

81.432,1-923
с 147

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

Е. В. САЖИНА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

В 2 частях

Часть 1

Гомель 2008

25.1

81.432.1-923

C147

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

Е. В. САЖИНА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

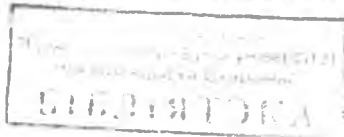
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

*для студентов 1 курса
специальностей 1 - 51 01 01 «Геология и разведка
месторождений полезных ископаемых»
и 1 - 33 01 02 «Геоэкология»*

В 2 частях

Часть 1

УДК 848.2.0001



Гомель 2008

УДК 811. 111 (075. 8)

ББК 81. 432. 1 – 923

С 147

Рецензенты:

Н. И. Ефремова, доцент, кандидат филологических наук;
кафедра английского языка учреждения образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

Рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом
учреждения образования «Гомельский государственный
университет имени Франциска Скорины»

Сажина, Е. В.

С 147 Английский язык : практическое пособие для
студентов 1 курса специальностей 1 - 51 01 01
«Геология и разведка месторождений полезных
ископаемых» и 1 - 33 01 02 «Геоэкология»: в 2 ч. Ч. 1 /
Е. В. Сажина; М-во образования РБ, Гомельский гос.
ун-т им. Ф. Скорины. – Гомель : ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины,
2008. – 78 с.

ISBN 978-985-439-310-0

Практическое пособие состоит из грамматического и
лексического разделов, включающих упражнения и тексты
для внеаудиторной работы, адресованные студентам 1 курса
специальностей 1 - 51 01 01 «Геология и разведка место-
рождений полезных ископаемых» и 1 - 33 01 02 «Геоэкология».

УДК 811. 111 (075. 8)

ББК 81. 432. 1 – 923

ISBN 978-985-439-310-0

© Сажина Е. В., 2008

© УО «ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины», 2008

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение.....	4
Тема 1 The Number of Nouns.....	5
Тема 2 The Case of Nouns.....	13
Тема 3 The Article.....	16
Тема 4 The Adjective.....	27
Тема 5 The Pronoun: Personal and Possessive Pronouns.....	34
Тема 6 Reflexive Pronouns.....	40
Тема 7 Demonstrative Pronouns.....	44
Тема 8 Quantative Pronouns.....	49
Тема 9 Distributive Pronouns.....	58
Тема 10 Relative Pronouns.....	69
Тема 11 Numerals.....	75
Литература.....	78

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Введение

Практическое пособие предназначается для студентов 1 курса специальности 1-1 51 01 01 «Геология и разведка полезных ископаемых» и специальности 1-33 01 02 01 «Геоэкология» и представляет собой учебное пособие по систематическому курсу грамматики современного английского языка.

Данное практическое пособие предназначено для повторения, закрепления и расширения базовых знаний в английской грамматике, полученных в средней школе и предусмотренных планами вуза. Не будучи связанным ни с одним учебником, пособие может гибко сочетаться с любым базисным курсом английского языка, используемым в учебном процессе.

Настоящее практическое пособие состоит из теоретической части и практической части, включающей в себя упражнения аналитического, тренировочного и творческого характера. Большое число коммуникативно ориентированных заданий дает студентам возможность вывести в речь полученные знания и навыки. Особое внимание уделяется упражнениям сопоставительного характера, позволяющим вскрыть существенные различия в употреблении ряда грамматических явлений в английском и русском языках. В учебнике отражены новейшие явления и тенденции, возникшие в системе английского языка на рубеже тысячелетий.

Данное практическое пособие имеет современное звучание, так как построено на основе фактического материала, представляющего собой литературный и разговорный язык Великобритании и США конца 20 и начала 21 века.

Тема 1 THE NUMBER OF NOUNS

Formation and Pronunciation

The plural of most nouns is made by just adding the suffix- s or -es.

It is pronounced:

[z] after vowels and voiced consonants (e. g. days, bags, balls);

[s] after voiceless consonants (e. g. taps, boats) and;

[Iz] after sibilants (e. g. bridges, bushes, horses).

But house – houses [hauzi:z], bath – baths [ba: ðz] or [ba:θs],
mouth – mouths [mauθs] or [mauðz].

1 -es is added to nouns ending in **s, ss, sh, tch, ch, x** and **z** (e. g. fox – foxes, match – matches, brush – brushes, dress – dresses, buzz – buzzes, bus – buses).

2 -es is also added to nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant (e.g. hero – heroes, tomato – tomatoes...). If a noun ends in **o** preceded by a vowel only -s is added (radio – radios, cuckoo – cuckoos;).

But: piano – pianos, kilo – kilos, photo – photos, solo – solos, soprano – sopranos, Eskimo – Eskimos, logo – logos.

3 Nouns ending in **y** preceded by a consonant change the **y** into -ies: army – armies, story – stories, country – countries.

If a nouns ends in **y** preceded by a vowel, only -s is added: day – days, toy – toys, key – keys.

4 Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** have the ending **-ves** in the plural: wife – wives, life – lives, shelf – shelves.

But: roof – roofs, cliff – cliffs, gulf – gulfs, proof – proofs, safe – safes, grief – griefs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs, cuff – cuffs, belief – beliefs.

The following nouns have **both forms in the plural**: scarf – scarfs/scarves, wharf – wharfs/wharves, hoof – hoofs/hooves, dwarf – dwarfs/ dwarves.

5 A few nouns form their plural by a **change of vowel**. They are: man – men, woman – women, tooth – teeth, foot – feet, mouse – mice, goose – geese, louse – lice.

6 Notice also the **peculiar plural form** in the following nouns: ox – oxen, child – children, brother – brethren (*not blood relations, but members of the same society*).

7 Nouns which have **the same form for the singular and plural**: a sheep – sheep, a swine – swine, a deer – deer, a craft – craft, a counsel – counsel (*legal adviser, barrister*).

Note 1: The nouns **fruit** and **fish** can be used as countable nouns and as uncountable nouns. Compare:

Do you eat much fruit?

But: *the fruits of the earth.*

He didn't caught any fish yesterday.

There were two fishes in the basket.

8 The following nouns ending in **-s** in the singular remain unchanged in the plural. Common examples: series – series, species – species, means – means, barracks – barracks, crossroads – crossroads, headquarters – headquarters, works – (*factory*) works.

Note 2: The noun penny has two plural forms: pennies (when referring to individual coins) and pence (when the amount only is meant):

She dropped three pennies in the slot Machine.

The bus fare cost him eighty pence.

9 Some nouns which come from foreign languages have **special plurals**:

analysis – analyses, appendix – appendices, bacterium – bacteria, basis – bases, cactus – cacti *or* cactuses, crisis – crises, criterion – criteria, diagnosis – diagnoses, formula – formulae, fungus – fungi *or* funguses, hypothesis – hypotheses, medium – media *or* mediums, nucleus – nuclei *or* nucleuses, oasis – oases, phenomenon – phenomena, radius – radii *or* radiuses, stimulus – stimuli.

10 In compound nouns the plural is formed in different ways:

a) as a rule a compound noun forms the plural by adding **-s to the head** –word: editor-in-chief – editors-in-chief, brother-in-law – brothers-in-law, court-martial – courts-martial;

b) in some compound nouns **the final element takes the plural form**: lady-bird – lady-birds, bookcase – bookcases, writing table – writing tables, toothbrush – toothbrushes, handful – handfuls, postman – postmen, policewoman – policewomen, Englishman – Englishmen.

But: German – Germans, Norman – Normans, Roman – Romans.

Note 3: When the first component is **man** or **woman**, the plural may be expressed twice: man servant – men servants, woman doctor – women doctors.

c) In **noun + adverb combinations**, the plural is usually added to the noun: passer-by – passers-by, runner up – runners up, looker-on – lookers-on;

d) **verb+ adverb+particle**. The plural is formed by adding **-s** to the word: drawback – drawbacks, breakdown – breakdowns;

e) If there is **no noun-stem in the compound**, **-s** is added to the last element: forget-me-not – forget-me-nots, merry-go-round – merry-go-rounds.

11 Nouns which are used only in singular:

a) the subjects: politics, economics, mathematics, physics;

b) the activities: athletics, gymnastics;

c) the games: billiards, darts, dominoes;

d) the illness: measles, jaundice;

e) the abstract nouns: generosity, anger, sculpture, excitement, fun;

f) the material nouns: copper, bread, butter, sand, oil, iron, wine, chalk.

Politics is an interesting subject.

Darts is often played in pubs.

The athletics we watched yesterday was quite exciting.

12 There are some nouns that are usually **uncountable** in English but often countable in other languages. For example: advice, baggage, behaviour, accommodation, damage, furniture, information, permission, chaos, luck, news, luggage, progress, scenery, weather, traffic, knowledge, research, transport, travel.

You need some luck to win at this game.

I'm here for two nights, and I'm looking for some accommodation.

The television news is at ten o'clock.

Note 4: Unlike other languages **hair** is an uncountable noun in English.

Her hair is long.

But: *There is a hair in the soup.*

13 There are a number of nouns in English which are used **only in the plural**. trousers, pants, shorts, pyjamas, clothes, trunks, drawers, braces, scales, fetters, scissors, spectacles, glasses, tongs, pincers, goods, bowels, proceedings, surroundings, savings, belongings, winnings, contents, thanks, goings on.

My savings are in the bank.

Carol's earnings aren't as much as she would like.

The contents of the case have disappeared.

14 Nouns which denote groups of persons and animals:

a) nouns which have a singular form and take a singular verb: the proletariat, the bourgeoisie, the aristocracy, the peasantry.

The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part.

b) nouns which have the form of the singular but agree with a plural verb: public, police, clergy, gentry, people, jury, cattle etc.:

The public are requested not to litter.

The police have arrested the criminal.

The cattle are grazing.

c) nouns which may have either the singular or the plural form: family, crew, group, committee, delegation, government, team, board, staff, company, firm:

The staff at this company is rather large (it is thought of as a collective body).

The staff at this company aren't happy with their new working conditions (the members of the group are thought of individually).

The college football team has done badly this season.

The coach says that the team are now resting.

15 We think of a sum of money, a period of time, a distance, weight as one thing so we use a singular verb:

Fifty thousand dollars was stolen in the robbery.

Three years is a long time to be without a job.

Let's take a taxi. Four miles is a long way to walk.

I think two kilos is enough.

Note 5: Nouns which happen to be homonyms of nouns which are used in both forms, the singular and plural.

a colour – **colours** (*hues*);

a force – **forces** (*powers*);

a custom – **customs** (*habits*);

a draught – **draughts** (*currents of air*);

a glass – **glasses** (*vessels for drinking from*);

a manner – **manners** (*ways*);

a moral – **morals** (*lessons of a story*);

a minute – **minutes** (*spaces of time*);

a quarter – **quarters** (*fourth parts*);

colours (*regimental flags*);

forces (*an army*);

customs (*taxes on imported goods*);

draughts (*a game*);

glasses (*spectacles*);

manners (*behaviour*);

morals (*standards of behaviour*);

minutes (*secretary's record of proceedings*);

quarters (*lodgings*).

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences using one of the nouns in the list:

bachelor, bridegroom, female, cows, goddess, hens, heroin, heiress, lioness, mares, nieces, nuns, princess, spinster, widower, prince.

1 My mother's brother and sister have never married. He's still a ... and she's a

2 I enjoy being an aunt. I have two ... and three nephews.

- 3 We took a photo of the bride and ... at the wedding.
- 4 These days few men become monks and few women become
- 5 There are only two bulls in the field, but there are dozens of
- 6 The stallion is in a separate place from the
- 7 There is a cock and five ... in the coop.
- 8 In fairy tales the handsome ... usually marries the beautiful
- 9 We went to a wildlife park and saw a lot of lions and
- 10 In mythology, Mars is the god of war; Diana is the ... of hunting.
- 11 She is the only ... of her grandfather's fortune.
- 12 Why does everyone expect the hero of the story to marry the ...?
- 13 A widow can often manage much better on her own than a ...,
- 14 Male tigers are less aggressive than ... tigers.

Exercise 2 Supply the plural forms of the following nouns:

Example: glass – glasses.

Crisis

Photo

Attorney

Fish

Parenthesis

Louse

Umbrella

Gentleman

Soprano

Proof

Tax

Deer

Zoo

Series

Datum

Ox

Calf

Couch

Bath

Stomach
Criterion
Stimulus
Epoch
Policewoman
Man-servant
Editor-in-chief
Gulf
Glass
Self
Monarch
German
A toothbrush
A woman-doctor
Phenomenon
Hero
Bridge
Warf
Merry-go-round
Drawback

Exercise 3 Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them where necessary, put "Right" if the sentence is already correct:

Example: Gymnastics is my favourite sport. Right.

- 1 I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is?
- 2 The bicycle is an excellent mean of transport.
- 3 Three years is a long time to be without a job.
- 4 Mary has just started a new job. She has got a two-year contract.
- 5 We went for a six-miles' walk in the country.
- 6 Many people has given up smoking.
- 7 The black jeans you bought for me doesn't fit me.
- 8 This plant is a very rare specie.
- 9 Last Sunday we took our little son to the zoo. At the zoo we bought some bread for him to feed the deers.
- 10 I didn't have many luggages – just two small bags.
- 11 Where are you going to put all your furnitures?

12 It is said that Robin Hood robbed rich and gave the money to poor.

13 French are famous for their food.

14 What is the man's name who lent us the money?

15 It's about a three hours' drive to the station from my house.

16 I first met him at Bob's and Ann's wedding.

17 Does the police know how the accident happened?

18 I am going to buy a new pyjama. Mine is already old.

Exercise 4 Chose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural:

1 The staff at the school (not to be) happy with their new working condition. 2 His staff (to be) very small last year. 3 When he came the baseball team (to practise) on the school field. 4 The team (to have) baths at the moment and then (to come) back here for tea. 5 The clergy (to be) generally dressed in black. 6 The government (to want) to increase taxes. 7 The government (to decide) to pass the bill. 8 There (to be) two fish in his basket. 9 "Surely I have caught all the fish that (to swim)," he said to himself and laughed. 10 The board (to be) going to consider your application at the next sitting. 11 The board (to be) extraordinarily kind to you. 12 That day the committee (to be) to meet at her friend's house. 13 I had to find out whether the committee (to be) competent enough to consider the project. 14 The public (to request) not to leave litter in the woods. 15 Close by, a group of men (to sit). 16 A group of students (to go) on a tour to Poland in summer. 17 The job is unpaid, but a number of persons (to be) willing to undertake it. 18 The number of the unemployed (to rise) very fast. 19 Con's family who (to be) occupied each with their particular guest didn't notice anything. 20 Monty's family (to be) of about the same social status as my own. 21 Can I borrow your scissors? Mine (not to be) sharp enough. 22 I need more money than that. Ten pounds (not to be) enough to buy it. 23 Three days (not to be) enough for a good holiday. 24 Everybody says that the Swiss police (to be) great at finding people. 25 Twenty thousand pounds (to steal) in the robbery.

Exercise 5 Write a short paper on the following points:

- a) nouns which are countable in Armenian but uncountable in English;
- b) nouns which are used only in plural in English but can have a singular form in Armenian;
- c) nouns which are uncountable both in Armenian and in English.

Тема 2 THE CASE OF NOUNS

English nouns may have two case forms- the common case and the genitive case. The genitive case is formed by means of the suffix 's or the apostrophe (')

1 We normally use 's when the first noun refers to a person or animal, or to a country, organization, or other group of living creatures.

That's my grandfather's house.

My cat's eyes are green.

Brazil's football team won again.

Our city's water supplying system isn't good.

The world's population is rising.

The government's decision shocked everybody (or the decision of the government).

Algeria's history is interesting (or the history of Algeria is interesting).

2 If the plural noun doesn't end in -s we use 's (men/women/children/people):

The men's changing room is over there.

He is the people's choice.

3 You can also use-'s with time expressions and measurement:

Did you watch last Sunday's match? (we talk about particular event).

But: *I don't like to listen to evening news* (things that happen regularly).

I want two dollars' worth of popcorn.

It's three miles' walk. or It's a three-mile walk.

It's about four hours' drive to London from my house.

4 The 's structure is often used for products from living animals: cow's milk, a bird's egg, a hen's egg, sheep's wool, lamb's wool.

But: camel hair, horse hair.

5 When the animal is killed to provide something, we usually use **noun + noun**: calf skin, chicken soup, fox fur, tortoise shell, chamois leather, a lamb chop.

6 The **noun + noun** is normally used to say what things are made of: a silk dress, a stone roof, a gold watch, a lead pipe.

7 The 's may be found with nouns denoting inanimate things and abstract notions: the sun's rays, the ocean's tide, the ship's crew, the island's outline, the play's title, Nature's sleep.

8 In English there are a considerable number of set phrases in which 's is used: **in one's mind's eye, a pin's head, to one's heart's content, at one's finger's end, for goodness' sake, at one's wit's end, out of harm's way, duty's call, a needle's point.**

9 For things, ideas etc. we normally use **of** (the page of the book, the door of the car). Sometimes we can use the structure **noun + noun**:

The roof of the garage needs to be repaired (or the garage roof...).

The temperature of the sea is 25 degree today (or the sea temperature...).

The owner of the restaurant is a very decent person (or the restaurant owner...).

10 With words like **top, bottom, front, back, side, edge, inside, outside, beginning, middle, end, part**, we usually prefer the **of** structure: the top of the page, the back of the car, the bottom of the glass, the end of the film.

11 The suffix 's may be added not only to a single noun but to a whole group of words. It is called the group genitive: the Prime Minister of England's residence, Brown and Baker's office, Jeff and Ann's project.

Ann wasn't present at Jack and Mary's wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson's children are very unruly.

12 We do not always use 's for people. For example, we would use **of...** in this sentence:

What is the name of the man who brought this letter? ("the man who lent us the money" is too long to be followed by 's).

13 Sometimes we find 's and **of** together. This is called a double genitive:

He was an old business client of Grandfather's.

It was a good idea of Tom's to go swimming.

We went on holiday with some friends of ours.

Exercise 1 Use 's or -s' only where possible:

- 1 The inside of the house.....
- 2 An absence of a year
- 3 Work of seven months
- 4 The shade of the tree
- 5 The book of the film
- 6 A delay of an hour
- 7 At the door of death
- 8 The price of success
- 9 The company of the ship
- 10 The surface of the earth.....

Exercise 2 Join the nouns using appropriate form of the possessive case:

- 1 The butterfly / the wings.
- 2 Walk / ten miles.
- 3 Nature / sleep.
- 4 Crew / ship.
- 5 The ocean / tide.
- 6 Please stop it for goodness / sake.
- 7 Call / duty.
- 8 The husband / the woman talking to Tom.
- 9 Wedding / Dave and Cathie.
- 10 Umbrella / somebody else.
- 11 The identity / man living next door.
- 12 Sleep / eight hours.

- 13 The Residence / Prime Minister of England.
- 14 The sister / the doctor who is very famous.
- 15 The manager / the company.
- 16 Storm / last week.
- 17 The daughter / Charles.
- 18 Water supplying system / the city.
- 19 Policy / the United States.
- 20 The name / the man I saw you with yesterday.

Exercise 3 Choose a noun from the box to answer the following questions:

fish-monger's, silver/gold smith's, carpenter's, dentist's, jeweller's, baker's, florist's, butcher's, shoe-repairer's, hairdresser's/barber's.

Example: – Where can we buy medicine or medical goods?

– At the chemist's.

- 1 Where can we have our teeth filled, cleaned or taken out?
- 2 Where do usually women/men have their hair cut or done?
- 3 Where can we buy bread, rolls or cakes?
- 4 Where do we usually buy or sell our jewels?
- 5 Where can we buy flowers?
- 6 Where do we have wooden things made or repaired?
- 7 Where do we usually get good meat for a barbecue?
- 8 Where can we have silver/gold articles made?
- 9 Where do we get fresh fish?
- 10 Where can we have our shoes repaired?

Тема 3 THE ARTICLE

The article is a structural word specifying the noun. The absence of the article (*zero article*) also specifies the noun and has significance. Articles are used to show whether we are referring to things that are known both to the speaker/writer and to the

listener/reader (*definite*) or that are not known to them both (*indefinite*). Articles can also show whether we are talking about things in general or particular things. The articles **a/an** and **the** belong to a group of words called “determiners”.

The Indefinite Article

Pronunciation

The indefinite article is **a** or **an**. The form **a** is used before a word beginning with a consonant, or a vowel sounded like a consonant:

a scientist, a mystery, a wonderful day;

a hotel, a historical moment... (have a consonant sound);

a university, a union of two people... (have a consonant sound).

The form **an** is used before words beginning with a vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) or words beginning with a mute **h**:

an elephant, an actress;

an hour, an honour, an heir... (have a vowel sound);

an ugly painting, an unusual antique... (have a vowel sound).

Use:

1 The indefinite article **a/an** is used before a singular countable noun which is used as an example of a class (when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person, animal or thing):

An ostrich is a large bird.

A palm tree is usually very tall.

It's an interesting article.

2 With a noun complement. This includes names of professions:

Jane's father is a doctor.

He became a great man.

3 In expressions of price, speed, ratio etc.: (**a/an** may replace the word **per**). fivepence a kilo, tenpence a dozen, sixty kilometers an hour, four times a day:

They go to Europe twice a (per) year.

His salary is two thousand dollars a (per) month.

4 **a/an** may have the meaning of **one**: (note that **a/an** and **one** are not always interchangeable:

I have a friend whose father is a pilot.

Note 1: We use **a/an** to refer to an unspecified thing. It means any one:

He bought a shirt. (We are not talking about a specific blouse).

We use **one** when we are counting, to put emphasis on number:

He bought one shirt. (He didn't buy two or three shirts).

We can use **a/an** or **one** with no difference in meaning when counting or measuring time, distance, weight, etc.:

I need a/one kilo of tomatoes.

5 In exclamations before singular, countable nouns:

What a hot day! What a pretty girl! Such a pity!

But: *What big houses! What pretty girls! What nasty weather!*

The indefinite article is not used:

1 Before a plural countable noun:

Men are different from women.

I have a lot of English books.

2 Before uncountable nouns: (they are often preceded by: **some, any, a little, a piece of, a lot of** etc.):

Nature is an interesting subject to study.

You need some more furniture.

I'll give you a piece of advice.

There isn't any news.

3 Before materials, abstract nouns, names of meals:

Windows are made of glass.

But: *Have a glass of wine.*

We write on paper.

But: *I have got a (news) paper.*

Iron is a metal.

But: *I use an electric iron.*

The child was pale with fear.

But: *Some children suffer from a fear of the dark. She has a beauty nobody has.* (They are used in a particular sense).

We have breakfast at eight.

But: *They gave us a good breakfast.* (It is preceded by an adjective)

The Definite Article

Pronunciation

The is pronounced [ðə] before words beginning with a consonant and [ði] before a vowel: the gardener, the artist.

[ðə] [ði]

The definite article is used:

1 Before nouns which are considered as one: **the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the world, the weather.**

The earth goes round the sun and the moon goes round the earth.

Note that we say **space** (without “the”) when we mean “space in the universe”:

There are millions of stars in space.

But: *I tried to park my car but the space was too small.*

2 Before a noun which has become definite as a result of being mentioned a second time:

His car struck a tree; you can still see the mark on the tree.

3. Before a noun made definite by the addition of a phrase or clause:

The man (whom) she is talking to comes from Canada.

The dinner which was given to celebrate their victory cost \$ 300.

4 Before superlatives and **first/second** etc., and **only** used as adjectives or pronouns:

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

She is the only person who knows about it.

February is the second month of the year.

5 Before an adjective used to represent a class of persons: **the rich, the poor, the blind, the wounded, the Italians, the Europeans.**

The old and the young should be able to live together.

They tried to do all they could to help the wounded.

The Armenians are hospitable.

6 Before proper names if we mean the whole family: **the Smiths, the Browns.**

The Smiths aren't invited to that party.

7 Before singular nouns used to represent a class of objects:

The male lion is lazy.

The aeroplane has made the world a small place.

The violet is a lovely flower.

a/an is also used in this manner:

A shark has big jaws.

A violet is a lovely flower.

8 Before names of oceans, seas, rivers, channels, chains of mountains, groups of islands (and countries when the name refers to a political union): the Amazon, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the English Channel, the Andes, The Himalayas, The USA, the Netherlands.

9 Before the points on the globe and with the names of geographical areas: the North Pole, The South Pole, the Equator, the East, the West, the North, the South, the Middle East, the Far East, the Far West, the Orient, the Occident.

10 The precedes the name of an archipelago, a desert, a forest, a gulf, or a peninsula: the Malay Archipelago, the Sahara Desert, the Black Forest, the Persian Gulf, the Italian Peninsula.

11 These places usually have names with **the**:

a) hotels/restaurants/pubs: the Hilton Hotel, the National Restaurant, the Red Lion;

b) theatres/cinemas: the Globe Theatre, the Odeon Cinema;

c) museums/galleries: the British Museum, the Tate Gallery

d) other buildings: the White House, the Empire building.

12 Before musical instruments:

She learnt to play the piano when she was five years old.

The definite article is not used:

1 We do not usually use **'the'** with proper nouns: before continents, countries, towns, streets, squares, parks, proper names: Africa, Norway, Madrid, Wall Street, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, London Zoo, Victoria Station, Canterbury Castle, David, Margaret, Johnson.

But: the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Crimea, the Hague, the Vatican, the Strand, the High Street.

2 Before lakes and bays: Hudson Bay, Lake Baikal, Lake Sevan (or **the Baikal, the Sevan** when the word 'lake' is omitted).

But: The Bay of Biscay, The Great lakes, The Finger Lakes.

3 No article with the name of a single mountain: Mount Everest, Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Ararat.

But: the Matterhorn.

4 No article with titles (relatives): Doctor Johnson, Major Williams, aunt, uncle, cousin.

Professor Smith lectures on English phonetics. But: He is a professor.

Aunt Alice likes to watch TV.

5 No article with names of diseases: jaundice, measles, flu (but to have a headache / a toothache).

She has got influenza.

Jaundice is a nasty disease.

6 These nouns are used without **'the'** when they are visited or used for their primary purpose: home, chapel, church, market, college, school, hospital, court, prison, work, sea, bed. When these places are not visited for their primary purpose the article **the** is used:

The tourists went to the church to see the carvings.

After that incident Tom's mother went to the school to speak to the headmaster.

In contrast to the above list, the following very common nouns always take **the**: the cathedral, the cinema, the theatre, the office.

We met them at the theatre.

The Use Of Articles In Some Set Expressions

1 The Indefinite Article. 2 The definite Article. 3. Zero Article.

It's a shame to tell the truth. It's a pity to be on the safe side. It's a pleasure the other day.

To speak in a low/loud voice on the whole, we go to church to pray, to school to study, to college to study, to bed to sleep, to sea as sailors, to market to buy or sell, to hospital as patients, to prison as prisoners, to court as litigants, to work as workers, to speak in a whisper to keep the bed, to have a lovely/good time to play the piano/guitar, to take a fancy to smb. in the original, to fly into a rage to take the trouble to do smth, to tell a lie to be out of the question, in

a hurry on the one hand... on the other hand, a bad lot (immoral, unkind person) to be at a loss (for smth. /to do smth.), to be paid by the hour to get to the bottom of smth.

Be in disgrace at, after, before sunrise/sunset/dawn, from morning till night at/after/ before breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper, from head to foot to get into trouble, from beginning to end to be asking/looking for trouble, to lose heart live in peace, to take to heart at war/ to declare war against/on smth., to take offence to be in debt, to give/ask/get permission to call somebody names, to eat without appetite to keep house, by chance/by mistake at first sight, by car/train/land/air/sea arm in arm, to go to sea day after day/day in day/day out, at sea day and night/night and day.

Exercise 1 Write *a* or *an* in the space:

- 1 ... honorable judge.
- 2 ... unusual story.
- 3 ... hour.
- 4 ... useful book.
- 5 ... honest person.
- 6 ... university.
- 7 ... horse.
- 8 ... used car.
- 9 ... European.
- 10 ... house.
- 11 ... uniform.
- 12 ... unused car.

Exercise 2 Use the proper article:

Aesop was ... very clever man who lived many hundreds of years ago in ... Greece. He wrote many fine stories. He was well known as ... man who was fond of ... jokes. One day, as he was enjoying ... walk, he met ... traveler, who greeted him and said: "...kind man, can you tell me how soon I shall get to?" "Go" Aesop answered. "I know I must go," protested ... traveler, "but I should like you to tell me how soon I shall get to ... town. " "Go," Aesop said again angrily. "This man must be mad," ... traveler thought and went on. After he had

gone some distance, Aesop shouted after him. "You will get to ... town in two hours." ... traveler turned round in ... astonishment. "Why didn't you tell me that before?" he asked. "How could I have told you that before?" answered Aesop. "I didn't know how fast you could walk."

Exercise 3 Supply a/an or o (-) where necessary:

- 1 My boss suffers from ... high blood pressure.
- 2 I was awake all night with ... toothache.
- 3 Don't come near me. I have got ... flu.
- 4 I'm going home. I've got ... terrible headache.
- 5 My neighbour's children are in bed with ... mumps.
- 6 ... German measles can be very unpleasant.
- 7 Alice should see the doctor. She has ... eye-sore.

Exercise 4 Put in a/an, the or o:

- 1 You must be home before ... midnight, George.
- 2 They are setting off at ... dawn.
- 3 We got up early to admire ... dawn.
- 4 My grandfather is often wide awake at ... night.
- 5 I often sat up ... night with him and read to him to ease his pain.
- 6 The weather was very cold on ... day of his arrival.
- 7 She didn't look well. She said they had passed ... sluggish winter and ... lazy summer.
- 8 ... winter was very fine that year and we were very happy.
- 9 I feel very tired. I work from ... morning till ... night.
- 10 The situation is improving day by ... day.

Exercise 5 Find and correct the errors in the following sentences:

- 1 They were at the lunch when I called.
- 2 Lunch I ordered was burnt.
- 3 We were asked to dinner. Dinner was excellent.
- 4 They were talking about it at the breakfast.
- 5 I think we can get good supper here.
- 6 It was cold and we decided to stay to a tea.

7 Walter is excited. He wants very special dinner.

Exercise 6 Choose the correct form and underline it:

- 1 Their son is a student at *London University/the London University*.
- 2 *The Grand/ Grand Hotel* is in Baker street.
- 3 Our favourite movie theatre is '*Classic/The Classic*.'
- 4 Did you visit *the British/British Museum* when you were in London?
- 5 *Hyde Park/The Hyde Park* is situated in central London.
- 6 Tom's father usually reads *the Times/Times*.
- 7 He used to work for *the British Airways/British Airways*.
- 8 We flew to Yerevan from *Orly/Airport/the Orly Airport*.
- 9 We went to *the Lion Inn/Lion Inn*. Sam recommended.
- 10 We didn't manage to visit *Houses of parliament/the Houses of parliament*.

Exercise 7 Supply a/an, the or o:

High Flyer

I travel all over ... world on business and my neighbour thinks my life is one long holiday. You know what ... business travel is like: up at ... dawn to catch ... planes; ... breakfast in ... London, ... lunch in New York. When you're in ... sky, you see only snow in ... Arctic or ... Greenland. You have glimpses of ... Andes or Pacific. You're always exhausted. Your wife or husband complains you're never there to take ... children to ... school or put them to ... bed. When you get home, your neighbour says, "Another nice holiday, eh?" Give me Home Sweet Home any day!

Exercise 8 Put in the or a/an where necessary. If no article is needed, write 0 in the space:

- 1 ... President is ... most powerful person in ... United States.
- 2 ... President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- 3 Sheila spends most of her free time watching ... television. Sometimes it seems to me that she never turns off ... television.

4 John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to ... church every Sunday. John himself doesn't go to ... church, but yesterday he went to ... church to take some photographs of the building.

5 Peter was injured in ... accident and was kept in ... hospital for a few days. His friends went to ... hospital to visit him.

6 Keith is ... seaman. He spends most of his life at ... sea.

7 "Do you often listen to ... radio?" "No, in fact I haven't got ... radio."

8 ... Smiths had ... son and ... daughter. ... son was in ... Army and ... daughter was training to be ... doctor.

9 If you live in ... foreign country, you should try and learn ... language.

10 I don't usually have ... lunch, but I always eat ... good breakfast.

11 "Can you pass ... sugar, please?" "But ... sugar isn't very good for you."

12 Some people think that ... bicycle is ... excellent means of transport.

13 When I studied at ... University, ... Professor Williams used to say, "... young have the future in their hands."

14 Do you know that in many places people are in ... prison because of their political opinions?

15 The other day the fire brigade were called to ... prison to put out ... fire.

16 ... Nile is in ... Egypt. ... Lake Titicaca is in ... South America.

17 ... Mediterranean Sea is between ... Europe and ... Africa.

18 ... English is an international language. ... English of Shakespeare is often difficult to understand.

19 She told the boy to go down ... Kingston Street and turn right into ... Mill Road.

20 ... Mt Everest is ... highest mountain in ... world. It is in ... Nepal.

21 ... milk is good for babies. ... milk in ... refrigerator is bad.

22 Travel through ... space to other planets interests many people today.

Exercise 9 Write an article in the space provided. If no article is needed, write 0 in the space:

- 1 Caroline Newman is majoring in ... art at the university.
- 2 Everyone in the class missed ... question number 23 on the test.
- 3 Coffee in this restaurant is only 25 cents ... cup.
- 4 I want to enter ... Greenville University. They say ... University of Greenville is a good place to study.
- 5 Everybody knows that ... Chinese have a long history.
- 6 George Rawson owns a nightclub on ... Santa Monica Boulevard.
- 7 The more I study this subject, ... more confused I get.
- 8 I asked the pilot how high above ... ground we were flying.
- 9 ... Arrow Lake is one of ... prettiest lakes I've ever seen.
- 10 I can't take a summer vacation right now, but ... next year I will.
- 11 If you look into ... north on a clear night, you will see Polaris, the North Star.
- 12 Most airlines can travel at 600 miles ... hour.
- 13 Our club is going to have a picnic at ... Audubon Park.
- 14 ... arthritis is a painful disease.
- 15 There is one musical instrument I truly love; ... violin.
- 16 ... Art Museum is located in the James Fisher Building.
- 17 I wonder what happened to ... old camera that my grandfather used to have.
- 18 Many wonderful works of literature are written in ... Spanish language.
- 19 ... Gobi Desert is located in Mongolia.
- 20 ... Urals are a major range of mountains in Europe.
- 21 And then they formed a musical group called ... Crickets
- 22 I want to buy ... computer with a lot of memory.
- 23 I want you to clean ... top of the refrigerator.
- 24 The doctors at Mercy Hospital give ... patients excellent care.

Тема 4 THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives are words expressing properties of objects (e. g. big, nice, yellow, attractive pretty, etc.) and, hence, qualifying nouns.

According to their meaning and grammatical characteristics adjectives fall under two classes: **a) qualitative** adjectives, **b) relative** adjectives: a) nice, strong, blue, important (show the quality of the nouns and have degrees of comparison); b) woolen, wooden, silk, Italian, European, daily, monthly, preparatory (show the relation to materials, to place, to time, to some action). Relative adjectives do not have degrees of comparison. Adjectives in English have only one form, which is used with singular and plural, masculine and feminine nouns: a clever boy – clever boys, a clever girl – clever girls.

Comparison:

1 one- syllable adjectives (regular comparison). We normally use **the** before a superlative.

Positive Comparative Superlative:

cheap – cheaper – (the) cheapest.

Most adjectives – + **-er, -est**:

large – larger – (the) largest.

Adjectives ending in **-e** – + **-r, -st**:

thin – thinner – (the) thinnest.

2 Irregular comparison:

Table 1

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
late	later	latest/last
little	less	least
many/much	more	most
near	nearer	nearest/next

3 Two-syllable adjectives ending in **y, er, ly, ple, ble, ow, some** add **er, est**: holy – holier – (the) holiest (change the **y** to **i** (if it is preceded by a consonant)); clever – cleverer – cleverest; simple – simpler – simplest; humble – humbler – humblest; narrow – narrower – narrowest or **more** narrow; **most** narrow; handsome – handsomer – handsomest or **more** handsome most handsome.

4 With many two-syllable adjectives (e. g. polite, common,), **-er, -est** and **more/most** are both possible. With others (including adjectives ending in **ing, ed, ous, ish, ful, less, ct, nt and st**), only **more / most** is possible: annoying – **more** annoying – (the) **most** annoying; tired – **more** tired – **most** tired; famous – **more** famous – **most** famous; childish – **more** childish – **most** childish; useful – **more** useful – **most** useful; careless – **more** careless – **most** careless; exact – **more** exact – **most** exact; recent – **more** recent – **most** recent; honest – **more** honest – **most** honest.

5 Adjectives used only predicatively: afraid – more afraid; aware – more aware.

When the children heard that their father was coming, they were more afraid than glad.

6 Before comparatives you can use: **much, far** (= a lot), **a little, slightly** (= a little), **any** (= to even a little extent), **no** (not any, at all), **none the** (not at all), **even**.

I think Russian is much more difficult than Spanish.

Her illness was far more serious than we thought at first.

My suitcase is slightly heavier than yours.

She looks no older than her daughter.

7 Adjectives of three or more syllables have **more** and **most**: intelligent – more intelligent – (the) most intelligent; practical – more practical – most practical.

Note 1: Most when used before an adjective does not always form the superlative degree. It may have the meaning of *very, extremely*. Then it is preceded by the indefinite article.

This is a most useful book.

8 Use **as...as** in the affirmative and **not as/ not so ...as** in the negative:

A boy of sixteen is often as tall as his father.

Your coffee is not so/as good as the coffee my mother makes.

You are older than I am. or ...than me

9 Double comparative: ...er and...er, more and more.

The weather is getting colder and colder.

She is getting fatter and fatter.

It is becoming more and more difficult to find a job.

These days more and more people are learning English.

10 The...the (to say that things change or vary together or that two variable quantities are systematically related):

The more money he makes, the more useless things he buys.

The more I thought of the plan, the less I liked it.

The younger you are, the easier it is to learn.

The warmer the weather the better I feel.

The less luggage we have to carry the better.

11 When a group only has two members we use the **comparative**:

This one is the better of the two.

I like Betty and Alice, but I think Alice is the nicer of the two.

12 Comparison of three or more persons or things is expressed by the **superlative** with **the ...of** or **the ... in** (of places):

Bob is the tallest of the three.

She is the cleverest of them.

Note 2: We usually use **of** after superlatives for a period of time:

It was the happiest day of my life.

It was the most important news of the day.

But we use **in** with places (towns, buildings;), organizations and groups of people (a class./team/company etc):

Who is the best player in your team?

I think he is the most generous man in the town.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

13 We can use **three/ four etc. times + comparative**:

It was ten times more difficult than I expected.

Their house is three times bigger. or Their house is three times as big as my house.

Note that **twice** isn't possible in this construction:

Petrol is twice as expensive as it was last year.

14 As... as is used to show equality (to say that people, things are equal in a particular way): *as wise as Solomon, as safe as the Bank of England, as poor as Lazarus.*

Her son is as stubborn as a mule.

15 Adjectives of quality used as nouns: **the poor, the rich, the young, the living, the dead, the wounded, the blind** etc. They are used to represent a class of persons:

After the battle they buried the dead.

The poor are usually more generous to each other than the rich.

The young are generally intolerant. (is a general statement)

The young men are talking about something in the next room.

Notice the following set phrases which contain the comparative or the superlative degree of an adjective: *a change for the better/worse; none the less; so much the better/the worse (for); to be the worse for; no (none the worse for); if the worst comes to the worst; to go from bad to worse; as best; at (the) best/at worst.*

Exercise 1 Supply even (still) + an appropriate adjective in the comparative degree:

Example: India is a large country, but China is.... even larger.

- 1 He is crazy, but his wife is.....
- 2 A horse has little intelligence, but a mule is.....
- 3 Algebra is difficult, but calculus is
- 4 His grandfather is very wise, but his grandmother is.....
- 5 She is a beautiful woman, but her sister is.....
- 6 Tom is tall, but Mary is.....
- 7 This wine is good, but the other is.....
- 8 The earth is far from the sun, but Mars is.....
- 9 Iron is very strong, but steel is.....
- 10 Alcohol is bad for your health, but cigarettes are.....
- 11 Barbara's hair is thick, but Sue's is
- 12 Gerald's house is big, but ours is

Exercise 2 Use the required form of the adjectives in the following sentences. Put *the if* necessary:

1 Pollution and overpollution are two of (serious) problems in the world today.

2 The wine at the dinner party last night was bad, but the food was even (bad).

3 Mercury is (close) planet to the sun and Pluto is (far) planet from the sun.

4 He is (talkative) than his sister. I think he won't tire you so much.

5 At first I thought you were nice but really you are as (bad) as everybody else.

6 You looked depressed this morning but you look a bit (happy) now.

7 Everybody thinks that Jack is the (clever) of the three brothers.

8 I don't think it matters in the (little) which seat I choose.

9 "Today I am no (wise) than yesterday," said Uncle George smiling.

10 The (near) house is three miles away.

11 The (near) item on the program is a piano sonata.

12 "Of the two evils let us choose the (little)," joked father.

13 He is a far (intelligent) person than his brother.

14 The Browns have got three daughters. The (old) is 14 years old.

15 She had to wait a very long time. The longer she waited (much) impatient she became.

16 I am afraid the problem is much (complicated) than it seems.

17 It is a lot (easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.

18 Sometimes adults are (childish) than children.

19 I was (amazed) at the news than her parents.

20 We had a great holiday. It was one of (enjoyable) holidays we have ever had.

21 I thought she was younger than me but in fact she is slightly (old).

22 When the thief broke into their house, Julia was (afraid) than her husband.

23 I think money is (important) than love.

24 This bag is too small. I need something much (big).

Exercise 3 Complete the sentences with 'the+ comparative ... the + comparative' construction:

Example: The bigger the house is, the more money it will cost.

1 The more you talk on the phone, the.....

2 The sooner we pass our exams, the.....

3 The more she eats, the.....

4 The less you learn, the.....

5 The more one has, the.....

6 The warmer the weather, the.....

7 The longer I think of his proposal, the.....

8 The more electricity you use, the.....

Exercise 4 Complete each sentence from a) to p) with an appropriate ending from 1 to 6:

Example: Their child is always as quiet as a mouse

a) Their child is always as quiet as a..... 1) gold

b) My boss is as busy as a..... 2) mule

c) She is as clever as a..... 3) fox

d) He is as stubborn as a..... 4) bee/ beaver

e) Their little boy is as good as..... 5) mouse

f) One of my teachers is always as nervous as a 6) ice

g) For some unknown reason, I feel as weak as a..... 7) bird

h) My! Your hands are as cold as a..... 8) wolf

i) I'm in a wonderful mood today! I feel as free s a... 9) kitten

j) What an appetite I have! I am as hungry as a..... 10) cat

k) His father has been very sick; he's as thin as a..... 11) beet

l) Our young son is as strong as an..... 12) pillow

m) Her voice is as clear as a..... 13) pea soup

n) The fog last night was as thick as..... 14) bell

o) My new sweater is as soft as a 15) ox

p) Why are you blushing? Your face is as red as a ... 16) rail

Exercise 5 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ing or -ed:

Example: It's ...surprising that he passed his exam. We got ... surprised when we heard it. (surprise)

1 She always looks She says her life is (**bore**).

2 The scene was She was ... at what she saw. (**disgust**)

3 The lecturer's explanation was The students were (**confuse**).

4 His answer was The examiners were ... with his answer. (**satisfy**)

5 This project is The boss is ... in it. (**interest**).

6 The film was All of us were ... with it. (**disappoint**)

7 Her skin is ... because the chemical is ... (**irritate**).

8 I took the eggs out of the ... water. I had an egg for breakfast. (**boil**)

9 The match was The boys were ... when their team scored a goal. (**excite**)

10 The news was My parents were ... when they heard the news. (**shock**)

11 We are The newspapers are full of ... news. (**depress**)

Exercise 6 Put in the right forms. Alternatives are possible:

The Champion

The two men were sitting at the bar. The one (near)..... to me was the (big) and (strong) man I have ever seen. The one (far) from me was the (small/little) and (weak)..... They were having the (violent) Argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said, "It's a case of the (small).... brain in the world fitted into the (big)..... head!" They were his (last/latest) 10..... words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. "When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my (better/best) Karate chop," the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept in quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. "When Karate wakes up, " Shortie said, "tell him it was my (oldest/eldest) Land Rover starting handle."

Тема 5 THE PRONOUN: PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Unlike nouns and adjectives, pronouns do not name objects or qualities, but only point to them. In other words, they are devoid of concrete lexical meaning. They have a generalized meaning instead, which becomes clear only in the context. Pronouns, like nouns, may perform different functions in the sentence (they may be used as **subject, predicative, prepositional object, attribute, adverbial modifier of manner**);

Nobody seemed to know him well. (subject)

Isabel left the others and went over to him. (object)

She was young and liked to live by herself. (adverbial modifier of manner)

He hadn't changed at all. He was the same as before. (predicative)

That young man promised to help us. (attribute)

Various individual pronouns may have different grammatical categories – the categories of **person, case, gender and person**.

Some of them have the category of number (e. g. **this – these, that – those, I – we** etc.) others have the category of case (e. g. **we – us, who – whom – whose, somebody – somebody's, each other – each other's** etc.), still others are unchangeable (e. g. **what, such, all, each** etc.).

Personal pronouns

Table 2

The Nominative Case		The Objective Case	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	we	me	us
he	you	him	you
she	they	her	them
it		it	

Use:

The personal pronouns are used as nouns in the sentence. They have the category of case. The forms of the nominative case function in the sentence as subjects:

I think he'll phone today.

The forms of the objective case function in the sentence as objects:

We saw him yesterday. (direct object)

They sent us a telegram. (indirect object)

We know everything about them. (prepositional object)

I heard her play the piano. (nominal part of the complex object)

When personal pronouns are used as predicative or after **than**, **as** and **but**, the nominative case is considered to be very formal; the use of the objective case is preferred in spoken English:

"Who is it?" "It's me."

"I need a secretary to dictate my piece to." "I'll be her."

My brother and me went to the station. (instead of *My brother and I...*)

He is as clever as him. (or *as he is*).

But: *It was he who told us about it.* (the pronoun is followed by a clause)

Personal pronouns have a few other special applications:

1 It is a tradition to use **we** instead of **I** in newspaper articles, scientific prose, etc. The so-called 'editorial' **we** is believed to sound more modest than **I**:

We are convinced that the Government has made a grave mistake in imposing this tax.

2 The personal pronoun **us** is quite often used instead of **me** in very informal British speech:

Give us a kiss, love.

3 You (or **one**) may be used as impersonal pronouns (means 'any person, people in general'):

You (people, a person) should always try to be friendly to your neighbours.

One should take care of his or her health.

4 **She** is sometimes used for inanimate objects, especially **ships, motor cars, aircraft** as well as for countries and cities, especially in rather formal and rhetoric speech:

Have you seen my car? She is wonderful.

5 Traditionally English has used **he** in cases where the sex of a person is unknown, especially in formal style. However, **he** or **she** is becoming increasingly common:

If anybody asks me, tell him I'll be home at 7.

If a student doesn't work, he or she will fail.

We often use **they/them/their** after **somebody/someone/anybody/anyone**:

Someone has forgotten their umbrella. (his or her umbrella)

If anybody wants to leave early, they can. (he or she can)

6 The pronoun **it** is used:

a) to refer to **nothing, everything** and **all**:

Nothing was said at the meeting, was it?

Everything is cleaned, isn't it?

I did all but it wasn't enough.

b) as a formal subject in impersonal statements about **weather, time, distance, temperature** and all kinds of measurements:

It is cold/noisy in this room

It is freezing/raining. It's a lovely day.

It is a month since I saw her.

It is three miles to the nearest motel from here.

"How high is Mount Everest?" "It is about 9000 metres high."

c) as an object of the sentence. In this case the pronoun **it** isn't translated into Armenian: *somebody thinks/finds/considers + it + adjective*:

I find it impossible to deal with him.

I think it strange that they took objection to what I said.

d) in various idiomatic expressions where it seems to have very little lexical meaning of its own.: **hang it, hop it, beat it...**

Now that you've said everything, beat it. (= go away)

Possessive Pronouns

I form (determiners): my, his, her, its, our, your, their + noun

II form (absolute form): mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
– **noun.**

That's my umbrella, not yours. (a possessive adjective)

That dog is theirs, not ours. I'm afraid of theirs. (possessive pronoun)

It isn't her bag. Hers is black.

Use:

1 In English the possessive pronouns are often used instead of articles with nouns denoting relations, parts of the body, articles of clothing and various other things belonging to a person:

She took a pound out of her pocket.

He put on his jacket and left without a word.

She folded her arms and stared at him.

2 But we use the definite article (**the**) instead of a possessive pronoun with prepositional phrases and verbs such as **hit, punch, slap, bite, touch, pat, sting**, etc. (These idiomatic phrases are mainly connected with parts of the body):

Defeat stared her in the face.

I am sure he is not right in the head (to be behaving strangely).

He patted his wife on the shoulder.

Jack gripped him by the throat.

3 We use the word **own** in the following structures to emphasize the fact that something belongs to someone: **noun + of + my/your**, etc + **own**; **my/your**, etc. + **own + noun**:

I've got a car of my own.

I've got my own car.

Note: The form **yours** is commonly used as a conventional ending to letters:

Yours sincerely/truly/faithfully...

Exercise 1 Use the appropriate personal pronouns in the following sentences:

1 "I am writing another article about the young. ... take such big decisions and ... don't worry about money and status and ... aren't afraid to live in the present," Laura said. 2 Jonny Fontane reached

down and lifted the bride up on the bandstand so that Connie stood between ... and Nino. 3 "What was that noise?" asked the lady. "...was the wind," the maid answered. 4 It is much easier to cycle with the wind behind 5 "I think, Tom," Uncle Harold had said, "it was because of the wound. Your father took ... very hard.... brought out the dark side in" 6 What a lot of questions ... ask in these application forms. 7 If ... see a giraffe once a year ... remains a spectacle; if ... see ... daily ... becomes part of the scenery. 8 I have a wonderful family. I love ... very much and ... love me. 9 Just between you and ..., I think Bob is going to lose his job. 10 "Our aim is to keep Italy out of the war until ... is strong enough to come in on our side," said the colonel. 11 She considers ... important that I sit the exam. 12 ... say she has had the baby and ... is a girl. 13 When the waiter came up to his table he didn't at once realize ... was Paul. ... was as handsome as ever. 14 Boys came and went, especially two. I thought of ... as "students" though ... studied nothing but pleasure.

Exercise 2 Fill in the gaps with *of* where necessary, and *my*, *your*, etc. *own*:

Example: I would like to have a house... of my own.

I would like to have ... my own house.

1 She doesn't travel by bus any more because she's got ... car.

2 I don't need to borrow your umbrella. I've got one

3 My job includes doing research in

4 Don't let the dog sleep on your bed. It has got a bed

5 Sam is tired of using his friends computer, so he is going to buy one

6 The couple moved into ... house after they got married.

7 Jane doesn't live with his parents any more. He's got a flat

Exercise 3 Supply either a possessive pronoun or the definite article for the following sentences:

1 I'm sorry I can't help you. The decision is now out of ... hand.

2 He tried but gave up as ... heart wasn't in it. 3 The doctors were unable to save his life. He was shot through ... heart. 4 You can argue until you are blue in ... face but I'll never agree. 5 Everyone knew his

mother had been to prison, but his wife continued to throw it in ... face. 6 After she refused to help me, I washed ... hands of her. 7 She got to ... feet and began to brush off ... dress. 8 Sue refused to go to the theatre that evening. She had a pain in ... knee. 9 The critics were very sever and the young writer was very hurt by ... criticisms. 10 Fred had a sip of whisky and put ... glass back on the table. 11 He took me by ... hand and led out of the room. 12 "He is laughing up ... sleeve right this minute," she said. "They never found the body, did they?" 13 The Isle of Man is an island off the coast of Britain. It is not completely independent but it has ... own parliament. 14 Learner drivers are not allowed to drive on ... own. 15 Ann invited some friends of hers to ... flat. 16 She tried to bite his hand and he grabbed her by ... hair to lift ... head up. 17 He got a nasty knock on ... head when he fell. 18 Jonny sat on the floor with his face in ... hands.

Exercise 4 Put in the missing personal pronoun (including who):

Too Much To Bear!

If you are on holiday in the Western Islands of Scotland and see a bear, avoid! It might turn out to be Hercules, the famous star has appeared in TV ads, films and cabaret. Hercules disappeared when his owner, Andy Robbins, took for a swim. Police and troops have joined in the search, buthaven't had any success. After all, Hercules is unlikely to appear suddenly, shouting, "it's! Heream!"

The search party are carrying yoghurt and bananas to offer the bear because that's what likes best. "..... isn't dangerous, but is very hungry", a searcher said. So if you see a ten-foot bear in the Western Islands, make sure are carrying some bananas. may be just what a hungry bear is waiting for and if don't find the bear, you can always eatyourself.

Тема 6 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive Pronouns

Table 3

Singular	Plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

There is one more reflexive pronoun which is formed from the indefinite pronoun **one** – **oneself**.

They are called reflexive pronouns because they show that the action performed by the subject passes back again to the same person:

Ann blamed herself for the accident.

He bought himself a gold watch.

Use:

1 Reflexive pronouns may be used in different way – together with the verb they may form set phrases characterized by idiomatic meaning: **to forget oneself**, **to find oneself**, **to come to oneself**, **to be myself/herself** etc.:

You may be angry but you shouldn't forget yourself

When he came to himself, it was already dark.

The soldiers found themselves in the forest.

What's the matter with you? You don't seem yourself today.

2 A few other verbs are always followed by reflexive pronouns with which they form a close sense-unit: **to pride oneself on something**, (to be pleased and satisfied about something) **to avail oneself of something**:

He prides himself on his skill as a pianist.

Note 1: Notice the following sentences where personal pronouns are preferred to reflexive pronouns:

Close the door behind you!

The exam results were bad but he has put that behind him now.

Note 2: We do not use a reflexive pronoun after **concentrate/feel/relax/meet**:

I tried to study but I just couldn't concentrate.

We normally use **wash/shave/dress** without reflexive pronouns:

He got up, washed, shaved and dressed.

But: *He dried himself.*

However reflexives can be used if it is necessary to make clear who does the action:

She is old enough to dress herself now.

Does he shave himself or not?

Note 3: Reflexive pronouns may also be used instead of personal pronouns in co-ordinated noun phrases:

There will be four of us at dinner: Bob, Jenny and myself.

3 Besides, there are a few prepositional phrases with reflexive pronouns which are to be treated as set phrases because they have idiomatic meaning:

beside oneself (=to lose all self-control because of anger joy etc.);

for yourself;

by yourself/myself etc.;

in itself;

to leave smb. to himself/herself etc.;

as for myself;

among ourselves/themselves etc.

Emphatic pronouns

1 Reflexive pronouns can also be used to emphasize a noun or pronoun. It usually emphasizes the subject. The reflexive can be placed after the subject or after the object if there is one:

The queen herself gave him the ring.

Charles painted the house himself.

2 When it emphasizes the object it is placed immediately after it:

We spoke to the president himself.

She liked the diamond itself but not the setting.

Reciprocal pronouns

1 Reciprocal pronouns (**each other, one another**) show that something is done mutually:

We promised each other that we would stay together.

They smiled at each other.

2 Both **each other** and **one another** can be used when speaking of two persons. However, when more than two persons are meant, only **one another** is normally used:

The whole team was proud of one another.

3 **Each other** and **one another** can be used in genitive case:

They have already forgotten each other's names.

In their letters they used to inquire after one another's relatives.

Note: Compare the difference between – **selves** and reciprocal pronouns **each other/one another**:

The two boys hit each other on the nose.

But: *They hurt themselves.*

Exercise 1 Put in a reflexive or a personal pronoun:

1 Whenever she comes to visit us she always brings her son with

....

2 I give him a key to my house so that he could let... in.

3 It was a great party. We enjoyed

4 Let them take some money with

5 Don't worry about ... They can take care of

6 "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course. Help...."

7 We've got a problem. I hope you can help

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences by using a word or expression from the given list and an appropriate reflexive pronoun:

be ashamed of laugh at seem; be honest with be proud of pat; defend feel sorry for find; talk to be beside amuse; promise be angry at live by; work for kill entertain.

1 I am terribly sorry. What I did was very wrong. I

2 If somebody attacks you, you need

3 Carol made several careless mistakes at work last week, and her boss is getting impatient with her. Carol has ... to do better work in the future.

4 Humour can ease the trials and tribulations of life. Sometimes we have to be able to

5 Nothing good ever comes from self-pity. You should stop ..., George, and start doing something to solve your problems.

6 Yesterday Fred's car ran out of gas. Fred had to walk two miles to a gas station. He is still ... for forgetting to fill the tank.

7 The children played very well without adult supervision. They ... by playing school.

8 Some time later he came round and ... in hospital.

9 It is not always easy ... on holiday.

10 Now that children are grown, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson

11 It is important for all of us

12 People might think you're a little crazy, but ... is one way to practice using English.

13 Bob's father wanted to know if my father

14 All of you did a good job. You should be

15 A man down the street committed suicide. We were all shocked by the news that he

16 At the party Frank came up to me and said, "You ... today. Has anything happened to you?"

17 You did a good job, Mr. Williams. You should ... on the back.

18 When Ann's parents heard the news, they ... with anger at the news.

Exercise 3 Complete the sentences with reflexive or reciprocal pronouns only where necessary. In some sentences reflexive pronouns are used for emphasis:

1 We had never met before, so we introduced ... to

2 I wasn't very well yesterday but I feel ... much better today.

3 Tom wasn't ... yesterday. He was amiability

4 We ... are responsible for our actions.

5 I need you and you need me. We need

6 In Britain friends often give ... presents at Christmas.

- 7 We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked ... out.
 8 She liked the diamond ... but not the setting.
 9 You're always rushing around. Why don't you sit down and relax
 10 I am going out with Chris this evening. We're meeting ... at the station at 7.30.
 11 There was no water, so we couldn't wash
 12 I am not my usual ... today. I feel it.
 13 We promised ... that we would stay together.
 14 When he entered the café he saw the people wink at
 15 In their letters they made it a rule to inquire after ... relatives.
 16 You may think Stan is telling the truth but I ... don't believe him.
 17 All the members congratulated ... on the victory.

Тема 7 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns are: *this, that, such* and *same*.

Singular	Plural
<i>this</i>	<i>these</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>those</i>

Use:

1 They can be used as adjectives and as pronouns: *this man, that shop* (determiner).

This is my house. Those are her papers. (demonstrative pronouns)

2 When **this** and **that** are used as pronouns (without nouns) they normally refer to things:

This is better than that one.

However **this/that** can be used as pronouns when we are identifying people:

Hello, this is Elizabeth. Is that Ruth?

This/that and *it* used in discourse

3 This, that and it can all be used in discourse to refer back to things that have been talked or written about earlier:

So she decided to paint her house pink. It upset the neighbours a bit. or *So she decided..... this/that really upset the neighbours (this/that are more emphatic than it).*

4 When more than one thing has been mentioned, **it** generally refers to the main subject of discussion whereas, **this/that** generally select the last thing mentioned:

We keep the ice – cream machine in the spare room. It is mainly used by the children (the machine is used by the children).

We keep the ice – cream machine in the spare room. That is mainly used by the children (the spare room is used by the children).

5 Notice that only **this** can refer forward to something that hasn't yet been mentioned:

Now what do you think about this?

Will you be able to do this?

6 The pronoun **that/those** may be used instead of a noun already mentioned. It is called a prop-word:

A dog's intelligence is much greater than that of a cat.

He found it easier to believe that her actions were those of a spoilt girl.

These poems aren't so good as those written by you last year.

7 Those followed by a **who**-clause, **participle** or an **ing**-form refers to persons:

Those who (people who) want to attend the seminar, raise your hands.

Those (people) rescued were still in hospital.

8 In an informal style **this** and **that** are often used with adjectives and adverbs in the same way as **so**:

We didn't know he was that stupid.

I can't walk that far.

It's about that high.

Set phrases with **this/that**:

that's all right;

like this/that (such a.../in this/that way);

but for all that (despite that);

more than **that** (in addition to);
to know better **than that** (to be cleverer);
hardly that (not quite);
and all that;
that is;
leave it at **that** (to do, say nothing more);
so that's that;
and that's that (there is nothing more to say, do);
that settles it;
for **that matter** (so far as that subject being mentioned is concerned).

(The) same

1 The demonstrative pronoun (**the**) **same** can be used as an adjective, adverb or a pronoun in the sentence:

He is the same age as me. (determiner)

He lived in the same house for 50 years. (determiner)

Waitress, I'll have the same again, please. (pronoun)

I would do exactly the same if I were you. (pronoun)

Older people don't feel the same about pop music. (adverb)

2 **The same** + **that/as** clause:

He had the same absurd appearance that I remembered.

He would do it in the same way as I did.

Such

1 The pronoun **such** can be used as an adjective and as a pronoun in the sentence:

All such plants have long leaves. (determiner)

Such were his words. (pronoun)

2 **Such** may mean:

a) the kind of person or thing already mentioned:

There is no such person working here.

I have never heard such nonsense before.

On such occasions we usually make a cake.

b) high degree (it may also be used to emphasize a feeling, opinion etc.) **such** + **a/an** before singular countable nouns and some phrases:

Jack is such an idiot. (the speaker wishes to emphasize)

He is such a pleasant person!

That's such a good idea!

His room is such a mess. or *Her room is so messy.*

She has such a marvelous voice!

We had such a lovely time there!

3 Notice that **such** may be combined with **some, any, no, every...**

I'll do no such thing.

He didn't say any such thing.

On every such occasion dozens of people get injured.

Some such story was told to me years ago.

4 **Very, great, extreme** etc. are used when we are simply giving information. **Such** is mainly used to refer to information which has already been given, which is already known or is obvious:

Compare:

I've had a very bad day. (giving information)

Why did you have such a bad day? (referring to information which is already known)

There was great confusion (giving information)

Why was there such confusion? (referring to information which is already known)

Note 1: Such is **not** generally used demonstratively to refer to things in the present situation. To express the idea "of the kind that I'm showing you" or "of the kind that we can see/hear now", we prefer **like this/that** or **this/that kind/sort of**:

Look over there! Would you like to have a house like that?

Note 2: We use **such** before a noun with or without adjective. **So** is used before an adjective or an adverb alone (without a noun):

She is such a baby! It was such a cold day!

Her mother is so patient with her.

Set phrases with **such** and **the same**:

As such a) as that kind of person, thing; b) considered without other facts:

He is a doctor and as such can be trusted.

Such as it is – used to suggest that something is of poor quality.

It's all the same to me – it makes no difference.

All the same – in spite of that.

Much the same – not apparently different.

Exercise 1 Make one sentence from two. Use *so* or *such* (a/an):

Example: They are such nice people that everybody likes them.

- 1 The weather was nasty. Nobody wanted to listen to him.
- 2 They have got much money. Everybody likes them.
- 3 It was a fine day. I fell asleep in the armchair.
- 4 They are nice people. She made herself ill.
5. He speaks English quickly. We decided to go on a picnic.
- 6 The film was boring. They don't know what to do with it.
- 7 I hadn't seen her for a long time. We preferred to stay at home.
- 8 She worked hard. The policeman stopped him.
- 9 He talked nonsense. I could hardly recognize her.
- 10 He drove fast. I can't understand anything.

Exercise 2 Complete the following sentences with appropriate main clauses, using *so*, *such* and *(the) same*:

Example: ... I'm almost the same height ... as my mother.

- 1 ... that we took a long hike through the forest.
- 2 ... that I had to go to my lawyer/doctor/priest/teacher
- 3 ... as my living room.
- 4 ... as the sky on a clear day.
- 5 ... that I had to use several extra blankets on the bed.
- 6 ... that he didn't get a very good grade.
- 7 ... as my left foot.
- 8 ... as my little girl.
- 9 ... that she bought it as soon as she saw it at the store.
- 10 ... as dinner at home.
- 11 ... as the length.
- 12 ... as that of mine.

Exercise 3 Use one of the demonstrative pronouns in the following sentences:

1 "I'm not coming with you and that's ...," she said curtly.
2 "Now ... I'm home I'll probably get it fixed. I couldn't write you or anything." Michael said. "You have to understand ... before anything else."
3 I'll make a final explanation and ... one will be really final.
4 Hello, ... is Elizabeth. Is ... Ruth?
5 A dog's intelligence is much greater than ... of a cat.
6 Thank you very much. You have been ... a help!
7 Joe and Carol went on a camping holiday, and I think we're going to do the
8 He dined there only on Sundays, and not every Sunday at ...
9 I believe you but there are ... who wouldn't.
10 You can do it now or later; it's all the ... to me.
11 You can visit me at any time you like. My services, ... as they are, are at your disposal.
12 "What did she say?" "She gave the... answer as before."
13 Adeline was young and beautiful. More than ..., she was rich now.
14 Martin raised his voice, "I won't have you speak to me like I am an honest man."
15 I remember now. Some ... story was told to me years ago.
16 "How is Christopher?" said Laura. She took a maternal interest in my young people: "Much the Harmless. Picturesque. Useless," I said.
17 His behaviour was... that everyone disliked him.
18 "There is no... person working here." Answered the secretary.
19 ... three days at Robin hill had been exciting, sad, embarrassing.
20 I want a shirt that's the ... as the one in the window.

Тема 8 QUANTITATIVE PRONOUNS

These are: **some, any, no, none, one, much, many, little, few.**

Use:

1 Some and **any** usually express an 'indefinite quantity' (indefinite amount or indefinite quality) and are used when it is not important to say exactly how much/how many we're thinking of. They can be used as adjectives and as pronouns:

Won't you have some cake? (determiner)

If I find some I'll tell you. (quantitative pronoun)

Please buy any fruit that looks fresh. (determiner)

Please take any that you like. (quantitative pronoun)

2 Some is used in affirmative sentences and **any** is used in interrogative and negative sentences:

Do you have any friends here?

We haven't any more left.

3 But when the question is an invitation or a request **some** is used:

Won't you have some cake?

Will you carry some of these boxes for me please?

4 Some can also be used when the answer 'Yes' is expected. (or when the question or negation contained in the sentence doesn't concern **some**) Compare:

Did you see any men here?

Did he see some tall men with black beards? (I know that they were there, so feel sure that he saw them)

What's wrong? Have you got something in your eye? (it seems that you have got something in your eye and I expect you to answer 'yes'.)

I couldn't answer some of his questions.

I couldn't answer any of his questions.

5 Some is often used for contrast. Then it is strongly stressed:

*So **some** of the work is too difficult, so **some** are too easy.*

6 Some with a number is used to say *approximately* or to suggest that the number is a high or impressive one:

*It happened **some** ten years ago.*

*We have exported **some** four thousand tons of apricot this year.*

7 Any is used in affirmative clauses to mean '*practically every*' '*no particular one*' and after words that have a negative or limiting meaning: **never**, **seldom**, **hardly**, **scarcely**, **barely** and **without** (which are almost negatives):

Any who have questions to ask are requested to do so in writing.

You can wear any shoes with that dress.

I have to go shopping. We've got hardly any food.

You never give me any chance.

Hardly anybody likes his paintings.

He was trying without any hope of success.

8 Both **some** and **any** are common in **if** clauses (**any** is used when some doubt or condition is implied):

If you want some/any help, let me know.

I don't think that there is any milk in the house.

If any of your friends is/are interested in the project, let me know.

9 A noun can be dropped after **any**, if the meaning is clear:

"Did you get the oil?" "No, there wasn't any left."

10 Note the expressions **any good/use...., any idea/difference/different:**

If it is any good, buy it.

You don't look any different in that photograph.

Compounds with 'some', 'any'

1 Compounds formed with **some**, **any** and **no** follow the same rules:

Someone/somebody – anyone/anybody – no one/nobody.

Something – anything – nothing.

2 The compounds in **-one** and in **body** can have the genitive case:

Did you take anybody's photograph at the party?

3 If **-one** and **-body** are followed by **else**, **'s** is added to **else**:

It's not yours. It's someone else's.

4 The compounds in **-body** are never followed by an **-of** phrase, while the compounds in **-one** sometimes are:

Does anyone of you correspond with her family?

No, none

1 **No** and **none** can be used with affirmative verbs to express a negative. **No** is an adjective pronoun and is used as a determiner.

None can be used as subject or object (it's a noun pronoun). Both **no** and **none** are used with countable and uncountable nouns:

No Forsyte can stand it for a minute. (determiner)

None of us believed him. (subject)

The doctor said that the child had none of the true signs of the disease. (object)

2 **No** may mean **not any** or **not a**:

He has no desire for wealth. (or He doesn't have any desire for wealth.)

No other person can do it. (or not a person can do it.)

We had no idea you were coming. (or we didn't have any idea...)

I have no time for such nonsense.

It is no joke!

Compare the use of **no** in the following sentences:

It's no use worrying about her now.

He is no hero.

He is no good as a pianist

No fear! (I certainly will not!)

No way! (Nothing will persuade me!)

3 None may mean **not one** or **not any**. The verb following **none** can be singular or plural:

None of the visitors have/has returned.

Were none of them the right size?

None but the brave would dare to say that.

"Is there any petrol left?" "No, none at all."

Note 1: The difference between **none** and **no one (nobody)** and **nothing** is easily brought out with the help of questions.

No one (nobody) is used in answer to a **who**-question:

"Who are you talking to?" "No one" (nobody.)

Nothing is used in answer to a **what**-question.

"What are you doing there?" "Nothing."

But **none** is used in answer to a **how many** or **how much** - questions.

"How many letters did you write?" "None."

"How much coffee is left?" "None."

For **any**, **no** and **none** + the comparative see unit "The Adjective").

One

1 The pronoun **one** in all of its uses refers to persons or things that are countable. **One** may have different uses:

a) It is used to stand for **people** or **for any person**:

One cannot always be right.

One doesn't like one's word doubted.

b) **One** may also have the meaning of *a person./the person/the persons*:

He is not one to be scared.

There was a look in his eyes of one used to risking his life.

Do you want to be the one to spoil all that?

He is not the one to deal with. (He is not the person to deal with.)

c) **One** helps to avoid the repetition of the same noun:

Would you like this table or that one?

I prefer red roses to white ones.

Students who get the highest marks are not always the ones with the highest intelligence.

2 When **one** is preceded by an adjective, **an article** must be used:

It isn't my beret. Mine is a black one.

– *There are two rulers on the table. Which one do you want?*

– *The longer one.*

Note 2: **one** is not used after *own* and after a superlative adjective preceded by the definite article:

She won't use your computer. She will use her own.

I'll never forget that day. It was the loveliest day of my life.

But: *His collection of paintings is a most valuable one. (a most is used in the meaning of very, extremely).*

Note 3: **one** is to be avoided in formal or scientific English.

Notice the idiomatic uses of **one**:

all one to me (all the same to me);

by one and all (by everybody);

one after the other (in succession, not together);

one by one (singly, one at a time, not together);

for one thing (for one reason);

the little ones (children);

the pretty ones (pretty girls).

Much/ many, (a) little/(a) few

1 **Much, many, (a) little, (a) few** can also be used as pronouns:

I have some sweets but not many.

A few bought cakes and the rest bought sandwiches.

She earns very little.

Much of what you say is true.

2 You can use **much/many**, **little/few** as well as the words in the box with **of**: **all/some/any/most/much/many little/few/none/half/one/two some of, most of (etc.) + the/this/that/these/those/my/his/Tom's etc.:**

Some of the students disagreed with the lecturer.

Any of you can use this computer.

None of them wanted to help her.

Some of Tom's friends didn't want to help him.

None of this money, none of his friends

Most of the tourists, most of these tourists

Note 4: Notice that we use **most + noun** without an article (countable nouns are always plural after **most** e. g. **most tourists, most people, most students**):

George is easy to get on with. Most people like him.

Exercise 1 Supply "some", "any" or "no" for the following sentences:

1 "After all, a young man could always use ... pocket money," said Uncle John. 2 It was unlikely that ... of the members would agree to his suggestion. 3 I had ... confidence in my ability not to love a man as cultivated as Larry. 4 "Please buy ... fruit that looks fresh," said mother to me. "And there are ... matches left. You must buy ..." 5 Isn't there ... way you can help him? 6 We can't go ... further. It's getting dark. 7 I don't think I'll get that job. ... fewer than 60 people have applied for the job. 8 "Which song shall I sing?" "... song. I don't mind." 9 Can you give me ... information about places of interest in the town? 10 Tom and Bob are very good friends. They understand each other without ... words. 11 What a stupid thing to do! ... intelligent person would do such a thing. 12 He was waiting outside with two counselors and ... of the other children when Daphne and John arrived. 13 Go and ask for ... more paper, Nick. I haven't ... in my desk. 14 There was hardly ... place in the house where we could talk alone. 15. He wants... more pudding. You can take it away. 16 You can cash these traveller's cheques at ... bank. 17 ... of the cities I would like to visit are Rome and Venice. 18 "If you have ...

objections to this, speak now and I'll inform Don Corleone", said Hagen. 19 "I have ... intention of placing my fate in their hands," said Michael. 20 You know ... women can't see the telephone without taking the receiver off.

Exercise 2 Choose the right word and underline it:

Example: I don't know nothing / anything about economics.

1 Alice is so choosy. **Anything/nothing** ever pleases her.

2 "Do you live **somewhere/anywhere** near Jim?" "No, he lives in another part of town."

3 Sue is very secretive. She never tells **something/anything** to someone/anyone.

4 I can't find Bob. He is **somewhere/nowhere** around.

5 It's hot in here. Does **anybody/somebody** mind if I open the window.

6 Sally was upset about **anything/something** and refused to talk to nobody/anybody.

7 Sometimes he would sit silent and abstracted, taking no notice of **someone/anyone**.

8 We were **somehow/somewhat** disappointed when we heard the news.

9 This medicine is very easy to use. **Nobody/anybody** can learn to use it in a very short time.

10 The landlady doesn't want to wait. We must find money for the rent **anyhow/somewhat**.

11 **Nobody/somebody** at the office could tell me something/anything about the incident.

12 "What's wrong with Jeff?" "I hear he has broken an arm or **anything/something**."

13 "If **anything/something** happens to her, I'll blame you," said Nick to me.

14 It was winter and in winter he lived without doing **something/anything**.

15 "What's wrong? Have you got **something/anything** in your eye?"

16 When we got there it was already too late to do

anything/something.

17 "You have hurt your arm, Ann." "Don't worry. It's **something/nothing.**"

18 I think **nobody/somebody** has any right to interfere in this matter.

Exercise 3 Supply not, no, no one, none for the following sentences:

1 When he returned for his wallet, he discovered that it wasn't there. He had ... money with him. 2 He had the power of a leader and ... a few people wanted to make friends with him. 3 We had ... to give us accurate information, let alone advice. 4 We have had ... news from him but we are still hoping. 5 Don't blame yourself, Jeff. ... of us is perfect; we all make mistakes. 6 He is ... good as a painter. Hardly anybody likes his paintings. 7 During that time he saw ... who could tell him what had gone wrong. 8 It was a public holiday, so there were ... any shops open. 9 We decided not to discuss that matter as ... of us were sure of the facts. 10 Let him do it himself. He is ... more ill than I am! 11 "Can you meet me later?" "I am afraid" 12 I wanted some more coffee but there was 13 She ... only looks beautiful but she dresses well. 14 I hope she is ... the worse for the accident. 15 Since ... had an answer to his question, silence fell in the room. 16 "How many tickets did you get?" ".... All the seats were sold out." 17 I am sure you heard it from Mary. ... else could tell you that. 18 Though he is growing old, he is ... wiser than he was yesterday. 19 When we were on holiday we took a few photographs but ... of them were very good. 20 "Don't speak to me about Frank. He is ... friend of mine." 21 He likes to live in other people's worlds and has ... of his own.

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the pronoun one. If necessary with the required article:

1. Many teachers think that students who get the highest marks are not always the ... with the highest intelligence. 2. The girls school was on ... side of the road, the boys on the other. 3. ... should always try to be friendly to ... neighbours. 4. His parents never appeared in the

parish church except on special occasions. Mr. Evans' funeral was such ... 5. I liked my old bike but I find this other ... uncomfortable. 6. "What is your opinion of the plan?" "The plan seems a good" 7. It is the most natural thing to start talking to someone who knows nothing whatever about ... and who is never likely to cross ... way again. 8. "I don't like it." "But such ... as you want is very rarely seen." 9. They are six in the family. ... you saw are David and Tommy. 10. He was rather pale, and the expression on his face was ... I had never seen before. 11. People can't be their best if ... is tired all the time. 12. "This mixer is much better than ... we saw yesterday." "Yes, and it's cheaper. Let's buy it."

Exercise 5 Supply of where necessary:

- 1 Would you like any ... cake?
- 2 Would you like any ... this cake?
- 3 How much milk is there in the jug? – None
- 4 How much ... the milk have you used? – None ... it.
- 5 Shall I buy six or seven eggs? – Six will be plenty
- 6 There is plenty ... food for everybody.
- 7 There have been a lot ... changes to our plans.
- 8 How's Dad today? He's feeling a lot ... better today.
- 9 Some ... students have complained about the canteen.
- 10 Some ... my students have complained about the canteen.

Exercise 6 Complete the sentences with the appropriate quantitative pronoun:

- 1 I heard a knock; is there ... at the door?
- 2 Virginia returned to England at the moment when ... were leaving it.
- 3 Reserve a table, and try to get ... near the door.
- 4 Will you carry ... of these packets for me, please?
- 5 There is not much hope. ... would agree with you and still ... would vote for you.
- 6 "How many letters are there to type?" ".... I have already typed them all."
- 7 ... who wants to do the exam must give me their names today.

8 All the pairs were either a size larger or a size smaller. ... of them were the right size.

9 "Which bus do I have to catch?" "... bus. They all go to the centre."

10 "Don't drink all the water.," advised the captain, let's keep a little for tomorrow."

11 . I couldn't make an omlette because there were ... eggs.

12 "Did they find their luggage?" "No. ... could find their luggage."

13 "Nobody respect him here." "He is a ... here but he is a ... in his village."

14 I have some money but not ...

Exercise 7 Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1 None of the students cheat in the exams.

2 There are no lazy students in your group.

3 Most of the students are deeply interested in the subjects they take at the University.

4 Any student can use the internet to get necessary information/material for his/her lessons.

5 Students with good knowledge will have much chance of finding a good job.

Тема 9 DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

These are **all, every (everybody/everyone/everything), each, both, either, neither, other and another**

Use:

1 The distributive pronoun **all** refers to three or more items.

Compare:

I'll take all three scarves.

I'll take both scarves.

2 **All** can be used to emphasize some adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions:

They are all cold. She was all alone. (adjective)

We looked all round, but didn't see anything. (adverb)

What is it all about? (preposition)

It's all because of you. (conjunction)

3 When pronoun **all** means *everything, the whole of a thing*, it is singular and when it means *everybody, the total number of persons, animals and things*, it is plural:

All is lost. All is well that ends well.

All are here. All of them want to stay there over the weekend.

4 **All** can modify a noun or a pronoun:

All (of) the demonstrators were shouting. (with a noun)

I haven't looked through all of it. (with a pronoun)

All used as a determiner may be singular or plural depending on the noun modified by **all**:

All the work was done in time. All hope is lost.

All the students were having a test on grammar.

5 Before a noun with a determiner (for example **the/ my/ this;**), **all** and **all of** are both possible. American English usually has **all of**: **all + determiner (the, my/his, this) + noun**:

All (of) my friends like hiking.

Not all of the students work hard.

Not all birds can fly. (we usually use not all + noun + affirmative form)

6 **all of** + personal pronoun:

All of us can swim or We can all swim.

She has invited all of you. or She invited you all.

7 Pronoun + **all**:

Alice sent her love to them all.

She invited you all

Mother has made us all something to eat.

This doesn't happen with predicative pronouns or in short answers:

Is that all of them?

"Who did you invite to your party?" " All of them." (not them all)

8 All is used with verbs (**auxiliary verb + all; am/is/ are/ was/were+ all**):

We don't all speak Spanish.

They were all doing the same work.

The guests have all arrived.

The women were all singing.

They are all here.

9 **All that...** structure often has a rather negative meaning, expressing ideas like '**nothing more**' or '**the only thing**':

This is all I've got.

All I want is a place to sit down.

All that happened was that he left banging the door behind him.

10 **All (of)** and **whole** can both be used with singular nouns to mean '**complete**', **every part of**:

all (of) the week/ the whole week, all (of) my life/ my whole life.

But: *He can eat a whole chicken.* (**all is not** generally used before indefinite articles)

11 We do not normally use **whole** with uncountable nouns

I spent all the money you gave me.

She has eaten a whole loaf.

Note 1: Before proper nouns (names) and pronouns we always use **the whole of**, not **whole**. **All (of)** is also possible:

I have just read the whole of/all of 'Gone with the Wind'

The whole of/All of Venice was under water.

Note 2: With plural nouns **all** and **whole** have different meanings.

All is like *every*: **whole** means *entire, complete*. Compare:

All Indian tribes suffered from white settlement in America.

(Every Indian tribe suffered...)

Whole Indian tribes were killed off. (Complete tribes were killed)

Notice the following idiomatic uses of **all**:

He is all in. (He is completely exhausted.)

It was all my fault. (entirely)

The money is all gone. (completely)

The child was all covered with mud. (wholly)

I warn you, once and for all, that it must be stopped. (for the last and only time)

All in all it has been a successful conference. (considering all the facts)

Each, every

1 Each can be used as an adjective pronoun and as a pronoun whereas **every** is used only as an adjective pronoun. Compare:

Each team has a place to practice. Each one of you is to blame.

You will each receive an invitation.

I sent a postcard to each of my friends.

Jane and Ann each bought a new coat.

Each is an excellent example.

I have read every book she has written. Every word he said is true.

Note 3: **Each/every** imply a number of persons/things considered individually, **all** implies a number of persons/things as a group:

Every light was out. All lights were out.

Note 4: But we can use **all** with place names and some singular countable nouns to mean **'every part of', 'the whole of':**

All London was talking about her affairs. (every part of London)

We have been round all the village looking for the cow.

2 Each and **every** are followed by a singular verb. The only important differences between them are: **each** can be used for two or more persons/things while **every** is not normally used for very small numbers:

Two men entered. Each (man) was carrying a heavy suitcase.

Every (or each) man carried a torch.

3 We say **each+ of/ each one +of:**

Each of you has a chance of winning.

Each one of you is to blame.

But: *I have read every book she's written or every one of her books.*

4 Everyone, everybody and **everything** (pronouns) mean **'all people'** or **'all the people'** and **'all things.'** They take singular verbs.

The expressions *'all people'* and *'all things'* are seldom heard: **'all the people'/'all the things'** + a qualifying phrase or clause is possible: but **everyone/everybody** or **everything** is more usual. Compare:

Everyone respects him means All the people who know him respect him.

Everybody stood up means All the people who were there stood up.

Everything is yours means All (that) I have is yours.

She lost everything means She lost all (that) she owned.

Notice the idiomatic uses of **very** in the following sentences.

Every other car was damaged in the accident. (every second, fourth, sixth, etc car)

They visit us every three days. (every third day)

We had to stop every few miles. (We had to stop every time we had walked, ridden a few miles)

Every reason/faith, pleasure, opportunity... (all possible, complete)

He has every faith in you.

Both / neither / either

1 We use **both / neither / either** for two persons or things. The pronoun **neither** is the opposite to the **both** and **neither**:

– *There are two hotels in this town.*

– *Both hotels are very bad.*

– *Is/ neither of them good?*

– *As for me we can go to either hotel. I don't mind.*

2 After **neither of/either of...** a singular verb is usually used but they are often used with a plural verb in informal questions and (negative) statements:

Are / Is either of your hands injured.

3 We use **both/neither/either**

of+the.../these/those.../my/your/his/Tom's:

Both of the lungs are infected. or Both lungs are infected.

Both of my parents are from Yerevan. or Both my parents are ...

Are/Is either of your parents at home?

Are /Is neither of your feet feeling better?

4 You can use **both of/neither of** with personal pronouns in objective case:

both of/neither of/ either of + us/you/them:

Both of us have been to Paris or We have both been to Paris.

I was invited to two weddings but I didn't go to either of them.

I tried two bookshops for the book but neither of them was open.

5 both...and, either...or, neither...nor constructions. We can say **both + adjective + and + adjective; both + noun +and + noun:**

She is both pretty and clever. (adjective)

I saw both the father and the son. (nouns)

She both dances and sings (sometimes verbs are possible)

Other and another

1 The distributive pronoun **other** has two numbers: singular – **other**, plural – **others**. It has two cases: the common case and the genitive case (**other's, others'**).

In the sentence it is used as subject, object, and attribute:

Others will offer better prices but is the quality as good?

She left the others and went over to him.

I didn't manage to visit other museums.

2 The other + a singular noun means **the second of the two:**

You take this chair and I'll take the other one.

3 The other + plural noun or **the others** without a noun mean **the rest, the remaining:**

Some of the guests went off to bathe, the other guests preferred to stay inside.

Those are yours and the others are mine.

You are not fair to the others.

Both...and...; neither...nor; either...or:

Both the children and their parents

were present at the parents' meeting.

George neither smokes nor drinks.

We can leave either today or tomorrow.

4 Other + a plural noun or **others** without a noun mean **additional, different, remaining:**

*Learn from other people's mistakes
My parents and six others went to the meeting.
Will you have any others?
What other advice can I give you?*

Notice the use of **other** with **some**, **any**, **no** in the following sentences:

*Some other facts are necessary.
Any other man could do this job.
No other person behaves like you.*

5 Another + a singular noun means *an additional one, a different one, any other*:

*Have another cup of tea.
I won't say another word about it. (an additional)
I'll come another day. (a different)
I would never steal another girl's boyfriend.
You have this ticket and I'll buy another.
She didn't like it so she took another one.*

Notice the idiomatic uses of **other** and **another**:

the other day/night etc. (one day/night recently);

to be other than (be different);

somehow or other (in some way that cannot be accounted for);

some idiot or other (an unknown idiot);

every other somebody/something (each alternative person/thing);

one after another/the other (one person thing then another);

another ten minutes/five kilometers/ twenty drams (ten minutes/..... more):

*He left after another few/six days.
You will have to wait another fifteen minutes.*

Exercise 1 Choose the right word:

Example: I spent the whole / all the money you gave me.

1 Please return the **whole** / **all** the six copies. I need them badly.

2 When the fire alarm rang, **everybody** / **all** left the building immediately.

3 She didn't say where she was going. **All / everything** she said was that she was going away.

4 Our holiday was a disaster. **Everything / all** went wrong.

5 I have lived here **whole my life / all my life**.

6 On the **all / whole** I agree with you.

7 They did well in the examination. **Everybody of / all of** them passed.

8 Everyone in the team played well. In fact, **the whole / all the** team played well.

9 He shouted at **all / everybody** of us although most of us had done nothing.

10 I have wasted two hours because **the whole / all the** information they gave was wrong.

11 Why are you so lazy? Why do you expect me to do **everything / all** for you.

12 I waited for her **a whole / the whole** hour, but she didn't turn up.

13 **The whole / all** London was talking about her affairs.

14 Julie felt bad. She **spent the whole / all** week at home.

15 He is a greedy person. Money means **all / everything** to him.

16 **All / everything** I have eaten today is a sandwich.

17 "What happened to her father?" "He lost **all / everything** he owned."

18 Don't take it to heart. **All / all of** children can be difficult.

Exercise 2 Choose between "all", "every", and "each" to use it in the following sentences:

1 Stop arguing! You are ... right in a different way. 2 It's a good idea to have check up with the dentist ... six months. 3 I tried to phone her two or three times, but ... time there was no reply. 4 "I can't understand her. ... time I ask her out she refuses," Tommy had complained. 5 It was a great occasion and ... the family were present. 6 He shouted her name twice, ... time banging his fist on the table. 7 "That's the sort of job ... boys like doing," said aunt Maria smiling. 8 I like Danielle Steel. I have read ... book she has written. 9 They ... listened carefully to what the other said. 10 When I was on holiday, ...

my luggage was stolen. 11 Car seat belts save lives. ... driver should wear one. 12 He had been brought up by a mother who had taught him that ... pleasure must be paid for. 13 ... trunks must be labeled before being deposited in the left-luggage office. 14 They are a nice couple and I want them ... to be happy. 15 He always takes full advantage of ... opportunity to see the child. 16 We had a great weekend. I enjoyed ... minute of it. 17 It was an exciting match. ... the people were cheering loudly. 18 ... one of the students is required to take the final test.

Exercise 3 Supply each other, other or another in the following sentences. Use article if it is necessary:

Example: The students in the class come from many countries. One of the students is from Mexico. Another student is from Iraq. Another is from Japan. Other students are from Brazil. Others are from Algeria.

1 That country has two basic problems. One is inflation, and ... is instability of their country. 2 It's a long trip. I'm getting tired of riding in the car, but we still have ... two hundred miles to go. 3 Louis and I have been friends for a long time. We've known ... since we were children. 4 Thank you for inviting me to go on the picnic. I'd like to go with you, but I've already made ... plans. 5 Some TV programs are excellent, but ... are terrible. 6 Mr. and Mrs. Jay are happily married couple. They love 7 I am almost finished. I just need ... five minutes. 8 Two countries border on the United States. One is Canada. ... is Mexico. 9 His father reads the New York Times every day. He doesn't read any ... newspapers. 10 He is a frequent guest. He comes here every ... day. 11 They have three children. One has graduated from college and has a job. ... is in school at the University of Arkansas. ... is still living at home. 12 Prices continually rise. Next year a new car will cost ... three or four hundred dollars. 13 Then I read the novels of George Meredith one after 14 I think the first thing to do is to have ... talk with your sister. 15 "Where did you see them?" "Well, we met them in the club ... night." 16 He was furious. Without ... word he started up the car.

17 The doctor said you are getting better but you should see him every ... week. 18 Well, that's that. ...day's work finished. Let's go home.

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences, using an appropriate form of *other* (the *other*, *others*, *another*...):

1 Some people prefer classical music, but

2 There are three colours that I especially like. One is

3 I have two candy bars. I want only one of them. Would you like

....

4 I am still thirsty. I'd like....

5 There are three places in particular that I would like to visit. One is

6 Only two of the students failed the quiz. All of

7 The committee hasn't finished the work yet. They need

8 Many people like jazz while ... people prefer rock and roll.

9 I like this country. I'll be here for

10 I would like to read more on this subject. Do you have any

11 Some of these letters are more important than

12 After the examination, most of the students congratulated one

....

13 That's one way to do, but there is

14 I think after what happened they won't do

15 One man's meat is ...

16 The first fire truck arrived in one minute. ... trucks arrived later.

17 There are ten books here. Eight are mine. ... two aren't.

18 Mary's computer broke, so she bought

Exercise 5 Paraphrase the following sentences using *both*, *both ... and*, *either ... or* / *neither ... nor*:

Example: The leopard faces extinction. The tiger faces extinction.

Both the leopard and the tiger face extinction.

1 We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant.

2 Fred's father buys and sells used car.

3 I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.

4 Mary is 14 years old, but she cooks well and entertains well.

5 Her roommate doesn't know where she is. Her mother doesn't know either.

6 It was a very boring film. It was very long too.

7 George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.

8 We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow.

9 Jim is on holiday and so is Carol.

10 She hasn't written or phoned me since last autumn.

Exercise 6 Use "both," "either" or "neither" in the following sentences:

1 And without another word John scribbled a name on a piece of paper, wrote her a check for a thousand dollars, and handed them ... to her. 2 The match ended in a draw. ... side scored a goal. 3 "What have you written, a short story or an essay?" "I'm afraid it doesn't come within ... description." 4 "Can I speak to Mr. or Mrs. Fields?" "I'm afraid ... of them is here. They are away on holiday." 5 "Are/is ... of your parents at home?" asked the postman when the little boy opened the door. 6 Nick and Tom are ... my friends. But ... is in the town now. They are ... in the Navy. 7 "I want to make an appointment for my son to see his doctor." "Which day is suitable for you, Monday or Tuesday?" "... of the days is convenient." 8 We drove along a wide road with ditches and trees on ... side. 9 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately ... driver was injured but ... cars were quite badly damaged. 10 "Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?" "We went to A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland." 11 "What are you going to have, brandy or whiskey?" "... I don't have any desire for drink tonight." 12 "Tell ... your mother and father that I'm expecting them tonight." "I'm afraid I won't see ... of them today."

Exercise 7 Put in each, every, everyone, everything, anything, all, whole, each other, another:

I've just heard thestory of the Lewis twins from Ohio, who were adopted by different families at birth and who met for the first time at the age of 39. wanted to know if they had in common. They had! They hadmarried a woman called Linda. of them had been divorced and married woman called Betty. The couples who adopted them had called them 'Jim'. Many similar things happened to them in their lives. The list is endless. Almostexperience they had had was the same: there were exact parallels for they had ever done. As Jim said when he first met James, "It wasn't like meeting a stranger."

Тема 10 RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative adverbs, Connective relatives

Use:

Relative pronouns **who, whose, whom, which** and **that** introduce relative (attributive) clauses. Relative clause tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means. The word they refer to is called their *antecedent*. It may be a noun or a pronoun.

Relative clauses are of two kinds: 1. Defining; 2. Non – defining.

Defining relative clause

Defining clauses describe the preceding noun in such a way as to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class.

Notice that there is **no** comma between a noun and a defining relative clause:

The woman who serves in the shop is the owner's wife.

What have you done with the papers that I gave you?

1 We use **who, whom, whose** and **that** for persons:

Surgeons are people who perform medical operations.

Is that the man whose house was burnt down last week?

The boy who (that) won the first prize is my classmate.

The girl whom (who) we saw yesterday is a ballet dancer.

2 We use **which, that, whose** when we are talking about things:

A dictionary is a book that/which gives you the meaning of words.

What happened to the documents which/ that were on the table?

That's the house whose roof collapsed in the storm.

3 Notice that **that** is more usual:

a) after superlatives:

Mozart was one of the greatest composers that ever lived.

This is the most expensive hotel (that) I know.

b) after quantitative and distributive pronouns: **all, much, little, everything, anybody, somebody, something, none, one, no, nothing, nobody**:

She had always had everything that she wanted.

All apples that fall are eaten by the goats.

Those are the ones that I was describing.

There is not much that can be done.

A mystery is something that can't be explained.

Note: After **all, nobody no one, somebody, someone, anybody**, we can use either **who** or **that**:

She was all that he ever wished for.

All who/that heard him were delighted with him.

Anybody else who needs tickets must tell me.

c) for groups of people and animals or things:

The people and animals that live on the farm.

The staff and equipment that will be needed.

d) after a noun modified by **same**:

Put it back in the same place that you took it from.

4 You must use **who/that/which** when it is the subject of the relative clause and you can leave them out if they are the object of the relative clause:

The people who live next door are very friendly. (the subject)

The people who (whom) we met at the party were very friendly.
(the object)

The jacket that/which was bought yesterday doesn't fit him at all.
(the subject)

The jacket that/which he bought doesn't fit him at all. (the object)

5 It is more usual to move the preposition to the end of the clause, using **which** or **whom** or omitting the relative pronoun altogether. (Unlike **which** and **whom**, **that** cannot be preceded by a preposition):

The lecture to which we listened yesterday was very interesting.

The lecture which/that we listened to yesterday was very interesting.

or *The lecture we listened to yesterday was very interesting. This is Mrs. Green, about whom I was telling you.*

This is Mrs. Green, who (whom) I was telling you about.

or *This is Mrs. Green I was telling you about.*

6 We can use a quantitative or a distributive pronoun + **whom** (people), **which** (things):

all/none/some/any/much/many/both/either/neither/each/

half/one/two of + whom/which. Remember to use commas before **all/none/some... + whom/which**):

Tom has two sisters, neither of whom is married.

Five people applied for that job, none of whom were suitable.

Ann's flat consists of five rooms, two of which they hardly ever use.

Non-defining relative Clauses

Non-defining relative clauses are placed after nouns which are definite already. They give us *extra information* about the person or thing. Unlike defining clauses, they are not essential in the sentence and can be omitted without causing confusion. Also unlike defining relatives, they are separated from their noun by **commas**.

1 We use **who (whom)**, **whose** (people), **which** (things) in non-defining clauses:

Firemen, whose work is often dangerous, are usually paid less than the police.

Alice, whose father is a pilot, wants to become a stewardess.

This morning we met Dave, whom we hadn't seen since last summer.

We stayed at The Hilton hotel, which Ann recommended to us.

2 Preposition + which. The preposition can be placed before the relative pronoun **which**, or at the end of the clause:

The computer, for which she paid \$ 500, can do many things.

The computer, which I paid \$ 500 for, can do many things.

Connective relatives

1 Connective relatives are **who** and **which**:

I saw Kate in the office. She gave me this invitation. Could be combined as

I saw Kate in the office and she gave me this invitation.

or I saw Kate, who gave me this invitation.

Similarly:

I bought this dictionary. It helped me a lot.

I bought this dictionary, which helped me a lot.

2 Which can refer to a whole clause:

He said that he had no money. This was perfectly true. – He said that he had no money, which was perfectly true.

We had to sleep in our wet clothes, which was most uncomfortable.

Notice that commas are used with connective relatives.

3 What cannot be used as a connective relative and neither can **that**. **What** is parallel to **the thing /the things that**:

The things that we saw astonished us. – What we saw astonished us.

Everything that he said was true. – What he said was true.

Relative adverbs

1 We can use relative adverbs **where**, **when** and **why** to replace a **preposition + which**:

when replaces **in/on/which**, used for time;

where replaces **in which/at which**, used for place;

why replaces **for which**, used for reasons *the day on which she arrived – the day when she arrived;*

he house in which he lived – the house where he lives;

the reason for which he came – the reason why he came:

Ann is going to spend a few weeks in Russia, where her sister lives.

The city where/in which we live is beautiful.

The city which/that we live in is beautiful.

The city we live in is beautiful.

I'll never forget the day when/on which we first met.

I'll never forget the day that we first met

I'll never forget the day we first met

The reason (why/ that) I am phoning you is to invite you to my party

Notice that you **cannot** leave out relative pronouns in non-defining relative clauses.

Exercise 1 Make one sentence from the sentences given, using a relative clause. Sometimes the clause goes in the middle of the sentence, sometimes at the end. (You will need to use *who, that, which, whose, whom, where* and *when*):

Example: The student writes well. I read her composition.

The student whose composition I read writes well.

- 1 The taxi driver was very friendly. He took me to the airport.
- 2 The woman called the police. Her wallet was stolen.
- 3 I come from a small country. Its history goes back thousands of years.
- 4 We stayed at the Grand Hotel. Ann recommended it to us.
- 5 Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. My brother lives there.
- 6 John is one of my closest friends. I have known him for a very long time.
- 7 I was looking for a book this morning. I have found it now.
- 8 London was once the largest city in the world, but its population is now falling.
- 9 Margaret has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He's a policeman.
- 10 There was a strike at the car factory. It lasted ten days. It is now over.
- 11 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.

12 Sheila is away from home now. Her job involves a lot of travelling.

13 Firemen are paid less than the police. Their work is often dangerous.

14 I'll never forget the day. I first met you then.

15 Fortunately we had a map. We would have got lost without a map.

16 The woman stepped on my toe. I was dancing with her.

17 The computer can do many things. She paid \$500 for it.

18 The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it with admiration.

Exercise 2 Decide whether it is possible to leave out the word underlined in each sentence:

Example: a) I thanked the woman who helped me. (impossible)

b) The building where he lives in is very old. (possible)

1 The scientist that we met yesterday is well known for his research.

2 The letter that arrived this morning contained bad news I'm afraid.

3 In the whole book there was only one chapter which interested me.

4 There is only one Greek island which he hasn't visited.

5 Do you like the person who sits next to you in class?

6 She is the lady who (m) I told you about.

7 Mr. Catt has a painting whose value is inestimable.

8 I recently went back to the town where I was born.

9 This school is only for children whose first language is not English.

10 Mrs. Bond is going to spend a few weeks in France, where her son lives.

11 Do you still remember the day when we first met?

12 The manager will visit the factory in April, when (during which time) she'll talk to all the staff.

Exercise 3 Choose the correct word. In some of these sentences both are possible in others only *which* is possible:

1 The sun **which/that** is one of millions of stars in the universe provide us with heat and light.

2 There are some words **which / that** are very difficult to translate.

3 She told me her address **which / that** I wrote down on a piece of paper.

4 The office **which / that** I'm using at the moment is very small.

5 My office **which / that** is on the second floor of the building is very small.

6 Colin told me about his new job, **which / that** he's enjoying very much.

7 Jane works for a company **which / that** makes shoes.

Тема 11 NUMERALS

The numeral is a part of speech which indicates number or the order of persons and things in a series. Accordingly numerals are divided into **cardinal** numerals and **ordinal** numerals.

Cardinal numerals indicate number: one, two, fourteen, twenty-two, three hundred etc.

Ordinal numerals indicate order: first, second, sixth, fortieth, fifteenth, thirty-third, thousandth etc.

1 The numerals **dozen, hundred, thousand** and **million** are always preceded by the indefinite article **a** or the numeral **one**. The latter (**one**) is generally used when these numerals are followed by other numerals:

A hundred but one hundred and seventeen (117);

A thousand but one thousand six hundred and thirty (1630).

2 **A dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million and billion** have no final -s when the exact amount is meant. This also happens after **several** and **a few**:

three hundred copies, five thousand citizens, three dozen of eggs a few million years ago, several thousand mile.

3 When we say **dozens (of), hundreds (of), thousands (of), millions (of), billions (of)**, we do not mean any exact number but only a great multitude of persons or things:

hundreds of dollars, thousands of demonstrators, millions of years ago.

Singular forms are used as modifiers before nouns in plural measuring expressions:

a five-pound note, a six-mile walk, a two-hour lesson, a three-month-old baby, a five-foot tall woman, a four-foot deep hole, a two-week holiday.

Dates and Years

4 Dates are usually spoken or read aloud as ordinal numbers, and years are expressed in groups of ten:

a) June 1, 1977 – (US) June first, nineteen seventy-seven;

b) 1 June 1977 (GB) the first of June nineteen seventy-seven.

What day is it?

It is the twenty-sixth of February (GB).

It's February twenty-sixth (US) – 2/26/1978.

Callas packed up and wrote a letter to her godfather dated March 7, 1975.

This verdict was announced on October 31, 1968.

Simple Mathematical Terms

5 Common ways of saying calculation in English are:

a) How much is (are) 8 and 2? $8 + 2 = 10$;

8 and 2 is (are) 10;

b) How much is 12 from 20? $20 - 12 = 8$;

12 from 20 is 8. (or leaves 8);

c) How much is 5 times 5? $5 \times 5 = 25$;

5 times 5 is 25;

d) How much is 7 multiplied by 3? $7 \times 3 = 21$;

7 multiplied by 3 is 21;

e) How much is 5 into 20? $20 \div 5 = 4$;

5 into 20 is 4 (or goes 4);

f) How much is 100 divided by 2? $100 \div 2 = 50$;

100 divided by 2 is 50;

Fractions

6 Common fractions are read in the following way:

$1/3$ = one third, $3/8$ = three eighths, $5/12$ = five twelfths

Decimal fractions are read as:

2,5 = two point five, 0,64 = naught point sixty-four, 7,09 = seven point naught nine.

Areas

7 We say, for example, that a room is twelve feet by fifteen feet, or that a garden is thirty metres by forty-eight metres. A room **twelve feet by twelve feet** can be called twelve feet square: the total area is 144 square feet:

The dining room was forty square metres.

Exercise 1 Read and write down the following dates and fractions:

a) 2/IV 1478, 14/VII 1990, 27/I 2001, 30/II 2003, 31/I 2004;

b) 1, 1, 3, 2, 5, 8, 7, 10, 100, 260, 56, 2, 4, 7, 9, 8, 25, 28, 260, 278, 380, 98;

c) 5,07; 0,8; 6,56; 4,55; 0,75; 3,09; 46,5;

d) 7,08 % 12,07 % 0,56 % 12,06 %.

Exercise 2 Do (and read aloud) these calculations:

$$9 - 3 = 4 \times 6 = 9: 3 =$$

$$10 - 6 = 7 \times 9 = 6: 2 =$$

$$12 + 8 = 3 \times 17 = 20: 4 =$$

$$26 + 7 = 14 \times 12 = 100: 5 =$$

Учебное издание

САЖИНА Елена Владимировна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

*для студентов 1 курса
специальностей 1 - 51 01 01 «Геология и разведка
месторождений полезных ископаемых»
и 1 - 33 01 02 «Геоэкология»*

В 2 частях

Часть 1

В авторской редакции

Лицензия №02330/0133208 от 30.04.04.
Подписано в печать 31.03.08. Формат 60x84 1/16.
Бумага писчая № 1. Гарнитура «Таймс».
Усл. печ. л. 4,53. Уч.-изд. л. 4,87. Тираж 100 экз.
Заказ № 61

1248-00

Отпечатано с оригинала-макета на ризографе
учреждения образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»
Лицензия № 02330/0056611 от 16.02.04.
246019, г. Гомель, ул. Советская, 104