

Методическое пособие по контронимам для подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку



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Введение.

Данное методическое пособие разработано в рамках единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. В нем рассмотрен феномен контронимии, который представляет собой слова, сочетающие в себе противоположные значения.

Учитывая, что школьная программа не предлагает изучения данной темы, а контронимы встречаются в ЕГЭ, мы решили помочь ученикам повысить их результаты по экзамену путем создания списка контронимов (изучение которого расширит их словарный запас) классификации контронимов, часто встречающихся в разделе «Чтение» ЕГЭ, а также заданий, направленных на отработку материала, с инструкцией их выполнения.

Ознакомившись с необходимым для ЕГЭ по английскому языку материалом по контронимам, ученики перестанут испытывать трудности при встрече со словами, сочетающими в себе противоположные значения.



Список контронимов.

В данном списке опущены грамматические контронимы, контронимы с саркастическим подтекстом, а также однокоренные слова, которые в разных частях речи имеют одинаковое значение.

1. Adumbrate (verb): to suggest, disclose, or outline partially; overshadow, obscure.
2. Aggressive (adjective): Showing anger and a willingness to attack other people; determined to win or succeed and using forceful action to do this.
3. Anabasis (noun): going or marching up; a difficult and dangerous military retreat.
4. Annual (adjective/noun): covering the period of a year; occurring or happening every year or once a year.
5. Apology (noun): A statement of contrition for an action, or a defense of one.
6. Aught (pronoun): All, or nothing.

7. Awesome (adjective): extremely impressive or daunting, inspiring awe; extremely good, excellent (informal).
8. Awful (adjective): Originally used as a term to mean full of awe, a synonym of awesome; now means something exceptionally bad.
9. Back up (verb/noun): To retreat; to give support, therefore holding your ground.
10. Barred (adjective): prohibited, obstructed the passage of; admitted to the bar, allowed to practice law.
11. Before (preposition): forward of, in front of; earlier than.
12. Berm (noun): A flat piece of land; an artificial ridge of land.
13. Bill (noun): A medium of money; a medium of money owed (an invoice for payment).
14. Bolt (verb): To fasten into a fixed position or place; to leave one's current place rapidly, with great acceleration.
15. Bomb (noun): Success; failure.
16. Boned (adjective): describing bones (as in "big-boned"); (culinary) based on the past tense of the verb "bone", meaning that bones have been removed (as in a "boned chicken") (deboned).
17. Bound (verb/adjective): 1) past tense and past participle of "bind": fastened by or as if by a band (confined), placed under legal or moral restraint or obligation (obligated); 2) intending to go; to move by leaping.
18. Brainstorm (noun): A success (a sudden bright idea) or a failure (a temporary state of confusion) in the thought process.
19. Break (noun): An opportunity; a problem.
20. Buckle (verb): To secure, tighten, hold, connect (by fastening with a buckle); to collapse after being acted upon by an external force, as in "to buckle under the strain".
21. Can (verb): be able to do something; to stop doing something.
22. Check (noun): A means of payment; an invoice requiring payment at a restaurant .

- 23.Chuffed (adjective): In British slang: pleased, smug, satisfied; an older definition (from "chuff" -the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations), also colloquial is "displeased, upset".
- 24.Chill (verb): horrify or frighten (someone); calm down and relax (informal).
- 25.Chilly (adjective/noun): feeling uncomfortably cold; an alternative spelling of chili.
- 26.Citation (noun): A commendation (a formal statement of the achievements of a person receiving an academic honor); a condemnation (an official request for someone to appear in a law court).
- 27.Cleave (verb): To adhere, or to separate.
- 28.Clip (verb): To clasp, fasten; detach, to cut or cut off.
- 29.Commencement (noun): The beginning; the end (a ceremony at which students formally receive their degrees).
- 30.Comprise (verb): To consist of; to constitute, compose.
- 31.Consequential (adjective): Following as an effect, result, or conclusion (indirect); having important consequences (significant).
- 32.Constrain (verb): to compel someone to a certain action; severely restrict the scope, extent, or activity of.
- 33.Consult: To offer advice, or to obtain one.
- 34.Consume (verb): to do away with completely (destroy); to eat or drink especially in great quantity (devour).
- 35.Contemporary (adjective): modern, current; with a reference point it may also mean "at a specific time in the past".
- 36.Continue (verb): To keep doing an action; to postpone (a legal proceeding) by a continuance.
- 37.Cool (adjective): Very good, pleasant; lacking ardor or friendliness.
- 38.Could care less (collocation): This malapropism of the expression "couldn't care less" is often used with its meaning of "to not care at all"; however literally it means "to care at least somewhat".

- 39.Crammer (noun): a person or institution that prepares pupils for an examination intensively over a short period of time; a student that prepares for an examination intensively over a short period of time.
- 40.Critical (adjective): disparaging (inclined to criticize severely and unfavorably); vital to success
- 41.Custom (noun/adjective): A common practice; made or performed according to personal order
- 42.Dike (noun): A wall to prevent flooding; a ditch.
- 43.Discount (verb): to leave out of account or consideration; to leave out of account or consideration.
- 44.Discursive (adjective): to be rambling or freeform (American usage); to be strictly structured (British usage).
- 45.Disposed (verb/adjective): A past tense of “dispose”: removed, gotten rid of; as an adjective: located, being put in place.
- 46.Dollop (noun): A large amount (British English); a small amount.
- 47.Downhill (adjective): progressively easier (when referring to difficulty); progressively worse (when referring to status or condition).
- 48.Drop (verb): to release into circulation; abolished, cancelled or withdrawn from circulation.
- 49.Dust (verb): To add fine particles; to remove them.
- 50.Dyke (noun): a wall built to prevent the sea or a river from covering an area; a channel dug to take water away from an area.
- 51.End up (verb): To appear (at the beginning),or to finish (at the end).
- 52.Egregious (adjective): outstandingly bad or shocking; distinguished (from Latin *egregius* ‘illustrious’, literally ‘standing out from the flock’).
- 53.Either (adjective): one or the other of two; each of two, the one and the other.
- 54.Enjoin (verb): To impose; to prohibit by a judicial order.
- 55.Eventual (adjective): possible; inevitable.
- 56.Factoid (noun): a false claim that spreads through unreliable mass media; a briefly stated and usually trivial fact.

57. Fast (adjective): Quick; stuck or made stable
58. Fastidious (adjective): having high standards and giving a lot of attention to details; scornful (archaic).
59. Fearful (adjective): causing fear; being full of fear.
60. Fearsome (adjective): causing fear; inclined to fear.
61. Fine (adjective): excellent; acceptable or good enough.
62. Finished (adjective): completed; ended or destroyed.
63. First degree (collocation): most severe (in the case of a murder charge); least severe (in reference to a burn).
64. Fix (verb): to repair, mend; to break, castrate.
65. Flank (verb): to protect a flank of; attack or threaten the flank of (as a body of troops).
66. Flog (verb): to force or urge into action; to criticize harshly or beat with a rod or whip.
67. Formidable (verb): causing fear, dread, or apprehension; tending to inspire awe or wonder.
68. Fulsome (adjective): complimentary or flattering to an excessive degree; generous or abundant (of large size or quantity).
69. Garnish (verb): to furnish, as with food preparation; to take away, as with wages.
70. Generally (adverb): usually true, but also subject to exception; all-inclusive, without exception (is now obsolete, except in mathematics).
71. Give out (verb): To provide, distribute; to stop providing because of a lack of supply.
72. Go (verb): to proceed or succeed; to weaken or fail.
73. Grade (noun): a degree of slope; a horizontal line or position.
74. Hack (noun): a clever, ingenious solution; or an ugly, temporary one (an act or instance of gaining or attempting to gain illegal access to a computer or computer system).

75. Handicap (noun): an advantage provided to ensure equality (e.g. in sport); a disadvantage that prevents equal achievement.
76. Hardly (adverb): barely just; with extreme power.
77. Hellacious (adjective): tremendous, remarkable; extremely unpleasant, dreadful.
78. Help (verb): to assist, or to prevent or (in negative constructions) restrain (to restrain (oneself) from doing something).
79. Hew (verb): to separate; to adhere, stick (to) (when used with "to").
80. Hoi polloi (plural noun): the ordinary people; the fancy or rich people, the elite.
81. Hold up (verb): to support or aid, or to hinder or impede.
82. Homely (adjective): (of a place or surroundings) simple but cozy and comfortable, as in one's home (British); (of a person) unattractive in appearance (North American).
83. Impassionate (adjective): strongly affected; without passion or feeling.
84. Incorporate (adjective): having a body, having been incorporated; having no body, incorporeal.
85. Inflammable (adjective): flammable; nonflammable.
86. Injoint (verb): to separate, or to join. (Both meanings are obsolete.)
87. Just now (idiom): a moment ago (past); now (in the present); in a little while (future) (Scotland, South Africa).
88. Kick off (verb): to start, launch, become active or angry; to stop/die/quit.
89. Lease (verb): to lend or to borrow (rent).
90. Left (verb/adjective): remained; departed.
91. Let (verb): to allow; hinder (archaic).
92. Liege (noun): a feudal lord; a vassal.
93. Like hell (idiom): with one's utmost power and effort; very bad.
94. Literally (adverb): actually; virtually.

95. Livid (adjective): Flushed with anger, or pale with fear (Discolored as from a bruise or ashen with shock or dull blue or grayish-blue; reddish or flushed or enraged or furiously angry.)
96. Lurid (adjective): pale; glowing with color.
97. Mean (adjective): average or stingy; excellent.
98. Mediocre (adjective): ordinary, neither good nor bad; rather poor or inferior.
99. Model: An exemplar, or a copy
100. Moot (adjective): open for discussion, debatable (formerly and more acceptable meaning); irrelevant to discussion or debate, typically because the subject is too uncertain to allow a decision (it is now more commonly used).
101. Mosey (verb): to hurry away; to move in a leisurely or aimless manner.
102. Nerveless (adjective): lacking strength or courage; exhibiting control or balance.
103. Nonplussed (adjective): unsure about what to say, think, or do (perplexed); not bothered, surprised, or impressed by something.
104. Off (adverb): deactivated, not operating; activated, started operating, as an alarm.
105. Original (adjective): plain, or unchanged (as in original flavour); creative or new.
106. Out (adverb): visible, as with stars showing in the sky; invisible, in reference to lights.
107. Out of (preposition): outside (indicating direction or movement from within to the outside) or inside (indicating the center of an enterprise or activity), as in working out of a specific office.
108. Outstanding (adjective): exceptional, prominent, excellent; unsettled, unresolved, overdue.
109. Overpowered (adjective/verb): possessing more power than expected (adj); a form of "overpower," meaning that the subject has been defeated by a greater power.
110. Overlook (verb): to watch closely; to fail to notice.

111. Oversight (adjective): monitoring (used as a general concept); failing to oversee (used to refer to a specific incident).
112. Peer (noun): A person of the nobility, or an equal.
113. Peruse (verb): to read carefully in a detailed way; to read through something, especially in order to find the part you are interested in.
114. Pitch (verb): to promote; to erect and fix firmly in place.
115. Presently (adverb): now; soon.
116. Protest (verb): express an objection to what someone has said or done; declare (something) firmly and emphatically in response to doubt or accusation.
117. Put out (verb): extinguish; create or produce.
118. Puzzle (noun/verb): a problem; to solve one.
119. Qualified (adjective): limited; skilled.
120. Quantum (adjective/noun): significantly large; a minuscule part.
121. Quiddity (noun): essence; a trifling point of contention.
122. Quite (adverb): rather (as a qualifying modifier); completely.
123. Ravel (verb): to entangle; to disentangle.
124. Reflexive (adjective): directed or turned back on itself; marked by or capable of reflection (reflective).
125. Refrain (verb/noun): to desist from doing something; a comment or statement that is often repeated.
126. Remit (verb): cancel or refrain from exacting or inflicting (a debt or punishment); to send money (as in payment).
127. Rent (verb): pay someone for the use of; allow someone to use in return of money.
128. Replace (verb): to restore to a former place or position; to put something new in the place of.
129. Recast (verb): to cast an actor in the same role again; to replace one actor in a role with another.

130. Resign (verb): to give up one's office or position (quit); to rehire. The second one is sometimes hyphenated (i.e. re-sign) to emphasize its pronunciation and differentiate the pair.
131. Rhotacism (noun): a defective pronunciation of the letter R; overuse of the letter R (the historical change of a voiced consonant sound (such as the alveolar consonants \z\, \d\, \l\ or \n\)) to an r-like consonant).
132. Rock (noun/verb): an immobile mass of stone or figuratively similar phenomenon; to cause to shake violently.
133. Sanction (verb): to approve; to impose a sanction or penalty upon.
134. Sanguine (adjective): marked by eager hopefulness (cheerful); bloodthirsty.
135. Scan (verb): to peruse; to glance.
136. Screen (verb): to present; to conceal with or as if with a screen.
137. Secrete (verb): to deposit or conceal in a hiding place; (of cell, gland, organ) produce and discharge (a substance).
138. Secular (adjective): worldly, not eternal; lasting for many years.
139. Seed (verb): to sow seeds; to remove seeds.
140. Set (verb): to put something in a particular place or position; to cause something or someone to be in the stated condition or situation.
141. Several (adjective): plural, more than two; not the same, shared, or matching.
142. Shed (verb): to put into a shed; to remove, to cast (a natural bodily covering or appendage) aside.
143. Shelled (adjective): having a covering; having a covering removed.
144. Shop (verb): to purchase something; to sell something.
145. Showstopper (noun): something that is strikingly attractive or has great popular appeal; an obstacle to further progress (computing: often a bug that makes an implementation effectively unusable).
146. Sick (adjective): feeling strong unpleasant emotions, especially anger or disgust; very good, excellent.

147. Skin (verb): to cover; to remove the natural covering of (to pill).
148. Stakeholder (noun): an independent (not interested) party with whom each of those who make a wager deposits the money or counters wagered; a person with an interest or concern in something, especially a business.
149. Stay (verb): to stop doing something (cease); to continue in a place or condition (remain).
150. Stem (verb): to make headway against (something, such as an adverse tide, current, or wind); to restrict some(thing/one).
151. Strike (verb): to hit or attack someone or something forcefully or violently; (in baseball) to miss in an attempt to hit.
152. Table (verb): to suggest something for discussion (UK); to delay discussion of a subject (USA).
153. Take care of (idiomatic phrase): to protect someone or something and provide the things that that person or thing needs; to deal with something (to neutralize or destroy).
154. Targeted (adjective): having aimed at; being aimed at.
155. Temper (verb): to dilute, qualify, or soften by the addition or influence of something else; to make stronger and more resilient through hardship.
156. Terse (adjective): polished, polite; abruptly concise.
157. Terrible (adjective): used to emphasize the great degree of something (formidable); extremely bad (lousy).
158. Terrific (adjective): unusually fine; very bad (frightful).
159. Throw out (verb): to dispose of, discard; to produce something such as ideas or questions in large quantities.
160. Transparent (adjective): invisible; obvious.
161. Trim (verb): to decorate; to remove excess from.
162. Trying (adjective/verb): hard to endure (annoying, difficult); to make an attempt or effort to do something.
163. Trip (noun/verb): a journey/ move with quick light steps; a/to stumble; to cause to stumble.

164. Unbending (adjective/verb): rigid, inflexible, refusing to yield or compromise; to make something less tense, relaxing.
165. Undoable (adjective): unable to be done; able to be undone.
166. Unfoldable (adjective): is unfolded; not capable of being folded.
167. Unlockable (adjective): not lockable; able to unlock.
168. Variety (noun): a particular type; many types.
169. Wad (noun): a small mass, bundle, or tuft; a considerable amount (as of money).
170. Weather (verb): to undergo or endure the action of the elements.
171. Wicked (adjective): evil or morally wrong; going beyond reasonable or predictable limits: of exceptional quality or degree (excellent, wonderful) (informal).
172. Wind up (verb): to bring to a conclusion; to come to be in a particular situation or condition, esp. a bad one.
173. With (preposition): alongside; against.

Классификация контронимов, часто встречающихся в разделе «Чтение» ЕГЭ.

Для упрощения запоминания контронимов, часто встречающихся в тесте ЕГЭ, мы разделили их по определенным признакам.

I. Контронимы, выражающие противоположности по направлению движения, положению или состоянию:

- ☐ Before – до, раньше; впереди чего-либо.
- ☐ Consult – советовать; получать совет.
- ☐ Comprise – составлять; состоять из.
- ☐ Trip – путешествовать; споткнуться; ставить подножку.
- ☐ Rent – арендовать; предоставлять в аренду.
- ☐ Puzzle – головоломка; разгадывать, искать решение.
- ☐ Shop – место продажи; покупать.
- ☐ Left – остаться; покинуть.

- ☐ Overlook – упустить из внимания; внимательно смотреть.
- ☐ Replace – вернуть что-то на свое прежнее место; заменить одно другим.
- ☐ With – с кем(чем)-то; против кого(чего)-либо.

II. Контронимы, выражающие противоположности по количеству, величине или интенсивности:

- ☐ Annual – ежегодный; годовой.
- ☐ Either – также; либо.
- ☐ Hardly – едва ли; с большой силой, усилиями.
- ☐ Fast – быстрый; прочно зафиксированный.
- ☐ Several – несколько; отдельный.
- ☐ Quite – довольно; полностью.
- ☐ Variety – вид; разнообразие.

III. Контронимы, выражающие противоположности по качеству, свойствам или признакам:

- ☐ Cool – приятный, прикольный; хладнокровный.
- ☐ Critical – критичный; важный, переломный.
- ☐ Hack – изобретательное, полезное решение; взлом/взламывать.
- ☐ Original – оригинальный; обычный.
- ☐ Terrible – ужасный; великий.
- ☐ Model – пример; копия.

Инструкция выполнения заданий по котронимам.

Перед тем, как непосредственно преступать к выполнению заданий, рекомендуется ознакомиться с инструкцией их выполнения. В ней представлен подробный разбор заданий, а также указаны основные моменты, на которые необходимо обращать внимание при работе с котронимами.

Задание	Инструкция
1.Найдите котроним в представленном предложении. One by one, the animals in the lifeboat kill and eat each other, till only Pi and the tiger are left alive.	Первым шагом необходимо определить общий смысл предложения, затем просмотреть все слова и подумать о другом контексте, в котором может употребляться каждое слово. Если существует контекст, где выбранное слово имеет смысл,

	противоположный тому, что в предложении, то перед вами контроним. Что касается предложения в представленном задании, то контронимом будет являться глагол “left”, который в данном контексте обозначает “остаться”, однако может иметь значение “покидать”, как в “I left my house this morning”. В ответ необходимо вписать только контроним.												
2.Сопоставьте контронимы с их значениями. a) Before b) Trip c) With 1) Forward of, in front of; earlier than. 2) Alongside; against. 3) A journey/ move with quick light steps; a/to stumble; to cause to stumble. <table><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	a	b	c				Данное задание проверяет качество того, как хорошо вы запомнили контронимы, поэтому перед выполнением необходимо выучить значения контронимов, и только после этого приступить к заданию. Соотнеся контронимы с их значениями, получившуюся комбинацию цифр необходимо внести в таблицу. <table><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	a	b	c	1	3	2
a	b	c											
a	b	c											
1	3	2											

3.Определите значение выделенных в предложениях контронимов. If the symptoms get worse, <i>consult</i> your doctor.	При работе с контронимами любого типа решающее значение играет контекст. Обратите внимание на слова, окружающие контроним. При помощи них можно понять, какое из значений употребляется в данном контексте. В данном предложении речь идет о необходимости похода к врачу при ухудшении симптомов. Раз человеку рекомендуют сходить к врачу из-за проблем со здоровьем, следовательно, у него не получается справиться со своей проблемой самостоятельно, поэтому подобный человек явно не может “дать совет” доктору, а придет для того, чтобы “получить” его. В ответе нужно записать определенное вами значение по-русски. К примеру, в данном предложении будет зачтено ”получить совет” и эквивалентные варианты.
4.Из перечня слов выберите то, которое подходит по смыслу обоим	Как и в задании выше, здесь крайне важен контекст. Только в данном

предложениям в паре, и вставьте его в нужной форме в пропуск.

overlook	trip	puzzle
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The gardener _____ the garden, making sure that every plant was healthy.

The tourist _____ the small town nestled in the mountains, focusing instead on the towering peaks in the distance.

задании вместо определения значения уже стоящего в предложении слова необходимо вставить контроним самостоятельно. Принимая во внимание как возможные значения контронима, так и общий смысл обоих предложений, необходимо вставить контроним в пропуск грамматически корректно.

Первым делом необходимо вспомнить значения контронимов из перечня: “overlook” – упустить из внимания, внимательно смотреть; “trip” – споткнуться, ставить подножку; “puzzle” – головоломка, разгадывать, искать решение.

Следующим шагом будет определение общего смысла предложений. В первом предложении говорится о садовнике, следящем за здоровьем растений, во втором – о туристе, который вместо маленького города сосредоточился на вершинах гор. На этом этапе становится понятно, какие контронимы явно не подходят по смыслу ни одному из

	предложений. В данном случае это “trip” и “puzzle”. Что касается того, какое значение “overlook” соответствует какому предложению, то ответ на данный вопрос также даст контекст. В первом предложении для того, чтобы у садовника получилось убедиться в здоровье растений, необходимо “внимательно осмотреть” сад. Во втором же турист “не обращает внимания” на город, предпочитая ему горы. Однако, определившись с верным словом, не следует торопиться записывать его в ответ. “overlook”, записанный в начальной форме, не будет засчитан, поскольку оба предложения описывают действия прошлого, поэтому итоговым вариантом будет “overlooked”.			
5.Замените выделенную часть в предложении, используя контронимы из перечня, так, чтобы смысл остался тем же. <table><tr><td>comprised</td><td>replaced</td><td>shop</td></tr></table>	comprised	replaced	shop	Для выполнения этого задания нужно сначала вспомнить, что означают слова из перечня: “comprised”, “replaced”, “shop”, “consult”, “with”, а также перевести выделенное слово “substituted”. “comprise” – составлять, состоять из; “with” – с кем(чем)-то, против
comprised	replaced	shop		

The company <i>substituted</i> the old computers with new ones, in an effort to improve efficiency.	кого(чего)-либо; “shop” – место продажи, покупать; “consult” – советовать, получать совет; “replace” – вернуть что-то на свое прежнее место, заменить одно другим. “substitute” – заменять. Зная перевод всех этих слов, ошибиться в задании невозможно. Если же вы не знаете значения выделенного слова, то в данной ситуации подсказкой будет выступать контекст. В предложении говорится о том, что нужно сделать со старыми компьютерами для повышения эффективности компании. Исходя из этого, единственным верным ответом является “replaced”. Таким образом, в данном задании можно обойтись без знания о значении выделенной части и ответить верно, опираясь только на контекст.
6.Прочитайте текст и определите, в каком значении стоит контроним в заголовке. Saving the <i>variety</i>.	Это задание полностью ориентировано на работу с контекстом. Лишь по заголовку понять, какое значение контронима стоит в нем, невозможно, по этой

New York is really the melting pot of the world. Over 30 percent of its residents have come from abroad. It is believed that the city has the greatest linguistic diversity on the planet. There are over 800 different languages divided among its people. As some of these languages are nearly extinct, the City University of New York has begun a project called the Endangered Language Alliance. Its aim is to preserve rare languages like Bukhari, Vhlaski, and Ormuri.	причине необходимо определить общий смысл текста. “variety” может переводиться как “вид”, так и “разнообразие”. В представленном тексте речь идет о многочисленных языках Нью-Йорка, которые нужно сохранить, не забывая и про редкие из них. Языков, требующих предотвращения от утраты, много, следовательно, под “variety” в заголовке подразумевается “разнообразие”. Этот ответ и эквивалентные ему будут засчитаны как верные.
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I. Задания по контронимам, выражающим противоположности по направлению движения, положению или состоянию.

1. Найдите контронимы в представленных предложениях.

- 1) Bobsleighbing competitions gather crowds of people who want to watch their favourite sportsmen compete with one another.
- 2) And don't forget to leave a tip for the driver.

- 3) People who work for at least three hours within the period must be offered a free health assessment before they begin their work duties and on a regular basis.
- 4) The Internet will also offer you many shops selling games you can use during your lesson.
- 5) A robot-cook, which is created by the programmers of the company-resident of the business incubator of Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, will be able to replace workers of fast food restaurants in making hot dogs, candy floss and other foods.

2. Сопоставьте контронимы с их значениями.

- a) Consult
- b) Overlook
- c) Puzzle
- d) Comprise
- e) Rent

- 1) To pay someone for the use of; to allow someone to use in return of money.
- 2) To offer advice, or to obtain one.
- 3) To watch closely; to fail to notice.
- 4) A problem; to solve one.
- 5) To consist of; to constitute, compose.

a	b	c	d	e

3. Определите значение выделенных в предложениях контронимов.

- 1) Lace up your shoes or you'll *trip*.

- 2) Like all cathedrals in France, Notre-Dame is the property of the state, although its operation as a religious institution is *left* entirely to the Roman Catholic Church.
- 3) I've never been able to *puzzle* her out, and still can't.
- 4) Beyond the city where New-Yorkers work, eat, play and commute every day lies a hidden New York: mysterious, forgotten, abandoned or just *overlooked*.
- 5) We *consult* a doctor about our health, and a banker about our money.

4. Из перечня слов выберите то, которое подходит по смыслу обоим предложениям в паре, и вставьте его в нужной форме в пропуск.

consult	leave	shop	comprise	replace
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- 1) In 1905, Frank _____ a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake.
Penguins are one of only a few species of flightless birds _____ in the world.
- 2) Corals actually _____ an ancient and unique partnership, called symbiosis.
The brain _____ about one hundred billion neurons.
- 3) The CEO of a large international _____ firm recently commented that he would value more favourably a graduate from a distance learning MBA who had achieved the same results as a graduate from similar on-campus programme because it takes more commitment, enthusiasm, time and energy from the student to achieve this result.
Later, when I _____ Google to see if I could learn more about this outrageous claim, I was shocked and dismayed to find thousands of Web pages describing, with great seriousness, a miraculous substance usually referred to as white powder gold.

4) Virtual microscopes, interactive laboratories and online collaborations have taken the place of home experiment kits sent by post, while late night TV programmes have been _____ by DVDs and online interactive videos.

The librarian _____ the books correctly on the shelves.

5) Russia makes some incredible candy and chocolate, and you can find these for sale in almost any Russian _____.

Some people can't get out of the house easily to _____, don't have the time to do it or just don't enjoy shopping.

5. Замените выделенную часть в предложениях, используя контронимы из перечня, так, чтобы смысл остался тем же.

puzzle	with	before	consult	tripped
--------	------	--------	---------	---------

1) The Chrysler Building was in a race *against* the Bank of Manhattan for getting the title of the tallest skyscraper in the world.

2) You don't have to pit them *earlier* jarring, but it makes them easier to eat later.

3) Because investors' state and local taxes may be different than the federal taxes described above, investors should *talk to* their own tax advisors.

4) He injured his ankle when he *fell* over a water sprinkler while jogging.

5) Scientists have been trying to solve this *problem* for years.

6. Прочитайте тексты и определите, в каком значении стоит контроним в заголовке.

Too important to be *left* alone.

Perm is generally stable and peaceful, so the shocks of 1917 did not reach it right away. Neither did they have the same bloody results as in Petrograd. Perm tried to distance itself from the excesses and did not share the enthusiasm for change of its neighbours. Residents supported more moderate parties. They voted for the

establishment of a west European style democracy in Russia. Unfortunately, the city could not stay completely unaffected, as both the White and the Red armies wanted its factories.

Will teachers be *replaced*?

Over the last decade, the number of people taking online courses and using technology as a tool to enhance their education has increased dramatically. You can now master a foreign language or complete a whole degree without leaving the comfort of your sofa. You can decide not only when you want to learn but also how you want to learn. Meanwhile, the range of technology used inside the classroom has also boomed, with the rise of smartboards, digital textbooks and, most notably, the tools offered on the Internet. But what does this mean for teachers? Crucially, the use of technology in the classroom doesn't lessen the need for great teachers. In fact, it is great teachers who make using technology so significant in students' education. Whilst technology is able to take on a whole host of tasks, it does have its shortcomings. The most prominent drawback is its inability to interact with humans. Technology can facilitate the learning process. However, it cannot replace the role of the teacher.

Overlooked way of saving the environment.

While recycling and refillable water bottles were once the most popular fad among the environmentally conscious, there is now a more pressing matter for humans to turn their attention to in order to slow global climate change: the animal industry. When you navigate to the university website on campus sustainability, you find a list of all of the ways the University is making an effort to "go green". A plan to increase levels of recycling on campus? Great! Printers that reduce paper waste? Fantastic! A garden to collect excess rainwater? Amazing! Let's go one step farther. If we're not actively educating students about the immense ways our food choices influence the environment, then we're not doing enough to really serve the causes we claim to support. It's not only about giving students the option to eat less

meat but telling them how these choices can influence the future of the environment and create sustainable change. The question of whether eating meat is bad for the environment is not a question anymore. And the issue isn't that people are unwilling to try more plant-based foods or unaware of the perils the environment is currently in, but rather, it's that people aren't aware of the effects their demand for meat has on the earth.

II. Задания по контронимам, выражающим противоположности по количеству, величине или интенсивности.

1. Найдите контронимы в представленных предложениях.

- 1) A 2001 estimate for the US ‘board games and puzzle’ market gave a value of under \$400 million, and for the UK, of about £50 million — that’s quite a lot, actually.
- 2) After the loss of the “Titanic”, several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol.
- 3) When you multiply that by more than eight million people in less than 500 square miles, you get the idea: everyone goes everywhere as fast as it is humanly possible.
- 4) The first states that it is a derivative of a Finno-Ugric name meaning river of either cows, or bears, or darkness.
- 5) These cherry blossoms, known as Sakura in Japanese, are the country’s national flower which is celebrated during the annual Hanami Festival.

2. Сопоставьте контронимы с их значениями.

- a) Hardly
- b) Annual
- c) Variety
- d) Quite
- e) Either

- 1) Covering the period of a year; occurring or happening every year or once a year.
- 2) One or the other of two; each of two, the one and the other.
- 3) Barely just; with extreme power.
- 4) A particular type; many types.
- 5) Rather (as a qualifying modifier); completely.

a	b	c	d	e

3. Определите значение выделенных в предложениях контронимов.

- 1) The boards were *fast* a few hours after being glued together.
- 2) It traversed one of Europe's most spectacular and emptiest landscapes, with *hardly* anything large enough to be called a village along its 40-mile length.
- 3) They make a *variety* of sounds including whistles, clicks, squawks, squeaks, moans, barks, groans and yelps.
- 4) True dolphins live all over the world in *either* salt or fresh water.
- 5) But some pet groomers insist that it's not true and getting a cat to trust you enough to bathe is *quite* possible, with some patience and skill.

4. Из перечня слов выберите то, которое подходит по смыслу обоим предложениям в паре, и вставьте его в нужной форме в пропуск.

several	either	quite	annual	fast
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- 1) Over the past 20 years, the Tower has reduced _____ electricity consumption by 34% by using new lighting systems and controls and adopting special conservation practices. annual
The _____ World Poohsticks Championships have been held at Day's Lock on the River Thames in the UK since 1984.
- 2) _____ causes can be attributed to deserts, including the Earth's air circulation, the rain shadow effect, the distance from the ocean and the proximity of cold ocean currents.
We are striving to reach an agreement which will satisfy the _____ interests of the parties concerned.
- 3) This is a stunning human brain fact that it is _____ than any computer processor and is quite capable of solving problems more efficiently than gadgets.

Now I'm going to start counting, and when I've counted up to five you will be ____ asleep.

- 4) A point is scored when the server fails to make a good service, when ____ player fails to make a good return, or when ____ player commits a specified infraction.

There are a lot of museums across the world that offer virtual tours, ____ for free or for a small price.

- 5) Russian hospitality is ____ fantastic if you have friends who will host you. It took me ____ a while to catch back up with the assignments, and I promised myself that I would never let that happen again.

5. Замените выделенную часть в предложениях, используя контронимы из перечня, так, чтобы смысл остался тем же.

annually	several	quite	either	hardly
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- 1) For example, if a person is a cool cat, he or she is fashionable, and a fat cat means a person who is *rather* rich.
- 2) The city receives roughly 30 inches (750 mm) of precipitation *every year*; spring and autumn are the rainiest seasons.
- 3) Things may go *harshly* with us before the war is over.
- 4) *Some* different types of corals together can form enormous colonies that are called coral reefs.
- 5) While I was nervous that my first meal alone would be awkward, I was not tempted by the idea of eating takeout in my hostel room, *too*.

6. Прочитайте тексты и определите, в каком значении стоит контроним в заголовке.

A *variety* of pandas.

For many years, scientists wondered whether pandas were a type of bear, raccoon or something all their own. But plenty of genetic studies have made it clear that pandas are a type of bear. Also called great pandas, parti-coloured or bamboo bears, giant pandas are distinguished from other pandas by their large size and black-and-white colouring. Their bold colouring provides camouflage, as a result, giant pandas are nearly invisible in dense patches of bamboo, according to the Smithsonian National Zoo.

Annual Hanami Festival.

In Japan, there are several varieties of cherry trees that are highly favoured for their flowers, even though they don't bear fruit. These cherry blossoms, known as Sakura in Japanese, are the country's national flower which is celebrated during the annual Hanami Festival. The event was first established during the Nara Period to celebrate renewal, life, and natural beauty. Nowadays, the festival is traditionally held in the spring, and visitors flock to the blooming trees to take photos or capture the blossom's beauty in artwork.

Hardly accepting.

All Souls College is one of the most mysterious institutions at Oxford University. It was founded in the 1400s and stopped accepting undergraduates in the 19th century. Instead, the college accepts applications only from those who have already achieved the best undergraduate degrees in the country, and asks its applicants to take an entrance exam, which is thought to be the hardest in the world. For example, before 2010 one of the tasks was to write an essay on a single word. Previous words have included "water", "style", "innocence", and "conversion".

III. Задания по контронимам, выражающим противоположности по качеству, свойствам или признакам.

1. Найдите контронимы в представленных предложениях.

- 1) Under Roman administration, in the 1st century BC, the original site on the Île de la Cité was designated the capital of the territory.
- 2) Space trash can affect not only critical equipment such as communications satellites, but it can also be problematic for space flights.
- 3) All that changed in the French Revolution when under the name of Conservatory of Arts and Trades, it became a depository for machines, models, tools, drawings, descriptions and books in all the areas of the arts and trades.
- 4) Here are a few hacks to help your journey around the world's biggest country on a shoestring.
- 5) They live through terrible storms and the burning heat of the Pacific sun.

2. Сопоставьте контронимы с их значениями.

- a) Cool
- b) Terrible
- c) Original
- d) Hack
- e) Model

- 1) A clever, ingenious solution; or an ugly, temporary one (an act or instance of gaining or attempting to gain illegal access to a computer or computer system).
- 2) Very good, pleasant; lacking ardor or friendliness.
- 3) An exemplar, or a copy
- 4) Plain, or unchanged (as in original flavour); creative or new.
- 5) Used to emphasize the great degree of something (formidable); extremely bad (lousy).

a	b	c	d	e
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3. Определите значение выделенных в предложениях контронимов.

- 1) She did not want to be publicly *critical* of his decision.
- 2) On the way, there is a *terrible* storm and the ship sinks.
- 3) Even Chris, the very *model* of calmness, was angered by having to work such long hours.
- 4) The *original* church was destroyed in 1931, during Stalin's hard times of the religion's decay.
- 5) I slipped on my formal (albeit a bit wrinkled) jacket, channeled my inner *Cool* French Girl, and stepped out into the cool spring air of the Montmartre quarter.

4. Из перечня слов выберите то, которое подходит по смыслу обоим предложениям в паре, и вставьте его в нужной форме в пропуск.

cool	terrible	critical	hack	original
------	----------	----------	------	----------

- 1) A small population also lives in Iran, where they are _____ endangered.
She is very _____ of the way we bring up our children.
- 2) Who knows, if I had stuck to Japanese martial arts, I might have ended up with _____ Japanese instead.
Here are 50 life _____ that will change your life for the better.
- 3) I know it won't look very _____, but this hat will keep the sun out of your eyes.
I got a rather _____ reception this evening. What do you think I've done wrong?

4) Though _____ he had planned to name his new freshwater-filled settlement Albion — a poetic name for England — instead he decided to call the bay Sydney Cove after the Secretary of State, Lord Sydney.

Another _____ way of staying in Altai is housekeeping and taking care of one's own house and animals.

5) The last government has left behind a _____ debt.

He stopped his ears with his hands to shut out the _____ noise.

5. Замените выделенную часть в предложениях, используя контронимы из перечня, так, чтобы смысл остался тем же.

terrible	model	originally	hacks	cool
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1) Not many people know how to save while travelling but if you prepare yourself in advance by reading *tips* from experienced travellers, you may visit more places and spend less money while enjoying it none the less.

2) If they don't heed the warnings, there will be *dire* consequences.

3) The procession burns down the *copy* of a Viking ship.

4) I'm guessing that's not random at all, and you use that movie to test whether a girl is *interesting*?

5) In fact, it was invented in England in the early days of the 20th century and was *initially* called Ping-Pong.

6. Прочитайте тексты и определите, в каком значении стоит контроним в заголовке.

Is philanthropy *critical*?

Philanthropy is defined as the love of humanity. A modern definition is “private initiatives, for the public good, focusing on quality of life”, which combines an original humanistic tradition with a social aspect developed in the 20th century.

Philanthropy is a critical part of the life and success of the whole local community, and college in particular. I have seen philanthropy directly affect the life of the college from my experience in the Department of Finance. I work with students who have the opportunity to attend college because of the financial assistance they receive from our donors. Continued support has fostered the enhanced facility we work in today which has been reconfigured to remain relevant to today's needs. The educational experience is much richer because of the generosity of others. Our new auditorium is one shining example that we are proud to support. Not only is this facility a marvel of world-class architecture and programming, it also strives to make the arts accessible to all citizens. These experiences spark curiosity and imagination in audiences, young and old, to remind us what it means to be alive in this era of technology and separation.

Hacks for visiting Russia.

Planning a holiday in Russia and don't want to break the bank? Here are a few hacks to help your journey around the world's biggest country on a shoestring.

Like people from all over the world, many Russians are open to volunteering in exchange for food, accommodation, and new experiences. Foreigners are invited as volunteers by small companies, families, children's camps, and even the Academy of Sciences. The conditions depend on the host but be sure that for interesting offers there will be stiff competition: you have to monitor the offers and respond quickly. The obvious plus – apart from the fact that you pay almost nothing – is that many hosts provide help with visas and pay for your journey.

Another life hack is to check on free admission days. Every museum has free admission days. At the Hermitage in St. Petersburg the first Thursday of each month is a free day, while at the New Tretyakov Gallery in the Russian capital it is every Wednesday.

As a rule, tickets to museums and art galleries cost more for foreign nationals than locals. Tourists who don't want to pay extra can ask a Russian to buy tickets for

them. And don't waste money on an audio guide. To be honest, you won't need it. You can download audio guides in English for many popular museums in Russia from the App Store.

As for eating out while travelling in Russia, there are a number of pretty cheap options. You can find special offers in Russian cafés and restaurants at any time of the day. Canteens (cheap restaurants that serve homemade dishes) are a win-win option. Here, a soup, main course, drink, and dessert will cost you just 250-300 rubles or cheaper.

Original style.

Claude Monet's impressionist paintings were all about nature. In his works he tried to capture nature as it appeared to him at the moment. He also experimented with light and shadow and how they changed during different times of the day. Some artists of the time criticized Monet because his works lacked detail and didn't resemble finished paintings. Monet used strong colours, which he did not mix. He painted them onto the canvas in short brush strokes. He was also criticized for not using classical painting techniques.

ОТВЕТЫ.

I. 1.

1	2	3	4	5
with	leave	before	shops	replace

2.

a	b	c	d	e
2	3	4	5	1

3.

1	2	3	4	5
Споткнуться	Оставить	Разгадать	Незамеченный	Обращаться

4.

1	2	3	4	5
left	comprise	consulting	replaced	shop
left	comprises	consulted	replaced	shop

5.

1	2	3	4	5
with	before	consult	tripped	puzzle

6.

1	2	3
оставить	заменить	незамеченный

II.

1	2	3	4	5
quite	several	fast	either	annual

2.

a	b	c	d	e
3	1	4	5	2

3.

1	2	3	4	5
прочно зафиксированный	едва ли	разнообразие	либо	вполне

4.

1	2	3	4	5
annual	several	faster	either	quite

annual	several	fast	either	quite
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5.

1	2	3	4	5
quite	annually	hardly	several	either

6.

1	2	3
разнообразие	ежегодный	едва

III.

1.

1	2	3	4	5
original	critical	models	hacks	terrible

2.

a	b	c	d	e
2	5	4	1	3

3.

1	2	3	4	5
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раскритикованный	ужасный	пример	первоначальный	крутой
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4.

1	2	3	4	5
critically	hacking	cool	originally	terrible
critical	hacks	cool	original	terrible

5.

1	2	3	4	5
hacks	terrible	model	cool	originally

6.

1	2	3
важный	полезный совет	уникальный