

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ  
Минский государственный лингвистический университет

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
ДЛЯ НАЧИНАЮЩИХ**

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Учебное пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по учебной дисциплине «Практическая грамматика второго иностранного языка (английский)». Состоит из 22 разделов, каждый из которых включает теоретическую часть с примерами и блок упражнений. Предложенные задания позволят систематизировать знания в рамках темы одного раздела и интегрировать их в общую систему грамматических навыков.

Адресовано студентам учреждений высшего образования по специальности «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций».

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## Предисловие

Пособие составлено в соответствии с Учебной программой по практической грамматике второго иностранного языка (английский) для специальности «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций» и предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов 2 курса ФМК. Его цель – формирование грамматических навыков на начальном этапе обучения.

Пособие состоит из 22 разделов, охватывающих базовый грамматический материал курса. Начало каждого раздела представлено теорией, иллюстрированной примерами, затем следуют упражнения, направленные на овладение формой грамматической конструкции, которые раскрывают ее значение и формируют навыки употребления.

Структура пособия позволяет работать над грамматическим материалом как целостно, переходя от одного раздела к другому, так и выборочно, в любой необходимой последовательности.

Выполнение заданий позволяет систематизировать знания в рамках темы одного раздела и интегрировать их в общую систему грамматических навыков, а также снять трудности в овладении значительной частью грамматического материала.

## МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Как и в русском языке, имена существительные в английском языке – это слова, обозначающие наименования предметов, имена людей, названия растений, понятий, и отвечающие на вопрос кто? и что?.

*a sofa (диван), an elephant (слон), a rose (роза), milk (молоко), coffee (кофе), difficulty (трудность), happiness (счастье).*

По своему лексическому значению существительные делятся на **имена собственные** (proper nouns) – имена людей, географические названия, клички животных и т.д. и **имена нарицательные** (common nouns) – общие названия для всех однородных предметов.

**Имена нарицательные** делятся на следующие подгруппы:

**Конкретные** (class nouns) – обозначают предметы или людей и имеют форму единственного и множественного числа.

*a pig (свинья), a bush (куст), a pear (груша), a sweater (свитер), a balloon (шарик).*

**Вещественные** (nouns of material) – продукты, вещества и материалы.

*meat (мясо), sugar (сахар), butter (масло), iron (железо), paper (бумага), wood (древесина).*

**Абстрактные** (abstract nouns) – существительные, обозначающие нематериальные вещи и абстрактные понятия. Все эти существительные стоят всегда только в единственном числе.

*advice (совет/советы), chaos (хаос), luck (удача), permission (разрешение), progress (прогресс), optimism (оптимизм), philosophy (философия).*

**Собирательные** (collective nouns) – существительные, обозначающие группу людей, животных, предметов, явлений и т.д., которые воспринимаются говорящим как единое целое.

*team (команда), money (деньги), staff (персонал), team (команда), crew (экипаж), herd (стадо), flock (стая), bunch (пучок, банда).*

### Образование множественного числа существительных

1. Во множественном числе к существительному добавляется окончание **-s**:  
*a cake (торт) — cakes, a cat (кот) — cats*
2. К словам, оканчивающимся на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z** добавляется окончание **-es**:  
*a bus (автобус) — buses, a box (коробка) — boxes*
3. К словам, оканчивающимся на букву «y»,
  - которой предшествует гласная буква, добавляется **-s**:  
*a boy (мальчик) — boys*

- которой предшествует согласная буква, добавляется **-es**, при этом буква «у» заменяется на «i»:

*a secretary (секретарь) — secretaries*

4. К существительному, оканчивающемуся в единственном числе на букву «f», при образовании множественного числа добавляется **-es**, при этом «f» заменяется на «v»: *a wolf (волк) - wolves*

Исключения: ***roof – roofs (крыши), proof – proofs (доказательства), handkerchief – handkerchiefs (носовые платки)***

5. Если существительное оканчивается на «o», то множественное число образуется одним из двух способов:

- окончание **-es** добавляется во множественном числе, если букве «o» предшествует согласная:

*a hero – heroes; a tomato – tomatoes; a potato – potatoes;*

Исключения: ***a piano – pianos; a photo – photos; a kilo – kilos.***

- окончание **-s** добавляется во множественном числе, если букве «o» предшествует гласная:

*a portfolio – portfolios; a radio – radios; a studio – studios;*

*a zoo – zoos; a cuckoo – cuckoos*

6. Существительные, образующие форму множественного числа путем изменения корневой гласной:

1. *a man – men (мужчины)*
2. *a woman – women (женщины)*
3. *a child – children (дети)*
4. *a person – people (люди)*
5. *a foot – feet (ступниног)*
6. *a tooth – teeth (зубы)*
7. *a goose – geese (гуси)*
8. *a mouse – mice (мыши)*

7. Существительные, образующие форму множественного числа без изменения:

1. *a sheep – sheep (овцы)*
2. *a deer – deer (олени)*
3. *a fish – fish (рыбы, но разные виды рыб – fishes)*
4. *a fruit – fruit (фрукты, разные виды фруктов – fruits)*

Сложные существительные в английском языке, как правило, образуют множественное число путем добавления окончаний **-s** **-es** ко второму слову:

*housewife – housewives, boy-scout – boyscouts, maid-servant – maid-servants.*

Если первая часть сложного существительного включает слова *man* или *woman*, то обе части нужно поставить в форму множественного числа:

*man-servant – men-servants, gentleman-farmer – gentlemen-farmers,  
woman-doctor – women-doctors.*

Если слова *man* или *woman* являются второй частью сложного существительного, то первая часть остается неизменной:

*policeman-policemen.*

Обратите внимание, что слова *German, Norman, Roman* – не являются сложными и подчиняются общему правилу.

Сложные существительные, имеющие в своей структуре предлог, образуют множественное число за счет изменения только первого компонента:

*editor-in chief – editors-in-chief man-of-war – men-of-war*

Сложные существительные, имеющие в своей структуре союз, напротив, образуют множественное число за счет изменения второго компонента:

*gin-and-tonic – gin-and-tonics*

Если в структуру сложного существительного входит существительное и предлог, наречие или прилагательное, то именно существительное принимает множественное число:

*passer-by – passers-by*

Если ни один из компонентов сложного существительного не является существительным, то окончание *-s/-es* прибавляется к последнему элементу:

*stand-by – stand-bys, grown-up – grown-ups, drop-out – drop-outs,*

*forget-me-not – forget-me-nots.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**I. Выпишите данные существительные в соответствующие колонки таблиц.**

Bread, lemon, water, woman, cheese, sugar, meat, beer, wine, room, bottle, boy, money, glass (стекло), table, dog, glass (стакан), girl, tea, car, milk.

Countable nouns (исчисляемые)	Uncountable nouns (неисчисляемые)

**II. Запишите данные ниже существительные в соответствующие колонки таблицы.**

A party, a banana, a room, a day, a fly, a knife, a sandwich, a university, a shelf, a play, a key, a taxi, a way, a tragedy, a language, a comedy, a parrot, a dog, a watch, a puppy.

-s	-es	-ies	-ves

### III. Напишите данные существительные во множественном числе.

a dress – two ...	a sheep – seven ...
a lady – two ...	a policeman – seven...
a baby – three...	a sportsman – eight...
a story – three ...	a bench – eight ...
a fox – four ...	a witch – nine ...
a leaf – four ...	a tomato – nine ...
a thief – five...	a potato – ten...
a wolf – five...	a photo – ten...
a loaf – six...	a kilo – eleven...
a city – six...	a hero – eleven

### IV. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. Разделите их на три группы в соответствии с правилами чтения окончания множественного числа.

[z]	[s]	[ɪz]
После звонких согласных звуков, сонантов, или гласных.	После глухих согласных.	После <i>s, ss, ch, sh, x</i> .

Name, cat, sea, baby, son, farm, waiter, stamp, desk, meal, bed, hat, flat, life, car, bag, key, lady, artist, name, bus, test, pencil, class, pen, dentist, city, plane, centre, film, week, apple, minute, cup, hand, wife, face, bike.

### V. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных.

Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful.

### VI. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (не забудьте, что перед множественным числом неопределенный артикль нужно опустить).

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a hero, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a dictionary, a thief, a key.



**VII. Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число. Обратите внимание на следующее правило:**

<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
It is	They are
This is	These are
That is	Those are
There is	There are

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this book, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher, that comedy.

**VIII. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a film. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star. 6. This is a boy. 7. This is a baby. 8. That is a plate. 9. That is a flower. 10. That is a bookshelf. 11. Is this a sofa? 12. Is this a bookcase? 13. Is this a man? 14. Is that a ball? 15. Is that a train? 16. Is that a plane? 17. Is the window open? 18. Is the door closed? 19. Is the boy near the window? 20. That is not a king. 21. That is not a queen. 22. That is not a bus. 23. This isn't a mountain. 24. That isn't a goose. 25. This isn't a mouse. 26. It is a sheep. 27. It is a cigarette. 28. It is a cat. 29. It is not a girl. 30. It isn't a bag. 31. It isn't a tree. 32. It is not a bad egg. 33. It is a good egg. 34. Is that a flower?

**IX. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is a bird. 2. Is that a bird? — No, it isn't. That is a cat. 3. Is that a good horse? — Yes, it is. 4. Is that cow big or small? — It is big. 5. This is an apple and that is a flower. 6. Where is the book? — It is in the box. 7. What colour is the box? — It is green. 8. What is that man? — He is a clerk. 9. Is he in the office? — Yes, he is. 10. Is that woman a teacher? — No, she isn't. — What is she? — She is a doctor.

## КОНСТРУКЦИЯ THERE IS/THERE ARE

Конструкция *there is/are* используется для указания на наличие или отсутствие какого-либо лица или предмета в определенном месте.

Английскому предложению с конструкцией *there is/are* соответствует русское предложение, которое обычно начинается с обстоятельства места. Конструкция *there is/are* переводится словами *есть, имеется, находится, лежит*, или не переводится вовсе. Например:

*There is a book on the table.* – На столе книга.

Если в предложении с *there is/are* имеется несколько однородных членов, то глагол *to be* обычно согласуется с существительным, непосредственно следующим за ним. Например:

*There is a pen, two pencils and four books in the bag.*

После оборота *there is/are* исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем, а неисчисляемое существительное – с местоимением *some*. Например:

*There is a table in the room. There is some coffee in the cup.*

После оборота *there are* исчисляемые существительные во множественном числе употребляются без артикля или с местоимением *some* в утвердительных и местоимением *any* в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. Например:

*There are parks in the city. There are some schools in the street.*

*Are there any books on the table?*

Краткие ответы на вопросы состоят из слов *Yes* или *No* и оборота *there is/are*.

*Is there a shop in the street? – Yes, there is.*

*Are there any children in the room? – No, there aren't.*

Утверждение	There is ...	There are ...
Отрицание	There isn't ...	There aren't ...
Вопрос	Is there ...?	Are there ...?

### Предлоги места

**In – в**

*There is an armchair in the room.* – В комнате есть кресло.

**On – на**

*The picture is on the wall.* – Картина – на стене.

**At, by – у, около**

*The table is at the window.* – Стол – у окна.

**Under – под**

*My bag is under the chair. – Моя сумка – под стулом.*

**Opposite – напротив**

*There is a shop opposite the bank. – Напротив банка – магазин.*

**Behind – позади, за**

*There is a garden behind the house. – За домом – сад.*

**Above – над**

*Jim's flat is above the bank. – Квартира Джима – над банком.*

**In front of – перед**

*There is an armchair in front of the TV. – Перед телевизором – кресло*

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**I. Вставьте is или are.**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in the salad.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ six balls in the box.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese on the plate.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a blue chair at the door.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There a big window in front of the door.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms in our country house.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the table.
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ 3 dogs in the box
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ 4 hens in the house.
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pot on the table.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bathroom opposite the kitchen?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ there four rooms in the house?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

**II. Вставьте there is / there are.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a biscuit on the plate.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ some jam on the table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the glass.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.

**III. Задайте вопросы, используя слова-подсказки. Дайте утвердительный либо отрицательный ответ.**

Example: *Is there a park in the city centre? – Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)*

Pencil/box; teacher/room; children/photograph; three rooms/house; ten students/group; computer/table; university/city; radio/room; sandwiches/table; book/bag; school/picture; shop-assistant/shop; two hotels/city; doctors/hospital; picture/wall.

**IV. Дополните предложения, используя обороты *there is, there are, is there, are there*.**

1. ... four girls and two boys in her family.
2. ... a bus to London?
3. ... a new shop near the college.
4. ... a good restaurant in this street?
5. ... two hospitals in town.
6. ... many children in the room.
7. ... three families in that house.
8. ... a television in the flat?
9. ... ten doctors in the hospital.
10. ... buses in London?
11. ... a famous actor in the picture.
12. ... good hospitals in the city?
13. ... delicious food on the table?
14. ... a teacher in the class?
15. ... any pictures on the wall?
16. ... a lot of supermarkets in town?

**V. Составьте предложения из слов.**

five, there, in the park, children, are  
on the, there, a cat, is sofa  
little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on, the  
big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is  
a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

**VI. Поставьте во множественное число.**

There is a bicycle near the tree.  
There is a book on the table.  
There is a sweet in the box.  
There is a bird in the cage.  
There is a pear on the dish.

**VII. Составьте предложения.**

Question: **How many apples are there?**

Answer: There is one apple.



How many tomatoes are there?

1. \_\_\_\_\_.



How much coffee is there?

2. \_\_\_\_\_.



How many shoes are there?

3. \_\_\_\_\_.



How many cookies are there?

4. \_\_\_\_\_.



How many cakes are there?

5. \_\_\_\_\_.



How much bread is there?

6. \_\_\_\_\_.



How much bread is there?

7. \_\_\_\_\_.



How much candy is there?

8. \_\_\_\_\_.



How many tomatoes are there?

9. \_\_\_\_\_.



How many people are there?

10. \_\_\_\_\_.



**VIII. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя подлежащее и сказуемое во множественном числе.**

Пример. *My niece is nine.* – *My nieces are nine.*

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. My bag is black.            | 8. A baby is nine.       |
| 2. His son is lazy.            | 9. Is his bag in a taxi? |
| 3. His face is clean.          | 10. The apple is clean.  |
| 4. My text is simple.          | 11. My plan is bad.      |
| 5. His cat is funny.           | 12. The bike is nice.    |
| 6. Is my son in bed?           | 13. His hand is wet.     |
| 7. His son is a famous artist. |                          |

**IX. Вставьте is/are.**

1. ... there any water in the glass?
2. There ... seven glasses on the table.
3. There ... some money in my bag.
4. These two bottles of milk ... for me.
5. This kind of tea ... very cheap.
6. There ... three loaves of bread.
7. Cheese ... so expensive these days.
8. The meat ... not for the dog.

## ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, всего два падежа: общий (the Common case) и притяжательный (the Possessive case). Все существительные, находящиеся в словаре, стоят в общем падеже. Притяжательный падеж в английском языке используется с людьми и животными, которым принадлежит какой-то предмет, качество или признак.

Притяжательный падеж в английском языке образуется при помощи **апострофа (')** и **окончания -s** или только апострофа. Выбор зависит от числа имени существительного, которое обозначает владельца. Если существительное, обозначающее владельца, используется в единственном числе, то к существительному следует добавить апостроф и окончание ('s). Например:

*Teacher's phone* (телефон учителя).

*Kate's bag* (Катина сумка).

*Charles's book* (книга Чарльза).

Если владельцев несколько (существительное стоит во множественном числе), то к существительному во множественном числе добавляется только апостроф, так как окончание -s для обозначения множественного числа уже есть. Двух окончаний в слове быть не должно. В данном случае притяжательный падеж никак не выделяется при произношении, он обозначается только на письме. Например:

*I like my (friends) friends' flat* (Мне нравится квартира моих друзей).

*My (parents) parents' cat is old* (Кот моих родителей уже старый).

Особое внимание следует обратить на существительные, которые образуют форму множественного числа путем изменения корневой гласной без прибавления окончания s. Для выражения принадлежности к данным существительным во множественном числе добавляется апостроф и окончание ('s). Например:

*(children) children's books* (детские книжки)

*(women) women's dresses* (женские платья)

*(men) men's clothing* (мужская одежда)

Сложные существительные, которые состоят из нескольких частей, образуют притяжательный падеж путем добавления апострофа + окончание ('s) к последней части существительного. Например:

*My ex-husband's car* (машина моего бывшего мужа).

Если необходимо обозначить, что что-то принадлежит не одному человеку, а нескольким, то необходимо добавить *'s* к последнему слову в группе:

*My son and daughter's room* – комната моего сына и дочери  
(одна комната на двоих).

Но если речь идет о предметах, по отдельности принадлежащих двум людям, то *'s* прибавляется к каждому владельцу:

*My son's and daughter's rooms* – комнаты моего сына и дочери  
(2 комнаты, укаждого есть своя комната).

### Особые случаи употребления притяжательного падежа

Имена собственные, имеющие окончание *-s*, можно использовать как с апострофом + окончание *-s*, так и только с апострофом. Например:

*Lucas's dog* или *Lucas' dog*. Несмотря на разное написание, оба варианта чаще всего произносятся одинаково: [lukasɪz]. Или же *St. James'* - *St. James's Park* (Парк Святого Джеймса).

При указании имени и фамилии человека, которому принадлежит предмет, *'s* ставится после фамилии: *Steve Den's bag*.

**! Притяжательный падеж часто используется со следующими группами неодушевленных существительных:**

1. **Существительные, обозначающие группы людей, организации. Например:**

*The company's goal* (цель компании)  
*The government's law* (государственный закон)

2. **Существительные, обозначающие временные отрезки, расстояния. Например:**

*Tomorrow's meeting* (завтрашняя встреча)  
*Yesterday's news* (вчерашние новости)

3. **Географические названия. Например:**

*Moscow's traffic* (дорожное движение Москвы)  
*Italy's gold* (Итальянское золото).

4. **Существительные, обозначающие средства передвижения (подразумеваются члены экипажа). Например:**

*The plane's crew* (экипаж самолета).

5. **Существительные, обозначающие объекты природы и уникальные явления. Например:**

*The sun's power* (солнечная энергия) *The world's end* (конец света)  
*The city's parks* (городские парки)



**6. Названия праздников. Например:**

*Mother's Day (День матери)*

*St Valentine's Day (День святого Валентина)*

**7. Устойчивые выражения. Например:**

*for heaven's sake / for God's sake (ради бога);*

*a stone's throw away (очень близко);*

*at death's door (при смерти);*

**Фраза с предлогом of**

Не стоит использовать апостроф + окончание -s, когда существительное является неодушевленным предметом и не относится ни к одной из категорий, которые упоминались выше, а также если фраза слишком длинная и сложная для восприятия. В этом случае следует использовать фразу с предлогом *of* (*of + существительное, которому что-то принадлежит*).  
Например:

*The name of the book (название книги)*

*The colour of the car (цвет машины)*

*The end of the story (конец истории)*

Варианты произношения притяжательного падежа совпадают с вариантами произношения множественного числа существительных:

[z] – после звонких согласных и гласных: *Ted's lamp. My son's name.*

[s] – после глухих согласных: *Kate's car.*

[ɪz] – после щелевых согласных: *Liz's pen. Bess's cup.*

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**I. Образуйте форму притяжательного падежа от следующих существительных. Разделите их на три группы в соответствии с вариантами произношения окончания s.**

Name, children, Moscow, cat, baby, women, son, man, Thomas, waiter, sister-in-law, lady, artist, editor-in-chief, dentist, Charles, city, plane, centre, week, minute, wife, James, face.

[z]	[s]	[ɪz]
После звонких согласных звуков, сонантов, или гласных.	После глухих согласных.	После s, ss, ch, sh, x.

**II. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя подлежащее и сказуемое во множественном числе.**

Пример: *My niece is nine. – My nieces are nine.*

1. My bag is black.
2. His son is lazy.
3. His face is clean.
4. Ben's hat is white.
5. My text is simple.
6. Kate's niece is late.
7. His son's cat is funny.
8. Is my son in bed?
9. His son is a famous artist.
10. A baby is nine.
11. Is his bag in a taxi?
12. Ann's apple is clean.
13. My plan is bad.
14. Ted's bike is nice.
15. His hand is wet.
16. Steve's film is famous.

**III. Измените предложения, используя слова в скобках.**

Пример: *It's his bag. (Tim) – It's Tim's bag.*

1. His bike is nice. (Ted)
2. It's his tie. (my husband)
3. Is his bag black? (Mike)
4. His name is Steve. (my son)
5. It's his niece. (Tim)
6. Nick is his son. (Steve Bently)
7. Are his cats funny? (Ben)
8. His son is a dentist. (Pete)
9. It isn't his car. (Dick)
10. Sally is his wife. (Dave)
11. His name is David. (his son)
12. Is his life easy? (Kate's husband)
13. His sons are lazy. (Andy)
14. I'm his wife. (Alan)
15. His wife is ill. (Mark)

**IV. Поставьте правильную форму притяжательного падежа.**

1. The (children) room is small.
2. (Steve) school is very old.
3. My (parents) car is not expensive.

4. It's my (neighbour) cat.
5. They are our (doctors) glasses.
6. (Mr. Jones) secretary is here.
7. The (babies) toys are funny.
8. We love (Grandma) cookies.
9. The (women) boyfriends are late.
10. Can you see (Mrs. Sally) hat?
11. (The Browns) house is for sale.
12. Those are (ladies) shoes.

**V. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях:**

1. The house' gate is closed.
2. That's Mirandas sister.
3. The chair's legs are broken.
4. The mices tails are long and ugly.
5. Charles'es grandfather is 82.
6. It's the managers chair.
7. Take Sue'es umbrella, it is raining.
8. Linda story is mysterious.
9. My husbands' car is red.
10. The Earth climate is changing.

**VI. Напишите, чем является 's в каждом предложении – обозначением притяжательного падежа существительного или сокращенной формой глагола is.**

Пример: *Ann is David's wife.* (Аня – жена Дэвида.) - 's обозначает притяжательный падеж.

*Ann's a wonderful wife.* (Аня – прекрасная жена) - 's является сокращением глагола is (*Ann is a wonderful wife.*)

1. Mary's day is very hard.
2. Peter's a dentist.
3. My son's girlfriend speaks English.
4. She's a talented tennis-player.
5. It's cold today.
6. Kate's uncle is a policeman.
7. This is Mr Dixon's house.
8. Go to Mr Baker's shop.
9. Feed Helen's rabbit.
10. Look at Steve's shoes.
11. She's a doctor.
12. She's in France.
13. Darren's hair is black.
14. He's ten years old.

**VII. Добавьте s как форму множественного числа существительных, как сокращенную форму глагола is или 's как форму притяжательного падежа, где необходимо.**

1. Pete... flat is nice.
2. Ted and Liz are dentist... .
3. My niece... are lazy.
4. It... my son... pen.
5. My husband... name is Bill.
6. It... Ben... niece.
7. His film... are bad.
8. Mark is Mike... and Kate... son.
9. Are his cup... clean?
10. Bill... wife is late.
11. My niece... pencil... are black.
12. Ann... husband is a businessman.
13. Mike... bag is in a taxi.
14. His cat... are funny.
15. My son... are Dan and Sam.

**VIII. Прочитайте текст и определите родственные связи героев, используя притяжательный падеж.**

**Текст 1.**

*George and Mary are married. (Джордж и Мэри женаты.) They have 2 children: John and Laura. (У них двое детей: Джон и Лаура.) Mary has a sister, Kelly. (У Мэри есть сестра Кэлли.) George has a brother, Rob. (У Джорджа есть брат Роб.)*

*Who is George? George is Mary's husband. (Джордж – муж Мэри.)*

1. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ wife. (жена)
2. George is \_\_\_\_\_ father. (отец)
3. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ mother. (мать)
4. John is \_\_\_\_\_ son. (сын)
5. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. (дочь)
6. John is \_\_\_\_\_ brother. (брат)
7. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ sister. (сестра)
8. Kelly is \_\_\_\_\_ aunt. (тетя)
9. Rob is \_\_\_\_\_ uncle. (дядя)
10. John is \_\_\_\_\_ nephew. (племянник)
11. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ niece. (племянница)

## **Текст 2.**

*Angelina and Brad are married. They have 6 children: 3 boys (Knox, Pex, Shiloh) and 3 girls (Vivienne, Maddox and Zahara).*

1. Brad is ... husband. (муж)
2. Angelina is ... wife. (жена)
3. Knox is ... son. (сын)
4. Vivienne is ... daughter. (дочь)
5. Shiloh, Pex and Knox are ... brothers. (братья)
6. Vivienne, Maddox and Zahara are ... sisters. (сестры)

## **IX. Перефразируйте приведенные ниже словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж.**

1. The flat of my sister is large.
2. The children of my brother are at home.
3. The room of the boy is light.
4. The name of this girl is Jane.
5. The work of these students is interesting.
6. The computer of my son is modern.
7. He is a friend of my cousins.
8. These are the books of my children.

## **X. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя притяжательный падеж.**

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День рождения мальчика в мае. 4. Любимый торт моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моей сестры. 6. Как зовут того молодого человека? 7. Это письмо моей сестры. 8. На полу коньки ее брата. 9. На столе тетради ваших учеников. 10. В машине лежат вещи детей. 11. Это семья моего друга. 12. Чья это сумка? – Это сумка Тома. 13. Чьи это словари? – Это словари студентов. 14. Мне нравится почерк этого мальчика. 15. Я слышу голос моей сестры. 16. Она слышит смех и крики детей через окно. 17. Она поставила мокрые сапоги мальчиков к печке. 18. Это бабушкино кресло. 19. Я считаю, что ответ этого студента отличный. 20. Мой муж много знает о романах (книгах) Агаты Кристи.

## Артикль

В английском языке два артикля: неопределенный – *a/an* и определенный – *the*.

Форма *a* употребляется перед существительным, начинающимся с согласного звука – *a pen*. Форма *an* употребляется перед существительным, начинающимся с гласного звука – *an apple*.

Неопределенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Неопределенный артикль имеет классифицирующее значение; он обозначает, что определяемое им существительное относится к какому-либо классу предметов, является одним из ряда предметов: *It's a bag*.

Определенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными в единственном и во множественном числе. Определенный артикль употребляется, если предмет упоминался раньше либо является выделенным из других предметов данного класса: *It's a bag. The bag is black*.

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное или отрицание «*no*» (не «*not*!»).

Тип существительного	a/an	the	Нулевой артикль
Исчисляемые (ед.ч.)	+	+	-
Исчисляемые (мн.ч.)	-	+	+
Неисчисляемые	-	+	+
Вещественные, абстрактные	-	+	+

*This is a book. The book is interesting.* (исчисляемое в единственном числе)

*This is s meat. The meat is fresh.* (неисчисляемое)

*These are s books. The books are good.* (множественное число)

Если перед существительным употребляется прилагательное, оно стоит между артиклем и существительным.

Сравните: *This is a book. This is a good book.*

*The (book) is on the (table). The (book) is on a little (table).*

Часто, даже упоминая предмет впервые, мы тем не менее употребляем перед ним определенный артикль:

а) если упоминаемый предмет является единственным в мире:

*The sun is shining brightly.*

б) если этот предмет является определенным по ситуации:

*Put the book on the table.*

Если после конструкции there is (there are) стоит неисчисляемое существительное или существительное во множественном числе, вместо опущенного неопределенного артикля часто (не обязательно) употребляется слово some.

Запомните следующие конструкции и сочетания слов:

I have a ...	This is a ...	I am a ...	He has a ...	That is a ...
He is a ...	I see a ...	It is a ...	She is a ...	There is a ...
Where is the ...	in the middle	in the corner	to the right	
to the left	in the morning	in the evening	in the afternoon	
at night	in front of	after work	after school	from work
	from school	at school	at home	at work

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. She has got ... headache. 6. Have they got ... car? — Yes, they have. Their ... car is not very expensive but reliable. 7. Have you got ... calculator? — No, I haven't. 8. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 9. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 10. I can see ... pencils on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 11. Give me ... chair, please. 12. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 13. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it. 14. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day. 15. Would you like ... orange? 16. Mr. Smith is ... artist, Mrs. Smith is ... poetess.

### II. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ... friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. Our ... room is large. 7. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 8. She has two daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 9. Last year I gave my ... mother ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet. 10. My ... brother's friend has no ... dog. 11. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 12. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big. 13. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was

interesting. 14. When they were in Geneva, they stayed at hotel. Sometimes they had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes in ... restaurant. 15. I've got ... idea. 16. What shame.

### **III. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ...book interesting? 8. Do you need ... camera? 9. He never eats ... meat, he always eats ... vegetables, ... cereals, ... seeds, ... fruit, and ... nuts. He is ... vegetarian. 10. This is ... pineapple. ... pineapple is delicious. 11. Elaine, ... apples are good for you! 12. My ... cousin is upset. He's got ... sore throat. 13. This is ... cottage cheese. ... cottage cheese is fresh. 14. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very ... tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 15. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, ... rpen and ... paper. 16. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sister's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

### **IV. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor. 6. I have no ... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at... home? – No, he is at... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? – He is at ... home.

### **V. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil. 7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like ... milk, too. 8. I am ... engineer. 9. My ... son is ... pupil. 10. He is ... good ... pupil. 11. This is ... house. 12. This is my ... pencil. 13. You have some ... pencils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please.



## **VI. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. What's ... weather like today? — ... weather is fine. 2. ... sun is yellow. 3. ... sky is grey today. 4. ... Earth is ... planet. 5. We had English lesson yesterday. ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult. 6. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home. He is in his ... room. He is sitting at ... table. He is doing his ... homework. ... homework is difficult. 7. Our ... cat is sitting on ... sofa. 8. It is very dark in ... room. Turn on ... light, please. 9. Nick went into ... bathroom, turned on ... water and washed his hands.

## **VII. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at ... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in ... big house. I like house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at home. She is reading... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at ... hospital hospital is large.

## **VIII. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there. 2. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker. 3. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 4. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread? 5. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa. 6. Where is ... table in your room? 7. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor in my mother's ... room. 8. Is your brother at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. He works at ... big factory. He is ... engineer. 9. My sister has many ... books. ... books are in ... big bookcase. 10. ... weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard. There are many ... children in yard. They are playing with ball.

## **IX. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. I see ... bottle of ... pineapple ... juice on ... kitchen table. 2. Her ... son has ... great ... sense of ... humor. 3. There was ... discotheque at ... club last Saturday but he didn't go. 4. Is there ... bus stop near ... building? 5. We have big dog. ... dog is very clever. 6. My friend has ... very good computer. 7. This boy is big. He is ... student. 8. There is ... very large piano in ... hall. 9. This is tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 10. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I study at ... school. 11. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary. She works at large office. 12. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it. 13. Do you see ... little girl with ... big ball

in her ... hands? She is ... pupil of our ... school. 14. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now? 15. Last year we were in Geneva. It is ... exciting city to visit, but ... very expensive place to live.

#### **X. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. There is ... jar of ... orange ... marmalade in ... middle of ... shelf. 2. There is ... big ... box of ... cereal to ... right of you. 3. There is ... bunch of bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... refrigerator. 4. There is ... loaf of ... white ... bread on ... upper ... shelf of ... refrigerator. If you want your ... bread to be fresh, keep it only in ... refrigerator. 5. Is there ... bag of ... flour in cupboard? 6. There was ... bottle of ... lemonade in ... corner of ... kitchen. 7. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ... room. ... carpet is on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa. 8. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? His ... table is near ... window. 9. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. Is it your ... vase? 10. We have no piano in our ... living room. 11. My ... uncle is ... married. He has beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter. 12. I can see ... nice coffee table in ... middle of ... room to ... right of ... door. It is ... black and ... red. I like ... coffee table. 13. Our ... TV set is on ... little ... table in ... corner of ... room. 14. There is ... beautiful picture in my father's ... study. ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of ... window.

#### **XI. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living room, ... bedroom, ... study, ... bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. ... bedroom is ... large room with ... two windows. ... room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ... windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them. There are ... small tables near ... beds. There are ... lamps on them. To ... left of ... door there is ... dressing table with ... mirror on it. There is ... low chair at ... dressing table. There are ... several pictures on ... pale green walls. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor. ... carpet is dark green room is very cosy.

#### **XII. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. There is ... park behind ... hospital. There are ... beautiful ... trees in ... park. 2. There is ... good ... film on TV this ... evening. I am going to watch it. 3. There is ... library between ... school and ... bank. There are ... English and German books in this ... library. 4. There is ... sofa in ... corner of ... room. 5. There are ... cushions on ... sofa. 6. There are ... books on ... shelf. Give me book, please. 7. Look into ... refrigerator. What can you see on ... shelves? — There is ... butter in ... butter dish. There is ... sausage, but there is no ... cheese. There are ... eggs and ... apples. There is ... orange, ... lemon, and ... jam in little vase. 8. There is ... juice in this ... cup. May I drink ... juice? 9. There are girls in ... yard, but I can see no ... boys. Where are ... boys? — Oh, all ... boys are playing football at ... stadium. 10. There is ... peculiar charm in her voice.

## Артикль с неисчисляемыми существительными

**Исчисляемые существительные** обозначают предметы, которые можно сосчитать (*one apple - two apples*). Они имеют формы единственного и множественного числа. С исчисляемыми существительными может использоваться любой артикль в зависимости от ситуации.

**Неисчисляемые существительные** обозначают то, что нельзя сосчитать. Как правило, они не имеют формы множественного числа. К ним относятся существительные, обозначающие –

### **Вещества:**

- 1) Жидкости – *tea, coffee, milk, oil, water, blood, lemonade, wine* и др.
- 2) Твердые материалы: *glass, ice, iron, gold, silver, paper, wood* (*древесина*) и др.
- 3) Еда: *bread, butter, fish, meat, food, spaghetti, cheese* и др.
- 4) Газы : *air, oxygen* (*кислород*), *pollution, smoke* (*дым*), *steam* (*пар*) и др.
- 5) Сыпучие вещества: *corn* (*кукуруза, зерно*), *dust, flour* (*мука*), *pepper, rice, salt, sand, sugar, wheat* (*пшеница*) и др.

**Абстрактные понятия:** *beauty, love, happiness, accommodation* (*жилье*), *advice, anger, applause, behaviour* (*поведение*), *business, courage* (*храбрость*), *damage* (*ущерб, вред*), *dirt* (*ложь*), *education, information, intelligence, knowledge, laughter* (*смех*), *luck* (*удача*), *music, news, peace, progress, research* (*исследование*), *seaside, shopping, traffic, travel, trouble, truth, wealth* (*богатство*), *weather* (*погода*), *work* и др.

**Названия учебных дисциплин:** *chemistry, economics, history, literature, mathematics, physics etc.*

**Названия языков:** *Chinese, English, French, German, Greek, Italian etc.*

**Игры:** *baseball, billiards, chess, football, golf etc.*

**Заболевания:** *cancer* (*рак*), *(the) flu* (*грипп*), *(the) measles* (*корь*), *(the) mumps, influenza* (*грипп, простуда*), *bronchitis, diabetes etc.*

**Собирательные существительные:** *baggage* (*багаж*), *crockery* (*посуда*), *cutlery* (*столовые приборы*), *furniture* (*мебель*), *hair, jewellery* (*драгоценности*), *luggage* (*багаж*), *machinery* (*оборудование*), *money, rubbish, etc.*

### **Неисчисляемые существительные:**

- 1) Обычно используются в форме единственного числа.
- 2) Не используются с неопределенным артиклем *a/an* даже если перед существительным стоит прилагательное: *nice weather, difficult work, great progress*.

Вместо неопределенного артикля неисчисляемые существительные могут использоваться с неопределенным местоимением **some**: *some cheese* (*немного сыра*), *some butter* (*немного масла*).

### **Обратите внимание на следующие существительные:**

**Fish** (исчисляемое существительное) – животное, которое живет в воде. Форма множественного числа – **fishes** (разные виды рыб).

**Fish** (неисчисляемое существительное) – приготовленная рыба, мясо.

**Не имеет формы множественного числа.**

**Fruit** (неисчисляемое существительное) – фрукты в общем.

Например: ***Fruit** is expensive here* (фрукты здесь дорогие).

**Fruit** (исчисляемое существительное) – определенный вид фруктов/ разные виды фруктов : *oranges and other citrus **fruits***.

### **Абстрактные существительные**

Абстрактные существительные в общем значении используются с **нулевым артиклем**:

*Life is difficult sometimes* (жизнь всех людей в общем).

**Иногда абстрактные существительные могут использоваться с неопределенным артиклем a/an:**

1) Если перед абстрактным существительным стоят прилагательные **peculiar** (своеобразный, необычный), **certain** (некий, определенный).

*There is a peculiar tension about her.*

2) В конструкциях, начинающихся с вводных **It/ What**.

**It's a pity** (как жаль)

**What a shame!** (какой позор) – relief, pleasure, comfort ...

3) Абстрактные существительные **business, knowledge, education** используются с неопределенным артиклем, если перед ними стоит прилагательное: *a profitable business, a good education, a good knowledge of history*.

### **Определенный артикль используется:**

a) Когда абстрактное прилагательное используется с уточняющим определением.

*The unexpectedness of her arrival.*

b) С *субстантивированными прилагательными* (прилагательные, которые перешли в класс существительных): the inevitable (неизбежность), the supernatural (сверхъестественное).

c) С существительными *the present, the past, the future, the singular, the plural*.

**Неопределенный артикль** может использоваться с неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими вещества в следующих случаях:

a) Когда мы говорим про сорт/вид еды или напитка (**a** delicious Californian wine, **a** good coffee).

b) Когда мы говорим про порцию еды или напитка (при заказе еды в кафе/ресторане, но не дома!): *two coffees = two cups of coffee* (две чашки кофе), *two beers = 2 bottles of beer* (две бутылки пива), *a tee = a cup of tea* (чашка чая).

Некоторые существительные могут использоваться как исчисляемые и неисчисляемые в зависимости от контекста.

## Неисчисляемые существительные

### A. Вещества, материалы.

- a) *Would you like some **chicken**?* (Ты хочешь немного куриного мяса?)
- b) *The house is built of **stone**.* (Дом построен из камня)
- c) *There is **some egg** on your shirt.* (У тебя на рубашке пятно).
- d) *Is there **apple** in this salad?* (В этом салате есть яблоки/ какое-то количество яблок?)

### B. Обобщенное значение.

- a) *Do you like **sport**?* (Спорт в общем, любой вид спорта).
- b) *Paul is good at **painting*** (рисование в общем значении).
- c) *Constant **noise** can make you ill* (шум).
- d) ***Life** is complicated sometimes* (жизнь всех людей).

## Исчисляемые существительные

### A. Отдельные предметы

- a) *He ate **a whole chicken**!* (Он съел целую курицу).
- b) *Someone threw **a stone** at the police.* (Кто-то бросил камень в полицейских)
- c) *I have **a boiled egg** for breakfast* (Я съедаю на завтрак вареное яйцо).
- d) *Vicky eats **an apple** every day* (Викки съедает 1 яблоко каждый день).

### B. Конкретное значение

- a) *Rugby is **a sport**.* (= определенный вид спорта)
- b) *That's **a nice painting** over there* (конкретная картина).
- c) *We heard **a sudden noise** outside* (резкий звук).
- d) *John Lennon had **an interesting life*** (жизнь конкретного человека).

## Существительные, которые могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми в зависимости от значения

Неисчисляемое существительное	Исчисляемое существительное
beauty – красота	a beauty – красавица
business – дело, коммерческая деятельность	a business – предприятие, фирма
cold – холод	a cold – простуда
dinner – обед (приём пищи)	a dinner – званый ужин, приём
education – образование	an education – польза, урок
experience – опыт	an experience – случай, приключение
glass – стекло	a glass – стакан, glasses – очки
grammar – грамматика (наука)	a grammar – учебник грамматики

hair – волосы, масса волос	a hair – волос
history – история (наука).	a history – история жизни, болезни
iron – железо	an iron – утюг, irons – наручники
language – язык (система коммуникации)	a language – определенный язык нации
law – свод законов	a law – закон
light – свет, освещение	a light – огонь, свеча, лампа, маяк
memory – память	a memory – воспоминание
paper – бумага	a paper – газета, papers – документы
play – игра	a play – пьеса
room – пространство	a room – комната
rubber – резина	a rubber – ластик, rubbers – галоши
space – пространство, космос	a space – интервал, расстояние
Speech – речь, речевая деятельность	a speech – доклад, выступление
study – учеба	a study – изучение, кабинет, этюд.
talk – речь, говор	a talk – беседа, talks - переговоры
time – время	a time – раз
tin – жесть	a tin – консервная банка
wood – древесина	a wood – лес
work – работа	a work – производство, a works – завод
youth – молодежь	a youth – молодой человек

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness – pencil – coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat – news – apricot – toothpaste – time – bedroom – money – magazine – information – honey – metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard (горчица) – egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat (дождевик) – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture – friend

Исчисляемые	Неисчисляемые

**II. В каждой группе существительных обведите неисчисляемое.**

1. furniture, chair, table, desk.
2. potato, carrot, tomato, soup.
3. coffee, cup, glass, jug (кувшин).
4. sheep, meat, ox, calf (теленок).
5. apple, strawberry (клубника), chocolate, cherry.
6. glass, bottle, can (жестяная банка), soda.
7. Loaf (буханка), slice (долька), bread, piece.
8. wood, tree, leaf, flower.

**III. Впишите *a, an* или *some*. Какие из этих существительных исчисляемые, а какие неисчисляемые?**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ... Biscuit  | 10. ... pepper   |
| 2. ... tea      | 11. ... cat      |
| 3. ... carrot   | 12. ... dress    |
| 4. ... ring     | 13. ... money    |
| 5. ... bread    | 14. .... watches |
| 6. ... boxes    | 15. ... salt     |
| 7. ... armchair | 16. ... honey    |
| 8. ... plate    | 17. .... water   |
| 9. ... Chair    | 18. ... advice   |

**IV. Составьте словосочетания с неисчисляемыми существительными, используя слова из первой и второй колонок. Возможны несколько вариантов. Переведите словосочетания.**

Для указания количества того, что обозначают некоторые неисчисляемые существительные, перед ними можно поставить следующие слова в сочетании с неопределенным артиклем и предлогом *of*:

**a jar of** (стеклянная банка), **a bottle of** (бутылка), **a piece of** (определенное количество, кусочек, часть), **a loaf of** (буханка), **a cup of** (чашка), **a bar of** (плитка, кусок), **a glass of** (стакан), **a kilo of**, **a carton of** (картонная упаковка), **a bowl of** (миска), **a can of** (жестяная банка), **a jug of** (кувшин), **a slice of** (кусочек, долька, ломоть), **a tin of** (консервная банка), **a packet of** (пакет, упаковка, пачка) и т.д.

**Например: *a bag of sugar* – пакет сахара**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| a bottle | toothpaste |
| a slice  | soup       |
| a liter  | sardines   |
| a glass  | bread      |

a bar	lemonade
a jar	meat
a kilo	wine
a tube	soap
a tin	orange jam
a plate	chocolate

**V. Укажите количество.**

Например: 1. *some Coke - two glasses/bottles/cans of Coke*

2. some bread - three
3. some chocolate - four
4. some water - five
5. some cheese - two
6. some meat - three
7. some wine - eight
8. some salmon - four
9. some milk - ten ...
10. some soap - four

**VI. Попросите у продавца в магазине следующие продукты, используя some с неисчисляемыми существительными и указанное количество предметов с исчисляемыми.**

Например: *egg - milk (some - 20)*

*Can I have 20 eggs and some milk, please? (Можно мне 20 яиц и немного молока, пожалуйста?)*

1. sandwich - bread (some - 2)
2. rice - apple (some - 5)
3. butter - banana (some - 3)
4. coffee - bottle of lemonade (some - 4)
5. bar of chocolate - sugar (some - 1)
6. salt - a carton of milk (some - 2)

**VII. Составьте вопросы, используя вопросительные фразы «How many?» (с исчисляемыми существительными) или «How much?» (с неисчисляемыми существительными).**

1. ... salt do you usually put in the soup?
2. ... cups of tea shall I bring?
3. ... films did you see?



4. ... friends has he got?
5. ... free time do we have?
6. ... juice is there in the fridge?
7. ... money did they spend?
8. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
9. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
10. ... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

**VIII. Заполните пропуски артиклями *a/an/* нулевой артикль или местоимением *some*, если это необходимо.**

1. a) Make sure you arrange ... *accommodation* (жилье) before you go away.  
b) Make sure you book ... *room* before you go away.
2. a) They served us ... excellent *meal* (блюдо) at the new restaurant.  
b) They served us ... excellent *food* at the new restaurant.
3. a) I want to buy ... wonderful *furniture* (мебель) at this department store.  
b) I want to buy ... wonderful *sofa* at this department store.
4. a) It is such ... heavy *luggage* (багаж) that I can't carry it alone.  
b) It is such ... heavy *suitcase* (чемодан) that I can't carry it alone.
5. a) Tom has ... very stressful job.  
b) Tom has ... important work to do today.
6. a) The orchestra is playing ... nice music at the moment.  
b) The orchestra is playing ... nice song at the moment.
7. a) Would you like ... *drink*?  
b) Would you like ... *lemonade*?
8. a) I found ... five pound *note* (банкнота, купюра) in the street the other day.  
b) I found ... *money* in the street the other day.

**IX. Выберите правильный вариант в зависимости от значения существительного**

- 1) Can I pick an apple / some apple from your tree? – Yes, of course.
- 2) I think sport / a sport is boring. – Me too. I hate it.
- 3) I think painting / a painting is a fascinating hobby. – Well, you're certainly very good at it.
- 4) Did you hear noise / a noise in the middle of the night? – No, I don't think so.
- 5) Is there cheese/ a cheese in this soup? – Yes, a little.
- 6) I have conversation / a conversation with Vicky today. – Oh? What about?
- 7) Shall I put a chicken / some chicken in your sandwiches? – Yes, please.
- 8) It isn't fair. – No, life / a life just isn't fair, I'm afraid.
- 9) What's the matter? – You've got some egg/ an egg on your shirt.

**X. Изучите таблицу и составьте восклицательные предложения по образцу.**

		<b>what</b>	<b>such</b>
Существительное в единственном числе	a/an	<b>What a</b> good idea!	It is <b>such an</b> easy test.
Существительное во множественном числе	Нулевой артикль	<b>What</b> lovely flowers!	Tom tells <b>such</b> awful jokes.
Неисчисляемое существительное	Нулевой артикль	<b>What</b> rubbish!	We are having <b>such</b> nice weather.

**Например:** *good advice – good idea What good advice! – What a good idea!*

1. terrible weather – terrible climate
2. heavy suitcase – heavy luggage
3. elegant clothes – elegant dress
4. loud laughter – loud laugh
5. awful rubbish – awful mess
6. clever people – clever person
7. difficult job – difficult work
8. fresh bread – fresh loaf
9. delicious food – delicious meal
10. horrible song – horrible music
11. tough beef – tough steak

**XI. Используйте неопределенный артикль, если это необходимо.**

Абстрактные существительные **business, knowledge, education** могут использоваться с неопределенным артиклем **a/an** если перед ними стоит прилагательное.

**A.** 1. What .... sweet juice! 2. What .... risky situation! 3. What ... timely advice! 4. What .... shocking idea! 5. What .... smart dresses! 6. What .... cold champagne! 7. What .... miserable day! 8. What .... tough people! 9. What ... killing news! 10. What .... great man! 11. What .... miserable weather! 12. What .... deep knowledge! 13. What .... wonderful life! 14. What ... choosy girls! 15. What ... important matter! 16. What ... hot soup! 17. What ... big surprise! 18. What .... big money! 19. What .... old coin! 20. What.... cool air!

**B.** 1. It is such ... fresh idea! We like new ideas. 2. Robert gave me such .... beautiful engagement ring! 3. We got such ... smashing news! 4. He is such .... outstanding man! 5. We are having such .... depressing weather this autumn!

6. They had such ... funny experience during the trip. 7. I don't like such ... sweet tea. 8. Rachel has quite .... busy life. 9. It's such .... shame that he failed the exam. 10. My brothers are such .... noisy boys! 11. He is such .... intelligent boy for his age! 12. Isabel has such.... good dress-sense! 13. It is such... foggy day! 14. They got such ... important information! 15. It's such .... thrilling film! 16. Nobody can cook such ... delicious food as Lizzie.

## XII. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. 'Did you hear **noise/ a noise** just now?' 'No, I didn't hear anything.'
2. a) If you want to know the news, you can read **paper / a paper**.  
b) I want to write some letters but I haven't got **a paper / any paper** to write on.
3. a) I think there is somebody in the house because there is **light / a light** on inside..  
b) **Light / a light comes** from the sun.
4. a) I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have **time / a time for breakfast**.  
b) 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' 'Yes, we had **wonderful time / a wonderful time**.
5. Sue is very helpful. She gives us some very useful **advice / advices**.
6. We had **very good weather / a very good weather** while we were on holiday.
7. We are very unfortunate. We have **bad luck / a bad luck**.
8. It's very difficult to find **a work / job** at the moment.
9. I have to buy **a/some bread** because I wanted to make some sandwiches.

## XIII. Используйте неопределенный артикль, если это необходимо

1. a) ..... beauty is subjective.  
b) She's .... real beauty.
2. a) Kelly has .... beautiful long dark hair.  
b) There's .... hair on your shirt.
3. a) We finally found .... space in the car park.  
b) There're hundreds of satellites out in .... space.
4. a) John Lennon had .... interesting life.  
b) .... life is difficult sometimes.
5. a) You'll get better at the job as you gain .... experiense.  
b) I'm so glad I did it: it was .... wonderful experience.
6. a) The house is built of .... stone.  
b) This is .... beautiful stone.
7. a) .... death comes to all of us one day.  
b) There's been .... death in the family.
8. a) My uncle runs .... small business.  
b) She enjoys doing ..... business.

9. a) I would like to take .... glass of orange juice, please!  
b) I need to buy a piece of .... glass for the window.
10. a) I think that's .... ugly painting.  
b) .... painting can be a very relaxing activity.
11. a) .... education is the best investment.  
b) Becoming a doctor requires .... lengthy education.

**XIV. В некоторых предложениях есть ошибка в употреблении артикля. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.**

1. We had a lovely weather.
2. I'm looking for a new jeans.
3. Do you think she's making a progress in her English?
4. She gives me some good advices.
5. This is a very difficult work.
6. Did he give you good advice?
7. It's a secret information.
8. People eat more fruits now than they used to.
9. Fruit is rich in vitamins and minerals.
10. Fruits, such as peaches and watermelon, grow well in a warm climate.
11. Fishes should be on your menu at least twice a week.
12. Different fish live at different levels of water.
13. The police have received a new information about the case.
14. What a beautiful scenery!
15. The coffee is expensive nowadays.
16. She's very good at the painting.

**XV. Дополните предложения артиклями a, the, или нулевым.**

**Tin**

- 1) Could I have ten eggs and ... tin of peas?
- 2) Put some money in ... tin by the door when you leave, please.
- 3) The cigarette lighter is made of .... tin.

**wood**

- 4) We know that .... wood is a very expensive material at the time.
- 5) There's .... wood at the end of the road.
- 6) There are some rabbits living at the edge of .... wood.

**paper**

- 7) Where's .... paper I was reading?
- 8) It was very strange: a shirt made of .... paper.
- 9) I generally read .... paper of some sort on the train.

**dress**

- 10) She has a good sense of ... dress.
- 11) .... dress I like is a bit too big for me.
- 12) I saw .... beautiful dress here yesterday.

**experience**

- 13) I'm afraid I didn't enjoy .... experience at all.
- 14) For this job you need .... experience with computers. OU AM
- 15) My first trip abroad was ... wonderful experience.

**noise**

- 16) I can't hear her because of .... noise of the train.
- 17) She heard .... strange noise behind the curtain.
- 18) What kind of .... noise are you talking about?

**XVI. Дополните предложения необходимым артиклем.**

1. You need both .... determination and ... luck to succeed in that profession.
2. Many people don't trust ... politicians because all they want is ... power.
3. They're protesting because they want .... democracy, .... freedom and ... human rights.
4. What ... surprise! I didn't expect you to buy me ... present.
5. She finds ... work she has to do quite easy, .... boredom is her biggest problem.
6. I think .... life must be .... terrible struggle if you haven't got enough money to buy things that you need.
7. .... beauty is only skin deep. She is .... beauty, but is hard to deal with because of .... laziness and pessimism.
8. There are books on .... modern architecture and psychology on the shelf.
9. Passing exams is not simply matter of .... intelligence or knowledge.
10. .... power tends to corrupt and .... absolute power corrupts absolutely.
11. He has .... deep knowledge of mathematics.
12. You can't do any work without ... knowledge.
13. .... life is .... complicated matter.
14. Lord, what .... hectic life!
15. He wanted to give his son .... good education.
16. He can give you .... good piece of advice. He is fond of giving .... advice. But .... advice he gave us did not help.
17. The patient is making ..... noticeable progress.
18. You can be satisfied with .... progress you have made.
19. What .... wonderful news!
20. When I received the invitation I felt ... certain curiosity.
21. He enjoyed ... warmth of her approval.
22. Dave played ... piano with ... peculiar delicacy.

**XVII. Используйте артикли если это необходимо.**

1. a) You shouldn't drink ... wine on an empty stomach.  
b) This is ... very nice wine.
2. a) I don't usually drink ... coffee.  
b) I'll have two teas and .... coffee, please.

3. You can't swim in the river, .... water isn't warm enough.
4. She hurried in and found .... coffee almost boiled away.
5. .... oil is lighter than ... water.
6. This is .... coffee I am so fond of. I don't think there is .... better coffee than this.
7. .... coffee is cultivated in the south of the island.
8. James asked for ... water and drank it thirstily.
9. She has ... brown shining hair.
10. On the travel he drank ... tea, but in the cabin it was ... thick coffee with .. sugar and ... tinned milk.
11. Only ... champagne was served at ... ball.
12. He came in with three cups of .... black coffee.
13. ... strong black coffee that she had drunk did not bring wakefulness.
14. Wouldn't you like to get yourself something too? .... beer or something?
15. I ordered ... ice-cream for her and two coffees.

### Артикль с приёмами пищи

**Нулевой артикль** употребляется, когда приём пищи лишь называет ту или иную трапезу и привязан ко времени.

*to have breakfast – завтракать to cook dinner – готовить обед*

*to prepare supper – готовить ужин*

*to serve lunch – подавать обед (поздний завтрак) to take tea – пить чай*

*I very often invite my friends for tea and supper. – Я часто приглашаю своих друзей поужинать и выпить чаю.*

*If you hurry, you will be in time for dinner. – Если поторопишься, успеешь к обеду.*

**Неопределенный артикль** употребляется при наличии описательного определения.

*A European breakfast consists of toast with marmalade and tea or coffee. – Завтрак европейца состоит из кусочка тоста с джемом и чашки чая либо кофе.*

*They organized a charity dinner for the homeless. – Они организовали благотворительный обед для бездомных.*

*Stephen cooked a delicious supper for us last night. – Вчера вечером Стефан приготовил нам вкусный ужин.*

*On the first day of the vacation we all slept late and then had a huge brunch. – В первый день отпуска мы проснулись поздно а потом очень плотно позавтракали.*

**Определенный артикль** также употребляется с существительными, обозначающими приемы пищи. Это бывает в ситуации или контексте, которые содержат лимитирующее определение, либо когда говорящий подразумевает не прием пищи, а саму еду.

*The supper which she cooked was uneatable.* – Ужин, который она приготовила, был несъедобным.

*The dinner in the Indian restaurant was very spicy.* – Еда на обеде в индийском ресторане была очень острой.

*I won't eat the breakfast, it's burnt again.* – Я не буду кушать завтрак, он снова подгоревший.

Названия приемов пищи могут **становиться исчисляемыми** и обозначать либо званый вечер (a/an/the), либо порцию (a).

*The guests began arriving for the wedding dinner.* – Гости начали прибывать на свадебный ужин.

*Many celebrities were present at the dinner in the White House.* – На званом вечере в Белом доме присутствовало много известных людей.

*In this hotel you pay for a room and a breakfast.* – В этой гостинице вы платите за комнату и завтрак (порция).

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Вставьте подходящий артикль:

1. What have we got for \_\_\_\_\_ dinner?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner is served.
3. We didn't get up until 10 o'clock and had \_\_\_\_\_ late breakfast.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ lunch I ordered was burnt.
5. We're having \_\_\_\_\_ dinner to welcome the new manager.
6. Susan had invited us to join him and Juliet for \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, during which we'd present our proof.
7. The night of \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, I sat in the kitchen watching mum cook, waiting for the right moment to tell her about our plans.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ luncheon or dinner party at Jane's starts at \$100 per person (the more guests, the lower the per-person charge).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner last night had been so beautiful and I wanted to tell them what a triumph it was.
10. You just can't have \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas dinner without having Brussels sprouts!

### II. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. Lori said \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday brunch at the Plaza is amazing.
2. I was invited to \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for Jack's retirement.
3. I can skip \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, but I need to have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast each morning.
4. We had \_\_\_\_\_ delicious breakfast.
5. Paul invited me to have \_\_\_\_\_ brunch at his house on Sunday.

6. Do you usually have \_\_\_\_\_ dinner?
7. I prepared pasta for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
8. We organized \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in honor of our daughter.
9. My wife prepared \_\_\_\_\_ simple and healthy lunch with salmon and potatoes.
10. All the family turned up for \_\_\_\_\_ our aunt's birthday dinner.

### III. Вставьте нужный артикль:

- 1) Peter's elder brother has wasted everything on ... new computer game so now he doesn't have money even for ... breakfast in the school canteen. Why don't we invite him to ... lunch today?
- 2) ... supper is the time when all members of the family can gather together to communicate with each other and share the latest news.
- 3) Mike prefers ... light breakfast of ... sandwich and ... cup of instant coffee, while Liza, his girlfriend, is used to having ... substantial breakfast. ... porridge with cream, several pieces of ... toast with butter and marmalade and ... mug of strong black coffee with sugar and cream make what she calls ... good breakfast.
- 4) Hardly had they got down to ... tea, when there came ... loud knock at ... door.
- 5) Come in and join us. We are having ... high tea.
- 6) Some grannies love their grandchildren so much that they are ready to burn the midnight oil baking delicious buns if the children want them for ... breakfast.
- 7) Yesterday we had ... supper in ... Japanese restaurant. ... supper was rather exotic but we liked it very much.
- 8) On Sundays Mrs Smith used to organize ... brunch, which was the most favourite entertainment of all her neighbours.
- 9) ... light supper before going to bed has never done any harm to anybody.
- 10) – I hear you were at Ted's the other day. So, how did you like ... dinner?  
– Oh, it was ... most terrible dinner in my life!
- 11) All that she needs now to feel happy is to take ... hot bath and to eat ... hearty breakfast.
- 12) They are not at all fastidious about their food and for ... breakfast they usually have what is left over from ... yesterday's supper.
- 13) Alex is very careful of his health and always takes ... packed lunch of sandwiches, ... bar of milk chocolate with nuts and raisins and ... bottle of still mineral water with him to university to have ... snack if he is hungry.
- 14) She was served ... iced tea with lemon for ... dessert at the cafe.
- 15) She picked at ... delicious breakfast her boyfriend had prepared for her.



## АРТИКЛЬ С НАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЯМИ

Только те существительные, обозначающие национальность, которые оканчиваются на -(i)an и -i образуют форму множественного числа путем прибавления -s:

*a German – Germans – немцы*  
*a Russian – Russians – русские*  
*a Georgian – Georgians – грузины*  
*a Ukrainian – Ukrainians – украинцы*  
*a Belarusian – Belarusians – белорусы*  
*a Brazilian – Brazilians – бразильцы*  
*a Belgian – Belgians – бельгийцы*  
*an Omani – Omanis – жители Омана etc.*

Если подразумевается нация целиком, то перед такими существительными ставится **нулевой артикль**.

*Mexicans are used to eating spicy food.* – Мексиканцы привыкли к острой пище.

*Do Americans eat hot dogs and hamburgers every day?* – Едят ли американцы хот-доги и гамбургеры ежедневно?

*Canadians are crazy about hockey.* – Канадцы помешаны на хоккее.

Существительные, обозначающие национальность, которые оканчиваются на -ss, -ch, -ese, -sh, не имеют формы множественного числа, и, если имеется в виду нация целиком, перед ними следует употреблять **определенный артикль**:

*the British – британцы* *the Scotch – шотландцы* *the Chinese – китайцы*  
*the Portuguese – португальцы* *the Dutch – голландцы*  
*the Swiss – швейцарцы*

*The Japanese are highly regarded for their politeness.* – японцев уважают за их вежливость

*The Chinese respect education.* – Китайцы высоко ценят образование.

*The Portuguese settled Brazil.* – Португальцы заселили Бразилию.

Существительные типа *the French / the English* и т.д. множественного числа. Если подразумевается один человек, следует употребить *a Frenchman* (француз) / *an Englishwoman* (англичанка) / *a Scotchman* (шотландец).

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -ese, могут использоваться как прилагательные, в этом случае артикли не употребляются:

*Yuko is Japanese.*

При необходимости указать на одного представителя используются слова *man*, *woman* или *person*. В этом случае употребляется неопределенный артикль.

*Yuko is a Japanese woman.*

Если использовано слово people, то употребляется **нулевой артикль**:

*Japanese people have to deal with many natural disasters.* – Японцам приходится преодолевать многочисленные природные стихийные бедствия.  
*American people hate taxes.* – Американцы ненавидят налоги.

**Определенный артикль** употребляется, если имеется в виду определенная группа людей одной национальности:

*The Scotch can't come tonight.* – Шотландцы не смогут прийти сегодня (определенная группа людей из Шотландии).

*I hope Jeff invited the Italians.* – Надеюсь, Джефф пригласил итальянцев. (определенная группа знакомых из Италии).

*The Brazils did not win 2018 World Cup.* – Бразильцы не выиграли чемпионат мира по футболу в 2018. (футбольная команда)

## Артикль с названиями языков

Обычно с языками используется **нулевой артикль**:

*I can speak a bit of Italian.*

*She speaks English.*

**Определённый артикль** используется

- когда используется слово «*language*»:

*At the moment I am mastering the German language.*

*I like the English language.*

- В значении «как перевести»:

*What is the French (the Russian) for «a book»?*

**Определённый артикль** также используется в случае, когда ситуация или контекст содержат лимитирующее определение:

*The English of America differs from the English of England.*

## Артикль с предметами

**Нулевой артикль** употребляется с учебными предметами: *chemistry*, *maths*, *economics*.

*She's doing a course in economics.*

**Определенный артикль** используется, когда ситуация или контекст, содержат лимитирующее определение:

*He is interested in the History of World War.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Выберите подходящий артикль:

1. \_\_\_ Scottish\_ don't wear kilts anymore.  
a) the  
b) -
2. \_\_\_ Brazilian love football very much.  
a) the  
b) -
3. \_\_\_ French\_ are famous for their amazing cooking.  
a) the  
b) -
4. \_\_\_ Israeli speak Hebrew.  
a) the  
b) -
5. \_\_\_ Koreans are proud of their history.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both
6. \_\_\_ Italians like to talk about the Roman Empire.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both
7. \_\_\_ Swiss can't come tonight.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both
8. \_\_\_ Americans are used to tipping in restaurants.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both
9. \_\_\_ Japanese prefer to not say "no" directly.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both
10. \_\_\_ Portuguese people eat a lot of fish.  
a) -  
b) the  
c) both

## II. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. She is \_\_\_ Swede and her husband is \_\_\_ Pole.
2. \_\_\_ Scots won their match against England.  
\_\_\_ Phonetics is a branch of \_\_\_ Linguistics.
3. What is \_\_\_ Russian for 'happiness'?
4. \_\_\_ French Canadian is a person who speaks \_\_\_ French language.
5. \_\_\_ British have a very odd sense of humour. I'm not interested in \_\_\_ Chemistry.
6. The official languages of the Republic of Ireland are \_\_\_ Irish and \_\_\_ English.
7. \_\_\_ French are reluctant to study \_\_\_ English.
8. She likes \_\_\_ French Literature of 19th century.
9. Her major is \_\_\_ French language, and she also speaks \_\_\_ Italian.
10. There were people of different nationalities at the party: I made friends with \_\_\_ Turk, drank a glass of wine with \_\_\_ Frenchwoman and played billiards with \_\_\_ Spaniard.
11. There are 50,000 characters in \_\_\_ Chinese language. You'll need to know about 2,000 to read a newspaper.
12. There are 13 ways to spell the 'o' sound in \_\_\_ French.
13. \_\_\_ Esperanto is an artificial language, but it is spoken by about 10 500,00 to 2,000,000 people.
14. You can use an ATM in \_\_\_ Latin in the Vatican City.
15. 50 % of educational time in Luxembourg is devoted to studying \_\_\_ English, \_\_\_ German and \_\_\_ French.

## III. Вставьте нужный артикль:

- 1) I had to take two years of ... French in high school.
- 2) Ann is from Poland. She is ... Pole. She speaks ... Polish, ... English and ... German. Ann is majoring in ... economics.
- 3) ... Spanish are highly skilled at finding solutions for last-minute problems.
- 4) ... Finnish is spoken by ... majority of the population in Finland and by ethnic Finns outside of Finland. ... Finnish language is one of ... two official languages of Finland, ... other one is ... Swedish.
- 5) ... German philosophy has been extremely diverse, and central to both the analytic and continental traditions in philosophy for centuries.
- 6) What is ... Italian for 'a table'?
- 7) Hayao Miyazaki is ... Japanese animator, who has gained worldwide acclaim as a maker of animated films.
- 8) Naomi is ... Japanese, she is struggling to learn ... English language and ... English poetry.
- 9) ... Swedish are generally team-oriented, conflict-averse, empathetic and calm.
- 10) I find ... Literature ... fascinating subject.

#### IV. Вставьте нужный артикль:

- 1) Studies show that it`s easier for ... child or ... teenager to study ... foreign language than for ... adult.
- 2) There were a few people at the party: ... Scot, ... Greek and ... Dutchman. ... Dutchman was the funniest.
- 3) ... Dutch people are good at many things, including art, windmills, and football. They love bicycles and ... environment, you should expect to find ... green country. And if you want to recognize ... Dutch when you see him, here are some physical traits: tall, blonde, blue eyes, freckles, large smile, athletic. They speak ... Dutch language.
- 4) ... Arabic is ... popular foreign language in the UK – it`s ... main language of around 200,000 people.
- 5) Mike`s wife is ... Italian and her friend is married to ... American.
- 6) She is going to study ... Slavonic linguistics at ... university. I think she will turn out to be ... good student after all.
- 7) ... university is the home of ... learning.
- 8) I met ... Spaniards yesterday. ... Spaniards taught me a few words in ... Spanish.
- 9) – Do you mind me asking where you come from? – I come from Turkey. I`m ... Turk.
- 10) ... Englishman who has lost his fortune is said to have died of ... broken heart.

#### Артикль с названиями сезонов

Названия сезонов обычно употребляются **без артикля**.

**Определенный артикль** иногда встречается в общих предложениях:

*In London there are certain afternoons in (the) winter when the clouds hang heavy and low.*

*In (the) summer I liked to sit on one of those convenient benches on the sea-front.*

*(The) Winter came and with it snowstorms and severe frosts.*

*He stayed with them until (the) spring.*

*«We must get there before (the) winter sets in,» he said. “I hate (the) autumn» Jane said.*

**Определенный артикль** всегда используется в выражении ***in the fall*** (АмЕ).

Однако в предикативной функции названия сезонов употребляются **без артиклей**:

*It was spring and the air was pleasant.*

*It was not summer yet, but the sea was already warm.*

**Определенный артикль** требуется, если названия сезонов дополнены лимитирующим определением или того требует контекст, ситуация:

*It was the autumn of 1942, and most men in London were in military uniforms.  
The sea was cold still from the long winter.*

**Определенный артикль** также обязателен после предлогов **during, for, through**:

*The family moved to the country for the winter. During the autumn he often came to see me in my office and one day asked me for a job.  
“He won’t last through the summer» Cora repeated.*

Когда существительные, обозначающие времена года, дополнены описательным определением, используется **неопределенный артикль**:

*It was a warm summer followed by a rainy autumn.*

Но в случае с прилагательными **late, early, high** артикль не используется:

*It was late autumn. It was high summer. It is early spring.*

Сравните предложения:

*It was a hard winter. (классифицирующее значение)  
I like hard winter with plenty of snow and frost. (общий смысл)*

## Артикль с названиями частей дня

*day, night, evening, morning, noon, afternoon, dawn, dusk, twilight, midnight, nightfall, daytime, sunrise, sunset*

**Определённый артикль** употребляется с частями суток в выражениях:

*in the morning – утром  
in the afternoon – после обеда  
in the evening – вечером*

**Неопределенный артикль** с частями суток употребляется, когда существительное используется с описательным определением:

*a sleepless night – бессонная ночь  
It was a cold morning – это было холодное утро*

Если существительное *morning* или *evening* обозначено прилагательными late или early, артикль не употребляется:

*It was early morning – было раннее утро*

Существительное *day, night, morning, evening* употребляются **без артикля**, если *day* и *morning* обозначают «light», а *night* и *evening* – «darkness» или же эти слова указывают на определенную часть дня:

*Night has come – пришла ночь*

*Day is meant for work, night is meant for sleep – день предназначен для работы,  
ночь – для сна*

Артикль с частями суток не употребляется в следующих выражениях в английском языке:

*from morning till night, by day, at night.*

**Определенный артикль** также употребляют с частями суток, когда речь идет о конкретном дне или части дня.

*The day when I met him – день, когда я его встретил*

*The night was cold and wet – ночь была холодной и влажной.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Вставьте подходящий артикль:

1. What do you usually do in \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.
2. Russians like \_\_\_\_\_ hard winter with plenty of snow and frost.
3. Nature is so beautiful in \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ autumn of 1996 was very warm and sunny.
5. Nothing can be more beautiful than green forests in \_\_\_\_\_ early spring.
6. In this country \_\_\_\_\_ spring is rather wet, \_\_\_\_\_ summer is sometimes hot, autumn is windy and muddy, \_\_\_\_\_ winter is seldom cold and snowy. How can people live here? I prefer summer all year round.
7. She still remembers autumn when he first told her of his love.
8. It was late autumn.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ spring and love make people feel young.
10. I am going to France in \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
11. The children play on the beach during \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
12. The area is beautiful in \_\_\_\_\_ fall.
13. We're going to Italy \_\_\_\_\_ next summer.
14. It looks like we're going to have \_\_\_\_\_ terrible winter.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ winter was coming on again.

### II. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ evening. It was \_\_\_\_\_ warm summer evening. \_\_\_\_\_ evening was very pleasant.
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ early morning. We started early in ... morning.
4. It rained at \_\_\_\_\_ night. We were shivering though it was \_\_\_\_\_ warm night.
5. They got up at \_\_\_\_\_ dawn but started off late in \_\_\_\_\_ morning. We are expecting them back towards \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
6. Don't worry, we'll get home before \_\_\_\_\_ sunset.

7. It was\_\_\_\_\_early evening but I was feeling sleepy so I decided to have a nap.
8. Outside it was\_\_\_\_\_night.\_\_\_\_\_night outside seemed very quiet.
9. It was\_\_\_foggy evening in November. Nancy had done all her work by\_\_\_\_\_evening and was wondering what to do when Andrew called her and invited to spend\_\_\_\_\_evening out with him.
10. Every day I was up at dawn, clearing, planting, working on my house, and at night when I threw myself on my bed I slept like a log till morning.
11. He wondered what hour it was. The sun seemed to indicate late morning.
12. We used to spend\_\_\_\_\_morning lying on the beach.
13. She worked from\_\_\_\_\_dawn till\_\_\_\_\_dusk but earned very little money.
14. \_\_\_\_\_evening fell; lights began to appear in the windows.
14. During\_\_\_\_\_morning your guide will take you around the city.
15. Don't start anything new on\_\_\_\_\_Monday morning.

### III. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. ... night when Alice was born was rainy, nasty and windy.
2. We would go to the sea front in ... morning to enjoy the first rays of the sun.
3. It was ... ordinary evening when the family gathered at table to have dinner and share their problems.
4. It was ... early morning when Sam decided to leave the farm and go to New York by train.
5. She waited for him for a long time, then she asked the servant not to disturb her after ... midnight and went to bed.
6. ... evening was coming slowly and the air was growing clear and fresh.
7. He spent ... summer studying for his entrance examinations.
8. She was going to stay with the Smiths for ... winter but her mother asked her to come back home.
9. In ... spring people usually feel much more energetic, happy and active than in ... winter.
10. It was ... late autumn when the Browns decided to go to Scotland.
11. ... days will become shorter soon.
12. ... autumn of 1925 was very warm.
13. He usually spends ... morning lying on the beach.
14. ... morning was breaking when we came home.
15. She has to work from ... morning till ... night.



#### IV. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. It was nearly ... midnight but neither of us slept.
2. It was ... dark night with no moon.
3. The colours of ... autumn made him feel peaceful and calm.
4. ... winter was over but ... spring hadn't set in yet.
5. During ... summer she was staying in London.
6. Her mother was here ... yesterday evening.
7. It was ... evening when he put his books aside and went for a walk.
8. We were having tea in my room on ... cold January afternoon.
9. ... summer of 1941 was fatal for the village of Khatyn.
10. On ... evening of her birthday party Ann met her future husband.
11. In his youth David used to spend ... evening reading in the library
12. On ... Sunday morning Dan always walks before breakfast.
13. Late at ... night I heard voices in the room next to mine.
14. At 11 o'clock on ... warm July evening I was driving to my Granny's place.
15. When we returned to school everybody thought that ... summer had been too short.

#### V. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. We decided to meet on ... Sunday morning to discuss our agreement.
2. Most cats hunt during ... daytime but some of them also hunt late at ... night.
3. That terrible flood happened in ... spring of 1966.
4. I spent ... sleepless night waiting for my son.
5. ... Spring is ... season when nature awakens from its winter sleep.
6. It was ... dark Monday night when he met Jane.
7. It was ... early autumn, leaves were turning yellow.
8. Poor John worked from ... morning till ... night.
9. By the end of ... day I get tired, so first of all I need a sound sleep at night.
10. ... night was still and almost warm.
11. ... summer was very hot and everybody decided to go to the country.
12. It was ... high noon when we met.
13. ... Spring set in early this year.
14. Fortunately it was the last day of ... winter.
15. ... last evening they returned from their trip.

#### VI. Вставьте нужный артикль:

1. She went to Scotland for ... summer.
2. It was ... late summer when my mum decided to buy me a new bathing suit.

3. Mary decided to bake a cake on ... Sunday morning.
4. ... Winter came unexpectedly with heavy snowfall.
5. In ... evening she felt ill.
6. It was ... frightening night with no moon and a strong wind.
7. We went for a walk after ... dawn.
8. It was ... late morning.
9. It was ... morning.
10. What wonderful weather it is in ... early spring in the mountains!
11. I like spending ... summer in the country.
12. She got used to getting up early in ... morning
13. In ... winter the weather is terrible here, isn't it?
14. They couldn't meet during ... winter.
15. He liked to tell long stories about ... summer he had spent in Paris.

### ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АРТИКЛЯ С СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, PRISON, JAIL, CHURCH, HOSPITAL, BED

1. Эти существительные употребляются **без артикля**, когда они теряют свое конкретное значение и обозначают **деятельность**, связанную с этими местами (цель их применения).

*hospital = 'treatment' (лечение)*  
*church = 'religious services' (служба, молитва)*  
*prison/jail = 'punishment' (отбывать наказание)*  
*school/college/university = 'studies' (учёба)*  
*bed = 'sleep' (сон)*

2. Когда эти существительные обозначают **конкретные предметы** (здания, учреждения), **определённый или неопределённый артикль** употребляется по общим правилам:

*hospital = 'a building'*  
*bed = 'an article of furniture'*  
*He was sent to a secondary school.*  
*He was sent to the best school in the town.*

#### 3. Устойчивые выражения:

BED: in bed, go to bed (to rest or sleep), **НО** sit on the bed, make the bed  
 HOME: at home, go home, come home, leave home, **НО** in the house, in the home

SEA: at sea (sailing), go to sea (as a sailor), by sea (means of transport), **НО** at/to the sea(side), by the sea (near)

TOWN: in town, leave town, out of town, **НО** in the country, in the town centre

WORK: at work, go to work, leave work, **НО** a work (of art)

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Сопоставьте начала предложений слева с их правильными окончаниями справа.

1. The four members of the gang were sent	a) to the prison to visit them.
2. Every week their wives drove together	b) to prison.
3. Not many people go	a) to church regularly nowadays.
4. I saw some tourists walking	b) to the church last week.
5. When my father was ill, he was taken	a) to the hospital to visit him.
6. Almost every day my sister went	b) to hospital.
7. Fred is planning to go	a) to the college to meet Sally.
8. I'm driving	b) to college to study law.
9. Susan has gone	a) to school yet.
10. Lucy is only four. She doesn't go	b) to the school to pick up the kids.

### II. Сравните следующие предложения и заполните пропуски с помощью *a, the* или *-*.

1. a) I'll be in ... town next week.  
b) ... town is beautiful.
2. a) Helen always gets up early and goes jogging before going to ... work.  
b) Don't worry. I'll do ... work properly.
3. a) ... college is down the road.  
b) Did you go to ... college?
4. a) He is a doctor and often spends his days off at ... hospital.  
b) After the operation he had to stay in ... hospital for a week.
5. a) A lot of children hate ... school.  
b) Alice has gone to ... school to a parent-teacher meeting.
6. a) There's no place like ... home.  
b) I met him in ... home of our neighbours.
7. a) I found a coin under ... bed.  
b) Don't phone me at 9. I'll be putting the baby to ... bed.
8. a) When he is on duty at ... prison, Jack has to wear a uniform.  
b) A dangerous criminal escaped from ... prison yesterday.

### III. Сравните следующие предложения и заполните пропуски буквами *a, the* или *-*.

1. a) A huge dog was lying on ... bed.  
b) It was eleven o'clock. Jane was still in ... bed.  
c) The room was in darkness. I could hardly see ... unmade bed in the corner.
2. a) Nick is my former classmate, we used to go to ... school together.  
b) Kelly is teaching History in ... public school.  
c) Little Lucy left ... school at 7 o'clock and hurried to her Granny's.

3. a) They had nowhere to go and would be happy to stay even in ... prison or ... hospital.  
b) The prosecutor promised to put him in ... prison sooner or later.  
c) The road to ... prison was blocked by policemen.
4. a) They had ... hospital in the town during the war.  
b) He is in... hospital with a couple of ribs and a shoulder cracked.  
c) Doctor House is at ... hospital doing an emergency operation.
5. a) "Does she go to ... church?" – "Sure, every Sunday!"  
b) They rode in silence, until ... church disappeared behind them.  
c) He was a priest in ... small church on the outskirts of London.
6. a) I am really tired. I am going to ... bed.  
b) Your shoes are under ... bed.  
c) We've bought...lovely new bed.
7. a) We took some photos outside ... church.  
b) We always go to ... church on Sundays.  
c) There's ... ancient church in the village.
8. a) Mary's been taken to ... hospital.  
b) We've got ... good new hospital.  
c) There's a strike at ... hospital.
9. a) The bride's dress was ... work of art.  
b) ... work I'm doing now is very boring.  
c) Jack's at ... work at the moment.
10. a) Can you show me the way to... university?  
b) There's ... university in the city.  
c) When do you hope to go to ... university?

**IV. Дополните следующие предложения правильным артиклем.**

1. a) He was sent to ... school.  
b) He was sent to ... secondary school.  
c) He was sent to ... best school in the city.
2. a) He was put in ... prison for debt.  
b) He was put in ... debtors' prison.  
c) He was put in ... worst prison in the country.
3. a) He was injured badly in an accident and was taken to ... hospital.  
b) He was injured badly in an accident and was taken to ... nearest hospital.  
c) He was injured badly in an accident and was taken to ... public hospital.
4. a) He never went to ... college.  
b) He never went to local college.  
c) He never went to ... art college.
5. a) He went to ... church on Sunday.  
b) He went to ... village church to take some photos.  
c) He went to ... Catholic church.

**V. Вставьте нужный артикль в следующие предложения, где это необходимо.**

1. He is in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital and his condition is said to be serious.
2. Let's meet at \_\_\_\_\_ church. It's to the left of university.
3. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ church last Sunday but I couldn't pray. There were too many people in church.
4. The Queen is going to open \_\_\_\_\_ new hospital in the capital next week.
5. They called a plumber to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to repair bad taps.
6. My Aunt said \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to which Uncle Nick had been taken had a bad reputation.
7. Oh, what \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful church! Let's go there to take some photos.
8. In Britain children from the age of five have to go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.
9. The parents were waiting for their children outside \_\_\_\_\_ school.
10. She had no intention to work in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital after graduating from the Medical University.
11. Mary has just had an operation. She is still in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
12. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to have my chest X-rayed.
13. Doctor Bykov hoped that the patient would not stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed for a long time.

**УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫМ АРТИКЛЕМ**

<p><b>all of a sudden</b> – вдруг, неожиданно</p> <p><b>as a matter of fact</b> – фактически, в сущности, на самом деле</p> <p><b>as a result</b> – в результате</p> <p><b>as a rule</b> – как правило</p> <p><b>at a distance of</b> – на расстоянии</p> <p><b>at a glance</b> – сразу, с одного взгляда</p> <p><b>at a gulp</b> – залпом</p> <p><b>at a loss</b> – быть в растерянности</p> <p><b>at a speed of</b> – со скоростью</p> <p><b>at a time</b> – за один раз</p> <p><b>for a change</b> – для разнообразия</p> <p><b>for a while</b> – на некоторое время</p> <p><b>in a hurry / in a rush</b> – второпях</p> <p><b>in a low / loud voice</b> – тихим, громким голосом</p> <p><b>in a mess</b> – в беспорядке</p> <p><b>in a sense</b> – в известной мере</p>	<p><b>to do a favour</b> – оказать услугу</p> <p><b>to fly into a passion / to get into a fury / into a rage</b> – прийти в бешенство</p> <p><b>to give a lift</b> – подвезти</p> <p><b>to give a hand</b> – помочь</p> <p><b>to go for a walk / a stroll</b> – пойти на прогулку</p> <p><b>to go on a journey / a trip / an excursion</b> – отправиться в поездку, на экскурсию</p> <p><b>to have a good time</b> – веселиться хорошо проводить время</p> <p><b>to have a cold</b> – быть простуженным</p> <p><b>to have a mind to do smth</b> – иметь желание ч-л сделать, быть склонным ч-л сделать</p> <p><b>to have a rest</b> – отдыхать</p> <p><b>to have a bath/a shower</b> – принимать ванну/душ</p>
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<b>in a while</b> – через какое-то время <b>in a whisper</b> – шепотом <b>it is a pity</b> – жаль <b>it is a pleasure</b> – приятно <b>it is a shame</b> – жаль <b>to a (certain) degree / to a (certain) extent</b> – в определенной степени <b>to be a success</b> – быть удачным, успешным	<b>to make a living</b> – зарабатывать на жизнь <b>to put an end to smth / to come to an end</b> – положить чему-либо конец/ закончиться <b>to take a break</b> – сделать перерыв
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### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**I. Обратите внимание на употребление неопределенного артикля в следующих устойчивых выражениях. Определите их значения.**

**A.** Соедините предлоги слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы получились устойчивые выражения.

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| 1) in  | a) a certain degree, a certain extent                                     |
| 2) on  | b) a matter of fact, a result, a rule                                     |
| 3) to  | c) a distance, a glance, a gulp, a loss                                   |
| 4) as  | d) a change, a long time, a while   |
| 5) at  | e) an excursion, a journey, a picnic, a trip, a visit                     |
| 6) for | f) a hurry, a low/loud voice, a mess, a rush, a sense, a while, a whisper |

**B.** Соедините глаголы слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы получились устойчивые выражения.

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. to go   | a) a favour                                       |
| 2. to do   | b) a fancy  |
| 3. to fly  | c) a cold, a good time, a rest, a shower, a smoke |
| 4. to have | d) for a walk, a ride of                          |
| 5. to tell | e) into a passion, into a fury                    |
| 6. to take | f) a hand   |
| 7. to give | g) a lie  |

## УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫМ АРТИКЛЕМ

<p><b>at the age of</b> – в возрасте ... лет</p> <p><b>at the beginning/ at the end of</b> – в начале чего-либо / в конце чего-либо</p> <p><b>at the latest</b> – самое позднее, не позднее</p> <p><b>at the moment/ at the present time</b> – в данный момент/ в настоящее время</p> <p><b>by the way</b> – кстати</p> <p><b>for the time being</b>– на данный момент, пока, временно</p> <p><b>in the beginning / in the end</b> – сперва / в итоге</p> <p><b>in the centre / in the middle</b> – в центре/ посередине</p> <p><b>in the country</b> – за городом, в деревне</p> <p><b>in the dark</b> – в темноте</p> <p><b>in the distance</b> – вдалеке</p> <p><b>in the original</b> – в оригинале</p> <p><b>in the singular / in the plural</b> – в единственном числе / во множественном числе</p> <p><b>in the sky</b> – в небе</p> <p><b>in the street</b> – на улице</p> <p><b>on the alert</b> – начеку</p> <p><b>on the left/on the right</b> – слева / справа</p>	<p><b>on the move / on the go</b> – в движении / на ходу</p> <p><b>on the one hand / on the other hand</b> – с одной стороны / с другой стороны</p> <p><b>on the radio/telephone</b> – по радио / телефону</p> <p><b>on the safe side</b> – для верности, на всякий случай</p> <p><b>on the whole</b> - в целом</p> <p><b>out of the question</b> – об этом не может быть и речи</p> <p><b>the other day</b> – на днях (о прошлом)</p> <p><b>to do the washing up / the cooking/ the shopping etc</b> – мыть посуду / готовить/делать покупки</p> <p><b>to get to the point</b> – перейти к сути дела</p> <p><b>to lay the table</b> – накрывать на стол</p> <p><b>to play the piano / the violin</b> – играть на пианино / скрипке</p> <p><b>to tell the difference</b> – отличать</p> <p><b>totake the troubleto do smth</b> – потрудиться сделать что-либо</p> <p><b>to tell the truth / the time/the way</b> – говорить правду / время/ дорогу</p> <p><b>under the influence</b> – под влиянием, под воздействием</p>
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### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**I. Обратите внимание на употребление определенного артикля в следующих устойчивых выражениях. Определите их значения.**

**A.** Соедините предлоги слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы получились устойчивые выражения.

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1) at     | a) the question   |
| 2) out of | b) the influence  |
| 3) on     | c) the doorway, the distance, the middle, the original, the singular/ the plural, the past /present/ future, the rain, the sun, the shade |
| 4) under  | d) the age of, the latest, the moment   |
| 5) in     | e) the one hand/ the other hand, the right/ the left, the spot, the   |

**B.** Соедините глаголы слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы составить устойчивые выражения.

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. to do   | a) the difference, the time, the truth, the way             |
| 2. to take | b) the most of something                                    |
| 3. to play | c) the trouble to do something                              |
| 4. to tell | d) the piano/ the guitar/ the violin                        |
| 5. to make | e) the cooking/ the shopping/ the washing up/ the hoovering |

### УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С НУЛЕВЫМ АРТИКЛЕМ

<p><b>at first</b> – сначала</p> <p><b>at first sight</b> – с первого взгляда</p> <p><b>at last</b> – наконец, наконец-то</p> <p><b>at least</b> – по меньшей мере</p> <p><b>at home/at work</b> – дома / на работе</p> <p><b>at once</b> – сразу, немедленно</p> <p><b>at peace/at war</b> – в мире / в состоянии войны</p> <p><b>at present</b> – в настоящее время</p> <p><b>at sea</b> – в море (о кораблях)</p> <p><b>at times</b> – время от времени, периодически</p> <p><b>by bus / by plane/by train/by car</b> – автобусом / самолетом /поездом/ на автомобиле</p> <p><b>by heart</b> – наизусть</p> <p><b>by chance</b> – случайно</p> <p><b>by mail/by e-mail</b> – почтой / электронной почтой</p> <p><b>by mistake</b> – по ошибке</p> <p><b>by name</b> – по имени</p> <p><b>face to face</b> – лицом к лицу; с глазу</p> <p><b>from time to time</b> – время от времени</p> <p><b>from head to foot</b> – с головы до ног</p> <p><b>in advance</b> – заранее</p> <p><b>in conclusion</b> – в заключение</p> <p><b>in debt</b> – в долгу</p> <p><b>in demand</b> – пользоваться спросом</p> <p><b>in detail</b> – детально, в деталях</p> <p><b>in fact</b> – фактически, на самом деле</p> <p><b>in future</b> – впредь</p> <p><b>in general</b> – в общем, в целом</p> <p><b>in love</b> – быть влюблённым</p>	<p><b>on demand</b> – по требованию</p> <p><b>on duty</b> – на дежурстве</p> <p><b>on credit</b> – в кредит</p> <p><b>on fire</b> – в огне</p> <p><b>on foot</b> – пешком</p> <p><b>on guard</b> – начеку, настороже, на страже</p> <p><b>on impulse</b> – импульсивно, не раздумывая</p> <p><b>on purpose/on principle</b> – с целью, специально/из принципа</p> <p><b>on sale</b> – в продаже</p> <p><b>on second thought</b> – поразмыслив на глаз</p> <p><b>on time</b> – вовремя</p> <p><b>on TV</b> – по телевидению</p> <p><b>out of breath</b> – запыхавшийся</p> <p><b>out of sight</b> – вне поля зрения</p> <p><b>out of work</b> – безработный</p> <p><b>to be in need</b> – нуждаться</p> <p><b>to come into fashion / to go out of fashion</b> – входить в моду / выходить из моды</p> <p><b>to get/ask/give permission</b> – получить / просить о / дать разрешение</p> <p><b>to have fun</b> – хорошо проводить время, веселиться</p> <p><b>to keep house</b> – вести хозяйство</p> <p><b>to keep in touch</b> – поддерживать связь, связаться</p> <p><b>to lose heart</b> – терять мужество, приходить в уныние</p> <p><b>to make fun of smb</b> – высмеивать кого- либо, что-либо</p> <p><b>to play football/tennis/chess</b> – играть в футбол/ теннис/ шахматы</p>
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<b>in person</b> – лично <b>in secret</b> – в секрете <b>in sight</b> – в поле зрения <b>in time</b> – заранее <b>in trouble</b> – в беде <b>in vain</b> – напрасно, зря <b>off guard</b> – врасплох <b>on behalf of</b> – от чьего-либо имени <b>on board a/the ship</b> – на борту судна <b>on deck</b> – на палубе	<b>to take to heart</b> – принимать близко к сердцу <b>to take offence</b> – обижаться <b>to take smth for granted</b> – принимать что-либо как само собой разумеющееся <b>to pay/ to draw attention</b> – обращать/привлекать внимание <b>under control/out of control</b> – под контролем / неконтролируемый <b>without delay</b> – без задержки, в срок
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## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Обратите внимание на отсутствие артиклей в следующих устойчивых выражениях. Определите их значения.

A. Соедините предлоги слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы получились устойчивые выражения.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1) in     | a) dawn, dusk, first sight, home, night, peace, present, work  |
| 2) at     | b) memory  |
| 3) on     | c) accident, bus/train/sea/air/car, chance, heart, mistake, name, phone, radio   |
| 4) by     | d) ages, fear of, hours  |
| 5) from   | e) breath, control, date, doors, fashion, order, place, sight  |
| 6) for    | f) behalf of, board the ship, condition (that), deck, fire, foot, holiday, impulse, leave, principle, sale, top of all                                 |
| 7) out of | g) addition, advance, any case, brief, charge, debt, demand, detail, fact, fashion, future, general, horror, love, order, person, secret, sight, tears |

B. Соедините глаголы слева с соответствующими словосочетаниями справа, чтобы составить устойчивые выражения.

- |            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) to pay  | a) fun of, peace, war               |
| 2) to keep | b) attention, tribute               |
| 3) to make | c) house, time, in touch, to rules  |
| 4) to play | d) control, heart, temper, touch    |
| 5) to take | e) cards/billiards/ football/tennis |
| 6) to lose | f) offence, things to heart         |

**C. Сопоставьте два столбца, чтобы составить устойчивые выражения.**

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) from time      | a) to foot    |
| 2) from morning   | b) to ceiling |
| 3) from head      | c) till night |
| 4) from top       | d) to bottom  |
| 5) from east      | e) to end     |
| 6) from beginning | f) to west    |
| 7) from floor     | g) to time    |

**II. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо**

1. Study the contract in ... detail before signing it.
2. Tony is ... only child. No wonder he is so spoilt.
3. Who does ... cooking in your family?
4. Max won the Grand Prix at ... age of 19.
5. Could you do me ... favour and close that window?
6. I found the kitchen in ... mess after the children made cookies.
7. The captain gave a farewell party on ... board the ship.
8. The children were having ... fun rolling in the snow, so I hated to call them inside.
9. We went on ... trip to Brest last week and had... good time there.
10. You should book the flight to Rome at ... least two weeks in ... advance.
11. The case is really heavy. Can you give me ... hand?
12. Maxi skirts went out of ... fashion years ago.
13. The kids at ... school always made ... fun of Jill's clothes.
14. Hats are in ... fashion again this year.
15. Some people will buy a puppy on ... impulse without any idea of what is involved.
16. He fell in love with her at ... first sight.
17. Don't take my words to ... heart.
18. On ... one hand I don't want to go there; on ... other I want to meet Mike.
19. In ... fact, her words caught him off... guard.
20. All this happened as ... result of his negligence.
21. We don't keep in ... touch at ... present and I miss him at ... times.
22. She makes ... living by selling flowers from her garden.
23. At ... first he refused to go for ... walk, but on ... second thought he changed his mind.
24. They discussed that question in ... person, face to ... face.
25. Out of... sight, out of ... mind.
26. I'm in ... hurry. Can you give me ... lift to the centre?
27. I need at ... least two hours to get there.
28. All of ... sudden, she stopped playing ... piano and ran out of the room.
29. I'm in ... trouble as I'm out of ... work now.
30. Why didn't you keep it in ... secret?

**III. Заполните пропуски соответствующим набором выражений. Обратите внимание на разницу в их употреблении и употреблении артиклей.**

1.	There is a short poem _____ of each chapter.	a) at the beginning
2.	I thought he loved me; perhaps he did _____.	b) in the beginning
3.	I can smell a sweet fragrance _____.	a) in the air
4.	I enjoy travelling _____.	b) by air
5.	Church bells could be heard _____.	a) at a distance
6.	A shark can smell blood _____ of half a kilometre.	b) in the distance
7.	I am afraid, I left a suitcase _____ under the bunk bed.	a) on the train
8.	I would prefer to go _____ as I get tired driving long	b) by train
9.	What did you decide _____?	a) in the end
10.	She was so exhausted _____ of her journey that she could hardly walk.	b) at the end
11.	I miss you so much, you are always	a) on my mind
12.	It's important. Keep it _____, will you?	b) to my mind
13.	_____, it's the best photo you've ever taken!	c) in mind
14.	Have you seen my keys, _____?	a) in a way
15.	I agree with you _____ but I still see more minuses than pluses.	b) by the way
16.	There is always some room for improvement and I hope I am _____.	c) on the way
17.	There are always fresh vegetables and fruit _____ in this grocery.	a) for sale
18.	Is this house _____?	b) on sale
19.	He knew Marion Sharp _____ as he knew everyone in Milford.	a) in sight
20.	David glanced around but there was no one _____.	b) out of sight
21.	You'll forget him soon; people say " _____ out of mind".	c) by sight
22.	Diana always has a supply of good books _____ so I am sure you can borrow some from her.	a) by hand
23.	He replied _____, his mind a million miles away.	b) offhand
24.	We are lucky to have a lovely park _____.	c) at hand
25.	Our washing machine broke down and we had to wash our clothes _____.	d) on hand
26.	Jack is a sailor and spends half a year _____.	a) at the sea
27.	What do you think of buying a small house _____?	b) by sea
28.	I would like to experience travelling _____ one day.	c) at sea

29.	It was a relief to learn that the plane arrived _____ after an eight-hour flight.	a) in time b) on time
30.	I got to the airport just _____ to say goodbye to them.	c) at a time
31.	The new computer is arriving next week. Can you use the old one _____?	d) for the time e) at times
32.	The teacher saw the students one _____ to tell each their exam results privately.	
33.	James gets very lonely _____.	

**IV. III. Дополните предложения фразами из рамки. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в устойчивых выражениях.**

by mistake	in vain	at a gulp	on time	by hand	by heart	by name
at the latest	out of order	in love	at sea	at last	in honour	in a mess

- This Persian carpet is made ... .
- Her son, a sailor, is most of the time ....
- I know him..... but not personally.
- ... you have come! Where have you been?
- It's a reliable airline. The planes are always ... .
- Are they still .....?  
— Yes, they are going to get married on Sunday.
- ... did the parents try to stop him. He wouldn't listen to them.
- Sorry, I've taken your keys ... .
- After the children had been making cookies I found the kitchen ... .
- He drank his whiskey ... .
- We had to climb the stairs to the top floor as the lift was ... .
- I was amazed at the fact that he knew Shakespeare's sonnets ... .
- We are giving a dinner tonight .....of the new ambassador.
- We will give you a reply soon, on Friday ... .

**Артикль с именами людей**

**Определенный артикль**

1. Определенный артикль используется, когда имя собственное имеет форму множественного числа и обозначает всех членов семьи.

*The Millers don't have any dogs or cats.*

2. Определенный артикль используется с лимитирующими определениями.

*Is he the Jones who is a writer?*

3. Определенный артикль используется, когда имя собственное употребляется с определением, обозначающим постоянную характеристику.  
*You should ask the clever James.*

### Неопределенный артикль

1. Неопределенный артикль используется, когда имя собственное обозначает одного члена семьи.

*Is he really a Burton?*

2. Неопределенный артикль используется с описательными определениями.

*I met an angry Isabel.*

3. Неопределенный артикль используется со словом **certain** (определенный; какой-то) или другими словами, имеющими схожее значение.

*She was married to a certain Mr. Reed.*

4. Неопределенный артикль используется с именем собственным, которое перешло в разряд исчисляемых существительных, так как обозначает какой-либо предмет.

*a Mercedes; a Picasso*

5. Неопределенный артикль используется для обозначения определенных черт, присущих известному человеку.

*He is a true Casanova.*

### Нулевой артикль

1. Обычно с именами людей артикль не употребляется.

2. Нулевой артикль употребляется, когда названия членов семьи (mother, father, grandmother/father, uncle, aunt, baby) заменяют их имена собственные.

Сравните: *Mum and Dad are at home. Bring the mother to school*

3. Нулевой артикль употребляется, когда перед именем собственным стоит существительное, обозначающее звание.

Сравните: *Queen Elizabeth II, President Obama The Queen, The president, the Prime Minister*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1.	a) ... certain Peter Johnson called you when you were out. b) ... Peter Johnson is a very old friend of mine. c) Are you talking about ... Peter Johnson who is a banker?
2.	a) She is not ... Meredith I knew. b) He looked at ... sad Meredith and apologized. c) Have you met my sister ... Meredith before?

3.	a) ... poor Harry lost everything he had. b) Look! ... famous Harry! c) ... Harry Hamilton wants to see you. Do you know him?
4.	a) If you are ... Napoleon you'll play for power. b) ... Napoleon spent the rest of his life on the island of Saint Helena. c) ... Napoleon we had at the café was tasty!
5.	a) ...Keatons are away on holiday. b) She was ...Keaton and like all of them she was very stubborn. c) Her last name is ... Keaton.
6.	a) The art gallery owns...Van Gogh. b) The Starry Night, the best work of ...Van Gogh, was painted by him in France. c)...Van Gogh saw at the exhibition struck me most of all.

## II. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

- I'm looking for ...Mr. Silver," she answered, jumping off her bike,  
– "Well, you've found him," the man said, "I'm ... Mr. Silver"
- You are ...real Don Juan!
- David was shocked. "That's not ... Emma I know."
- ... dear old Marion! How much I miss you!
- Now I do recognize ... practical, sensible Tess, the woman who got things done.
- Amelia told me she had made a will. "It's all for ...Catherine. She is ... Silver. The last of ... Silvers. And the land I'm leaving for her has belonged to ... Silvers for almost two hundred years."
- Would you distinguish between ... Shagal and ...Malevich?
- Is ... Father in? — Not yet, but ... Mother and ... Aunt have just come.
- Was. the meeting of ... President and ... Prime Minister unofficial?
- He glanced at the list of her art collection: Sisleys, Renoirs, ... Monet and ... Dali. She said that ... Dali and ... Monet were her favourite artists.
- He is thrilled at his new buy ... classic Mercedes Benz!
- "Bring ... father to the school — I'd like to discuss your behavior with him," said ... Mr. Baxter.

## III. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.

- Have you heard that ... Woodwarts are moving house?
- Professor, there is ... certain Alexander Taylor waiting for you in the hall.
- You are like... Figaro. One minute here, another there.
- You're not ... Andrew Manson I married.
- When ... Forsyte was engaged, married or born, ... Forsytes were present.
- ... Linda that I knew ten years ago turned into ... beautiful lady.

7. She has ... Rembrandt in her private collection.
8. He was met at the door by ... Isabel, who wanted to know what he meant by coming home at that hour.
9. She felt like ... Alice in Wonderland.
10. ... Mrs. White, there is ... Mr. Burk, a lawyer from Winchester, waiting for you in the hall.
11. His real name is ... Anthony Biggs, but everybody calls him ... Big Ant.
12. The prize is to be given each year in memory of ... late Ann Slacks.
13. old Mrs. Jones always offended ... poor Amy.
14. I found myself sitting next to ... Dmitry Medvedev! Not ... Dmitry Medvedev, of course, but someone with the same name.
15. I miss the time when ... Father and ... Mother would spend ... evening with us, kids, telling us stories, laughing and drinking ..... tea.

## Артикль с географическими названиями

### Определенный артикль

1. Реки, каналы, источники, океаны, моря  
*the Thames, the Panama Canal* [kə' næl], *the North Sea, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Strait of Dover*
2. Горные цепи / группы островов  
*the Alps, the Hawaii*
3. Пустыни  
*the Sahara*
4. Провинции и некоторые территории (края)  
*the Crimea, the Caucasus* ['kɔ:kəsəs], *the Riviera, the Far East, the Middle East*
5. Лимитирующее определение  
*It was not the France of his youth.*

### Неопределенный артикль

- Употребляется с описательными определениями  
*It was a different Paris, unknown to him.*

### Нулевой артикль

1. Континенты (northern, southern, western, eastern, central, minor, south-west)

*Asia, Africa, South America, Asia Minor (Малая Азия).*

Исключения: ***In the south of England, in the north of Europe the African continent, the Arctic, the Antarctic***

2. Страны (штаты, округа)

*Russia, Belarus, China*

Исключения: **the** *Argentine/ (Argentina), (the) Sudan, (the) Yemen, (the) Congo, (the) Ivory Coast, (the) Lebanon, (the) Senegal, (the) Ukraine*

**Определенный артикль** употребляется с географическими названиями,

1) имеющими форму **множественного числа**:

*the Philippines, the Netherlands, the Highlands*

2) включающими слова **republic, state, union, federation, kingdom**

3. Города, деревни

*Minsk, Moscow, Orsha*

Исключения:

**The Hague** (Гаага)

4. Отдельные горы и холмы / отдельные острова

*Everest, Java*

Исключения: **the** *Mount of Olives* (Елеонская гора),

**the** *Isle of Man* (остров Мэн), **the** *Isle of Wight* (остров Уайт)

5. Озера

Сравните: *Lake Baikal, Lake Ontario*

*The Baikal, the Ontario*

Исключения: **The** *Great Salt Lake, the Lake of Geneva, the Great American Lakes*

6. Заливы, водопады

*Hudson bay, Niagara Falls, Victoria Falls*

Исключения:

**the** *Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Fundy*

7. Полуострова, мысы

Сравните: *Cape Horn* (мыс Горн), *Labrador*

*The Balkan peninsula* [pə'nɪnsjələ]

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Andes	7. Lake Baikal	13. Hudson Bay	19. Volga	25. Crete
2. Baikal	8. Niagara Falls	14. Netherlands	20. Great Salt Lake	26. Pacific
3. Crimea	9. Maldives	15. Sahara	21. Tahiti	27. Ionian islands
4. Hague	10. English Channel	16. Central America	22. Mount Vesuvius	28. Victoria Falls
5. Antarctic	11. Cyprus	17. Gobi	23. River Thames	29. Czech republic
6. Panama Canal	12. Caucasus	18. North Sea	24. Rocky Mountains	30. Russian Federation



## II. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. They travelled by car around ...Europe last month.
2. Are ... Urals. higher or lower than ... Alps?
3. It was Burns who wrote "My heart's in ... Highlands".
4. ... Mediterranean Sea washes ... Europe, ... Asia and ... northern coast of ... Africa.
5. What oceans does ... Panama Canal connect? — I suppose ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Pacific Ocean.
6. ... Seine flows through ... Paris to ... Atlantic Ocean.
7. We get ... coffee mostly from ... Brazil and ... Columbia.
8. ... Alaska is the biggest and coldest state in ... USA.
9. Where are ... Canaries [kə'neəriz] situated?
10. ... United Kingdom consists of four parts: ... England, ... Scotland, ... Wales and ... Northern Ireland, or ... Ulster.
11. ... Himalayas are the highest mountains in ... Asia.
12. ... Thames is not the longest river in... Great Britain but it is rather wide.
13. ... America consists of two parts, ... South and ... North America, doesn't it?
14. ... Brazil is the largest country of ... South America. ... Amazon the widest river in ... world, flows there.
15. What city is the capital ... Philippines?

## III. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We went on a trip to ... Lake District.
2. The film was shot on the location in ... Philippines.
3. After his trip to ... Los Angeles he wants to live in ... USA.
4. Many people go trekking to the mountains like ... Alps or ... Himalayas.
5. The yacht sailed across ... Indian Ocean.
6. He has visited a number of places including ... USA, ... Middle East and ... Asia.
7. The University of Cambridge is one of the most famous in ... United Kingdom if not in... Europe.
8. ...Nile flows near... Lake Victoria to ... Mediterranean.
9. ...Mount Everest is in ...Himalayas.
10. ... Falklands are islands in the south of ... Atlantic Ocean.
11. When I visited ... Netherlands I stayed at ... small hotel in ... Hague.
12. I'd love to spend summer cruising in ... Caribbean.
13. ... Belfast is the capital of ... Northern Ireland and ... Dublin is the capital of ... Republic of Ireland.
14. ... Balearic Islands lie to the south of ... Spain.
15. Of all the countries on the continent of ... North America she has only visited...Canada.

16. I was born in ... north of... England.
17. I went to ... German Republic last summer, but I haven't been to... Netherlands yet.
18. ... Republic of ... China is the third largest country in ... world after ... Russia and ... Canada.

**IV. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. ... Hague is a city and municipality on the western coast of ... Netherlands on ... North Sea.
2. ... Texas is also called the Lone Star State because it was once an independent republic.
3. It was reported that in ... north of Europe the upcoming winter will be with quite strong hurricane winds and torrential rains.
4. ... Spanish and ... Portuguese are spoken in ... Latin America.
5. ... Argentine is a country in the southern half of ... South America.
6. The city is located in a very picturesque place on the shore of ... Bay of Biscay and surrounded by green hills.
7. Kind-hearted climbers found a dog on ... Mount Ben Nevis, and sent her home.
8. In a few years the cemetery of dinosaurs will open in ... Gobi Desert.
9. ... Lake Ontario is the smallest and most easterly of ... Great Lakes of ... North America.
10. ... Lake of Geneva is the second largest freshwater lake in ... central Europe (after ... Lake Balaton). The southern shore of ... lake is in ... France, ... northern, Swiss, shore forms the economic and cultural focus of Suisse Romande.
11. ... Victoria Falls, spectacular waterfall located about midway along the course of ... Zambezi River, at the border between ... Zambia to ... north and ... Zimbabwe to ... south.
12. Visiting ... Cape Horn is a special moment for every sailor in the world.
13. ... Panama Canal is a major ship canal in ... Central America, connecting ... Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
14. ... Strait of Dover was formed through the erosion of a land bridge between ... Great Britain and ... France.
15. They got married in ... Maldives.

**V. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This book is for anyone interested in the history of ... Japan and ... Far East.
2. What is the highest mount in ... Caucasus?
3. All the people of the Earth could live on ... Baikal water, without any other sources, for about 40 years.

4. How was your trip to ... Czech Republic?
5. I want to climb ... Everest, but it may not be so good for my health.
6. ... Nile is a major north-flowing river in ... northeastern Africa.
7. ... Asia is the world's largest and most diverse continent.
8. ... Wisconsin, one of the 50 United States of ... America.
9. ... African continent is surrounded by ... Mediterranean Sea to ... north, ... Suez Canal and ... Red Sea to ... northeast, ... Indian Ocean to ... southeast, and ... Atlantic Ocean to ... west.
10. ... Highlands is a historical region of ... Scotland.

## Артикль с различными группами имен собственных

### Нулевой артикль

1. Названия улиц, площадей (скверов) и парков.  
*Oxford Street, Wall Street, Trafalgar Square, 5th Avenue, Red Square, Central Park, Hyde Park.*  
**НО!** *the High Street, the Mall, the Main Street, the Strand, the A1 (motorway), the Botanical Gardens.*
2. Названия аэропортов и железнодорожных станций.  
*Heathrow (Airport), Gatwick (Airport), Waterloo (Station).*
3. Названия мостов.  
*Tower Bridge, Waterloo Bridge.*  
**НО!** *the Golden Gate Bridge, the Severn Bridge, the Bridge of Sighs, the Forth Bridge, the Millennium Bridge.*
4. Религиозные учреждения (церкви, соборы, монастыри) и официальные здания.  
*Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral.*  
**НО!** *the White House, the Royal Exchange, the Old Bailey, the Tower, the Mansion House.*
5. Учреждения образования (университеты, колледжи).  
*Merton College, Cambridge University, Oxford University, Harvard University.*  
**НО!** *the University of York, the Higher School of Economics, the Medical Academy, the Sorbonne.*
6. Журналы  
*New Scientist, Newsweek, Good Housekeeping.*  
**НО!** *the Journal of American Psychology, the Spectator*
7. Праздники  
*Christmas, Easter, Lent, Carnival, Ramadan, Mother's Day, St Valentine's Day.*

## Определенный артикль

1. Музеи, галереи, театры и кинотеатры.

*the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, the Odeon, the Globe, the Opera House.*

**НО!** *Madame Tussaud's.*

2. Отели, рестораны, клубы, пабы и магазины.

*the Ritz, the Royal Oak, the Continental Hotel, the Central Department Store.*

**НО!** *Luigi's, McDonald's, Harrods, Selfridges*

**(Нулевой артикль используется с местами, названными в честь людей, которые их основали).**

3. Корабли и поезда.

**the** *Titanic, the Queen Elizabeth, aircraft: Apollo 17, the Orient Express*

**НО!** Нулевой артикль с самолетами и космическими кораблями:

*Apollo 17, Boeing 737.*

4. Газеты

**the** *Times, the Washington Post, the Daily Telegraph, the Economist*  
(газеты, опубликованные в Англии)

**НО! Today**

**Иностранные газеты:** *Pravda, Zvezda, Le Monde, Der Spiegel*

**Исключение:** *The Minsk Times*

5. Спортивные мероприятия.

**the** *Olympic Games, the World Cup,*

**НО!** *I have never been to a Cup Final.* (определенный случай)

*Wimbledon (tennis), Ascot and Epsom (horse-racing), Henley (rowing).*

6. Организации и политические учреждения.

**the** *House of Commons, the Senate, the Cabinet, the Labour Party,*  
**the** *United Nations, the BBC, the FBI*

**НО!** *Parliament (in the UK), Congress (in the USA)*

**Организации, которые произносятся как одно слово, используются с нулевым артиклем:**

*NATO, OPEC, UNICEF*

7. Грамматические категории: названия времен, залогов, наклонений, падежей и т.д: *The Passive Voice, The Genitive Case, The Article.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**I. Выберите существительные, которые используются с определенным артиклем.**

1. London University
2. Waterloo Bridge
3. Tower of London
4. Mother's Day

5. British Museum
6. Orient Express
7. Brooklyn Bridge
8. University of Florida
9. Westminster Abbey
10. White House
11. Hyde Park
12. Wimbledon
13. St. Paul's Cathedral
14. High Street
15. Continental Hotel
16. Titanic
17. Tretyakov Gallery
18. Daily Telegraph
19. Olympic Games
20. United Nations

**II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях необходимым артиклем.**

1. The train to Paris leaves from .... Waterloo Station.
2. ... National Theatre is south of the river.
3. You can take a trip by boat along ... Thames.
4. ... Serpentine is a lake in... Hyde Park.
5. You can get to .....Heathrow Airport by underground.
6. Walk a little way along .....Westminster Bridge.
7. Across the road from ... Westminster Abbey is ... Westminster Palace or.... Houses of Parliament, the seat of ... UK Parliament.
8. .... Queen lives at..... Buckingham Palace.
9. Earl's Court is in ... West London.
10. Wander along ... Brompton Road to ... Victoria and Albert Museum.
11. From ... Russel Square catch a No.91 bus to .... British Library.
12. .... Mall is an avenue between ... Buckingham Palace and ... Trafalgar Square.
13. Near ... Mall there are two royal parks: .... Green Park and ... St. James's Park.
14. The centre of ... City is represented by three buildings ... Mansion House, ... Royal Exchange and ..... Bank of ... England.
15. ... London Zoo is situated in ... Regent's Park in London

**III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях необходимым артиклем.**

1. When will he arrive at ... Heathrow airport?
2. Bolshoi Theatre is famous for its ballet performances.
3. What is on at ... Aurora?

4. .... Princess Diana stayed at .... Hilton Hotel.
5. People coming to London often do their shopping in ... Oxford Street.
6. If you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by all means see .... Westminster Abbey, ... Houses of Parliament, .... St. Paul's Cathedral and .... Tower.
7. British Museum is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world.
8. The English parks ... Hyde Park, ... Kensington Gardens and ... Kew Gardens where you forget that you are in the big city, struck me most of all.
9. William the Conqueror founded ... Tower of London.
10. My train leaves from ... Waterloo Station at 2.10 a.m.
11. Boat Race is ... rowing race on the river Thames in Britain between teams from ... Oxford University and ... Cambridge University.
12. If you like art galleries you should go to ... National Gallery and ... Tate.
13. Where do you live? – I live in ... High Street.
14. ... Financial Times published an article about the situation in ... North Korea.
15. Are you going to stay at ... Continental Hotel? – No, at ... Plaza Hotel.
16. Maxim left ... Ritz Hotel after their dinner at ... Annabel's and walked home crossing ... Piccadilly and heading through ... Half Moon Street into ... Mayfair.
17. The two young women had attended ... Sorbonne at the same time. Their fathers, as it turned out, had been at ... Oxford University.
18. One of my classmates entered .... Moscow State University last year.
19. ... Lombard Street in ... City of London is ... centre of banking in ... Great Britain.
20. Guardian is one of the most influential papers in ... UK.

## СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

В английском языке существует три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительная (Positive degree), сравнительная (Comparative degree) и превосходная (Superlative degree).

**Положительная степень** прилагательного в английском языке – это форма, в которой слово записано в словаре, например, *big* (большой), *small* (маленький) или *pretty* (симпатичный). Положительная степень используется для обозначения наличия у предмета или человека определенного признака или качества. **Сравнительная степень** используется, когда необходимо отметить, что предмет или человек обладает определенным качеством в большей степени, чем другие. **Превосходная степень** прилагательного показывает, что объект обладает качеством в наибольшей степени.

Прилагательные в английском языке делятся на две категории:

- 1) **качественные** прилагательные описывают качество, например:  
*narrow* (узкий), *beautiful* (красивый), *friendly* (дружелюбный).
- 2) **относительные** прилагательные называют признак, например:  
*wooden* (деревянный), *French* (французский).

Степени сравнения образуют только качественные прилагательные.

*My car is fast but your car is faster.* – Моя машина быстрая, но твоя машина быстрее.

*My car is German and your car is French.* – Моя машина немецкая, а твоя машина французская.

*French* и *German* – относительные прилагательные, сравнивать их невозможно. Нельзя сказать, что какой-то предмет более немецкий или самый французский.

Сравнить предметы можно при помощи слова **than** (чем, нежели): *This road is broader than that one.* – Эта дорога шире, чем та.

Обратите внимание на следующие правила:

- ✓ Если односложное прилагательное оканчивается на сочетание **краткая гласная + согласная**, то конечная согласная удваивается:  
*big* (большой) – *bigger* (больше) – *the biggest* (самый большой)  
*thin* (тонкий, худой) – *thinner* (тоньше, худее) – *the thinnest* (самый тонкий, самый худой)  
*fat* (толстый, жирный) – *fatter* (толще, жирнее) – *the fattest* (самый толстый, самый жирный)

- ✓ Конечная согласная не удваивается, если односложное прилагательное оканчивается на сочетание **долгая гласная + согласная**:
  - slow (медленный) – slower (медленнее) – the slowest (самый медленный)
  - cheap (дешевый) – cheaper (дешевле) – the cheapest (самый дешёвый)
  - deep (глубокий) – deeper (глубже) – the deepest (самый глубокий)

*The bus started moving slower. – Автобус стал двигаться медленнее.*  
*Property is cheaper in Turkey than here. – Недвижимость в Турции дешевле, чем здесь.*  
*Could I express my deepest sympathy? – Могу ли я выразить свою глубочайшую признательность?*
- ✓ К двусложным прилагательным, которые оканчиваются на звуки [r], [l] или безударный гласный звук, добавляем суффикс **-(e)r/est**:
  - clever ['klevər] (умный) – cleverer (умнее) – the cleverest (умнейший)
  - noble ['nəʊbl] (благородный) – nobler (самый благородный) – the noblest (благороднейший)
  - narrow ['nærəʊ] (узкий) – narrower (уже) – the narrowest (самый узкий)

*The road became narrower, so we had to turn around. – Дорога стала уже, и нам пришлось повернуть назад.*  
*You will appear to be nobler if you just admit that you are wrong. – Вы будете выглядеть благороднее, если просто признаете свою неправоту.*  
*It was the narrowest street I had ever seen in my life. – Это была самая узкая улица, которую я когда-либо видел в своей жизни.*  
*Who is the cleverest student in your class? – Кто самый умный ученик в вашем классе?*
- ✓ Если прилагательное оканчивается на гласную «y», она меняется на «i» также добавляется суффикс **-(e)r/est**:
  - busy (занятой) – busier (более занятой) – the busiest (самый занятой)
  - cosy (уютный) – cosier (уютнее) – the cosiest (самый уютный)

*The house in the mountains was cosier compared to the house we rented at the seaside. – Дом в горах был уютнее по сравнению с домом, который мы снимали на побережье.*  
*A cleverer student will get an opportunity to go to the contest. – Более умный студент получит возможность поехать на состязание.*
- ✓ Прилагательные, которые оканчиваются на **-ing, -ed, -ful** и **-less**, образуют сравнительную степень с помощью **more** и превосходную степень с помощью **the most**:
  - thankful (благодарный) – more thankful (более благодарный) – the most thankful (самый благодарный)
  - amusing (забавный) – more amusing (более забавный) – the most amusing (самый забавный)

*My previous job was more stressful than this one. – Моя предыдущая работа была более напряженной, чем эта.*



*The situation was more amusing than I thought it would be. – Ситуация оказалась более забавной, чем я предполагала.*

*He has such unusual facial expressions! Sam is the most amusing kid in the group. – У него такая интересная мимика! Сэм – самый забавный малыш в группе.*

*He is the most grateful student I have ever taught. – Он самый благодарный ученик, которого я когда-либо учила.*

**И с к л ю ч е н и я:**

<b>Положительная степень</b>	<b>Сравнительная степень</b>	<b>Превосходная степень</b>
bad плохой	worse хуже	worst самый худший
good хороший	better лучше	best самый лучший
much=many* много	more больше	most наибольший
little маленький	Less меньше	least наименьший
old старый	older старше (взрослей)	oldest самый старший (взрослый)
	elder старший (в родственных отношениях)	eldest самый старший (по положению)
late поздний	later более поздний	latest последний (самый свежий, новый, напр. последние новости)
	the latter последний из двух (the former первый из двух)	last прошлый (время) the last крайний, последний (порядок)
far далеко	farther более дальний	farthest* самый дальний
	further дальнейший (последующий)	furthest* самый дальний
near близкий	nearer более близкий	nearest ближайший (расстояние)
		next следующий (время)
		the next следующий (порядок)

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Mike found himself a \_\_\_\_\_ job somewhere out of town.
  - a) safer
  - b) more safe
  - c) more safer
  - d) safest
  
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is \_\_\_\_\_ from the center.
  - a) the farther
  - b) farthest
  - c) the farthest
  - d) furthest
  
3. This detailed map is \_\_\_\_\_ the atlas.
  - a) more useful as
  - b) more useful like
  - c) more useful than
  - d) usefuller as
  
4. Safari parks are \_\_\_\_\_ places of all to keep animals.
  - a) better
  - b) the best
  - c) most better
  - d) more better
  
5. This computer is \_\_\_\_\_ advanced than the old model.
  - a) farther
  - b) far most
  - c) far
  - d) far more
  
6. They talked about \_\_\_\_\_ developments in agriculture.
  - a) the least
  - b) the latter
  - c) the latest
  - d) the late
  
7. The situation is \_\_\_\_\_ now and there isn't an easy solution.
  - a) less more complicated
  - b) many more complicate
  - c) much more complicated
  - d) farther more complicated

8. People stay indoors during the\_\_\_\_\_part of the day.  
a) most hottest  
b) more hotter  
c) most hotter  
d) hottest

## II. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Пример: *wet – wetter – the wettest*

*expensive – more expensive – the most expensive*

Big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный)  
5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный)  
9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый).

## III. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степень для следующих прилагательных:

happy  
young  
shallow  
difficult  
dirty  
patient  
hot  
comfortable  
brave  
wise  
friendly

## IV. Вставьте *more* или *less*.

People are\_\_\_\_\_intelligent than monkeys.  
Summer holidays are\_\_\_\_\_splendid than winter holidays.  
Maths is\_\_\_\_\_important than English.  
Books are\_\_\_\_\_interesting than films.  
Writing in English is\_\_\_\_difficult than speaking.  
Parents are\_\_\_\_\_helpful than teachers.  
Reading is\_\_\_\_\_useful than watching TV.  
Food is\_\_\_\_\_expensive than clothes.

**V. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:**

1. Nick is \_\_\_\_\_ (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one \_\_\_\_\_ (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
3. Jane's notebook is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
5. This bookcase is \_\_\_\_\_ (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
6. Do you feel \_\_\_\_\_ (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
7. I think my cat is \_\_\_\_\_ (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
8. Steve Jobs is \_\_\_\_\_ (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.
9. This week the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
10. Our new house is \_\_\_\_\_ (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Girls are usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
12. Chemistry was \_\_\_\_\_ (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

**VI. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.**

1. A train is \_\_\_\_\_ than a bus.
2. This text is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Park Street is \_\_\_\_\_ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
6. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is \_\_\_\_\_ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class.

## **VII. Сравните по образцу.**

1. Maths and English. (difficult)
2. Maths is as difficult as English.
3. History and Russian, (difficult)
4. History is not so difficult as Russian.
5. Weather in autumn and weather in summer. (pleasant)
6. A bike and a motor-bike, (comfortable)
7. A snake and a crocodile, (dangerous)
8. Shoes and coats, (expensive)
9. Holidays and week-ends, (wonderful)
10. Ann and Nell, (beautiful)

## ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Числительные в английском языке не имеют окончания множественного числа:

*two hundred/2 hundred, three thousand/3 thousand, four million/  
4 million, two dozen/2 dozen.*

Однако, будучи существительными и обозначая большое, но неточное количество, *hundred, thousand, million* и *dozen* могут употребляться во множественном числе.

*Hundreds of visitors, thousands of children, millions of years*

В таком случае после *hundred, thousand, million* и *dozen* употребляется предлог **of**:

*Dinosaurs lived hundreds of years ago. Thousands of tourists visit the pyramids in Egypt. There are millions of stars in the sky.*

### Количественные числительные

one [wʌn]	four [fɔ:]	seven [ˈsevn]	ten [ten]
two [tu:]	five [faɪv]	eight [eɪt]	eleven [ɪˈlevn]
three [θri:]	six [sɪks]	nine [naɪn]	twelve [twelv]

one hundred – сто

one thousand – тысяча

Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 образуются при помощи суффикса *-teen* и произносятся с двумя ударениями.

three – ˈθɪrˈtiːn  
four – ˈfɔːrˈtiːn  
five – ˈfɪfˈtiːn  
six – ˈsɪksˈtiːn

seven – ˈsevnˈtiːn  
eight – ˈeɪtˈtiːn  
nine – ˈnaɪnˈtiːn

Числительные, обозначающие десятки, образуются путем прибавления суффикса *-ty*.

three – ˈθɪrti  
four – ˈfɔːrti  
five – ˈfɪfti  
six – ˈsɪxti

seven – ˈsevnɪ  
eight – ˈeɪtɪ  
nine – ˈnaɪnti

### Порядковые числительные

one – the first

two – the second

three – the third

Порядковые числительные, начиная с числительного 4 (four), образуются с помощью суффикса *-th*:

four – the fourth

five – the fifth

ten – the tenth

twelve – the twelfth

fourteen – the fourteenth

forty – the fortieth

Порядковые числительные употребляются с определенным артиклем.

### Числительные с днями и месяцами

В английском языке мы можем ставить как число перед месяцем, так и месяц перед числом.

*the fifteenth of December/ December the fifteenth*

Обратите внимание, что для обозначения дат в английском языке используются **порядковые числительные**.

### Числительные с годами

В годах до 2000-го четыре цифры разделяются на две пары.

*1876 = eighteen seventy six; 1542 = fifteen forty two*

Такие даты как 1800 или 1900 читаются как *eighteen hundred, nineteen hundred*.

*1902 г. = nineteen oh two, 1903 г. = nineteen oh three*

2000 г. часто произносят как *the year two thousand*

Годы с 2000 по 2009, как правило, читаются следующим образом: 2001 = *two thousand and one*, 2002 = *two thousand and two*.

Начиная с 2010 г. мы можем произносить даты или с использованием слова *thousand*, как *two thousand and ten*, или разделять их на две пары чисел, как *twenty ten*.

*2015 = twenty fifteen/ two thousand and fifteen*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Произнесите и напишите по-английски.

0, 12, 22, 39, 43, 55, 68, 73, 86, 94, 134, 282, 304, 471, 938, 1963

### II. Выберите из списка количественные числительные и переведите их.

1. first; 2. eleven; 3. forty; 4. second; 5. two hundred; 6. twenty-first; 7. nineteen; 8. seven; 9. twelfth; 10. third; 11. fourth; 12. eight; 13. seventeen; 14. fifth; 15. nine; 16. one; 17. sixteen; 18. tenth; 19. fifty; 20. one hundred and first

**III. Выберите из списка порядковые числительные и переведите их.**

1. one hundred; 2. fourteen; 3. thirteenth; 4. two 5.ninth; 6. twenty-three; 7. thirty; 8. hundredth; 9. thirty-fifth; 10. seventeenth; 11. forty; 12. twentieth; 13. one million; 14. thousand and hundredth; 15. sixth; 16. ninety; 17. forty-five; 18. third; 19. three; 20. eleven

**IV. а) Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.**

3, 4 , 5, 11, 21, 28, 30

**б) Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.**

48, 67, 83, 99, 100

**V. Переведите словосочетания.**

Шесть врачей, пятнадцать ресторанов, тридцать квартир, девять больниц, три художника, сорок актеров, пятьдесят шесть стран, тринадцать водителей, шестьдесят четыре фильма, тридцать девять автобусов, восемьдесят четыре марки, двенадцать банков, двадцать пять семей, восемнадцать мальчиков, сорок три текста

**VI. Сопоставьте:**

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) $\frac{3}{5}$    | a) twenty-four and one eighth;  |
| 2) 2%               | b) nineteen oh five             |
| 3) $\frac{1}{2}$    | c) three fifths                 |
| 4) 2,5%             | d) two per cent                 |
| 5) 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ | e) a/one half                   |
| 6) 101              | f) two point five per cent      |
| 7) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | g) a/one hundred and one        |
| 8) 50%              | h) one and a half               |
| 9) 365              | i) one thousand one hundred     |
| 10) 1905            | j) fifty per cent               |
| 11) 1,100           | k) three hundred and sixty five |



**VII. Напишите словами.**

1. 13; 2. 14; 3. 30; 4. 80; 5. 99; 6. 2nd; 7. 3rd; 8. 40th;

**VIII. Дополните предложения.**

1. The number of Dwarves Snow White lived with — \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Celsius freezing point — \_\_\_\_\_
3. Days in April — \_\_\_\_\_
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet — \_\_\_\_\_
5. An unlucky number — \_\_\_\_\_
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth — \_\_\_\_\_
7. The number of years in a millennium — \_\_\_\_\_
8. The number of months in a year — \_\_\_\_\_
9. Days in December — \_\_\_\_\_
10. Degrees in a right angle — \_\_\_\_\_
11. Books in a trilogy — \_\_\_\_\_
12. Minutes in an hour — \_\_\_\_\_
13. Legs has an octopus — \_\_\_\_\_
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar — \_\_\_\_\_
15. Players in a soccer team — \_\_\_\_\_
16. Number of hours in a day — \_\_\_\_\_
17. Celsius boiling point — \_\_\_\_\_

**IX. Выберите верный вариант.**

1. My daughter is still a teenager. She is only fifteen/fifty.
2. He knew it was a painting worth \$10 million/millions.
3. Three hundred/Three hundreds people gathered at the stadium.
4. In the section 2/section 2 we also suggest other topics that need to be researched.
5. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in year/the year 1775.
6. Hundred/A hundred years ago the principal means of communication was by post and telegraph.
7. How many children are there in the school? About three hundred/three hundreds.
8. The report has got over five hundred/five hundreds pages.
9. It happened in the year two thousand and two/two thousand and second.
10. All International flights are from Terminal One /the Terminal One.

## X. Используйте верный вариант.

1. There were hundreds of people/hundred of people at the pool today.
2. That dress costs hundreds of pounds/hundreds of pound.
3. We've driven a hundred miles/a hundred mile in the last two hours.
4. I agree with you one hundred percent/one hundreds percent.
5. Hundreds/hundred of people watched the football match at the stadium.
6. Eight hundred/eight hundreds is not enough. Her paintings cost thousands/thousand.
7. Benjamin received cards from scores/score of local people.
8. People are leaving the Nationalist Party by the score/by a score.
9. Nearly a thousand/thousands football fans were arrested.
10. There are literally thousands/thousand of people without homes.

## XI. Напишите предложения.

John – number 1, Peter – number 5, Joe – number 6, Lena – number 2, Spike – number 4, Jane – number 3

Пример: John was the First.

1. Lena was the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Peter was the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Joe was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jane was the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Spike was the \_\_\_\_\_.

## XII. Напишите предложения

1. H is the eighth letter.
2. T is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
3. Q is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
4. N is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
5. P is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
6. K is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
7. M is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
8. R is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
9. S is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
10. O is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
11. L is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
12. J is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
13. G is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.

### **XIII. Прочтите годы жизни этих людей.**

1. Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)
2. Elvis Presley (1935–1977)
3. Gengis Khan (1162–1227)
4. Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
5. George Washington (1732–1799)
6. Marilyn Monroe (1926–1962)
7. Tchaikovsky Pyotr I. (1840–1893)

### **XIV. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. When were you born?
2. How much do you weigh?
3. What is the number of the flat or house where you live?
4. What is the approximate population of your town?
5. What is the approximate population of your country?
6. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person?
7. How many kilometers are there in a mile?

## МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

К **личным местоимениям** в английском языке относятся следующие местоимения:

Личные местоимения	
Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Личные местоимения обозначают лиц или предметы с точки зрения их отношения к говорящему. Например, **I** обозначает самого говорящего, **we** – говорящего вместе с другим лицом или лицами, а **they** – кого-либо помимо говорящего и его собеседника. Они могут изменяться по лицам, числу, роду (только в 3-ем лице) и падежу (именительный и объектный). Личные местоимения в именительном падеже в предложении обычно играют роль подлежащего:

*I am Peter. Я – Питер.*

В объектном падеже – дополнения: *This ice-cream was bought for me. Это мороженое купили для меня.*

Также объектный падеж можно использовать, когда в предложении используется только личное местоимение:

<i>Who called me? I did. / Me.</i>	<i>Кто меня звал? Я.</i>
--	------------------------------

### НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

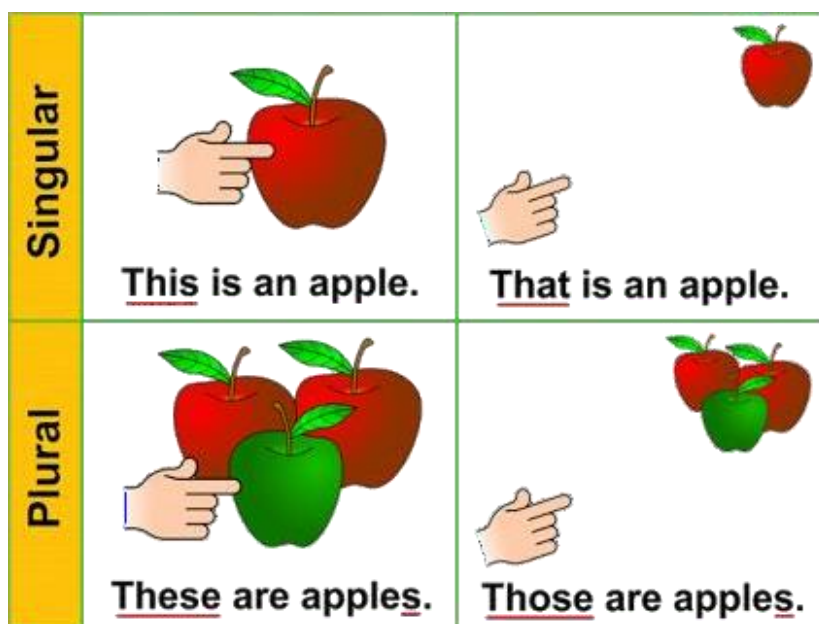
	<b>Some</b> <u>утверждение</u>	<b>Any</b> <u>отрицание,</u> <u>вопрос</u>	<b>No</b> <u>утверждение</u>	<b>Every</b> <u>только в ед.ч</u>
<b>body</b> – <i>с одушевленными</i>	<b>somebody</b> <i>кто-то</i>	<b>anybody</b> <i>кто-нибудь</i>	<b>nobody</b> <i>никто</i>	<b>everybody</b> <u>все</u>

<b>thing</b> – <i>с предметами</i>	<b>something</b> <i>что-то</i>	<b>anything</b> <i>что-нибудь</i>	<b>nothing</b> <i>ничто</i>	<b>everything</b> <i>все</i>
<b>where</b> – <i>с местом</i>	<b>somewhere</b> <i>где-то</i>	<b>anywhere</b> <i>где-нибудь</i>	<b>nowhere</b> <i>нигде</i>	<b>everywhere</b> <i>везде</i>
<b>how</b> – <i>В выражениях</i>	<b>somehow</b> <i>как-то</i> <i>каким-то образом</i>	<b>anyhow</b> <u>как-нибудь</u>	–	–

В английском языке неопределенные местоимения употребляются в тех случаях, когда невозможно сказать о точном количестве предметов, людей или животных.

### УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Указательные местоимения служат для того, чтобы обозначить определенный объект. С их помощью говорящий описывает предмет и выделяет его из множества других. Кроме того, эти местоимения помогают избегать повторов в речи.



### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### I. Подпишите личные местоимения к существительным:

- food;
- shoes;
- Malika;
- a daughter;
- a pen;

- feet;
- a foot;
- water;
- Irina;
- leafs;
- a wolf;
- children;
- a school;
- a bus;
- a parent;
- sky;
- horses.

## **II. Замените слова в скобках на личные местоимения:**

1. (Jeannet) is not a teacher.
2. (Those boys) are not students.
3. Is (this pillow) blue?
4. (These plates) are very bright.
5. (This notebook) is gray.
6. (This room) is tidy.
7. (My parents and I) are at home.
8. (Mike) is at university now.
9. (A boy and three girls) are in the train.
10. (Mr. and Mrs. Warren) are in Russia.

## **III. Подставьте правильное личное местоимение:**

1. Is your cat angry? – Yes, ... is.
2. Are your parents at home now? - Yes, ... are.
3. Is her school near the market? – Yes, ... is.
4. Am I your friend? – Yes, ... are.
5. Are you children students? – Yes, ... are.
6. Are you sad? – No, ... am not.
7. Is this room light? - No, ... isn't.
8. Are the cups in the cupboard? - Yes, ... are.
9. Do you often visit your grandparents? – No, ... don't.
10. Does she sing well? – Yes, ... does.
11. Is Olya in London now? – No, ... isn't.
12. Is your new teacher kind? - Yes, ... is.
13. Are you an actor? - No, ... am not.

**IV. Вставьте правильное местоимение в объектном падеже:**

1. Where is Jessica? I want to talk to (she / her).
2. My brothers live in another city. I seldom visit (them / they).
3. This is Mike. Do you know (him / he)?
4. I am hungry. Give (I / me) some water.
5. We're going running. Do you want to join (we / us)?
6. I'm talking to you. Please, listen to (I / me).
7. I don't know those girls. Do you know (they / them)?
8. My best friend is very kind. I like (her / she).
9. (Me / I) can't open this door. Can you help (I / me)?

**V. Заполните предложения правильными неопределёнными местоимениями:**

1. There's something on your coat.
2. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ at home. Where is everyone?
3. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
4. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ in this store.
5. I can't see my phone \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is in class doing an exam.

**VI. Заполните пробелы со словами ниже:**

*everyone / anyone / someone / anything / everywhere / something*

1. The concert was fantastic. \_\_\_\_\_ had a great time.
2. I've looked \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't find it.
3. I met \_\_\_\_\_ at the movies last night.
4. We didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ we knew downtown.
5. You have \_\_\_\_\_ in your hair.
6. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to wear to the party.

**VII. Обведите правильные варианты неопределённых местоимений:**

1. There isn't *anyone / someone* here.
2. There's *anything / something* on the floor.
3. I don't like *anyone / someone* in my class.
4. I can't find my bag *anywhere / everywhere*.

**VIII. Заполните пробелы. Используйте *everyone, everything, everywhere, anyone, anything*, или *anywhere*.**

1. I've looked for my bag \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't find it.
2. I didn't meet \_\_\_\_\_ new at the party.
3. Hi! Is \_\_\_\_\_ OK? You look unhappy.
4. I got into trouble but I didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ wrong!
5. Baseball is played \_\_\_\_\_ in Poland
6. The house is empty. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

**IX. Выберите правильный вариант указательного местоимения:**

1. This / These trousers are black.
2. That / Those shirt is very nice.
3. That / Those shoes are comfortable.
4. This / These skirt is old.
5. This / Those T-shirt is my brother's.
6. That / Those T-shirt is very small.

**X. Измените предложения в единственном числе на множественное, или наоборот.**

Пример: *That girl is my neighbor. (Та девушка – моя соседка.) – Those girls are my neighbors. (Те девушки – мои соседки.)*

1. This man is quite old. (Этот мужчина довольно стар.)
2. That is our teacher. (Там наш учитель.)
3. Pass me those spoons, please. (Передай мне те ложки, пожалуйста.)
4. Is this your key? (Это твой ключ?)
5. Look at this tulip. (Посмотри на этот тюльпан.)
6. These tests are too difficult for me. (Эти контрольные слишком сложны для меня.)
7. Who is that woman near the shop? (Кто вон та женщина возле магазина?)
8. This dress looks great. (Это платье смотрится здорово.)
9. Whose cars are these? (Чьи это машины?)
10. Those glasses are broken. (Те бокалы разбиты.)

### **ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ**

Притяжательные местоимения) в английском языке выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос *whose? чей?* Например: *my – мой, your – твой* и т.д. Они имеют две формы – зависимую и независимую. Местоимения в независимой форме заменяют собой существительное и могут употребляться самостоятельно, при этом артикль не употребляется. Например:

*This is their house and this is ours. – Это их дом, а это наш.*



Подлежащее	Дополнение	Притяжательное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение
I	me	My	mine
you	you	Your	yours
He	him	His	his
She	her	Her	hers
It	it	Its	its
We	us	Our	ours
They	them	Their	theirs

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Поставьте личное местоимение в правильную форму притяжательного местоимения.

1. Is this (you) book?
2. (we) parents live in Hamburg.
3. This is (I) guitar.
4. How old is (he) sister?
5. Where does (you) team play?
6. Yesterday she sent (she) letter to London.
7. Are those (you) trainers?
8. Ken has cut (he) finger.
9. The children finished (they) game.
10. The hotel has (it) own swimming pool.

### II. Выберите правильную форму притяжательного местоимения.

1. Whose bike is this? Is it really **him\his**?
2. Is he **your\yours** teacher?
3. Hey Ron! This is not **our\ours** car. **Ours\our** is red.
4. Lisa broke **her\hers** left leg.
5. This is **my\mine** house, where's **their\theirs**?
6. Is this Emily's room? – Yes, it's **her\hers**.
7. I lost my pen in the library. Can I have one of **your\yours**?
8. Stop! – These sweets are all **my\mine**.
9. Did you forget to do **your\yours** homework yesterday? – No I didn't. I did **my\mine** homework.
10. Are these really **your\yours** shoes? – Yes, these are **my\mine** shoes. – They are not **your\yours**.

### III. Дополните вопросы, сохраняя тот же смысл.

1. Is this Mary's book? Is this (1) ... book? Is this (2) ... ?
2. Is this the children's book? Is this (3) ... book? Is this (4) ... ?
3. Does this book belong to me? Is this (5) ... book? Is this (6) ... ?
4. Does this book belong to us? Is this (7) ... book? Is this (8) ... ?
5. Is this Peter's book? Is this (9) ... book? Is this (10) ... ?
6. Who does this book belong to? (11) ... book is this? (12) ... is this?

### ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

К возвратным местоимениям в английском языке относятся следующие местоимения:

*myself* – себя, себе

*yourself* – себя

*himself* – себя, сам

*herself* – себя, сама

*itself* – себя, сам, сама, само

*ourselves* – себе, себя, собой

*yourselves* – себя

*themselves* – себя, себе, сами

Возвратные местоимения используются, когда лицо или предмет производят действие, направленное на само себя. В русском языке они соответствуют частице -ся или местоимению себя.

*Little Timmy fell and hurt himself.* Малыш Тимми упал и ушибся.

Лицо	Единственное число	Множественное число
1-ое	myself	ourselves
2-ое	yourself	yourselves
3-ое	himself / herself / itself	themselves

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### I. Переведите следующие фразы и предложения с возвратными местоимениями.

1. Help yourself.
2. Enjoy yourselves.
3. Dress yourself.
4. I have cut myself.
5. Don't blame yourself.
6. She likes to talk to herself.

7. Kids, behave yourselves!
8. Make yourselves comfortable.
9. He hurt himself.
10. Let me introduce myself.
11. Fashion often repeats itself.

**II. Вставьте возвратное местоимение.**

1. I am angry with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He fell down and hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tell me more about \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She believes in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are sure of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They did everything \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Did you translate the text \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I saw everything \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The knife was sharp, and she cut \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They introduced \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Выберите правильное возвратное местоимение**

*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

1. Robert made this T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lisa did her homework \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We helped \_\_\_\_\_ to some Coke at the party.
4. Emma, did you take the photo by \_\_\_\_\_?
5. I wrote this poem \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He cut \_\_\_\_\_ with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
7. The lion can defend \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My mother often talks to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Выберите правильное возвратное местоимение**

1. Can you do many things \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Does your friend Nick often talk to you about \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Did your mother buy anything for \_\_\_\_\_ last week?
4. Are you always sure of \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Can a little child take care of \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Do you believe in \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Did the pupils answer all the questions \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Did you make the dress \_\_\_\_\_.

## ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

К вопросительным относятся следующие местоимения:

**who** – *который, кто*

**what** – *что, какой*

**which** – *который, кто, какой*

**whose** – *чей, чьё*

**how** – *как*

**how much\many** – *сколько*

**whoever** – *кто бы ни, который бы ни* **whatever** – *что бы ни,*

*(хоть) что-нибудь* **whichever** – *какой угодно, какой бы ни*

Вопросительные местоимения («WH-words») используются для построения специальных вопросов.

Они обозначают неизвестные спрашивающему лица или предметы, которые должны быть названы в ответе на вопрос.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Соедините вопросительные местоимения с ответами

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Why?      | a) Twelve years old     |
| 2. When?     | b) Chocolates           |
| 3. Where?    | c) Because I like them. |
| 4. How?      | d) Twenty-seven         |
| 5. How many? | e) Quickly              |
| 6. What?     | f) Yesterday            |
| 7. Whose?    | g) At home.             |
| 8. How old?  | h) Michael's            |

### II. Вставьте вопросительные слова: *what, where or when.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly get up? – At 10 o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly have lunch? – At school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly read in the morning? – A book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ do Molly's parents get home? – At 6 o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly's family have dinner? – At home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly do after dinner? – She brushes her teeth.

### III. Вставьте **who, what, how, where, when or why** чтобы составить вопрос.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is your name?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell your name?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you live?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ old are you?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ tall are you?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of films do you like?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite singer?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite TV programme?

**IV. Соедините вопросительные местоимения с ответами**

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. What?  | a) Today             |
| 2. Who?   | b) My friend's       |
| 3. Whose? | c) Diana             |
| 4. How?   | d) A book            |
| 5. Where? | e) At school         |
| 6. When?  | f) Because it's late |
| 7. Why?   | g) Slowly            |

**V. Вставьте вопросительные слова.**

*Why, what, how, where*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is Molly thinking about?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ don't you wear this funny sweater?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ does your boyfriend go on Mondays?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ didn't you come to school yesterday?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is Susan wearing?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of Fred?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ often does Derek go running?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ don't we go fishing this afternoon?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ much are these pants?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tall is Rachel?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are they from?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ far is your school from our house?

**VI. Выберите правильное вопросительное местоимение**

*How old, When, How often, How tall, How many*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your mum's birthday? – It's on the 21st of May.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ should you eat fruit and vegetables? – Every day
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your dad? – He's 1m 95cm tall.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is your dad? – He's 30 years old.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ apples do you eat every day? – Two.

## VII. Какое вопросительное слово необходимо для составления вопроса к выделенным словам?

Например: *He phoned Michael.* (Он позвонил Майклу.) – *Whom?* (Кому?)

1. **Kevin** likes Italian food so much.
2. We can go to the beach **on Friday**.
3. They went to New-York **by car**.
4. My flat is **on the fifth floor**.
5. The tickets cost **40 euros**.
6. I am so sad **because my dog is ill**.
7. She danced **with Tim** at the party.
8. Both actors are talented but I prefer **Vin Diesel**.
9. **My dad's** hobby is fishing.
10. We stayed in Greece **for two weeks**.

## VIII. Вставьте вопросительные слова.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to work? – By train
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you start work? – At 8.30
3. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee do you drink every day? – Not very much
4. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually have lunch? – In a cafe
5. \_\_\_\_\_ do you go out in the evenings? – Once or twice a week.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ sleep do you have a night? – 9 hours
7. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to bed? – At about 11.00

## ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

К относительным местоимениям в английском языке относятся следующие местоимения:

**who** – который, кто

**whose** – чей, чьё

**which** – который, кто

**that** – тот, та, то

Относительные местоимения связывают придаточное предложение с главным, при этом они отличаются от союзов тем, что являются членами придаточного предложения:

*I know the lecturer who will make today's report.* (“who” служит подлежащим придаточного предложения)

*Я знаю лектора, который сегодня будет делать доклад.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### I. Выберите подходящее относительное местоимение.

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ is standing near the window is a doctor. (what/who/which)
2. Did you find the pencil \_\_\_\_\_ was missing? (that/what/which)
3. A baker is someone \_\_\_\_\_ makes bread. (who/what/which)
4. The boy with \_\_\_\_\_ I fall in love is very unusual. (which/whom/what)
5. Italy is a country \_\_\_\_\_ I will visit next month. (that/what/than)
6. These journals \_\_\_\_\_ I brought last year are already outdated. (which/what/whom)
7. Have you seen a woman \_\_\_\_\_ came here yesterday? (what/whom/who)
8. This is the jacket \_\_\_\_\_ I have already bought. (that/then/which)
9. These are books \_\_\_\_\_ my mum wrote. (whom/which/what)
10. The desk \_\_\_\_\_ has so many shelves is very big. (that/then/who)

### II. Вставьте who, which or where и закончите предложения.

1. I know a lady \_\_\_\_\_ can speak English, Spanish and Chinese.
2. The tree \_\_\_\_\_ you see on the left is a maple tree.
3. That is the shop \_\_\_\_\_ I bought my airpods.
4. He is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ helped me with the party.
5. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ our car broke down.
6. My phone is the one \_\_\_\_\_ is lying on the book.
7. Tower Bridge is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ crosses the River Thames.
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Chicago has two children.
9. I don't like the town \_\_\_\_\_ my mum works.
10. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ is new in class comes from Helsinki.
11. This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ Jack stays when he's in London.
12. We know the man \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident last week.
13. Is this the remote control \_\_\_\_\_ is out of order?
14. They are looking for someone \_\_\_\_\_ can speak Portuguese.
15. Do you remember the park \_\_\_\_\_ we played frisbee?
16. She is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ works as a designer.
17. Have you heard of the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ lives next to the school?
18. That's the garage \_\_\_\_\_ Google was born.
19. California is the state \_\_\_\_\_ our son lives.
20. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ did it.

**III. Выпишите те предложения, в которых относительные местоимения могут быть пропущены, но смысл останется прежним.**

**Пример:** *Do you like the present which we gave you? (Тебе нравится подарок, который мы тебе подарили?) – Do you like the present ... we gave you?*

1. She met a woman who works on TV. (Она встретила женщину, которая работает на ТВ.)
2. The thing that I like about Nick is his punctuality. (Что мне нравится в Нике – это его пунктуальность.)
3. It was the funniest book that I have ever read. (Это была самая смешная книга, которую я когда-либо читала.)
4. What is the name of the perfume which you are wearing today? (Как называются духи, которыми вы пользуетесь сегодня?)
5. The hotel where they stayed was terrible. (Отель, в котором они остановились, был ужасным.)
6. I don't really know why she is crying. (Я действительно не знаю, почему она плачет.)
7. Amanda is my best friend who I can always rely on. (Аманда – моя лучшая подруга, на которую я всегда могу положиться.)
8. My boss Ted, who is Spanish, plays the guitar. (Мой босс Тед, будучи испанцем, играет на гитаре.)
9. Who was that boy who you were talking to? (Кто был тот парень, с которым ты разговаривал?)
10. The company which I work for is based in Italy. (Компания, на которую я работаю, основана в Италии.)



## НАРЕЧИЯ

По своему значению наречия делятся на:

- наречия места: *inside, here, below, where* и т.д.;
- наречия времени: *today, then, when, never, lately, yet* и т.д.;
- наречия образа действия: *well, fast, loudly, nicely* и т.д.;
- наречия меры и степени: *very, much, enough, too, so, almost* и т.д.

Наречие может определять глагол, прилагательное или другое наречие:

*They inspected the car **thoroughly**.*

*You are getting **really** impatient.*

*They were going **very slowly**.*

При образовании наречий посредством суффикса *-ly* соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *quiet – quietly*
2. *rare – rarely, true – truly*
3. *day – daily, happy – happily, Но: shyly*
4. *terrible – terribly*
5. *careful – carefully, full – fully*
6. *basic – basically, Но: publicly*

Следующие слова являются прилагательными, хотя по внешним признакам напоминают наречия:

*elderly, friendly, likely, lively, lovely, lonely, manly, silly, ugly* и др.

Для образования соответствующих им наречий используются конструкции: *in a friendly way, in a silly manner*.

Следующие наречия **не отличаются по форме от прилагательных**:

*fast, long, far, hard, late, little, much, early, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, leisurely, straight* и др.:

*It's a **hard** decision. He's working **very hard** at the moment.*

*This magazine comes out **weekly**. Our **weekly** production has greatly increased.*

Следующие наречия имеют две формы и разное значение:

<i>closely</i> – внимательно, тесно	<i>close</i> – близко
<i>deeply</i> – глубоко ( <i>перен. о чувствах</i> )	<i>deep</i> – глубоко ( <i>прям.</i> )
<i>finely</i> – тонко, прекрасно	<i>fine</i> – отлично
<i>freely</i> – свободно	<i>free</i> – бесплатно
<i>hardly</i> – едва	<i>hard</i> – усердно
<i>highly</i> – весьма, высоко ( <i>перен.</i> )	<i>high</i> – высоко ( <i>прям.</i> )
<i>justly</i> – справедливо	<i>just</i> – как раз
<i>lately</i> – недавно	<i>late</i> – поздно
<i>mostly</i> – главным образом	<i>most</i> – очень, весьма
<i>nearly</i> – почти	<i>near</i> – близко
<i>prettily</i> – красиво	<i>pretty</i> – вполне
<i>sharply</i> – резко, зло	<i>sharp</i> – ровно, точно
<i>shortly (after, before)</i> – вскоре	<i>short</i> – резко, внезапно
<i>widely</i> – везде, значительно	<i>wide</i> – широко

В английском предложении наречие может занимать одну из трех позиций: в начале предложения, в середине или в конце. Позиция наречия часто зависит от того, к какому виду оно относится.

**Наречия образа действия** (Adverbs of Manner) стандартно занимают серединную позицию или позицию в конце предложения (после сказуемого или после дополнения, если оно есть):

*They easily found the answer. They found the answer easily.* — Они с легкостью нашли ответ.

*She quickly wrote a note. She wrote a note quickly.* — Она быстро написала заметку.

**Наречия времени** (Adverbs of Time) обычно находятся в конце предложения, несколько реже – в начале:

*I met my ex yesterday. Yesterday I met my ex.* — Вчера я встретила своего бывшего.

*She posted this photo last week. Last week she posted this photo.* — Она выкладывала это фото на прошлой неделе.

**Наречия частоты** (Adverbs of Frequency) — в середине предложения, реже они ставятся в начало и в неформальном разговорном языке могут встретиться в самом конце предложения:

*I usually buy coffee here. Usually, I buy coffee here. I buy coffee here usually.* — Я обычно покупаю кофе здесь.

К исключениям в этой группе относятся слова **always**, **ever** и **never**, которые **всегда** используются в серединной позиции:

*She never drinks alcohol.* — Она никогда не пьет алкогольные напитки.

*We always call each other.* — Мы всегда друг-другу звоним.

Также к исключениям можно отнести и наречия, которые выражают более точную частоту действий (**daily, weekly и др.**) стандартно занимают позицию в конце предложения:

*I will take this pill daily.* — Я буду принимать этот препарат ежедневно.

**Наречия места** (Adverbs of Place) чаще всего встречаются в конце предложения, реже в начале предложения.

*Let's meet outside.* — Давай встретимся на улице.

*I'll wait for you here on the parking lot.* — Я подожду тебя здесь, на парковке.

**Соединительные наречия** (Adverbs of Conjunction) выступают в роли вводных слов и часто располагаются в начале предложения:

*I was very busy. However, I found the time to call you.* — Я был очень занят.

*Однако я нашёл время тебе позвонить.*

Наречия, выражающие **степень уверенности** (Adverbs of Certainty) могут стоять в разных позициях. Например, слова **probably, possibly** и **certainly** стандартно ставятся в серединную позицию:

*You'll certainly pass your exams!* — Ты точно сдашь свои экзамены!

При этом **maybe** и **perhaps** обычно ставятся в начало или в конец:

*Maybe you could ask your brother.* — Может, ты могла бы спросить у брата.

*It won't take me too much time, perhaps.* — Вероятно, это не займёт у меня слишком много времени.

**Наречия меры и степени** (Adverbs of Degree) обычно ставятся перед тем словом, которое они определяют — прилагательное или другое наречие:

*The prize was quite generous.* — Приз был довольно-таки щедрым.

*This is absolutely unbelievable!* — Это совершенно невероятно!

*You speak too loudly.* — Ты слишком громко разговариваешь.

### Правила использования наречий в серединной позиции

1. Подлежащее + наречие + сказуемое (глагол)  
*We never fight.* — Мы никогда не ссоримся.
2. Вспомогательный/модальный глагол + наречие + основной глагол  
*It will probably rain.* — Возможно, будет дождь.  
*Have you ever tasted such a delicious soup?* — Ты когда-нибудь пробовал такой вкусный суп?
3. Вспомогательный/модальный глагол + наречие + вспомогательный глагол  
*I have already been instructed.* — Меня уже проинструктировали.
4. To be + наречие + существительное/прилагательное/наречие  
*He is usually late, but not this time.* — Обычно он опаздывает, но не в этот раз.

## Степени сравнения наречий

Наречия	Положительная	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Односложные, Early	fast early	faster earlier	fastest earliest
Двусложные и Производные	seldom clearly	more seldom more clearly	most seldom most clearly
Две формы	often	oftener/more often	oftenest/most often
Исключения	well badly little much far	better worse less more farther/further	best worst least most farthest/furthest

*I work fastest when I'm under pressure.*

*He took the news more quietly than we expected.*

*I like Linda less than Tom, but I like Fred least of all.*

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

#### I. Образуйте наречие от прилагательного.

Curious (любопытный), heavy, light, natural, realistic, smooth (гладкий), obvious (очевидный), loud, fantastic, nice, honest (честный), easy, awful, fast, comic, high, good, serious, extreme, difficult, pretty, wonderful, early, hard, bad, simple, graceful, careless, crazy, critical, dramatic, horrible, clumsy (неуклюжий), brave (храбрый), fluent (беглый), happy, careful, far, fantastic, deep, good, terrible, witty (остроумный), immense (безмерный), angry, awful, historic, wide, good, possible, dangerous.

#### II. Выберите верный вариант.

1. Peter is a (quick, quickly) learner.
2. He always does his homework (quick, quickly).
3. He listens to his teachers (careful, carefully).
4. When he crosses the street he's always very (careful, carefully) too.
5. She sings (beautiful, beautifully).
6. He's got a (beautiful, beautifully) voice.
7. He studies (hard, hardly).
8. He (hard, hardly) studies.
9. Ann is a (wonderful, wonderfully) girl!

10. She always looks (wonderful, wonderfully).
11. My mother looked at me (cold, coldly).
12. It is (cold, coldly) today.
13. My brother has a (loud, loudly) voice.
14. The brother shouted (loud, loudly).

### III. Выберите верный вариант.

1. She was crying (quiet/quietly).
2. You can do it (easy/easily).
3. You speak (well/good) English. Where did you study?
4. The weather is (terrible/terribly). Don't go out.
5. It was (easy/easily) to understand the book and make the report on it.
6. He has always been (angry/angrily).
7. You should work (hard, hardly) if you want to succeed.
8. This rule is (well/good). Remember it.
9. He ate his breakfast (quick/quickly) and went to school.
10. Be (quick/quickly). The taxi has arrived.
11. The car drove very (slow/slowly).
12. I speak French (bad/badly). Let's speak English.
13. Why did you speak to me so (angry/angrily)?
14. Say this word (correct/correctly).
15. He is (good, well) at literature and history.

### IV. Поставьте наречие из скобок на нужное место в предложении. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have a salad for lunch. (usually – обычно)
2. John is rude to his parents. (never – никогда)
3. Mary watches horror films. (sometimes – иногда)
4. They go abroad for their holidays. (often – часто)
5. We drink strong coffee. (hardly ever – очень редко)
6. I am impressed by music. (rarely – редко)
7. She will remember this accident. (always – всегда)
8. The patient is sleeping after the operation. (probably – возможно)
9. The week is over. (finally – наконец-то)
10. I go to the gym twice a week. (generally – в основном)

### V. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. Music / extremely / is / that / loud
2. They / English / fluently / quite / speak
3. Instructions / these / somewhat / are / confusing

4. He / quickly / types / really
5. The / Jenny / well / plays / very / piano
6. The / we / news / closely / follow / fairly
7. Eats / unhealthily / very / Sarah
8. Hardly / I / can / when / understand / people / English / quickly / speak
9. Nearly / I / my mom's / yesterday / birthday / forgot
10. Unfortunately / crashed / his new car / last Tuesday / he

**VI. Перефразируйте предложения, используя наречия вместо прилагательных.**

1. He's always very polite. – He usually speaks ...
2. The footballers stopped their match as there was a heavy rain.
3. John is wonderful at multiplying big numbers.
4. Rose is a clumsy dancer but a perfect singer.
5. They gave us simple and clear answers.
6. Why are you so noisy moving along the corridor?
7. We express our complete agreement with you.
8. There was a heavy rain.
9. Kate is good at playing chess.
10. He is a friendly guy. — He always talks ....

**VII. Найдите правильные предложения, исправьте ошибки в остальных.**

1. I waited nervous in the waiting room.
2. Why were you so unfriendly when I saw you yesterday?
3. It rained continuous for three days.
4. Tom's French is not very good, but his German is almost perfect.
5. Eva lived in Africa for 5 years, she speaks very well English.
6. Everybody at the party was very colourful dressed.
7. Ann likes wearing colourful clothes.
8. Sue is terrible upset about losing her job.
9. The children behaved themselves very good.
10. I tried hardly to remember his name but I couldn't.
11. Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite good.
12. Don't walk so fast. Can't you walk more slowly?

**VIII. Напишите три степени сравнения для следующих наречий. Какие из этих наречий не образуют степеней сравнения?**

Well, badly, far, here, outside, easily, mostly, fast, loudly, usually, carefully, happily, patiently, dangerously

**IX. Выберите правильное наречие (степень сравнения), чтобы закончить предложения.**

1. Alisa smiles even (most brightly / more brightly) than the sun.
2. The new teacher explains the rules (more completely / completely) than our book.
3. Jack arrived (latest / most late) at the airport.
4. Jillian usually climbs (highest / higher) of all the other climbers in her group.
5. Andrew is speaking even (more louder / louder ) than usual.
6. Melody dances (most gracefully / more gracefully) of all the girls.
7. Of all three, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
8. Of all two, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
9. Harry swims (slower / slowest) of all the boys in the swimming team.
10. Yesterday the President spoke (more calmly / calmly) to Congress than usual.

**X. Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму наречий.**

1. Unfortunately, it's becoming \_\_\_\_\_(hard) and \_\_\_\_\_(hard) to find a well-paid job.
2. This phrase is \_\_\_\_\_(widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.
3. Your test isn't good. You can do \_\_\_\_\_(well) than you did.
4. We walk \_\_\_\_\_(fast) than usual to catch the train.
5. I know Daniel \_\_\_\_\_(well) than you do.
6. I used to play tennis \_\_\_\_\_(often) than now.
7. Could you move a bit \_\_\_\_\_(far) away for me to sit here too?
8. Mary is driving \_\_\_\_\_(slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.
9. Of all the group Jimmy did \_\_\_\_\_(badly) in the examination.
10. Could you speak \_\_\_\_\_(distinctly), please?

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