



НАРОДНАЯ УКРАИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

Е. В. Карпенко

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ
ГРАММАТИКЕ: СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ**

Учебное пособие
для студентов I курса
факультета «Референт-переводчик»

Издательство НУА

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Практикум по английской грамматике : существительное : учеб. пособие для студентов 1 курса ф-та «Референт-переводчик» / Е. В. Карпенко / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герман. и роман. филол.]. – Х. : Изд-во НУА, 2018. – 64 с.

Практикум содержит теоретическую и практическую часть к следующим разделам грамматики: существительное и его грамматические категории в английском языке.

Для студентов первого года обучения, которые изучают курс практической грамматики английского языка.

Практикум містить теоретичну та практичну частину до наступних розділів англійської граматики: іменник та його граматичні категорії в англійській мові.

Для студентів першого року навчання, які вивчають курс практичної граматики англійської мови.

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INTRODUCTION

В данном учебном пособии рассматривается один из важных аспектов английской грамматики – употребление существительного. Сборник содержит упражнения, которые способствуют развитию у студентов устойчивых навыков по этой теме и помогают усвоить наиболее важные закономерности функционирования и употребления существительного в современном английском языке.

Сборник состоит из 121 упражнения для отработки использования существительного в речи. Материал сборника рассчитан на 10 часов аудиторной и 4 часа самостоятельной работы студентов. Однако довольно большое количество разнообразных упражнений дает возможность выбрать необходимые упражнения в зависимости от потребностей учащихся.

Как правило, лексической базой для большинства упражнений является нейтрально-бытовая лексика, однако материалом для некоторых упражнений послужили отрывки из оригинальных произведений английской и американской литературы.

Экспериментальная проверка данного учебного пособия на факультете «Референт-переводчик» показала, что его материал дает возможность формирования у студентов устойчивых грамматических навыков по теме «Существительное».

THE NOUN

FORMATION OF NOUNS

There are four main types of the formation of nouns in English:

1. with the help of prefixes;
2. with the help of suffixes;
3. by joining two or more stems together;
4. by conversion;

1. Formation of nouns with the help of prefixes:

dis-	disbelief	(неверие)
mis-	misbehaviour	(плохое поведение)
co-	copilot	(второй пилот)
counter-	counteraction	(противодействие)
sub-	subway	(метро)
re-	rebuilding	(перестройка)
auto-	autobiography	(автобиография)
vice-	vice-president	(вице-президент)

2. Formation of nouns with the help of suffixes:

a) from noun stems:

-er	teenager (подросток), Londoner (лондонец);
-ess	actress (актриса); lioness (львица);
-hood	childhood (детство); boyhood (отрочество);
-ship	friendship (дружба); leadership (руководство);
-(e)ry	machinery (механизм); chemistry (химия);
-let	booklet (брошюра);
-ette	kitchenette (кухонька); usherette (билетерша);
-ite	Muscovite (москвич);
-(i)an	Russian (русский, русская); librarian (библиотекарь);
-ese	Chinese (китаец); Burmese (бирманец);
-ist	dramatist (драматург); violinist (скрипач);
-ism	communism (коммунизм);

b) from adjective stems:

-ness	happiness (счастье); kindness (доброта);
--------------	--

-ty	property (собственность); safety (безопасность);
-dom	freedom (свобода); wisdom (мудрость);

c) from verb stems:

-er(-or)	worker (рабочий); actor (актер);
-ant(-ent)	assistant (помощник); correspondent (корреспондент);
-(a)tion	organization (организация); pronunciation (произношение);
-ing	driving (вождение); building (строительство);
-ment	development (развитие); movement (движение);
-al	refusal (отказ); withdrawal (вывод, отвод);
-ee	addressee (адресат);

3. Formation of nouns by joining two or more stems together:

a) noun + noun: rainbow (радуга); headache (головная боль);

b) adjective + noun: blackboard (классная доска); blackberry (черная смородина);

c) adverb + noun: afternoon (время после полудня);

d) verb + noun: flashlight (электрический фонарь, лампа вспышки); knitwear (вязаные вещи, трикотаж);

e) noun + verb: handshake (рукопожатие); dancehall (танцзал)

The stems of compound nouns can be written together (sunlight – солнечный свет; dressmaker – портниха), with a hyphen (record-player – проигрыватель; passer-by – прохожий) and separately (fountain pen – авторучка; oak tree – дуб)

4. Formation of nouns by conversion.

Conversion is the process of transition of one part of speech into another one without any suffixes or prefixes.

a) verbs → nouns:

to doubt (сомневаться)	doubt (сомнение)
to love (любить)	love (любовь)
to laugh (смеяться)	laugh (смех)
to conduct (вести)	conduct (поведение)
to present (дарить)	present(подарок)
to record (записывать)	record (запись)

b) adjectives → nouns:

comic (комический)	a comic (кинокомедия)
daily (ежедневный)	a daily (ежедневная газета)
poor (бедный)	the poor (бедняки)
rich (богатый)	the rich (богачи)
unemployed (безработный)	the unemployed (безработные)
young (молодой)	the young (молодежь)
old (старый)	the old (старики)

Exercise 1. Translate the following nouns into Russian / Ukrainian, define the derivational suffixes and tell the parts of speech they were made from.

A. 1. breakage; 2. drainage; 3. leakage; 4. approval; 5. arrival; 6. refusal; 7. acceptance; 8. appearance; 9. performance; 10. delivery; 11. discovery; 12. recovery; 13. agreement; 14. arrangement; 15. employment; 16. collision; 17. decision; 18. division; 19. education; 20. organization; 21. attention; 22. solution; 23. departure; 24. failure; 25. closure; 26. payment; 27. fixation; 28. multiplication; 29. improvisation; 30. introduction; 31. constitution; 32. construction; 33. production; 34. transmission; 35. assistant; 36. servant; 37. dependent.

B. 1. writer; 2. occupier; 3. runner; 4. beginner; 5. traveller; 6. collector; 7. editor; 8. protector; 9. sailor; 10. visitor; 11. beggar; 12. liar.

C. 1. advice; 2. belief; 3. breath; 4. choice; 5. cloth; 6. device; 7. half; 8. life; 9. proof; 10. relief; 11. shelf; 12. teeth; 13. wreath.

Exercise 2. Translate the following nouns into Russian / Ukrainian and tell the adjectives they were made from.

1. importance; 2. absence; 3. presence; 4. darkness; 5. happiness; 6. equality; 7. kindness; 8. length; 9. strength; 10. truth.

Exercise 3. Find nouns that have the same form as the verbs they were made from. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. aim; 2. answer; 3. cause; 4. change; 5. doubt; 6. dream; 7. end; 8. fall; 9. guess; 10. hope; 11. influence; 12. interest; 13. joke; 14. laugh; 15. lock; 16. mover; 17. note; 18. order; 19. plan; 20. play; 21. quarrel; 22. result; 23. smile; 24. stop; 25. talk; 26. trouble; 27. walk; 28. work; 29. abuse; 30. excuse; 31. use.

Exercise 4. Add more examples of nouns with the same suffixes. Translate the examples into Russian / Ukrainian.

-or	<i>translator</i>
-er	<i>doer</i>
-ist	<i>biochemist</i>
-ism	<i>mechanism</i>
-age	<i>storage</i>
-ance	<i>assistance</i>
-ence	<i>difference</i>
-dom	<i>wisdom</i>
-hood	<i>childhood</i>
-tion	<i>dictation</i>
-ment	<i>development</i>
-ness	<i>happiness</i>
-ship	<i>friendship</i>
-ty	<i>possibility</i>
-ure	<i>picture</i>
-th	<i>length</i>
-ing	<i>earning</i>
-ry	<i>slavery</i>
-ent	<i>student</i>
-ate	<i>candidate</i>

Exercise 5. Analyze the suffixes of the following words and find nouns among them. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. attention | 11. doctor |
| 2. classify | 12. density |
| 3. movement | 13. friendship |
| 4. culture | 14. advertize |
| 5. completely | 15. happiness |
| 6. advantage | 16. demonstrate |
| 7. decision | 17. demonstration |
| 8. publishing | 18. demonstrative |
| 9. expressive | 19. dependence |
| 10. agreement | 20. freedom |

Exercise 6. Make nouns from the words in brackets to complete the conversations. Use these suffixes:

-ation -er -ition -ment -ness -or -tion

- 1 A: Who's that man by the window?
 B: That's Mr. Hardy. He's a _____ at my son's school. (teach)
- 2 A: Little Sally's always making up stories about giants and fairies.

- B: Yes, she's got a wonderful _____. (imagine)
- 3 A: Can you see that woman over there?
B: Yes. What about her?
A: She's married to a famous film _____. (direct)
- 4 A: James is entering a chess _____. (compete)
B: I hope he wins.
- 5 A: He was trying to hide his _____. (embarrass)
B: Poor Peter!
- 6 A: We've just received an _____ to Jane's party. (invite)
B: Great! When is it?
- 7 A: Has Angela recovered from her _____? (ill)
B: Yes, she's feeling a lot better, thank you.
- 8 A: Which _____ stars in the film? (act)
B: Tom Cruise.
- 9 A: What do you think this book's about?
B: Why don't you read the _____ to find out? (introduce)
- 10 A: Is there anything else I can do?
B: No, I'll be fine now. Thank you so much for your _____. (kind)

KINDS OF NOUNS

There are four kinds of nouns in English:

Common nouns: man, cat, book

Proper nouns: England, New York, Mr. Smith, Jane

Abstract nouns: beauty, freedom, fear, happiness

Collective nouns: crowd, group, team, family

Exercise 7. State whether the nouns in bold type are proper or common.

1. The Imperial State Crown of the Queen of England is normally kept at **the Tower**. 2. This church has **a tower** attached to it. 3. **The English Channel** is the narrow area of water between England and France. 4. **The** main **channels** had been closed by enemy submarines. 5. You are like **a Figaro**. One minute here, another

there. 6. I've bought a **Kodak**, but I don't know how it works. 7. In the art circles he was known as a **Metsenat**. 8. **Wellington** defeated Napoleon's army in the battle of **Waterloo**. 9. **Wellingtons** are rubber boots. Americans call them galoshes. 10. What had happened became a **Waterloo Bridge** for him. 11. He is a real **Paparattssi** in everything that concerns making money. 12. Rita Brown writes like an **American Evelyn Waugh**. 13. He is thrilled at his new buy: a **classic Mercedes Benz**. 14. Antony Marshall lives outside **the city**. Every morning he drives to **the City** where he works as staff manager. 15. **The Red-White-and-Blue Union Jack** hung out of every window, fluttering in the breeze. 16. **Degas** and **Monet** were her husband's favourite artists, and both were well represented in their house. 17. He glanced at the list of her art collection. **Sisleys, Monets, Manets, a Dali, Renoirs** and a **Degas**. It was a fabulous collection. 18. Carl **Faberge** was Russia's Imperial Jeweller. 19. – What a beautiful Easter egg! – Yes, it's a **Faberge**. 20. The two friends bought a **Johnny Walker** to celebrate the event. 21. Kurt Vonnegut is writing with the half-embittered, half-amused voice of a later-day **Mark Twain**. 22. Tonight Samantha wore highly polished black **Oxfords**.

Exercise 8. Explain the origin and the meaning of the following common nouns. Use them in sentences of your own.

A **Dracula**, a **Cartier**, a **Sony**, a **Camel**, a **Marlborough**, a complete **Shakespeare**, a **Reebok**, a **Mauzer**, a **Lovelace**, a **Webster**, a **Don Juan**, a **Dunhill**, the **White House**, a **Barbie**, a **Jillet**, a **Petroff**, a **Stradivarius**, an **Oscar**, a **Walkman**, a **hooligan**, **bermudas**, a **Xerox**, a **Newton**.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following texts. Explain the use of the nouns in bold type.

1. The Uffizi in Florence have more perfect paintings than any other gallery on the planet – not just **Tintoretto**s and **Botticelli**s, but the most arresting works by people like Gentile da Fabriano and Simone Martini. Some **Caravaggio**s, "Bachus" among them, were found in an Uffizi store-room in 1916.

2. The Earl of **Cardigan** gave his name to one of the garments we wear. A **cardigan** is a knitted jacket that is fastened up the front with buttons or a zip.

3. – Now, how about some **Bellinis** to celebrate the holiday? – I've forgotten what a **Bellini** is. I know **Bellini**, the composer, of course. I mean, I know it's also champagne but what's in it besides that? – Fresh peach juice. – Now I remember! It's a fabulous drink.

4. – Rumor has it that you're suffering from a terminal **Don Juan** complex. –

It's not such a bad reputation to have, when you think about it. After all no man can be a **Don Juan** unless women are interested in him.

5. Long ago in pre-Revolutionary France there lived one **Etienne de Silhouette**, a controller general for Louis XV. Because of his fanatical zeal for raising taxes and slashing expenses and pensions, he enraged royalty and citizens alike, who ran him out of office within eight months. At about the same time that **Silhouette** was sacked, the method of making cutouts of profiles by throwing the shadow of the subjects on the screen captured the fancy of the Paris public. Because the process was cheap, the man and the method became associated. Ever since, we have called shadow profiles **silhouettes**, with a small "s".

Exercise 10. Match the six common words given below and the following descriptions:

a marathon, a bedlam, a bikini, a limerick, a turkey, laconic

1. Two-piece swimsuits are named after a Pacific atoll on which hydrogen bombs were detonated – a truly explosive and figurative word.

2. The most popular of all humorous verse forms in English comes from a country in Ireland. One theory says that Irish mercenaries used to compose verses in that form about each other.

3. Nearly two-and-a-half millennia ago, a little band of ten thousand Persians were defeated at the battle of Pheidippides. A courageous runner brought the news of the glorious victory to Athens, and thus gave his name to a long-distance run.

4. A contraction of "St. Mary's of Bethlehem," a sixteenth century London hospital for the insane, has become a word for uproar or confusion.

5. The Pilgrims found in America a wild fowl somewhat similar in appearance to a fowl they had known back in England – a bird that had acquired its name because it was first imported by way of a particular country. Because we perceive this bird as ugly in appearance and voice, we sometimes assign its name to people we don't care for.

6. The inhabitants of an ancient Greek city were noted for their ability to say a lot in a few words. During a siege of their capital, a Roman general sent a note to this city's commander warning that if the Romans captured the city, they would burn it to the ground. From within the city gates came back the terse reply: "If!" The city's name lives on in an adjective that describes spare speech.

GENDER OF NOUNS

A. Masculine: men, boys, male animals (pronouns **he/they**)

Feminine: women, girls, female animals (pronouns **she/they**)

Neuter: inanimate things, animals whose sex we don't know
and babies if we don't know their sex (pronouns **it/they**).

As you see there are no problems of grammatical gender in English but one or two points can cause difficulty.

1. Pet animals are called **he** or **she** by their owners.

Tim, find the cat and put her out.

2. Some people use **she** for cars, motorbikes and other kinds of vehicles; sailors use **she** for ships.

Getting out of the car at the petrol station he said, 'Fill her up, please'.

She is the ship on which any young man would be proud to sail.

3. Countries are often referred to as if they were female.

France has decided to increase her wine export.

B. Masculine/feminine nouns denoting people

1. Different forms:

<i>a) boy, girl</i>	<i>gentleman, lady</i>	<i>son, daughter</i>
<i>bachelor, spinster</i>	<i>husband, wife</i>	<i>uncle, aunt</i>
<i>bridegroom, bride</i>	<i>man, woman</i>	<i>widower, widow</i>
<i>father, mother</i>	<i>nephew, niece</i>	

Main exceptions:

baby, child, cousin, infant, parent, relative, spouse, teenager

<i>b) duke, duchess</i>	<i>lord, lady</i>
<i>earl, countess</i>	<i>prince, princess</i>
<i>king, queen</i>	

2. The majority of nouns indicating occupation have the same form:

artist, assistant, cook, dancer, driver, doctor, guide etc.

Main exceptions:

<i>actor, actress</i>	<i>host, hostess</i>
<i>conductor, conductress</i>	<i>manager, manageress</i>
<i>heir, heiress</i>	<i>steward, stewardess</i>
<i>hero, heroine</i>	<i>waiter, waitress</i>

also salesman, saleswoman, postman, postwoman, etc., but sometimes *person* is used instead of -man, -woman: *salesperson*.

C. Domestic animals and many of the larger wild animals have different forms:

<i>bull, cow</i>	<i>lion, lioness</i>
<i>cock, hen</i>	<i>stallion, mare</i>
<i>dog, bitch</i>	<i>tiger, tigress</i>

Exercise 11. Read and translate the sentences. Explain how the gender of nouns is expressed in the following sentences.

A. 1. What a fine yacht! See how sweetly she moves through the water! 2. I patted the dog and she wagged her tail. 3. Britain has lost much of the former political power, so she is a poor nation now. 4. Alexander bought a new car. She's great. 5. This film is about the Empress of Russia – Catherine the Great. 6. My neighbour is always telling me about her problems. 7. The Mayor studied her programme for the day. 8. Britain! She is our Motherland! 9. France is proud of her history. 10. A man has his duties, a woman has hers and the child has its own.

B. 1. My cat Trixie was such a funny little animal; she always brought a smile to my face and made me laugh. 2. The New Year brought more disastrous news for Britain and her allies. 3. Mine is a fine car. She has never let me down. 4. You can take a horse to the water but you can't make him drink. 5. – What a fine yacht! – Yes, and she cost me a fortune. 6. I can't guarantee at all that this plane will get down on the field. She's just as likely to pan down or overshoot. We'll probably try to bring her in from the east. I want you to unlock the autopilot, it will hold her straight and level. 7. I reached for my little dog and picked her up. 8. The novel is about Japan's major problems, the adoption of Western style and the preservation of her own. 9. He called her "Beautiful Dreamer". She was one of the most magnificent oceangoing yachts ever designed by the best naval architects.

Exercise 12. Give the nouns of the opposite gender.

A. a boy, a husband, a brother, a father, a nephew, an uncle, a son, a king, a gentleman, a lad, a bridegroom, a monk, a headmaster, a bachelor, Mr., a cock, a bull, a man, a landlord, a ram, an usher, a tom-cat, an ox, a salesman.

B. an actor, a count, a duke, an emperor, a mayor, a god, a host, a heir, a manager, a millionaire, a prince, a poet, a waiter, a widow, a lion, a tiger, a hero, a czar, a giant, a businessman.

Exercise 13. Explain whether the nouns below denote male or female people; translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

An agent, a client, a cousin, a doctor, a mermaid, a friend, a foreigner, a guest, a client, a lawyer, a neighbour, a parent, a journalist, a person, a scientist, a stranger, a student, a visitor, a teacher, a witch, a magician, a clown, a fairy, an amazon, a brunette, a sailor, a spy, a ballet dancer, a ballerina, an angel, a wizard.

Exercise 14. Complete the table, using the appropriate *male / female* nouns.

brother	_____	duke	_____
_____	mother	emperor	_____
_____	wife	_____	countess (2 possibilities)
uncle	_____	_____	niece
son	_____	hero	_____
_____	spinster	waiter	_____
_____	queen	lord	_____
usher	_____	manager	_____
_____	lass	Dear Sir,	_____
_____	widow	baron	_____
_____	conductress	bridegroom	_____
boy scout	_____	_____	barmaid
_____	policewoman	air steward	_____
_____	headmistress	actor	_____
_____	nun	_____	princess
host	_____	landlord	_____
heir	_____	lion	_____

Exercise 15. Translate the following **male** nouns into English and give the corresponding **female** ones.

1. гусь; 2. тигр; 3. лорд; 4. барон; 5. племянник; 6. бог; 7. кабан; 8. император; 9. официант; 10. управляющий; 11. жених; 12. поэт; 13. герцог; 14. полицейский; 15. жеребец; 16. мистер Смит; 17. холостяк; 18. хозяин дома; 19. дядя; 20. петух; 21. муж; 22. актер; 23. монах; 24. селезень; 25. билетер; 26. граф; 27. принц; 28. олень; 29. наследник; 30. вдовец; 31. герой; 32. помещик, землевладелец; 33. лис; 34. король; 35. директор школы; 36. бык; 37. парень; 38. лев; 39. кот; 40. баран.

Exercise 16. Match the pairs (**male and female**) of these ten kinds of animal:

Male: bull, boar, buck, stag, fox, dog, gander, drake, stallion, cock

Female: hind, goose, cow, mare, hen, vixen, sow, bitch, duck, doe

Exercise 17. For each animal from the previous exercise give the name of its young from the following list:

fawn, piglet, cub, chick, calf, foal, duckling, puppy, fawn, gosling.

Exercise 18. Use the corresponding **female / male** noun in each sentence.

1. The *cock* crows at dawn and wakes up all the _____. 2. The *stallion* is in a separate stable from the _____. 3. We call the *boar* Henry and we call the _____

Jemima. 4. The *ewes* look quiet enough, but I don't like the look of that _____. 5. Tony is an *actor* and his wife is an _____. 6. John and Jane work in a restaurant – he is a *waiter* and she is a _____. 7. In fairy tales the handsome _____ usually marries the beautiful *princess*. 8. We went to a wildlife park and saw a lot of *lions* and _____. 9. In mythology, Mars is the *god* of war; Diana is the _____ of hunting. 10. Katerina is the _____ to her father's fortune. 11. Why does everyone expect the *hero* of the story to marry the _____? 12. A *widow* can often manage much better on her own than a _____. 13. A _____ won the award for most sales this month; a *salesman* came second. 14. When you look at fish, it's often difficult to distinguish between *male* and _____. 15. Very few people know the names of the *kings* and _____ of England. 16. I took a photo of the *bride* and _____ at the wedding. 17. The Smiths have a *son* called Robert and a _____ called Jill.

Exercise 19. Translate into English.

1. На приеме в посольстве присутствовало несколько лордов, герцог и две графини. 2. Я до смерти боюсь нашего управляющего. Это ужасная женщина. 3. Джейн очень повезло: она стала наследницей огромного состояния. 4. – Чем заканчивается твоя сказка? – Против ожиданий, герой не женится на героине. Они остаются добрыми друзьями. 5. – Ты не помнишь, кто был богом войны в греческой мифологии: Марс или Арес? – Мое знание мифологии оставляет желать лучшего (*leaves much to be desired*). В отличие от тебя, я не знаю имен ни греческих богов, ни богинь, не говоря уже о римских. 6. Эта фотография жениха и невесты особенно красива. 7. Мой босс сейчас в отпуске, и мне приходится беседовать со всеми начинающими актерами и актрисами вместо него. Какое утомительное занятие! 8. Я хорошо помню свое первое посещение зоопарка. Мне было 6 лет. Я выросла на ферме, и конечно видела многих животных и птиц на ферме, но это были домашние животные и птицы: петухи, куры, утки и селезни, быки и коровы, кони, овцы, козы и ослик. У меня даже была ручная гусыня. А в маленьком пруду за домом водились карпы и щука. А однажды я видела живую лисицу и олениху с олененком. В зоопарке были настоящие дикие животные: слоны, львы и львицы, медведи, волки. Но больше всего мне запомнились черепахи. Помню, что была очень удивлена, когда узнала, что эти животные живут по 300 лет. Я даже сначала не поверила в это!

Exercise 20. Read the text and translate it into Russian / Ukrainian.

Gender Benders

Correct grammar beats political correctness, even in France. Each of the seven women in the French Government is in future to be addressed as **Madame La Ministre** according to the decree of the Prime Minister. But language laughs at legislators, for French grammar recognizes no governments other than its own rules.

Ministre, like most titles and descriptions of professions in French, is of the masculine gender. The designation of a doctor, director or mayor is masculine, even when the holder of that post is a woman. Linguistic gender has no connection with sex or "natural" gender. Female sailors and farmers were rare in Ancient Rome. But their occupations are in the feminine gender in Latin, the mother of all the Romance languages. A spoon is masculine in German (**der Löffel**); a fork is feminine (**die Gabel**); and a knife is neuter (**das Messer**). Suspicious French feminists have recently published research suggesting that words of the feminine gender describe domestic items such as **une casserole** (a saucepan), while masculine words carry more prestige, like **un livre** (a book). Their evidence is gibberish. Even in languages such as English, where gender is mercifully vestigial and recalled only in pronouns, countries, ships and vehicles are called "she", as well as "it". Gender is not a matter of feminine stereotypes, for "she" can be used in anger. Guns, tanks and trucks that refuse to work are still cursed as feminine.

This question of French gender is being debated with fit passion, as some people care more for political correctness than grammar. Language does evolve, but not for official circulars. So, why not go the whole way and have **La Ministresse**? If the French are starting to find gender odd, then it will fade away, as it has in English. Even French female masculine ministers have no right (or power) to alter French grammar.

Exercise 21. Are you "politically correct"? Which of the following terms do you use?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a) Mrs | b) Ms | |
| 2. a) a chairman | b) a chairperson | |
| 3. a) a fireman | b) a firefighter | |
| 4. a) a pensioner | b) a senior citizen | |
| 5. a) the handicapped | b) the disabled | c) the differently abled |
| 6. a) a Red Indian | b) a Native American | |
| 7. a) ladies | b) women | |
| 8. a) a congressman | b) a member of Congress | |
| 9. a) a mailman | b) a mail carrier | |
| 10. a) mankind | b) humanity | |
| 11. a) a policeman(woman) | b) a police officer | |

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns:

A. 1. Names of substances considered generally:

bread coffee dust glass ice oil paper soap water wood etc.

2. Abstract nouns:

<i>advice</i>	<i>experience</i>	<i>horror</i>	<i>pity</i>
<i>beauty</i>	<i>fear</i>	<i>information</i>	<i>relief</i>
<i>courage</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>knowledge</i>	<i>suspicion</i>
<i>death</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>mercy</i>	<i>work</i>

3. Also considered uncountable in English:

<i>accommodation</i>	<i>furniture</i>	<i>scenery</i>	<i>shopping</i>
<i>baggage</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>traffic</i>	<i>weather</i>
<i>behaviour</i>	<i>permission</i>	<i>travel</i>	
<i>camping</i>	<i>parking</i>	<i>work</i>	

B. Uncountable nouns are always singular and are not used with **a/an**. These nouns are often preceded by **some, any, no, a little** etc. or by nouns such as *bit, piece, slice* etc. + **of**:

<i>a bit of news</i>	<i>a grain of sand</i>
<i>a bar(cake) of soap</i>	<i>a piece of advice</i>
<i>a drop of oil</i>	<i>a sheet of paper</i>

C. Many of these nouns can be used either countable or uncountable but with some difference in meaning:

paper *I bought a paper* (=a newspaper).
I bought some paper to write on.

hair *There's a hair in my soup!* (=one single hair)
She has beautiful hair.

experience *We had many interesting experiences during our holiday.*
(= things that happened to us)
You need experience for this job. (=knowledge of something because you have done it before)

D. Remember these things:

travel only has a general meaning ('the activity of travelling in general'); a particular movement from one place to another is called *a journey* or *a trip*:

I like travel. but *How was your journey?*

Note these pairs of countable and uncountable nouns:

<i>I'm looking for <u>a job</u>.</i>	<i>I'm looking for <u>work</u>.</i>
<i>What <u>a</u> lovely <u>view</u>!</i>	<i>What lovely <u>scenery</u>!</i>

Exercise 22. What have the following groups of words got in common? (We are concerned with grammar rather than with meaning.) Translate the words into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. information luggage news advice furniture
2. family council committee crowd government staff the public
3. customs minutes outskirts thanks lodgings

4. bread rice ink wool iron sugar salt wood
5. knickers trousers tweezers binoculars pyjamas scissors

Exercise 23. Explain the difference between the following pairs of words and use them in sentences of your own.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. | 1. air – an air | 11. nature – a nature |
| | 2. beauty – a beauty | 12. oak – an oak |
| | 3. coffee – a coffee | 13. paper – a paper |
| | 4. cloth – a cloth | 14. play – a play |
| | 5. dinner – a dinner | 15. power – a power |
| | 6. fire – a fire | 16. rubber – a rubber |
| | 7. glass – a glass | 17. ice – an ice |
| | 8. language – a language | 18. stone – a stone |
| | 9. lemon – a lemon | 19. study – a study |
| | 10. light – a light | 20. will – a will |
| | | |
| B. | 1. chicken – a chicken | 10. speech – a speech |
| | 2. experience – an experience | 11. sport – a sport |
| | 3. grammar – a grammar | 12. success – a success |
| | 4. hair – a hair | 13. time – a time |
| | 5. iron – an iron | 14. wood – a wood |
| | 6. lace – a lace | 15. work – a work |
| | 7. life – a life | 16. whisky – a whisky |
| | 8. room – a room | 17. fish – a fish |
| | 9. sight – a sight | 18. fruit – a fruit |

Exercise 24. Comment on the nouns in bold type; translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. Harrods has so much to offer. Vintage **wines** and sparkling **champagne**, rustic country **pates** and silky smooth **terrines**, delicate scented **teas** and subtle **infusions**, buttery shortbread biscuits and rich fruity **jams**, robust **pickles** and tangy **relishes**, mature farmhouse **cheddars** and crumbly **stiltons**, **hams** and smoked **salmon** which melts in the mouth – all presented in traditional wicker baskets or Harrods boxes. The only thing Harrods can't supply is **the weather**! 2. Good **wines** are the best buys before Christmas. 3. I dropped in at the supermarket and bought a few cold **meats**, and I also made a salad. 4. Fruit **juices** are ideal in hot weather. 5. My Granny makes four **jams** every year. 6. I used to eat **toast** with orange **marmalade**. 7. France has an excellent range of **cheeses**. 8. A set menu in this Chinese cafe consists of four **soups**. I prefer **a** Singaporean seafood **soup**. It tastes and smells terrific. 9. Herbal **teas** are my favourite. 10. This shop sells fine **foods**. 11. The finest **rums** come from Puerto Rico. 12. I always have **a beer** while watching

television. 13. Can I offer you something? **Coffee**, tea, **a soda**, perhaps? 14. **Tea** is our most social and sociable drink – a part of our daily life for well over 300 years.

Exercise 25. Choose the appropriate noun from the list below for each sentence. Add an article (*a/an/the*) or plural (*s/es*) where necessary.

affection, spirit, information, red, damage, paper, milk, wonder, left, glass, luggage, wood, cheese, wild, work, water, wool, salt

1. Brie and Camembert are only two of the wide variety of ____ produced in France. 2. Many Englishmen have explored ____ of the Nile. 3. Woodworm can cause a lot of ____ if it is not treated. 4. He never really loved her – he just toyed with her _____. 5. I need ____ which will match the other shades of scarlet in the room. 6. "Hamlet" is one of Shakespeare's best known _____. 7. I didn't know you were short-sighted. How long have you been wearing ____? 8. He buys ____ on the way home to check the race results. 9. Sorry, sir, you can't have whisky. Our licence doesn't allow us to serve ____, only wine or beer. 10. It's a very shy animal and lives in ____; it's rarely seen in the open fields. 11. This plant is only found in ____ of Alaska. 12. To get to the station, you should take ____ just after the bridge. 13. The girl in the travel agent's was very helpful and gave me lots of ____ about Turkey. 14. Sorry I'm late – some of my ____ went missing at the airport. 15. Our dairy produces five different _____. 16. British ____ such as cashmere, mohair, lambswool, merino wool come mostly from the Shetlands. 17. ____ occurs naturally in sea water. 18. Where are my bathing ____? 19. The Great Pyramid of Cheops is one of the seven ____ of the Ancient World; it's the only one that has survived and exists today.

Exercise 26. Match words from group A with words from group B. Make your own sentences with them.

Example: a loaf of bread.

Group A: blade, grain, sheet, loaf, drop, lump, speck, bar, strand, item, slice

Group B: paper, dust, grass, news, meat, water, sand, coal, soap, bread, hair

Exercise 27. Match words from group A with words from group B. Make your own sentences with them.

Example: a bottle of milk

Group A: box, bottle, bunch, flock, packet, crowd, tin, pack, bundle, herd

Group B: flowers, people, matches, clothes, cows, birds, milk, cigarettes, sardines, cards

Exercise 28. Make word combinations according to the example: *a loaf of bread*

a herd		nice weather
a block		birds
a bar		horror
a head		juice
a flock		jam
a spell		truth
a gang		air
a cry		lightning
a grain		ice
a slice	of	robbers
an item		sheep
a word		cabbage
an article		chocolate
a tube		money
a flash		lemon
a tin		toothpaste
a jar		news
a sum		cigarettes
a breath		advice
a cube		furniture
a piece		cheese

Exercise 29. Put each of the following collective nouns in its correct place in the sentences below, making it plural if necessary. Some nouns must be used more than once.

<i>flock</i>	<i>suite</i>	<i>crowd</i>	<i>clump</i>
<i>herd</i>	<i>audience</i>	<i>fleet</i>	<i>gang</i>
<i>bundle</i>	<i>shoal</i>	<i>congregation</i>	<i>pack</i>
<i>mob</i>	<i>bunch</i>	<i>flight</i>	<i>swarm</i>
<i>stack</i>	<i>set</i>		<i>crew</i>

1. The ____ of the British Royal Navy was very strong in the nineteenth century. 2. Disease reduced the farmer's ____ from 90 to 65 cows. 3. She was attacked by a ____ of wasps. 4. A ____ of shouting people overturned cars, set fire to shops and attacked a police station. 5. The Prime Minister occupied a ____ of rooms at the hotel. 6. Some spectators in the ____ disagreed with the referee's decision. 7. He bought a large ____ of bananas. 8. The priest was very sad to see his ____ getting smaller week by week. 9. Fishing boats use modern equipment to locate the ____ of fish. 10. She lost her balance and fell down a ____ of steps. 11. He was the leader of a well-known ____ of criminals. 12. We sat down in the shade of a ____ of trees. 13. In spring ____ of birds arrive back in Britain after spending the winter in Africa. 14. Our picnic was completely ruined by a ____ of ants. 15. He gave her a ____ of flowers. 16.

British Airways has a ____ of 26 Boeing 747s. 17. She gave a ____ of old clothes to a charity organization. 18. The ____ applauded the new play enthusiastically. 19. Has anyone seen a ____ of keys? I left them somewhere. 20. Golf is an expensive game. You'll need a ____ of clubs. 21. The books were arranged in a ____ one on top of the other. 22. They've bought a leather three-piece ____ – a sofa and two armchairs. 23. Let's play a game. Who's got a ____ of cards? 24. That cruise ship carries 150 passengers and a ____ of 85. 25. The ____ of sheep was controlled by a shepherd and two dogs. 26. For their wedding I gave them a ____ 6 spoons, 6 forks etc.

Exercise 30. Translate into English.

1. У нас нет хлеба. Не мог бы ты купить буханку черного хлеба? 2. Мама хочет кофе. – У меня как раз есть баночка (кофе). 3. У Майкла нет сигарет. Мне придется пойти и купить блок. 4. – Мне хочется пить. – Как насчет стакана минеральной воды? 5. В холодильнике нет ничего, кроме банки сардин. 6. Осень. Стая птиц летит на юг. 7. Джон – ковбой. У него есть стадо коров. 8. Если вы в трудной ситуации, могу дать вам один совет. 9. В этом магазине вы можете выбрать любой предмет мебели. 10. Она купила тюбик геля для волос. 11. Мы увидели вспышку молнии. 12. Когда ей грустно, она может съесть сразу целую плитку шоколада. 13. Чтобы сварить борщ, тебе понадобится кочан капусты. 14. Положи кубик льда в мой коктейль. 15. Банда грабителей была арестована около банка. 16. Она вскрикнула от ужаса, когда увидела мышей. 17. Давай выйдем, чтобы глотнуть свежего воздуха. 18. В его словах есть зерно истины.

Exercise 31. Most of these sentences have a mistake in them. Correct them.

Example: I believe it's very difficult to find a cheap accommodation in London. *to find cheap accommodation*

- 1 We're looking for a place to rent.
- 2 We're late because they're re-surfacing the motorway and the traffics are terrible.
- 3 He was asked to leave the college because of a bad behaviour at the end of term party.
- 4 I'm going to phone my brother to wish him good luck for his driving test.
- 5 I think it's a pity Rebecca had her hairs cut short because she looked much more attractive before.
- 6 It's not a bad room, but the furnitures take up too much space.
- 7 As an old friend, may I give you an advice?
- 8 If we don't have up-to-date information, how can we make sensible decisions?
- 9 Fortunately, the check-up was less unpleasant experience than I had expected.

Exercise 32. Fill the spaces in the following conversation with one of the words given

below. Sometimes you need the plural (-s), and some of the words are used more than once.

case day experience ~~luggage~~ paper room scenery weather view

Mary and Liz are about to go on holiday together. Mary has come to collect Liz in her car.

MARY: Hello, Liz, are you ready?

LIZ: Yes, just about. All the ***luggage*** is here in the corridor. I hope I haven't got too many ____.

MARY: Don't worry. There's plenty of ____ in the car.

LIZ: Oh, good. I've packed rather a lot of things. I haven't had much ____ of travelling in the mountains, so I wasn't sure what to bring.

MARY: As long as you've got some warm sweaters for the evenings, and a good raincoat, you should be OK. The ____ in the mountains is wonderful, but the ____ can change very suddenly.

LIZ: Well, we've got a lovely ____ to start with.

MARY: You're right there. And I'm sure you'll like our ____ at the hotel, because they've promised me the ones I had last year when I was with my brother. Did you pack the guidebook, by the way?

LIZ: I've got it in my pocket. I packed some ____ too, so we can write letters.

MARY: Yes. It'd be nice to keep some sort of diary, too.

LIZ: That's a good idea. We might make an album afterwards, with words and photos. And I'm sure I'm going to have some great ____ to write about.

MARY: I'm sure you will, too. The ____ are like nothing you've ever seen. And the people are great. There's always music or something in one of the villages every evening. We'll buy some local ____ when we get there and find out what's going on this week.

LIZ: Well, I'm ready.

MARY: OK, let's go then.

Exercise 33. Complete the sentences. Put in ***a /an*** or ***some***.

A. 1. The people who camped in the field have left ____ rubbish. 2. I've been working on my essay. I think I've made ____ progress. 3. That isn't right. Look, you've made ____ mistake. 4. I'm here for two nights, and I'm looking for ____ accommodation. 5. The room is quite empty. We need ____ furniture. 6. The second-hand shop had ____ sofa. 7. You pay extra for the taxi if you've got ____ luggage. 8. I can't fit this guitar into ____ suitcase. 9. The scientists are doing ____ interesting experiment. 10. They are doing ____ research into radioactivity. 11. You need ____ luck to win at this game. 12. I'm just about to set off on ____ long journey.

B. 1. We had ____ delicious food last night. 2. We had ____ delicious meal last night. 3. There is ____ beautiful furniture in that shop. 4. There is ____ beautiful table in that shop. 5. I'm thirsty. I need ____ drink. 6. I'm thirsty. I need ____ water. 7. She has just bought ____ expensive clothes. 8. She has just bought ____ expensive dress. 9. They booked ____ room in advance. 10. They booked ____ accommodation in advance. 11. The band played ____ lovely song. 12. The band played ____ lovely music. 13. We had ____ heat wave last week. 14. We had ____ hot weather last week. 15. I can't do this job alone. I need ____ assistant. 16. I can't do this job alone. I need ____ help. 17. He has got ____ heavy luggage to carry. 18. He has got ____ heavy suitcase to carry. 19. I need ____ cutlery to eat this food with. 20. I need ____ knife and fork to eat this food with. 21. She has got ____ important work to do. 22. She has got ____ important job to do. 23. He found ____ coin on the ground. 24. He found ____ money on the ground.

Exercise 34. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. He ate three ____ (cheese). 2. We had six ____ (lesson). 3. Many small ____ (village) were destroyed. 4. I've got three ____ (homework) to do this evening. 5. Lots of ____ (person) were unhappy about it. 6. There were two important ____ (news). 7. Why are there three ____ (pajamas)? 8. Several ____ (child) got lost on the way to school. 9. I'd like five ____ (rice), please. 10. I've got only two ____ (luggage). 11. There were four serious car ____ (crash) this weekend. 12. He can give you lots of important ____ (information). 13. It was autumn and the ____ (leaf) were falling. 14. There is a lot of ____ (pollution) in this town. 15. Some ____ (family) celebrate Christmas on December 24th. 16. We've got three ____ (fish) for dinner. 17. How many ____ (toast) do you want? 18. Can I have a few ____ (paper) to write on? 19. Five ____ (policeman) came round. 20. Let me give you a few ____ (advice). 21. You need about six and a half ____ (material) to make those curtains.

Exercise 35. Fill in *much*, *many* or *lots of*.

1. – Did you have ____ time to spare? – Oh, yes, we had ____ of time. 2. – There were ____ people at the party, weren't there? – Yes, I wasn't expecting so _____. 3. – I didn't have ____ time to spare at the airport. – No, I didn't have ____ either. 4. – I wish I had ____ holidays. – I sometimes think people have too _____. 5. – We haven't had ____ sun this summer, haven't we? – No, there haven't been ____ warm days at all. 6. – ____ people I know are growing their own vegetables. – Yes, there are too ____ chemicals used these days. 7. – There aren't ____ trains here in the evening, are there? – No, there never were _____. 8. – ____ people who live here don't come from here. – Really, I didn't think there were ____ immigrants here. 9. – I don't think our boss knows ____ about people. – I don't think ____ bosses know ____ about people! 10. – Too ____ people are killed on the roads every year. – Yes

and the government aren't doing ____ about it.

Exercise 36. John and Sue are discussing what to buy for their party. Use **many** and **much** to complete their conversation.

- How ____ milk have we got?
- I think we've got two pints.
- And how ____ butter is there?
- Oh, we've got plenty of butter, but I don't think there are ____ eggs left – maybe only 2 or 3.
- Right, I'll get some more. And have you any idea how ____ cheese there is?
- A pound. I know there is a pound so don't get any more.
- And how ____ cartons of orange juice did we get? Wasn't it two?
- That's right and they are still unopened.
- And how ____ is there left of that lettuce?
- Oh, most of it. And we've got at least a pound of tomatoes.
- And how ____ are there in a pound?
- Usually about eight.
- And how ____ of that big cucumber is there?
- We haven't used it at all yet.
- Well, what about drinks? How ____ cans shall I get?
- We've got ten. Isn't that enough?
- I suppose so. How ____ wine is there?
- How ____ bottles do you think we're going to need?
- Well, I suppose it depends on what you mean by "need"!

Exercise 37. Choose the expression which **cannot** be used with the nouns.

1. There are *several* / *many* / *much* / *plenty of* / *too little* things you can do to help.
2. He has met *a couple of* / *a few* / *very little* / *plenty of* / *too much* interesting people.
3. She earns *few* / *hardly any* / *plenty of* / *several* / *a great deal of* money.
4. We have got *no* / *many* / *lots of* / *a great deal of* / *a few* work to do.
5. Don't worry; there is *a little* / *plenty of* / *a couple of* / *many* / *a lot of* time.
6. *Both* / *Several* / *A large quantity of* / *Plenty of* / *Too much* students applied for the course.
7. He's got *no* / *hardly any* / *a little* / *some* qualification.
8. She's got *hardly any* / *several* / *a little* / *a few* / *a lot of* experience in dealing with customers.
9. There is *too much* / *a lot of* / *hardly any* / *few* / *several* salt in this soup.
10. There is *a little* / *many* / *too much* / *a great number of* / *some* traffic on the roads today.

Exercise 38. Complete the conversations. Choose the correct form.

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. – We ought to buy some potato / some potatoes. – OK, I'll get them. 4. – I think painting / a painting is a fascinating hobby. – Well, you're certainly very good at it. 5. – Did you hear noise / a noise in the middle of the night? – No, I don't think so. 6. – Is there cheese / a cheese in this soup? – Yes, a little. 7. – I had conversation / a conversation with Vicky last night. – Oh? What about? 8. – Shall I put a chicken / some chicken in your sandwiches? – Yes, please. 9. – Are you a pacifist? – Well, I don't believe in war / a war, so I suppose I am. 10. – It isn't fair. – No, life / a life just isn't fair, I'm afraid. 11. – What's the matter? – You've got some egg / some eggs on your shirt.

Exercise 39. Complete the conversations. Put in these nouns:

business (x2), experience (x2), glass, iron, light, paper, space, time

Put ***a/an*** or ***some*** before each noun.

1. Harriet: Did you manage to park in town?
Mike: It took me ages to find _____. And all I wanted was to buy _____ to wrap this present in.
2. Sarah: Are you busy tomorrow?
Mark: I'm meeting someone in the office. We've got _____ to discuss.
3. Trevor: Do you think I need to take _____ with me for my shirts?
Laura: Oh, surely the hotel will have one.
4. Vicky: I was going to have some juice, but I can't find _____.
Rachel: If you turned _____ on, you might be able to see properly.
5. Claire: I've never met your brother.
Mark: Oh, he's usually very busy because he runs _____. But he's been ill recently. The doctor has ordered him to spend _____ resting.
6. Daniel: How did your interview go?
Emma: Well, I didn't get the job. I think they really wanted someone with _____ of the work, and that's what I haven't got. So it was a bit of a waste of time. And the train coming back was two hours late. That's _____ I don't want to repeat.

Exercise 40. All these words can be uncountable. Find the five which can also be countable and write ***a*** or ***an*** next to the word.

advice
beauty

hair
health

sun
talk

difficulty
experience

ice-cream
music

traffic
weather

Exercise 41. Use the words in bold to finish each of the three sentences. Be careful: sometimes you have to use **a**, for example **a time**, sometimes you have to make the word plural, for example, **times** and sometimes you have to leave the word as it is, for example **time**.

time

Example: Has there ever been *a time* when you've felt happy for no reason at all?

1. Learning anything well takes _____.
2. There will often be _____ when you don't know what to do.

glass

1. Windows are made of _____.
2. Would you like _____ of wine?
3. Do you wear _____?

light

1. They left _____ on all over the house, but they were still burgled.
2. I've got a cigarette, but I haven't got _____.
3. _____ travels at about 300000 km a second.

hope

1. They lost everything except _____.
2. It was something he had always wanted, but it was _____ he never realized.
3. Different people have different _____ for themselves and their children.

lamb

1. We saw _____ playing with one another in the fields.
2. He's as gentle as _____.
3. We sell _____ at £2.00 a kilo.

experience

1. I had several frightening _____ on holiday.
2. They want someone with _____ of computers.
3. Visiting the temple at night is _____ you shouldn't miss.

belief

1. Tribal people often have strange _____.
2. Superstition is _____ we can do without.
3. _____ is the absence of doubt.

Exercise 42. Complete Claire's postcard to her sister. Choose the correct form.

The island is very peaceful. Life / A life is good here. Everybody moves at a nice slow pace. People have time / a time to stop and talk. It's experience / an

experience I won't forget for a long time. There aren't many shops, so I can't spend all my money, although I did buy painting / a painting yesterday. Now I'm sitting on the beach reading paper / a paper. The hotel breakfast is so enormous that I don't need to have lunch. I've just brought orange / an orange with me to eat later. I've been trying all the different fruit / fruits grown in this part of the world, and they're all delicious.

Exercise 43. Mark and Sarah are in an antique shop. Complete the conversation by choosing the correct form of the verb.

Sarah: This table is / are lovely.

Mark: Yes, the wood is / are beautiful, isn't it?

Sarah: The style and the colour is / are both perfect for what we want.

Mark: These chairs looks / look very stylish, too, but they is / are rather expensive.

Sarah: Can you see if the table has / have got a price on?

Mark: Yes, it has. It says it costs / cost £2,000. That's ridiculous.

Sarah: Don't you think prices has / have gone up recently? Those tables we saw last month wasn't / weren't so expensive.

Exercise 44. Vicky has been to a very grand party. She is telling her parents about it. Put in *was* or *were*.

I really enjoyed the party. It _____ wonderful. Each guest _____ welcomed by the hostess in person. All the rooms _____ crowded with people. Everyone _____ enjoying themselves. A lot of people _____ dancing, and a number of people _____ swimming in the pool in the garden. All the people there _____ very smart. One of the guests _____ a TV personality – the chat show host Guy Shapiro. I didn't know many of the guests. None of my friends _____ there.

Exercise 45. Choose the correct form.

The BBC is making a documentary about police work. A policeman is talking about his job:

1. Every policeman is / are given special training for the job. 2. No two days are the same. Each day is / are different. 3. But the job isn't / aren't as exciting or glamorous as some people think. 4. Not all policemen is / are allowed to carry guns. 5. A number of police officers here works / work with dogs. 6. An officer and his dog has / have to work closely together. 7. One of our jobs is / are to prevent crime happening in the first place. 8. A lot of crime is / are caused by people being careless. 9. Sorry, I have to go now. Someone has / have just reported a robbery.

Exercise 46. Put in the correct form.

1. Would you like to play _____?	1. a music / some music
2. There seemed to be a lot of _____ on the road.	2. traffic / traffics
3. I've just had _____.	3. an idea / some idea
4. I'm afraid I've got _____ to do.	4. some work / a work
5. Let me give you _____.	5. an advice / some advice
6. We've got a bit of _____ I'm afraid.	6. problem / a problem
7. Do you need _____ information?	7. an / any
8. Ian hasn't been in _____ lately.	8. good health / a good health

Exercise 47. Translate into English.

1. Это очень хороший совет. 2. Совет хороший. 3. Что нового? 4. Новости хорошие? 5. Он привез плохие новости. 6. Такие сведения всегда нужны. 7. Сведения уже поступили? 8. Не стоит трогаться в путь в такую погоду. 9. Мы не тронемся, пока погода не переменится. 10. Дай деньги мне. Ты ведь такой рассеянный, ты их всегда теряешь. 11. Какой мудрый совет! 12. Какие полезные советы! 13. Какая скверная погода! 14. Был такой чудесный день! 15. Какой неожиданный визит! 16. Это такая неожиданная новость! 17. Он нашел такую хорошую работу! 18. Какая интересная работа! 19. Не забудь прочитать книгу. Это такая интересная книга! 20. Группа сделала такие успехи! 21. Какой успех имела пьеса! 22. Какие ценные сведения! 23. Это такая серьезная статья! 24. Какую хорошую статью вы написали! 24. – Какие последние новости? – Они очень интересные. 25. Есть одна новость, которую хотелось бы обсудить. 26. Репортер просматривает новости, которые сумел получить. 27. Мама, мы пришли к тебе за советом. 28. Ты хочешь совета? Хорошо, один я могу дать тебе. 29. Люди любят говорить о погоде, так как это безопасная тема. 30. Работа в банке была трудна для него. 31. Это интересная работа? Она тебе нравится? 32. У него обширные знания в области физики. 33. Рок-концерт прошел с большим успехом. 34. Мои студенты делают большие успехи в языке. 35. В ящике есть деньги. Возьми их. Деньги – твои. 36. Он тщательно пересчитал деньги и положил их в бумажник. 37. Образование – это лучшее капиталовложение. 38. Он дал своему сыну первоклассное образование. 39. Что такое новости и как их собирают? 40. Осторожнее! Такая фатальная новость может убить старика. 41. Плохие новости быстро распространяются. 42. Большая часть сведений поступает через прессу. 43. Разведчик принес важные сведения. 44. Сведения верны? Им можно доверять? 45. Это бесценный совет! Он – от всего сердца. 46. – Какая сегодня погода? – Погода холодная. Похоже, будет снег. 47. Люблю бродить по лесу в грибную погоду. 48. Хороший совет – вот что тебе нужно.

Exercise 48. Choose the correct form:

1. The singer had a lot of ____ abroad. (success / successes)
2. ____ there any milk in the fridge? (is / are)
3. My jeans ____ old. (is / are)
4. How many pieces of ____ are yours?(luggage / luggages)
5. No news ____ good news. (is / are)
6. Both ____ are equal. (halfs / halves)
7. Athletics ____ my hobby. (is / are)
8. Do all the ____ speak German? (Swiss / Swisses)
9. How many ____ and ____ are there? (mans, men / woman,women)
10. All these ____ are printed abroad.(newspaper / newspapers)
11. ____ all information important? (is / are)

Exercise 49. Translate into English.

A. 1. Я трачу много денег на фрукты, потому что я их люблю. 2. – Что возьмем на третье? – Я думаю, фрукты. Они есть у вас? – Да, немного есть. 3. Фрукты дешевле в этом сезоне, особенно яблоки, бананы, сливы. 4. Говорят, что нужно есть те фрукты, которые произрастают там, где вы живете. 5. Раньше люди привозили фрукты из Крыма и Кавказа. Сейчас их привозят в основном из Латинской Америки, Африки, Италии. 6. Как будет по-английски «плоды обучения»? 7. Фруктовый салат должен состоять из разных фруктов. 8. На наших рынках теперь можно увидеть множество экзотических фруктов. 9. В этом году мало фруктов. Но это не проблема. Их завезут из-за рубежа. 10. Пьеса «Плоды просвещения» была написана Л. Толстым. 11. Его знания – плод долгой учебы. 12. Абрикос – очень полезный фрукт, особенно для сердца. 13. Теперь я могу полностью насладиться плодами своего труда. 14. – Какие фрукты вы продаете? – Все, что хотите. 15. На севере культивируют фрукты, которые не боятся холода. 16. Фрукты и овощи – основная еда вегетарианцев. 17. У нас кончились фрукты. Нужно идти на рынок. 18. Различные фрукты используются в косметических целях.

B. 1. Я обычно предпочитаю рыбу мясу. 2. Рыба необходима для нашего организма. 3. Суши (Sushi) – популярная японская еда, состоящая из сырой рыбы и риса. 4. Рыба содержит мало жира. 5. Аманда плавает как рыба. 6. У Генри большая коллекция минералов, рыб и птиц. 7. Моя любимая еда – рыба с жареным картофелем. 8. Есть очень много способов, как готовить рыбу. 9. В этой реке много рыбы. Но сегодня мы не поймали ни одной. 10. На столе много мяса, но мало рыбы. 11. Рыбаки были счастливы, что поймали много рыбы. 12. Не думай о Максе. Свет клином на нем не сошелся. 13. – Сколько рыбы мне купить? – Две или три рыбы. 14. Мальчику подарили красочный альбом об экзотических рыбах. 15. Он ловит рыбу ради удовольствия. 16. Акула – это рыба, опасная для человека и других рыб. 17. Он дышит как рыба, которую вытащили из воды. 18. Рыба – восхитительна! Она тает во рту!

С. 1. На Британских островах более 80 разновидностей бабочек. 2. В моей семье все хорошие музыканты. 3. Остатки на дне стакана выглядели подозрительно. 4. Его мемуары очень интересно читать. 5. – Почему у тебя такие красные веки? – Я чистил лук. 6. Таможня в конце коридора. 7. – Каково содержание этого романа? – Полиция, как всегда, борется с мафией. 8. Новая серия рассказов для начинающих была опубликована месяц назад. 9. Гладиолусы в нашем саду очень красивы. 10. Эти данные очень интересны, полиция уже изучает их. 11. Я с интересом прочитал книгу Чарльза Дарвина «Происхождение видов». 12. Эти медведи относятся к редкому виду. 13. Подобные природные явления часты в этом полушарии. 14. – Твои джинсы новые, но они порваны на коленях. Это последняя мода? – Точно. 15. – Что такое «Веллингтоны»? – Это резиновые сапоги. Сама королева носит их в дождливую погоду. 16. В этом соке нет консервантов. 17. Я должен тебе 40 пенсов, и я отдам их тебе сейчас же. 18. Во время поездки по Сахаре нам все время виделись оазисы, но это были лишь миражи.

Exercise 50. Derek Winters is moving to Swansea to start a new job. He has just arrived in Swansea and has been met at the airport by Sian Williams. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Be careful: sometimes you will need to make the words plural.

*flat accommodation hotel luggage bag job work
play theatre travel journey trouble ~~trouble~~ problem*

Williams: Hi. Are you Derek Winters?

Winters: Yes, hello.

Williams: My name's Sian; Sian Williams. Did you have any *trouble* getting here?

Winters: No, but there is one ____: not all my ____ has arrived. I sent two ____ but I've only got one.

Williams: Right, we'll go to information. Did you have a good ____? I expect it was lovely flying over the mountains.

Winters: I'm afraid I didn't see them: I get ____ sick so I spent most of the flight with my head in a paper bag.

Williams: Oh dear. You'll feel better soon. When do you start ____, do you know?

Winters: Not until Wednesday. By the way, what's your ____?

Williams: I'm the coordinator between Research and Quality Control, so we'll be seeing quite a lot of each other. Have you got your ____ sorted out?

Winters: Yes. I'm staying at a ____ for a week, and then I'm moving into a ____ that I've just bought. Is there much to do in Swansea in the evenings?

Williams: Well, there's a good ____ on this evening if you're interested in ____.

Winters: Yes, that's a good idea. Where is it?

Williams: Your hotel will have all the information, but if you have _____ finding out, just give me a ring.

Winters: Right, I will, thank you very much.

Exercise 51. Use the words from Exercise 50 to complete these sentences.

Employment

If you're in _____, you have a _____.

Holidays

If you need _____ there's a _____ round the corner.

He arrived with so much _____ that I had to carry five _____ for him.

Entertainment

If you enjoy _____, there is a good _____ on tomorrow night.

Exercise 52. These words are the answers to clues 1 to 12. Nine of the words are nearly always uncountable and four are nearly always countable. Write the answers to the clues in the correct column.

*travel accommodation secrecy ~~research~~ sheep advice
furniture people information teeth countryside work mice*

Example:

It's usually scientific.

countable

uncountable

Research

1. They chew.
2. It's the opposite of *city*.
3. It includes tents, houses, flats and rooms.
4. Cats chase them.
5. It's the opposite of openness.
6. People love giving it but hate taking it.
7. They live in flocks.
8. It is supposed to broaden the mind.
9. Your home would be empty without it.
10. They are the most dangerous animals on earth.
11. It's at the heart of modern technology.
12. It brings in money.

Exercise 53. These words are not really countable or uncountable, but six are always singular and six always plural. Put the words in the correct column. Be careful – there is one word which can be in both columns!

*the news the police scissors each (of them) politics
either (of them) the poor both (of them) everyone*

all (of them) trousers maths

always singular (_____ is)

always plural (_____ are)

Exercise 54. Comment on the nouns *fish* and *fruit*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A. 1. I dropped my clothes and waded into the stream. A thin silver fish streaked past me and I dove after it, hands outstretched. 2. The old man had seen many great fish. 3. The smell of those little fishes will follow me wherever I go. 4. This was a fish (shark) built to feed on all the fishes in the sea. 5. Remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks. 6. There was water, an underground river, with blind fish in it. The fish were white but not very big. 7. Ah, well, there's plenty more fish in the sea. 8. From the bank, awhile, in the warm summer stillness, she watched the water-lily plants and willow leaves, the fishes rising. 9. The boy went in another boat and caught three good fish the first week.

B. 1. I saw a number of mango trees still bearing fruit. 2. He came to the smashed acres of fruit and ate greedily. 3. In the centre of each table was a great bowl of autumn fruit, around which were grouped bowls of figs and melons. 4. Great parcels of groceries and delicacies and dried fruits arrived from the city. 5. Why should I let the Yankees have the fruits of my labour? 6. Lifting the telephone, he asked for the hotel florist. "This is Mr. O'Keefe. I believe you delivered some fruit to my suite." 7. From this central point they could see fruit-trees laden with magnificent fruits. 8. Like all the other woodwork of Versailles this was appliquéd with garlands, fruits and vine leaves. 9. They remain for three or four weeks working on the pomegranate orchard up at the Headlands and gathering fruit. 10. Clients will find a wide assortment of all sorts of delicatessen, including various tinned fruits and vegetables, cheeses and sausages.

Exercise 55. Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is right?

Example: She gave me some good advice / advices. (*advice* is right).

1. Margaret has got very long black hair / hairs. 2. We had a very good weather / very good weather when we were on holiday. 3. Sorry I'm late. I had trouble / troubles with the car this morning. 4. I want something to read. I'm going to buy a / some paper. 5. I want to write some letters. I need a / some writing paper. 6. It's very difficult to find a work / job at the moment. 7. Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy. 8. Our travel / journey from London to Istanbul by ship was very interesting. 9. The flat is empty. We haven't got any furnitures / furniture yet. 10. When the fire alarm rang, there was a complete chaos / complete chaos. 11. I had to

buy a / some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches. 12. After spending most of his life travelling round the world, he is now writing a book about his experience / experiences.

Exercise 56. Complete these sentences using these words:

progress, advice, hair, information, paper, permission, accommodation, work, experience

Example: We haven't got anywhere to live. We're looking for ***accommodation***.

1. I don't think Ann will get the job. She hasn't got _____.
2. They'll tell you all you want to know. They'll give you plenty of _____.
3. You'll easily recognise Alan. He's got green _____.
4. Carla's English has improved. She has made _____.
5. I want to write down your address. Have you got _____ ?
6. If you want to leave early, you have to ask for _____.
7. George is unemployed at the moment. He is looking for _____.
8. I didn't know what to do. Can you give me _____?

Exercise 57. Write what you may say in these situations. Each time begin in the way shown and use one of the words in the exercise above:

Example: Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any suitcases or bags. You say: Have you got any *luggage*?

1. You go into the tourist office. You want to know about places to see in the town. You say: I'd like _____.
2. The weather is beautiful. You say: What _____.
3. You are a pupil at school. You want your teacher to advise you about which examinations to take. You say: Can you give me _____?
4. You want to watch the news on television but you don't know what time it is. You ask your friend: What time _____?
5. You are standing at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It is beautiful. You say: What _____!

Exercise 58. Make up exclamatory sentences according to the example.

Example: competent advice – What competent advice!
good question – What **a** good question!

1. original advice / great idea
2. beautiful nature / difficult character
3. fashionable furniture / big refrigerator

4. modern equipment / ancient fortress
5. unexpected money / great fortune
6. wonderful music / sentimental tune
7. hitting news / strange call
8. good progress / big success
9. heavy traffic / busy line
10. miserable weather / nasty day
11. deep knowledge / excellent certificate
12. difficult work / pleasant job
13. marvelous Russian linen / bright linen towel
14. leafy foliage / beautiful leaf

Exercise 59. Translate into English.

1. Я художник, и я могу оценить красоту. 2. Эта девушка – настоящая красавица. 3. Дом сделан из камня. 4. Мне в ботинок попал камешек. 5. Язык обладает великой силой. 6. Японский – очень трудный язык. 7. У нее способность видеть будущее. 8. Лимон богат витамином С. 9. Купи лимон к чаю. 10. У него не было (to lack) воли к жизни. 11. У этого человека очень сильная воля. 12. Если вы хотите написать завещание, обратитесь к нотариусу. 13. Природу нужно охранять. 14. У Эмили очень романтическая натура. 15. Свет необходим для жизни. 16. Вдалеке мы увидели огонек. 17. Дания, Голландия, Швейцария славятся своими сырами. 18. Фруктовые и овощные соки очень полезны. 19. На завтрак у меня обычно тосты с сыром и апельсиновый сок. 20. Италия и Франция знамениты своими винами. 21. Август. На Сицилии начался сбор цитрусовых фруктов.

NUMBER OF NOUNS

A. The plural of a noun is usually made by adding **s** to the singular:

s is pronounced [z] after vowels and voiced consonants

[s] after voiceless consonants

[ɪz] after sibilants

B. Nouns ending in **o** or **ch, sh, ss** or **x** form their plural by adding **es**:

tomato - tomatoes brush - brushes box - boxes

church - churches kiss - kisses

But words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in **o** add **s** only:

kilo - kilos photo - photos piano - pianos

kimono - kimonos soprano - sopranos

C. If nouns end in **y** following a consonant we change **y** in **i** and add **es**:

baby - babies country - countries lady - ladies

But nouns ending in **y** following a vowel form their plural by adding **s**:

boy - boys day - days donkey - donkeys

D. Several nouns ending in **f** or **fe** change them in **ve** and add **s**:

calf - calves leaf - leaves shelf - shelves wolf - wolves

half - halves life - lives sheaf - sheaves

elf - elves loaf - loaves thief - thieves

knife - knives self - selves wife - wives

Several nouns take either **s** or **ves** in the plural:

hoof - hoofs/hooves scarf - scarfs/scarves wharf - wharfs/wharves

handkerchief - handkerchiefs/handkerchieves

Other words ending in **f** or **fe** add **s** in the ordinary way:

cliff - cliffs roof - roofs safe - safes

E. A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change:

foot - feet mouse - mice child - children

goose - geese louse - lice ox - oxen

tooth - teeth woman - women man - men

F. Names of certain creatures do not change in the plural. *Fish* is normally unchanged, *fishes* exist but is uncommon.

Some types of fish do not change in the plural:

carp mackerel salmon

cod pike trout

but if used in a plural sense they would take a plural verb.

Others add **s**: *crabs, herrings, lobsters, sardines, sharks.*

Deer and *sheep* do not change: *one sheep - two sheep*

G. Collective nouns *crew, team, family, government* etc. can take a singular or a plural verb.

Plural - this generally happens when we think of the group as people, doing the sort of things that people do (for instance, making plans, wanting things, being disappointed, amusing themselves). In these cases, a plural verb is used, and the group is referred to by the pronouns *they* and *who*.

*My **family are** wonderful. **They** do all **they** can for me. I don't know any other **family who** would do so much.*

*'How are the **team**?' - 'Oh, **they're** very optimistic.'*

Singular - if we see the group as an impersonal or unit:

*Our **team is** the best.*

*The average **family** (which now consists of four members at most) **is** a great deal smaller than it used to be.*

The other words and expressions that can be used in this way:

committee, club, class, school, choir, orchestra, staff, jury, firm, the B.B.C., the Bank of England.

H. Certain words are always plural and take a plural verb:

clothes police

articles of clothes consisting of two parts:

breeches pants pyjamas trousers etc.

and tools and instruments consisting of two parts:

binoculars pliers scissors spectacles

glasses scales shears etc.

Also certain other words including:

arms (weapons) savings

goods spirits (alcohol)

greens (vegetables) stairs

outskirts surroundings etc.

I. Words that end in *-ics* (like *mathematics, athletics, politics*) are sometimes used as plurals, but more often as singulars.

***Politics is** a complicated business. What **are** your **politics**?*

J. Words plural in form but singular in meaning include:

news The news is good.

certain diseases: *mumps, measles, rickets, shingles*

and certain games: *billiards, darts, draughts, dominoes*

K. Some words show no difference between the singular and the plural, both forms end in *-s*.

They are: *crossroads, works (= factory), means (= method), headquarters.*

L. Some words which retain their original Greek or Latin forms make their plurals according to the rules of Greek and Latin:

crisis - crises

phenomenon - phenomena

datum - data

radius - radii

memorandum - memoranda

terminus - termini

But some follow the English rules:

dogma - dogmas formula - formulas gymnasium - gymnasiums

Sometimes there are two plural forms with different meanings:

appendix, appendixes or appendices (medical terms)

appendix, appendices (addition/s to a book)

index, indexes (in books), *indices* (in mathematics)

M. Compound nouns

1. Normally the last word is made plural:

boy-friends

break-ins

travel agents

But if the first word is *man* or *woman* both parts are made plural:

men pilots

women pilots

2. The first word is made plural with compounds formed of

a) noun + adverb (if the noun is made of verb + er)

hangers-on

lookers-on

runners-up

b) noun + preposition + noun

sisters-in-law

wards of court

3. Initials can be made plural:

MPs (Members of Parliament)

UFOs (unidentified flying objects)

VIPs (very important persons)

Exercise 60. Divide the following plurals into three groups. There are ten words in each group.

Group 1 - where -s is pronounced as /s/.

Group 2 - as /z/.

Group 3 - as /iz/.

Books, radios, drinks, matches, lights, faces, lists, tickets, ferries, chairs, shirts, insects, dresses, coaches, churches, boats, horses, houses, rules, peaches, cups, buses, trains, heads, things, bicycles, boxes, thousands, cars, maps.

Exercise 61. In the following sets of words there is one word in each set in which the plural ending is pronounced differently from the others. Can you find the 'odd man out'? Give more examples of the same kind.

1. Houses, horses, matches, lines, ages.

2. Ropes, safes, roads, gifts, bikes, chips.

3. Knees, days, grapes, donkeys, flies, rows.
4. Stores, chairs, hearts, wires, ears.
5. Paths, months, mouths, youths, baths.

Exercise 62. Mark the word that is different in the plural, give more examples of the same kind.

1. cup year dress picture pen
2. knife wife loaf shelf roof
3. tomato potato hero photo Negro
4. foot book tooth goose
5. German postman woman sportsman businessman
6. crossroads series office means Chinese
7. orange dress watch glass box
8. university secretary play salary study
9. way boy day play family

Exercise 63. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1. She is a very nice person. 2. I need a new jeans. 3. I've got two brother and four sister. 4. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. 5. There are a lot of sheep in that field. 6. Do you make many mistake when you speak English? 7. She's married and she has three childs. 8. Most of my friend are students. 9. He put on his pyjama and went to bed. 10. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish. 11. There were three persons in the car, two woman and a man. 12. I like your trouser. Where did you get it? 13. The town centre is usually full of tourist. 14. This scissor isn't sharp enough.

Exercise 64. Give the plural of:

A. A pin, a hat, a fox, a baby, a day, potato, a volcano, a piano, a photo, a knife, a roof, a half, a leaf, a cliff, a chief, a life, a family, a queue, a bath, a berry, a valley, a century, a salmon, a taxi, a person, a penny, a watch, a virtuoso, a lily, a woodworm.

B. A man, a woman, a German, a foot, a tooth, a sheep, a ship, a fish, an ox, a fox, a child, a fireman, a mouse, a swine, a house, a louse, a goose, a mongoose, a deer, a means, a series, a species, an aircraft, an offspring, a Swiss, a Japanese, a Maltese, a Portuguese, a Chinese, a Milanese.

C. A passer-by, a mother-in-law, a room-mate, a forget-me-not, a merry-go-round, a fellow-worker, a man-of-war, a school-inspector, a commander-in-chief, a boy-messenger, a personnel-manager, a woman-driver, a man-servant, a hanger-on, a face-lift, a spoonful, a cupful, a boyfriend, a grown-up, an office-block, a workmate.

Exercise 65. Give the plural of the following nouns and translate them into Russian / Ukrainian:

bus, glass, box, watch, bush, fish, dress, dish, case
day, journey, key, boy, play, donkey, toy
city, country, penny, fly, army, lady, berry, family, story
cuckoo, piano, photo, solo, zero, portfolio, soprano, ratio, dynamo, kimono
hero, echo, embargo, Negro, potato, tomato, veto, motto, volcano
cliff, belief, chief, proof, roof, safe, dwarf, reef, gulf, safe, hoof, handkerchief
calf, elf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf
stimulus, nucleus, syllabus, focus, bacillus, terminus
formula, antenna, vertebra
curriculum, memorandum, stratum, addendum, bacterium, medium,
aquarium, symposium, datum
crisis, analysis, axis, diagnosis, ellipsis, hypothesis, oasis, parenthesis,
synopsis, thesis, basis
codex, index, appendix, matrix
sheep, deer, grouse, plaice, salmon, pike, trout, carp, moose, fish, cod, series,
species, means, (gas)works, barracks, headquarters, swine, dozen
child, ox, man, foot, tooth, goose, louse, mouse, woman
notary public, passer-by, mother-in-law, man-of-war, coat-of-mail, court-
martial, commander-in-chief, hanger-on, runner-up
boy-friend, fountain-pen, grown up, assistant director, attorney general,
mouthful, spoonful, room-mate, breakdown, overall, sit-in, stand-by, take-off, forget-
me-not, merry-go-round, postman, Englishman, writing-table

Exercise 66. State the number of the nouns in bold type and give the corresponding singular or plural, if any.

1. The doctor told him not to read without **glasses**. 2. Women who write anonymous letters to themselves are such a common **phenomenon** that the **police** are sure to jump to that solution. 3. You're not to leave the state unless we give you **permission**. 4. Once she got an **offer**, but the **wages** were only fourteen shillings a week. 5. It gave him a thrill to realize that Julia had **genius**. 6. The **Japanese** are a wonderful people, fond of dancing and light wines. 7. There was no **piano**, partly because pianos were too uncompromisingly accidental, and partly because it would have taken up much **room**. 8. His **clothes** were work of art – of exquisite cut. 9. Gavin walked out of the room and towards the **stairs**. 10. There was scarcely a white **hair** on her head and her eyes, as black and shining as buttons, sparkled with fun. 11. From the pig-run came the quick hard patter of **hoofs**, a castanet sound. 12. One of the **stewardesses**, her lips moving silently, was making a count of heads. 13. – Do you ski? – Used to. But I haven't any **skis** now! 14. It gave the impression of shameful slum conditions, in spite of the television **antennae** at practically every

roof. 15. She evidently remembered Joseph and his **brethren**. 16. Alice was one of those **actresses** who were quite sure of themselves from the first rehearsal. 17. – Are you going to pay me **damages**? – Alas, where have you been damaged? 18. Love can never make us forget that we are **brothers-in-arms**, can it?

Exercise 67. Comment on the nouns in bold type. Translate the sentences into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. The **police** are here and they are doing their best, sir. 2. The local **police** have closed this night club. 3. The **police** were assisted by private detectives. 4. The **cattle** are in the fields. 5. – Where are the **people**? – They've gone to the briefing. 6. Her **poultry** are the finest in the whole village. 7. The Roman Catholic **clergy** are stationed in Vatican. 8. – Who are those **people**? – They are tourists. 9. **Dice** are used in many board games. 10. The **people** at the interview were very helpful. 11. Hey, **people**, what are you doing? 12. How different are the beliefs of various **peoples** across the world! 13. This is a warlike **people**. 14. The **peoples** of the Commonwealth will have a new monetary unit.

Exercise 68. Change the number of the nouns in bold type making all the necessary changes.

1. Afterwards he took a **photo** of me with wet hair to finish out the film. 2. He talked to another Divisional **chief**. 3. His shirt **cuff** showed up spotlessly, just half an **inch** beneath the sleeve. 4. He was as lively as a **trout** in a mountain stream. 5. Matthew Swain was one of a rapidly disappearing **species**, the small-town general practitioner. 6. It was like lying in the dark with a **mosquito** hovering above his face. 7. The **cab** branched off, along the side of a wood, and he heard a late **cuckoo** calling. 8. Among the retainers of a well-appointed house there were persons from every **stratum** of society. 9. "A **pony** is always small," said Regan. 10. It is only a **hypothesis**, but it's possible. 11. Everybody had a **handkerchief** concealed in his cuff. 12. I wish a flying **fish** would come on board tonight. 13. The **waitress** spent the morning working in the dining-room. 14. Britain's oil refining industry faces a serious **crisis**. 15. Mary was sitting in a straight-backed antique chair and the **youth** sat at her feet. 16. Suddenly she realized that there was not a **passer-by** in the street. 17. Now all the **passengers** were gone in a bus, along with the **stewardess** and the second **officer**.

Exercise 69. Explain the formation of the plural of the nouns in bold type. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. He was just six **feet** tall and he had a gallant bearing. 2. I moved the stick forward and came down slowly to fifteen hundred **feet**. 3. He wasn't above five **foot** five, I should think. 4. They arrived daily from various **termini**. 5. Eric watched the **wood-lice** that were unable to avoid the flames. 6. Some call it a grape-vine, but it has always seemed like a pair of giant **antennae** to me. 7. He used his white linen

pocket **handkerchief** and held it against his lips. 8. Nevada felt the horse's heart suddenly pound between his legs as his **hoofs** didn't meet the expected ground. 9. He had neglected his work so much that now he had only a fortnight to learn what the **curriculum** allowed three months for. 10. The outlines of the **cypresses** that lined the driveway were sharp and clear. 11. The wind howled across the deserted runway. If **wolves** appeared tonight, Mel thought, it would not be surprising. 12. The **handcuff** was clicked on to Greg's right wrist, and the other on the cop's left wrist. 13. It became almost a **phenomenon** in this back street, where carts stuck like winter **flies**, and people went by with books under their arms, as if educated. 14. There were some **daffodils, narcissi and hyacinths** in the garden. 15. The larks sprang up in front of his feet, the air was full of **butterflies**, a sweet fragrance rose from the wild **grasses**. 16. There were nine of them at sea but four were carrying **cargoes** destined for his own personal **warehouses** in Brooklyn. 17. Public **sanatoria** are short of beds. I get two beds a week for **females**.

Exercise 70. Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. Sometimes either a singular or a plural verb is possible.

Example: Gymnastics is / are my favourite sport. ('is' is correct)

1. The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.
2. Physics was / were my best subject at school.
3. Fortunately the news wasn't / weren't as bad as we had expected.
4. The police wants / want to interview Fred about a robbery.
5. Three days isn't / aren't long enough for a good holiday.
6. Where does / do your family live?
7. England has / have lost all their football matches this season.
8. Does / Do the police know about the stolen money?
9. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / aren't sharp enough.
10. I'm going to take a taxi. Six miles is / are too far for me to walk.

Exercise 71. Read the following words in the plural and then give their singular form.

Rooms, moments, pipes, plays, years, storms, kitchens, stockings, pockets, clocks, answers, replies, feelings, rains, nights, husbands, stars, children, actions, men, geese, sheep, ships, drops, beliefs, days, trains, roads, oceans, seas, continents, islands, voices, teeth, phenomena, curricula.

Exercise 72. Make the nouns in the following sentences singular with all the necessary changes.

1. Men who drink and drive are criminals.
2. Housekeepers must be economical.
3. Secretaries should know computers and languages.
4. Politicians must be good leaders and speakers.
5. Horror films are not for small children.
6. Partners should be honest people.
7. Hours passed before the police came.
8. Accountants

must be good at figures. 9. I can see sheep in the field. 10. There are geese in the pond.

Exercise 73. Comment on the nouns in bold type. Translate the sentences into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. According to modern standards my **family** isn't big. 2. My **family** are early birds. 3. The **board** consists of twelve people. 4. I know what the **board** think of me. They regard me as the spoiled granddaughter of a rich and powerful woman. And the **board** are very aware of that. 5. This **council** is responsible for looking after roads. 6. The **council** have been promising to mend the fences, doors and windows for years. 7. The **public** stop and stare. 8. "You could join us," he suggested helpfully. "We're a jolly **crowd**." 9. The **government** has cut back on public expenditure. 10. Some people said darkly that the **Government** were behind it. 11. The **staff** are going to buy a leaving present for their boss. 12. His **staff** is very efficient. 13. This **team** plays for Spain. 14. The **team** are training hard for the coming match. 15. **Statistics** is the study of figures. 16. **Statistics** are often misleading. 17. **Politics** is a popular topic now. 18. What are his **politics**? 19. The **jury** were in disagreement. 20. The **jury** has announced its verdict.

Exercise 74. Translate the following nouns into English and put them into three columns according to the form of the verb (only singular; only plural; can be used with both singular and plural verb). There are 15 words in each column.

Би-би-си, совет, полиция, герб, деньги, команда, интеллект, форель, рахит, оркестр, бинокль, шашки, статистика, железо, крупный рогатый скот, завод, домино, политика, кофе, плесень (грибок), штаб-квартира, подонки, весы, волосы, рис, порода, одежда, молодежь, свинка, любовь, люди, дюжина, часы, пинцет, сахар, сборная Англии, "Спартак", физика, благодарность, казарма, большинство, гимнастика, зарплата, духовенство, рейтузы.

Exercise 75. Read and translate the sentences paying particular attention to the form of the verb.

1. These scales are not correct. 2. My glasses have become too weak for me. 3. The scissors are blunt. 4. My kid's pyjamas are made of cotton. 5. These tights were made in Italy. 6. Don't you think your trousers are too short? 7. What are your earrings made of? 8. The goods have arrived. 9. Give my best regards to your family. 10. The surroundings were unfamiliar to him. 11. The cleaner collected all the floor sweepings and potato peelings lying near the rubbish pipe. 12. My wages have risen considerably lately. 13. The outskirts of this town are shabby looking. 14. Her clothes are very trendy. 15. Clothes make the man: the old saying is rather to the point. 16. Clothes are no longer something one doesn't discuss. Clothes are part of the

image.

Exercise 76. Use the right form of the verb *to be*.

1. The information about this company ____ encouraging. 2. All the furniture in this office ____ the latest design. 3. My knowledge of German ____ very limited. 4. These shorts ____ too long. 5. They ____ a big family, with many branches. 6. This equipment ____ for camping. 7. The scissors ____ here a minute ago. 8. The Government ____ of the opinion that money in the accounts ____ siphoned out of the country. 9. These trousers ____ too tight. 10. The weather ____ fabulous in Italy in early autumn. 11. These stairs ____ dangerous. 12. Where ____ your clothes made? 13. The headphones on my new walkman ____ great. 14. ____ the scales over there electronic? 15. There ____ a hair on my dinner plate. 16. Yesterday's homework ____ rather difficult. 17. Her luggage ____ on the scales already. 18. Your advice ____ very timely. Thank you. 19. The news ____ too good to be true. 20. The team ____ no more than seven young men. 21. The hospital staff ____ all very young.

Exercise 77. Use the verbs in the correct form:

1. My watch (to be) ten minutes fast. 2. These data (to be) not accurate. 3. No news (to be) good news. 4. Mathematics (to be) my favourite subject when I was at school. 5. Money (to do) not make you happy. 6. Your clothes (to hang) on the chair. 7. The goods (to have) arrived. 8. The pyjamas (to be) too short. 9. Your advice (to have) helped me greatly. 10. How many pieces of furniture (to be) there in your living room? 11. In England postmen (to wear) a uniform. 12. Mice (to be) also domestic animals. 13. Paper (to be) very expensive today. 14. Your hair (to need) cutting. 15. There (to be) a lot of different fruits at the greengrocer's.

Exercise 78. Make sentences according to the example.

Example: He's going to be a detective. — Detectives solve mysteries.

1. He decided to be an artist. 2. She would like to become a teacher. 3. My brother wants to be an architect. 4. Jason is going to become a decorator. 5. Nancy made up her mind to become a nurse. 6. His son wants to be an engineer. 7. Our neighbour is a carpenter. 8. Megan is going to be a dressmaker. 9. Mary's son wants to become an actor. 10. This young man would like to be a busker. 11. My student decided to become an accountant. 12. Our friend will be a policeman soon. 13. His wish is to become a bodyguard. 14. Ted's parents want him to become a doctor. 15. This man is a barber.

Exercise 79. Translate into English.

1. В нашем офисе работает семь мужчин и шесть женщин. 2. У этого

крестьянина есть корова, два вола, десяток овец и несколько гусей. 3. Два полицейских охраняли дом Джеймса. 4. У этой актрисы красивые белые зубы. 5. У сына Линды уже появился зубик. 6. В доме есть мыши. К сожалению, сегодня утром я видела мышку на кухне. 7. – В прошлое воскресенье мы ездили на рыбалку. – И сколько рыбок вы поймали? – Макс поймал пять маленьких рыбок, а я всего одну, но это была большая рыба. 8. – Мы видели красивого оленя в лесу. – Да, олени красивые животные. 9. У нее очень маленькие ноги. 10. Он бежал очень быстро, несмотря на боль в ноге. 11. Опубликованы две серии рассказов С. Моэма. 12. В мире более 24 000 разновидностей рыбы. 13. В этих лесах водятся дикие гуси. 14. – Полиция здесь? – Да, она только что приехала. 15. Прохожие помогали пожарным спасать людей. 16. – Какой милый ребенок! – Да, все дети хорошие, когда они маленькие. 17. Мужчины, женщины, дети работали в полях. 18. Моя кошка слишком ленивая, она не хочет ловить мышей. 19. Мама купила две рыбы для кошки и собаки. 20. Портье вручил ключи дамам. 21. Моя пижама сшита из хлопка.

Exercise 80. Put the following nouns into the plural form.

Potato, lady, leaf, crisis, a woman pilot, proof, means, trout, brother-in-law, looker-on, kilo, cloth, foot, radius, M.P., half, soprano, donkey, sheep, phenomenon, bush, herring, princess, break-in, passer-by, UFO, index, calf, clothes, salmon, tomato, secretary, a man driver, mouse, loaf, merry-go-round, bath, cliff, hero, German, watch, crossroads, luggage, piano, child, policeman, roof, knife, advice, Negro, a glass, dictionary, mouth, fungus, sportswoman, self, carp, safe, datum, fish, a prisoner of war, key, formula, thief, belief, scenery, news, photo, shelf, a sister-in-law, baby, gymnasium, goose, handkerchief, Englishman, analysis, focus, church, clergyman, ox, deer, people, pike, kiss, kimono, index, father-in-law, wife, hoof, study, bath, tooth, cliff, ward of court, disco, businessman, fellow-student, typist, committee, VIP.

Exercise 81. Which of the following words are singular in meaning; which are plural; and which can be used either singular or plural?

the news	trousers
people	statistics
cattle	mathematics
the team	gymnastics
billiards	the government
measles	headquarters
scissors	the clergy
thanks	underpants
the police	Manchester United

Exercise 82. Is it singular or plural? Give the corresponding form of the verb **to be** with these nouns.

Means, food, television, child, informal, scissors, data, men, sum, oxen, hair, contents, feet, papers, horse, trouble, advice, traffic, bread, watch, pyjamas, weather, money, clock, police, work, workers, spectacles, phonetics, table, fish, fruit, furniture, teeth, clothes, sheep, news, economics, sports, progress, goods, glasses, ship, trousers, mice, paper, phenomena.

Exercise 83. Translate into English:

1. Это явление еще не известно. 2. Он перепробовал много разных работ и в конце концов стал актером. 3. У нее красивые длинные волосы. 4. У них на ферме гуси, утки, овцы и козы, а еще есть пруд, где много рыбы. Я поймал две рыбки. 5. Часы на стене показывают полночь. 6. За ним гналась полиция. 7. Когда он пришел домой, семья ужинала. 8. На улице было мало прохожих. 9. Женщины и дети выехали из города. 10. Я ищу работу. 11. Народы разных стран стремятся к миру. 12. Содержание фильма было мне знакомо. 13. 10 гривен – небольшая сумма денег. 14. 10 лет – большой срок. Многое может измениться.

Exercise 84. Put the sentences in the singular form according to the example.

Example: There are nice roses in the vases. – There is a nice rose in the vase.

1. Monkeys can climb up the trees very easily. 2. There are changes in these exercises. 3. Have you got tickets for the football matches? 4. She doesn't like to go to bars, pubs and cafes. 5. Can I talk about my problems and suggestions? 6. Are there any chairs at the tables? 7. What languages can your brothers speak? 8. Computers are more expensive than calculators. 9. Buses, trains and planes are transport vehicles. 10. Travellers need passports if they travel to foreign countries. 11. Are cameras easy to operate? 12. What are the largest towns on these rivers? 13. Are these seats free? 14. There are only offices and banks in these streets. 15. Have you got your keys, bags and money with you?

Exercise 85. Put the sentences in the plural form according to the example.

Example: The cat caught a mouse. – The cats caught mice.

1. There is a tomato on the plate. 2. A hero behaves bravely. 3. Have you got a photo of your family? 4. That potato is bad. 5. A piano can be very expensive. 6. A Negro is called Afro-American now. 7. Did you like that disco? 8. Have you got a child? 9. A goose crossed the road. 10. He lost a tooth in a fight. 11. Wash your dirty

foot. 12. He works as a postman. 13. She is a successful sportsman. 13. A businessman should be well dressed. 14. A man and a woman differ. 15. Is he a chairman of the committee? 16. Is your son a good sportsman?

Exercise 86. Translate into English.

1. – Где мои ножницы? – Они на мамином столе. 2. В нашем зоопарке есть очень интересный аквариум. Там можно увидеть двух щук, форель и даже морских свинок. Мой старший брат очень любил ходить в зоопарк, когда был маленьким. Он часами наблюдал за лисами, оленями, овцами и волками. 3. Любимая сказка моих племянников – сказка об эльфах. Это маленькие человечки, они меньше игольного ушка. 4. В комнате было три женщины: дочь моей младшей сестры, младшая дочь моей сестры и знакомая моей тещи. 5. – Где моя пижама? – Она в чемодане. Твои носовые платки тоже там. Не забудь положить кусок мыла. 6. Свинка – опасное заболевание. Но врачи обладают обширной информацией об этом заболевании, а также средствами борьбы с ним. 7. Она настоящая красавица. У нее длинные волосы и ангельские глаза. 8. После десятиминутного перерыва дети вернулись в класс. 9. Ради бога! Да сходи же к стоматологу, а то очень скоро у тебя не останется ни одного здорового зуба.

Exercise 87. Complete the table. Note that some of these words are of foreign origin have regular plurals.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	cacti		memoranda
analysis		stadium	
	stimuli	museum	
	strata		addenda
datum			radii
	vertebrae	drama	
basis		genius	
fungus			appendices
	genera	axis	
index			media
	crises	album	
	criteria		phenomena

Exercise 88. Translate into English.

1. Старик достал из мешка пять рыбин и дал каждой собаке по одной. 2. Меня не переставляет удивлять красота рыб в этом аквариуме. 3. В нашей семье все хорошо играют в шахматы. 4. Вся наша семья живет по соседству. 5.

Фруктовые деревья были все в цвету. 6. На этом фестивале присутствовали представители всех народов. 7. Украинский народ очень гостеприимен. 8. На этой выставке представлены все сорта фруктов, выращиваемые на территории нашей страны. 9. Тебе следует есть больше фруктов. 10. Я знаю, что мои волосы красивые; мне это все говорят. 11. Не думаю, что нам будет легко найти средства на этот эксперимент. 12. Так как эти часы были подарены мне на совершеннолетие, они были мне особо дороги. 13. В этом году олени вытоптали все наши посеы. 14. Как он сказал мне, в этом ручье все еще водилась форель. 15. В багаже находились разнообразные медицинские приборы. 16. Фарфор очень хорош; нежен и прозрачен. 17. Зарплата сиделки в этом госпитале хорошая. 18. Преступник покинул город, так как полиция разыскивала его. 19. Этот остров был родиной нового народа. 20. Команда корабля состоит из 20 человек, включая капитана. 21. Было 11 часов и вся семья спала. 22. Сейчас моя семья живет за городом. 23. В новом фильме 325 серий. 24. Вчера я купил два красивых натюрморта. 25. Чтобы защититься от воров, нам необходимы новые сейфы. 26. Под крышами старых домов обычно много мышей. 27. У каждой армии есть свой флаг. 28. Столкновение произошло по вине нашего шофера. Думаю, ему придется оплатить убытки. 29. Ураган нанес большой ущерб урожаю. 30. Эти брюки слишком коротки для моего сына. 31. Возьми мои ножницы, они острые. 32. Мои попутчики были веселые и интересные люди. 33. Содержание вашего сочинения не соответствует теме. 34. Франция славится своими винами. 35. Товар только что прибыл на станцию. 36. Лестница очень крутая. 37. – Как у тебя дела с фонетикой? – Замечательно. Разве ты не знаешь, что фонетика – мой любимый предмет. – Неужели? А я думал, что этика. 38. Мне очень нравятся эти часы. Где вы их купили? 39. Каких из этих овец вы продадите? 40. Его познания в этой области поразительны. 41. В Австралии живет несколько странных видов животных. 42. Боюсь, что этих данных вам не хватит для написания статьи. 43. Пастух погнал овец в сторону деревни. 44. Мне нужно вырвать два зуба. 45. Охотник получил награду за то, что застрелил волков, нанесших большой урон сельскому стаду. 46. Наш клуб купил несколько виолончелей для оркестра. 47. Он показал мне фотографии своего младшего сына. 48. Информация, принесенная разведчиком, очень ценная. 49. Вчера астрономы всего мира наблюдали очень странное явление. 50. Легкая атлетика – мой любимый вид спорта.

Exercise 89. Translate into English.

1. Сведения только что поступили, и секретарша просматривает их. 2. Врач дал нам так много советов, что мы не знаем, какими из них воспользоваться. 3. Упорный труд – ключ к успеху. 4. Это творческая работа, однако, знания здесь тоже очень важны. 5. Ваши успехи нас радуют. 6. Я вижу, что мои советы тебе помогают, не правда ли? 7. – А что думает об этом полиция? – Она обескуражена (to discourage) этим преступлением. 8. – Мне нужны хорошие новые джинсы. – Хорошие джинсы стоят дорого. 9. Моя зарп-

лата не столь высока, чтобы обедать в ресторанах. 10. Ее одежда – это в основном джинсы, свитера и майки. 11. Осторожнее, ступени очень крутые. 12. Полиция все еще ищет угонщиков самолета, но пока не задержала их. 13. Бильярд – его любимая игра. 14. Его специальность – экономика. 15. А что говорит твоя семья? Она согласна на твой брак с Виктором? 16. Штат этой фирмы состоит из тридцати человек. 17. Сегодня весенняя погода. 18. Какая великолепная сегодня погода! 19. Обожаю бродить по лесу в грибную погоду. 20. Она работает в своем саду в любую погоду. 21. Эта реклама утверждает, что если пользоваться пастой Блендамед, то у вас будут красивые белые зубы. 22. Я сладкоежка. 23. Трое полицейских постоянно охраняют этот банк. 24. Милиция уже здесь. Она делает все, чтобы найти компромисс с грабителями. 25. В подвале дома есть мыши. Вчера утром у двери я увидел маленькую очаровательную мышку. 26. Нам пришлось остановить машину, так как два оленя медленно переходили дорогу. 27. В этом пруду много рыбок. 28. Большие дети – большие заботы. 29. Домашний скот Тома состоит из лошадей, коров, быков, овец, свиней. 30. Моя тетя, которая живет в деревне, держит домашнюю птицу: кур, уток, гусей, индеек. 31. Я очень люблю фрукты. Они придают мне силы (энергию). 32. Миланцы гордятся своим оперным театром. 33. – Где твои новые часы? – К сожалению, я их потерял.

Exercise 90. Put in the nouns and add -s if necessary.

1. Claire had to take her luggage through ____ (custom). 2. Please accept this gift as an expression of our ____ (thank). 3. The woman is demanding ____ (damage) for her injuries. 4. The ____ (pain) was so bad I called the doctor. 5. The old man carried his few ____ (belonging) in a plastic bag. 6. If we pay in cash, we make a ____ (saving) of ten percent. 7. More ____ (good) should be transported by rail instead of by road. 8. The gas explosion caused some ____ (damage) to the flats. 9. We're going to spend all our ____ (saving) on a new car. 10. The company always takes ____ (pain) to protect its image.

Exercise 91. Choose the correct verb form.

1. The television news is / are at ten o'clock. 2. These clothes is / are the latest fashion. 3. Maths is / are Emma's favourite subject. 4. The troops was / were involved in a training exercise. 5. The contents of the briefcase seems / seem to have disappeared. 6. Darts is / are sometimes played in pubs in England. 7. The athletics we watched was / were quite exciting. 8. The remains of the meal was / were thrown in the bin.

Exercise 92. Choose the correct forms. Complete this e-mail Rachel has received from her sister.

Thank / Thanks for your email. Your news was / were interesting. We must talk soon.

What about us? Well, we're living on the outskirt / outskirts of town, not far from the company headquarter / headquarters, where Jeremy works. We've spent nearly all our saving / savings on the house. That wouldn't matter so much if I hadn't crashed the car last week and done some damage / damages to the front of it. More bills! But at least I wasn't hurt. The house is nice actually, but the surroundings isn't / aren't very pleasant. We're on a very busy crossroad / crossroads.

I'm doing the course I told you about. Statistics is / are an easy subject, I find, but economics gives / give me problems!

Exercise 93. Trevor and Laura are shopping for clothes. Choose the correct form.

Trevor: These trousers is / are a bit tight. They doesn't / don't feel very comfortable.
And I think the blue ones goes / go better with the jacket.

Laura: That jacket is / are too long.

Trevor: Well, the jeans fits / fit all right. Perhaps I'll buy the jeans instead.

Laura: Yes, the jeans looks / look good on you. I like the style. I think they suits/suit you. Now you get changed while I look for a / some shorts. And I might get a / some skirt.

Exercise 94. Put in a group noun and *is* or *are*. Use these nouns:

cattle, choir, crew, crowd, orchestra, police, population, team

1. The ____ all enjoying the game. 2. This United ____ the best one Tom has ever seen. 3. The ____ hoping they can take part in a national singing contest. 4. The ship's ____ all very tired after a long sea voyage. 5. The ____ one of the biggest that has played at one of our concerts. 6. The ____ installing cameras to photograph speeding motorists. 7. At the moment beef ____ cheap because sales of beef are low. 8. The country's ____ growing rapidly because of immigration.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS

A. Form

1.'s is used with singular nouns and irregular plural nouns (i.e. not ending in s):

a man's job

men's job

a woman's intuition

women's intuition

a child's room

children's room

the butcher's (shop),

the people's choice

2. An apostrophe (') only is used with plural nouns ending in s:
a girls' school the parents' house the Smiths' car
3. Classical names ending in s usually add only the apostrophe:
Archimedes' Law Sophocles' plays
4. Other names ending in s can take 's or the apostrophe alone:
Yeats's (or Yeats') poems
5. With compounds, the last word takes the 's:
my sister-in-law's parents
6. 's may be added not only to a single word but to a whole group of words:
Henry the Eighth's wives
Mr and Mrs Smith's children
the Prime Minister of England's residence
7. 's can also be used after initials:
the MP's speech the VIP's escort

B. Use of the possessive case

The possessive case can be used in several different ways: to talk about possession, relationship, physical features and characteristics, non-physical qualities, and measurements.

It is chiefly used of people, animals and countries. But it can be also used:

1. Of ships and boats: *the ship's bell*
2. In time expressions: *a week's holiday today's paper*
in two years' time tomorrow's weather
ten minutes' break two hours' delay
a ten-minute break, a two-hour delay are also possible, but with another punctuation: *We have ten minutes' break / a ten-minute break.*
3. In expressions of money + **worth**:
\$1's worth of stamps ten pounds' worth of ice-cream
4. With **for** + noun + **sake**: *for heaven's sake for goodness' sake*
5. In some set phrases:
a pin's head journey's end a needle's point duty's call
6. Sometimes certain nouns can be used in the possessive case without the second noun which usually denotes a building (a school, a church, a hospital, a house, a shop, an office, a surgery etc.):
You can buy it at the chemist's. He went to the dentist's.
Names of the owners of some businesses can be used in the same way:
Sotheby's Claridge's
But some very well-known shops call themselves without the apostrophe:
Harrods
7. Names of people can be used similarly to mean '....'s house':
We'll have a party at Bill's.
8. Possessive case can be used as a pronoun, with no following noun (with the same kind of meaning as *mine, yours*, etc.):

'Whose is that?' - 'Virginia's'

*Escalation is neither in **Russia's** interests nor in the **West's**.*

9. Double possessive:

Note the special construction: *of + possessive*

*He's a friend **of my father's**.* (=one of my father's friends)

*He turned up wearing an old coat **of Patrick's**.*

In other cases it is safer to use *of + noun* construction.

C. **of + noun** is used for possession

1. When the possessor noun is followed by a phrase or clause:

I met the wife of the man who lent us the money.

(the underlined expression is too long to be followed by 's)

2. With inanimate 'possessors', except those listed in A above:

the walls of the town the roof of the church

However, it is often possible to replace these expressions by the others:

the town walls the church roof

The first noun becomes an adjective and cannot be plural:

the roofs of the churches = the church roofs

Unfortunately these replacements are not always possible so it is recommended to use **of** when in doubt.

Exercise 95. Divide the following expressions into three groups according to the pronunciation of the possessive ending -'s.

the Pope's visit	your money's worth
women's liberation	the horse's mouth
St George's Hall	The Devil's Disciple
the water's edge	a year's time
Mike's place	Jack's dinner
the teacher's opinion	Frances's dress
a month's time	the princess's wedding dress
Nature's way	the Church's work
for Pete's sake	the monarch's role

Exercise 96. Read the following phrases. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian and explain their meaning.

1. Noah's ark; 2. Pandora's box; 3. Hobson's choice; 4. Rubik's cube; 5. Parkinson's disease; 6. Aesop's fables; 7. Achilles' heel; 8. Aladdin's lamp; 9. Murphy's Law; 10. Cleopatra's needle; 11. Caesar's wife; 12. Christie's; 13. Tiffany's; 14. An old wife's tale.

Exercise 97. Change the word-combinations according to the example:

Example: the door / the room – the door of the room
 the mother / Ann – Ann's mother

A.

- 1 the camera / Tom
- 2 the eyes / the cat
- 3 the top / the page
- 4 the daughter / Charles
- 5 the newspaper / today
- 6 the toys / the children
- 7 the name / your wife
- 8 the name / this street
- 9 the name / the man I saw you with yesterday
- 10 the new manager / the company
- 11 the result / the football match
- 12 the car / Mike's parents
- 13 the birthday / my father
- 14 the new headmaster / the school
- 15 the garden / our neighbours
- 16 the ground floor / the building
- 17 the children / Don and Mary
- 18 the economic policy / the government
- 19 the husband / the woman talking to Tom
- 20 the house / my aunt and uncle
- 21 the girl / dresses
- 22 an actress / professional life
- 23 actresses / opportunities
- 24 the boss / announcement
- 25 Mr. Davies / office
- 26 ladies / night
- 27 policemen / uniforms
- 28 France / foreign policy
- 29 children / education
- 30 greenfinch / nest
- 31 the country / problems
- 32 greenfinches / nests
- 33 secretaries / working hours
- 34 a lady / handbag
- 35 the girls / clothes

B.

- 1 I like ____ (the camera / Ann)
- 2 What is ____? (the name / this town)
- 3 When is ____? (the birthday / your sister)

- 4 Do you like ____? (the colour / this coat)
- 5 Write your name at _____. (the top / the page)
- 6 What is ____? (the address / Jill)
- 7 What was ____? (the cause / the accident)
- 8 _____ is near the city centre. (the house / my parents)
- 9 _____ is very good. (the spoken English / Maria)
- 10 For me the morning is _____. (the best part / the day)
- 11 _____ is very interesting. (the job / my brother)
- 12 The car stopped at _____. (the end / the street)
- 13 _____ is blue. (the favourite colour / Pat)
- 14 _____ are very thin. (the walls / this house)

C.

1. The room of my friend.
2. The questions of my son.
3. The wife of my brother.
4. The table of our teacher.
5. The poems of Keats.
6. The voice of this girl.
7. The new club of the workers.
8. The letter of Pete.
9. The car of my parents.
10. The life of this woman.
11. The handbags of these women.
12. The flat of my sister is large.
13. The children of my brother are at home.
14. The room of the boys is large.
15. The name of this girl is Jane.
16. The work of these students is interesting.

Exercise 98. Read each sentence and write a new sentence using 's with the underlined words.

A. *Example:* The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled. – ***Tomorrow's meeting*** has been cancelled.

1. The storm last week caused a lot of damage. Last _____.
2. The only cinema in the town has been closed recently. The _____.
3. Exports from Britain to the US have fallen recently. B _____.
4. There will be a big crowd at the football match this evening. There will be a big crowd at this _____.
5. Tourism is the main industry in the region. The r _____.

B.

Example: The dog which belongs to my neighbour is ***my neighbour's dog***.

1. The scheme sponsored by the Duke of Edinburgh is called _____.

2. The office where the managing director works is called _____.
3. The car which belongs to my sister-in-law is _____.
4. A school for boys only is called _____.
5. The union which represents railwaymen is _____.
6. The law which was discovered by a man called Murphy is known as _____.
7. A holiday which lasts a fortnight is _____.
8. The home where the nurses live is called _____.
9. The car which belongs to Mr Brown's wife is _____.

Exercise 99. Change the sentences below as shown:

Example: A holiday which lasts a week is **a week's holiday.**

1. The wages for three weeks are _____.
2. The problems which we had yesterday are _____.
3. A time three years from now is in _____ time.
4. A few minutes from now is in _____ time.

Example: Russia has an army. It is **Russia's army.**

1. These books belong to John. They are _____.
2. The children sleep in this room. It is _____.
3. The Smiths live here. This is _____ house.
4. Mr. Jones is my boss. I am _____ secretary.
5. This room is for men only. It is _____.
6. This study is for the girls. It is _____.

Example: A butcher sells meat. – We buy meat **at the butcher's.**

1. A greengrocer sells vegetables. We buy vegetables _____.
2. An optician tests eyes. I got my eyes tested _____.
3. A dentist looks after teeth. I must go _____.
4. A chemist sells medicine. We buy medicine _____.
5. Where do you buy bread? _____.
6. If you want to buy some food, you go to _____.
7. If you want to buy some screws and some nails go to the _____.
8. If you want to get your hair cut go to the _____.
9. If you want to buy some flowers go to the _____.
10. If you want to have some clothes cleaned go to the _____.
11. If you want to get fast food go to the _____.
12. If you want to buy some cigars and cigarettes go to the _____.
13. If you want to buy a wedding ring go to the _____.
14. If you want to get pens, pencils, paper go to the _____.
15. If you want to buy cakes and chocolate go to the _____.
16. If you want to buy a lot of small different things go to the _____.
17. If you want to get some information about travelling go to the _____.

18. If you want to have your watch repaired go to the _____.
19. If you want to buy the most expensive things in London go to _____.
20. If you want to have your pet examined go to the _____.
21. If you want to have advice about your health go to the _____.

Exercise 100. Translate into Russian and make your own sentences with them:

a baker's, a butcher's, a florist's, a pastry-cook's, a confectioner's, a chemist's, a tobacconist's.

Exercise 101. Change the sentences according to the examples, where possible.

Example: Our holiday lasted three weeks. – a) It was a three-week holiday.
– b) It was three weeks' holiday.

1. The girls were 14 years old. They were _____.
2. The woman was 27. She was a _____.
3. The flight lasted three hours. It was a _____.
4. The strike lasted four days. It was a _____.
5. The book has 200 pages. It is a _____.
6. The boys were ten years old. They were _____.
7. The television series has ten parts. It is _____.
8. The bottle holds two litres. It is _____.
9. Each of the tickets cost ten pounds. They were _____.
10. The building has ten storeys (= *floors*). It is _____.
11. This bag of potatoes weighs five kilos. It is _____.
12. We walked for five miles. It was _____.

Exercise 102. Rewrite these sentences using 's, s', just an apostrophe, a compound noun or *of-phrase*.

1. This bicycle is for a child. This is **a child's bicycle**.
2. This pen belongs to the teacher. _____.
3. He described the career of the actress. _____.
4. That's a job for a stewardess. _____.
5. These toys belong to the children. _____.
6. This is a club for women. _____.
7. It's a school for girls. _____.
8. This is the lounge for residents. _____.
9. That hat belongs to Doris. _____.
10. That's the voice of a man. _____.
11. I can't see the bottom of the box. _____.
12. That's the decision of the committee. _____.
13. It's the fault of no one. _____.

14. This is a copy of the poetry of Keats. _____.
15. That's the leg of the table. _____.
16. Where's the key of the car? _____.
17. That's the bell of the village church. _____.
18. These are the stables of the horses. _____.

Exercise 103. Put the possessive apostrophe (') in the correct place in the following expressions. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. To lead a dogs life.
2. Thursdays child works hard for a living.
3. It is part of Lifes rich tapestry.
4. A fair days pay for a fair days work.
5. Wolves in sheeps clothing.
6. A womans work is never done.
7. One mans meat is another mans poison.
8. For goodness sake!
9. Loves old sweet song.

Exercise 104. Make word-combinations in the possessive case according to the example.

Example: If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12 o'clock. So it's about **three hours'** drive to London from my house.

1. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th. So I've got _____ holiday.
2. I went to sleep at 3 o'clock this morning and woke up an hour later at 4 o'clock. So I only had _____ sleep.
3. If I leave my house at 8.50 and walk to work, I get to work at 9 o'clock. So it's only _____ walk from my house to work.

Exercise 105. Put the following nouns into the possessive case.

1. Ross, address; 2. (a) week, holiday; 3. my relatives, house; 4. A. Christie, novels; 5. Alex, discs; 6. my sister, room; 7. her neighbour, car; 8. (a) woman, magazine; 9. James, secretary; 10. (a) child, bicycle; 11. (a) girls, school; 12. (a) week, trip; 13. (an) actress, career; 14. Doris, dress; 15. teenagers, music.

Exercise 106. Use the possessive case instead of the *of-phrase*.

1. the name of my friend; 2. the speech of the leader; 3. the flat of Liz; 4. the visit of Max; 5. a novel by Sheldon; 6. the life of a student; 7. the boyfriend of

Bess; 8. the rights of people; 9. the books of her sons; 10. the toys of my baby; 11. the hobbies of my parents; 12. a show of actors; 13. a poem by Keats; 14. the rays of the sun; 15. the climate of England; 16. the news of today; 17. the progress of the world; 18. the surface of the earth; 19. a break of ten minutes; 20. the history of Russia.

Exercise 107. Use the possessive case where possible.

1. Jessica works for a magazine for men. 2. The roof of the house needs painting. 3. The dress of the girl was made by her mother. 4. The dresses of the girls were wonderful. 5. My seat was at the wing of the plane. 6. The style of this designer is perfect. 7. The sound of the car made me stop writing. 8. The voices of the children woke up the dog. 9. Mary often sat on the bank of the river looking at the ducks. 10. A holiday for a week will do you good. 11. These files belong to Felix. 12. I borrowed an umbrella from Charles. 13. Their house is at the end of the street. 14. Brian studies the history of the English language. 15. The leg of the new table is broken. 16. If I need some meat, I go to the shop of a butcher. 17. Where is the key to the car? 18. Pamela spends her weekends at the house of her aunt. 19. The cover of this dictionary is very bright. 20. The problems of the company are very serious.

Exercise 108. Translate into English.

1. Во вчерашней газете было несколько интересных статей. 2. Не могли бы вы дать мне адрес Чарльза? 3. Это машина Джеймса, машина Алекса белая. 4. Перед первым сентября в школе было родительское собрание. 5. Работа стюардессы достаточно сложна. 6. Это мужской клуб, а не женский. 7. Детство Дениса было трудным. 8. Мы встретились с Анной в парикмахерской и решили выпить по чашечке кофе в кондитерской. 9. Я устала, давайте сделаем пятиминутный перерыв. 10. Детишки играли в тени дерева. 11. Дом моей мамы был построен ее бабушкой. 12. После лекции профессор ответил на вопросы студентов. 13. Карло – это мужское имя, а Карла – это женское имя. 14. Муж моей подруги – инженер. 15. Мне очень нравятся стихи Бернса и Китса. 16. Татьяна отказалась от предложения Виктора. 17. В нашей библиотеке есть книги С. Кинга. 18. Комната моих дочерей самая большая в доме. 19. Дети восхищались зонтиком Мэри Поппинс. 20. Советы моей мамы всегда полезны. 21. Давай встретимся в офисе Томаса.

Exercise 109. Comment on the use of the Possessive Case.

A. 1. Greg drove past Forester's house again. 2. He kept his eyes fixed on his father's face, putting a question now and again. 3. Scarlett was Miss Ellen's child. 4. Michael's left-hand neighbour began breathing heavily. 5. I think we ought to drink dear James' health, and – and the health of Soames' wife. 6. I am no good at other

people's affairs. 7. I've got a dentist's appointment in Langley at five-thirty.

B. 1. Robin, it's my mother-in-law's seventieth birthday. 2. That was Louise Leidner's doing. 3. There was a straight chair near the enclosure of the library secretary's desk. 4. They had found refreshment over the way at Brown and Smith's. 5. Mr Brown had been satisfied with the results of Tom's and Nick's visit.

C. 1. His eyes were fixed on Marjorie Ferrar's, whose eyes in turn were fixed on his. 2. He took the morning train and arrived at his mother's at lunchtime. 3. There's a lovely powder blue at Harton's. 4. Finding himself without cigarettes he dashed into a tobacconist's in Oxford Street. 5. When Jennie had given her daughter hot milk – a favourite remedy of her mother's – Vesta went to her room and lay down. 6. But frankly, Leidner, this business of your wife's seems to me rather out of my class.

D. 1. His house in Prince's Gardens was brilliantly alight. 2. Michael had gone to the Labour candidate's meeting party because he wanted to. 3. John nodded understandingly and after a moment's pause Tom went on. 4. Before I knew it, they'd passed me and were at the water's edge. 5. In this very heart of England's gentility one doesn't know what to do. 6. A sparrow-hawk hovered in the sun's eye. 7. The clock's hands crept on to seven before she heard voices in the hall. 8. He swallowed and I saw his Adam's apple go up and down. 9. I knew that one more display like yesterday's would demoralize the whole crew. 10. A hundred houses were evacuated for safety's sake.

Exercise 110. Replace the *of-phrase* by the noun in the Possessive Case.

1. The plays of Shakespeare are very popular in this country. 2. The house of my daughter-in-law is within a stone's throw from here. 3. John slipped his hand through the arm of his mother. 4. Michael saw the neck of his neighbour grow redder. 5. When she caught the eye of Strickland she smiled. 6. From the dining-room Soames passed into the study of Timothy. 7. The cheeks of the secretary continued to brighten. 8. A chill smile played round the lips of Soames. 9. He told me of the return of his brother Roger. 10. The supper of the children is ready. 11. In the distance we saw the hut of a native. 12. Will you join the excursion of today? 13. The rays of the sun do not penetrate through that foliage. 14. The voice of a girl was heard in the distance. 15. The toys of the children are in the box.

Exercise 111. Use the Absolute Possessive Case.

A. 1. His eyes avoided the eyes of Andrew. 2. It was her job; not the job of old lady Winnie. 3. Gideon put out his left hand, and took the hand of Kate. 4. She had an unexpectedly pleasant voice, a little deeper than the voice of a clown.

B. 1. I'm not going to the house of Caroline Kent at all. 2. The middle wall had precisely the same books as used to be in the library at the house of his own Father in Park Lane. 3. After breakfast he went off to the house of Fleur. 4. You must come to the house of my father. 5. "They tell me at the house of Timothy," said Nicholas lowering his voice, "that Dartie has gone off at last."

C. 1. Peter was the son of one of Aunt Lottie's friends. 2. One of Holly's special little friends had come in – a fair child with short hair like the hair of a boy. 3. You are quite sure he wasn't one of the doctor's patients. 4. I am thinking of one of my father's cousins, who was a well-known physician and lived in Harley Street.

Exercise 112. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the Possessive Case.

A. 1. Лицо Джона смягчилось, затем опять стало напряженным. 2. Он продолжал рассматривать лицо сестры. 3. Я не знаю, почему я вдруг подумал о сыне Стрикленда. 4. «Вставай, старина», – сказал мальчик и положил руку на колено старика. 5. Глаза доктора встретились с его глазами.

B. 1. Отец Элизы и Тома – известный ученый. 2. Книги Ильфа и Петрова очень популярны в нашей стране. 3. Чья ручка вам больше нравится: Джона или Хелен? 4. Я очень люблю пьесы Шекспира и Шоу. 5. Я хочу портфель, как у Пита или Бена. 6. Это случилось несколько недель спустя после возвращения матери и сестры.

C. 1. Его лицо было маленькое, как у ребенка. 2. В двух окнах горел свет. Одно из них было окно Флер. 3. Все руки были подняты, кроме руки Майкла. 4. Маленький Том улыбался. Его улыбка была похожа на улыбку отца. 5. Джеймс посмотрел на лицо матери, а затем на лицо Ирэн.

D. 1. По пути домой она обычно покупала кусочек медового пирога в булочной. 2. Давай зайдём в кондитерскую. 3. Они ушли в аптеку и еще не возвратились. 4. Мы найдем его у Бартон. 5. Скажи Флер, что я иду к ее тете. 6. Он все еще у твоей матери. 7. Я оставлю вас здесь. Я иду к дочери. 8. Я собираюсь обедать у Флер.

E. 1. Он один из ближайших друзей моего отца. 2. Она одна из двоюродных сестер дяди Тома. 3. Это одна из любимых книг моей мамы. 4. «Пигмалион» – одна из наиболее популярных пьес Б. Шоу. 5. Я все-таки купил эту картину молодого Грина! 6. Эта угроза Герхардта казалась ужасной для Дженни и ее матери. 7. Какая она очаровательная, эта подруга Анны! 8. Не люблю я эту новую приятельницу Мэри!

Exercise 113. Correct or justify.

1. Jenny's car was there, and so was Robert's. 2. But what shall I do about this marriage of Val, Soames? 3. I saw him just now at your aunt. 4. His landlady was doing the week washing. 5. And so your wife is the great friend of that Mr Bosinney's? 6. Jon handed the cigarettes. He lighted his father and Fleur's, then one for himself. 7. I am Mr Wilkes sister. 8. Honour met his mother eyes. Nevil stood with his arm on Regan knee, and his eyes on his brother with a watchful expression. 9. Gavin turned his eyes on his brother. 10. What kind of girl was this wife of Jon's? 11. Ann has gone to the butchers. 12. He looked attentively at the speaker shrewd, dry, doubting face. 13. We kept him at arms length. 14. A visit to Timothy was like an hour spent in the lap of a mother. 15. In a small pastry-cook they were served with tea and cakes. 16. She might know Kate first name. Kate is the friend of Greg's.

Exercise 114. Translate into English.

1. У меня нет своего фотоаппарата. Это фотоаппарат моего дедушки. 2. Я провела зимние каникулы у тети. 3. После получасовой ходьбы мы были уже у реки. 4. Как я люблю этот портрет отца! 5. Их маленький домик стоял у самой воды. 6. Вчера у меня не было времени пойти в парикмахерскую. 7. Филипп был одним из старых школьных друзей Джона. 8. Кого вы встретили у моих родителей? 9. После непродолжительной паузы она добавила: «Ты чудесный ребенок». 10. Вчера я отдала свои часы часовщику. 11. На лестничной площадке было четыре двери. Я не знала, которая из них была дверь моих друзей. 12. Если Аннет не уважала его чувства, она могла подумать о чувствах Флер. 13. Она живет неподалеку от института. 14. Сегодня мы собираемся к дедушке и бабушке. 15. Я встретил их, когда они возвращались от Тома и Джейн. 16. Вам лучше пойти к Джеймсу и поговорить о завтрашнем собрании. 17. Это не мои друзья. Они друзья отца и матери. 18. Наступило минутное молчание, затем мальчик опять начал задавать вопросы. 19. Он был хирургом в знаменитой больнице Святого Томаса – полтора дня езды от города. 20. Вы читали сегодняшнюю газету? 21. Вы можете делать это в свое удовольствие. 22. Я сейчас не дома. Я у Елены. 23. Я не могу забыть этого замечания Роя. 24. До ближайшей деревни около часа езды на машине. 25. Каково ваше мнение о сегодняшнем путешествии? 26. Между прочим, ему советовали купить эту картину Джо! 27. Я лучше поеду назад к родителям. 28. Я отлично помню эту прекрасную улыбку Ника! 29. У нас была пятиминутная беседа с преподавателем английского языка в деканате. 30. Наша дача находилась на расстоянии двух километров от реки. 31. Ума не приложу, как мне добраться до города в полночь. 32. Несколько дней тому назад я встретила старого друга моего брата на Урале.

Exercise 115. Read the following phrases and find their Russian / Ukrainian equivalents. Learn them by heart and make sentences of your own with them.

To one's heart's content; at one's fingers' ends; at a hair's breadth; in the mind's eye; one's money's worth; out of harm's way; at arm's length (reach); for Heaven's sake; for Goodness' sake; for appearance's sake; at death's door; to be nobody's fool; to know someone for donkey's years; at razor's edge; (at) a stone's throw from...; to be at one's wit's end; at gun's point; a bird's eye view.

Exercise 116. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the phrases in bold type.

1. He held her **at arm's length**, scrutinizing her intently. 2. I've never grown to like him, not one iota, even though I've known him and his family **for donkey's years**. 3. What saved the situation was that Alan's office was only **(at) a stone's throw** from the club. 4. **In his mind's eye**, Maxim pictured the people who were important in his life. 5. My mother loves the house and the grounds and she can garden away **to her heart's content**. 6. We are **at our wit's end** how to solve the dilemma. 7. The guns were now hidden, **out of harm's way**. 8. She made a will **at death's door**. 9. Mind, we did it just **for old times' sake**. 10. From this tower you can get **a bird's eye view** of the city.

Exercise 117. Translate into English.

1. Когда Сью вошла в комнату, она увидела ужасную картину: вся мебель была поломана, и все было в крови. 2. Они никогда не ссорились о том, кто должен делать так называемую “женскую работу”. 3. Джон не знал эту девушку, но он сразу же узнал эти ангельские глаза, которые он видел на известной картине. 4. Ты только посмотри на него! Ну что за идиотская улыбка! 5. Июнь был единственным месяцем в году, когда они могли вволю наслаждаться жизнью. 6. Он был на пороге смерти и понимал это, но он был спокоен, каким и должен быть настоящий джентльмен. 7. Письмо лежало на столе на расстоянии вытянутой руки, но он не хотел брать его. 8. Да, вы правы. Их спасло просто чудо и сейчас они в безопасности. 9. Официальный визит премьер-министра был отменен из-за сильного землетрясения. 10. Он может все, что угодно, даже пролезть через игольное ушко. 11. Когда он открыл глаза, он увидел огромного волка, который сидел неподалеку (на расстоянии брошенного камня). 12. Мистер Вайт был в ярости: он опаздывал на работу, а поезд тащился как черепаха. 13. Наш отель расположен у самой кромки воды на чудесном песчаном пляже. 14. Мы с нетерпением ждали конца путешествия. 15. Отпускайте собаку побегать вволю. 16. Какая ужасная пробка! Машины еле-еле ползут. Давайте поедem на метро.

Exercise 118. Combine nouns from the two columns with either ‘s or *of*.

Example: Mary's jewellery, the surface of the water.

tower	bike
Beethoven	summary
cat	fifth symphony
government	responsibility
hour	balance of payments
facts	paw
Britain	blade
envelope	height
Mary	surface
nephew	back
knife	jewellery
water	delay

Exercise 119. Translate into English.

A. 1. Портрет жены Рембрандта – один из шедевров художника. 2. Мы с братом купили башмаки в одно и то же время. Мои уже износились, а у брата совсем новые. 3. Как зовут сестру вашего приятеля? 4. «Кармен», наиболее популярная опера Бизе, была написана на сюжет известной повести Мериме. 5. Я провела две недели в Брайтоне у своей сестры. 6. Уезжая в деревню, мальчик ничего не знал о предполагаемом браке своей матери. 7. Дядя Хэма и Эмили усыновил их, когда они были детьми. 8. Недельное пребывание в Лондоне доставило мне большое удовольствие. 9. После минутной нерешительности мальчик подошел к матери и поцеловал ее.

B. 1. Завтрашняя программа очень напряженная. 2. Эдвард один из близких друзей моей сестры. 3. Я обычно встречаюсь со своими родственниками в доме у бабушки и дедушки. 4. Эта девушка – одна из студенток моей мамы. 5. У него маленькие ноги, как у женщины. 6. Ему очень нужна была машина, и он воспользовался машиной своего босса. 7. Это замечание Феликса было совсем некстати. 8. Мой проект отклонили точно так же, как и проект Джона. 9. Как же мне не нравится этот новый друг Бэсс! 10. Это не мои учебники, они Макса. 11. Экзамены позади, теперь мы можем вволю развлекаться. 12. Ради бога, пойми же, наконец, что ты ходишь по острию бритвы. 13. Это не займет много времени, до моего дома рукой подать. 14. Не пытайся обмануть меня, я далеко не дура. 15. Давай уйдем отсюда от греха подальше. 16. Я считаю, что приличия ради нам нужно согласиться на их приглашение. 17. Романы Ильфа и Петрова популярны у многих поколений читателей. 18. В течение пяти лет ты держала меня на приличном расстоянии, а теперь я, кажется, не могу избавиться от тебя. 19. Машина мистера Джоунса – последняя модель Мерседеса. 20. Субботним утром любой человек может выступить сколько его душе угодно в Уголке Оратора в Гайд-Парке.

Exercise 120. Translate into English.

1. Считается, что 80 процентов данных, накапливаемых на компьютерах в мире, идет на английском языке. 2. – Ни к чему не прикасайтесь, пока не придет полиция. – Она уже прибыла. А кого, собственно, полиция преследует? 3. – Ума не приложу, что этому человеку нужно от нас! – Ради бога, не будь такой наивной! Все, что ему нужно, так это наши деньги, но он их не получит. 4. Госпиталь Святого Томаса – один из старейших в городе. До него рукой подать, всего лишь пять минут пешком через парк святого Джеймса. 5. Это кольцо не мое, оно моей бабушки. Оно было куплено у Тиффани и стоило целое состояние. 6. Я принес тебе новую серию стихов Китса. Можешь читать их в свое удовольствие. 7. – Я терпеть не могу эту противную привычку твоих соседей включать телевизор на полную мощность! – Они купили новый “Sony” полгода назад и никак не могут на него нарадоваться. 8. – «В тихом омуте черти водятся». – Да, это как раз про него. Так что тебе лучше держаться от него подальше. 9. – Неужели это действительно Дали в доме твоего дедушки? – В действительности у него два Дали. 10. Успех Чарльза всех радует. Давай пойдем и поздравим его приличия ради. 11. Получены сведения о необычных явлениях на поверхности Марса. 12. Из всех рыб я предпочитаю форель и лосося, хотя я и не большой любитель рыбы. 13. Лучи солнца проникали сквозь густую листву и делали поместье сэра Роберта Фокса еще величественнее. 14. Она простила всех на смертном одре ради блага семьи. 15. «Коллинз» – очень надежный словарь, и я всегда держу его под рукой. 16. Вы ходите по острию ножа. Будьте осторожны безопасности ради. 17. Он перешел в другую веру под дулом пистолета.

Exercise 121. Fill in the titles of some works of literature and give the names of their authors.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ____'s Adventures in Wonderland; | 7. ____'s Travels; |
| 2. ____'s Cabin; | 8. ____'s Web; |
| 3. ____'s Choice; | 9. ____'s Pilgrimage; |
| 4. ____'s Complaint; | 10. ____'s House; |
| 5. ____'s Lover; | 11. ____'s Baby. |

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

Сборник содержит комплекс грамматических упражнений, которые охватывают всю тему «Существительное» и состоит из следующих разделов:

1. Formation of Nouns
2. Kinds of Nouns
3. Gender of Nouns
4. Countable and Uncountable Nouns
5. Number of Nouns
6. The Possessive Case of Nouns

В сборник включены упражнения, которые отображают различные стадии изучения употребления английского существительного. Все упражнения расположены с учетом принципа возрастания уровня сложности по одному плану, насколько позволяет специфика материала.

В начале каждого раздела предлагаются упражнения аналитического характера. Цель таких упражнений – обеспечить четкое понимание правил функционирования исследуемого грамматического явления. Затем следуют тренировочные упражнения для закрепления выученных правил и выработки навыков употребления данного грамматического явления в речи. Таких упражнений большинство. Помимо этого предлагаются упражнения творческого характера для развития навыков устной речи. Упражнения этого типа привлекают внимание студентов к особым случаям использования данных грамматических форм, их контекстуальным или стилистически обусловленным значениям и предназначены, в основном, для комментирования, пояснения и анализа с переводом или трансформациями.

Пояснения частного характера, которые касаются отдельных лексических единиц или значения отдельных грамматических форм, которые возникают в определенных контекстах, даются в заданиях к упражнениям.

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