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Part I. Tenses

Learning activities

Present Simple and Present Continuous

(see pp.75-79)

I. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Now I am a first year student of the university.
2. The last train leaves the station at 11.30
3. At the moment he is working at the public library.
4. Something smells very good.
5. My dog is very nice and friendly.
6. There is a beautiful church in the middle of the square.
7. We usually go to work by bus.
8. People in Nigeria speak different languages.
9. I was standing at the corner when the accident happened.
10. He travels by bus because he hasn't got a car.

II. Add question tags.

1. All the family are working hard, ... ?
2. Now there aren't any pictures or postcards on the walls, ...?
3. Mrs. Brown, an elderly woman with poor health, seldom goes out, ... ?
4. The Smiths never get to work by bus, ... ?
5. I am not angry, ... ?
6. Millions of people in Britain watch quizzes on TV, ... ?
7. She is performing at the Lyric Theatre in London, ... ?
8. Nobody likes criticism but it's sometimes useful, ... ?
9. It is a lovely day, ... ?
10. She is trying hard to finish the work, ... ?

III. Put the words in the correct order.

1. in, in, flats, the, we, old, of, of, live, part, block, small, a, families, other, town, with, five.
2. so, gardens, autumn, tidying, it's, now, the, I'm.
3. money, the, a, he, extra, weekend, teaching, at, at, earns, computer studies, some, earns, school, private, computer.
4. the, little, from, moment, Bosnia, I'm, speaks, working, at, with, who, girl, a, English, no.
5. living, but, loves, in, the, he, traffic, hates, jams, he, Bangkok.

IV. Translate into English.

- Куда ты идешь, Мария?
- В магазин. Я хочу купить шоколад.
- Вечно ты ешь это шоколад! Сколько ты съедаешь в день?
- Обычно я ем по 2 штуки в день, но сейчас я съедаю по 3 в день, потому что я очень нервничаю (I am very nervous).
- Мне это не нравится. Я думаю, ты должна перестать есть шоколад.
- Да, я сама подумываю об этом.

Present Simple, Present Continuous and Past Simple

(see pp. 75-79)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

Marco (to be) 15 and he (to come) from Rome. He (to be) a student and (to study) 12 subjects at school. He (to like) (to play) football and (to go) to the cinema. Last summer he (to go) to Greece for 2 weeks. The weather (to be) fine and the people (to be) very friendly. He (to stay) in a hotel by the sea and (to play) lots of water sports. Now he (to sit) at his desk and (to do) his homework.

II. Write questions about Marco. Use the words in brackets.

1. (come from?)
2. (do?)
3. (study?)
4. (like?)
5. (go last summer?)
6. (the weather like?)
7. (the people like?)
8. (stay?)
9. (play?)
10. (sit?)

III. Complete the sentences with auxiliary verbs is, are, am, was, were, do, does, did.

1. ... you going shopping? – No, I ... going to the bank.
2. ... you always go to the bank on Monday? – No, I...not.
Usually I go on Friday, but last Friday I ...very busy and ... not have enough time.
3. Where ...you in the evening yesterday? – I ...at the
doctor's. – Oh dear. What...the problem? – I hurt my leg. – How ...you hurt it?
4. ... your brother usually help you about the house? – No, he ...not. But yesterday I ... (not)
have time to cook dinner, so he ... it.
5. What ... your grandfather? – He ... a teacher, but now he ...not teach, he ... retired.

6. Where ... Nancy born? – She ... born in England, but she ... not live there, she lives in Perth, Australia.
7. When ... you start school? – In 2000. I ... not go to school until I ... seven.
8. Why ... you looking at me? – Because you ... wearing a new dress and look very good in it.
9. When ... Sally go out yesterday? - She ... not go out. She stayed at home and helped me with the dinner.
10. ... you see that science programme on TV last night? – No, I ... not. I ... not like watching TV. ... the programme interesting?

IV. Translate into English.

1. В свободное время я хожу в клубы и развлекательные центры.
2. Вчера мы с друзьями ходили на концерт группы *Robbie and the Rebels*. Обычно их певица поёт хорошо, но вчера она была ужасна (horrible).
3. Что ты делаешь завтра? – Мы с родителями едем в деревню.
4. Когда отходит поезд? – Он отходит в 2 часа.
5. Где ты живёшь? – В Петербурге, но сейчас я живу в Москве у моей тёти.
6. Куда вы ходили вчера вечером? – Мы ходили в кино. Вы смотрели новую комедию? – Да. – Она вам понравилась? Да, очень.
7. Мэри сейчас принимает ванну. Вы можете перезвонить попозже?
8. Возьми словарь Джейн, сегодня он ей не нужен.
9. Два месяца назад Фрэнк нашел вторую работу, и сейчас он зарабатывает гораздо больше.
10. Скотт Фитцджеральд (Scott Fitzgerald) родился в городе Сент-Пол (St. Paul), штат Миннесота (Minnesota) и учился в Принстонском (Princeton) университете.

Present Perfect and Past Simple

(see pp. 75-79)

I. Open the brackets and put in the verb in the required form.

1. Where (to be) Mary? – She just (to go) out. When she (to leave)? – She (to leave) five minutes ago.
2. You (to be) to the Art Theatre? – Yes, I (...). – When you (to be) there last? – I (to be) there last month. – What play you (to see)?
3. You (to drive) a car before? – Yes, I (...). It's the second time I (to drive) a car. I (to drive) my brother's car when he (to break) his arm.
4. You (to see) Jerry today? – Yes, I (to see) him at the university. – You (to talk) with him? – Yes, I (...).
5. You (to feed) the dog? – No, I (...) not. I (to forget) to feed him after lunch.
6. What you (to do) to your finger? – I (to cut) myself. – How you (to do) that?
7. Where you (to be)? You (to be) so late! Look, it (to be) nearly six o'clock! – I'm sorry, the teacher (to detain) us after classes.
8. A cup of coffee? – No, thanks. I just (to have) one. We (to have) lunch at a café.

9. Jerry, you are late! You (to miss) the beginning of the World Cup Final! – Oh, no! When it (to start)?
10. I can (to speak) to Henry, please? – I (to be) afraid not, he just (to go) out. – Oh, how long ago he (to leave)?

II. Make the sentences negative and ask special questions.

1. I have worked here since 2001.
2. We lived in Rio when I was a child.
3. She learned German when she was at school.
4. My grandmother retired when she was 70.
5. Jane has been a journalist for several years.
6. He was very famous when he was alive.
7. The play has begun.
8. The concert began at 2.30 and lasted for two hours.
9. Mr. Pound has been the bank manager for 5 years.
10. My friend rang me up to invite me to the party.

III. Complete the interview.

- A. How long ... you lived in Newcastle?
B. Since I ... university two years ago.
A. What ... you do at the moment, Lidia?
B. I ... for an international bank.
A. I see. How long ... you worked for them?
B. I ... for two years.
A. What ... you do before that?
B. As I said, I ... a student but I always ... during the holidays.
A. ... you ever ... in any other countries?
B. Yes, I lived in France for a year as part of my university course.

IV. Translate into English.

1. В прошлом году я купил новый дом, но я ещё не продал старый, и сейчас у меня два дома.
2. Как давно ты здесь живёшь? – Я живу здесь с 2000 года.
3. Шекспир (Shakespeare) написал много пьес (plays).
4. Мой брат написал несколько пьес. Он только что закончил свою вторую трагедию (tragedy).
5. Я не видел его 3 года и не знаю, где он сейчас.
6. Вы читали Вальтера Скотта? (Walter Scott)? – Я читал его книги, когда был школьником. Они мне очень нравились.
7. Ты запер дверь перед тем, как выйти из дома?
8. Я не могу уйти, потому что не закончил свою работу.
9. Извините, я опоздал. Я никогда не опаздывал раньше.
10. Вы бывали здесь раньше? – Да, в прошлом году я был здесь на отдыхе (on holiday).

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

(see pp. 75-79)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Mary (to learn) French at the university. She (to learn) English since last autumn.
2. They (to be) busy now. They (to discuss) an important question. They (to discuss) it since five o'clock.
3. Where (to be) John? – He (to work) in the library. – He (to work) long? – Yes, he (to work) since morning.
4. Why your hands (to be) dirty? – I (to work) in the garden.
5. Mr. Bradley (to teach) German. He (to teach) German for fifteen years.
6. I (to know) Jack well. – Since when you (to know) him? – I (to know) him since 2001.
7. Whom you (to wait) for? – I (to wait) for my friend. – You (to wait) long? – Yes, I (to wait) for him for about half an hour. We (to meet) here every day and I always (to wait) for him.
8. What you (to translate)? – I (to translate) an English article. – How long you (to translate) it? – I (to translate) it for an hour. Usually I (to translate) eight or ten articles a week. – How many articles you (to translate) this week? – I (to translate) seven articles and now I (to finish) the eighth.
9. My brother (to live) in London. He (to live) there since 2010. – You ever (to be) to London? – No, I never (to be) there.
10. Why your face (to be) red? – I (to bake) pies. – How many pies you (to bake)? – I (to bake) three pies, and now I (to bake) the fourth.

II. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. We go to London to see our friends every summer.
2. My brother has been writing short stories since childhood.
3. I have read a lot about Greece. I want to visit that country some time.
4. Harry's mother helps him to do his homework. She is really good at Maths.
5. Mike is selling newspapers. He has sold many copies today.
6. Lucy looks tired because she has been revising for her exams.
7. I am preparing for my report, so I study in the library every evening.
8. Peter studies at university and works in a bank to earn his living.
9. Mr. Smith likes travelling. He has been to many European countries.
10. My friend and I have known each other for ages.

III. Put the words in the correct order.

1. morning, been, it, since, raining, has.
2. always, with, she, everybody, finding, faults, is.
3. not, I, you, am, angry, with.
4. late, shall, if, what, we, she, do, is.
5. was, when, it, dark, I, the, reached, getting, station.

6. wondered, were, at, I, laughing, what, they.
7. on, these, we, a, trip, of, going, business, are, days, one.
8. last, book, we, copy, of, sold, this, just, have, the.
9. people, and, stopped, are, umbrellas, it, has, raining, without, walking.
10. tired, as, walking, she, day, had, whole, been, was, very, she, the.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Мой сын в больнице. Он лежит (находится) там уже десять дней.
2. Наша двоюродная сестра нечасто нас навещает. В этом году она была у нас всего два раза. Но наша тётя довольно часто приезжает повидать нашу маму, и даже сейчас она гостит у нас (to stay with somebody).
3. Почему ты такой усталый? – Я бегал трусцой (to jog). Я обежал вокруг дома десять раз. Я бегаю каждое утро.
4. Сейчас мы пишем тест по английскому языку. Мы пишем его уже час. Я сделал два задания и сейчас делаю третье. Мы пишем тесты каждую неделю.
5. Как давно вы знакомы с Борисом? – Мы знаем друг друга с детства.
6. У меня эта шляпа уже пять лет. – Правда? А я никогда не ношу шляпу так долго.
7. Что ты делаешь? – Пишу сочинение. – Разве ты ещё не закончил? Ты пишешь уже три часа!
8. Где Анна? – Она работает в саду. Она там с самого утра. – Что она делает? – сажает деревья. Она уже посадила десять деревьев.
9. Я работаю над новым романом. Я пишу десять страниц в день. Сегодня я уже написал шесть страниц.
10. Почему ты такой мокрый? – Я купал (to bathe) ребёнка. – Ты часто его купаешь? – Нет, сегодня я искупал его в первый раз.

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

(see pp. 75-79)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. He (not to see) me as he (to read) when I (to come) into the room.
2. We (to walk) for about two hours when at last we (to see) the road.
3. When I (to call) for my friend, his mother (to tell) me that he (to leave) half an hour before.
4. When I (to hear) the news, I (to hurry) to see him.
5. He (to thank) me for what I (to do) for him.
6. Before he (to enter) the University, he (to work) at a plant for two years.
7. It (to rain) hard last night when I (to leave) the office.
8. The letter (to arrive) ten minutes after you (to leave) the house.
9. I (to shout) to him to stop, but he (to run) too fast and (not to hear).
10. I (to wait) for him for about half an hour when at last he (to come).

II. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I was waiting for you at six o'clock yesterday.
2. They had completed their work by June.
3. I often went to the cinema last year.
4. We had been waiting for fifteen minutes before the bus arrived.
5. John stood up, came up to the door and opened it.
6. By the time they took their seats the actors had been playing on the stage for half an hour.
7. Large crowds were waiting at the station when the delegation arrived.
8. Last summer I read a lot.
9. She cut her finger when she was opening a tin.
10. I found the newspapers where I had left them.

III. Underline the mistakes and write the correct past forms.

There are 10 mistakes in the text.

Anne Frank

Anne Frank was a Jewish girl who was living with her family when the Germans were invading Holland in 1940. The German authorities introduced harsh anti-Jewish laws and start to deport Jews to concentration camps in Eastern Europe. In July 1942 Ann's father did hear a rumour that he was going to be arrested by the police and the family resolved found a hiding place. They had been moving into an attic above Mr. Frank's office and build a bookcase to disguise the entrance to the secret apartment. On August 14th 1944 the German police bursted in and arrested all the occupants. The Germans were sending Ann to the Belsen concentration camp, and she was killed in 1945. Anne's father was survived the war. He found Anne's diary and had published it in 1947.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Я лежал на диване, когда позвонила мама.
2. В прошлом году я часто ходил в кино.
3. Когда я пришёл, машинистка печатала письма, которые я ей дал накануне.
4. Мы ехали около двух часов, когда, наконец, увидели деревню.
5. Вчера я купил часы, так как потерял старые.
6. Я провёл отпуск в одной маленькой деревне. Один из моих друзей посоветовал мне поехать туда.
7. Дождь ещё не прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома.
8. Они уже два года изучали английский язык, когда начали изучать французский.
9. Я обедал, когда он мне позвонил.
10. Я пришёл домой, поужинал и начал читать газету. Вдруг я вспомнил, что обещал вернуть своему приятелю учебник. Он дал его мне на два дня и просил вернуть вовремя. Я встал, взял учебник и пошёл к своему приятелю.

Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous

(see pp. 75-79)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. I (to write) you a letter.
2. By seven o'clock I (to finish) this work and (to be) able to have a rest.
3. By the first of December I (to work) here for fifteen years.
4. I still (to work) when he returns.
5. Our factory (to fulfil) our plan by the fifth of December.
6. He (to be) busy tomorrow?
7. Don't come to my house at five o'clock. I (to have) an English lesson.
8. The train (to leave) by the time we arrive at the station.
9. He (to come) to see me in a year's time.
10. When you (enter) the medical college you already (to study) English for more than seven years.

II. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I'll be very busy at the beginning of June.
2. We'll have done this exercise by three o'clock in the afternoon and then we'll go for a walk.
3. I'll be waiting for you at the trolley-bus stop at six o'clock.
4. Next year I will have been wearing this coat for ten years.
5. He will finish his dinner in some minutes.
6. Don't ring me up between three and five o'clock; I'll be working.
7. We'll have passed all our credit-tests by the fifteenth of May.
8. We'll be approaching Sochi at this time tomorrow.
9. I will have been living in Paris for two years next month.
10. They will be writing a test at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

III. Translate the verbs in brackets into English. Put them into the correct form.

At the end of his university studies John was talking to his favourite teacher.

"Think how time flies," he said. "By the end of the month I (сдам) my exams and next year at this time I (буду преподавать) for a year. I was wondering if you could give me some advice on teaching".

"I can give you no theoretical advice," the old man said, "but I (скажу) you one thing from experience. It often (будет случаться) when you (будете преподавать) that some boy (будет не согласен) with you and (будет качать) his head to show it. You probably (будете сердиты) when he (будет делать) it. Well, don't be angry with him because he (будет) the only one in the class who (будет слушать) to you".

IV. Translate into English.

1. Я ещё буду работать, когда начнётся передача.
2. Мы пойдём домой, когда закончим работать.
3. Когда мы встретимся?
4. Я вернусь к пяти часам.
5. Пятого июля будет пять лет, как мы женаты.
6. Завтра в это время они будут загорать на пляже.
7. В следующем году будет двадцать лет, как я преподаю английский.
8. Боюсь, что вы всё это забудете к завтрашнему дню.
9. Скоро будет десять лет, как мы живём здесь.
10. В три часа они ещё будут обедать.

Check yourself

Test 1

Present Simple and Present Continuous

Choose the correct item.

1. My university term ... until the autumn.
a) doesn't start b) isn't starting
c) starts d) don't start
2. Ann is probably ... in her office.
a) is working b) working
c) work d) works
3. I have no idea what he can be ... of.
a) is thinking b) thinking
c) think d) thinks
4. Now he ... with his friends.
a) stay b) stays
c) is staying d) staying
5. As I am in London, I ... the opportunity to improve my English.
a) am taking b) don't take
c) taking d) take
6. Their flight ... at 7.10 in the morning.
a) is taking off b) takes off
c) take off d) taking off
7. On weekdays he ... a bus to work.
a) catching b) is catching
c) catches d) catch
8. Out of the ring, Sanchez does ... like a matador.
a) not looks b) not look
c) not looking d) looking
9. The idea ... interesting.
a) is sounding b) sound
c) sounds d) sounding
10. She doesn't ... or smoke.
a) drink b) drinks
c) drinking d) is drinking

11. My friends ... my pronunciation is better now.
a) are saying b) say
c) says d) saying
12. At the moment they ... all the help they can get.
a) are needing b) need
c) needs d) doesn't need
13. She seems to ... more like a dancer than an athlete.
a) move b) moves
c) moving d) is moving
14. It's hard work, but I ... it.
a) am liking b) like
c) likes d) don't like
15. What ... your sister ... now?
a) does...doing b) is ... do
c) do ... doing d) is... doing
16. When Cristina ... fighting, she has a tough fitness routine.
a) is not b) does not
c) don't d) are not
17. My friends ... to meet you.
a) are wanting b) wants
c) is wanting d) want
18. Let me know as soon as you
a) decide b) decides
c) is deciding d) are deciding
19. Usually she ...most of the year travelling.
a) is b) spends
c) is spending d) spend
20. Money ... matter much to her.
a) don't b) doesn't
c) isn't d) aren't

11. Let's go out. It ... now.
a) doesn't rain b) isn't rain
c) isn't raining d) don't rain
12. ... the post office when the parcel arrived?
a) Cathy phoned b) Was Cathy phoned
c) Did Cathy phoned d) Did Cathy phone
13. If the polar ice caps ..., the level of the sea will rise.
a) melt b) will melt
c) are melting d) melts
14. Yesterday I called you, but nobody answered. Where ...?
a) did you be b) you was
c) was you d) were you
15. ... often snow in winter in Scotland?
a) It b) Is it
c) Does it d) Do it
16. Yesterday there was a lot of noise, ...?
a) wasn't it b) didn't it
c) was there d) wasn't there
17. ... bring you a cup of tea? – Yes, please.
a) will I b) shall I
c) do I d) am I
18. The world's temperature It is called global warming.
a) get higher b) gets higher
c) is getting higher d) is higher
19. The Red Cross started in the 19th century, ... it?
a) doesn't b) didn't
c) isn't d) wasn't
20. ... late for the lesson yesterday?
a) Did you b) Did you be
c) Were you d) Was you

Test 3**Past Simple and Past Continuous**

Choose the correct item.

1. John Blake ... to work in France when he was nineteen.
a) was going b) went
c) going d) were going

2. I ... for somewhere to sit down when I bumped into Mike.
a) was looking b) looked
c) was looked d) did look

3. Where ... when the accident happened?
a) did you be b) was you
c) were you d) you were

4. Alice didn't go cycling because her leg
a) was hurting b) hurted
c) hurt d) didn't hurt

5. I was frozen stiff because I ... a thin dress.
a) was wearing b) wore
c) worn d) were wearing

6. Someone stole the bag which ... my traveller's checks.
a) was containing b) contained
c) was contained d) was not contained

7. I can't imagine why you ... all those rumours.
a) believed b) were believing
c) was believing d) was believed

8. Philippa ... the result of the election as she was driving to work.
a) was hearing b) heard
c) was heard d) hearing

9. Why ... to appear in the concert?
a) he didn't want b) he wasn't wanting
c) wasn't he wanting d) didn't he want

10. Jennifer's health ... little by little.
a) was improving b) was improved
c) improved d) did improve

Test 4**Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous**

Choose the correct item.

1. This cassette recorder is broken. ... about with it?
a) Have you been playing b) Have you been played
c) Have you played d) Have you playing

2. I'm sorry, John is not here. He ... to the dentist.
a) have gone b) has been
c) has gone d) has been going

3. ... enough to eat? Do you mind if I clear the table?
a) Have you been having b) Have you had
c) Have you d) You have had

4. How many times ... late for work this week?
a) has Wendy b) has Wendy been
c) Wendy has d) Wendy has been

5. This cat ... on the doorstep for hours.
a) has sit b) has been sitting
c) has sat d) sitting

6. I ... completely ... Swedish.
a) have ... forget b) have been ... forgot
c) have been ... forgotten d) have ... forgotten

7. James ... to Scotland since last Friday.
a) has not been being b) have not been
c) has not being d) has not been

8. Where are my keys? This is the third time ... them!
a) have I lost b) have I been losing
c) I have been losing d) I have lost

9. ... my watch recently?
a) Have you had seen b) Have you been seeing
c) Have you seen d) Have you been seen

10. John and Megan have split up. She ... someone else recently.
a) has seen b) has been seeing
c) has seeing d) have seen

11. Kate ... in Australia for the past year.

Test 5**Present Perfect and Past Simple**

Choose the correct item.

1. My sister ... in medicine ever since she was a child.
a) has been interested b) was interested
c) has interested d) interested

2. What countries ... to?
a) you were b) were you
c) have you been d) did you be

3. Where ... your husband?
a) did you first meet b) you first met
c) have you first met d) you have first met

4. Is this the first time ... pasta?
a) have you cooked b) you have cooked
c) you cooked d) did you cook

5. There ... any seats at the theatre last night.
a) wasn't b) weren't
c) hasn't been d) haven't been

6. We ... the parcel three weeks ago.
a) have posted b) did post
c) posted d) were posted

7. Bill ... for work all this week.
a) lated b) was late
c) has lated d) has been late.

8. Glenda ... extremely hard when she was a student.
a) was worked b) has worked
c) worked d) has been worked

9. Pippa ... rather unfriendly recently.
a) behaved b) has behaved
c) was behaved d) has been behaved

10. How long ... his present job?
a) Neil has had b) did Neil have
c) Neil had d) has Neil had

11. ... her parents since she married?
a) Did Tina see b) Has Tina seen
c) Tina saw d) Tina has seen
12. Why ... your coat on? It's not cold.
a) you have put b) did you put
c) you put d) have you put
13. Eric ... the door before I rang.
a) did open b) was open
c) opened d) has opened
14. Jock ... to me about his problem last night.
a) spoke b) has spoken
c) has been spoken d) was spoken
15. Fred ... his map. We'll have to go back for it.
a) forgot b) forgotten
c) has forgotten d) has forgot
16. Jane ... more money in her previous job.
a) earned b) has earned
c) has been earned d) have earned
17. ... any of Shakespeare's plays?
a) You read b) Have you read
c) Did you read d) Read you
18. Ow! I ... my finger. It's bleeding.
a) have cutted b) cutted
c) have cut d) cut
19. Where ... born?
a) was you b) you were
c) have you been d) were you
20. What do you think of my English? ... ?
a) Did I improve b) I have improved
c) Have I improved d) I improved

Test 6**Present Simple, Present Continuous,
Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous**

Choose the correct item.

1. I am busy now. I ... with the customers all morning.
a) am dealing b) deal
c) have dealt d) have been dealing

2. This jacket really ... you.
a) is suiting b) suits
c) has suited d) has been suiting

3. Hello, Mike! What ... in this part of London?
a) are you doing b) have you been doing
c) have you done d) do you do

4. He ... to the doctor twice, but it's still not better.
a) goes b) is going
c) has been d) has gone

5. Paul ... from earache since the weekend.
a) has suffered b) has been suffering
c) suffers d) is suffering

6. We ... why Sara is upset, but she doesn't speak to us.
a) aren't knowing b) don't know
c) haven't known d) haven't been knowing

7. You read so many newspapers. ... all they say?
a) Are you believing b) Have you believed
c) Do you believe d) Have you been believing

8. I don't want any more juice. I ... two glasses already.
a) have b) have been having
c) had d) have had

9. Why ... at me? Have you never seen a girl on a motorbike?
a) you stare b) do you stare
c) are you staring d) staring

10. ... the wind? It is really strong tonight.
a) Are you hearing b) Have you been hearing
c) You hear d) Do you hear

Test 7**Past Simple and Past Perfect**

Choose the correct item.

1. I ... when somebody knocked at the door
a) had just woken up b) just woke up
c) woke just up d) had woken just up

2. I ... my bus pass in my pocket but I didn't realise it had expired.
a) didn't have b) had
c) had had d) hadn't had

3. By the time she ... the harbour, the ferry had left.
a) had reached b) reached
c) did reach d) didn't reach

4. Maria ... the ocean before she left her village.
a) never saw b) had never seen
c) never didn't see d) never hadn't seen

5. She ... her visit to Rome although she had been there before.
a) enjoyed b) had enjoyed
c) was enjoyed d) had been enjoyed

6. He apologised because he ... the meeting.
a) missed b) hadn't missed
c) didn't miss d) had missed

7. Lorna ... wonderful after she had missed a few kilos.
a) had looked b) looked
c) was looked d) had been looked

8. After they ... their picnic, they took their rubbish home with them.
a) had finished b) did finish
c) was finished d) had been finished

9. When she hung up the phone she ... that she had forgotten to take down the caller's name.
a) had realised b) realised
c) was realised d) had been realised

10. Although I ... my alarm clock, I still overslept.
a) set b) had set
c) didn't set d) hadn't set

11. He ... his suitcase before he went to bed.
a) didn't already pack b) hadn't already packed
c) had already packed d) packed already
12. Emily ... five letters by lunchtime.
a) was written b) had written
c) written d) wrote
13. Peter ... to read and write before he started school.
a) learnt already b) already had learnt
c) already was learnt d) had already learnt
14. The burglar had got away by the time
a) arrived the police b) the police arrived
c) had the police arrived d) the police had arrived
15. By the time he was eighteen he ... a professional athlete.
a) had become b) had had become
c) was become d) became
16. By the time we ... them they had already ordered their meal.
a) had joined b) were joined
c) had been joined d) joined
17. He didn't have anything to eat at the restaurant because he ... at home.
a) already ate b) ate already
c) already eaten d) had already eaten
18. ... clearing the pool when you arrived?
a) Peter had finished b) Did Peter finish
c) Had Peter finished d) Had Peter to finish
19. The exhibition was fantastic! I ... such beautiful works of art before.
a) never saw b) never did see
c) had never seen d) did never seen.
20. Although Franc ... his studies, he dropped out in the last term.
a) had completed almost b) almost had completed
c) did almost complete d) had almost completed

Test 8**Past Simple, Past Continuous,
Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous**

Choose the correct item.

1. When we arrived, we discovered that the manager ... the wrong room for us.
a) had reserved b) reserved
c) had been reserving d) was reserved
2. I was pleased to see my old friend at the conference last week as we ... each other since we finished our course.
a) didn't see b) hadn't seen
c) weren't seeing d) hadn't been seeing
3. We had to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather ... all the flights.
a) was delaying b) delayed
c) had delayed d) had been delaying
4. Many modern medicines were invented by the tribal people who ... them for generations before the Europeans arrived.
a) used b) had been using
c) had used d) were using
5. By the time we reached the theatre, the play ... and the audience was leaving the theatre.
a) ended b) had ended
c) was ending d) had been ending
6. At the end of their meal they found they couldn't pay the bill because they ... any money with them.
a) hadn't brought b) didn't bring
c) weren't bringing d) hadn't been bringing
7. The children were thrilled when they unwrapped the electronic toys, but when they discovered that nobody ... a battery, they were very disappointed.
a) was bringing b) were bringing
c) had brought d) had been brought
8. At first the authorities thought that the athlete ... drugs, but soon they realised they mixed up the result of the test.
a) was taken b) had been taken
c) took d) had been taking
9. When I came out of the cinema, I realised that a thief ... my car radio.
a) was taking b) took
c) had taken d) had been taking

11. By the end of the trip Jane'll ... more than 3,000 miles.
a) have travelled b) have been travelling
c) be travelling d) travel
12. ... on the bath for you?
a) Will I turn b) Will I have turned
c) Shall I turn d) Shall I have turned
13. If you need to contact me, I ... at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
a) will stay b) shall have stayed
c) shall be staying d) shall stay
14. ... Lora tomorrow? I'd like you to give her this book.
a) Will you see b) You will see
c) You will be seeing d) Will you be seeing
15. ... down?
a) You won't sit b) Won't you have sat
c) You won't have sat d) Won't you sit
16. I'll... you when I get home from work.
a) phone b) have phoned
c) be phoning you d) have been phoning you
17. ... your bicycle this evening? – No. Do you want to borrow it?
a) Will you use b) Will you be using
c) Will you have used d) Will you have been using
18. Do you think the manager ... us a loan?
a) will be giving b) will have given
c) will have been given d) will give
19. Sending out leaflets will probably ... our name more widely known.
a) get b) be getting
c) have got d) have been getting
20. We are late. The film will ... by the time we get to the cinema.
a) start b) have started
c) be started d) starting

- a) is going to finish b) will have been finishing
c) will finish d) will have finished
12. I ... a new car sometime. This one is so unreliable.
a) shall get b) am getting
c) get d) will be getting
13. When you enter the Medical College you ... English for more than seven years.
a) will be studying b) will study
c) will have studied d) will have been studying
14. When he ... I'll give him the key.
a) will return b) will be returning
c) is returning d) returns
15. By next year I ... in New York for five years.
a) am going to b) will live
c) will be leaving d) will have been living
16. Don't ring at six: I ... the baby then. Ring later.
a) will bathe b) will have bathed
c) will be bathing d) will have been bathed
17. When he reaches Land's End he ... 1,500 miles.
a) goes b) is going
c) will be going d) will have gone
18. ... the letters on your desk? – Please do.
a) Will I put b) Am I putting
c) Shall I put d) Do I put
19. If he ... me tonight I'll have enough money for the ticket.
a) is paying b) will pay
c) will have been paying d) pays
20. ... your car tomorrow? I need it badly.
a) Do you use b) Will you have used
c) Will you be using d) Will you use

Key to grammar tests

Test 1

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. d
16. a
17. d
18. a
19. b
20. b

Test 2

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. d
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. d
11. c
12. d
13. a
14. d
15. c
16. d
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. c

Test 3

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. c
19. d
20. a

Test 4

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. d
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. c
19. c
20. c

Test 5

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. b
18. c
19. d
20. c

Test 6

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. d
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. d
19. b
20. d

Test 7

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. d
14. b
15. a
16. d
17. d
18. c
19. c
20. d

Test 8

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. a
18. b
19. b
20. b

Test 9

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. a
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. a
16. b
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. c

Test 10

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. a
12. c
13. c
14. d
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. d
19. a
20. b

Test 11

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. a
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. d
16. c
17. d
18. c
19. d
20. c

Part II. Parts of speech

Learning activities

Articles

(see pp.79-80)

I. Fill in the gaps with the correct article.

My mother lived in ... London, but ... couple of months before I was born she moved to ...country to live with ... aunt of hers. ... aunt had ... cottage in ... North Wales: it was ... very cottage where I was born. When I was six, I went to ... local school.

One day I arrived ... home from ... school to find my mother clutching ... telegram, in floods of tears. ... telegram informed her that her father – my grandfather – had died. ... funeral was to be in three days and we had to go to ... England.

II. Choose the sentence that corresponds to the third one.

1.

- a. My sister went to university.
- b. My sister went to the university.
She took journalism.

2.

- a. Dr. Richards called to speak to you.
- b. A Dr. Richards called to speak to you.
I don't know him. Do you?

3.

- a. People shouldn't be denied freedom.
- b. People shouldn't be denied the freedom.
It's a basic human right.

4.

- a. A giant redwood once grew to over 70 m.
- b. The giant redwood can grow to more than 70m.
It's the tallest type of tree in the world.

5.

- a. Let's get a video out this evening.
- b. Let's get the video out this evening.
You know, the one we couldn't get last week.

6.

- a. "Oasis" is a Manchester band...
b. "Oasis" is the Manchester band...
...that shot to fame in the early 1990s.

7.

- a. Let's meet in a café.
b. Let's meet in the café.
There are a lot of good places over there.

8.

- a. Can the children leave school...
b. Can children leave school...
...at fourteen in your country?

9.

- a. Much more people in Russia attend church now than thirty years ago.
b. Much more people in Russia attend the church now than thirty years ago.
Religion has become very popular these days.

10.

- a. Yesterday I met an old friend...
b. Yesterday I met the old friend...
...whom I recognized at once.

III. Cross out "the" where it is not necessary.

1. The Prime Minister left this morning for a tour of the Far East. He will visit the Singapore and the Malaysia and then go on to the Philippines, where he will make a speech about the environment.
2. A conference is taking place in the Mexico City on ways of helping the unemployed in the developing word. A report will be sent to the United Nations, but it is feared that the unemployment will remain a problem in the most countries for many years to come.
3. The King Juan Carlos of the Spain arrived in London today for a three day visit to the United Kingdom. He was met by the Queen and drove with her to the Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow he will have the lunch with the Governor of the Bank of England and in the evening he will have talks with the businessmen.

IV. Translate into English. Put articles in front of the underlined words where necessary.

Я врач. Я только что начал работать в больнице на Хилл Роуд (Hill Road). Мне нужна была машина, чтобы ездить на вызовы, (to go on call) и вчера я её купил.

Это не новая машина, ей 4 года. Первый владелец ездил на ней на работу в центр города 5 дней в неделю.

Это не самая быстрая машина в мире, но она надёжная, и это хорошо, потому что та машина, которая была у меня раньше, всё время ломалась.

Теперь я никогда не опаздываю, и пациенты довольны.

Nouns

(see pp.81-83)

I. Put the nouns in brackets in the correct number.

1. Grasping the (corner) of the (stone) with his (finger) and (toe), he climbed down the (wall) and disappeared behind the steep (cliff) which surrounded the castle.
2. Every (country) has its own legends and a few (hero), whose remarkable (life) are known by everyone.
3. The room was stuffed with all kinds of disused (furniture): old (table), (chest of drawers), (chair) and (armchair). There were even a couple of broken (piano) and some (piano stool).
4. Summer (month) had gone by quickly; now the bushes were heavy with ripe (berry) and (mouse) were playing in the (heap) of dry (leaf).
5. The woman said, "Wipe your (foot), dear, when you come in, and now we'll keep the house."
6. One of Shakespearian (play) says: "All the world's a stage, and all the (man) and (woman) merely players."
7. Many (child), when they lose their baby (tooth), expect the Tooth Fairy to give them a present for each (tooth).
8. The (remain) of domestic animals, such as (sheep), (ox), and (horse) suggest that the tribe's main (occupation) was (cattle-breeding).
9. You will have a good (opportunity) to hunt, as the forest abounds with wild (deer), (goose) and (duck). There are also plenty of (fish) in the river.
10. The (passer-by) hurried to the station glancing at their (watch) from time to time.
11. Young (wife) usually get a lot of (advice) from their (mother-in-law).
12. The lesson was coming to an end, and the most impatient (pupil) began putting their (text-book) and (copy-book) in the (school-bag).

II. Change the number of the nouns in italics where possible and make all other necessary changes.

1. The *hunter* got a *prize* for killing the *wolf* that had caused much *damage* to the village *flock*.
2. My *friend* showed me a *photo* of his *country house*.
3. The *scout* brought some valuable *information*.
4. A very strange *phenomenon* was observed by an *astronomer* yesterday.
5. The *girl's hair* was soft and curly.
6. A *lady-bird* was crawling up a *blade of grass*.
7. Where is the *knife*?
8. The *goods* will be delivered tomorrow.
9. The *scales* are broken.
10. There was a *post-box* at the *gate* of the *house*.
11. The *nurse's wages* were good.
12. This *lady's clothes* are always very fashionable and expensive.

III. Join two nouns in italics with ('s), an apostrophe ('), or a compound noun .

1. *The eyes/the dog* followed the headlights/cars.

2. In *application/letter*, we write the name and address/the company at the top/the page.
3. The *club/women* is very popular with *the students/our university*.
4. In *the newspaper/today* we read about *the new economic policy/government*.
5. *The husband/Helen* has a month/holiday in summer.
6. *The father/Bob* has forgotten the name/your wife.
7. *The name/this street* has been recently changed by the authority/the town.
8. The teenagers went *to the party/their friends* in *the car/Mike's parents*.
9. The new manager/the company dismissed a lot of employees/the old boss.
10. There is *a restaurant/McDonald* on *the ground floor/the building*.
11. *The children/Don and Mary* are *the friends/our children*.
12. *The son/my friend* lives in *the house/his aunt and uncle*.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Какие новости? – Вчера Боб получил пятёрку по математике. Его успехи просто поразительны!
2. Это работа на три часа.
3. Моя подруга дает мне хорошие советы.
4. Я не знаю результатов вчерашнего матча.
5. Какого цвета её волосы?
6. Я не помню имени сестры моего друга.
7. Полиция сейчас проверяет эти сведения.
8. Наша волейбольная команда победила на чемпионате мира.
9. Где деньги? – Они в ящике письменного стола.
10. Внешняя (foreign) политика правительства изменилась.
11. На экзамене он показал хорошие знания, и профессор пожелал ему успехов.
12. Почему ты берешь с собой так много тёплой одежды? Там сейчас хорошая погода!
13. На ферме есть гуси, коровы, быки и овцы. В пруду много рыбы, в саду много разных фруктов, а в лесу водятся олени. Все чудесно, но боюсь, что в доме есть мыши.
14. Где ножницы? Я хочу укоротить (make shorter) свои брюки.
15. На улице было много народа: мужчин, женщин и детей. Вся наша семья тоже была здесь.
16. Было очень холодно. У меня мерзли (freeze) ноги и стучали (chatter) зубы.

Personal, Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns

(see pp.83-85)

I. Put the correct English variant of personal and possessive pronouns.

1. These are Jim and Mike. (Они) are (мои) friends. This photo is (их). Look at (них). (Их) hair is fair and short. Jim's nose is long and (его) mouth is wide. Mike's nose is wide too, but Jim's nose is longer than (его).
2. This is my sister Ann. Look at (неё). Can you see (её) slim figure? (Она) is the most beautiful girl in (её) class, no other girl has a better figure than (её).

3. These are my brother Sam and I. Look at (нас). (Мы) look like (наша) mother. (Наша) sister's hair is darker than (наши). Sam's nose is shorter than (мой) ,isn't it? Look at (меня)!
4. Where is (твоя) photograph? I want to look at (тебя). Is this (твоя)? Oh no, it's not (моя), it's (моего) brother's.
5. What a pretty little house! Look at (него)! (Его) windows look out on the lake. And look at (его) porch! (крыльцо). I have never seen a lovelier porch than (его).

II. Replace the nouns in italics with the appropriate personal pronouns.

Hamlet

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, learns from *Hamlet's* father's ghost that *Hamlet's father* was killed by Claudius, Hamlet's uncle, now married to *Hamlet's mother*. Hamlet engages a group of players to reenact the murder: *the players'* performance exposes Claudius, but Hamlet is reluctant to kill *Claudius*. Instead, *Hamlet* offends *Hamlet's* mother, drives *Hamlet's* girlfriend, Ophelia, mad, and kills *Ophelia's* father. Not surprisingly, *Hamlet* is sent abroad, but *Hamlet* returns to make more trouble, and the film comes to *the film's* end, with everyone dead, and Denmark in the hands of *Denmark's* enemies.

III. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate pronouns.

1

Last year Frank and ... sister Cheryl went on holiday to Paris. Unfortunately, ... was a disaster. First of all, ... nearly missed ... flight because ... car broke down. Then Frank couldn't find ... ticket, until Cheryl realized that she had both Frank's ticket and ... in ... handbag. When ... got to Paris, ... couldn't find ... hotel. Cheryl fell over and twisted ... ankle when ... climbed out of the taxi. Frank tried to help ... and stained ... back, so ... both had to spend the rest of the week in bed. This year ... are going to see some of the sights of Paris on ... holiday.

2

Yesterday my sister and I went to the shop to buy ... some chocolate. On the way home Liz fell down and hurt ... and I cut ... on some broken glass. When we got home, my brother and his friends were enjoying ... playing in the garden. My brother shouted "Look at ...," and he began to laugh at us. When we looked at ... in the mirror, there was nothing wrong except for some chocolate round our mouths.

IV. Translate into English.

1. У тебя грязные руки. Помой их, пожалуйста.
2. Эмма сама ведёт наше хозяйство (to run a house). Иногда я ей помогаю.
3. Посмотрите на эту собаку. У неё такие грустные глаза! Она голодна. Дайте ей что-нибудь поесть.
4. Полицейский поговорил сначала с ними, потом с нами.
5. Они сами посадили эти деревья.
6. Этот сад наш, а этот – их. Их сад больше нашего, но наш сад красивее.
7. Вы не видели моих очков? Я не могу найти их сам. Помогите мне, пожалуйста.
8. Это мой братишка. Посмотрите на него! У него зелёные глаза, как у меня. Он уже умеет сам одеваться.

9. Купи мне фруктов и возьми немного себе.
10. Мы бы хотели сами взглянуть на этот дом.

Demonstrative, Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

(see pp. 83-85)

I. Choose the correct pronoun.

Who/What do British people feel they are like?

The things *what/that* make up their image of themselves can vary. The four nations *whom/that* the British nation consists of have much in common, *which/that* is only natural. *This/these* nations have lived side by side for centuries, so they have *same/the same* religious and cultural heritage.

But national loyalties can be strong among the people in Britain *whose/whom* ancestors were not English. *This/these* loyalty can reveal itself in different ways in *those/such* countries as Scotland, Ireland and Wales, because *those/such* countries have always felt somewhat oppressed by the English.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun: *this* (2), *that* (4), *these* (1), *those* (1), *who* (1), *same* (1).

Rob: What's on TV ... week, do you know?

Jenny: No. Why don't you look in the paper you are reading?

Rob: ... paper doesn't have TV listings.

Jenny: Oh, right. Well try ... one on the shelf, over there.

Rob: OK...yes, let's see. There is nothing much on ... days at all, is there?

Jenny: Mmm. I thought there was always a serious documentary on Tuesday evenings. ... one last week on homelessness was really interesting.

Rob: Yes, ... journalist, Oliver McGechy, is someone ... has experienced the problem firsthand, and now he helps ... who are in the ... position.

Jenny: Why it is ..., even in the richest countries in the world, there are so many homeless people?

III. Join the sentences using *who*, *which* or *whose*.

1. There is the man. I was telling you about him.
2. *The Hours* is a film. It is based on a novel by Michael Cunningham.
3. That is the woman. Her husband has just won an award for bravery.
4. I have just been to Istanbul. It's the most beautiful city I've ever visited.
5. A dodo is a bird. It became extinct in the early nineteenth century.
6. It is an old song. It was recorded in the 50s, I think.
7. The police couldn't find the person. The person had stolen my bike.
8. I don't want to live in a flat. The flat hasn't got a balcony.
9. It was a documentary. It was shown on TV recently.
10. They interviewed an old lady. She was living in her car!

IV. Translate into English. Use the appropriate pronouns to translate the words in italics.

Книга, *которую* я сейчас читаю, называется "Таинственное происшествие в Стайлзе". (Mysterious Affair at Styles). Это была первая книга, *которую* написала Агата Кристи. В этом романе много действующих лиц, *что* характерно для всех детективов Кристи. Все *эти* люди подозреваются в убийстве (to suspect of murder).

Следствие ведёт (to investigate the case) детектив Эркюль Пуаро (Hercules Poirot), *чьи* методы сходны (are similar to) с *методами* Шерлока Холмса. Никто не знает, *что* на уме у Пуаро, многие не верят, *что* он найдёт убийцу. В конце романа Пуаро рассказывает всем, *что* произошло в день убийства и *кто* преступник.

Такой финал является традиционным для *этого* героя Агаты Кристи; все романы с Пуаро имеют *один и тот же* план. *Те, кто* любит детективы, получают удовольствие от этой книги.

Defining Pronouns

(see pp. 83-85)

I. Choose the correct variant.

Mr. Priestley: If you are not too busy with *other/another/the other* things, come one evening and have dinner with *all/everybody/each* my family, and bring your sister with you.

Oh, thank you so much, we *either/neither/both* shall be delighted to.

Pedro: Have you any *another/other/others* sisters or brothers, Lucille?

Lucille: Yes, I have *other/another/the other* sister, Mary, but I haven't *any/no/none* brothers.

Jan: You are lucky. I have *no/neither/either* sisters nor brothers.

Frieda: Then I am luckier than *either/every/everyone* of you. Our family is quite a big one; I have three brothers and two sisters. There are eight of us in *all/whole/everybody*.

Jan: Oh, have you? Please, tell me about *other/others/the others* in your family, Frieda.

II. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun: either, neither, none, both, other, the other, others, the others, another, every, each, most, all.

1. ... tyres of my bicycle are flat.
2. ... those who know me can be sure I'm telling the truth.
3. ... I don't know who is on the phone. It's ... your mother or your aunt.
4. Say what you like about those two applicants, I liked ... of them. They are not the people we need.
5. ... twins want to go to the party.
6. ... of our class did their homework, but some students didn't.
7. He came here ... day and gave sweets to ... of us, but ... of us knew who he was.
8. Twenty students of the thirty are from Latin America and ... are from ... countries.
9. Hans and Peter, the twins, are exactly as old as ... other, and exactly as tall as each ... , and they are so like ... , that people can hardly tell one from

10. You can cheat ... of the people some of the time, and you can cheat some of the people ... of the time, but you can't cheat ... of the people ... of the time.

III. *There are 12 mistakes in the following sentences. Find and correct them.*

1. Nearly every home in the country have television.
2. All talked about the election, but I'm not sure they everybody voted.
3. Our motoring organisation will give you each assistance if you break down.
4. I've phoned him twice, but he's been out on every occasion.
5. I know you sent us two letters, but we haven't received neither of them.
6. Some people like to travel everywhere by car; other prefer to use public transport.
7. I was bored at the party, because I didn't know either of the people there.
8. The landlady showed me two rooms, but I didn't like any of them, because they all were too gloomy.
9. The bar was kept by two very nice girls, one was American and another English.
10. I made few friends in those days, because I was occupied with the other things.

IV. *Translate into English.*

Каждое лето все мы – мой муж, две наши дочери и я - едем куда-нибудь отдыхать. Обычно каждый из нас остаётся доволен (to be pleased). Самая большая проблема – это договориться (agree) куда ехать. Один хочет поехать туда, где тепло, другой не любит жаркую погоду; кто-то любит море, другой его ненавидит, и так далее.

Например, этим летом мы с мужем оба хотим поехать в Грецию, но ни одной из наших дочерей не нравится эта страна. Старшая дочь хочет поехать в Австрию, но все остальные против. Младшая хочет ехать или в Испанию, или никуда. Трудно угодить (please) всем!

Defining and Indefinite Pronouns

(see pp. 83-85)

I. *Fill in the gaps with the correct pronouns: every, everyone (2), some (6), something (2), any, anybody, anything, nothing.*

... admires ... film stars. But has ... wondered about what they eat?

... chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "... actor has different eating habits," says chef John Sharp. "... stars love meat while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat ... meat, eggs of fish. ... of them love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy foods.

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and eat ... but low-fat foods. For example, during the filming of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore didn't eat ... but baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on wholemeal bread.

But ... actresses love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Whoopi Goldberg usually likes ... fatty for a snack, such as bacon sandwiches with ... lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that the stars are often fussy eaters and ... has ... to complain about.

II. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, every, no* and their compounds: *something, somebody, etc.*

1. Did you meet ... nice at the party? – Yes, I met ... who knows you!
2. Ouch! There's ... in my eye! – Let me look. No, I can't see
3. Let's go ... hot for our holydays. – But we can't go ... that's too expensive.
4. I'm so unhappy. ... loves me. – I know ... who loves you. Me!
5. I lost my glasses. I looked ... , but I couldn't find them
6. Did you buy ... at the shops? – No, nothing. I didn't have ... money.
7. I'm bored. I want ... interesting to read, or ... interesting to talk, or ... interesting to go.
8. It was a great party. ... loved it.
9. We've got ... exams next week. – I know. Did you do ... work last night?
10. Are you doing ... later that evening? – No, – Would you like to go for ... to eat?

III. Give English equivalents of the Russian words in brackets.

1. A traveler was checking out of an expensive hotel. Suddenly he saw (*какое-то*) notice on the wall. It read: "Have you left (*что-нибудь*)?" Now, the traveler had hardly (*сколько-нибудь*) money on him at the moment, so he said to the receptionist: "You should have (*кое-что*) changed in your notice. It should read: "Have you (*что-нибудь*) left?"
2. A stranger asked a local man: "Is there (*где-нибудь*) to stay over here?" The man answered: "Yes, there are (*несколько*) hotels in this town, but I can recommend you (*ни один*) of them." "Why not?" – the stranger inquired, - "Is there (*что-нибудь*) wrong with them?" – "You see, - the local said, - "if you stay at (*любой*) of them, you'll immediately wish you were staying at (*какой-нибудь*) other one."
3. A young man was writing a letter to his girlfriend. "My darling," he wrote, "(*никто*) has ever loved (*никого*) as passionately as I love you. Just say a word, and I'll overcome (*всё что угодно*), I'll sacrifice (*всё*) I have, I'll do (*всё*) in my power to make you happy." Then he added: "Sorry, I can't see you tonight: it's raining and I'm not going (*никуда*)."

IV. Translate into English.

Все говорили, что в доме № 19 происходит что-то странное, хотя никто ничего не видел своими глазами. Некоторое соседи рассказывали, что ночью в этом доме кто-то слышал какие-то звуки: что-то вроде детских шагов. Другие говорили, что в окне дома кто-то видел какого-то мальчика.

Но миссис Ланкастер, новая хозяйка дома, ничему не верила. Сама она пока что не замечала ничего необычного, а что касается слухов (as for the rumours) – что ж, глупые люди есть везде, и она не собирается всех слушать.

Indefinite Pronouns

(see pp. 83-85)

I. Fill in the gaps with the words *some, much, many, little, a little, few, a few, a couple, a loaf, a bit*.

...of months ago Odongo Bosco, a young printer from Uganda, went to the shop to buy ... bread. He didn't have ... money – only 4p, just enough to buy ... of bread.

The bread was wrapped in an English newspaper with ... adverts for jobs. Odongo spotted an advert for a printing job and decided to apply for it, as he had ... chance to find a well-paid job where he lived.

He didn't get the job, because the advert was published ... years before. But he had ... of luck. ... newspapers wrote about him, and a multi-millionaire got interested in the young man. He decided to pay for Odongo's printing technique course. Now the youth is collecting his ... belongings to go to London.

II. Rephrase the sentences as in the example.

Example: *She earns five euros an hour.*

much/very little/hardly any

She doesn't earn much money.

She earns very little money.

She earns hardly any money.

1. She's got two friends.
many/very few/hardly any
2. There are six eggs in the fridge.
some/a few/enough
3. There are two eggs in the fridge.
many/only a couple of
4. There aren't any tomatoes.
no/not a single/none
5. Did you spend many weeks in France?
much/a lot of
6. I have five days' holiday a year.
much/hardly any
7. I have put on 20 kilos!
far too much/loads of
8. Ninety per cent of my friends have a car.
almost all/most/the majority
9. Ten percent of them smoke.
very few/hardly any/not many
10. Yesterday I ate hardly anything at all.
not much/very little/almost nothing.

III. Choose the correct item.

1. You shouldn't slouch like that. It puts ... of pressure on one hip and leg.
 - a) all
 - b) a lot
 - c) a few
2. Only ... of the news today was about the election.
 - a) half

- b) a little
c) a few
3. Nowadays he was very busy and saw ... of his old friends.
a) a little
b) a few
c) few
4. I suggested that he should get ... grapes and some bread.
a) few
b) some
c) a few
5. None of the family inherited as ... as a pound.
a) much
b) little
c) few
6. My sister spends so ... money on her clothes that she has none left for holidays.
a) many
b) much
c) a lot of
7. I'm afraid I haven't ... news to tell you.
a) little
b) much
c) a great deal of
8. I began to miss London: I had ... friends there.
a) a lot of
b) many
c) much
9. Adeline had slept ... last night and she had a headache.
a) a few
b) a little
c) little
10. Virginia returned to England at the moment when ... were leaving it.
a) much
b) many
c) a lot

IV. Translate into English.

Много лет назад в этом регионе было большое количество угля и много шахт. Сейчас здесь почти нет угля, мало шахт и много безработицы. У людей мало шансов найти хорошую работу дома, и большинство уезжает отсюда.

Вот почему несколько лет назад, когда я окончил школу, я собрал свои немногочисленные пожитки и уехал в Лондон.

Теперь я успешный журналист, я много работаю, много путешествую, и у меня есть немного денег в банке. Немногим из моих школьных друзей повезло так, как мне.

Adjectives and Adverbs

(see p.85)

I. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. John and his friends left ... (soon) as the professor had finished his lecture.
2. His job is ... (important) than his friend's.
3. He plays the guitar ... (well) as Andres Segoria.
4. A new house is much ... (expensive) than the older one.
5. Last week was ... (hot) as this week.
6. Martha is ... (talented) than her cousin.
7. Bill's descriptions are ... (colourful) than his wife's.
8. Nobody is ... (happy) than Maria Elena.
9. The boys felt ... (bad) than the girls about losing the game.
10. A greyhound runs ... (fast) than a chihuahua.
11. He was the ... (amusing) lad you ever met.
12. He's a far ... (intelligent) person than my brother.
13. She was the ... (practical) of the family.
14. George Washington is ... (famous) than John Jay.
15. This is the ... (creamy) ice cream I have had in a long time.

II. Choose the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one better/best.
2. Phil is the happier/happiest person that we know.
3. Pat's car is faster/fastest than Dan's.
4. Does Fred feel weller/better today than he did yesterday?
5. This vegetable soup tastes very good/well.
6. While trying to balance the baskets on her head, the woman walked awkwarder/more awkwardly than her daughter.
7. Jane is the less/least athletic of all the women.
8. My cat is the prettier/prettiest of the two.
9. This summary is the better/the best of the pair.
10. This painting is less impressive/least impressive than the one in the other gallery.

11. The colder the weather gets sicker/the sicker I feel.
12. A mink coat costs twice more than/twice as much as a sable coat.
13. Jim has as little/few opportunities to play tennis as I.
14. That recipe calls for many/much more sugar than mine does.
15. The museum is the farther/farthest away of the three buildings.

III. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives and adverbs. Use the following words: beautiful, best (2), careful, cheap, early, far, fast, full, hurried, important, last, new, past, quick, rapid, silly.

A Splash of Colour

..... Thursday I had an interview for a job. I got up ... and dressed ... I put on my ... jacket and trousers, to look my ... I had to travel by train so I walked to the station which isn't ... from my house. I was walking quite ... when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked Then he turned suddenly and splashed my ... trousers! He had acted ... and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair I could change on the train. I ... found a nice pair, which I bought quite The shop was ... , so I paid ..., grabbed my shopping-bag and left. In the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my ... ones, but all I found was a pink woolen sweater!

IV. Translate into English.

1. Эта звезда в небе больше, чем ты думаешь.
2. Твоя история интереснее, чем эта статья.
3. Дни зимой гораздо короче, чем летом.
4. Мой дядя на пять лет старше моей тети.
5. Это лучший загородный дом, который я когда-либо видел.
6. Какие цветы тебе нравятся меньше всего?
7. В прошлом году я пользовался этим словарем гораздо чаще, чем теперь.
8. Это самый трудный текст, который я когда-либо переводил.
9. Самый лучший юрист работает на нашей фирме.
10. Я стараюсь убирать свою комнату более тщательно.
11. Мой кузен лучше всех рассказывает смешные истории.
12. Можно мне приходить к вам так же часто, как раньше?
13. Нам следует ответить на это письмо как можно скорее.
14. Английский язык не такой трудный, как немецкий.
15. Ты занимаешься не так много, как тебе следует.
16. Автобус был переполнен. В нем было слишком много людей.
17. Я люблю купаться в море.
18. На экзамене не разрешается писать карандашом.
19. Я повернул направо по ошибке.
20. Ты расплатился кредиткой или наличными?

Test 4**Nouns**

Choose the correct item.

1. Nick and Jack are very excited: the ... is arriving tomorrow.
a) boy's aunt b) boys' aunt
c) boy's aunts d) boys' aunts

2. ... are not very strong. Don't load it too much.
a) the legs of the table b) the table's legs
c) table leg d) tables' legs

3. The house is rather far from
a) city centre b) city's centre
c) a city's centre d) the city centre

4. I saw my ... car parked at the gate.
a) brother's-in- law b) brother-in-law's
c) brother-in-laws d) brother's-in-law's

5. It's about
a) three hour's work b) a three hours work
c) a three hours' work d) three hours' work.

6. You should eat
a) many fruit b) much fruit
c) many fruits d) much fruits

7. ... that you ordered will be delivered on time.
a) the goods b) the good
c) good d) a good

8. Are there ... in the house?
a) mouses b) mice
c) the mice d) the mouses

9. Your ... is just amazing.
a) son success b) son's successes
c) son's success d) son successes

10. She has a son, a ... boy.
a) six year old b) six years old
c) six year d) six years

11. Quick, let's go! I don't want ... to see us.
a) somebody b) nobody
c) anybody d) some
12. This machine is very easy to use. ... can learn to use it.
a) anybody b) somebody
c) nobody d) any
13. There was hardly ... on the beach.
a) nobody b) somebody
c) anybody d) some
14. Where shall we go on holiday? Let's go ... warm and sunny.
a) something b) some
c) anywhere d) somewhere
15. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go
a) somewhere b) anywhere
c) nowhere d) somehow
16. Sally was upset about ... and refused to have tea with us.
a) something b) anything
c) nothing d) some
17. ... of these papers must leave this room. They are secret.
a) some b) none
c) nothing d) any
18. We slept in a park because we had ... to stay.
a) somewhere b) anywhere
c) nowhere d) nothing
19. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ... ?
a) something b) anything
c) some d) any
20. ... of Jack's friends came to see him when he was ill. He was very angry and never forgave them.
a) somebody b) no
c) not any d) none

Key to grammar tests

Test 1

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. a
13. d
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. c
18. d
19. b
20. a

Test 2

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b
15. d
16. b
17. c
18. d
19. a
20. a

Test 3

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. b
19. c
20. a

Test 4

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. d
16. b
17. d
18. a
19. c
20. a

Test 5

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d
11. c
12. c
13. a
14. d
15. b
16. c
17. d
18. a
19. a
20. a

Test 6

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. d
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. d

Test 7

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. b
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. a
15. b
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. c
20. c

Test 8

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. b
16. b
17. c
18. b
19. c
20. c

Test 9

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. c

11. c
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. b
16. c
17. c
18. b
19. a
20. b

Test 10

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. a

11. c
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. d
16. b
17. a
18. d
19. c
20. d

Appendix

Tenses

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	Auxiliary verb: do/does Ending: -, -s Formula: V (+s) + I work + He writes - I do not work - He does not write ? Do I work? ? Does he write?	Auxiliary verb: did Ending: -, -ed Formula: V2 + I worked + He wrote - I did not work - He did not write ? Did I work? ? Did he write?	Auxiliary verb: will Ending: - Formula: will + V + I will work + He will write - I won't work - He won't write ? Will I work? ? Will he write?
Continuous	Auxiliary verb: be (am/is/are) Ending: -ing Formula: am/is/are + Ving + I am working + He is writing - I am not working - He is not writing ? Am I working? ? Is he writing?	Auxiliary verb: be (was/were) Ending: -ing Formula: was/were + Ving + I was working + He was writing - I was not working - He was not writing ? Was I working? ? Was he writing?	Auxiliary verb: will be Ending: -ing Formula: will be + Ving + I will be working + He will be writing - I won't be working - He won't be writing ? Will I be working? ? Will he be writing?
Perfect	Auxiliary verb: have/has Ending: -ed Formula: have/has + V3 + I have worked + He has written - I have not worked - He has not written ? Have I worked?	Auxiliary verb: had Ending: -ed Formula: had + V3 + I had worked + He had written - I had not worked - He had not written	Auxiliary verb: will have Ending: -ed Formula: will have + V3 + I will have worked + He will have written - I won't have worked

	? Has he written?	? Had I worked? ? Had he written?	- He won't have written ? Will I have worked? ? Will he have written?
Perfect Continuous	Auxiliary verb: have/has been Ending: -ing Formula: have/has been + Ving + I have been working + He has been writing - I have not been working - He has not been writing ? Have I been working? ? Has he been writing?	Auxiliary verb: had been Ending: -ing Formula: had been + Ving + I had been working + He had been writing - I had not been working - He had not been writing ? Had I been working? ? Had he been writing?	Auxiliary verb: will have been Ending: -ing Formula: will have been + Ving + I will have been working + He will have been writing - I won't have been working - He won't have been writing ? Will I have been working? ? Will he have been writing?

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple (V2)	Past Simple (V3)	Translation
arise	arose	arisen	подниматься
awake	awoke	awoken	пробуждать
be	was (were)	been	быть
bear	bore	born	переносить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bend	bent	bent	наклонять
bet	bet	bet	заключать пари
bind	bound	bound	связывать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
breed	bred	bred	разводить животных
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить

choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cling	clung	clung	цепляться
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	вести дела
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить автомобиль
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
flee	fled	fled	сбежать
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замораживать
get	got	got (gotten)	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать
hit	hit	hit	ударять, попадать
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
keep	kept	kept	сохранять, соблюдать
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть, стелить
lead	led	led	вести, лидировать
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	учиться, узнавать
leave	left	left	покидать, оставлять
lend	lent	lent	давать займы
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	класть

light	lit	lit	зажигать, освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать, мастерить
mean	meant	meant	значить
meet	met	met	встречать, знакомиться
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть, ставить
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	возрастать, подниматься
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	сжиматься
shut	shut	shut	закрывать, затворять
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	произносить или писать по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить время
spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)	разлить
spin	spun	spun	крутить
split	split	split	разделять, раскалывать
spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)	портить
spread	spread	spread	разворачивать, распространять
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	воровать

sting	stung	stung	жалить
stink	stank	stunk	вонять
strike	struck	struck	бастовать, ударять
swear	swore	sworn	клясться, ругаться
sweep	swept	swept	подметать
swell	swelled	swollen (swelled)	надувать распухать
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	будить
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	побеждать
wind	wound	wound	обматывать, изгибаться
write	wrote	written	писать

Articles

a / an	the	----
<p>1) with countable nouns in the singular in a general sense: A man and a boy are on a bus.</p>	<p>1) with the words when it is clear which thing we mean: He is in the garden</p>	<p>1) with uncountable nouns: We bought bread, milk, cheese and meat.</p>
<p>2) a/an is used for the first mention of an item, followed by "the" for the second mention of the item: They took a train to Reno. The train was very clean and comfortable.</p>		<p>2) with meals: I had a sandwich for breakfast. She has lunch at school.</p>
<p>3) with names of jobs: He is an artist.</p>	<p>3) with the adjectives in the superlative degree: This is the nicest day in my life.</p>	<p>3) with games and sports: She plays tennis.</p>
<p>4) with a predicate noun: There is a table in the room. It was a nice trip.</p>	<p>4) to refer to things that are unique: the sun, the moon, the world</p>	<p>4) with names of people: Charles Dickens</p>
<p>5) instead of 'one': a hundred Wait a minute!</p>	<p>5) with ordinal numerals: on the second floor</p>	<p>5) with the names of days and months: on Monday, in May</p>

<p>6) instead of 'every' naming units of time: We have 7 lessons a day.</p>	<p>6) with musical instruments: the piano, the guitar</p>	<p>6) for general ideas: I like pop music. Food is necessary.</p>
<p>7) with 'few' and 'little' in the meaning 'some at least': a few friends</p>	<p>7) with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people: the Italians, the poor</p>	<p>7) with names of languages and science: Latvian, English, History, but the English language</p>
<p>8) with piece / bar / bottle / cup / loaf / glass of + uncountable noun: a piece of cheese a bar of chocolate</p>	<p>8) with decades, or groups of years: John grew up in the Sixties. Jazz became popular in the 1920's.</p>	<p>8) in some expressions: in case on foot by car / train from time to time in fact at hand at school at home at work go to bed / to hospital go home at midnight / at night on TV</p>
<p>9) in some expressions: half an hour it is a pity it is a shame as a result have a good time in a hurry for a long time to take a walk to go for a walk</p>	<p>9) with 'only' in the meaning of 'single': He is the only child in the family.</p>	
	<p>10) with names denoting the whole family: The Andersons moved to a new flat.</p>	
	<p>11) with names of the parts of the day: in the morning in the afternoon in the evening</p>	
	<p>12) in some expressions: at the moment by the way on the whole on the one hand on the other hand on the right / on the left on the radio</p>	

Noun. Singular and plural

Rules	Examples	Notes
1. + -s	a cat – cats a table – tables a book – books	
2. -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -z, -x + -es	a bus – buses a glass – glasses a brush – brushes a torch – torches a match – matches a buzz – buzzes a box — boxes	
3. -y → -i + -es	a family – families an army – armies a lady – ladies	
4. -ay, -ey, -oy + -s	a day – days a key – keys a boy — boys	
5. -o + -es	a hero – heroes a potato – potatoes a torpedo – torpedoes	a piano – pianos a kilo – kilos a photo – photos a video – videos a flamingo – flamingos (es) a volcano – volcanos (es)
6. -f → -v + -es	a wife – wives a knife – knives a life – lives a leaf – leaves a thief – thieves a half – halves	a scarf – scarfs (ves) a wharf – wharfs (ves) a dwarf – dwarfs (ves) a hoof – hoofs (ves) But: chiefs, roofs, safes, cliffs, beliefs
7. Irregular nouns	a man – men a woman – women a child – children an ox – oxen a foot – feet a tooth – teeth a goose – geese a mouse – mice a louse – lice a brother — brethren	
8. The plural form does not differ from the singular	a fish – fish a deer – deer a sheep –sheep a trout – trout a swine – swine an aircraft – aircraft	a fish – fishes (различные виды рыб)

	a means – means	
9. Borrowed from Latin	a stimulus – stimuli a genius – genii a syllabus – syllabi a larva – larvae	a radius – radii (radiuses) a cactus – cacti (cactuses) a nucleus – nuclei (nucleuses)
a) -us → -i		
b) -a → -ae	an alumna – alumnae	a formula – formulae (formulas) But: areas, diplomas, arenas
c) -um → -a	a datum – data a curriculum – curricula a bacterium – bacteria	a symposium – symposia (symposiums) a memorandum – memoranda (memorandums) a medium – media (mediums) But: albums, chrysanthemums
d) -ex, -ix → -ces	an index – indices (в математике) an appendix – appendices (в книгах) a codex – codices	an index – indexes (в книгах) an appendix – appendixes (в медицине)
10. Borrowed from Greek	a thesis – theses a crisis – crises an analysis – analyses	a metropolis – metropolises
a) -is → -es		
b) -on → -a	a criterion – criteria a phenomenon – phenomena	a demon – demons an electron – electrons
11. Compound nouns	a schoolboy – schoolboys a housewife – housewives a postman – postmen	1) with a conjunction: a mother-in-law – mothers-in-law a passer-by – passers-by 2) with the words man or woman: a man-servant – men-servants a woman-doctor – women-doctors 3) without a noun:

		a forget-me-not – forget-me-nots a merry-go-round – merry-go-rounds
12. Only in the singular	advice education hair information knowledge luck luggage money music news progress seaside shopping traffic trouble weather work, etc.	

Noun. Genitive

Rules	Examples
Singular	
Singular nouns + 's	father's pen dog's bowl
Singular nouns that end in: -s, -ss + 's	Charles's book boss's laptop
Plural	
Plural nouns + 's	children's books women's dresses
Plural nouns that end in: -s + '	birds' nests the secretaries' working hours

Pronoun

	Nominative Case	Objective Case
1. Personal Pronouns	I - я you - ты, Вы he – он she - она it - он, она, оно we - мы you - вы they - они	me - меня, мне you - тебя, тебе, Вас, Вам him - его, ему her - ее, ей it - его, ее, ему, ей us - нас, нам you - вас, вам them - их, им
	Conjoint form	Absolute form

2. Possessive Pronouns	my - мой (я, -е, -и) your - твой (-я, -е, -и), Ваш (а, -е, -и) his - его her - ее its - его, ее our - наш (а, -е, -и) your - ваш (-а, -е, -и) their - их	mine - мой (я, -е, -и) yours - твой (я, -е, -и), Ваш (а, -е, -и) his - его hers - ее its - его, ее ours - наш (-а, -е, -и) yours - ваш (-а, -е, -и) theirs - их
3. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns	myself - (я) себя, сам (-а) yourself - (ты, Вы) себя, сам (-и) himself - (он) себя, сам herself - (она) себя, сама itself - (оно) себя, само ourselves - (мы) себя, сами yourselves - (вы) себя, сами themselves - (они) себя, сами	
4. Reciprocal Pronouns	each other - друг друга one another - один другого	
5. Demonstrative Pronouns	this (these) - этот, это, эта, (эти) that (those) - тот, то, та, (те) such - такой the same - тот же самый, такой же	
6. Interrogative Pronouns	who (whom) - кто, (кого) whose - чей what - что, каков, какой, кто which - который, какой, кто, что	
7. Relative and Conjunctive Pronouns	who (whom) - кто (кого), который (которого) whose - чей, которого what - что, какой which - который, какой, кто, что that - который	
8. Indefinite Pronouns	some - какой-то, некоторые, немного (positive sent.) any - какой-нибудь, некоторые (interrogative and negative sent.), любой one - некто, некий all - все, весь, вся, всё each - каждый every - всякий, каждый other - другой (-ие) another - другой both - оба many - много, многие much - много few - мало, немногие little - мало either - любой (из двух) no - никакой, ни один, нет	

	none - НИКТО, НИЧТО neither - НИ ТОТ, НИ ДРУГОЙ, НИКТО, НИЧТО
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Adjectives. Degrees of comparison

Groups of adjectives	Degrees of comparison of adjectives		
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives, and two-syllable adjectives ending in-y	adjective cheap big happy nice	adjective + er cheaper bigger happier nicer	(the) adjective + est (the) cheapest (the) biggest (the) happiest (the) nicest
Other two syllable adjectives, and adjectives with more than two syllables	adjective expensive serious correct	more/less + adjective more/less expensive more/less serious more/less correct	(the) most/the least + adjective (the) most/the least expensive (the) more/the least serious (the) more/the least correct
Irregular adjectives and quantifiers	good bad many/much little far old late	better worse more less farther/further older/elder later/(the)latter	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest/ (the) furthest (the) oldest/ (the) eldest (the) latest/ (the) last

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ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ НОСИТЕЛЯХ**