) develop further, they could offer far more benefits to schools and universities. Teaching robots, which would act as classroom assistants, are one possible future innovation. (17) They could work with those students requiring extra help or assist teachers with their paperwork.

§5. In addition, there is the notion that classrooms are becoming obsolete, and that future teaching could be done online using virtual classrooms. At the moment, virtual classrooms are generally only used for specific reasons. For example, with children living in remote areas in large countries like Australia and China who attend school part-time while also using virtual classrooms. Technology also enables mobile classrooms. In Bangladesh, children are taught on floating school boats during the monsoon season when flooding prevents them from attending their usual schools. These boats use solar technology to power computers and are an innovative technological solution.

§6. A final point which is often raised when discussing the future of learning is what the teacher's role will be. It is important to remember that there are certain aspects of teaching which are unique to human teachers.

**A15. The writer says that education**

1. changed enormously during the last century.
2. looks very different now compared to twenty years ago.
3. focuses on regularly testing students throughout the year.
4. teaches students the same knowledge now as a century ago.

**A16. According to the writer, what will future education focus on?**

1. Learning from the internet instead of books.
2. A variety of research and interpersonal skills.
3. Teaching students about facts not opinions.
4. The best techniques to acquire lots of knowledge.

**A17. Robots could improve the working life of teachers by**

1. taking over administrative tasks.
2. teaching much larger classes.
3. marking homework efficiently.
4. managing virtual classrooms.

**A18. In paragraph 5, what does the writer use Bangladesh as an example of?**

1. The best way to set up a mobile classroom.
2. The impact of bad weather on technology.
3. How to use boat schools all year round.
4. A strategy for using solar power in schools.

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A15 – A18).**

**§1.** Amazon.com is a household name. Jeff Bezos started it in a garage in 1994. Bezos was born in 1964 when both his parents were still teenagers, and his father was a unicyclist in the circus. They divorced after a year. In 1968 his mother remarried and he was adopted by his stepfather, Miguel Bezos, a Cuban immigrant to the United States. Jeff learnt that he was adopted when he was ten.

**§2.** Bezos showed an early interest in science and technology. When he was a schoolboy he made an electrical alarm to keep his younger brother and sister out of his room. Later, he graduated in electrical engineering and computer science. He was working in a well-paid job in New York when he heard about the rise of Internet use by 2,300% in one year. It was 1994, and he decided to start his own Internet business.

**§3.** His company wasn't called Amazon at first Amazon started as a bookstore in a garage, and grew fast. In its first month of business, orders came in from fortyfive countries around the world. At first, the online bookstore was named Cadabra, but it was hard to say, and some people thought it was similar to 'cadaver' (dead body). Instead he chose the name Amazon: firstly, it appeared at the top of lists of website addresses because it begins with 'A'; secondly, Bezos could see the similarity between the world's largest river and the world's largest bookshop.

§4. He survived a helicopter accident. A helicopter Bezos was travelling in crashed. Bezos and the other passengers were not badly hurt, but the accident put him off helicopters. However, flying objects are still a passion for him. Amazon is working on drones that can deliver orders in thirty minutes. He's passionate about exploring space Bezos has dreamt about space travel since he was a child. At high school he said he wanted to build space hotels, amusement parks and colonies for two or three million people. He started a company, Blue Origin, to make space travel more widely available. With Amazon he made shopping easy, and now he wants to do the same for space travel.

**A15** Miguel Bezos adopted Jeff

1. when he was a baby.
2. when he was a teenager.
3. when he was four years old.
4. when he was ten years old.

**A16** Jeff Bezos started Amazon because

1. he was a university graduate.
2. he wanted to leave New York.
3. he had a well-paid job.
4. he saw that the Internet was growing.

**A17** The name Cadabra wasn't used because

1. it means 'dead body'.
2. it's difficult to pronounce correctly.
3. another online site had a similar name.
4. it didn't go to the top of website lists.

**A18** Bezos's company Blue Origin

1. is producing drones to deliver orders.
2. is building a human space station.
3. is developing space travel for everyone.
4. is selling space travel on Amazon.

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (A15 – A18).**

§1. Last summer I spend time picking fruit. I'd just finished school and thought it would be good to earn a bit of money before starting university. I didn't know much about working on a fruit farm but I had an idea that it would be a kind holiday, being outside in the sun, picking fruit, chatting, maybe eating some of the fruit from time the time. Of course, on Day One I

realized that it was going to be hard work! We got paid by how many apples we picked so we couldn't go slowly.

§2. Most of other workers were around my age and it wasn't long before we got to know each other well. We were all living in accommodation on the farm and there wasn't much to do at night so we soon became friends. There were people from all around the world and most of them were there for the experience as much as the money. We worked hard all day and had fun in the evenings.

§3. Daniel, the owner of the apple orchard, was strict. He expected everyone to get up extremely early and he had high standards. He certainly let us know if he thought we weren't picking fast enough but that was his job. At least he was the same with everyone. We were all used to him by the time we left and we wanted to do a good job for him. We'd laugh because he brought out apple pie for lunch every day. We didn't want to see another apple by the time we were done.

§4. I went into it expecting to have a good time but in the end I've got more than the memories of having fun and meeting people. I feel I really grew up that summer. I learned to work hard and communicate with different people and my time management improved too. The pay was helpful of course, but it was the appreciation of the value of money that probably means more. So I'd certainly encourage anyone in my position to give fruit picking a try – but don't expect an easy ride.

**A15 Before he started working as a fruit picker, the writer**

1. thought it would be easy.
2. didn't much like the idea of it.
3. knew people who had done it.
4. saw it as a quick way to earn money.

**A16 The writer says that the other people he met fruit picking**

1. were not serious about work.
2. came from a lot of different places.
3. needed the money more than he did
4. liked leaving the farm in the evenings.

**A17 The writer says his boss on the farm**

1. became his friend.
2. made them go to bed early.
3. provided interesting meals.
4. treated the workers in a fair way.

**A18 According to the writer, the best thing about the summer was**

1. the skills he developed.
2. the friends he made.
3. the money he earned.
4. the memories he has.