

Е. В. Зверховская, Е. Ф. Косиченко

ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Теория • Практика

84 урока

Четкая и удобная форма представления материала

Обилие и разнообразие практических упражнений и тестов

Ключи к упражнениям

Возможность выборочного изучения тем

Применимость для аудиторных и индивидуальных занятий



Е. В. Зверховская, Е. Ф. Косиченко

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Теория • Практика

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Книга представляет собой справочник и одновременно учебное пособие, содержащее 84 тематических урока. Грамматические правила сопровождаются примерами и упражнениями на их отработку, а также комментариями. В конце каждой темы предлагается урок на повторение и закрепление изученного грамматического материала. Материал представлен наглядно — правила и упражнения расположены на страницах симметрично, отдельные темы изложены схематически или сведены в таблицу. Материал может изучаться последовательно или выборочно, и благодаря универсальности и наличию ключей к упражнениям может использоваться как для групповых, так и для индивидуальных занятий.

*Для студентов вузов, лицеев и колледжей, слушателей курсов,
а также лиц, самостоятельно изучающих английский язык*

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- ★ Образец
- Сравните
- ⚠ Внимание
- Ⓜ Вспомогательный глагол
- 😊 Правильно
- 😞 Неправильно

Данное пособие составлено авторами, долгое время работавшими со студентами, изучающими английский язык как второй иностранный. Накопленный опыт помог нам понять основные трудности, возникающие у студентов на начальном и продвинутом этапах обучения.

При большом количестве пособий, существующих в настоящее время, авторам было довольно трудно выбрать оригинальную, но вместе с тем эффективную форму подачи материала. Поскольку нам всегда нравилось как оформление, так и подача материала в учебном пособии по грамматике Raymond Murphy *“English Grammar in Use”*, мы приняли попытку создать книгу, на наш взгляд, столь же удобную в пользовании, но с учетом трудностей русскоязычного учащегося.

При написании пособия авторы ставили перед собой задачу доступно и кратко изложить грамматику английского языка с целью систематизировать знания учащихся.

Теоретический материал изложен на русском языке, что, с нашей точки зрения, делает пособие удобным для начинающих, поскольку снимает языковые трудности при ознакомлении с темой и освоении основных правил образования и употребления грамматических явлений. Английское правописание приводится по британской версии языка.

Некоторые примеры, данные в теоретической части, сопровождаются переводом, с целью акцентирования наиболее сложных грамматических явлений для русскоязычных студентов.

В каждый урок (Unit) включены предложения на перевод с русского языка на английский. Этот тип работы является особенно важным как для закрепления грамматических явлений, так и для активизации лексики.

Лексическое наполнение упражнений ориентировано на учащегося, освоившего наиболее употребительную лексику английского языка.

Предлагаемое пособие не может быть использовано как базовое, но, надеемся, окажется полезным и интересным как дополнение к любому учебнику или курсу. Кроме того, совершенно очевидно, что, несмотря на множество различных пособий, и преподаватели, и учащиеся зачастую испытывают недостаток в упражнениях как тестового плана, так и переводных, а данное пособие может быть использовано и в аудитории, и дома при индивидуальной работе.

Пособие состоит из 84 уроков, объединенных тематически в отдельные разделы. Последний урок каждого раздела посвящен повторению, что помогает проконтролировать усвоенный материал.

Материал, выбранный авторами для отработки и закрепления, частично расположен по принципу нарастания трудностей. Такие крупные разделы, как времена, формы страдательного залога, артикли, с одной стороны, зависят друг от друга, но на продвинутом этапе обучения более сложные грамматические явления могут изучаться и независимо от более простых.

Материал других уроков не зависит от предыдущих, поэтому книга может использоваться и как справочник.

Предлагаемое пособие представляет собой как справочник по грамматике, так и сборник упражнений.

Надеемся, что данное пособие будет полезным учащимся школ, студентам колледжей, лицеев, ВУЗов, слушателям курсов, а также лицам, самостоятельно изучающим английский язык на разных этапах его освоения.

ARTICLES

АРТИКЛИ

1. Артикль **a(an)** употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе —

- если предмет или понятие упоминается впервые:

I want to give him **a book** as a present.

- если перед существительным в единственном числе стоит описательное определение:

I'm reading **an interesting book**.

- в следующих случаях:

<i>Единственное число — a / an</i>	<i>Множественное число — no article</i>
<u>I have</u> an apple.	<u>I have</u> apples.
<u>I see</u> a boy.	<u>I see</u> boys.
<u>I am</u> a student.	<u>We are</u> students.
<u>It's</u> a pen.	<u>They / these are</u> pens.
<u>This is</u> a cat and that is a dog.	<u>These are</u> cats and those are dogs.
<u>There is</u> a cup on the table.	<u>There are</u> cups on the table.



Артикль также **не** употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное, отрицание *no* или местоимение *both*.

Give me **your pen**, please.

I want to see **this book**. It's **Kate's bag**.

Both students were late.

There is **no water** in the bottle.

2. Определенный артикль **the** употребляется со всеми существительными, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе —

- при повторном упоминании предмета или понятия:

I have a dog. **The dog** is big.

He asked me several questions. **The questions** were difficult.

- при наличии ограничивающего определения:

I've found **the pen** *I lost yesterday*. (Ту самую ручку, которую потерял.)

I can't answer **the questions** *he asked me*. (Те вопросы, которые он задает.)

- если понятно, что речь идет о конкретном предмете или понятии:

The flowers are so bright and beautiful! (Например, про цветы, которые находятся в поле зрения.)

The children are so noisy. (Дети, которые играют.)

Вставьте **a / an** или **the**.

1.1

1. I'm looking for job. I didn't like job I had.
2. Kate is wearing new dress today. dress is nice.
3. He has nice house. There is beautiful garden in front of house.
4. This is interesting book. book is love story.
5. text he is translating is rather difficult.
6. Is bag new? I like bag.
7. He is engineer. He says profession is interesting.
8. There is hotel not far from our house. hotel is very comfortable.
9. car is very expensive.
10. I'm doing exercise. exercise isn't difficult.
11. They are building international airport here.
12. Without any warning computer went down.
13. child is reading magazine. magazine has bright cover.
14. Bill is very good specialist. I'm sure he can answer question.
15. They say library that is being built here will be very large.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1.2

1

1. These are very nice shoes.
2. questions are very difficult.
3. stories I must read are long.
4. I need comfortable chairs.
5. We are looking for children. Have you seen them?
6. Why do you like small flats?
7. Put cups on the table.
8. Let's give them cups and saucers for their wedding.
9. They sell bicycles here.
10. They are very strange people.

2


1. Do you know where my watch is?
2. Kate's husband is doctor. They are all doctors in their family.
3. These are very good examples. Study examples.
4. papers you need are on the table.
5. He has long name and I can never remember it.
6. There is mistake in sentence. Correct mistake.
7. Can you tell me where station is.
8. Who is driver of this car? You can't park cars here.
9. keys to exercises you are doing now are on the next page.
10. Do you remember name of street where we bought this washing machine?
11. He says he needs new glasses. But glasses they sell here are very expensive.
12. Remember to take jacket to the cleaner's.
13. They say party was a success.
14. Let's take photograph of Nick and July. They are nice couple.
15. I'm going to airport. plane leaves in two hours.
16. I liked presents I received on my birthday.

- 1.** Существительные, обозначающие определенные или единственные в своем роде предметы, а также предметы, чья уникальность обусловлена контекстом, как правило, употребляются с определенным артиклем.

the bedroom	the moon	the beginning	the top of	the station	the world
the door	the sky	the end	the bottom of	the bank	the north
the ceiling	the sea	the centre	the truth	the post office	the south
the floor	the ground	the middle	the army	the airport	the east
the garden	the country	the corner	the theatre	the west	

Go to **the bathroom**. I can see **the moon**. It's at **the beginning** of the page.

They are going to **the north** next autumn. He likes to go to **the theatre**.

-  Если перечисленные существительные и другие существительные этой группы лишь называют предмет или понятие, то артикли употребляются по общим правилам.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>➤ There is a garden in front of the house.</p> <p>There is a door at the end of the hall.</p> <p>There is a theatre in this town.</p> | | <p>She likes having tea in the garden.</p> <p>Please, open the door.</p> <p>Let's go to the theatre.</p> |
|--|--|--|

- 2.** Если перед существительными стоят уточняющие определения типа *right, left, upper, lower, central, necessary, coming, present, previous, following, only, very, main, usual, same* и другие, то, как правило, употребляется определенный артикль.

It's **the right way** to do this work.

The main thing is to be calm.

The book is on **the upper shelf**.

This is **the only way** to do it.

- BUT!** He is **an only child** in the family.

- 3.** Обычно прилагательные **next** и **last** употребляются с определенным артиклем.

We can discuss it at **the next meeting**.

That was **the last page**.

- BUT!** Если **next** и **last** сочетаются с существительными, обозначающими время, то артикли не употребляются.

We met **last week**.

We'll go there **next year**.

Bring your brother **next time**.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

2.1

1

1. He is only person I know here. I saw him last year.
2. What did you discuss at last meeting?
3. She is such nice woman!
4. All students must learn following rules and observe them.
5. I looked through books on upper shelf but didn't find necessary one.
6. Go straight ahead and then turn to left.
7. I didn't get main idea of story.
8. It's same question you asked me last time.
9. We'll speak about it next time.
10. They are such clever students.

2

1. I didn't understand last word.
2. You are very man I'd like to speak to.
3. What is there on floor?
4. Look out of window!
5. I see post office. Let's go and buy some stamps.
6. I'm going to post office. I must buy stamps.
7. It's interesting beginning for the article.
8. end of story is interesting.
9. He will join army this year.
10. sun rises in east and sets in west.

3

1. What do you call it in English? — ceiling.
2. There is fly on ceiling.
3. Look at sky. moon is full today.
4. kitchen in my flat is too small. I'm looking for flat with larger kitchen.
5. It's lie and I want to know truth.
6. The Browns usually go to south in summer.
7. He grows different flowers in garden.
8. He likes going to country for the weekend.
9. I'd like to go to east and to west. I'd like to see world.
10. children are waiting for you on ground floor.

4

1. — How can I get to station? — You must turn to right.
2. He is such honest child. He always tells truth.
3. I remember they went to south last year.
4. main thing for you now is to do this part of work to end.
5. He joined army last year.
6. He will show me centre of city next week.
7. He looked out of window and saw same man there again.
8. There is comfortable armchair in corner of room.
9. Let's put table in middle of kitchen.
10. My desk is at wall to left of window.
11. Look for your papers on lower shelf and next time don't forget where you put your things.

- 1.** Следующие неисчисляемые существительные не имеют множественного числа и не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем.

anger	happiness	time	news	information
beauty	love	work	luck	nonsense
life	respect	weather	fun	permission
freedom	strength	money	nature	experience
space	health	progress	advice	knowledge
furniture	hair			

I wish you **happiness**. This is interesting **work**. I like rainy **weather**.

Указанные существительные могут употребляться с определенным артиклем, если есть ограничивающее определение или ограничение ситуацией.

The weather is fine *today*. **The work** *I'm doing* is very interesting. I don't have **the time** *for it*.



Некоторые из указанных существительных могут изменять значение, и тогда они становятся исчисляемыми.

It's **a wonderful work** of art. (произведение)

He told us about **an awful experience** in his life. (случай из жизни)



Слово *life* употребляется с **a**, если ему предшествует описательное определение.

I know he had **a difficult life**.

- 2.** Существительные, обозначающие названия веществ, также НЕ употребляются с неопределенным артиклем.

water	bread	sand	stone	silk
meat	fish	fire	wood	wool
tea	soup	paper	glass	cotton

Give me some **water**, please. You must eat more **fish**.



Наличие описательного определения не влияет на употребление артиклей.

The dress is made of very good **silk**. I like hot **coffee**.

Определенный артикль употребляется, если речь идет об ограниченном количестве вещества.

The water *in the river* is cold. **The meat** *I've bought* is fresh.



Иногда эти существительные также изменяют свое значение и становятся исчисляемыми.

I want **a salad** and **a coffee**, please. (порция салата и чашка кофе)

Let's make **a fire**. (костер)

He threw **a stone** into the water. (камень)

- 3.** Существительные, названия наук, виды искусства, предметы, изучаемые в учебных заведениях, НЕ употребляются с неопределенным артиклем.

He studies **law** at University. Susan is fond of French **poetry**.

I never enjoyed studying **history**.

BUT! I'm reading a book about **the history** of Scotland.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

3.1

1

1. weather is fine today. Let's go for a walk. I enjoy walking in good weather.
2. I can say I feel great respect for this man.
3. Doesn't he understand that he is talking nonsense?
4. This is very interesting news. I would say news is shocking.
5. First of all you must think about health.
6. advice he gave me was useful indeed. He is clever man and always gives good advice.
7. What he needs now is luck and I'm sure he will achieve success.
8. You've made great progress this year and got deep knowledge of the subject.
9. It was fun to watch children playing.
10. work must be done in time. It's urgent work.

2

1. He needs experience to become good doctor.
2. Tim is of course a man of great physical strength.
3. information he has may be interesting to us.
4. He is interested in life of great people.
5. I think he had interesting life.
6. Be careful not to break it. It's made of glass.
7. doctors say he mustn't eat meat. They say meat can do him harm.
8. The child ate soup very quickly. He always has soup for dinner.
9. fish doesn't smell good. Don't eat it.
10. He likes strong tea with sugar and lemon.

3

1. Waiter! I'd like juice and ice-cream, please.
2. Don't give her ice-cream. She has a cold.
3. I don't want anything but plain water.
4. Can I have bread and butter? — butter is in fridge and here is bread.
5. There is fire over there. Some house is on fire.
6. I don't think English grammar is very difficult.
7. life is impossible without water and air.
8. tourists made fire and cooked food.
9. paper is rough. I need better paper.
10. Only some animals are afraid of water but all animals are afraid of fire.

4

1. She says there is nothing better than cold tea on hot day.
2. He is interested in ancient history and knows much about life of people at that time.
3. Mike says he doesn't like modern music but he always enjoys classical music.
4. Is it easy to drive in thick fog?
5. Which is cheaper, fuel or gas?
6. Do you prefer clothes made of silk or cotton?
7. Which do you like more apple juice or orange juice?
8. Do you wear clothes made of leather?
9. ink is black. You need blue ink.
10. grass is wet. Never sit on wet grass.

1. Если существительное является собирательным образ, а не конкретный предмет, то оно употребляется с определенным артиклем. В этой функции определенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе для обозначения класса предметов:

- животные

The giraffe is an animal with a long neck.

- растения

The rose is a beautiful flower.

- изобретения, машины

The bus is a means of transport.

He always listens to **the radio** in the morning.

- музыкальные инструменты

He plays **the piano** very well.



Слово *television* не употребляется с артиклем.

He liked watching television.

- группы людей или социальные классы

the aristocracy, the nobility, the public, the press, the clergy, the police

He belongs to **the nobility**.

He is afraid of **the police**.

- религиозные, партийные группы

the Anglicans, the Protestants, the Republicans, the Tories

He is sure **the Democrats** will come to power this year.



Существительные **man** и **woman** в обобщенном значении употребляются без артикля:

The dog is a friend of **man**.

2. Определенный артикль с обобщающим значением также употребляется:

- с некоторыми субстантивированными прилагательными

The young know better than **the old** nowadays.

- с прилагательными, обозначающими национальную принадлежность

The Germans, the Russians, the Brazilians, the French, etc.

Do you think **the English** are fond of their weather?

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

4.1

1. Which of you can play horn? — I can. Have you got horn?
2. euro is single European currency.
3. The ambulance came and took injured to hospital.
4. Swiss speak four foreign languages.
5. violet is my wife's favourite flower. I always give her violets.
6. telephone was invented by Bell. Nowadays almost all people have telephones.
7. airplane is the most popular means of transport because airplanes fly very quickly.
8. I want to buy new computer. com puter I have is very slow.
9. Nowadays life is impossible without computer.
10. In English verb usually follows noun in positive sentence.
11. governments of the world should take care of sick and poor.
12. man began to explore space in the fifties of the 19th century.
13. He is Frenchman and can tell good wine from bad wine. French are known for their wines.
14. Chinese invented paper about a thousand years ago.

Составьте предложения при помощи слов.

4.2

1

★is the King of all animals. — *The lion* is the king of all animals.

1. needs very little water.
2. lives in African rivers.
3. lives in Australia only.
4. is very small.
5. lives with man.
6. gives milk.

lion

kangaroo

mouse

camel

crocodile

dog

cow

2

1. must go to hospital.
2. have little money.
3. have no job.
4. are people over seventy.
5. have no home.
6. are people about twenty years old.

unemployed

old

poor

homeless

sick

young

3

1. speak Portuguese.
2. speak French and English.
3. speak French.
4. speak English.
5. speak Mexican.
6. speak Chinese.

Canadians

Chinese

Mexicans

Australians

Brazilians

French

1. Употребление артиклей с именами собственными

Имена собственные обычно употребляются без артиклей.

I don't know **Charles Smith**.

Little Bobby is very funny.

Артикли также не употребляются перед существительными *mother, father, aunt, uncle, nurse, professor, captain, doctor* и другими, если за ними следует имя собственное.

Do you know **Doctor Brown**?

Aunt Mary is coming to stay with us for some time.

BUT! the *writer* **Dickens**
the *painter* **Turner**

Определенный артикль употребляется перед именами собственными, обозначающими семью —

The Browns are our great friends. — Брауны — наши хорошие друзья.

и при наличии лимитирующего определения.

The Jack I told you about is waiting for you.

2. Употребление артиклей с географическими названиями

Без артикля употребляются названия:

- континентов
Let's go to **South America** in June.
- стран
He is going to **Germany**. **Italy** is a beautiful country.
- городов, штатов, провинций
He lives in **Leeds**. He settled down in **Colorado**.

BUT! **The Hague**

- названия отдельных горных вершин и островов, полуостровов, озер
(Mount) **Elbrus**, **Cyprus**, **Lake Ontario**
Everest is the highest mountain in the world. **Corsica** and **Crete** are islands.

➤ Lake **Baikal** || **the Baikal**
Alaska || **the Alaska Peninsula**

С определенным артиклем употребляются:

- страны, названия которых содержат существительные *republic, state, kingdom, etc.*
the Russian Federation, **the United States of America (the USA)**

⚠ **the Netherlands**, **the Philippines**

- названия океанов, морей, проливов, каналов, рек
the Atlantic (Ocean), **the North Sea**, **the Panama Canal**, **the (River) Thames**,
the Strait of Magellan
- названия пустынь
the Sahara, **the Gobi (Desert)**
- названия горных цепей и групп островов
the Rocky Mountains, **the Bermudas**
The Azores are a group of islands. **The Alps** are a mountain range.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**5.1**

1. I met George Swift as I was going down the street.
2. USA is situated in North America and borders on Mexico and Canada.
3. Doctor Miles phoned you an hour ago.
4. We expect Morgans for dinner.
5. He has a wonderful house in Greece.
6. Dnieper is one of the longest rivers in Russia.
7. The country is situated in Western Europe.
8. If you want to get to England from France you must cross English Channel.
9. They spent their vacation in Alps.
10. Netherlands border on Germany and Belgium.
11. The climate in Mexico is rather hot.
12. Is he Bill you told me about?

Выберите правильные ответы на вопросы и вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**5.2**

Lake Baikal	North America	Everest	Asia
English Channel	Europe	Pacific Ocean	Germany
Mississippi	North Sea	Volga	Urals

1. What do you have to cross to travel from England to France?
2. Where is Belgium situated?
3. Which river flows through the USA?
4. Of which country is Berlin the capital?
5. Which sea separates England from Europe?
6. On which continent is Canada situated?
7. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
8. What ocean separates America from Asia?
9. Which is the longest river in Russia?
10. What lake is the deepest in Russia?
11. What mountains separate Europe from Asia?
12. Which is the largest continent of the world?

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**5.3**

1. Detective Cooper says he saw you there yesterday. — Tell detective I've never been there.
2. Have you ever climbed Elbrus? — I've climbed Andes.
3. United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
4. British Prime Minister left for Middle East early this morning.
5. If I had enough money I would go to Canaries.
6. I've heard much about General Miles. general is a well-known person.
7. When are Greens moving to their new flat?
8. This story is written by famous English writer W. S. Maugham.
9. Gibraltar separates Europe from Africa.
10. Newcastle is a large city in north-east of England.
11. You must see doctor. Doctor Ballisat is good doctor.
12. Do you have aunt? — Yes, I do. Aunt Mary always visits us in June.

1. Без артикля употребляются:

- названия улиц, парков, площадей

Fleet Street, Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square, Fifth Avenue



Кроме некоторых иностранных названий, которые традиционно употребляются с определенным артиклем.

the High Street, the Mall, the Main Street

- названия университетов, аэропортов, железнодорожных станций

Oxford University, Moscow University (но: the University of Moscow), London Airport, Victoria Station

- названия зданий, если в названии здания присутствует имя собственное

Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral

BUT!

the White House, the Royal Palace ("white" and "royal" are not proper names).

- названия месяцев и дней недели

January, Tuesday, next Tuesday, last March

BUT!

the following Monday

- Названия языков употребляются без артиклей, если за ними не следует слово **language**:

French

BUT!

the French language

2 С определенным артиклем употребляются:

- названия театров, музеев, галерей, концертных залов, отелей, банков

the Covent Garden (театр в Лондоне), the British Museum, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Albert Hall

- названия с предлогом **of**

the Bank of England, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London

- названия газет и журналов

The Times

- названия кораблей

The Titanic

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**6.1**

1. He used to sit in the chair and read Evening Post.
2. We are to meet at London Airport.
3. On Sunday they usually went to Green Park.
4. He walked slowly down Madison Avenue past Old Murray Hotel.
5. You can find him at Grand Opera House almost every night.
6. He went to Eton and Oxford and is very proud of it.
7. The conversation was in German. As I didn't know German language I remained silent.
8. Every morning she read Daily Morning and Daily Express from cover to cover.
9. They are taking a voyage on board Victoria.
10. Wellington is a hotel on Broadway.
11. Regent's Park is now the home of London Zoo.
12. Victoria and Albert is a museum where you can find things from almost every place and period.

Выберите правильный вариант.**6.2**

1. *Savoy / The Savoy* is a luxury hotel in London.
2. He is coming on *Wednesday / the Wednesday* and we'll meet him at *Lincoln International Airport / the Lincoln International Airport*.
3. I know a house in *Talbot Square / the Talbot Square* you can rent.
4. *Capitol / the Capitol* is the largest and tallest among other buildings.
5. I've already been to *Tate Gallery / the Tate Gallery* twice.
6. *St. James's Park / The St. James's Park* overlooks *St. James's / the St. James's* Palace.
7. *Science Museum / The Science Museum* is always crowded and very noisy.
8. *Mansion House / The Mansion House* is the residence of the City's Lord Mayor.
9. *Today / The Today* is a popular newspaper.
10. *Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty* was a gift of France to the USA.

Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова и вставляя артикли, где это необходимо.**6.3**

Ritz	Independent	Fleet Street
Cambridge University	Albert Hall	Westminster Abbey
Victoria Station	Mall	Bank of England
British Museum	Tower of London	Houses of Parliament

1. Which paper appeared in the 1980s?
2. What is the seat of the British Parliament?
3. What is one of the most famous universities in the world?
4. What is one of the most comfortable hotels?
5. What is one of the largest banks in England?
6. What is the name of a large church in London?
7. What is a famous museum of antiquities and ethnography?
8. Which street leads to Buckingham Palace?
9. In what street are there many newspaper offices?
10. Where can you listen to classical music?
11. What do you call the fortress which is now a museum?
12. Where do trains arrive?

1. “the + of” употребляется, если

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • существительное выражает принадлежность. | <p>the foot of the mountain
the top of the page
the son of a doctor
the face of a man
the edge of the table</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • существительное является уточняющим. | <p>the city of Moscow
the name of George
the head of a country
the colour of green</p> |

2. “a + of” употребляется, если существительное выражает:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • качество | <p>a feeling of relief
a sense of humour</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • количество или меру | <p>a lump of sugar
a slice of bread
a pound of sugar
a distance of three miles
a height of three metres
a weight of three pounds</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • состав или группу | <p>a group of people
a team of football players
a flock of birds
a bunch of flowers
a pile of papers
a herd of deer</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • материал, из которого сделан предмет | <p>a ring of gold
a jacket of wool
a box of wood
a dress of silk</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • содержимое | <p>a cup of tea
a box of pencils
a pot of coffee
a glass of milk</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • возраст | <p>a boy of five
a man of about forty
a lady of an old age</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • размер | <p>a building of great size</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • характеристику | <p>a question of life and death
a man of intelligence
a girl of great charm</p> |



Такие словосочетания, как «сын врача», «дочь рабочего», переводятся как **the son of a doctor, the daughter of a worker.**

Заполните пропуски артиклями.

7.1

1. Can you explain idea of the article?
2. I'm afraid it will be waste of time.
3. Please get scarf of wool for him.
4. She is daughter of sportsman.
5. The children had found box of matches and were playing with it.
6. roof of the house is very old.
7. You'll have to pay fine of fifty pounds.
8. You must speak to owner of the company first.
9. I saw him speaking with group of students yesterday.
10. The article deals with the latest discoveries in field of medicine.

Заполните пропуски артиклями.

7.2

1. He felt for the key in pockets of the jacket, but found nothing.
2. The doctor says that state of his health is poor.
3. Let's climb to top of the hill.
4. I need pound of sugar and box of chocolates.
5. The country has area of 96,000 sq. km.
6. price of fuel has grown recently.
7. I know he has just bought a car at price of about 30 thousand dollars.
8. There is something wrong with leg of the table.
9. He was man of a medium height.
10. He liked glass of beer on a hot day.

Ответьте на вопросы, составляя словосочетания *a ... of, the ... of* из следующих слов.

7.3

position, manager	book, interest	distance, twenty miles
daughter, scientist	girl, thirteen	man, culture
development, science	collar, shirt	glass, juice
face, man	bottom, page	dress, silk
front, house	sense, duty	result, exam


1. Is her father a teacher? — No, he isn't. He is
2. Did you walk long? — Yes, we did. By the evening we had covered
3. Are you thirsty? — I'm. I could do with
4. Is he well-educated? — I'm sure of that. He is
5. I advise you to read the novel. It's certainly
6. Does she have children? — Yes, she does. She has
7. Change your clothes at once. is dirty.
8. Does she work? Yes, she does. She was offered not long ago.
9. The child is very responsible and has
10. He is busy preparing a talk on
11. Turn over the page and you'll find the word at
12. What did she wear at the party? —
13. sitting over there seems familiar to me.
14. I must buy some paint. I want to paint
15. The students were waiting for

1. Употребление артиклей с существительными, обозначающими времена года (*winter, spring, summer, autumn*)

без артикля	a / an	the
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> в безличных предложениях It was summer. со словами late / early It was late / early autumn. с предлогом in I'm going to skate a lot in winter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> при наличии описательного определения It was a cold winter. It was a terrible summer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> после предлогов through, during, for Where are you going for the summer?

2. Употребление артиклей с существительными, обозначающими части суток (*day, morning, afternoon, evening, night, dawn*)

без артикля	a / an	the
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> в безличных предложениях It was evening when he finally phoned. с прилагательными <i>early, late</i> It was late afternoon. It was early morning. с определениями <i>yesterday, tomorrow</i> I met him yesterday afternoon. после предлогов <i>at, by, about, past, before, after, towards, till, until</i> We'll start before dawn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> При наличии описательного определения It was a cold morning. I met him on a hot summer day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> После предлогов in, through, during He was here in the morning. She worked during the day.

 **At night / at dawn** — We decided to leave at dawn.

3. Существительные *breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner, supper*, как правило, употребляются без артикля.

без артикля	a / an	the
<p>Let's have lunch. She cooks dinner every day. Who makes breakfast in your family? Let's meet after lunch.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> при наличии описательного определения I always have a light supper. It was a very tasty dinner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> при наличии лимитирующего определения The dinner she made was tasty.

4. Употребление артиклей с существительными — названиями веществ

без артикля	a / an	the
<p>Life is impossible without water. Don't swim in cold water. I like strong tea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> если эти существительные изменяют свое значение и становятся исчисляемыми I want a coffee and an ice-cream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> если речь идет об ограниченном количестве вещества Drink the milk. The water is cold.

**Закончите вопросы, используя слова в скобках.
Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**

8.1

1. What did you do (*yesterday, evening*)?
2. What are you going to do (*tomorrow, afternoon*)?
3. What did you do on (*Monday, morning*)?
4. Will you stay at home on (*Sunday, evening*)?
5. What do you usually have (*for, breakfast*)?
6. Do you usually have (*light, or, heavy, breakfast*)?
7. Do you always (*make, dinner*) yourself?
8. Do you think it's bad to have (*late, supper*)?
9. Did you get up early (*in, morning*)?
10. Did you go to bed late (*last, night*)?
11. Do you often ask your friends (*to, dinner*)?
12. Are you going to the country (*for, summer*)?
13. Is (*late, spring*) beautiful?
14. Do you know people who hate (*autumn*)?
15. Do you go in for sports (*in, winter*)?
16. Did you skate (*last, winter*)?

Выберите правильный вариант.

8.2

1. Do you sometimes sleep during (*day / the day*)?
2. She always took her children to the sea-side for (*summer / the summer*).
3. Nature is wonderful (*in spring / in the spring*).
4. It was (*late afternoon / the late afternoon*).
5. It was (*cold evening / a cold evening*).
6. It's necessary to have (*heavy / a heavy*) breakfast.
7. (*Dinner / The dinner*) she made was wonderful.
8. He appeared (*before midday / before the midday*).
9. He spent (*evening / the evening*) with his parents.
10. She phoned several times (*during morning / during the morning*)?
11. (*Lunch / The lunch*) was awful. I didn't expect it to be so bad.
12. They danced all through (*night / the night*).
13. I remember it was (*rainy summer / a rainy summer*).
14. (*Late summer / The late summer*) is usually rainy here.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

8.3

1. It was sunny morning and the family decided to have breakfast in the garden.
2. I'm not hungry. I'll have light lunch.
3. It was cold November evening. The ground was covered with snow.
4. Let's meet on Tuesday afternoon. I can invite you to dinner.
5. How did you spend day?
6. He worked from early morning every day and had a rest in evening.
7. She worked hard during winter.
8. He decided to spend winter in town.
9. Where did you spend the time from midnight till eight in morning?
10. The child sleeps well at night but never sleeps during day.
11. We were ready to start at dawn.
12. It was cloudy morning and they decided to stay at home.
13. On day of his arrival the family woke up early in morning.
14. summer is very short in Britain.

1. Существительные **bed, school, college, university, prison, church, hospital, town, sea, work, home** могут иметь значение конкретного предмета, здания или учреждения. В таком случае артикли употребляются с этими существительными как с исчисляемыми.

There is **a new school** not far from our house. (здание школы)

The bed is very comfortable. (конкретный предмет мебели)

The University is new. (здание университета)

The sea is rough today. (конкретное море)

The reporter went **to the prison** to take an interview. (здание тюрьмы)

The tourists went **to the church**. (на экскурсию в церковь)

The hospital is being redecorated. (здание больницы)

It's **a small town** not far from Moscow. (городок)

The work is very difficult. (определенная работа)

What are they building here? — **A hospital**.

He goes to **a primary school**.

I know her son has graduated from **a technical college**.

They live in **a small town**.

2. В других случаях эти существительные обозначают процессы или деятельность, связанные с теми местами, которые эти существительные обозначают. Так, существительное **bed** обозначает сон; **school, college, university** — учеба; **prison** — лишение свободы; **church** — вера в бога; **town** — город, а не деревня; **sea** — плаванье.

The boy is too little **to go to school**. (учиться)

Go to bed at once! (спать)

Jack decided **to go to sea**. (в плаванье)

The police **took him to prison**. (заключение)

She **goes to church** every Sunday. (молиться)

The sick man **went to hospital**. (лечиться)

They **went to town** to do the shopping. (из деревни в город)

He **is at work**. (исполняет какую-то работу)

9.1

Закончите предложения, употребляя слова

work, prison, hospital, school, college, home, bed, church, town, sea.

Каждое слово может быть употреблено несколько раз.

1. The Browns never stay in during the summer. They always go to the country.
2. He stole 50 thousand pounds and was taken to
3. I don't feel like going out. I'd better stay at
4. He usually comes at about seven o'clock after
5. The sick man was taken to
6. He was a sailor and spent most of his life at
7. He believed in God and went to church every Sunday.
8. When I finish I'll go to
9. He never goes to before eleven and gets up at six.
10. They say that a very dangerous criminal escaped from yesterday.
11. He was a sick boy and often missed
12. I'm quite well and don't want to stay in any more.
13. He spent the day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at
14. It's time to get up. Are you going to spend the whole day in ?

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

9.2

1. The mother told the nurse to put the children to bed at nine.
2. He had to leave school at the age of fourteen.
3. Why are these things on bed?
4. Mary and Harold are having lunch in town today.
5. Jane's parents went to school to speak to the teacher.
6. I'm going to hospital to visit John.
7. bed was empty and there was nobody in the room.
8. I know he went to law school some years ago.
9. Did you study chemistry in high school?
10. sea is calm today.
11. Each town has church.
12. Did the police take him to prison?
13. Don't worry. His lawyer will go to prison to speak to him.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

9.3

1. He lives in town not far from London. town is beautiful.
2. He always got up early and went jogging before going to work.
3. Don't worry, I'll do work properly.
4. Did you go to college?
5. He is a doctor and often spends his days off at hospital.
6. A lot of children hate school.
7. It's old church. It's the oldest church in town.
8. This year he is going to secondary school.
9. It's very expensive bed. Let's look for something cheaper.
10. They say it's good hospital.
11. He said he would go to town on business and return in the afternoon.
12. There is no place like home.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

10.1

1

1. Slow down! You can't drive at speed of 50 miles here.
2. life is full of surprises.
3. Philippines are situated in south-eastern Asia.
4. I don't know much about ancient literature and art.
5. He told us a lot about France and French.
6. Who will make speech at coming meeting?
7. Professor Norman gives us lectures in Chemistry.
8. I want advice and he is only person who will help me.
9. Do you think it's right thing to say?
10. day was hot.

2

1. She worked at hospital and looked after sick.
2. It's good music. I like such music.
3. dog is friend of man.
4. aunt Ann appeared by afternoon.
5. They expected cold winter.
6. After dinner family gathered in garden for coffee.
7. He was looking forward to fortnight on coast of Atlantic Ocean.
8. question is of great importance to me.
9. I need good advice.
10. USA has area of 3.5 million square miles.

3

1. President Roosevelt was only president who served three terms.
2. Are Tailors coming to lunch?
3. Look at sky! moon is full.
4. Can you think of better way to get to centre of city?
5. She chose ... vase of ... stone.
6. They have nice country-house with beautiful garden.
7. Enter house by back door.
8. little Billy often wakes up at night.
9. climate of Crimea is mild.
10. plastic can't resist fire.

4

1. What sunny weather we are having today!
2. Where are they staying? — At President Hotel.
3. Wests have bought villa on Hawaii.
4. Could you ask for coke and sandwich?

5. Netherlands border on Germany and Belgium.
6. He studies science and I'm interested in history.
7. Have you been to Pushkin Museum and Bolshoi Theatre yet?
8. Friday evening is best evening for me.
9. They had to spend night at airport.
10. Central Park in New York has area of 85 acres.

5.

1. I don't want brandy. I want plain water.
2. I get Daily Express and Financial Times.
3. Kilimanjaro is mountain, top of which is always covered with snow.
4. title of book seems interesting.
5. Though air was rather cold, water was quite warm.
6. Look! sleeves of coat are short.
7. He has great experience and deep knowledge.
8. Did you understand end of story?
9. Add powder to cake.
10. sand and salt are often used to melt ice.

Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.**10.2****1**

I remember it very well. I was poor then and often didn't have money for bread. I had friend. He was poor writer too. Once we needed three dollars. We had to have money by evening. I didn't know where to go and where to get three dollars. For hour I was walking along streets of Washington. At last I came to big hotel. I went into hall of hotel and sat down on sofa to have rest. Suddenly beautiful small dog ran into hall. It was nice dog and I began to play with it. I was playing with dog when man came into hall. I knew man at once. It was General Miles. He saw dog and liked it at once. "Do you want to sell it?" general asked me. "..... three dollars," I answered. "..... price of three dollars is too little for such dog. Do you want more?" he said. I didn't, so he took dog and went to elevator.

Ten minutes later old man came into hall. He was looking for something.

"Are you looking for dog, sir?" I asked. "Yes," said old man. I promised old man to find dog for three dollars and went to General Miles's room. general had to return dog and of course I returned him money. But old man paid me three dollars I had earned. (After W. S. Maugham).

2

..... London is capital of Great Britain, situated on both sides of Thames. This is one of greatest cities in world. People going to London expect to see large city, but real size of London impresses everybody. London's territory is twice as great as territory of New York, though London's population is smaller. territory of city is so large because English like living in terraced houses with small gardens. London was first mentioned by Romans. They called it Londinium.

3

I've lived in Barfield for long time. I have job in London so I travel to London by train almost every day and know faces of almost half passengers. But , of course, I don't know names of all these passengers.

One day I stayed at office till late in evening and got to Waterloo Station in time for nine o'clock train. I took seat next to man of about forty face of man was familiar to me.

..... weather was terrible and when train came to station it was raining heavily. I offered man lift in my car. He agreed. But on way to Barfield he suddenly asked to stop car at very lonely place. When I stopped car something heavy hit me on my head.

When I came to I was in field. I had terrible headache, no car, no money. I walked to police station. I told sergeant on duty about what had happened to me. Then I saw photo on wall. I recognized man in photo at once. It was man who had robbed me. Then I realized why face of man was familiar to me. police were looking for him and there were pictures of robber everywhere in Barfield.

4

..... Fleet Street is famous as home of nation's newspapers, but in fact only two of them — Daily Express and Daily Telegraph are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say “..... Fleet Street” to mean “..... press”. British are nation of newspaper readers. Many of them have daily papers delivered to their homes in time for breakfast. British newspapers can be divided into two groups: quality and popular. quality newspapers cover home and foreign news thoughtfully while popular newspapers like shocking popular stories as well as some news.

5

..... City of London is one of major banking centres of world and you can find banks of many nations in famous Threadneedle Street and surrounding area. Here you will also find ... Bank of England. Nearby is Stock Exchange which is like busy market, except that here not food but shares of commercial companies are bought and sold.

A little further along in Leadenhall Street is Lloyds, most famous insurance company in world.

6

The West End is name given to area of central London north from Mall to Oxford Street. It includes Trafalgar Square, main shopping areas of Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Bond Street and entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square, and Shaftesbury Avenue. Its name is associated with glamour and bright lights.

7

Opposite Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. From Norman times British monarchs have been crowned there and since 13th century they have been buried there.

Piccadilly Circus is centre of nightlife in West End. It is usually top of everybody's list of things to see London.

NOUNS

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