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**АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
В ТАБЛИЦАХ И ТЕСТАХ**

*Утверждено Редакционно-издательским советом университета
в качестве учебного пособия*

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Целью учебного пособия является не только знакомство с основными грамматическими явлениями на доступном лексическом материале, но и развитие грамматических навыков и умений, обеспечивающих эффективную коммуникацию в письменном и устном общении, расширение лингвострановедческой компетенции студентов. Материалы пособия предназначены для аудиторных занятий и самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Предназначено для бакалавриата всех направлений, а также широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык и желающих усовершенствовать свои грамматические навыки и умения.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Одной из актуальных проблем, возникающих в процессе обучения иностранному языку, является формирование устойчивых грамматических навыков и умений, обеспечивающих эффективную коммуникацию в письменном и устном общении. Однако в настоящее время, несмотря на большое разнообразие УМК (учебно-методических комплексов), ощущается потребность в специальной литературе, позволяющей обучающимся познакомиться с новыми грамматическими формами и выработать навыки их применения на доступном лексическом материале. Именно эту задачу решает автор данного пособия.

Учебное пособие «Английская грамматика в таблицах и тестах» предназначено для бакалавриата всех направлений, а также широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык и желающих усовершенствовать свои грамматические навыки и умения. Оно может быть использовано и при подготовке к вступительным экзаменам в различные образовательные учреждения, и при подготовке к сдаче экзаменов для получения сертификата на знание языка, и в качестве учебного пособия для поэтапной проверки уровня знаний.

В пособии кратко излагаются основные явления грамматики английского языка в виде таблиц, что обеспечивает оптимальное усвоение материала. Каждая тема подкрепляется многочисленными примерами, после которых следуют тесты. Тесты представлены по таким разделам (Unit), как глагол (его неличные формы, страдательный залог, модальные глаголы, согласование времен), предлог и союз.

Расположение разделов пособия не предполагает строгой последовательности при применении его на практике, что дает преподавателю возможность самому определять порядок изучения материала и время, необходимое для освоения того или иного раздела. В конце каждого раздела предлагается тест промежуточного контроля (Mini-Test) на закрепление пройденного материала, а в конце пособия – два итоговых теста (Progress Test) на все грамматические явления.

Тесты разнообразны по структуре. Задания расположены по степени нарастания трудностей: от простого знания грамматической формы до ее применения в определенном контексте.

При определении количества тестов в каждом разделе пособия автор руководствовался как объемом самой темы, так и степенью сложности усвоения языкового материала по теме и стремился сделать тесты информативными, интересными для обучающихся и по возможности не слишком сложными по своему лексическому составу с целью избежания дополнительных трудностей.

Кроме того, данное пособие содержит лингвострановедческую информацию (поговорки, поучительные истории, небольшие рассказы,

цитаты античных философов, известных английских и американских писателей и т.д.), что делает процесс изучения грамматики английского языка более интересным и способствует росту мотивации у обучающихся к предмету.

Целью учебного пособия является не только знакомство с основными грамматическими явлениями на доступном лексическом материале, но и развитие грамматических навыков и умений, обеспечивающих эффективную коммуникацию в письменном и устном общении.

Предлагаемое пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной работы по любым учебным программам или пособиям, поскольку пособие, включающее тесты, является универсальным и может применяться не только для проверки знаний преподавателем, но и являться отличным способом самоконтроля.

UNIT 1. THE ARTICLE (АРТИКЛЬ)

1.1. Usage of Articles (Употребление артиклей)

A. Study the grammar material and explain the use of the articles in the examples given.

Артикли – это служебные слова, не имеющие самостоятельного значения и являющиеся показателем существительного. В английском языке имеется два артикля – **неопределенный a (an)** и **определенный the**. Форма неопределенного артикля **a** употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с согласного звука (a cat, a beautiful woman, a union), а **an** – перед словами, начинающимися с гласного звука (an egg, an old man, an hour).

Неопределенный артикль (The Indefinite Article)

Неопределенный артикль **a (an)** произошел от числительного **one** (один) и употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Наличие его перед существительным дает понятие о предмете, относит его к тому или иному классу однородных предметов. Значение неопределенного артикля можно передать такими словами, как **один, один из, какой-нибудь, какой-то, любой, некий, всякий, каждый**.

I have a pen. (= I have one pen.)

This is a book. (= This is some book.)

С существительными, перед которыми в единственном числе ставится неопределенный артикль, во множественном числе артикль не употребляется.

These are books.

We are pupils.

Отсутствие артикля (The Zero Article)

Артикль не употребляется перед существительными в следующих случаях:

Случаи употребления	Примеры
имена собственные	<i>John, Smith, Mary</i>
имена собственные, обозначающие названия континентов, стран, городов, штатов, улиц, площадей, парков	<i>France, Sweden, Europe, London, South America, Florida, California, Wall Street, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park</i>
существительное, имеющее определение, выраженное указательным, притяжательным, вопросительным, относительным местоимением или количественным числительным	<i>This pencil is black. I like your coat. What film will you see tonight? I read two English stories last week. I don't know what book you are reading.</i>

Случаи употребления	Примеры
названия дней недели, месяцев, времен года	<i>Spring begins in March. We will meet on Sunday.</i>
неисчисляемые существительные, обозначающие названия веществ и явлений, если к ним нет ограничивающего определения	<i>Peace will triumph over war. I like milk very much.</i>
названия наук, учебных предметов, языков	<i>He studies chemistry. She speaks English.</i>
названия школ, колледжей, университетов	<i>Oxford University, Santa Fe Community College,</i>
названия планет, гор	<i>Venus, Mount McKinley, Mars</i>
существительные, обозначающие виды спорта, праздники	<i>basketball, tennis, Christmas, Thanksgiving</i>

Определенный артикль (The Definite Article)

Определенный артикль произошел от указательного местоимения **that** (тот). Он употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе. Его употребление перед существительным обозначает, что речь идет об определенном предмете или предметах, чем-то выделяющихся из класса подобных им предметов. Значение определенного артикля можно передать такими словами, как **этот, эти, тот, те**.

The book is interesting. (= That book is interesting.)

*This is **the** boy about whom I spoke to you.*

*Bring me **the** books which I gave you last week.*

Определенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

Случаи употребления	Примеры
существительные, единственные в своем роде	<i>the earth, the moon, the world, the sun</i>
существительные, определяемые прилагательным в превосходной степени или порядковым числительным	<i>Peter was the best pupil in our class. Next time we will read and translate the fifth lesson.</i>
названия некоторых стран и местностей	<i>the United States, (the) Congo, the Caucasus, the Crimea, the United Kingdom, the Central African Republic, the Netherlands, (the) Ukraine, the Argentine, (the) Lebanon</i>
названия сторон света	<i>the north, the south, the east, the west</i>

Случаи употребления	Примеры
названия океанов, морей, рек, озер, заливов, горных хребтов, каналов, пустынь, групп островов	<i>the Pacific (Ocean), the Black Sea, the Thames, the Volga, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Rocky Mountains, the Andes, the Urals, the Amazon, the Nile, the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, the Sahara (Desert), the Gobi (Desert), the Bermudas, the West Indies, the Baikal</i>
имена собственные во множественном числе, обозначающие всех членов одной семьи	<i>the Smirnovs the Forsytes</i>
национальности, оканчивающиеся на -sh, -ch, -ese	<i>the French, the Polish, the Chinese</i>
названия племен	<i>the Inuit</i>
названия кинотеатров, театров, отелей, музеев, ресторанов, галерей	<i>the Odeon, the Hilton, the British Museum, the Tate (Gallery), the Grand (Hotel), the National Gallery, the Prado</i>
названия газет и кораблей	<i>the Times, the Titanic, the Washington Post</i>

B. Do these tests.

TESTS

1. Insert a or an.

- 1) ... kind angel.
- 2) ... funny incident.
- 3) ... artist.
- 4) ... idea.
- 5) ... elephant.
- 6) ... event.
- 7) ... hour.
- 8) ... new airport.
- 9) ... open university.
- 10) ... ant.
- 11) ... angel.
- 12) ... bright idea.
- 13) ... engineer.
- 14) ... officer.
- 15) ... year.

- 16) ... elf.
- 17) ... university.
- 18) ... famous opera.
- 19) ... plane.
- 20) ... opera.
- 21) ... accountant.
- 22) ... customer.
- 23) ... hostage.
- 24) ... uptight businessman.
- 25) ... umbrella.
- 26) ... honest politician.
- 27) ... white umbrella.
- 28) ... whole hour.
- 29) ... euphemism.
- 30) ... union.
- 31) ... heir.
- 32) ... MP.
- 33) ... FM broadcast.
- 34) ... H-bomb.
- 35) ... BBC correspondent.
- 36) ... X-ray.
- 37) ... BA.
- 38) ... US senator.
- 39) ... UFO.
- 40) ... FBI agent.

2. Insert the indefinite article where necessary.

a	-
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- 1) What ... genius he is!
- 2) What ... man!
- 3) What ... fantastic view!
- 4) What ... rotten luck!
- 5) What ... beautiful morning!
- 6) What ... fool I've been!
- 7) What ... luck!
- 8) What ... good idea!
- 9) What ... beautiful scenery!
- 10) What ... terrible weather!

3. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

a	the	-
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- 1) to take ... seat.
- 2) in ... fact.
- 3) by ... car.
- 4) at ... sunset.
- 5) to have ... wonderful time.
- 6) three times ... day.
- 7) for ... example.
- 8) to be in ... bed.
- 9) ... day after tomorrow.
- 10) at ... first sight.
- 11) in ... loud voice.
- 12) to watch ... TV.
- 13) as ... matter of fact.
- 14) all of ... sudden.
- 15) to play ... guitar.
- 16) to be at ... loss.
- 17) from ... time to ... time.
- 18) to be in ... hurry.
- 19) to tell ... truth.
- 20) once ... week.
- 21) at ... hand.
- 22) on ... account of.
- 23) to have ... dinner.
- 24) on ... tiptoe.
- 25) by ... underground.
- 26) at ... random.
- 27) by ... chance.
- 28) for ... while.
- 29) by ... telephone.
- 30) with ... regard to.
- 31) by ... accident.
- 32) in ... honour of.
- 33) in ... relation to.
- 34) out of ... question.
- 35) by ... post.

4. Fill in the gaps where necessary.

a	an	the	-
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- 1) I have ... brother and two sisters.
- 2) We had ... picnic in ... park yesterday.
- 3) ... Browns are from ... America.
- 4) ... Athens is the capital of ... Greece.

- 5) Woody's is ... excellent restaurant.
- 6) Joey cooked ... dinner yesterday and I made ... cake.
- 7) I saw ... awful film at ... cinema last night.
- 8) ... Statue of Liberty is in ... New York.
- 9) Did you get ... apple for ... Jerry?
- 10) Vivaldi was ... famous composer and violinist.
- 11) My mother is ... nurse.
- 12) How much are these ... eggs?
- 13) ... Danube isn't longer than ... Amazon.
- 14) My name is ... Tom. I am from ... Ottawa.
- 15) Is there any mil in ... fridge?
- 16) Her father is ... pilot. He flies ... aeroplane.
- 17) Jim has got ... two uncles and ... aunt.
- 18) Dana went to ... Brazil last summer.
- 19) I don't want ... hamburger for lunch.
- 20) Paris is ... capital of France.
- 21) Bill hasn't got ... computer, but Alex has.
- 22) We saw ... great film last night.
- 23) Brenda likes ... swimming but she doesn't like playing ... guitar.

5. Insert the correct article before the proper names if necessary.

a	the	-
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- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) ... Belgium. | 33) ... Crimea. |
| 2) ... Dublin. | 34) ... Arctic Ocean. |
| 3) ... New Zealand. | 35) ... Baikal. |
| 4) ... Philippines. | 36) ... Caucasus. |
| 5) ... Urals. | 37) ... United States. |
| 6) ... Andes. | 38) ... Antarctica. |
| 7) ... Hawaiian Isles. | 39) ... North Pole. |
| 8) ... Pacific Ocean. | 40) ... Niagara Falls |
| 9) ... Ladoga. | 41) ... Mars. |
| 10) ... Great Bear Lake. | 42) ... Strand. |
| 11) ... English Channel. | 43) ... Louvre. |
| 12) ... Bay of Bengal. | 44) ... Rhine river. |
| 13) ... Corsica. | 45) ... Earth. |
| 14) ... Bahamas. | 46) ... Jazz Age. |
| 15) ... Antilles. | 47) ... North America. |
| 16) ... Persian Gulf. | 48) ... Thames. |
| 17) ... Sakhalin. | 49) ... South of Russia. |
| 18) ... Maldives. | 50) ... Oxford University. |
| 19) ... North Pole. | 51) ... Victoria Lake. |
| 20) ... Havana. | 52) ... Netherlands. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21) ... Kalahari Desert. | 53) ... High Street. |
| 22) ... Gibraltar. | 54) ... Great Lakes. |
| 23) ... Central America. | 55) ... Erie Canal. |
| 24) ... Antarctic Continent. | 56) ... University of Texas. |
| 25) ... Asia. | 57) ... Prado. |
| 26) ... Sahara. | 58) ... Straits of Gibraltar. |
| 27) ... Panama Canal. | 59) ... Gulf of Mexico. |
| 28) ... Netherlands. | 60) ... North Sea. |
| 29) ... Lenin Peak. | 61) ... Equator. |
| 30) ... Hudson Bay. | 62) ... Lake Ladoga. |
| 31) ... Hague. | 63) ... Madagascar. |
| 32) ... Everest. | 64) ... Ivory Coast. |

6. Use the proper article. Pay attention to the nouns which denote an object (or a person) already mentioned.

a	an	the
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- 1) I've got ... apple. ... apple is green. Take ... apple. Is ... apple good?
- 2) This is my office. ... office is big and light. I like ... office.
- 3) I haven't got ... son. But I've got two daughters. ... daughters are little.
- 4) He is ... teacher. He is ... young teacher. Is he ... English teacher?
- 5) I see ... TV-set. ... TV-set is made in Japan.
- 6) He has got ... computer. ... computer isn't old.
- 7) Jane has got ... cat and ... dog. ... cat is white and ... dog is black.
- 8) This is ... book. This is ... English book. ... English book is easy to read.
- 9) They found ... coffee shop. ... coffee shop was nearly empty.
- 10) It was ice-cream and coffee to follow. ... ice-cream was rather melted.
- 11) She was wearing ... bright blue blouse. ... blouse was very becoming.
- 12) He stopped and shook hands with me. He was walking with ... stranger. He did not introduce me to him. ... stranger nodded and smiled as we parted.
- 13) The mountains were a long way away and you could see snow on their tops. ... snow looked very white and pure and unreal.
- 14) This morning I bought ... newspaper and ... magazine. ... newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where ... magazine is.
- 15) There was ... man and ... woman in the room. ... man was English but ... woman looked foreign. She was wearing ... fur coat.

7. Use the proper article. Pay attention to the nouns which have a limiting attribute.

a	an	the
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- 1) She gave him ... book which he couldn't read.
- 2) I have ... letter for you which came three days ago.
- 3) He looked at ... book under Donald's arm.
- 4) Andrew? Wasn't he ... pleasant fellow who asked us to lunch?
- 5) And then he would find ... place where they could live and she might feel happy and safe.
- 6) Then I recalled to mind all ... things and places that Ann had liked most in Paris.
- 7) It was not ... beginning we had expected.
- 8) So there is something in ... stories that you have been reading.
- 9) But we all found it very interesting to hear Mrs. Black talk of ... people she knew.
- 10) They spent ... latter part of the year on the farm.
- 11) You are ... very man I want to talk to.
- 12) Is he ... only child?
- 13) Isabel was ... only daughter of wealthy parents.
- 14) ... only thing that spoiled his appearance was the expression of his face.
- 15) One of the men turned from ... wall they were painting.
- 16) They turned down ... road that led past the Museum.
- 17) The doctor advised me not to eat some things, it was potatoes and ... things that are fried.
- 18) Oxford was ... place you needed to complete your education.
- 19) In her bag she brought ... little parcel, which she gave to her sister who opened it.
- 20) Suddenly he saw ... look in her eyes that he had never seen there before.

8. Use the proper article where necessary. Pay attention to the use of the articles with the names of meals.

a	an	the	-
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- 1) It was ... cold lunch.
- 2) A servant announced ... dinner.
- 3) He had to stay aside for the maid to carry in ... luncheon.
- 4) After ... breakfast he rose from ... table and lit ... cigarette.
- 5) That evening at ... dinner, she was just as usual.
- 6) I must go and look at ... dinner.
- 7) ... lunch was over by half past one.

- 8) When I got back ... breakfast was already on ... table and Ted had just started.
- 9) She wouldn't be in to ... supper with anyone but him.
- 10) At ... lunch ... rain was still pouring down.
- 11) He called in for a few minutes after ... breakfast on his way to ... town.
- 12) Why all these cups? Who is coming to ... tea?
- 13) It was ... excellent dinner.
- 14) We met at ... dinner at the Blacks'.
- 15) Do you remember ... breakfast in the park?

9. Use the proper article where necessary. Pay attention to the use of the article with nouns denoting the parts of the day.

a	the	-
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- 1) Annette spent ... evening alone.
- 2) It wasn't ... real night yet but everyone was already going to bed.
- 3) In ... evening we went out for a walk. It was ... very quiet warm evening.
- 4) We travelled by ... day and stayed at hotels every night.
- 5) Main entrance was open all ... night.
- 6) "Good morning," said the girl. "What ... lovely morning!"
- 7) I suppose he started at ... daybreak.
- 8) Look at ... sunset! I have never seen one as red as that.
- 9) We're sailing at ... dawn.
- 10) It was cold after ... dark in Stambul.
- 11) I had come in before ... dawn.
- 12) It was long after ... sunrise, but no one dreamed of going to sleep.
- 13) At ... sunrise Bart slipped quietly out of ... room.
- 14) They agreed that this weather was strange after such ... sunset.
- 15) They sped on through ... gathering dusk.
- 16) It was ... hot day and there were many flies in ... room.
- 17) It was ... worse-than-usual night.
- 18) ... night was cloudy and still very dark.
- 19) The expected Monday was ... wild wet morning.
- 20) I feared to see him on ... day which followed this sleepless night.

10. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

a	an	the	-
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- 1) My parents are lawyers, but I don't want to be ... lawyer.
- 2) Can you give me ... piece of ... advice?
- 3) I like ... jam on ... piece of bread.

- 4) There is ... love in her eyes.
- 5) We bought ... oranges and ... butter.
- 6) I don't like ... milk.
- 7) What is ... capital of ... Spain?
- 8) ... London is on ... Thames.
- 9) John saw ... small girl enter ... house where he lived.
- 10) Open ... drawer on the left.
- 11) Pass me ... salt, please.
- 12) He asked for ... glass of ... fresh water.
- 13) What is ... first month of the year?
- 14) ... horses are strong animals.
- 15) ... water is necessary for our life.
- 16) Thank you for ... breakfast you gave me last time.
- 17) My favourite colour is ... red.
- 18) ... Europe and ... Asia make one continent.
- 19) What time do you go to ... school?
- 20) ... homeless need more help from the government.
- 21) One hand washed ... other.
- 22) There is no ... place like ... home.
- 23) One law for ... rich and another for ... poor.
- 24) They say ... sugar is bad for you.
- 25) It's ... pity that you can't come.
- 26) Would you like to go to ... theatre with me tonight?
- 27) It's as cold as ... ice.
- 28) Please clean ... blackboard.
- 29) ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west.
- 30) This school has quite ... large campus.
- 31) He went to ... prison to visit his son.
- 32) ... English are very proud of their history.
- 33) ... party was ... great success.
- 34) She loves films. She goes to ... cinema very often.
- 35) Jane has a bad tooth, so she's going to ... dentist's.
- 36) What ... good driver you are!
- 37) She was ... mother with three children.
- 38) Who is ... next to answer?
- 39) ... last train has just left.
- 40) Some people were bathing in the sea, ... other holiday makers were lying on the yellow sand of the beach.
- 41) The brothers were not jealous of each other's success; one was good at studies, ... other at sports.
- 42) He fell in love with her at ... first sight.
- 43) We didn't go to ... yesterday's concert.
- 44) Jan answered ... doctor's questions reluctantly.
- 45) Her father was ... enthusiastic stamp collector.

- 46) She lives on ... top floor of an old house.
 47) My little sons say that they want to become ... pilots.
 48) Did you come by ... air? – No, I came by ... sea.
 49) Has ... last post come?
 50) Margot said nothing but sat back in ... corner of ... seat.

C. Grammar in context. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

The love of liberty is **the** love of others, **the** love of power is **the** love of ourselves.

William Hazlitt

Language is **the** dress of thought.

Samuel Johnson

A compliment is something like **a** kiss through **a** veil.

Victor Hugo

The Farmer and the Tree

Once **a** rich farmer had **a** friend who grew very good apples. One day this friend gave **the** farmer **a** fine young tree and told him to take it home and plant it. **The** farmer was pleased with **the** present, but when he came home, he didn't know where to plant **the** tree. He thought: "If I plant it near the road, strangers will steel **the** apples. If I plant it in my field, my neighbours will come at night and rob me. If I plant it near my house, there will be no apples either: my children will eat them."

At last he planted **the** tree deep in **a** wood where nobody could see it. But **the** tree couldn't grow without sunlight and died.

1.2. Mini-Test 2 (Тест промежуточного контроля 2)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) To tell ... truth he didn't want to see me off yesterday.
 A) a
 B) the
 C) an
 D) -
- 2) ... woman is weaker than ... man.
 A) a, a
 B) a, the
 C) the, an
 D) -, -

- 3) Brighton is ... south of London.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 4) Do you play any instrument? – I play ... violin.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 5) Is ... Nelson a British warship?
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 6) ... horses are strong animals.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 7) Although she was ... pretty, she grew fat as she grew older.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 8) Solomon was famous for ... wisdom.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 9) ... water is necessary for our life.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 10) Last year ... summer was very hot and windy.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -
- 11) What season is the hottest? – ... summer is.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) -

- 12) Thank you for ... breakfast you gave me last time.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) –
- 13) My favourite colour is ... pink. Do you like it?
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) –
- 14) ... dinner is at 12 o'clock. Don't be late, please.
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) –
- 15) ... Byron is ... poet and ... novelist.
A) an, a, the
B) the, an, a
C) -, a, a
D) an, the, a
- 16) Who is ... journalist among you?
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) –
- 17) ... Rome was not built in ... day.
A) an, -
B) the, -
C) -, a
D) the, a
- 18) Don't tell ... lie! I can't stand it any more!
A) a
B) the
C) an
D) –
- 19) ... indifference and pride look very much alike.
A) a, a
B) the, the
C) a, the
D) –
- 20) ... Europe and ... Asia make one continent.
A) an, the
B) the, an
C) a, a
D) -, -

UNIT 2. THE ADJECTIVE (ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ)

2.1. Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения)

A. Study the grammar material and explain the use of the adjectives in the examples given.

Имена прилагательные образуют, как и в русском языке, две степени сравнения: **сравнительную** (the Comparative Degree) и **превосходную** (the Superlative Degree). Основная форма прилагательного не выражает сравнения и называется **положительной** степенью (the Positive Degree).

Односложные и некоторые двусложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень при помощи суффикса **-est**:

Правила орфографии	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
	cold холодный sincere искренний	colder холоднее sincerer более искренний, искреннее	(the) coldest самый холодный (the) sincerest самый искренний, искреннейший
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на немое e	brave храбрый	braver более храбрый, храбрее	(the) bravest самый храбрый, храбрейший
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком	thin тонкий	thinner более тонкий, тоньше	(the) thinnest самый тонкий, тончайший
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на у с предшествующей согласной	easy легкий	easier более легкий, легче	(the) easiest самый легкий, наилегчайший

*February is the **shortest** month.*

*We use **simpler** methods in that case.*

*The Dnieper is much **longer** than the Thames.*

Большинство прилагательных двусложных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех или более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more**, а превосходную – **most**. Эти слова ставятся перед прилагательным в форме положительной степени:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
important важный	more important более важный, важнее	(the) most important самый важный, важнейший, наиважнейший
famous знаменитый, известный	more famous более знаменитый	(the) most famous самый знаменитый

*This is the **most interesting** article in the magazine.*

*Jessica is **more beautiful** than Sandra.*

*He is **happiest** at home.*

*It's **least painful** for you.*

Некоторые прилагательные образуют степени сравнения от другого корня, как и соответствующие слова в русском языке:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
good хороший	better лучше	(the) best самый лучший, лучший, наилучший
bad плохой	worse хуже	(the) worst самый плохой, худший, наихудший
much, many много	more больше	(the) most больше всего, наибольший
little мало	less меньше	(the) least меньше всего, наименьший

*He is the **best** pupil in class.*

*This car is (by) far **better** than that one.*

*This is the **worst** film I have ever seen.*

*They have **more** money than we.*

Прилагательные **far**, **old**, **near** и **late** имеют двойные формы степеней сравнения:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
far далекий, дальний	farther (further) более далекий, более дальний (в значении расстояния) further дальнейший, добавочный (в переносном значении)	(the) farthest (furthest) самый дальний, самый далекий (в значении расстояния)

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
old старый	older более старый, старше elder старший (в семье или по чину, по положению)	(the) oldest старейший, самый старый (the) eldest самый старший (в семье или по чину, по положению)
near близкий, ближний	nearer более близкий	(the) nearest ближайший next следующий (по времени), будущий the next следующий (по порядку)
late поздний	later более поздний the latter последний (из двух названных)	(the) latest самый последний, самый поздний last последний (по времени), прошлый the last последний (по порядку)

*I'm waiting for **further** instructions.*

*Let's sit at the **farthest** (**furthest**) table.*

*This is my **elder** sister.*

*Alexander is the **eldest** at the office though he is very young.*

*He is the **eldest** of the three brothers.*

*Ann is three years **older** than Tom.*

*I am as **old** as my friend.*

*I'll see my relatives **next** week.*

*The text is on **the next** page.*

*In the **nearest** future I plan to go to the USA.*

При сравнении предметов одинаковых по качеству прилагательное в положительной степени ставится между **as ... as** (такой же ... как, так же ... как).

*My car is **as good as** yours.*

*He has twice **as many pens as** I.*

*The letter must be **as short as possible**.*

В отрицательных предложениях первое **as** обычно заменяется **so**.

*My car is **not so good as** yours.*

B. Do these tests.

TESTS

1. Complete the sentences using *younger than* or *older than*.

- 1) You are thirty and I'm forty. You're ... I am.
- 2) Martha is twenty and I'm eighteen. Martha's ... I am.
- 3) He is twenty-five and she's nineteen. He's ... she is.
- 4) They are thirty-eight and we're thirty-two. They're ... we are.
- 5) I'm twenty-three and you're twenty-seven. I'm ... you are [8].

2. Use the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

adjective + er	more + adjective
----------------	------------------

- 1) I'm two years ... than my brother. (young)
- 2) My brother is two years ... than I am. (old)
- 3) Are you ten years ... than John is? (old)
- 4) I think I'm ... than John is. (young)
- 5) This book is ... than that one. (small)
- 6) That book is ... than this one. (big)
- 7) I have a ... breakfast than you do. (big).
- 8) I understand Martha is three years ... than Betty. (old)
- 9) He is my ... brother. (old)
- 10) My ... sister is ... than I am. (old, short)
- 11) This building is ... than that one. (big)
- 12) Her brother is five years ... than she. (old)
- 13) Car racing is ... than boxing. (dangerous)
- 14) Women are ... than men. (emotional)
- 15) Bob is ... than Mary. (experienced)
- 16) This city is ... than it was five years ago. (crowded)
- 17) These shops are ... than the ones in the country. (expensive)
- 18) Our new car is ... than our old one. (small)
- 19) Los Angeles is ... than Stratford. (polluted)
- 20) Edinburgh is ... than Paris. (cheap)

3. Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the comparative form.

adjective + er	more + adjective
----------------	------------------

- 1) You're not very tall. Your brother is
- 2) My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
- 3) Your plan isn't very good. My plan is
- 4) My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something
- 5) Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a ... one.
- 6) These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are

- 7) My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is
- 8) I'm not very warm today. It was ... yesterday.
- 9) London isn't very beautiful. Paris is
- 10) This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a ... one?
- 11) People today aren't very polite. In the past they were

4. Insert *as* or *than*.

- 1) Athens is older ... Rome.
- 2) Jim isn't as clever ... he thinks.
- 3) Belgium is smaller ... Switzerland.
- 4) Brazil isn't as big ... Canada.
- 5) My room is bigger ... yours.

5. Use the correct form of the adjective.

- 1) Jane is the (tallest, taller) of the two girls.
- 2) Father was the (eldest, elder) of seven sons.
- 3) This pencil is the (sharpest, sharper) of the two.
- 4) I think your plan is the (best, better) of the two.
- 5) This is the (heaviest, heavier) of the five books.
- 6) A (worse, worst) habit could not be found.
- 7) This was the (most large, largest) power station I ever saw.
- 8) That is of the (less, least) importance of all.
- 9) Albert is (elder, older) than James.
- 10) There are three routes leading to Court Square, but this one has the (least, fewest) turns.
- 11) Thank you for your help, but it is (farther, further) away from my office than the old apartment was.
- 12) Henry is the (oldest, eldest) of the three brothers.
- 13) Have you nothing (farther, further) to say?
- 14) Is your house much (further, farther)?
- 15) Who is the (oldest, eldest) in this class?
- 16) Your driving is (worse, worst) than mine.
- 17) It's the (less, lesser) of two evils.
- 18) Have you heard the (last, latest) news?
- 19) We have no (further, farther) information.
- 20) His (latest, last) words were: "The end."
- 21) This is the town's (oldest, eldest) house.
- 22) My flat is (littler, smaller) than yours.
- 23) Jane is (older, elder) than I am.
- 24) This is the (more, most) expensive.
- 25) His English is (best, better) than mine.
- 26) It's the (better, best) in the shop.

- 27) It's the (furthest, farthest) point west.
- 28) It's the (oldest, eldest) tree in the country.
- 29) The man gave the (briefer, briefest) answer.
- 30) This building is (bigger, biggest) than that one.
- 31) He is the (more dangerous, most dangerous) man in the country.
- 32) You're just as (bad, worst) as your sister.
- 33) Oxford Road is not so (pretty, prettiest) as Walnut Street.
- 34) When he died, his (oldest, eldest) son was only eight years old.
- 35) The icebreaker is equipped with all the (last, latest) navigation instruments.

6. Complete the following sentences with the following adjectives.

further	the furthest	better	the best	worse	the worst
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A: I'm not used to country walks. How much (1) is it?

B: Not far. And it gets better. We've done (2) part. Look! The path goes down the hill from here. I hope you're feeling (3) now.

A: I feel awful actually, (4) than before.

B: Oh, dear! Do you want to have a rest?

A: No, (5) thing would be to get there first. I'm not fit, you know. This is (6) I've walked for a long time [4].

7. Use the appropriate form of the adjective given in brackets and supply the article where necessary.

positive	comparative	superlative
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- 1) He waited (long) enough, (long) than he had promised, so he decided to leave.
- 2) It was the (strange) voyage he had ever made.
- 3) With opportunities to make money he was a (poor) man than when he was first appointed to his post.
- 4) The Trans-Siberian railway is the (long) in the world.
- 5) The 22nd of December is the (short) day of the year.
- 6) Iron is (useful) of all the metals.
- 7) The Volga is (wide) and (deep) than the Neva River.
- 8) Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian Mountains.
- 9) His theory is (practical) than yours.
- 10) His plan is (practical) of all.
- 11) This house is (small) than all the houses in the city.
- 12) Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
- 13) Silver is (expensive) than copper.
- 14) Our house is (high) than yours.
- 15) This exercise is (big) than the last one.

- 16) My cigarettes are (cheap) than yours.
- 17) Yesterday was the (cold) day we have had this winter.
- 18) When the war ended, the reconstruction of Moscow was resumed on a (large) scale than before.
- 19) The Battle of Warsaw was the (great) battle of all times.
- 20) The weather was (hot) and becoming (hot) every day. I was no (brave) than the others, so I decided to go away, too. St. Louis seemed to me the (good) place to go to.
- 21) The new villa was twice as (big) as the old one.
- 22) Kate is (young) than Mary.
- 23) John is the (clever) boy in the class.
- 24) The weather is (dull) today than it was yesterday.
- 25) London is one of the (big) cities in the world.
- 26) This sentence is (difficult) than the first one.
- 27) My dog is as (good) as yours.
- 28) His dog is (good) than yours.
- 29) Her dog is the (good) of the three.
- 30) The cat is much (happy) in her new home.
- 31) My cold is (bad) today than it was yesterday.
- 32) This mountain is the (high) in Europe.
- 33) This piece of homework is as (bad) as your last one.
- 34) This piece of homework is (bad) than your last one.
- 35) This piece of homework is the (bad) you have ever done.
- 36) Richard is not as (tall) as Tom.
- 37) Tom is (tall) than Richard.
- 38) Tom is the (full) boy in the class.
- 39) Athens is (far) from London than Rome is.
- 40) Jack is (rich) than Richard, but I don't think he is (happy) than Richard.

8. Choose A), B) or C) for each adjective in brackets.

positive	comparative	superlative
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The Americans are very (1 – proud) of their country. They say that in the USA the buildings are (2 – high), the cigars are (3 – long), the cars are (4 – big), and the girls are (5 – pretty) than anywhere in the world. The English don't always agree. Some say the Americans are (6 – loud), (7 – rich) and (8 – noisy) than any other nationality. Other British people think there are lots of (9 – good) things about the USA like Hollywood, jazz and Superman.

It is true that most American skyscrapers are (10 – high) than buildings in the UK, but the British think their stately homes are (11 – old) and (12 – beautiful) than anything in the USA. The Americans love coke and hamburgers – people in the UK think British food is much (13 – healthy).

Clothes are (14 – cheap) in the USA, but fashion design in the UK is (15 – good) than design in the USA [6].

9. Use the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

positive	comparative	superlative
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It is interesting to know that

1) Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the (important) banking centre in the world;

2) Park Avenue in New York has the (large), (expensive) apartment houses;

3) Fifth Avenue is the (famous) shopping centre of New York. In the 19th century the (rich) men in America built their (magnificent) homes here and it is still the (fashionable) street in the city;

4) Central Park is the (beautiful), (green) oasis in the middle of New York's (concrete) desert;

5) many people think that New York offers (good), (big) and (bright) of everything;

6) New York is one of the (noisy) cities in the world;

7) fear can make people (brave) and (strong) than they normally are. They are able to run (fast), jump (high), fight (hard) and try things that they would never do if they weren't acting through fear;

8) an ostrich egg is very big and very hard. It is (big) than twenty-two hen's eggs. You must boil the egg no (little) than forty-five minutes;

9) the (large) crabs in the world live in Japanese waters;

10) the world's (small) independent state is Vatican City, where the Pope lives [1].

10. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form and supply the article where necessary.

comparative	superlative
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MEMO

The company's annual report shows that sales figures were (1 - low) than the previous year. This is no surprise due to the recession, but what is (2 - disappointing) than this is the clear evidence that some of our very (3 - old) clients have switched to another supplier. We are aware that there are (4 - cheap) suppliers than ourselves, but this may not be the (5 - important) factor. One old client was heard to say that their new supplier was (6 - efficient) and (7 - flexible) than we are. If this is the case, then this is (8 - worrying) than anything else. The economic situation is getting () and (9 - critical) and if we do not compare favourably with our (10 - big) competitors, then we will not

survive. We used to have the (11 - high) reputation in the business but we are in danger of losing that forever. It is not easy to be the (12 - good), but that is what we should be aiming for [6].

C. Grammar in context. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

Time is **precious**, but truth is **more precious** than time.

(Benjamin Disraeli)

Plato is **dear** to me, but **dearer** still is the truth.

(Aristotle)

I'll be as **secret** as the grave.

(Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra)

We make **more** enemies by what we say than friends by what we do.

(John Collins)

Imagination is **as good as many** voyages – and how **much cheaper**.

(George Curtis)

Of two evils choose **the least**.

(Desiderius Erasmus)

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

(Albert Einstein)

The Most Valuable and the Most Worthless Thing in the World

Nasreddin sat drinking coffee and talking with some of his **old** friends. One of them said, “Well, Nasreddin, you are a very **clever** man. What do you consider **the most valuable** thing in the world?”

Nasreddin gave a very **quick** answer, “I think advice is **the most valuable thing** in the world.” His friend thought about it for a few minutes, and then one of them asked him, “And what do you consider **the most worthless** thing in the world?” Again Nasreddin replied very quickly: “I consider advice **the most worthless** thing in the world.” “Really!” said one of his friends. “A minute ago you said that advice is **the most valuable** thing in the world, and now you say that it is **the most worthless**? What do you mean?”

“Well,” answered Nasreddin, “if you think about it carefully you will see that I am quite **right**. When you give somebody **good** advice, and he takes it, advice is **the most valuable** thing in the world. But when you give a person advice and he doesn't take it, it is **the most worthless** thing in the world [4].”

2.2. Mini-Test 3 (Тест промежуточного контроля 3)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) The Caucasus is said to be ... the Carpathians, but it is much higher.
(A) as old as
(B) as old like
(C) too old as
(D) as old than
- 2) The dessert is ... the one you made last night.
(A) sweeter than
(B) sweetest
(C) sweet as
(D) more sweeter than
- 3) That was ... question in the exam.
(A) the least
(B) the less
(C) little difficult
(D) the least difficult
- 4) This was the ... test I've ever done.
(A) easiest
(B) easy
(C) easier
(D) most easiest
- 5) That was the ... movie I've ever seen.
(A) worst
(B) bad
(C) worse
(D) worser
- 6) I read two novels last month. "Red silk" has an exciting plot and funny characters. "West Street" has a boring plot and dull characters. "West Street" is ... interesting than "Red Silk"
(A) much more
(B) much less
(C) better
(D) fewer
- 7) Tom is ... friendly to me as he was once.
(A) more
(B) as
(C) less
(D) least
- 8) My left arm is ... than my right one.
(A) stronger

- (B) more stronger
 - (C) more strong
 - (D) strongest
- 9) Mr. Jones isn't as nice ... Mr. Smith.
- (A) as
 - (B) for
 - (C) like
 - (D) to
- 10) They are ... my other neighbours.
- (A) more friendlier than
 - (B) friendly than
 - (C) friendlier as
 - (D) more friendly than
- 11) His car runs ... a race car.
- (A) as fast as
 - (B) the fast as
 - (C) faster as
 - (D) faster like
- 12) Bob is ... Richard.
- (A) as athletic like
 - (B) more athletic than
 - (C) less athletic as
 - (D) not as athletic as
- 13) The three musicians play on ... stage.
- (A) a new
 - (B) a newer
 - (C) the newer
 - (D) the newest
- 14) They have ... way they can.
- (A) a quick
 - (B) a quicker
 - (C) the quickest
 - (D) the quicker
- 15) A whale is ... than a dolphin.
- (A) long
 - (B) a long
 - (C) longer
 - (D) the longest
- 16) Is it ... to go there by car or by train?
- (A) cheap
 - (B) cheaper
 - (C) a cheaper
 - (D) the cheapest

- 17) Do you know that the Dead Sea is ... sea.
(A) a salty
(B) a saltier
(C) a saltiest
(D) salty
- 18) This is ... problem she has ever had.
(A) a great
(B) a greater
(C) a greatest
(D) the greatest
- 19) My case isn't very heavy. Yours is
(A) the most heavy
(B) heavier
(C) the heavier
(D) heavy
- 20) The weather was not very ... yesterday, but it's better today.
(A) good
(B) better
(C) the best
(D) gooder

UNIT 3. THE ADVERB (НАРЕЧИЕ)

3.1. Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения)

A. Study the grammar material and explain the use of the adverbs in the examples given.

Многие наречия (главным образом наречия образа действия) могут иметь степени сравнения, которые образуются так же, как и степени сравнения прилагательных.

Односложные наречия образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень – суффикса **-est**:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
late поздно	later позднее	(the) latest позднее всего (всех)
soon скоро	sooner скорее	(the) soonest скорее всего (всех)
early рано	earlier раньше	(the) earliest раньше всего (всех)

*Speak **louder**, please.*

*I come home **latest** on Fridays.*

*You work **harder** at your English than he does.*

Наречия, образованные от прилагательных при помощи суффикса **-ly**, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи **more**, а превосходную **most**:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
bravely храбро	more bravely храбрее, более храбро	(the) most bravely храбрее всего (всех)
correctly правильно	more correctly правильнее, более правильно	(the) most correctly правильнее всего (всех)

*She speaks English **fluently**.*

*The knight fought in the battle (the) **most bravely** of all.*

*Nina can do it **more easily** than you can.*

Степени сравнения наречий **often**, **quickly**, **slowly** образуются обоими способами:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
often часто	oftener (more often) чаще	(the) oftenest (most often) чаще всего (всех)

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
quickly быстро	quicker (more quickly) быстрее	(the) quickest (most quickly) быстрее всего (всех)
slowly медленно	slower (more slowly) медленнее	(the) slowest (most slowly) медленнее всего (всех)

*Prices have been shooting up even **more quickly** this year.*

*Here are the words **most** often misspelled.*

Следующие наречия, как и соответствующие им прилагательные, образуют степени сравнения не по правилу:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
well хорошо	better лучше	(the) best лучше всего (всех)
badly плохо	worse хуже	(the) worst хуже всего (всех)
much много	more больше	(the) most больше всего (всех)
little мало	less меньше	(the) least меньше всего (всех)
far далеко	farther (further) дальше	(the) farthest (furthest) дальше всего (всех)

*I paid for the book half **as much as** for the dictionary.*

*I know German **better** than English.*

*Which of the girls works (the) **best** of all the boys?*

*The **more** one learns the **more** one knows.*

*She is too tired to walk any **farther** (**further**).*

*Do not disturb me any **further**.*

B. Do these tests.

TESTS

1. Insert *as* or *than*.

- 1) I don't watch TV as much ... you.
- 2) You eat more ... me.
- 3) I feel better ... I felt yesterday.
- 4) I can't wait longer ... an hour.
- 5) We played better ... you.

2. Use the right word.

- 1) She looked (beautiful, beautifully) on her wedding day.
- 2) (Sudden, suddenly) it started to rain.
- 3) Hannah (desperate, desperately) tried to open the window.
- 4) You are very (lucky, luckily) you weren't hurt.
- 5) John dressed (quick, quickly) and went to work.
- 6) My sister is a very (careless, carelessly) driver.
- 7) "Help, help me!" she shouted (loud, loudly).
- 8) Don won the first prize and was very (proud, proudly).
- 9) Richard can paint very (good, well).

3. Choose the right variant.

- 1) I thanked him again even (heartily, more heartily, most heartily) than before.
- 2) I hope you can see slightly (clearly, more clearly, most clearly).
- 3) Her tears frightened him (much, more, most) than anything that had ever happened to him before.
- 4) You know him (well, better, best) than anyone.
- 5) Helen runs (fast, faster, fastest) than Peter.
- 6) The ground heats up (little, less, least) there.
- 7) For me, he is the man who rewrites these scripts (often, more often, most often) and (convincingly, more convincingly, most convincingly).
- 8) The (far, father, farthest) we swam into the sea, the (beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful) the shore looked.
- 9) The people needed business skills so that they could manage themselves (much, more, most) efficiently.
- 10) It is the land itself which suffers (bad, worse, worst) [6].

4. Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

positive	comparative	superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

- 1) You must work (hard) than you do now.
- 2) That day Rob came home (late) than usual.
- 3) She always stays there (long) of all.
- 4) I like Ann (well) of all my sister's friends.
- 5) They don't want to write the dictation (bad) than we did.
- 6) I can't make out what you are saying. Speak (slowly) and (distinctly).
- 7) Of all the New Year's Eves this one was celebrated by us (joyfully).
- 8) I like this novel (well) than that.
- 9) He visits them (frequently) than us.

- 10) Which of the sportsmen ran (fast) at the competition?
- 11) Which of all these plays did you enjoy (much)?
- 12) Which of these two performances did you enjoy (much)?
- 13) Now I can see the ship (clearly) than before.
- 14) You ought to have told me (early).
- 15) Whose singing did you like (well), Mary's, Nina's or Helen's?
- 16) The fire was put out (quickly) than we expected.
- 17) He speaks French (correctly) of all in my class.
- 18) I suppose actions speak (loud) than words.
- 19) She spoke very (sadly) and (slowly).
- 20) They went (slowly) than Ralph had bargained for.
- 21) Piggy spoke (softly) to Ralph than his sister.
- 22) Godfrey drove (carefully) than usual.
- 23) Each time the words were screamed (loudly) than before.
- 24) He looked at her (narrowly) than usual.
- 25) How long have you been here? A child of five after two lessons would draw (well) than you do.
- 26) Mr. and Mrs. Carey were (frankly) shocked at Philip's idea of being an artist.
- 27) Don't try my patience any (far).
- 28) He is too tired to walk any (far).

C. Grammar in context. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

Actions speak **louder** than words.

Advice is seldom welcome, and those who need it **the most**, like it **the least**.

(Chesterfield)

Life is an arrow; **therefore** you must know what to aim at, and how to use a bow.

People are happy or unhappy, not according to what they get **absolutely**, but according to the ration between what they get and they have been led to expect.

(S. Butler)

Wolves are much misunderstood animals. Because many people believe that wolves **eagerly** kill human beings, they fear them. However, the truth is that wolves **eagerly** avoid any contact with human being.

Because they are **strictly** carnivorous, wolves hunt large animals, such as elk and deer, and small animals, such as mice and rabbits. However, wolves are also **particularly** fond of sheep. Their killing farmers' livestock has caused their bad reputation among people.

Because it was **relentlessly** poisoned, trapped, and shot by farmers and hunters, the timber wolf, a subspecies of the gray wolf, was **nearly** eradicated. Not one wolf remained. **Later**, because they realised a mistake had been made, lawmakers in some countries passed laws to protect wolves.

Long ago, wolves could be found in almost all areas of the Northern Hemisphere throughout Asia, Europe, and North America. **Today**, after they have been **pitilessly** destroyed for centuries, they are found in few places, **principally** in **sparsely** populated areas of Alaska, Minnesota, Canada, and the northernmost regions of Russia and China. [4]

3.2. Mini-Test 4 (Тест промежуточного контроля 4)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) I suppose you know him well – probably ... than anybody else.
 - (A) better
 - (B) more well
 - (C) best
 - (D) a better
- 2) He spoke English badly - ... than expected.
 - (A) worse
 - (B) more badly
 - (C) worst
 - (D) a worse
- 3) I can't understand what you're saying. Could you speak a bit ... ?
 - (A) slower
 - (B) more slowly
 - (C) slowliest
 - (D) most slowly
- 4) I'd like to change cars
 - (A) more often
 - (B) most oftener
 - (C) a more often
 - (D) a most oftener
- 5) My mother was feeling tired last night so she went to bed ... than usual.
 - (A) earlier
 - (B) earliest

- (C) most early
(D) an earlier
- 6) The younger you are, the ... it is to learn.
(A) easier
(B) easiest
(C) easily
(D) easilier
- 7) You live even ... from the centre than I do.
(A) further
(B) far
(C) furthest
(D) more far
- 8) I like Justin less than John, but I like Terry ... of all.
(A) less
(B) lesser
(C) little
(D) least
- 9) Company A made \$1 million profit this year. Company B made \$2 million. Company A isn't doing ... company B.
(A) better as
(B) as well as
(C) as better as
(D) the best of
- 10) ... different they become. Sometimes people don't even know they are twins.
(A) The bigger they get, the less
(B) The bigger they get, the more
(C) They get bigger and less
(D) Less and less
- 11) Susanna took ... to finish than John.
(A) long
(B) as long
(C) the longest
(D) longer
- 12) The smaller a garden is, ... it is to look after.
(A) the easier
(B) more easy
(C) easier
(D) more difficult
- 13) I can't hit the ball ... Bill does.
(A) as forcefully as
(B) the most forcefully
(C) more forcefully as
(D) much more as

- 14) The greater the demand, ... the price.
(A) higher
(B) high
(C) the higher
(D) the high
- 15) We are going
(A) more and more slowly
(B) more and more slowlier
(C) most and most slowly
(D) most and most slowlier
- 16) ... they hurried ... it was they would be in time to see him off.
They came ... after his departure.
(A) The more, the less obvious, short
(B) The more, more obviously, shortly
(C) The more, the less obvious, shortly
(D) The most, the least obviously, short
- 17) Why is he backing out? It is not He earns as ... money as I do,
and maybe even a lot ... than we both.
(A) fairly, much, much
(B) fair, much, much
(C) fair, more, many
(D) fairly, many, much
- 18) The most ... accepted theory of the origin of the universe proposed
that a huge explosion set ... all the matter and energy in the universe.
(A) wide, free
(B) widely, freely
(C) wide, freely
(D) widely, free
- 19) These colonies stayed ... to the coastline, never penetrating far
inland, and in fact each was linked ... to England than to the other colonies.
(A) close, more closely
(B) closely, closely
(C) closely, more closely
(D) close, more closer
- 20) ... a land bridge between two continents, Panama developed plant
and animal life ... than almost anywhere else on Earth.
(A) As, more diverse
(B) Being, diversely
(C) Like, diverselier
(D) As, diversely

UNIT 4. THE PREPOSITION (ПРЕДЛОГ)

4.1. Prepositions Usage (Употребление предлогов)

A. Study the grammar material.

Предлог	Значение
about	о, об, около, приблизительно, вокруг, кругом
across	поперёк, через
after	после (для обозначения времени), за, вслед за (для обозначения места)
against	против (для выражения противодействия)
along	вдоль, по
among, amongst	между, среди (трех или более лиц или предметов)
at	у, возле, в, на (для обозначения места), в (при указании момента времени)
because of	из-за
before	до, перед (для обозначения времени), перед (для обозначения места)
behind	за, позади (для обозначения места)
besides	кроме (сверх чего-либо, вдобавок к чему-либо)
between	между (двух лиц или предметов, или двух групп лиц или предметов)
but, except	кроме, за исключением
by	(для обозначения действующего лица или действующей силы после глагола в страдательном залоге; при обозначении средства или способа совершения действия), к (для обозначения срока, к которому совершается действию), у, возле, мимо (для обозначения места)
during	в течение, во время
for	в течение, на (для обозначения времени), для, за
in front of	впереди, перед
Предлог	Значение
in	в (для обозначения места), через, за, в течение (для обозначения времени)

Предлог	Значение
into	в (направление действия внутрь чего-либо на вопрос куда?)
of	(для выражения отношений, которые в русском языке передаются родительным падежом без предлога), из, в
on, upon	на (на поверхности на вопрос куда? или на поверхность на вопрос где?), в (для обозначения времени), о, об (на тему о), по, после (обычно в сочетании с герундием)
out of	из (направление действия изнутри, из чего-либо)
over	над, свыше, сверх
round, around	вокруг, кругом
since	с (при указании на начальный момент действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в момент речи)
through	через, сквозь, из-за, вследствие
till, until	до, вплоть до (для обозначения времени)
to	в, на, к (направление действия в сторону какого-нибудь предмета или лица на вопрос куда?)
under	под (для обозначения места), меньше
with	(для обозначения предмета, при помощи которого совершается действие), с, со
without	без

B. Explain the use of the prepositions in the examples given.

*I'm reading a great book **about** dinosaurs.*

*It's **about** 7 o'clock.*

*The footbridge goes **across** the motorway.*

*Let's go for a drink **after** work.*

*Are you for or **against** capital punishment?*

*I drove **along** the road till I found a postbox.*

*I love walking **among** (**amongst**) the trees in a wood.*

*He works **at** a factory.*

*They will return **at** 2 o'clock.*

*I lost my job **because of** him.*

I always have a shower **before** breakfast.
 The sun has gone **behind** a cloud.
 I have read some articles on this subject **besides** the books you gave me.
 The cinema's **between** the chemist's and the baker's.
 He does not any foreign languages **but (except)** English.
 "Anna Karenina" was written **by** Tolstoy.
 I have to be at the airport **by** 10 o'clock.
 If you're cold, come and sit **by** the fire.
During my stay in Spain I visited many places of interest.
 I made sandwiches **for** the children.
 I worked at the factory **for** two years.
 We live **in** Magnitogorsk.

C. Do these tests.

TESTS

1. Use in or on.

- 1) He was born ... nineteen fifty-three.
- 2) She will come ... April.
- 3) You will have the book ... March the nineteenth.
- 4) I will be there ... the first of May.
- 5) I'd like some tea ... a few minutes.
- 6) Martha's birthday is ... the month of August.
- 7) They will begin school ... 2005.
- 8) That class will begin ... September the first.
- 9) They will leave school ... 2012.
- 10) I'll see you early ... the evening.
- 11) I'll talk to you in two or three week.
- 12) Let's meet ... Friday.
- 13) I put the book ... the table.
- 14) What do you do ... your day off?
- 15) I live ... Washington Street.
- 16) You live here ... the city, don't you?
- 17) Mount McKinley is ... Alaska.
- 18) Do you know anybody ... New York?
- 19) John lives ... Jones Boulevard.
- 20) I know that lady ... the middle.

2. Insert at, on or in.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) ... October. | 8) ... Christmas. |
| 2) ... 23 July. | 9) ... the evening. |
| 3) ... half past two. | 10) ... Wednesday morning |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4) ... 1987. | 11) ... Sunday night. |
| 5) ... Thursday. | 12) ... night. |
| 6) ... 12.45. | 13) ... the end of the day. |
| 7) ... Christmas Day. | 14) ... the weekend. |
| 15) ... summer. | |

3. Complete each sentence with at, in or on.

I'll come to your place again

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) ... the evening. | 11) ... the weekend. |
| 2) ... 10.30. | 12) ... two hours. |
| 3) ... September. | 13) ... half past eleven. |
| 4) ... September 23 rd . | 14) ... Christmas Day. |
| 5) ... Wednesday. | 15) ... Easter. |
| 6) ... Friday evening. | 16) ... Christmas. |
| 7) ... Saturday night. | 17) ... 2020. |
| 8) ... noon. | 18) ... midnight. |
| 9) ... five days. | 19) ... your day off. |
| 10) ... a year. | 20) ... the first of June. |

I live

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) ... the town centre. | 11) ... the south of France. |
| 2) ... Asia. | 12) ... the end of our street. |
| 3) ... my own house. | 13) ... Europe. |
| 4) ... the right. | 14) ... 127 Lenin Street. |
| 5) ... the end of the road. | 15) ... London. |
| 6) ... second floor. | 16) ... number 10. |
| 7) ... the middle of Lenin Street. | 17) ... a new flat. |
| 8) ... the end of the corridor. | 18) ... a village. |
| 9) ... the south coast of France. | 19) ... Baker Street. |
| 10) ... a farm. | 20) ... Spain. |

Write your story

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) ... pencil. | 6) ... capital letters. |
| 2) ... Russian. | 7) ... a word processor. |
| 3) ... coloured paper. | 8) ... one side of the paper only. |
| 4) ... ink. | 9) ... typewriter. |
| 5) ... English. | 10) ... bold. |

I heard this song

- 1) ... home.
- 2) ... the radio.

Contact me

- 1) ... 09446 779810.
- 2) ... extension 2387.

- 3) ... the recording studio.
- 4) ... TV.
- 5) ... CD.

4. Use the right preposition where necessary.

in	on	at
----	----	----

- 1) We will meet ... nine o'clock.
- 2) They were looking ... the beautiful picture.
- 3) Come and see me ... eight o'clock tomorrow.
- 4) I was ... home all afternoon.
- 5) I went to bed ... 11.30 p.m.
- 6) Goodbye! See you ... Friday.
- 7) Where were you ... 28 February?
- 8) I got up ... 8 o'clock this morning.
- 9) I like getting up early ... the morning.
- 10) My sister got married ... May.
- 11) Diane and I first met ... 1979.
- 12) Did you go out ... Tuesday?
- 13) Did you go out ... Tuesday evening?
- 14) Do you often go out ... the evening?
- 15) Let's meet ... 7.30 tomorrow evening.
- 16) Julia's birthday is ... January.
- 17) Do you work ... Saturdays?
- 18) The company started ... 1969.
- 19) I like to look at the stars ... night.
- 20) George isn't here ... the moment.

5. Choose the correct preposition.

in	at	on
----	----	----

I live (1) New York City. My apartment is (2) Euston Street (3) Lower Manhattan. It is (4) the 5th floor, but there is a lift (5) the building. I work (6) an investment bank (7) Wall Street. When I'm (8) my office, I spend all day sitting (9) my desk. Sometimes I get up and put something (10) the shelf for (11) the cupboard, but not very often. (12) my way to work I buy a sandwich (13) the baker's. I take the entrance (14) the back of the company building. It's quicker than (15) the front entrance. (16) home I love sitting (17) my armchair reading the sports section (18) the newspaper. In summer I like sunbathing (19) Central Park and watching the hustle and bustle around me [2].

6. Use to, at or in if necessary.

- 1) I must go ... the bank today.
- 2) Sue is on holiday ... Italy ... the moment.
- 3) We're going ... Italy next month.
- 4) I like reading ... bed.
- 5) I was tired, so I stayed ... bed late.
- 6) What time do you usually go ... bed?
- 7) Does this bus go ... the centre?
- 8) Would you like to live ... another country.
- 9) Paula didn't go ... work yesterday.
- 10) I'm tired. I'm going ... home.
- 11) Ann is not very well. She has gone the doctor.
- 12) Is Liz ... home? – No, she's gone ... work.
- 13) There were 20,000 people ... the football match.
- 14) Why did you go ... home early last night?
- 15) There were a lot of people waiting ... the bus stop.
- 16) We're going ... a concert tomorrow evening.
- 17) I went ... New York last year.
- 18) How long did you stay ... New York?
- 19) Shall we go ... the cinema this evening?
- 20) Is there a restaurant ... the station?

7. Insert between or among.

- 1) The table is ... two windows.
- 2) I found the textbook ... the other books on my table.
- 3) The old worker was happy to be ... his friends again.
- 4) Let us have no secrets ... you and me.
- 5) What secrets can there be ... friends?
- 6) They are stuck in the lift ... the floors.
- 7) I get nervous when I'm ... a large crowd of people.
- 8) We put up our tents ... some tall trees in the middle of the forest.
- 9) I put up my hammock ... two large trees.
- 10) I've found my keys. They had fallen down ... the wall and the radiator.

8. Insert besides or except.

- 1) Who else did you see in the theatre ... Ann?
- 2) Everyone has come ... Mike. Where could he be?
- 3) ... Kazan they have visited Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- 4) Nobody knew about his arrival ... his mother.

- 5) The sick man could not eat anything ... apples.
- 6) This book is so interesting. Have you read anything else by Azimov ... this one?
- 7) There were some younger children in the family ... Charles.
- 8) His father knows two other languages ... English.
- 9) What other facts ... this can one give to prove that you are right?
- 10) All the events described in the book ... this one are not important.

D. Grammar in context. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

Mediocre people have an answer **for** everything and are astonished **at** nothing.

(E. Delacroix)

He who fears he will suffer, already suffers **because of** his fear.

(M. Montaigne)

Patience is the best remedy **for** every trouble.

(Plautus)

Education is the ability to listen **to** almost anything without losing your temper and your self-confidence.

(R. Frost)

Nothing is wonderful when you get used **to** it.

(E.W. Howe)

We must make the world honest before we can honestly say **to** our children that honesty is the best policy.

(G.B. Shaw)

Success depends **on** knowing how long it will take to succeed.

(Montesquieu)

On Cats and Dogs

The cat and the dog have been man's pets **for** many centuries.

The cat is an extremely self-willed animal doing only what it actually wants. **In** no way can the cat be persuaded to do anything against its will. If you have a cat you must already know that you cannot, for instance, stroke it just because you wish to do so. You must wait until the cat comes **to** you **of** its own free will and invites you to stroke it. Cats make their feelings abundantly clear. A cat that feels happy and purrs contentedly can be the most enchanting

of pets. If, **on** the other hand, it lashes its tail **in** anger or arches its back, you should watch **out for** its paws: its claws can, of course, cause severe scratches. This sometimes happens when a cat accidentally scratches its owner's hand while playing.

The dog is different: it is believed to obey its master and his wishes unquestioningly. But **in** real life it is often the other way **round**. Here is a story, which illustrates how a dog can sometimes make his master do what it likes.

A friend I met the other day walking his dog **up** the lane laughed **about** how he had come to be there. The dog, it seemed, had decided it was time they both had some exercise, for it had come **to** its master and sat **with** a cloth cap **in** its mouth. When my friend took the cap **from** the dog and placed it **on** his knee the disappointed animal sat **for** a moment and then picked **up** the cap again. There had been nothing else **for** it but to go.

Dogs always watch everything their masters do and come to associate particular things **with** particular events. Putting **on** a hat or picking **up** a walking stick means an outing and many dogs encourage their masters **in** this way [4].

4.2. Mini-Test 2 (Тест промежуточного контроля 2)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) You shouldn't depend ... Tom, he's always late.
 - (A) from
 - (B) on
 - (C) at
 - (D) of
- 2) Young people all over the world like to listen ... music everywhere they go.
 - (A) to
 - (B) -
 - (C) off
 - (D) into
- 3) I can't open the door, I'm looking ... the key.
 - (A) from
 - (B) for
 - (C) with
 - (D) of
- 4) Who are you waiting ... ?
 - (A) from
 - (B) on
 - (C) at
 - (D) for

- 5) It took Tom five minutes to climb ... the tree.
(A) at
(B) on
(C) -
(D) of
- 6) Then man was deeply absorbed ... his thoughts that he didn't notice me.
(A) from
(B) in
(C) at
(D) of
- 7) Do you really believe ... ghosts?
(A) in
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 8) Why don't you insist ... his going in for sports?
(A) from
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 9) Aline is fond ... ballet.
(A) by
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 10) Our daughter has entered Moscow State University. We are proud ... her.
(A) with
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 11) I am not interested ... football at all, but I'm keen ... tennis.
(A) with, by
(B) on, in
(C) in, on
(D) on, on
- 12) Fresh fruit is good ... your health.
(A) for
(B) on
(C) at
(D) off

- 13) My sister is always angry ... me when I am late.
(A) about
(B) on
(C) with
(D) of
- 14) Are you good ... foreign languages?
(A) by
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 15) My little brother is afraid ... spiders.
(A) from
(B) on
(C) at
(D) of
- 16) Barbara plays ... the piano well.
(A) by
(B) on
(C) at
(D) –
- 17) My brother gave the money ... me.
(A) to
(B) -
(C) at
(D) from
- 18) At last I opened the can ... a knife.
(A) by
(B) with
(C) at
(D) off
- 19) “Winnie-the-Pooh” is written ... Alan Milne.
(A) by
(B) with
(C) at
(D) of
- 20) The banks close ... 7 o'clock ... the evening.
(A) in, in
(B) at, at
(C) at, in
(D) in, at

UNIT 5. COIO3 (THE CONJUNCTION)

5.1. General Information (Общие сведения)

A. Study the grammar material.

Союзами называются служебные слова, которые употребляются для соединения членов предложения и предложений. Союзы делятся на **сочинительные** и **подчинительные**. Сочинительные союзы связывают между собой однородные члены предложения, а также независимые друг от друга предложения. Подчинительные союзы служат для присоединения придаточного предложения к главному:

Сочинительные союзы	Подчинительные союзы
and и, а	after после того как
as well as так же как (и)	as (в то время как, когда, по мере того как, так как, как)
both ... and и ... и, как ... так и	as ... as так (такой) же ... как (и)
but но, а	as if, as though как будто, как если бы
either ... or или ... или	as long as пока, до тех пор пока
for ибо, так как	as soon as как только
not only ... but also не только ... но и	because потому что, так как
neither ... nor ни ... ни	before прежде чем
or или, иначе	for ибо, так как
	if ли, если
	in spite of the fact that несмотря на то что
	in order that для того чтобы, чтобы
	lest чтобы ... не
	on condition (that), provided (that), providing (that) при условии если
	seeing (that) поскольку, принимая во внимание
	since с тех пор как, так как, поскольку
	so that так что, для того чтобы, чтобы
	so ... that так (такой) ... что
	(not) so ... as (не) так ... как, (не) такой ... как
	such ... that такой ... что
	supposing (that) если, допустим (что), предположим (что)
	than чем
	that что
	though, although хотя
	unless если ... не, пока ... не
	until (till) до тех пор пока ... (не)
	whether ли
	while в то время как, пока

B. Explain the use of the conjunctions in the examples given.

*Her hair was dark **and** long.*

*Tea **or** coffee?*

*It's fine **but** cod.*

***Both** my brother **and** I like going to the cinema at the weekend.*

*She is **either** a teacher **or** a nurse – I'm not sure.*

***Neither** my mother **nor** I like shopping.*

***Not only** does Mary work full-time, **but** she **also** takes care of the two children.*

*We are going for a walk in the park **after** we finish our dinner.*

***Since** we lived near the Central Park, we went for long walks almost every day.*

***Since** she is still absent, we should call the police.*

***While** I was waiting for Naomi, I watched people going to and fro.*

***Although (though)** the queue was long and we spent over two hours waiting to enter, the exhibition was well worth it.*

*We decided to stay in and order some pizza **because** we were extremely tired.*

Кроме союзов, для связи придаточных предложений с главным в английском языке, как и в русском, употребляются союзные слова: относительные местоимения **who** кто, который, **whom** кого, **whose** чей, которого, **what** что, **which (that)** который и наречия **when** когда, **where** где, **how** как, **why** почему. Союзные слова отличаются от союзов тем, что они не только связывают придаточные предложения с главным, но и входят в состав придаточного предложения в качестве одного из его членов.

*Do you know **who** has come?*

*I don't know **when** he will return.*

*He can't remember **whom** he saw.*

*I told him **whose** fault it was.*

*She did not know **why** they were late.*

*These are the words **that (which)** you mispronounce.*

*My brother, **whom** I have not seen for several years, has just returned to Chelyabinsk.*

*Be careful **how** you act.*

*The man **who(m)** I spoke to is my neighbour.*

*She invited us to dinner, **which** was very kind of him.*

C. Do these tests.

TESTS

1. *Underline the correct item.*

- 1) She finished work (and, but) went home.
- 2) I made a cake (when, until) I got home.
- 3) I washed the car (but, and) I didn't tidy my room.
- 4) Sally went to the doctor (because, and) she was ill.
- 5) I have bacon and eggs (until, but) my sister doesn't.
- 6) I learned to play the guitar (when, and) I was nine.
- 7) I went home early yesterday (and, because) I was very tired.

2. *Match the sentences.*

It was raining outside	because I wanted to wear it to the party
We didn't buy the house	then she went to bed
I washed my dress	when I heard a strange noise
I was in bed	so I took my umbrella
I woke up early	because it was expensive
He studied hard	and I had breakfast
She put on her pyjamas	but he failed the test

3. *Fill in and, but, because, so, then or when.*

- 1) He turned off the lights ... went to bed.
- 2) First, I went to the supermarket, ... I went to the post office.
- 3) David likes rock music, ... his sister doesn't.
- 4) John got up early ... he wanted to study for his test.
- 5) Sophie was hungry, ... she made a sandwich.
- 6) I was happy ... I heard the great news.

4. *Add such or so to the following sentences.*

- 1) The radio was ... loud that I couldn't hear what Michael was saying.
- 2) The food was ... hot that it scorched my tongue.
- 3) Alison did ... a poor job that she was fired.
- 4) Professor James is ... a stern taskmaster that lazy students won't take his class.
- 5) The children had ... much fun at the carnival that they begged to go again.
- 6) There are ... many leaves on a single tree that it is impossible to count them.
- 7) ... few students signed up for the course that it was cancelled.
- 8) She speaks ... quickly that no one can follow her.
- 9) She got up ... late that she missed her bus.

- 10) The music was ... loud that we couldn't talk.
- 11) She wears ... bright a frock that one cannot miss her.
- 12) I feel like I have ... little energy that I wonder if I'm getting sick.
- 13) The sun ... brightly that Maria had to put on her sunglasses.
- 14) There were ... few students registered that the class was cancelled.
- 15) We had ... wonderful memories of that place that we decided to return.

5. Insert unless or if.

- 1) I'll give you a hand ... you need it, but I hope I won't hurt my back.
- 2) Most people you meet will be polite to you ... you are polite to them.
- 3) I won't be involved in this project ... you assure me that we won't be violating any laws.
- 4) I'm afraid the battery is dead. ... I buy a new one, the car won't start.
- 5) My sister can fall asleep under any conditions, but I can't get to sleep ... the light is off and the room is perfectly quiet.
- 6) Alice will tutor you in Maths ... you promise to do everything she says.
- 7) Oscar won't pass his Math course ... he gets a tutor.
- 8) I'll prepare a really special dinner ... you all promise to be home on time this evening. Let's plan on an old-fashioned sit-down dinner with the whole family at the table at once.
- 9) Don't borrow money from your friends ... you absolutely must.
- 10) You won't learn to play the violin well ... you practise every day.

6. Choose the right conjunction.

both ... and	as if (as though)	so ... that	such ... that	as ... as	either ... or
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- 1) I get up ... early ... you do.
- 2) She talks to me ... I were a child.
- 3) There was ... a storm that day the steamer could not leave the port.
- 4) The sea was ... stormy ... the vessel could not leave the port.
- 5) You answer ... you did not know this rule.
- 6) The manager is ... at the office ... at the laboratory.
- 7) ... the wheat ... the barley will be shipped tomorrow.
- 8) He will be here ... at 9 ... at 10.
- 9) He was ... tired ... thirsty, for it was very hot.
- 10) This book is ... interesting ... that one.

7. Insert who or which.

- 1) What's the name of the woman ... lives next door?
- 2) What's the name of the river ... flows through the town?
- 3) I met a woman ... can speak six languages.
- 4) Where is the picture ... was hanging on the wall?
- 5) Do you know anybody ... wants to buy a car?
- 6) You always ask questions ... are difficult to answer.
- 7) I have a friend ... is very good at repairing cars.
- 8) I think everybody ... went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- 9) Why does he always wear clothes ... are too small for him?
- 10) The man ... phoned didn't give his name.

8. Choose the correct connective word.

who	whom	which
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- 1) The magazine ... I read on the plane was interesting.
- 2) The artist ... drew my picture is very good.
- 3) I really enjoyed the experience ... I had on my trip to Nigeria.
- 4) Most of the games ... we played as children no longer amuse us.
- 5) All of the people ... I called yesterday can come to the meeting on Monday.
- 6) The teacher ... was ill cancelled her Math class.
- 7) There is the man ... we saw in the park yesterday.
- 8) The man ... was here is a bookkeeper.
- 9) ... had done it is unknown.
- 10) I do not know ... of them speaks French.

9. Insert what or that.

- 1) She stopped ... she was doing and looked at him.
- 2) ... he would do next he didn't know.
- 3) I realised ... the child was hungry.
- 4) ... I want is to be paid for ... I do.
- 5) And ... is puzzling me is why he hasn't come yet.
- 6) The only thing left to discuss was ... we should take with us.
- 7) Believe me, believe us, it is ... is best for you.
- 8) She only wrote down ... seemed to her to be the truth.
- 9) The prisoner jumped into a car ... was waiting for him on the other side of the street.
- 10) The soldier didn't know ... to do to complete the assault course.
- 11) You've got a screwdriver ... will help you get the milk out of the coconut.

- 12) There's a four-way signpost ... will show you the way.
- 13) I don't think I can tell you ... my plans are for the next 12 months.
- 14) ... I like to do for my ideal long-distance flight is to have time long enough to go to sleep.
- 15) It is only written Arabic ... is more or less common to the whole of the Arab world.
- 16) Everything ... happened was my fault.
- 17) I don't agree with ... he has just explained.
- 18) Did you hear ... they said about their business?
- 19) We don't believe anything ... she says.
- 20) Do you know ... has happened to him? He is so nervous.

10. Cross out the word that if possible.

- 1) The man that I saw was wearing a black hat.
- 2) The people that visited us stayed too long.
- 3) The fruit that I bought today at the market is fresh.
- 4) My high school English teacher is a person that I will never forget.
- 5) The puppy that barked the loudest got the most attention in the pet store.
- 6) The girl that is sitting in front of Richard had long black hair that she wears in a ponytail.
- 7) The coffee that I drank was cold and tasteless.
- 8) The doctor that I visited yesterday is a specialist in diseases of the heart.
- 9) The article that I translate yesterday was very easy.
- 10) Vessels that are built for the transportation of oil products are called tankers.

11. Choose the correct words in brackets so that the sentences make sense.

- 1) I'm going to the park unless it (rains, doesn't rain).
- 2) I'm (going, not going) to the park unless the weather is nice.
- 3) I'll pass the course provided that I (pass, don't pass) the final examination.
- 4) Tom doesn't like to work. He'll get a job (unless, if) he has to.
- 5) I (always eat, never eat) breakfast unless I get up late and don't have enough time.
- 6) Kate will graduate if she (passes, doesn't pass) all of her courses.
- 7) Jessica won't graduate if she (passes, doesn't pass) all of her courses.
- 7) Grass grows provided that it (gets, doesn't get) enough water.
- 8) Jack is going to come to the game with us today (if, unless) his boss gives him the afternoon off.

9) I'll get tickets to the concert provided that there (are still some, aren't any) available.

10) Amy won't graduate in case she (passes, doesn't pass) all of her courses.

D. Grammar in context. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

There is nothing more tragic in life **than** the utter impossibility of changing **what** you have done.

(Galsworthy)

A man travels the world in search of **what** he needs, **and** returns home to find it.

(Moore)

When people agree with me, I always feel **that** I must be wrong.

(Wilde)

What we anticipate seldom occurs, **what** we least expect generally happens.

The woman **who** tells her age is either too young to have anything to lose, or too old to have anything to gain.

How awful to reflect **that what** people say about us is true.

(L.P. Smith)

Parents are people **who** provide love, care **and** education for children. Parents may be defined as the principal people **who** raise a child. These people may **or** may not have physically produced the child. Many children are brought up by relatives **or** other caring adults **when** their biological parents, through death, disability **or** uncontrollable circumstances, are not present to care for them. The role of any parents, biological **or** not, is to take care of their children's emotional, physical, **and** social needs.

Children need love **and** affection to grow strong emotionally. It is important for all children to have at least one adult with **whom** they can form a loving, trusting relationship. A strong bond with adults is essential from birth through adolescence. For example, babies **who** are not picked up frequently **and** held lovingly may have slow physical and mental growth even though they receive adequate food **and** exercise. Youngsters **who** are raised in an institution without bonding with an older person **who** functions as a parent may often have difficulty forming trusting relationships **when** they are adults.

In addition to love, children need physical care. Babies are completely dependent upon adults for food, shelter, **and** safety. Children **who** are denied such basics in their early may suffer chronic health problems **and** feelings of insecurity throughout their lifetimes. One of the greatest responsibilities **that** parents have is to provide for the physical well-being of their children.

Children's education is also the responsibility of the parents. Girls and boys must learn to speak, dress themselves, eat properly, **and** get along with others. They must learn not to touch fire, to look carefully **before** they cross the street, and not to use violence to solve problems. The lessons **that** parents teach their children are numerous. **As** children get older **and** enter school, teachers join parents in providing the education **that** young people need in order to become independent, productive members of society [4].

5.2. Mini-Test 3 (Тест промежуточного контроля 3)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) Do you think this is something ... can be learned?
 - A) who
 - B) that
 - C) –
 - D) whom
- 2) Don't go out ... you've finished your work.
 - A) as
 - B) while
 - C) until
 - D) because
- 3) Make sure you close all the windows ... it starts to rain.
 - A) after
 - B) before
 - C) for
 - D) which
- 4) I think I know ... he left the job.
 - A) why
 - B) until
 - C) where
 - D) what
- 5) ... I had known how much I would disappoint him, I wouldn't have done it.
 - A) Whether
 - B) When
 - C) If

- D) Until
- 6) ... you see me, get in the car.
A) As soon as
B) While
C) Whether
D) Because
- 7) My friend John, ... lives in California, has a car with a New York license.
A) whose
B) who
C) that
D) why
- 8) It's usually quite simple to cross the border between the USA and Canada ... these two countries have friendly relations.
A) or
B) and
C) because
D) if
- 9) ... a university professor returns from a sabbatical leave, he should be better qualified.
A) Until
B) When
C) Though
D) But
- 10) She's ... a snobbish person ... nobody likes to be with her.
A) such ... that
B) such ... as
C) so ... that
D) so ... as
- 11) He returned sooner ... we had expected.
A) because
B) than
C) until
D) if
- 12) She speaks English perfectly ... she has never been to England.
A) though
B) until
C) as soon as
D) whether
- 13) Jessica will get the letter tomorrow ... you send it off now.
A) though
B) if
C) till

- D) than
- 14) He will do it ... he comes home.
A) as
B) although
C) because
D) as soon as
- 15) ... I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.
A) when
B) as
C) if
D) until
- 16) Stay here ... I come back.
A) until
B) as
C) though
D) than
- 17) I will not go to the country ... the weather is fine.
A) as
B) after
C) unless
D) when
- 18) He had walked ten miles in the pouring rain ... a car stopped and offered him a ride.
A) unless
B) or
C) before
D) because
- 19) I left very early ... I was to go to meet a friend at the station.
A) because
B) or
C) unless
D) than
- 20) The village is about seven ... eight kilometers from here.
A) as
B) or
C) when
D) after

UNIT 6. PROGRESS TEST (ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ)

Choose the one word or phrase – (A), (B), (C), or (D) – that best completes the sentence.

- 1) May I ask you to introduce me ... your brother.
A) with
B) for
C) to
D) at
- 2) Bim is behind Jack. Jack is ... Bim.
A) between
B) beside
C) in front of
D) next
- 3) Everybody enjoyed the film ... me.
A) unless
B) not
C) except
D) although
- 4) There is an old apple tree ... the house.
A) in
B) between
C) behind
D) through
- 5) He won't be able to lift it ... we help him.
A) but
B) unless
C) when
D) or
- 6) I will go, ... I would rather stay at home.
A) whether
B) although
C) if
D) just
- 7) We were very tired ... hearing that music.
A) over
B) of
C) for
D) on
- 8) He had three sons, all ... became musicians.
A) who
B) of which

- C) which
- D) of whom
- 9) They have been in the United States ... three months.
 - A) before
 - B) for
 - C) since
 - D) after
- 10) We live ... the other side of the highway.
 - A) by
 - B) for
 - C) in
 - D) on
- 11) The holiday lasts ... September.
 - A) along
 - B) until
 - C) among
 - D) behind
- 12) Nobody can help us ... Peter.
 - A) except
 - B) expect
 - C) until
 - D) already
- 13) They haven't been to the British Museum ... the war.
 - A) above
 - B) soon
 - C) since
 - D) science
- 14) He gets to the institute ... bus.
 - A) on
 - B) in
 - C) by
 - D) –
- 15) My friend was playing ... the piano, and some boys and girls were dancing.
 - A) -
 - B) on
 - C) at
 - D) in
- 16) ... weekdays I am up at seven.
 - A) in
 - B) at
 - C) on
 - D) –

- 17) ... half an hour I am ready to leave.
A) At
B) In
C) For
D) On
- 18) There are a lot of things I can do ... the evening.
A) in
B) on
C) at
D) up
- 19) I get ... the office by train.
A) in
B) to
C) at
D) on
- 20) I am never late ... work.
A) for
B) to
C) at
D) on
- 21) ... Roman mythology, the god Jupiter was accepted as the most powerful ruler of the heavens.
A) Like
B) For
C) With
D) In
- 22) How much money do you spend ... food each month?
A) on
B) at
C) for
D) to
- 23) She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties.
A) which
B) who
C) whom
D) where
- 24) I object .. your stupid criticism.
A) to
B) at
C) for
D) from

- 25) I have joined ... the football club.
A) to
B) at
C) for
D) –
- 26) He has been married ... two years.
A) for
B) since
C) during
D) in
- 27) If you break the law, you will be ... trouble.
A) for
B) in
C) out
D) out of
- 28) Tom is proud ... his father.
A) of
B) on
C) at
D) from
- 29) He didn't even offer to help us, but I'm sure we can get ... without
him.
A) along
B) away
C) through
D) across
D) used to looking
- 30) My friend is interested ... architecture.
A) in
B) on
C) about
D) for

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