

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ,
НАУКИ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Учреждение образования
«БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ОРДЕНОВ ОКТЯБРЬСКОЙ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ
И ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

PRONOUNS

Пособие

для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА

Горки
БГСХА
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Методическое пособие включает 9 разделов. Приведены правила употребления местоимений в английском языке с последующими тренировочными упражнениями. Данное пособие может использоваться как в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Тема изучения местоимений является важной в процессе освоения английского языка. Грамотное употребление местоимений делает нашу речь более яркой и понятной.

Предлагаемое методическое пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов всех специальностей общего высшего образования.

Цель методического пособия – совершенствование грамматических навыков в употреблении разных типов местоимений в английском языке.

Данное пособие содержит 9 разделов. Разделы могут изучаться в предлагаемой последовательности или выборочно. В начале каждого раздела приводится комментарий на русском языке. Все правила иллюстрируются примерами, а затем отрабатываются в упражнениях, направленных на тренировку использования корректной формы в соответствии с изложенными правилами. В конце пособия есть тесты, которые позволяют осуществить контроль усвоения грамматического материала.

Пособие может использоваться как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

UNIT 1

ЛИЧНЫЕ, ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения		Притяжательные местоимения		Возвратные местоимения
1	2	3	4	5
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself (ед. ч.) Yourselves (мн. ч.)
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

1. Личные местоимения в именительном падеже выполняют функцию подлежащего и отвечают на вопросы «кто?», «что?».

I saw that picture.

Where is your mum? – **She** is at work.

He dislikes coffee.

Местоимение **I** (я) всегда пишется с прописной буквы. Когда местоимение **I** употребляется в предложении рядом с другими личными местоимениями (или существительными), то **I** ставится после них.

You and **I** must be there at seven o'clock.

My brother and **I** will help you.

Местоимение **he** (он) заменяет существительное, обозначающее одушевленное существо мужского пола.

Peter is an engineer. **He** works at a factory.

Местоимение **she** (она) заменяет существительное, обозначающее одушевленное существо женского пола.

Where is **Helen**? – **She** is in the garden.

Местоимение **it** заменяет существительное в единственном числе, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет, и соответствует русским местоимениям **он, она, оно** в зависимости от рода существительного в русском языке.

The postman brought **the letter**. – **It** is on the table.

Местоимение **it** употребляется также по отношению к животным и маленьким детям, когда их пол для говорящего неизвестен или безразличен.

Did you see the **snake**? – Yes, I saw **it**.

Her new **baby** is tiny. **It** only weights 2 kilos.

Местоимение **it** также заменяет названия городов в единственном числе, неисчисляемые существительные и абстрактные понятия.

Minsk is the capital of Belarus. **It** is a very beautiful city.

I hate **porridge**. **It** is not tasty at all.

He likes his **life**. **It** is full of wonderful things and moments.

Местоимение **you** (ты) относится к одному лицу, а местоимение **you** (вы) относится к двум и более лицам.

Children, where are **you**?

Mary, where are **you**?

Местоимение **they** (они) заменяет существительные во множественном числе.

Where are the **apples**? – **They** are in the basket.

Местоимение **we** соответствует русскому местоимению **мы**.

2. Личные местоимения в объектном падеже выполняют функцию прямого дополнения и соответствуют в русском языке местоимению в винительном падеже, отвечающему на вопросы «кого?», «что?» и соответствуют в русском языке местоимению в дательном падеже, отвечающему на вопросы «кому?», «чему?».

He saw **me** in the street.

She showed **him** the picture.

Сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже с предлогами **by** и **with** является предложным косвенным дополнением и соответствует в русском языке местоимению в творительном падеже, отвечающему на вопросы «кем?», «чем?».

The article was translated **by her** and not **by them**.

This pen is bad. I can't write **with it**.

Местоимения в объектном падеже употребляются с любыми предлогами, являясь предложным косвенным дополнением и соответствуя в русском языке местоимениям в косвенных падежах с предлогами.

This letter is **for you**.

I have read **about it**.

She received a letter **from him** two days ago.

3. Притяжательные местоимения (местоимения - прилагательные и местоимения-существительные) соответствуют личным местоимениям. Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопросы «чей?», «чья?», «чьяи?».

Притяжательные местоимения-прилагательные всегда стоят перед существительными, к которым они относятся. Являясь определителем существительного, эти местоимения исключают употребление артикля перед этими существительными.

Her pencil is on the table.

He is **my** best friend.

Is it **your** name?

I met **her** brother two days ago.

4. После притяжательных местоимений-существительных существительные никогда не ставятся, поскольку сами они употребляются вместо существительных. Эти местоимения выполняют в предложении функцию подлежащего, дополнения или именной части сказуемого.

This is not my pencil, **mine** is blue.

I have broken my pencil. Please, give me **yours**.

Which coats are **theirs**?

Примечание: в таких выражениях, как **a friend of mine, that house of theirs, that sister of yours** и т. д., притяжательные местоимения-существительные употребляются как определение.

A friend of mine is coming to see me.

5. Возвратные местоимения употребляются в функции дополнения после ряда глаголов. Они соответствуют в русском языке:

1) частице **-ся (-сь)**, которая присоединяется к глаголам для того, чтобы придать им возвратное значение, показывая, что действие переходит на само действующее лицо:

She hurt **herself**.

Be careful! Don't cut **yourself**.

2) возвратному местоимению **«себя, себе, собой»:**

He bought **himself** a new coat.

She spoke very little of **herself**.

I am not pleased with **myself**.

Возвратные местоимения употребляются также для усиления значения существительного или местоимения, соответствуя русскому местоимению «сам, сама, само, сами». В этом случае они могут стоять как в конце предложения, так и после слова, значение которого они усиливают.

The film **itself** wasn't very good, but I liked the music.

The doctor **himself** was rather ugly, but his wife was a real beauty.

I **myself** saw it. (= I saw it **myself**.)

Возвратные местоимения **не употребляются**:

– после глаголов **afford, behave, complain, concentrate, feel, fight, hide, hurry, kiss, meet, relax, rest, wonder, worry, get up, sit down, stand up, wake up** и др.

How do you **feel**?

She can't **afford** to buy a new jacket.

He **behaved** badly. (Но: **Behave yourself** at school!)

– после глаголов **wash, dress, shave, bathe**.

She **washed** and **dressed** very quickly.

He likes to **bathe** in the sea.

Примечание: возвратные местоимения употребляются, если подчеркивается самостоятельность выполнения действия.

Liz is only two years old, but she can **wash** and **dress herself**.

– если в предложении есть прямое дополнение

We saw a group of people behind **us**.

He wants to take this book with **him**.

Запомните следующие выражения со значением «**alone**» (действие выполняется либо в одиночестве, либо без посторонней помощи):

1) **on my own, on his own, on her own** и др.;

2) **by myself, by himself, by herself** и др.

I like living **on my own**. (= I like living **by myself**.)

He prepared the report **on his own**. (= He prepared the report **by himself**.)

Упражнение 1. Замените слова и словосочетания подходящими личными местоимениями в именительном падеже.

My mum, an uncle, a table, juice, a niece, happiness, London, you and I, you and your sister, Nick, James and Brian, books, a cat, Thomas, children, your parents, your granny, his dad, my cousins, pencils, a bird, girls, her brother, Kate, water, her friend Linda, sugar, life, Chicago, houses, people, a window, his dog Rex, Jack's aunt, Kevin's grandparents, Jim's sister, honey.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте местоимения *I, you, we, they, he, she, it*.

1. Diana isn't at home. _____ is at work.

2. My name is Mike. _____ am a student.

3. My friend and I are French. _____ are from Paris.

4. What's your name? Where are _____ from?
5. Sue and Bob are married. _____ have got two children.
6. Where are my keys? _____ are on the table.
7. Where is Saint Sofia? _____ is in Istanbul.
8. Frank is not from England. _____ is from America.
9. Emma is very nice. _____ is my best friend.
10. Sydney is a beautiful city. _____ is in the south-east of Australia.
11. Mark is a pupil. _____ goes to school.
12. Are you from Bristol? – Yes, _____ am.
13. This is Laura. _____'s from New York.
14. What do you like? – _____ like English songs.
15. Emily Dickinson is a poet. _____ is an American poet.
16. I like adventure films. _____ are so interesting.
17. Hi! I'm Irene and this is Yuri! _____ are from Russia.
18. Look at that bird. _____ always comes to my window.
19. I love my mum. _____ is the best woman in the world.
20. How old is your nephew? – _____ is 10 years old.

Упражнение 3. Замените слова в скобках подходящими личными местоимениями в объектном падеже.

1. He wants to buy a present for _____ (**Wendy**).
2. I want to buy a comic for _____ (**Bob**).
3. She eats _____ (**vegetables**) every day.
4. What can I give _____ (**Sandra**) to eat?
5. Dan's dog wants _____ (**the sausages**) too.
6. He can't find _____ (**Ann**).
7. I want to watch TV with _____ (**David and Peter**).
8. Can you help _____ (**Steve**)?
9. She looks at _____ (**the boys**) and smiled.
10. What is _____ (**the word**) in English?

Упражнение 4. Заполните пробелы местоимениями *me, you, him, her, us, it, them* по смыслу.

1. Where is my bike? I can't see _____.
2. Where is Nora? I've got a parcel for _____.
3. My best friend is Charles. I like _____ a lot.
4. Give me my books. I want _____ back.
5. Our teacher is nice. She doesn't give _____ a lot of homework.
6. I can't do this exercise. Can you help _____?
7. David, there is some apple juice for _____.
8. I've got a sister. Everybody calls _____ "Sweet".

9. Where are Ann and Sam? I've got some sweets for _____.

10. Where is my bag? I can't find _____.

11. I taught her. She learned it from _____.

12. We asked for his advice. He advised _____ not to come.

13. This book is for Helen. Give it to _____.

14. He says to Willy: "Bring _____ my lunch, please!"

Упражнение 5. Заполните пробелы в письме местоимениями *me, you, him, her, it, us, them* по смыслу.

Dear Tommy,

I'm 16 years old. That's (1) in the photo. I'm a student at Manchester College.

I live at home with my family. I've got one brother and one sister. My sister's name is Tina. She's very nice. Everyone likes (2). My brother's name is Denis. He's sometimes horrible, but I like (3). My grandmother also lives at home with (4).

I'm interested in music. I play the guitar, but I can't play (5) very well. My favourite group at the moment is U2. I like (6) very much.

What about (7)? What kind of music do you like?

Please write to (8) again soon.

With best wishes,

Mike

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант в скобках.

1. Look! There is Diana. Can you see _____ (*she/her*)?

2. Tony isn't at work. _____ (*He/Him*) is at home.

3. Who is that man? Do you know _____ (*he/him*)?

4. Can you give _____ (*I/me*) your address?

5. Our friends are late. _____ (*We/Us*) are waiting for _____ (*they/them*).

6. Peter is horrible. I don't like _____ (*he/him*).

7. My husband is repairing the roof. _____ (*I/Me*) am helping _____ (*he/him*).

8. _____ (*He/Him*) is angry with _____ (*she/her*) and _____ (*she/her*) is angry with _____ (*he/him*).

9. _____ (*We/Us*) can see _____ (*they/them*), but _____ (*they/them*) can't see _____ (*we/us*).

10. Peter is an engineer. _____ (*He/Him*) works at a factory.

11. I don't know those people. Do you know _____ (*they/them*)?

12. We're going shopping. Do you want to go with _____ (*we/us*)?

13. They want the money. Please give _____ (*them/it*) to _____ (*they/them*).

Упражнение 7. Заполните пробелы в письме притяжательными местоимениями *my, your, his, her, our* по смыслу.

Dear Sally,

Thank you for __ (1) __ letter. I'm fine and I hope that you and __ (2) __ parents are fine too. In your letter you ask who helps me with __ (3) __ homework. I've got a brother, but he never helps me with __ (4) __ homework. My friend Joan has got a brother too and he always helps her with __ (5) __ homework, but then she helps him with cleaning __ (6) __ room.

We do a lot of homework because __ (7) __ Maths teacher and __ (8) __ English teacher are very strict. __ (9) __ parents think it is okay to have a lot of homework. They always say, “__ (10) __ teachers were strict too, and so we learnt a lot.” Well, so what can I do? Joan's parents say that she needs some free time so that she can play or meet __ (11) __ friends.

Thank you for __ (12) __ photo. I think you look so sweet.

Bye-bye – I hope I'll hear from you soon.

Love,

Sarah

Упражнение 8. Заполните пробелы притяжательными местоимениями *my, your, his, her, our, their, its* по смыслу.

1. This book belongs to me. This is _____ book.
2. The man put _____ hand into _____ pocket.
3. The cat ate _____ food.
4. She took out _____ purse and gave it to me.
5. My husband never wears _____ glasses.
6. May I introduce to you one of _____ colleagues.
7. There were a lot of people coming back from _____ work.
8. Every season is beautiful in _____ own way.
9. I'll try _____ best, I promise.
10. Each country has _____ own customs.
11. He cut _____ finger this evening.
12. Take off _____ coat, please.
13. I saw them. This is _____ car.
14. Ann is married. _____ husband works in a bank.
15. Put on _____ jacket when you go out.
16. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
17. _____ favourite sport is tennis. She plays a lot in summer.
18. He was very happy because we invited him to stay with us in _____ house.
19. He invited Ann with _____ parents.

20. We live with _____ parents.
21. Oxford is famous for _____ university.
22. I can't find _____ ticket.

**Упражнение 9. Прочитайте диалоги и заполните пробелы при-
тяжательными местоимениями *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs* по
смыслу.**

- a) **Kevin:** What's your name?
Angela: Angela. What's __ (1) __?
Kevin: Kevin. That's a great bike! Is it __ (2) __?
Angela: No, it's not __ (3) __. It's my brother's.
Kevin: Why are you using __ (4) __? Why aren't you using
__ (5) __?
Angela: Because it's broken.
- b) **Sally:** Here's your shirt, Henry. Sorry, Tom, I couldn't find
__ (6) __.
Henry: Thanks, Sally.
Tom: You couldn't? __ (7) __ was the one with the brown
stripes.
Sally: Oh, really? I thought that was Joe's.
Tom: No, __ (8) __ has got brown stripes too, but they are much
wider.
- c) **Caroline:** That's a nice car. Is it __ (9) __ Sandra?
Sandra: No, it's Ann's. Mark and I've got a red one. And
__ (10) __ is much older. We haven't got any money to
buy a new one.
Caroline: Oh yes, I remember. It's the same model Roger and Pete
have.
Sandra: Yes, it is, but __ (11) __ is even older than ours.
- d) **Ann:** Here's your test book, Clare. And have you seen Mon-
ica?
Clare: No, I haven't. Why?
Ann: I've got __ (12) __ too.
Clare: I'll take it. OK?
Ann: Thanks a lot.

Упражнение 10. Выберите правильный вариант в скобках.

1. The final decision is _____ (**my/mine**).
2. _____ (**My/Mine**) room is larger, but _____ (**her/hers**) is nicer.
3. My name is Arthur. What is _____ (**your/yours**)?

4. Your children are older than ____ (**our/ours**).
5. The company has offices in many places but ____ (**her/its**) head office is in Paris.
6. Do you think that most people are happy in ____ (**their/theirs**) jobs?
7. We went on holiday with some friends of ____ (**our/ours**).
8. ____ (**My/Mine**) brother and ____ (**your/yours**) work together.
9. That's a good idea, but ____ (**her/his**) is better.
10. That's not ____ (**my/mine**) umbrella.
11. Do you like ____ (**your/yours**) job?
12. We gave her ____ (**our/ours**) address and she gave us ____ (**her/hers**).
13. Lend me ____ (**your/yours**) pen, I've lost ____ (**my/mine**).
14. My sister plays tennis too but ____ (**her/hers**) favourite sport is basketball.
15. Mr and Mrs Browns live in Paris but ____ (**their/theirs**) son lives in London.
16. This is their car. That other car is ____ (**their/theirs**) too.
17. I haven't got a pen. Can you give me ____ (**your/yours**)?
18. He didn't have an umbrella, so she gave him ____ (**her/hers**).
19. You'll give me ____ (**your/yours**) address and I'll give you ____ (**my/mine**).
20. They are going to London with some students of ____ (**their/theirs**).
21. Tom and I love pizza. It's ____ (**our/ours**) favourite food.
22. Jenny loves ____ (**her/hers**) parents very much.
23. Bob is one of ____ (**our/ours**) best friends.

Упражнение 11. Заполните пропуски возвратными местоимениями, где необходимо.

1. My grandfather often talks to ____.
2. Julia taught ____ to play the guitar.
3. Are you and your friend enjoying ____?
4. I'm making ____ a cheese sandwich.
5. Who painted your flat? – We painted it ____.
6. I'm glad I live with other people. I wouldn't like to live on ____ own.
7. Diana hurt ____ when she fell.
8. I don't live with anybody. I live by ____.
9. The cat can open the door by ____.
10. Did anybody help you push the car? Or did you push it by ____?
11. Bob loves looking at ____ in the mirror.
12. We enjoyed ____ very much last night.

13. I don't like strawberries with cream. I like them on _____ own.
14. I feel _____ great after having a swim.
15. Jim prides _____ on his cooking.
16. We had no help decorating the flat. We did it completely on _____ own.
17. He shaves _____ every other day.
18. I went over to talk to Tim at the party because he was by _____.
19. She lives by _____.
20. Be careful with the knife, you may cut _____.
21. She washed _____ quickly and went to prepare breakfast.
22. You can't leave the baby in the house all by _____.
23. It's good to relax _____.
24. He _____ conducted the interview.
25. Help _____ to coffee.
26. She is interested only in _____.
27. They are making fools of _____.
28. The machine works by _____.
29. Helen told me the news _____.
30. I drive the car _____.
31. She brought up her children by _____.
32. Cats are very clean animals: they are always washing _____.
33. We painted the room _____.
34. The box was too heavy for me to lift by _____.
35. Jack was sitting on _____ own in a corner of the café.
36. Learner drivers are not allowed to drive on _____ own.
37. Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by _____?
38. The film _____ wasn't very good but I liked the music.
39. Let's paint the house _____. It will be much cheaper.
40. You must try and concentrate _____.

Упражнение 12. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. It was a lovely party. We really enjoyed _____ very much.
a) us
b) our own
c) by us
d) ourselves
2. Being very shy she was sitting _____ in a corner of the cafe.
a) herself
b) on one's own
c) on her own
d) by her

3. She went to the bathroom to wash _____.
a) her
b) herself
c) hers
d) oneself
4. He overslept this morning. He didn't have time to shave _____.
a) him
b) by him
c) his
d) himself
5. I like living _____.
a) my own
b) on me
c) by myself
d) myself
6. Our house is similar to _____.
a) them
b) theirs
c) their
d) themselves
7. My aunt is very old. She can't look after _____.
a) herself
b) on her
c) hers
d) her
8. I'm trying to teach _____ English but I am very slow at doing this.
a) me
b) mine
c) my
d) myself
9. We went on holiday with some friends of _____.
a) ours
b) our
c) us
d) him
10. You are always nervous and excited. Why don't you relax _____
more?
a) you
b) your
c) yourself
d) –

11. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't burn _____.
a) your
b) yourself
c) yours
d) you
12. I went out and took an umbrella with _____.
a) myself
b) mine
c) me
d) on me
13. The old lady sat in the armchair talking to _____.
a) herself
b) with her
c) myself
d) himself
14. It is not his fault. You can't blame _____.
a) his
b) by himself
c) him
d) himself
15. I hope _____ enjoyed the outing to the Zoo.
a) him
b) himself
c) he
d) his
16. My pen is on the table. I don't know where _____ is.
a) her
b) yours
c) its
d) my
17. That's my coat and the gloves are _____ too.
a) me
b) mine
c) my
d) her
18. Boys hurt _____ when they fell.
a) themselves
b) their
c) themselves
d) they

19. She saved money and put _____ in the bank.

- a) her
- b) herself
- c) it
- d) them

20. The County of Kent is famous for _____ gardens.

- a) his
- b) its
- c) her
- d) their

Упражнение 13. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму местоимения.

1. The man next door has been busy cutting the grass in __(**he**)__ garden.

2. “This foolish wife of __(**I**)__ thinks I’m a great artist,” he said.

3. Then he stopped and pointed and said: “Those are peas”. I said, “We’ve got some peas, too”. “I expect __(**you**)__ are bigger than __(**we**)__,” he said politely.

4. We can do __(**we**)__ shopping before lunch.

5. We were in the park on __(**we**)__ own.

6. Just between you and __(**I**)__, I think Tom is going to lose __(**he**)__ job.

7. The children arranged the party by __(**they**)__.

8. Mrs. Carter is better now. I saw __(**she**)__ down town yesterday.

9. A friend of __(**I**)__ is coming to see __(**I**)__.

10. __(**We**)__ went to a party last night and enjoyed __(**we**)__ very much.

11. She makes all __(**she**)__ clothes herself.

12. __(**We**)__ car is faster than __(**they**)__.

13. My sister taught __(**she**)__ to swim.

14. Anna repaired the chair __(**she**)__.

15. The children cleaned the kitchen all by __(**they**)__.

16. Be careful! Don’t burn __(**you**)__.

17. Look! The dog isn’t eating __(**it**)__ food.

18. That’s Rosie. __(**She**)__ is from Australia.

19. Look! There’s Mike. Can you see __(**he**)__?

20. The windows are very dirty. Look at __(**they**)__.

21. What’s the cat got in __(**it**)__ mouth?

22. Tom is leaving now. I’m going with __(**he**)__.

23. Alex and Anna are late. I'm waiting for __(they)___.
24. She cut __(she)___ badly and had to go to hospital.
25. I saw Liz with __(she)___ brother yesterday.
26. The box was too heavy for me to lift by __(I)___.
27. Let __(they)___ read the story again.
28. Whose cigarettes are these? They may be __(we)___ cigarettes. Oh, yes, they are __(we)___.
29. __(They)___ boat was faster than __(we)___.
30. It's not my mistake, it's __(you)___.

Упражнение 14. Переведите слова в скобках.

1. Who is that girl? — I don't know **(её)**.
2. I invited **(его)** to the party and **(он)** was very glad.
3. That pen is **(моя)**. Can **(ты)** give **(ее)** to **(мне)**?
4. **(Я)** often meet **(его)** with **(его)** girl at the club.
5. Were **(ты)** at the party yesterday? **(Я)** didn't see **(тебя)**.
6. Be careful, look after **(собой)**!
7. **(Ваш)** garden is beautiful. **(Он)** is much bigger than **(наш)**.
8. **(Я)** told **(ему)** the truth about **(ней)**.
9. It's **(их)** problem, not **(наша)**.
10. **(Я)** saw Ann with **(ее)** parents. **(Они)** were at the theatre.
11. Mary hates **(меня)**. **(Ты)** are not right. **(Она)** loves **(тебя)**.
12. Romeo and Juliet killed **(себя)**.
13. Can **(ты)** do it **(сам)**.
14. **(Мы)** are **(ваши)** former students.
15. **(Его)** composition is much more interesting than **(твое)** or **(мое)**.
16. Don't pay attention to **(ему)** – **(он)** always complains.
17. **(Мой)** father likes **(его)** job. **(Она)** is very interesting.
18. The girl dropped **(ее)** handkerchief and **(он)** picked it up.
19. **(Они)** went on holiday with some friends of **(их)**.
20. It's best if **(ты)** do it **(сама/сам)**.

Упражнение 15. Вставьте местоимения, подходящие по смыслу.

1. They went on holiday with two friends of _____.
2. It isn't _____ bag. I've left _____ at home.
3. Could you help me sort out these things? I cannot tell which are _____ and which are _____.
4. Now that he was famous, he heard a lot about _____ on TV and radio.
5. Don't ask for help. Do it _____.
6. Yesterday we had supper with the neighbours of _____.

7. Julia had lived by _____ before _____ marriage, but now she was happy with her husband in _____ new house which _____ husband had built _____.

8. Did he enjoy _____ at the party?

9. I've just waxed the floor. Don't walk on _____ yet.

10. We know them very well and both Peter and Nell know _____.

11. I'm sorry, but he's busy. Do you mind waiting for _____?

12. He came out of the interview looking pleased with _____.

13. I don't know what's wrong with _____ today. I keep breaking things.

14. Emma was only three when she started to wash and dress _____.

15. I wish you helped _____ with the housework more often.

16. I know you are nervous about the exam, but you should pull _____ together before it starts.

Упражнение 16. Выполните перевод предложений на английский язык.

1. Они поедут за город со своими родителями.

2. Он ненадежный человек. Не доверяй ему.

3. Я пойду к нему в 8 часов вечера.

4. Они рассказали о себе.

5. Ты видел его вчера? – Я встретил его сегодня.

6. Кто она? – Она журналист.

7. Ведите себя как следует.

8. Она понравилась ему.

9. Почему ты сам не пришел, а прислал своего друга?

10. Я познакомился с его братом прошлым летом.

11. Я хочу все понять сам.

12. Обычно я готовлю завтрак себе сама.

13. Он сказал, что давно не видел их.

14. Почему ты не веришь мне? – Я не знаю.

15. Почему он не пришел? Мы ждали его.

16. Мои родители живут в Шеффилде. А твои?

17. Будьте осторожны, вы можете ушибиться.

18. Девушка шла тихо, напевая про себя.

19. Мне не нравится его квартира, мне нравится их.

20. Вот ваша записная книжка, но где же моя?

UNIT 2

УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

1. Указательные местоимения имеют отдельные формы:

единственное число	множественное число
this – этот, это, эта	these – эти
that – тот, та, то	those – те

Являясь определителем существительного, указательное местоимение ставится перед ним:

He lives in **that** house.

I know **this** girl.

Местоимения **this** и **these** указывают на предметы, находящиеся в непосредственной близости к собеседнику, в то время как **that** и **those** указывают на более отдаленные предметы:

This pen is mine. (Речь идет о карандаше, который говорящий держит в руке или который находится прямо перед его глазами.)

That pencil is yours. (Речь идет о карандаше, не находящемся в непосредственной близости к говорящему.)

These young men are my cousins. (Речь идёт о людях, близко стоящих к говорящему.)

I like **those** flowers. (Речь идёт о цветах, не находящихся в непосредственной близости к говорящему.)

2. Местоимение **this** в сочетаниях, обозначающих время, употребляется по отношению к моменту речи или к текущему периоду времени, а **that** – по отношению к моменту или периоду времени в прошлом или будущем.

It is only the beginning of May. You can't bathe at **this** time of the year.

My brother will go to the USA **this** summer. (Т. е. летом текущего года.)

At **that** moment the door opened and a man entered the room.

I spent the summer of 2010 in the south. We had a lot of rain **that** summer.

3. После местоимений **this** и **that** часто употребляется местоимение **one** во избежание повторения упомянутого ранее существительного.

Will you give me another book? I don't like **this one**.

This pencil is mine, and **that one** is yours.

После местоимений **these** и **those** местоимение **ones**, как правило, не употребляется.

Will you give me some other books? I don't like **these**.

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильный вариант в скобках.

1. (**This/These**) armchair is very comfortable.
2. (**This/These**) exercises are quite difficult.
3. (**That/Those**) days remained in my memory for ever.
4. (**That/Those**) wasn't the right thing to say.
5. She isn't going anywhere (**this/these**) weekend.
6. (**This/These**) tours attract a lot of holiday makers.
7. Do you see (**that/this**) bird over there? It's a crane.
8. (**That/Those**) men are drivers.
9. The animals in (**these/those**) cages here are wild.
10. Look here. In (**this/that**) newspaper there is a picture of my favourite sportsman.
11. (**This/That**) song is very popular at the moment.
12. The exercises on (**this/that**) page here are not very difficult.
13. Where is Melanie? – Oh, there she is. (**This/That**) is her in the blue dress.
14. Is (**this/that**) a microwave over there? When did you buy it?

Упражнение 2. Переведите слова в скобках.

1. Whose book is (**это**)? – It's mine.
2. Who is (**тот**) man talking to (**те**) people over there?
3. Who gave you (**те**) lovely flowers?
4. Where did you buy (**ты**) book?
5. (**Это**) is what I want to say: (**то**) wasn't my idea.
6. (**Это**) are my sisters Ann and Kate.
7. Who is (**это**)? – I don't know.
8. I want (**те**) books. Please give them to me.
9. Look at (**эту**) photograph.
10. (**Эти**) sandwiches are delicious.
11. Who are (**те**) people?
12. (**Тот**) boy over there is my son.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте *this, that, these, those*.

1. _____ man over there is a well-known artist.
2. Look at _____ picture here.
3. Look at _____ people over there.
4. Is _____ your car outside?
5. What do you think of _____ dress Ann was wearing last night?

6. Look at _____ shoes here.
7. Look at _____ man over there.
8. Pass me _____ box from the table.
9. _____ girls over there are my group mates.
10. Do it _____ way, not like _____.
11. I didn't like _____ stories he told us.
12. I am busy at _____ moment.
13. Do you remember _____ people we met at the party?
14. What's _____ on the shelf?
15. Let's put _____ book here.
16. Philip isn't coming home at Christmas _____ year.
17. This umbrella is too heavy. I'll take _____ one.
18. _____ hotel is expensive but it's very nice.
19. Listen, _____ will make you laugh.
20. Did you hear _____ noise at night?
21. Who were you talking with? – _____ was a friend of mine.
22. Which shoes do you like – _____ or _____?
23. Come at 5. I'll be there at _____ time.
24. These are my magazines and _____ are yours.
25. This is a cooking apple, _____ is an eating one.
26. Do you see _____ bushes on the other side of the river?
27. I have divided the books into two piles. _____ are to be kept and _____ are to be sold.
28. I was in France last year. I like _____ country very much.
29. I am in Canada at the moment. I like _____ country very much.
30. Which flowers do you want – _____ or _____?
31. _____ day was the worst in his life.
32. What are you doing _____ Sunday?

UNIT 3

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

much, many, a lot (of), (a) little, (a) few

1. Местоимения **much** и **many** употребляются со значением «**мно-го**» главным образом в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. **Much** употребляется перед неисчисляемыми существительными, а **many** перед исчисляемыми.

I haven't got **much** work to do today.
Do you spend **much** time on your homework?
Does he have **many** friends in Great Britain?
I haven't got **many** French books.

В утвердительных предложениях **much** и **many** употребляются только в тех случаях, когда они определяются словами **very, rather, too, so, as, how**.

There are **very many** pictures in this album.
He has got **so many** friends in London.
You spend **too much** time with your friends.

В утвердительных предложениях со значением «много» вместо **much** и **many** употребляется **a lot (of)** как с исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми существительными.

It cost me **a lot of** money to build this house.
He ate **a lot**.
There are **a lot of** trees in the park.

2. Местоимения **little** и **few** употребляются перед существительными со значением «мало» (почти нет), неся негативную идею. **Little** употребляется перед неисчисляемыми существительными, а местоимение **few** употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными.

They have **little** money. They are poor.
I am sad and lonely. I have **few** friends.

Местоимения **a little** и **a few** употребляются перед существительными со значением «немного», «несколько» (достаточно), неся положительную идею. Местоимение **a little** употребляется перед неисчисляемыми существительными, а местоимение **a few** употребляются перед исчисляемыми существительными.

She didn't eat anything but she drank **a little** water.
We're going away for **a few** days.

Примечание. В сочетании со словом **only** местоимения **a little** и **a few** несут негативное значение.

Hurry up! We've **only** got **a little** time.
The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses.

После слов **very, too, so, as, how** употребляются местоимения **little** и **few**.

She did **very little** work during the term.
He rests **too little**.
There were **very few** people in the park. It was nearly empty.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски словами *much, many, a lot* (of). В некоторых случаях возможны варианты.

1. We didn't take _____ photographs when we were on holiday.
2. He always puts _____ salt on his food.
3. He's got so _____ money he doesn't know what to do with it.
4. Don't disturb me. I've got _____ work to do.
5. This car is expensive to run. It uses _____ petrol.
6. How _____ apples are there in the basket?
7. It's not a very lively town. There isn't _____ to do.
8. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost _____ blood.
9. _____ people do not like flying.
10. I put _____ salt in the soup. Perhaps too _____.
11. She's a very quiet person. She doesn't say _____.
12. Tom drinks _____ milk.
13. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got _____ time.
14. Have you got _____ work to do today? - Quite _____.
15. Do you have _____ trouble with English?
16. How _____ sugar do you want?
17. It takes me _____ time to get to the University.
18. I'm sorry but not _____ people understand your ideas.
19. How _____ sisters or brothers have you got?
20. There isn't _____ useful information in this article.
21. I don't know _____ people here. Do you?
22. This town is too small. There aren't _____ tourists here.
23. Usually I don't have breakfast before my studies but I drink _____ coffee.
24. Are there going to be _____ people at the lecture?
25. How _____ does he smoke? - Too _____.
26. We visited _____ interesting places during our stay in London.
27. I've got _____ problems at this moment.
28. Vegetarians eat _____ vegetables and fruit.
29. How _____ money do you spend a month?
30. George knows _____ about economics.
31. They didn't ask me _____ questions.
32. Do you drink _____ tea?
33. I like reading. I've got _____ books.
34. We went on a cheap holiday. It didn't cost _____.
35. We saw _____ interesting things in the museum.
36. There was _____ food at the party but I didn't eat _____.

37. How _____ foreign languages can you speak?
38. Please be quick! I haven't got _____ time.
39. It costs _____ money to travel around the world.
40. Is there _____ demand for silk stockings?
41. Will there be _____ guests at the party?
42. She spends _____ money on clothes.
43. We enjoyed our holiday _____.
44. There were so _____ lovely gifts for sale in the shop that I couldn't decide what to do.
45. How _____ water is there in the bottle?

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски словами *little, a little, few, a few*.

1. When did you see Nick? – _____ days ago.
2. He is unknown to me. I know _____ about him.
3. Wait a bit, I need _____ minutes to get ready.
4. They are going away for _____ days.
5. Please give me _____ water. I'm thirsty.
6. They are not rich. They've got _____ money.
7. Let's go for a walk. I need _____ fresh air.
8. Do you drink much coffee? - No, just _____.
9. I don't know what to do. Could you give me _____ help?
10. We waited _____ minutes and then left.
11. She speaks Arabic _____.
12. I want _____ words with you, please.
13. We could easily understand him. He could speak English _____.
14. I've got _____ friends, so I'm not lonely.
15. He's very lazy. He does _____ work.
16. They're not rich but they've got _____ money - enough to live.
17. He's not well-known. _____ people have heard of him.
18. We didn't have any money but Tom had _____.
19. He doesn't speak much English. Only _____ words.
20. Sarah's father died _____ years ago.
21. Would you like some more cake? – Yes, please, but only _____.
22. The cinema was almost empty. There were very _____ people there.
23. There's a shortage of water because there has been very _____ rain recently.
24. I enjoy my life here. I have _____ friends and we meet quite often.
25. I am sorry I have seen _____ plays by this author.
26. She left and returned in _____ minutes.

27. This girl works very _____, that's why she knows nothing.
28. I have got _____ money, so we can't go to the cinema.
29. My mother knows German _____ and can help you with the translation of this letter.
30. There isn't much food left. There is only _____.
31. I think she will fail in her exams. She did very _____ work during the term.
32. There isn't much new information in the article. There's only _____.
33. Very _____ customers complained about the price.
34. "Are you going out alone?" – "No, I'm going with _____ friends.
35. "Have you ever been to London?" – "Oh, yes, _____ times.

Упражнение 3. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There are _____ biscuits left in the plate.
a) a few
b) little
c) much
d) a little
2. _____ students know the answer to this question.
a) a little
b) few
c) much
d) little
3. My days are so busy that I have _____ time for reading.
a) few
b) many
c) a few
d) little
4. I think _____ people give money to charity.
a) a lot of
b) little
c) a lot
d) much
5. There is a tiny bit of butter. There is _____ butter.
a) a little
b) few
c) much
d) little
6. There are _____ important papers on the desk.
a) a little
b) a lot of
c) a lot
d) much

7. There aren't _____ jobs for young people.
a) little
b) a few
c) much
d) many
8. She isn't very hungry. She has just had _____ soup.
a) few
b) a few
c) little
d) a little
9. There aren't _____ lessons today.
a) much
b) a lot
c) many
d) few
10. I couldn't obtain _____ information from an office manager.
a) many
b) a lot
c) much
d) a lot of
11. He keeps trying although there is _____ chance of success.
a) much
b) a few
c) few
d) little
12. When I moved into a new flat I had very _____ furniture.
a) a little
b) little
c) many
d) few
13. There aren't _____ flats to rent in our town.
a) much
b) a lot of
c) many
d) little
14. Very _____ research will be done in this field.
a) many
b) few
c) little
d) a little

15. I was in a hurry, so I spent only _____ minutes in a bookshop.

- a) a few
- b) few
- c) little
- d) many

16. It's very quiet in my area. There is _____ traffic.

- a) little
- b) a lot of
- c) much
- d) few

17. Usually men don't do _____ house work.

- a) a lot of
- b) many
- c) little
- d) much

18. There is too _____ violence on TV.

- a) many
- b) a little
- c) much
- d) few

19. There are so _____ interesting films on this TV channel.

- a) a lot of
- b) many
- c) much
- d) a few

20. How _____ money is there in your wallet?

- a) many
- b) much
- c) a few
- d) a lot of

21. I saw Alex _____ days ago.

- a) a few
- b) few
- c) a little
- d) much

22. There are _____ tourists visiting the town in summer.

- a) little
- b) much
- c) a lot of
- d) a lot

23. It costs _____ to repair the car.

- a) many
- b) a lot of
- c) a lot
- d) a few

24. Do you read _____?

- a) much
- b) a lot of
- c) a few
- d) many

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения местоимениями *much, many, a lot (of), (a) little, (a) few*. Возможны варианты.

1. _____ was said but _____ done.
2. Say _____ and do _____.
3. Very _____ people know about it.
4. He is a man of _____ words.
5. _____ people voted for him; he is not popular.
6. This car isn't expensive to run. It uses _____ petrol.
7. I found _____ information in this book. It's very useful.
8. There isn't _____ furniture in the flat.
9. Are there _____ students among your friends?
10. He's got a lot of stamps in his collection but his brother has _____.
11. He worked hard but achieved _____.
12. His work is well-paid but it doesn't give him _____ satisfaction.
13. I can't decide now. I need _____ time to think it over.
14. Have you got _____ work to do tonight?
15. There isn't _____ time to catch the train.
16. I haven't got _____ time for study and that's why I have so _____ mistakes in my homework.
17. He said very _____, practically nothing in fact.
18. She can ski _____ but she can't skate.
19. The weather was rainy, so very _____ people came to see the match.
20. They won't win. There is too _____ hope.
21. I have so _____ offers that I don't know what decision to take.
22. Please don't make so _____ noise. Father is working.
23. Martin spent _____ time in hospital because he had an accident last year.

24. _____ questions need to be considered before a decision can be made.

25. He didn't earn _____ money and couldn't rent a big flat.

26. Last week there was so _____ rain that I was not able to go out.

27. I have so _____ things to do that I don't know which to do first.

28. Adeline had slept _____ last night and she had a headache.

29. We like watching films, so we go to the cinema _____.

30. _____ people speak English all over the world.

31. In the last twenty-four hours too _____ things happened.

32. We enjoyed our holiday _____.

33. I'd like to say _____ words about my journey.

34. I don't eat _____ mangoes.

35. I drink _____ coffee. I don't like it.

36. There is not too _____ space in my flat.

37. Let's stay here _____ longer: it is such a nice place.

38. He had _____ English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.

39. They haven't _____ money left.

40. The group has brought very _____ luggage, only _____ suitcases.

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Он обычно задает много вопросов на занятиях.

2. Она читает мало книг.

3. Сколько иностранных языков вы знаете?

4. Извините, у меня мало времени. Я очень спешу.

5. В комнате много света.

6. Каждый день мы получаем много иностранных журналов и газет.

7. Мы будем обедать через несколько минут.

8. У вас много работы сегодня?

9. Он зарабатывает мало денег.

10. Он проявляет мало интереса к учебе.

11. Давай подождем ее еще немного.

12. Ты проводишь слишком много времени перед телевизором.

13. Я встречал его много раз, но так и не запомнил его имени.

14. Во время экскурсии мы посетили много интересных мест.

UNIT 4

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ **some, any, no** И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

1. Местоимение **some** употребляется перед существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными. Оно может иметь следующие значения: «несколько», «немного», «некоторые» – либо вовсе не переводится на русский язык отдельными словами. Местоимение **some** употребляется:

а) в утвердительных предложениях.

He asked me **some** questions.

I've got **some** cheese in the fridge.

Some trees remain green all the year round.

б) в специальных и общих вопросах, в которых что-нибудь предлагается или выражается какая-нибудь просьба.

Would you like **some** tea?

Why didn't you buy **some** cigarettes?

Can I have **some** cold water?

в) в предложениях, содержащих отрицание, если **some** стоит перед отрицанием.

Some people don't like to get up early.

2. Местоимение **any** употребляется:

а) в отрицательных предложениях со значением «никаких», «нисколько» при наличии отрицания **not** или слов с отрицательным значением (never, hardly, without и др.).

He did **not** make **any** mistakes in his dictation.

I have **hardly any** money left.

б) в вопросительных предложениях со значением «сколько-нибудь», «какие-нибудь».

Have you got **any** interesting books?

Is there **any** tea in your cup?

в) в условных предложениях после союза **if**.

If there are **any** new magazines in the library, take some for me.

д) в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях со значением «любой», «всякий» перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными.

You may come at **any** time that is convenient to you.

You can't get this book at **any** bookshop.

3. Местоимение **no** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для выражения отрицания (т. е. при наличии отрицания **no** глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме, поскольку в английском предложении может быть только одно отрицание).

I have **no** ticket.

I found **no** mistakes in your translation.

Местоимение **no** может употребляться в функции подлежащего перед неисчисляемыми существительными и перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.

No information has been received from him.

No newspapers wrote about it.

Упражнение 1. Выберите нужный вариант в скобках.

1. Have you got (**any/some**) free time on Friday evening?
2. There was (**some/any**) strange noise outside.
3. Is there (**any/some**) juice left in the fridge?
4. He can do this without (**any/some**) help.
5. Do you know if (**some/any**) of the Browns are coming on Sunday?
6. We haven't got (**no/any**) black stockings.
7. I can pay. I've got (**some/no**) money.
8. We didn't play (**no/any**) games in the yard because it was raining all day long.
9. Have you got (**some/any**) sisters or brothers?
10. We found their house without (**some/any**) difficulty.
11. Could I have (**some/any**) coffee?
12. Do you know (**some/any**) funny jokes?
13. There isn't (**any/no**) coffee left, we must buy (**some/any**).
14. (**No/some**) worker in the factory has been well trained.
15. Have you got (**some/any**) candles at home?
16. Do you want (**any/some**) apples? Here are (**some/any**).
17. Can you give me (**any/some**) more information?
18. Take (**some/any**) jam, please. It's very tasty.
19. You won't find (**some/any**) biscuits in that tin.
20. There is (**no/any**) news of him.
21. There's hardly (**some/any**) ink left in my pen.
22. Buy some pears if you see (**some/any**).
23. (**Any/Some**) fool knows the answer to a question like that.
24. There are never (**some/any**) taxis when you want one.
25. (**Some/Any**) people just don't know how to mind their own business.

26. Nick and Ann haven't got (**any/no**) children.
27. Do you know (**some/any**) good hotels in London?
28. (**No/Some**) news is good news.
29. I saw (**some/any**) strange people near their house.
30. Buy (**some/any**) cheese for the picnic.
31. Are there (**some/any**) presents for the children under the Christmas tree?
32. (**Some/No**) steamers have left the port yet.
33. There is (**any/no**) ice in the fridge.
34. We didn't play (**any/no**) games in the yard because it was raining all day long.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте местоимения *some, any, no* вместо пропусков по смыслу.

1. Would you like _____ boiled cabbage?
2. May I have _____ more tea? — Yes, of course.
3. If you have _____ news, call me back.
4. _____ student can answer this question. It isn't difficult at all.
5. I don't think there is _____ milk left in the jug.
6. What material do you need? — _____ that is available.
7. There is _____ money left.
8. Phone me at _____ time you like tomorrow. I'll be at home all day.
9. There aren't _____ matches left. We must buy _____.
10. Go and ask him for _____ paper. I haven't got _____ on my desk.
11. I went to the manager to get _____ information.
12. What book shall I take? — _____ you like.
13. _____ people are early risers.
14. Most people like Tom but _____ don't.
15. John gave me _____ good advice, but I didn't take _____ notice.
16. There isn't _____ milk in the fridge but there is _____ cream.
17. _____ time ago I read about it in a magazine.
18. There can hardly be _____ doubt that he is the best tennis player in the world.
19. Do you learn _____ foreign languages?
20. Is there _____ other choice?
21. He can answer _____ question on the subject.
22. I can answer now only _____ questions on the subject.
23. _____ doctor will tell that it is harmful to your health.
24. Can we have _____ milk?
25. They understood each other without _____ words.

26. She helped borrow _____ more money.
27. There is hardly _____ place in this house where we can talk alone.
28. I have never been to _____ foreign country.
29. My mother hoped that perhaps the school had _____ funds to give me a grant.
30. There isn't _____ boot-polish in this tin.
31. You have _____ fine flowers in your garden.
32. Later we had _____ tea.
33. There is _____ butter left. Can you buy _____?
34. He wants _____ more pudding. You can take it away.
35. Were there _____ objections?
36. There isn't _____ point at all in getting upset about it.
37. I think we've run out of sugar. Is there _____ sugar in that bowl? – No, there isn't _____.
38. He couldn't find _____ books on geography at the local library.
39. I'm thirsty. Can I have _____ water, please?
40. He went out to buy _____ cheese but they didn't have _____ in the shop.
41. I'm afraid there's _____ coffee. Would you like _____ tea?
42. Don't buy _____ food. We don't need _____.
43. I can't wait. I've got _____ time.
44. My brother is married but he's got _____ children.
45. The man asked me for _____ money but I didn't give him _____.
46. Sorry we're late. We had _____ problems with the car.
47. It's hot in this office. I'm going out for _____ fresh air.
48. Why isn't the radio working? Are there _____ batteries in it?
49. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
50. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with _____ friends of mine.
51. There is hardly _____ milk left in the bottle.
52. I found him without _____ difficulty.
53. You can't get _____ book you like.
54. Are there _____ newspapers on the table?
55. We read _____ stories yesterday. They were very interesting.
56. Kevin left the house without _____ money.
57. Are there _____ mushrooms in the basket?
58. Which bus do I have to catch? – _____ bus. They all go to the center.

Сравните следующие предложения в таблице.

Речь идёт о некотором количестве	Речь идёт о предпочтении
After breakfast she drank some juice.	She doesn't drink coffee after lunch, she drinks juice.
He bought some apples in the shop.	He likes apples. He doesn't like oranges.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте местоимения *some, any, no* по смыслу или оставьте пропуски незаполненными. В некоторых случаях возможны варианты.

1. _____ eggs are not nice to eat raw.
2. There are _____ eggs in that basket.
3. _____ life is full of surprises.
4. He's 90, but there's still _____ life in him.
5. There is _____ caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like _____?
6. Please don't offer her _____ chips. She doesn't want _____.
7. My mother likes _____ pop music very much.
8. Are there _____ chess players here?
9. Get _____ meat and salad for the weekend.
10. Some people don't eat _____ meat.
11. _____ biscuits are bad for the teeth.
12. I hate _____ bad news.
13. She doesn't like _____ boiled cabbage.
14. _____ money has to be earned.
15. Are there _____ newspapers on the table?
16. Was there _____ water in the glass or _____ milk?
17. There was _____ soap in the box; he used it to wash his hands.
18. There is _____ soap in the box: it smells of _____ soap.
19. There are _____ letters for you on the table.
20. Do you like _____ apples?
21. There is _____ ink in my pen. I can't write with it.
22. Will there be _____ concerts at the club next month?
23. People need _____ oxygen for breathing.
24. Are there _____ mistakes in my dictation? – Yes, there are _____.
25. My brother doesn't like _____ carrots.
26. This basket is empty. There are _____ apples in it.
27. Take _____ jam.
28. Do you have _____ friends in America?

29. Put _____ sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea.
30. Jim prefers _____ black coffee for breakfast.
31. Would you like _____ salad?
32. I'd like _____ orange juice for lunch.
33. _____ water is necessary for animal and plant life.
34. Give me _____ water, please. I'm thirsty.
35. He gave me _____ coffee.

Случаи употребления производных местоимений **somebody (-thing, -where), anybody (-thing, -where), nobody (-thing, -where)** такие же, как и у местоимений **some, any, no**. В таблице приведены их значения.

	body	thing	where
Some	кто-то кто-нибудь кое-кто	что-то что-нибудь кое-что	где-то где-нибудь куда-то куда-нибудь
Any ? — +	кто-то кто-нибудь	что-либо что-нибудь	где-либо куда-либо где-нибудь куда-нибудь
	никто	ничего	нигде никуда
	любой кто угодно	что угодно	где угодно куда угодно всюду
No	никто	ничто ничего	нигде никуда

Упражнение 4. Прочитайте предложения, употребив нужные по смыслу слова вместо пропусков.

а) something, anything, nothing

1. There is _____ black on the floor. What is it?
2. Don't tell her _____ about me.
3. I can see _____ there, it is so far.
4. He sat at the table, but he didn't have _____ to eat.
5. I don't know _____ about your town. Tell me _____ about it.

6. Please give me _____ warm: it is cold here.
 7. Would you like _____ to drink?
 8. Is there _____ that you want to tell me?
 9. Where is the magazine? – It is on the table. – No, there is _____ there.
 10. The boys refused to tell us _____.
 11. The young man is very upset. There is _____ wrong with his car.
 12. She never says _____ nice about her neighbours.
 13. What do you want to drink? – _____. I'm not thirsty.
 14. Nobody told me about his lung cancer. I could do _____ to save his life.
 15. Give me _____ to read, please. – With pleasure.
 16. The boy saw _____ near the wood that looked like a tent.
 17. I've prepared _____ for dinner which you'll like very much.
 18. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy _____.
 19. Is there _____ in the clothes basket? — No, it's empty.
 20. She could see _____: it was quite dark.
- b) somebody, anybody, nobody**
1. _____ is waiting for you, Nick.
 2. Is there _____ in the room? – No, there is not _____ in the room.
 3. I can see _____ there.
 4. Is _____ absent today?
 5. Don't tell _____ about it. It's a secret.
 6. I went out of the house. _____ saw me.
 7. Nick has gone away. _____ knows where he is. He didn't tell _____ where he was going.
 8. Is there _____ in the office?
 9. Do you know _____ in London? – Yes, I've got a few friends there.
 10. _____ left a book in our classroom yesterday.
 11. I didn't know about the meeting. _____ told me.
 12. _____ has broken the window.
 13. Is there _____ here who knows German?
 14. You must find _____ who can help you.
 15. _____ knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it.
 16. There is _____ in the next room. I don't know him.
 17. Please tell us a story. _____ knows it.
 18. Look! _____ has spilt some coffee on the carpet.
 19. The question was so difficult that _____ could answer it.
 20. When I opened the door there was _____ outside.

c) somewhere, anywhere, nowhere

1. I can't find my book _____. I have looked for it all over the house.
2. John lives _____ near Chicago.
3. Is it _____ in Russia? – Yes, it's _____ in Russia.
4. Where are you going? – I am not going _____.
5. I put my dictionary _____ yesterday and now I can't find it _____.
6. I haven't seen him _____.
7. Did you go _____ yesterday? – No, I didn't go _____.
8. Where are you going? – _____.
9. I haven't been _____ today.
10. I've been _____ today.
11. Do you live _____ near Jim?
12. I'd rather go _____ than stay at home during my holiday.
13. Did you go _____ on Sunday?
14. Let's go _____. The weather is fine.
15. She cannot find her glasses _____.
16. You must go _____ next month.
17. We don't go out very much because there's _____ to go.
18. I'm looking for my lighter. I can't find it _____.
19. Children need _____ to play.
20. Why are you standing? – Because there isn't _____ to sit.

Упражнение 5. Дополните предложения, употребив производные местоимения по смыслу. Возможны варианты.

1. What did you say? – _____.
2. I was very disappointed because I could find this book _____.
3. It's rather nasty outside, I'm not going _____ tonight.
4. She refuses to have _____ to do with him now.
5. Does _____ understand this?
6. I haven't told this to _____ else.
7. He is rather lonely here, he doesn't know _____.
8. I've got absolutely _____ to say.
9. Did you notice _____ strange about him?
10. Is there _____ here who can answer this question?
11. He was ill for a week but _____ visited him.
12. The accident looked serious. Fortunately _____ was injured.
13. He looked at my pictures but didn't say _____.
14. I don't want _____ to eat.
15. There's _____ waiting for you in the lobby.
16. I can't add _____ to what I've just said.

17. He knows _____ at all.
18. _____ understood the rule and the teacher had to explain it again.
19. Are you going _____ today? – No, I am not. I am too tired.
20. I looked for her all over the house, but I couldn't find her _____.
21. Speak louder, please. I don't hear _____.
22. Everyone was listening to the guide. _____ said anything.
23. _____ likes to stay in town on a hot day.
24. Was there _____ interesting in the paper yesterday?
25. Has _____ seen Jane today?
26. It was quite in the room. _____ said anything.
27. Did you turn the oven off? I think I can smell _____ burning.
28. I think there's _____ with the car.
29. They went _____ at all during the holiday.
30. Can I do _____ for you?
31. It's too dark here. I can't see _____.
32. I don't know _____ who speaks Italian.
33. It's a stupid idea. Ask _____ and they will tell you.
34. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't _____ on it.
35. She's lazy. She never does _____.
36. I left the house without saying _____ to her.
37. I am bored. I'd like to go _____ tonight.
38. Mary is lonely because she doesn't know _____ in her new village.
39. _____ called you but he didn't say his name.
40. Don't go _____ today. We'll have to meet.
41. Where can I see _____ who can give me some information on this question?
42. Excuse me, you've dropped _____. Yes, look, it's your purse.
43. Does _____ agree with me?
44. Does _____ want a second helping?
45. I've never met _____ who is as obstinate as you are.
46. Would you like _____ to start with before you order the main course?
47. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
48. We slept in the park because we didn't have _____ to stay.
49. What are you looking for under the bed? Have you lost _____?
50. The film is really great. You can ask _____ who has seen it.
51. Don't sit idle. Do _____.
52. Is there _____ here who's a doctor?

Упражнение 6. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If there are _____ calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?

- a) some
- b) any
- c) none
- d) no

2. "Would you like _____ to eat?" asked Tom.

- a) –
- b) anything
- c) something
- d) some

3. "What do you want to eat?" "_____. I'm so hungry."

- a) nothing
- b) something
- c) anything
- d) any

4. I looked for my keys, but I couldn't find them _____.

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) anything
- d) anywhere

5. There aren't _____ conveniences in the house.

- a) some
- b) any
- c) no
- d) –

6. Give me _____ to read.

- a) some
- b) something
- c) any
- d) anything

7. We got there without _____ problems.

- a) no
- b) some
- c) anything
- d) any

8. Could I have _____ water, please?

- a) something
- b) anything
- c) some
- d) any

9. He left the shop without _____ money.
a) any
b) some
c) no
d) anything
10. My children don't like apples, so I never buy _____.
a) nothing
b) some
c) any
d) –
11. There is _____ special in her. She is quite an ordinary person.
a) something
b) –
c) anything
d) nothing
12. Have they got _____ children?
a) any
b) no
c) –
d) some
13. Did _____ phone while I was out?
a) some
b) somebody
c) any
d) anybody
14. Which seat would you prefer? – _____ will do.
a) anything
b) somebody
c) any
d) some
15. I enjoyed driving this morning. There was hardly _____ traffic.
a) no
b) any
c) some
d) –
16. It's crowded in here. There is hardly _____ to sit down.
a) nowhere
b) anywhere
c) somewhere
d) any

17. Mike hasn't read _____ of these books but Pete has read _____ of them.

- a) no, any
- b) some, some
- c) no, some
- d) any, some

18. The prisoners refused to eat _____.

- a) something
- b) anything
- c) –
- d) nothing

19. _____ came to visit him while he was in hospital.

- a) nobody
- b) none
- c) some
- d) anybody

20. Are there _____ letters for me?

- a) any
- b) some
- c) anything
- d) no

Упражнение 8. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Я хочу вам что-то сказать.
2. Дайте мне что-нибудь почитать, пожалуйста!
3. В комнате кто-то есть.
4. Вы хотите кофе?
5. Я ничего вам не могу сказать об этом.
6. Это легкий текст. Любой может перевести его.
7. У меня есть немного денег с собой.
8. Боюсь, он ничего не знает об этом.
9. Дайте мне немного воды, пожалуйста!
10. Любой из нас мог помочь тебе. Почему ты ничего не сказал?
11. Мне кажется, я где-то его встречал.
12. Несколько студентов смогли ответить на этот вопрос.
13. В ящике около доски есть мел.
14. В кувшине есть молоко. Будете пить молоко?
15. Несколько карандашей лежало на столе.
16. Возьмите любую книгу (которая вам нравится).

17. У вас есть какие-нибудь интересные английские книги?
18. Я ничего не могу вам сказать. Спросите кого-нибудь еще.
19. Этот студент пропустил несколько лекций.
20. У него какие-то проблемы с машиной.
21. Любой человек поймет, что ты не прав.
22. Он не смог найти ее нигде.
23. Не хотите ли еще пирога? – Спасибо, но я больше не хочу.
24. Я слишком устал, чтобы заниматься сейчас чем-нибудь серьезным.
25. Мне кажется, он что-то знает об этом.
26. Неужели он вам ничего не рассказал?
27. Зима. На деревьях нет листьев.
28. В дверь кто-то постучал.
29. В чашке ничего нет. Она пустая.
30. У тебя есть ручка? – Да, у меня их несколько. Ты можешь взять любую.

UNIT 5

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ **each** и **every**

Английские местоимения **each** и **every** переводятся на русский язык со значением «**каждый**» и употребляются только перед исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе. Местоимение **each** может употребляться самостоятельно.

Every sentence must have a verb.

Study **each** sentence carefully.

The books cost 2 pounds **each**.

1. Местоимение **each** употребляется по отношению к ограниченному числу лиц или предметов (как правило, небольшого!).

There are new houses on **each** side of the street.

Местоимение **each** может употребляться с предлогом **of** (**each of** со значением «**каждый из**»), так как имеется в виду ограниченное множество. При этом **each of** согласуется с глаголом в единственном числе.

Each of us received a ticket to the concert.

Конструкция **each other** образует взаимное местоимение со значением «**друг друга**» и относится к двум лицам или предметам.

They see **each other** very often.

2. Местоимение **every** в отличие от **each** употребляется перед существительным при выборе из неограниченного множества.

I see him **every** day.

Запомните:

• **Every** часто сопровождается наречиями **nearly, almost, practically, just, about.**

Almost every person was tired.

• **Every** часто следует за притяжательными местоимениями.

I remembered his **every** word.

• **Every** предшествует существительным во множественном числе для обозначения промежутка времени, через который действие повторяется.

I visit my sick friend **every** two days.

Запомните устойчивое словосочетание:

✓ **Every now and then** – время от времени

Местоимение **every** может употребляться со словами **-body (-one), -thing**, образуя производные местоимения, а со словом **-where** образует наречие. Все эти производные употребляются самостоятельно (без существительного). Местоимения **everybody (everyone)** и **everything** согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе.

Обратите внимание на значения производных.

	body (one)	thing	where
Every	все каждый всякий	всё	везде повсюду

Everybody can do it.

Ann knows **everyone** in her street.

I can do **everything** for you.

Единого мнения и грамматического правила относительно выбора **everybody** и **everyone** не существует. Многие считают, что эти местоимения одинаковы по смыслу и взаимозаменяемы. Однако, по мнению некоторых, отличие все же есть, и оно состоит в том, что **everybody** обобщает, а **everyone** указывает на каждого из общего числа. Стиль речи также является принципом выбора одного из местоимений. **Everyone** употребляется в официальной речи и письме, а **everybody** – в разговорной.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте *each, every, each other* вместо пропусков.

1. I asked _____ person in the room the same question and _____ person gave me a different answer.
2. _____ member of the team got a prize.
3. We go out _____ Friday.
4. _____ of us needed a good rest.
5. We see _____ every day.
6. They believe _____ word he says.
7. Do you know _____? – Yes, I know him and he knows me.
8. _____ child at the party was given a nice present.
9. I still see her _____ now and then.
10. _____ duck in the pond had a piece of bread in its beak.
11. What a wonderful movie! I enjoyed _____ minute of it.
12. Nearly _____ house in the village was damaged during the recent storm.
13. _____ door and window in the cottage was bolted, so we couldn't get inside.
14. There were tears streaming down _____ side of her face.
15. The buses run _____ ten minutes.
16. _____ of the men in the driving class got his license within a few weeks.
17. Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.
18. I see Nicholas almost _____ day.
19. The boys ate _____ cake on the plate. They didn't leave anything to the girls.
20. Carol likes reading. She has read _____ book in the library.
21. John and Kate haven't seen _____ for ages.
22. Although both office buildings _____ were designed by the same architect _____ one is quite different.
23. She had a child holding on _____ hand.
24. Brenda and Jillian had an argument last week. They are still not speaking to _____.
25. _____ of three brothers had something to say.
26. Her mother is her best friend and they talk to _____ a lot.
27. The students were discussing the same subject but _____ had a different point of view.
28. The most serious threat to the Galapagos Islands comes from illegal fishing. _____ day illegal nets trap and kill sharks, pelicans and dolphins.

29. _____ plant in the room needs light.
30. _____ of us knows it.
31. In a basketball match, _____ team tries to throw the ball into the other team's basket.
32. I get my pocket money _____ week.
33. You don't have to understand _____ word.
34. Try to understand the general meaning of _____ part of the text.
35. None of the children is the same. _____ is different.
36. _____ man has his fault.
37. At Christmas friends often give _____ presents.
38. _____ day he comes here and _____ time he asks me the same question.
39. It was cold practically _____ day.
40. He watched my _____ step.
41. She calls me _____ three hours.
42. There were cars parked along _____ side of the street.
43. We watched two new films yesterday. _____ film lasted about two hours.
44. She has lost nearly _____ friend she had.
45. _____ person in turn went to see the doctor. He gave _____ patient the same medicine.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски словами *everybody* (*everyone*), *everything*, *everywhere*.

1. My husband taught his son _____ he knows.
2. I've had a terrible day. _____ went wrong.
3. Life is tough! _____ has problems.
4. You can find this book _____.
5. _____ wanted to help me.
6. _____ is all right, the patient is much better today.
7. _____ needs good friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
8. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see _____ now.
9. His grandparents like doing _____: cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends.
10. I understand _____ now. Thank you for your explanation.
11. _____ knows that water is necessary for life.
12. I took _____ out of the bag.
13. The capital's best-selling guide contains _____ you need to know about London.
14. I was looking for him _____.

15. _____ looks so nice on a bright summer morning.
16. _____ can answer this question. It is very easy.
17. I know _____ about this accident.
18. _____ is present today.
19. _____ is all right. You may go home.
20. I looked for my glasses _____.
21. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers _____.
22. The people are friendly here. I like _____ here.
23. My brother knows _____ about these plants.
24. _____ was strange in this man.
25. _____ except my sister enjoyed the party.
26. _____ is OK in my life.
27. She always tells our secrets to _____.
28. The weather was nice and there were a lot of people _____.
29. _____ has already come, we can start .
30. I remember _____. (all the details)

Упражнение 3. Выполните перевод предложений на английский язык.

1. Ты можешь найти эти цветы повсюду.
2. Каждый из них получил приглашение на вечер.
3. Мы приготовили все и накрыли на стол.
4. Они хвалили друг друга.
5. Они искали эту книгу везде.
6. Каждый из детей получил билет в театр.
7. Учитель задал ему пять вопросов. Он ответил на каждый из них.
8. Каждому растению нужны вода и свет.
9. Все знают эту песню и поют ее везде.
10. Перед каждым домом было много цветов.
11. Они согласились сделать все после обеда.
12. Каждый человек должен знать свои обязанности.
13. Твои вещи повсюду! Ты должен сделать уборку.
14. Каждый из вас должен внимательно прочесть эту статью.
15. Я могу делать все, что захочу, в своей комнате.
16. Мы были рады видеть друг друга.
17. Каждый школьник знает это правило.
18. Он приходит сюда каждый вечер.
19. Джек и Нора счастливы вместе. Они очень любят друг друга.
20. Каждый имеет право на свое мнение.
21. Все приехали вовремя.

UNIT 6

ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

К числу **вопросительных** местоимений в английском языке относятся следующие слова: **who (whom), whose, what, which**. Они нужны для образования специальных вопросов.

1. Вопросительное местоимение who (кто) употребляется в отношении лиц. У этого местоимения есть две падежные формы: именительный падеж – непосредственно **who** (используется в разговорной речи), объектный падеж – **whom (кого)** (используется редко, в основном в официальном и книжных стилях речи). Какие функции в предложении выполняет это вопросительное местоимение в английском языке? Оно может быть:

- **Подлежащим**. В этом случае глагол-сказуемое, сопровождающее **who**, будет в форме третьего лица единственного числа. В вопросе употребляется порядок слов повествовательного предложения. Местоимение **whom** может употребляться с любыми предложениями.

Who knows the answer to this question?

Who broke the window?

With whom did you play football?

- **Именной частью сказуемого**. Теперь мы будем согласовывать сказуемое в лице и числе с подлежащим.

Who are those strange women?

Who is your husband?

- **Прямым и косвенным предложным дополнением**. Заметьте, что предлог, сопровождающий эти вопросительные местоимения в английском языке, обычно ставится в конце предложения.

Who (whom) did you invite to the party.

Who (whom) are you waiting for?

2. Вопросительное местоимение what (что, какой) употребляется в отношении неодушевленных предметов. Его функции в предложении такие же, как и местоимения **who**. То есть в предложении местоимение **what** может быть:

- **Подлежащим**. Глагол-сказуемое в этом случае также употребляется в форме третьего лица единственного числа.

What is it?

- **Именной частью сказуемого**. Глагол-связка согласуется в лице и числе с подлежащим.

What is the cost of this yellow bag?

• **Прямым и предложным косвенным дополнением.** Предлог, относящийся к этому вопросительному местоимению, обычно стоит в конце предложения.

What did you choose?

What are you talking about?

Вопросительное местоимение **what** можно использовать в отношении лиц, если мы стремимся узнать профессию или должность человека.

What is he? – He is a builder.

Но этот нюанс не касается вопросов, нацеленных на выяснение имени, фамилии, родственных отношений. В этом случае мы употребляем местоимение **who**.

Who is that? – It's my elder brother John.

Местоимение **what** используется, когда говорящий не ограничен выбором.

What languages can you speak?

Не забываем об устойчивых словосочетаниях:

- **What kind of...?** – Какой, какого рода...?
- **What about...?** – Как насчёт того, чтобы...?
- **What if...?** – А что если...?

3. Вопросительное местоимение **whose** (**чей**) в предложении играет функцию определения и стоит перед определяемым им существительным.

Whose document have you brought?

Whose bag is it?

4. Вопросительное местоимение **which** (**который**) можно применять как к одушевлённым, так и неодушевленным предметам. Оно предлагает выбор из ограниченного числа лиц и предметов.

Which dish did you like? (их было несколько)

Местоимение **which** может также быть использовано со сравнительной и превосходной степенями сравнения прилагательных.

Which is nicer, the black dress or the red one?

Which of (**который из**) используется перед другими местоимениями.

Which of your teachers do you like best?

Очень часто оба местоимения **which** и **what** используются без разницы в смысле.

What/which people have influenced you most in your life?

Упражнение 1. Используйте *what* или *which* вместо пропусков. Возможны оба варианта.

1. _____ of you can help me?
2. _____ happened to you last night?
3. _____ would you like to drink?
4. _____ was written in this article?
5. _____ are the results of this competition?
6. _____ have you lost?
7. _____ language would you like to learn – English or French?
8. _____ kind of Literature do you prefer?
9. _____ of you will participate in this ceremony?
10. _____ about going out tonight?
11. _____ size do you want small, medium or large?
12. _____ is the longest river in the world?
13. _____ if she doesn't believe us?
14. _____ job has he applied for?
15. _____ bus goes to the station?
16. _____ was your favourite subject at school?
17. _____ language is more difficult – English or German?
18. _____ way do you usually go to the university?
19. _____ subject do you prefer, Chemistry or Biology?
20. _____ one is yours?
21. _____ kind of flat have you got?
22. _____ is your name?
23. _____ of the topics on the list have you already learnt?
24. _____ texts did you read for your last English class?

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *who*, *whom*, *whose*. Возможны варианты.

1. _____ are these men?
2. _____ pen is this?
3. _____ did you show this book to?
4. _____ is your brother?
5. _____ book did you take?
6. _____ did you meet there?
7. _____ is going to spend the holidays with?
8. From _____ did you receive the letter?
9. _____ will help me?
10. _____ dictionary is this: Jane's or Arthur's?
11. _____ gloves are these? – They are mine.
12. _____ knows his phone number? – I do.
13. By _____ is the letter signed?

14. _____ wants something to eat?
15. _____ did you have lunch with?
16. _____ bag is this? – I don't know.
17. _____ did Nick meet at the disco yesterday?
18. _____ do you want to talk about it?
19. _____ father is a doctor? – Peter's is.
20. _____ jacket is it? – I guess it's Ann's.
21. Of _____ are they speaking?
22. _____ is that woman? – I have no idea.
23. _____ has done it?
24. _____ did Nina write to?

Относительные местоимения представляют собой одну из нескольких групп местоимений в английском языке. Эти местоимения необходимы для связи придаточных предложений с главным в составе сложного предложения. Таким образом, они являются союзными словами (но не союзами). Относительные местоимения в английском языке не только связывают придаточные предложения, но и сами являются членами этих предложений (союзы, как известно, членами предложения быть не могут). Придаточные дополнительные предложения, а также придаточные подлежащие и сказуемые связываем с помощью следующих местоимений:

- **Who** – кто, который (когда говорим о людях).

The boy **who** won the first prize is only about 15 years old.

- **Whose** – чей (выражает принадлежность чего-либо кому-либо).

Tina is the girl **whose** father works in a bank.

- **Whom** – которого, которому с которым (относится к одушевленному существительному).

There is the man **whom** we saw in the park two days ago.

- **What** – то, что (не зависит от существительного)

That is not **what** I want.

- **Which** – который (когда говорим о предметах или животных).

The movie, **which** you advised me to watch is very boring.

- **That** употребляется:

- после прилагательного в превосходной степени;
- после порядкового числительного;
- после слов, обозначающих отрезок времени;
- после местоимений **all, any, only, everything, little, much, no, none.**

This is the best answer **that** I have ever heard.

This is the first time **that** I have helped you.

Упражнение 3. Выберите один из вариантов ответа.

1. The teacher asked me a question to (**which/what**) I had no reply.
2. I phoned all his friends, none of (**whom/which**) could tell me where he was.
3. Few of the people (**who/which**) applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
4. The company for (**which/that**) he works has gone bankrupt.
5. That's the man (**who/whose**) brother works in our office.
6. Nina is the person (**who/which**) is very kind.
7. That's the book (**what/which**) I wanted to read.
8. The secretary asked to (**whom/who**) the letter should be addressed?
9. The documents (**what/that**) I left on the table seem to have disappeared.
10. Monica was the only person (**whom/whose**) advice I asked for.
11. I will never forget the day on (**which/that**) my business collapsed.
12. Is Tim the boy (**who/which**) is good at mathematics?
13. It was an awful experience. It was the worst thing (**which/that**) has ever happened to me.
14. The strike at the factory, (**which/what**) lasted ten days, is now over.
15. We tried to find out (**who/whom**) was responsible for the damage.
16. A business meeting is not the place at (**which/what**) to talk about one's private life.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте *who, which, whose*.

1. Mr. Evans is the man _____ house is at the end of the village.
2. These are the jeans _____ I bought last week.
3. Kate is the girl _____ takes care of homeless cats and dogs.
4. Isn't Mike the person _____ brother works with Nick?
5. Peter is the boy _____ won the competition.
6. The students _____ are standing by the window are my friends.
7. The new car _____ she bought was very cheap.
8. The pupils _____ compositions were to be handed in the next day, were all working in the library.
9. What's the name of that film producer _____ film you were watching last night?
10. Nelly said that there's a film on at the cinema _____ we might enjoy.
11. Do you know the woman _____ owns the shop?
12. This is my neighbour Alexander, _____ wife works as a medical doctor?
13. I like people _____ have a positive outlook on life.

14. This is the man _____ children are in my class.
15. The planet _____ discovery was announced recently orbits a distant star.
16. Our friend, _____ got the first prize in the competition, is still abroad.
17. Yesterday I saw my friend _____ had just bought a new computer.
18. The train _____ we wanted to catch had already left.

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски относительными местоимениями *who, whom, whose, which, that, what*. Возможны варианты.

1. The man _____ is sitting there is my teacher.
2. The person _____ you are looking for is not here.
3. This is the man to _____ I spoke at yesterday's meeting.
4. The books _____ are on the table are ours.
5. Do you know _____ idea it was.
6. The car _____ I hired is a Ford.
7. I've typed all the letters _____ you gave me.
8. I said nothing, _____ made him furious.
9. The day _____ we first met was Sunday.
10. I don't like _____ you say.
11. It is tomorrow _____ we have to hand in the assignment.
12. I don't know the girl to _____ I spoke on the phone.
13. An orphan is a child _____ parents are dead.
14. I met a man _____ knows me.
15. This is Mr. Brown _____ we spoke to yesterday.
16. Is this all _____ is left of your money?
17. That is a woman _____ works in the bank.
18. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy.
19. Have you seen the book _____ was on the table?
20. The woman _____ we spoke to was not very nice.
21. I really enjoyed the novel _____ I read last week.
22. The woman _____ answered the phone asked me to call back later.
23. The money _____ I left on the table seems to have disappeared.
24. Mike is the one _____ desk is next to mine.
25. The man _____ bicycle I borrowed lives next door.
26. The restaurant _____ Bob recommended was expensive.
27. What is the name of the man _____ play James Bond?
28. The speech _____ we listened to last night was informative.
29. Dr. Jones is the professor about _____ I told you.

30. Did you see the letter _____ came this morning?
31. Mary has two brothers. Do you know the one _____ lives in Canada?
32. I don't really approve of _____ he is proposing.
33. The man _____ we visited last week is an uncle of mine.
34. The platform from _____ your train is leaving is number 14.

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски вопросительными и относительными местоимениями. Возможны варианты.

1. This is the most beautiful car _____ he has ever seen.
2. The man for _____ she was waiting so many years finally appeared.
3. She has a friend _____ mother is a vet.
4. _____ house is bigger, his or yours?
5. I know a man _____ car was stolen three days ago.
6. _____ is the date today?
7. Most of the people _____ work in Pete's office are very nice.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the people _____ child was injured in an accident.
9. _____ colour is it to be, blue or green?
10. You are the only person here _____ knows me.
11. _____ would you like to see as your assistant?
12. The pianist _____ played at the concert last night is internationally famous.
13. The people about _____ the novelist wrote were factory workers and their families.
14. The cold weather _____ swept in from the north damaged the fruit crop.
15. _____ are your intentions for the summer?
16. _____ turn is it now?
17. _____ is speaking?
18. The chair _____ Sally inherited from her grandmother is antique.
19. _____ can I do for you?
20. _____ is he? Is he a lawyer?
21. I read about the child _____ life was saved by her pet dog.
22. You need to talk to a person _____ you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
23. _____ are you laughing at?
24. We serve coffee and tea. _____ would you like?
25. _____ problem are working at now?
26. The woman _____ lives next door to us is a weather-caster on a local TV station.

27. _____ of you did it?
28. _____ did you see?
29. _____ is the man over there?
30. A barrel is a container _____ is made of wood and metal.
31. Hunger and poverty are worldwide problems to _____ solutions must be found.
32. _____ is Smith? Is he a driver?
33. _____ umbrella is this, yours or John's?
34. _____ do you prefer: to rest in summer or in winter?
35. Mr. Green is the man _____ I was talking about.
36. _____ sort of films do you like best?
37. _____ University did you study at: Oxford or Cambridge?
38. _____ do you usually do at weekends?
39. From _____ is the letter?
40. The pen _____ I'm writing with I got from my best friend.
41. The ballet _____ I saw last night was by Prokofiev.
42. My summerhouse, _____ is rather old, is still very comfortable.

Запомните значение следующих вопросительных слов:

- **Where** – где
- **Where...from** – откуда
- **When** – когда
- **How** – как
- **How old** – сколько лет
- **How often** – как часто
- **How long** – как долго
- **How much** – сколько (с неисчисляемыми существительными)
- **How many** – сколько (с существительными во множественном числе)
- **What time** – который час
- **Why** – почему, зачем

Упражнение 7. Заполните пропуски словами из таблицы.

who	how often	when	how long	where	which	why
who	how much	what	how many	whose	what time	how

1. _____ did you get to the circus? – By bus.
2. _____ wrote "Hamlet"? – Shakespeare.
3. _____ bike is this? – It's mine.
4. _____ are you going, Nick? – To the library.

5. _____ does your sister come back from the seaside? – Tomorrow.
6. _____ is your favourite book? – “The Lord of the Rings”.
7. _____ are you so sad? – I’ve lost my ticket to the theatre.
8. _____ did it take you to do your homework? – Three hours.
9. _____ broke the vase? – Nick.
10. _____ sugar do you take in your coffee? – One spoonful.
11. _____ are we going to the concert hall? – At 6 o’clock.
12. _____ apples do you eat every day?
13. _____ of these cinemas do you prefer, “Kiev” or “Mir”?
14. _____ do you go to the gym? – About once a week.

Упражнение 8. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. (What / How) do you say it in English?
2. (Where / What) are you from?
3. (What’s / How’s) your name?
4. (What’s / How’s) this in English? – A table.
5. (What / How) do you spell it? – T.A.B.L.E.
6. (What’s / How’s) your nationality?
7. (Where / What) do you work?
8. (Who’s / What’s) your favourite actor?
9. (Who’s / What’s) your favourite film?
10. (How much/How many) are these books?
11. (How much / How many) sisters have you got?
12. (Whose / Who) is this? – It’s John.
13. (Whose / Who) is this? – It’s John’s.
14. (Who’s / Whose) having a party? – I am.

Упражнение 9. Заполните пропуски словами из таблицы. Некоторые нужно вставить дважды.

where	which	why	how	who	what	when
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1. _____ often do you go to the cinema? – About once a month.
 2. _____ time does the programme start? – At 9 o’clock.
 3. _____ did you close the window? – Because I’m cold.
 4. _____ colour is Ann’s new car? – Red.
 5. _____ did you go to town with? – With Jim and Lucy.
 6. _____ newspaper do you want, the Italian one or the English one?
- The English one.
7. _____ is Edinburgh? – It’s in Scotland.
 8. _____ did you see Kevin? – Three or four days ago.
 9. _____ is your favourite season? – I like summer best.
 10. _____ tall is your sister? – 1 m 68 cm.

Упражнение 10. Заполните пропуски словами из таблицы.

where	how	how old	what sort of	how many	what
which	who	what time	how much	when	why

1. _____ do you travel to school? – By bus.
2. _____ did you go to London? – About 6 weeks ago.
3. _____ train are you going to catch? – The 7.15.
4. _____ is your favourite writer? – Arthur Conan Doyle.
5. _____ do you go at weekends? – To the beach.
6. _____ students are there in your group? – 22.
7. _____ happened in the film? – The man and the woman got married.
8. _____ books do you read? – I like detective stories.
9. _____ did your car cost? – It was not very expensive.
10. _____ didn't you pass the exam? – I didn't study very hard.
11. _____ were you on your last birthday. – 18.
12. _____ does she usually get up every morning? – At 6.45 a.m.

Упражнение 11. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Где ты взял эту книгу, Том?
2. Много ли вы читаете?
3. Когда ты пойдёшь сдавать книги в библиотеку?
4. Он показал мне письмо, которое получил от своего дяди.
5. Почему мы не можем поиграть в футбол во дворе?
6. Вы откуда? – Я из Канады.
7. Сколько выставок вы посетили в этом году?
8. Книги, которые лежат на столе, надо вернуть в библиотеку сегодня.
9. Кто оставил учебник на столе?
10. Что ты предпочитаешь на завтрак: чай или кофе?
11. Какого цвета твоя новая машина?
12. Это не то, что она хотела сказать.
13. На каком этаже ты живешь? – На пятом.
14. Кого вы здесь ждете?
15. Кто эти молодые люди? – Это друзья моего старшего брата.
16. Он именно тот человек, который вам нужен.
17. Кто из этих студентов отсутствовал на лекции вчера?
18. Что ты ищешь? – Я ищу свой ключ.
19. Кто она? – Она врач.
20. Сколько студентов в вашей группе?
21. Почему она плачет?
22. Сколько лет твоей сестре?
23. Как долго вы знаете друг друга?
24. Чья это сумка?

UNIT 7

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ it и there, all и whole

Употребление местоимений *it* и *there*

1. Местоимение <i>it</i>		
1	Заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет.	The postman brought <u>the letter</u> . It is on the table.
2	Употребляется в телефонных разговорах и для обозначения пока неизвестного собеседнику человека.	Hello. It is Mary Stuart speaking.
3	Употребляется по отношению к животным и маленьким детям, когда их пол неизвестен или безразличен.	Look at that bird. It always comes to my window.
4	Употребляется, когда речь идет о только что описанной ситуации.	The day will be fine; no one doubts it .
5	Употребляется в сообщениях о явлениях природы, с глаголами обозначающими состояние погоды (rain, snow, freeze и др.), для обозначения времени и расстояния.	It is winter. It is 3 years since I saw him. How far is it to the station?
6	Употребляется в неопределенно-личных предложениях.	It is said that Nelly and Fred are getting married.
7	Для того, чтобы сделать логическое ударение на каком-нибудь члене предложения, его помещают в начале предложения между It is (was) и that (who, whom) .	It was <u>Tom</u> who broke the news to me.
8	Употребляется в сочетании с прилагательными, инфинитивом или союзом that .	It is no good going there now. It is odd that he hasn't phoned.
2. Местоимение <i>there</i>		
	Употребляется для выражения наличия или существования в определенном месте или отрезке времени лица или предмета, еще неизвестного собеседнику.	There is a letter on the table. There seems to be many things in this world to be improved.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *it* или *there*.

- Who is that over there? – _____ is John Cook.
- _____ were no other jobs available.
- Her new baby is tiny. _____ only weights 2 kilos.
- Ella returned late. _____ irritated her mother.
- Is _____ anything wrong with your car?
- _____ is half past eleven already.
- The road is closed. _____ has been an accident.

8. I find astrology fascinating. I'm really interested in _____.
9. _____ was much warmer yesterday.
10. _____ is a phone box round the corner.
11. Take a taxi. _____ is a long way to the station.
12. _____ is cold.
13. _____ was my secretary that sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday.
14. _____ is an important meeting at work that I have to go to.
15. _____ is getting dark.
16. _____ a good programme on TV this evening. _____ is about the history of pop music.
17. _____ often rains in autumn.
18. _____ is the 20th of January.
19. _____ is a woman waiting outside. – Oh, _____ is Aunt Polly.
20. _____ is high time to start.
21. _____ is a new one-way traffic system in the city center. _____ is very confusing.
22. _____ takes me 15 minutes to get there.
23. _____ is sure to be a flight to Cairo this evening.
24. _____ is one mile from our house to the river.
25. _____ seems that they have never quarreled.
26. _____ was wet, and _____ was a cold east wind. _____ was after midnight, and _____ were few people in the streets.
27. _____ is they who are losing the game.
28. _____ was hardly anybody in the office when I arrived.
29. _____ were no letters for you this morning, I'm afraid.
30. _____ was his sister whom I met in the park.
31. If _____ are any cars parked in this road, they'll be towed away.
32. _____ was from Helen that we first heard about the accident.
33. _____ is difficult to translate this article.
34. _____ is better to be early.
35. _____ is a pity that you can't come with us.
36. _____ is a new film I want to see.
37. _____ were only twelve students in the class.
38. I'm looking for an umbrella but I can't find _____.
39. _____ is a fish and chips restaurant round the corner. _____ is quite nice I think.
40. _____ is nice to meet you again.
41. _____ is still a long way to go.
42. _____ is not far from where she lives.

43. _____ is a quarter to five.
 44. _____ a problem I want to discuss with you.
 45. _____ is a letter for you. _____ came this morning.
 46. _____ has been a lot of sunshine lately.
 47. _____ is very difficult for some people to imagine life without a car.
 48. _____ is enough time for a quick meal.
 49. I'm afraid _____ is some bad news for you in the letter.
 50. I think _____ is a complete waste of time.
 51. _____ is much tourism here at this time of the year.
 52. _____ is hard to understand what he means.
 53. _____ are twenty questions in the questionnaire.
 54. _____ is as foggy today as _____ was yesterday.
 55. _____ is a pleasure to do business with such an efficient organization.
 56. _____ has been a lot of crime in the city this year.
 57. In front of the house _____ is a rose garden.
 58. _____ is a wide choice of things to do at this sports club.
 59. _____ is a nice town but _____ is not much to do in the evenings.
 60. _____ are a lot of stories about Robin Hood, but _____ isn't known exactly who he was or what he did.

Употребление местоимений *all* и *whole*.

1. Местоимение **all** на русский язык переводится словом «**все**», обозначает «**все предметы**» (во множественном числе) и указывает на то, что несколько объектов были объединены. Говоря обо всех, мы обобщаем несколько предметов. **All** также употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными.

We invited **all** the students from my group.

I finished **all** the coffee.

2. Местоимение **whole** переводится как «**весь**», «**вся**» или «**целый**», подразумевая, что над одним предметом (в единственном числе) было полностью совершено некое действие.

I didn't see the **whole** film.

Если мы хотим сказать, что каждый день недели совершали некое действие, следует использовать **all the days** («**все дни**», множественное число). Если речь идет о целой неделе, то употреблять нужно **the whole week** («**вся неделя**», единственное число).

В целом **all** и **whole** взаимозаменяемы. Сравните следующие словосочетания: **all the group** (**вся группа**) и **the whole group** (**вся группа**).

Оба варианта правильные, и оба могут использоваться, однако следует обратить внимание на местоположение артикля **“the”** и запомнить, что он всегда стоит **после** слова **all** и **перед** словом **whole**.

Притяжательные местоимения (my, his, her и т. д.) также следует употреблять **после** слова **all** и **перед** словом **whole**. Сравните: **all his life** и **his whole life**.

Следует запомнить **исключения**, в которых слово **all** используется без артикля:

- **All day** – Весь день
- **All night** – Вся ночь
- **All week** – Вся неделя

Также эти слова могут сопровождаться словом **“long”**:

- **All day long** – Весь день напролет
- **All night long** – Всю ночь напролет
- **All week long** – Всю неделю напролет

Упражнение 1. Вставьте *all (the), (the) whole*. Возможны варианты.

1. Did you remember to switch off _____ lights?
2. Has she spent _____ money I gave her?
3. The weather was terrible yesterday. We spent _____ day at home.
4. Did you understand _____ information I gave you?
5. _____ I want is a place to sit down.
6. Nicholas has spent his _____ life in Bristol but he was not born there.
7. She was hiding in the room _____ time.
8. Have you read _____ book?
9. Alan spent _____ fixing his motorbike on Saturday.
10. The fire destroyed _____ building.
11. _____ I've eaten today is a sandwich.
12. Do _____ of your friends study French?
13. She didn't tell _____ truth.
14. _____ my friends are fond of rock music.
15. He has read _____ play today.
16. Jack has been at school _____ day long.
17. They ate _____ box of sweets.
18. It was raining _____ day yesterday.
19. _____ group made mistakes in the test.
20. We invited _____ group of students.
21. _____ departments were closed.
22. _____ department was closed.

23. Dan was very quiet. He didn't say a word _____ evening.
24. _____ house was empty.
25. The pupils were _____ given copies of the final test.
26. They never go out. They are at home _____ time.
27. Emily has lived her _____ life in the same town.
28. They spent the _____ day packing for their business trip.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Том потратил все деньги на велосипед.
2. Снег шел всю ночь.
3. Все дети ушли на прогулку.
4. Кто съел весь торт?
5. Катя занимается английским языком все свободное время.
6. Все выходные они провели на море.
7. Мы провели весь день на пляже.
8. Вся история была правдивой.
9. Они потратили целый день, пакуя чемоданы.
10. Все мои друзья были на концерте вчера.
11. Все из нас очень устали после похода.
12. Джон выглядел уставшим. Он не спал всю ночь.
13. Мой дед сказал, что вся его жизнь была тяжелой.
14. В воскресенье мы провели весь день за городом.
15. Он использовал весь сахар.
16. Она танцевала всю ночь напролет.

UNIT 8

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ another, (the) other, (the) others

Местоимения **another, (the) other, (the) others** в английском языке имеют одинаковое значение «**другой**». При этом каждое из них обладает разным смыслом в предложении и используются в разных случаях.

1. Another	
Употребляется с существительным в единственном числе (какой-то, еще один) Запомните структуру: another + числительное + существительное во множественном числе со значением « еще ».	She went to the coffee-machine and returned with another cup of coffee. Give me another 20 minutes.
2. Other	
Употребляется с существительным во множественном числе (какие-то другие)	Some people like winter; other people prefer summer.

3. The other	
1. Употребляется с существительным в единственном числе (другой из двух)	Where is the other glove?
2. Употребляется с существительным во множественном числе (остальные)	Why are you sitting here alone? Where are the other students?
4. Others	
Употребляется без существительного (какие-то другие)	Some people like meat; others prefer fish.
5. The others	
Употребляется без существительного (остальные)	When I returned I saw Fred and Melanie watching television. The others have already left.

Запомните следующие выражения:

- One another – друг друга
- The other way round – наоборот
- On the other hand – с другой стороны
- One way or the other – так или иначе
- In other words – другими словами

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My sister has two children. One is a boy and _____ is a girl.
 - a) the other
 - b) the others
 - c) another
 - d) others
2. You never think of _____ members of the family.
 - a) the other
 - b) another
 - c) others
 - d) the others
3. Will you please put on _____ record?
 - a) the other
 - b) the others
 - c) others
 - d) another
4. Which of the two books will you recommend me to read? – Neither. One of them is dull and _____ is very dull.
 - a) the others
 - b) another
 - c) the other
 - d) others

5. Where are _____ photos which you wanted to show to me?
a) another
b) the other
c) the others
d) others
6. Where shall we be in _____ ten years, I mean ten years from now?
a) others
b) the other
c) the others
d) another
7. This curtain material is cheap; on _____ hand the quality is poor.
a) another
b) others
c) the other
d) the others
8. I didn't want to join them for a picnic; I had _____ fish to fry.
a) other
b) the others
c) another
d) others
9. Dorothy was a pattern of excellence, but her friend Cora was _____ way round.
a) the others
b) the other
c) another
d) others
10. Jim has a very contradictory nature. On the one hand he is ambitious on _____ hand he is very shy.
a) another
b) others
c) the others
d) the other
11. The two girls look so much alike that it is difficult to tell one from _____.
a) others
b) the others
c) another
d) the other
12. This young man is very clever; he may be _____ Edison.
a) the others
b) another

c) the other

d) others

13. "You promised not to give away the secret I told you." – "I didn't give it away. I just exchanged it for _____ one."

a) the other

b) the others

c) others

d) another

14. "What is our head-cook doing?" – "He is thinking up _____ name for the cutlets left over from lunch."

a) the other

b) the others

c) others

d) another

15. I can see only one glove on the shelf. Where is _____?

a) the other

b) another

c) others

d) the others

16. Some people like horror films but _____ hate them.

a) the others

b) other

c) the other

d) others

17. We need _____ boat.

a) others

b) another

c) the other

d) other

18. Let's go to _____ restaurant for a change today.

a) other

b) the other

c) another

d) the others

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте рассказ. Дополните его местоимениями *other, another, others, the others*.

Fiona Grant had a successful artistic career. One reason for her success was that she had an original style in painting. (1) _____ reason was her education. No (2) _____ artist graduated from such a prestigious college. In her lifetime she won three Turner prizes and many (3) _____ art awards. She first came to fame painting President's portrait in 1975 and she painted (4)

_____ work shortly afterwards. (5) _____ pictures followed fast and she was soon a famous artist. Fiona created over 50 paintings, but most of (6) _____ were not as nice as the very first ones. She was working on (7) _____ picture when she died, aged 78 years old.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *another, other, others, the other, the others*.

1. Can I have _____ piece of bread?
2. We visited my mother every _____ weekend.
3. Mr. Richardson has agreed to lend me _____ \$3,000.
4. Even the leaves of the same tree differ from one _____.
5. Do you know any _____ drama theatres near here?
6. Could I ask you _____ question?
7. Kate has left her husband for _____ man.
8. Have you got any _____ copy-books, or are these the only ones?
9. It will take _____ ten minutes to finish the work.
10. Some of my group mates were doing sums, while _____ were studying the basic rules.
11. Some people are lazy, _____ are energetic. Most people are a mixture of both.
12. In _____ four years Shirley will have qualified as an accountant.
13. Both of my brothers work. One of them is a mechanic and _____ is an engineer.
14. Can I have _____ cup of tea?
15. I'd like to see some _____ shoes.
16. We can see some guests in the living-room. But where are _____?
17. There is no _____ way to do it.
18. Some people like tea, _____ people like coffee.
19. Some people like coffee, _____ like tea.
20. Shall we have _____ drink?
21. There were only two sandwiches left. I took one and Sally took _____.
22. I don't like this dress. Will you show me _____?
23. Some people like this kind of music but _____ hate it.
24. I've got two sisters. One of them is a doctor, _____ is still a student.
25. Only two of us are here. _____ students have already left.
26. This hat is too small for me. Can you give me _____ one, a size bigger?
27. Her two sons were playing in the garden. She turned her eyes from one to _____.

28. Alex whispered something from _____ side of the table.
29. She went to the kitchen and came back with _____ cup of tea.
30. I've brought two of the books you gave me. I'll bring _____ books next Saturday.
31. Three parachutes opened one after _____.
32. She entered the room and saw Brian and Ashley sitting on the sofa.
33. She looked first at one, then at _____.
34. He wanted to get to _____ side of the river.
35. I've lost my pen. I'll have to buy _____ one now.
36. Excuse me, waiter. Could you bring me _____ fork? I dropped mine on the floor.
37. Washington is one of the five states of the USA which borders on the Pacific Ocean. What are _____ states?
38. I'll finish the report soon. Give me _____ twenty minutes and I'll be ready to go with you.
39. My brother has two children. One of them is six and _____ is nine.
40. Is there life on _____ planets?
41. We arrived first and waited for _____.
42. Some people like to take vacation in the mountains, _____ prefer the seashore.
43. The Carter twins are identical. They look alike, and they think alike. Sometimes when one begins a sentence, _____ finishes it.
44. Scandinavia consists of four countries. One is Denmark, _____ are Finland, Norway and Sweden.
45. The car I bought last year turned out to be a real disaster! I'll never buy _____ one of the same make.
46. Some babies begin talking as early as six months; _____ babies don't speak until they are more than two years old.
47. You've already seen Henry but I have three _____ brothers.
48. Five students went to the canteen and _____ waited in the classroom.
49. Can you pass me _____ banana, please?
50. For all _____ enquiries, phone this number.
51. Would you like _____ drink?
52. The village is on _____ side of the river.
53. Heather goes to her cottage in the country every _____ weekend.
54. I lost my watch, my pen and some _____ things.
55. They exchanged addresses with one _____.

UNIT 9

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ both, either, neither, none

1	Both (+)	оба	Both e-mails are important.
2	Either	любой (из двух)	Either of the two examples is correct.
3	Neither	ни тот, ни другой (из двух)	Neither of the two hotels is good for us to stay at.
4	None of	никто, ничто, ни один из (из трех и более)	None of the children like milk.
Запомните: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both ...and – как...так и • Either...or – или...или • Neither...nor – ни...ни 			

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *both, either, neither, none*.

1. The police set up barriers at _____ ends of the street.
2. _____ of these two cars is very economical to run.
3. Some of the questions in the exam were very difficult. _____ of the students knew the answers.
4. Our main need is _____ food nor money. It's education.
5. He's studying _____ economics and management at the University.
6. Would you like tea or coffee? – I don't mind. _____ will do.
7. The store has two lifts and _____ are out of order.
8. Come on Wednesday or Friday. _____ day is OK.
9. How many of the books have you read? – _____.
10. Is he British or American? – _____. He's Australian.
11. I don't know what she does. She is _____ a secretary or a nurse.
12. _____ the hotels are good. _____ of them is too expensive.
13. The hotels are _____ very comfortable.
14. They are _____ very impolite. _____ Bob nor Jenny replied to my invitation.
15. It was a very good football match. _____ of the teams played very well.
16. Which of the two films do you prefer? The first one or the second one? – Actually I didn't like _____ of them.
17. We didn't like the hotel. It was _____ clean nor comfortable.
18. _____ you keep quiet or I'll have to ask you to leave.

12. I envy Jessica, she can cut her hair _____.
 a) herself b) hers c) herselfes
13. Our parents used to grow vegetables and fruit _____.
 a) yourselves b) himself c) themselves
14. I need 10 minutes to dress _____.
 a) – b) myself c) himself
15. I want _____ to give me a lift.
 a) your b) you c) yours
16. Well, we'll wait and see what happens. The history tends to repeat _____.
 a) himself b) itself c) themselves

Test 2

1. That is Mr. Smith. Can you see _____ well?
 a) us b) him c) he d) it
2. My children are very nice guys. But sometimes _____ are so naughty.
 a) they b) you c) she d) them
3. My pupils are so noisy, that I have to keep an eye on _____.
 a) your b) her c) them d) they
4. This information is top secret. So, naturally, everybody is interested in _____.
 a) him b) her c) it d) she
5. You may count on _____ any time.
 a) she b) we c) us d) he
6. Call on our office and _____ will help you without any delay.
 a) we b) her c) us d) them
7. This friend of _____ tells very funny stories.
 a) mine b) my c) me d) our
8. I am in love with my car. _____ style is fantastic.
 a) His b) Her c) Its d) It
9. _____ northern winters are so long and cold. But we got used to them.
 a) Theirs b) Our c) Ours d) Its
10. Jack, are you listening to _____?
 a) I b) me c) my d) mine
11. Let's send these flowers to _____. I'm sure, she will be pleased.
 a) she b) her c) he d) our
12. _____ can answer this question.
 a) Nothing b) Nobody c) Somewhere d) Something

13. My purse is _____ in the kitchen but I'm not quite sure where.
 a) somewhere b) anywhere c) nowhere d) everywhere
14. There isn't _____ food left but there are _____ drinks.
 a) any/ some b) some/some c) some/any d) any/any
15. Is there _____ else you want to tell me?
 a) anything b) something c) any d) nothing
16. Unfortunately there are _____ Spanish dictionaries left in this bookshop.
 a) little b) much c) a little d) few
17. I don't want to rent this room. There is _____ furniture here.
 a) few b) many c) a few d) little
18. Don't spend too _____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
 a) little b) few c) many d) much
19. Help yourself! You can eat as _____ candies as you like!
 a) much b) few c) many d) little
20. He looks happy. He has won very _____ money last week.
 a) much b) many c) little d) few

Test 3

1. You can take two ways to go there. One is walking along Victoria Lane, and _____ is taking the bus "V12".
 a) either b) other c) the another d) the other
2. It is a shame that _____ us can solve the easiest problem.
 a) all of b) both of c) neither of d) each of
3. Richard, I thought one packet of flour was enough, but it isn't. Can you get _____ packet from a market?
 a) the other b) another c) others d) other
4. What are you trying to tell me by saying that you are better than _____?
 a) mine b) I c) theirs d) his
5. Both of the films are available at the moment. You can choose _____ of them.
 a) every b) both c) either d) each
6. Oh, my goodness! I haven't brought my wallet with _____.
 a) I b) mine c) me d) myself
7. Tom sold his bike, the tires of _____ are very extraordinary.
 a) whose b) which c) that d) its
8. _____ candidate had to pay 10 thousand dollars to turn for office application, that's why there are only 4 candidates.
 a) None b) A few c) Some d) Each

9. Scientists are doing research into this rare species _____ natural habitat is the bottom of the ocean.
 a) which b) whose c) what d) that
10. You can wear _____ of those two dresses. They don't suit you.
 a) neither b) either c) none d)
11. I hate doing all the washing-ups _____.
 a) by myself b) for myself c) on myself d) by my own
12. A chameleon is a kind of lizard _____ skin changes colour to match the colour of its surroundings.
 a) whose b) what c) which d) who
13. He wants _____ to eat _____ to drink.
 a) neither, or b) either, nor c) neither, nor d) neither, and
14. There are so _____ lemons in the fridge that I can't make lemonade.
 a) many b) a few c) few d) a lot of
15. Tom and Kate have known _____ for two years.
 a) each b) every c) both d) each other
16. My friends often see one _____.
 a) another b) the other c) others d) other
17. Do you remember _____ film we saw yesterday?
 a) this b) these c) that d) those
18. _____ is a letter on the table.
 a) there b) these c) they d) what
19. _____ Mike and Steve were there.
 a) either b) both c) neither d) none
20. _____ tourists visit this country because of the terrorism there.
 a) many b) few c) little d) a lot
21. I've got _____ cash on me, but not much.
 a) little b) a little c) a few d) many
22. We did _____ that was possible to avoid bankruptcy.
 a) everything b) each of c) the everything d) the whole
23. The _____ house was empty.
 a) all b) every c) whole d) each
24. I don't like _____ you say.
 a) any b) which c) that d) what
25. I said nothing, _____ made him furious.
 a) what b) that c) which d) whose
26. They spent the _____ day packing for their business trip.
 a) whole b) everything c) all d) every

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение	3
Unit 1. Личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения	4
Unit 2. Указательные местоимения	19
Unit 3. Неопределенные местоимения much, many, a lot (of), (a) little, (a) few	21
Unit 4. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no и их производные	30
Unit 5. Местоимения each и every	42
Unit 6. Вопросительные и относительные местоимения	47
Unit 7. Местоимения it и there, all и whole	57
Unit 8. Употребление местоимений another, (the) other, (the) others	61
Unit 9. Местоимения both, either, neither, none	67
Проверочные тесты	68
Библиографический список	72

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