

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**  
**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**  
**«ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**Кафедра иностранных языков**

**А. В. ДОРОШКО, Н. А. ШВЕЦ**

## **ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**Учебно-методическое пособие**  
**по английскому языку для студентов 1, 2 курсов**  
**лечебного и медико-диагностического факультетов**  
**медицинских вузов**  
**В четырех частях**

### **ЧАСТЬ I**

**Глагол «to be»**

**Конструкция «there + to be»**

**Множественное число существительных**

**Местоимения**

**Степени сравнения прилагательных**

## **BASES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**The educational methodological text-book**  
**in English for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year students**  
**of the Faculty of General Medicine and Diagnostics**  
**of medical higher educational institutions**

**In four parts**

### **PART I**

**The verb «to be»**

**Construction «there + to be»**

**Plural of Nouns**

**Pronouns**

**Degrees of Comparison**

**Гомель**  
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Д 69

**Рецензенты:**

кандидат филологических наук, доцент,  
заведующий кафедрой иностранных языков  
Белорусского государственного университета транспорта

***Н. А. Гришанкова;***

кандидат филологических наук, доцент,  
заведующий кафедрой белорусского и иностранных языков  
Гомельского государственного технического университета имени П. О. Сухого

***И. Н. Пузенко***

**Дорошко, А. В.**

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Цель данного учебно-методического пособия — изложить отдельные грамматические темы, а также с помощью комплекса упражнений добиться усвоения данного грамматического материала и сформировать иноязычную языковую компетенцию будущих специалистов медицинского профиля. Пособие может использоваться при аудиторной, факультативной и самостоятельной работе.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для использования на обязательных и факультативных занятиях при обучении студентов-медиков иностранному языку, в соответствии с требованиями действующей типовой программы для высших учебных заведений. Основной целью пособия является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущего специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие включает пять грамматических тем: глагол «to be», конструкция «there + to be», множественное число существительных (Plural of Nouns), местоимения (Pronouns), степени сравнения прилагательных (Degrees of Comparison). Каждая грамматическая тема включает теоретическую часть, которая используется для введения данной темы или ее самостоятельного изучения. К каждой грамматической теме предложен комплекс упражнений для закрепления изученного материала и развития навыков использования грамматических конструкций в речи и при чтении. Все упражнения разработаны на основе изученного лексического материала и представлены в удобной для запоминания форме.

Основная цель учебно-методического пособия — изложить отдельные грамматические темы, а также добиться их усвоения с помощью комплекса упражнений.

## ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE»

### Использование глагола

Глагол «to be» используется в качестве глагола-связки в составном именном сказуемом, соответствуя в русском языке глаголам «быть, являться, находиться». В отличие от русского языка глагол-связка никогда не опускается. Именная часть может быть выражена:

а) Существительным

*We are students. Мы — студенты.*

б) Прилагательным

*She is happy. Она счастлива.*

с) Числительным

*He is twenty. Ему 20 лет.*

### Спряжение глагола «to be»

	<u>Утвердительная форма</u>	<u>Вопросительная форма</u>	<u>Отрицательная форма</u>
<i>Present Indefinite</i>	I <b>am</b>  He She <b>is</b> It  We You <b>are</b> They	<b>Am</b> I?  he <b>Is</b> she  ? it  we <b>Are</b> you  ? they	I <b>am not</b>  He She <b>is not (isn't)</b> It  We You <b>are not (aren't)</b> They
<i>Past Indefinite</i>	I He <b>was</b> She It  We You <b>were</b> They	<b>Was</b> I he she  ? it  we <b>Were</b> you  ? they	I He <b>was not (wasn't)</b> She It  We You <b>were not (weren't)</b> They
<i>Future Indefinite</i>	I <b>shall be</b> We  You He She <b>will be</b> It They	<b>Shall</b> I <b>be?</b> we  you <b>Will</b> she <b>be?</b> it they	I <b>shall not be</b> We <b>(shan't be)</b>  You He She <b>will not be</b> It <b>(won't be)</b> They

### Способы перевода

1) быть, являться

2) находиться

3) заключаться

1) She *is* a teacher.

2) We *are* at the University.

3) Our *task* is to study well.

## EXERCISES

### **I. Put the right form of the verb «to be» in Present Simple.**

**a)**

I ... a student from India. My parents ... not rich. My father ... Indian. He works as a teacher. My mother ... not Indian. She ... from America. I ... twenty years old. My little brother ... two. My elder brothers ... not students. They ... in the army. It ... often very hot in India.

**b)**

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I ... a doctor.        | 7. I ... not a bank manager. |
| 2. She ... not a teacher. | 8. It ... eight o'clock.     |
| 3. We ... from Paris.     | 9. We ... not from London.   |
| 4. They ... at home.      | 10. You ... not twenty-one.  |
| 5. It ... cold today.     | 11. I ... twenty-four.       |
| 6. Where ... you from?    | 12. ... she a student?       |

### **II. Write positive or negative sentences. Use *am/ am not/ is/ isn't/ are/ aren't/ was/ was not/ were/ were not, will be/ won't be.***

1. I ... cold. Please, close the window.
2. I ... interested in Chemistry at school.
3. They ... doctors in 5 years.
4. George ... tired. He is going to bed now.
5. It ... cold last Friday.
6. Tom and Jim ... in Spain last week.
7. Bob ... afraid of dogs in his childhood.
8. He ... not ... a designer, he ... a therapist in future.
9. My hands ... dirty. I'm going to wash them.
10. Belarus ... a beautiful country.
11. Jane ... ten years old in 2005.
12. Terry ... my friend. He lives next door.
13. Motor-racing ... a dangerous sport.
14. Alison and Kate ... late for school yesterday, but they ... late today.
15. If they stay here longer, they ... not ... in time.

### **III. Fill in the right forms of the verb "to be".**

Today ... Tom's birthday. He ... 15 years old today. All his friends ... there. His sister ... there too. Her name ... Kate. She ... eleven years old. Only Jenny, his girlfriend ... not there. Where ... she? She ... ill. They ... all in the kitchen; it ... full of children. They ... all hungry and thirsty. There ... a lot of sandwiches on the table. There ... some bottles of lemonade, too. Tom's parents and grandparents ... not in the kitchen, they ... in the garden. They are having tea. Tom's little brother Timmy ... in his bed. It ... his time to sleep.

#### **IV. Remember the models.**

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name?         | 1. Как вас зовут?                 |
| 2. Where are you from?        | 2. Откуда вы родом?               |
| 3. Are you single or married? | 3. Вы холост или женат?           |
| 4. Are you British?           | 4. Вы Британец по национальности? |
| 5. What are you?              | 5. Кто вы по профессии?           |
| 6. Who are you?               | 6. Кто вы по имени?               |

#### **V. Answer the questions.**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name?                                       | 7. What is he (she)?             |
| 2. How old are you?   | 8. Where is he (she) from?       |
| 3. What are you?  | 9. Who is from Gomel?            |
| 4. Where are you from?                                      | 10. Where were you last year?    |
| 5. Who is your friend?                                      | 11. What will you be in 6 years? |
| 6. You were interested in Chemistry at school, weren't you? |                                  |

#### **VI. Look at the table**

Paul	England	34	writer
Rosa	Italy	30	actress
Kim	China	25	teacher
Mei	China	25	teacher

#### **a) answer the questions**

Where is Paul/ Rosa from?

How old is he/ she?

What is his/ her job?

Where are Kim and Mei from?

How old are they?

What are their jobs?

#### **b) fill in *is/ isn't, are/ aren't***

1) Paul ... from England. He ... from China. He ... 34 years old. He ... a writer.

2) Rosa ... from Italy. She ... 15 years old. She ... 30 years old. She ... an actress. She ... a writer.

3) Kim and Mei ... from China. They ... from Italy. They ... 25 years old. They ... teachers.

#### **c) now speak about yourself, please.**

#### **VII. Ask the necessary questions. (Read the answers to the questions)**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (your name?)               | Robert.               |
| 2. (single or married?)       | I'm single.           |
| 3. (British?)                 | No, I am not.         |
| 4. (where / from?)            | From Australia.       |
| 5. (how old?)                 | I'm 18.               |
| 6. (a student?)               | No, I am a secretary. |
| 7. (your mother / a teacher?) | No, she is a lawyer.  |
| 8. (where / from?)            | She's Italian.        |
| 9. (her name?)                | Rachel.               |
| 10. (how old?)                | She is 40.            |

**VIII. Complete the sentences using the verb *to be* in the right form.**

1. Today I ... happy but yesterday I ... sad.
2. Now Jane ... at home but last week she ... on holiday.
3. Today it ... raining but yesterday it ... sunny.
4. This year there ... a jazz festival here and last year there ... a pop festival.
5. Today Mr Brown ... at work but yesterday he ... ill.
6. We ... the first year students now, but next year we ... the second year students.
7. Today I feel fine but yesterday I ... in bed all day.
8. My mother ... a manager now but she ... a shop assistant last year.
9. Today ... Saturday and we ... at home, but yesterday we ... at the University.
10. Sue ... at the lecture now, but in 2 hours she ... at a hostel.
11. This summer we ... staying at home but last summer we ... in Greece.
12. Today Tina and Jack ... tired because yesterday they ... at the gym.

**IX. Put the proper form of the verb "*to be*" in the gaps in these conversation.**

- a) — ... Paul at work today?  
— No, he ... in the office. I think he's sick.
- b) — ... you in South America last year?  
— Yes. I ... in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I ... in Poland for a holiday.
- c) — Philip and I ... at home in London last week. We ... at Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?  
— Yes, I ... at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer. ... you there?  
— No, we ... there. Philip and I ... in Portugal in the summer.
- d) — Peter, what ... your plans for the future?  
— I want to be a doctor.  
— I ... sure, you ... a good specialist soon. Good luck!

**X. Write questions with these words.**

1. What colour / your hair last year?
2. Where / my key?
3. Where / my trousers?
4. How old / your grandmother next year?
5. How long / her hair two years ago?
6. How much / these shoes?
7. Who / your favourite actor?
8. Why / you always late?

**XI. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then, match the questions to the answers.**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. was / with / you / who?                         | a) No, it is closed.   |
| 2. the meeting/ at/ were/ people/ how many/ there? | b) Forty-five.         |
| 3. you / are / sad / why?                          | c) 20 pounds.          |
| 4. last night / you / at / were / home?            | d) Because I am alone. |
| 5. open / is / shop / the?                         | e) No, I was out.      |
| 6. were / much / tickets / the / how?              | f) Aunt Mary.          |

**XII. Complete the sentences. Use one of the question forms in the box + is or are.**

Where	Who	What
How	Why	How much
What colour	How old	

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Where are</b> my keys?     | — On the table.              |
| 2. _____ the time, please?       | — Half past five.            |
| 3. _____ your headache now?      | — Much better, thank you.    |
| 4. _____ the holiday pictures?   | — In your handbag.           |
| 5. _____ that clock?             | — Three hundred years ago.   |
| 6. _____ your new shoes?         | — Red.                       |
| 7. _____ Simon happy today?      | — Because it's his birthday. |
| 8. _____ Maria from?             | — Spain, I think.            |
| 9. _____ these trousers?         | — They are 40 pounds.        |
| 10. _____ that man in the car?   | — My uncle.                  |
| 11. _____ the bank closed today? | — Because it's a holiday.    |

**XIII. Ask as many questions as possible.**

1. My friend is interested in Anatomy.
2. Jack was ill with the grippe five days ago.
3. The students will be at home at 7 o'clock in the evening.
4. Many scientists are present at the conference now.
5. Two nurses were on duty at the therapeutic department last Friday.
6. They will be good specialists in 6 years.

**XIV. Put the verb «to be» in the right form.**

1. I ... glad to see you. How ... you?
2. Bob's parents ... travel agents.
3. The best seats ... \$10.
4. I ... hot. Open the window, please.
5. ... you hungry?
6. The news ... (not) very bad today.
7. Your money ... in your handbag.
8. We ... very busy last week.
9. John ... at the meeting tomorrow night.



**XV. Use the necessary form of the verb “to be”.**

1. Last year their son ... 26, so he ... 27 now.
2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... cold.
3. I ... cold. Can I have something hot to drink?
4. I ... hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
5. Kate ... at the lecture soon.
6. Where ... you at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning?
7. Don't buy those shoes. They ... too expensive.
8. Why ... you so tired yesterday?
9. We must go now. It ... very late.
10. This time last year I ... in England.
11. Nick ... at the University tomorrow, he ... ill.
12. We ... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
13. Anton Chekhov died in 1904. He ... a famous Russian writer.
14. — Where ... the dogs? — I don't know. They ... in the garden ten minutes ago.

**XVI. Write positive or negative sentences.**

1. Peter's parents 2. New York 3. Football 4. Paul 5. Britain 6. All the shops 7. I 8. Too much chocolate 9. Sally's teacher	+	am /am not is /is not are /are not	+	at work this week. I'm on holiday. the capital of USA. good for you. a hot country. British. She's American. on holiday. closed at lunchtime. 21 years old today. a popular sport in Belarus
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**XVII. Give positive or negative short answers.**

1. Are you married?
2. Are you tall?
3. Is it cold today?
4. Are you a doctor?
5. Are they tired?
6. Is it dark now?
7. Are your hands cold?
8. Are you hungry?
9. Is your father tall?
10. Is it sunny?

**XVIII. Learn the following phrases with the verb «to be» and make up sentences with them.**

- to be on duty — дежурить  
to be absent — присутствовать  
to be present — присутствовать  
to be back — вернуться  
to be good at — иметь способности к чему-либо

to be ready for — БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМ К  
to be up — закончиться  
to be ill / sick — БЫТЬ БОЛЬНЫМ  
to be well — БЫТЬ ЗДОРОВЫМ  
to be busy — БЫТЬ ЗАНЯТЫМ  
to be free — БЫТЬ СВОБОДНЫМ  
to be glad — БЫТЬ ДОВОЛЬНЫМ  
to be interested in — интересоваться  
to be fond of — увлекаться  
to be keen on — страстно увлекаться чем-либо  
to be sorry (for smb, about smth) — сожалеть (о ком-то, о чем-то)  
to be acquainted with — БЫТЬ ЗНАКОМЫМ С  
to be late for — опаздывать куда-либо  
to be tired of — БЫТЬ УСТАЛЫМ ОТ  
to be afraid of — бояться  
to be married — БЫТЬ ЖЕНАТЫМ (замужем)  
to be engaged — БЫТЬ ПОМОЛВЛЕННЫМ  
to be in (on) time — БЫТЬ ВОВРЕМЯ  
to be right — БЫТЬ ПРАВЫМ  
to be wrong — БЫТЬ НЕПРАВЫМ  
to be mistaken — ошибаться  
to be hungry — БЫТЬ ГОЛОДНЫМ  
to be thirsty — испытывать жажду  
to be sure of smth — БЫТЬ УВЕРЕННЫМ В ЧЕМ-ЛИБО  
to be worth doing smth — стоит делать что-то  
to be hot / cold — жарко / холодно  
to be happy / sad — БЫТЬ СЧАСТЛИВЫМ / грустным  
to be all right / OK — БЫТЬ В ПОРЯДКЕ  
to be angry with someone/ at something — злиться на кого-то/ что-то  
to be mad at — очень сердиться на  
to be in / out — БЫТЬ ДОМА / БЫТЬ НЕ ДОМА

**XIX. Make up your own dialogues, using the words from the previous exercise.**

*Model 1: Student 1: Were you tired yesterday?*

*Student 2: Yes, I was. It was a difficult day. We had 2 double lessons of Latin and 2 lectures.*

*Model 2: Student 1: Let's go to the cinema tomorrow.*

*Student 2: Sorry, I can't. I will be very busy tomorrow. There will be a conference at our University and I will participate in its work.*

## **XX. Match the columns.**

1. It happens when I'm stuck in a traffic jam or miss my bus.	a) I am tired to the bone.
2. It was a hard day. I had a lot of work to do and now I feel exhausted.	b) I'm sad.
3. When I see these insects I start trembling and crying.	c) I'm late for work.
4. I feel my tummy rumbling and I would have a sandwich with great pleasure.	d) I'm angry.
5. I've got a terrible headache and fever. All my body is aching.	e) I'm interested in it.
6. I'm in low spirits as something unpleasant has happened in my life.	f) I am hungry.
7. I try to learn as much as possible about it, read journals and papers.	g) I'm ill/ sick.
8. I am furious when my students aren't ready for the class.	h) I'm afraid of spiders.

## **XXI. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Ваш брат дома?
2. Где они были вчера вечером?
3. Сколько стоят эти таблетки?
4. Эта гостиница очень дорогая.
5. Почему вы вчера опоздали?
6. Я интересуюсь медициной.
7. Все магазины сегодня открыты.
8. Музей сегодня открыт?
9. Его вчера не было в Университете.
10. Ей жарко.
11. Моя сестра зубной врач (dentist).
12. Меня там не было.
13. Я не устала.
14. Откуда родом её муж?
15. Её не было дома в 5 часов вчера.
16. Они не студенты, они врачи.
17. Вы интересуетесь иностранными языками?
18. Том Браун — инженер. Ему 30 лет. Он женат. Его жену зовут Диана. Она журналистка. Они из Брайтона.
19. — Как вас зовут? — Гарри Стоун. — Из какой вы страны? — Из Англии. — А откуда ваши друзья? — Они из Франции. — Кто вы по про-

фессии? — Мы все преподаватели.

20. — Как зовут вашего брата? — Джон. — Он женат? — Нет, он холост. — Кто он по профессии? — Он — врач.

21. — Здравствуйте! Как поживаете? — Спасибо, хорошо. — Как поживает ваша сестра? — Тоже хорошо, спасибо.

## **XXII. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Вы были больны на прошлой неделе?
2. Где вы были в прошлое воскресенье?
3. Фильм вчера был интересным.
4. Вы будете в университете в это время?
5. Урок был интересным.
6. Больница не была современной.
7. Мы готовы к уроку.
8. Кто ваш преподаватель английского языка?
9. Я буду свободна после занятий.
10. Мы будем очень заняты на следующей неделе.
11. Вчера книги и журналы были на столе. Где они сейчас?
12. Врач будет в палате через пару минут.

## ОБОРОТ «There + to be»

Оборот *there + to be* (имеется, находится, есть) употребляется для того, чтобы указать наличие или отсутствие какого-либо лица или предмета в каком-то определенном месте.

Слово «*there*» является здесь «фиктивным» подлежащим и переводить его на русский язык не следует. Перевод предложений с оборотом *there + to be* следует начинать с конца (с указания места).

*There are tests on the table.* — На столе (есть) контрольные работы.

*There are ten students in the group.* — В группе 10 студентов.

### Употребление оборота «*there + to be*» в предложениях

PRESENT INDEFINITE	PAST INDEFINITE	FUTURE INDEFINITE
<b>There is</b> a hostel near our University. Около нашего университета есть общежитие.	<b>There was</b> a hostel near our University 5 years ago. Около нашего университета было общежитие 5 лет назад.	<b>There will be</b> a hostel near our University soon Около нашего университета скоро будет общежитие.
<b>There are</b> two terms in the academic year.	<b>There were</b> two terms in the last academic year.	<b>There will be</b> two terms in the next academic year.
<b>There is no</b> hostel near our University. <b>There is not (isn't)</b> a hostel near our University. <b>There are not (aren't)</b> 3 terms in the academic year.	<b>There was no</b> hostel near our University 5 years ago. <b>There was not (wasn't)</b> a hostel near our University. <b>There were not (weren't)</b> 3 terms in the academic year.	<b>There will be no</b> hostel near our University soon <b>There will not (won't) be</b> a hostel near our University. <b>There will not (won't) be</b> 3 terms in the academic year.
<b>Is there</b> a hostel near our University? <b>Are there</b> 2 terms in the academic year?	<b>Was there</b> a hostel near our University 5 years ago? <b>Were there</b> 2 terms in the academic year?	<b>Will there be</b> a hostel near our University in 2 years? <b>Will there be</b> 2 terms in the academic year?

Отрицательная форма настоящего и прошедшего времени с оборотом «*there + to be*» образуется при помощи отрицания *not*, которое ставится после форм глагола *to be*.

Отрицательная форма будущего времени с оборотом «*there + to be*» образуется при помощи отрицания *not*, которое ставится после глагола *will*.

Для образования предложений вопросительной формы настоящего и прошедшего времени с оборотом «*there + to be*» глагол *to be* ставится перед *there* в соответствующем времени.

*Is there a bus-stop in this street?*

*Was there a bus-stop in this street?*

Для образования предложений вопросительной формы будущего времени с оборотом «*there + to be*» вспомогательный глагол *will* ставится перед *there*.

*Will there be a bus-stop in his street?*

**Примечание:** Если в предложении с оборотом «*there + to be*» имеется перечисление предметов, то глагол *to be* обычно согласуется с тем существительным, которое следует непосредственно за ним.

*There are several laboratories, 2 reading-halls and a library at the disposal of our students.*

*There is a library, 2 reading-halls and several laboratories at the disposal of our students.*

### MANY, MUCH, FEW, LITTLE

There <i>is</i>	<i>much</i> (много) <i>little</i> (мало) <i>a little</i> (немного)	с неисчисляемыми существительными
There <i>are</i>	<i>many</i> (много) <i>few</i> (мало) <i>a few</i> (несколько)	с исчисляемыми существительными

### EXERCISES

#### I. Fill in the gaps with *there is / was, there are / were* or *there will be* in the correct form.

- ... twenty-five children in the class.
- ... twenty people at the party yesterday.
- «... any biscuits left?» «No, I'm sorry. I ate them all.»
- ... a car outside my house the day before yesterday.
- ... many students at the lecture tomorrow.
- It is winter now. ... any leaves on the trees.
- ... a hundred guests at the wedding last month.
- «Can we listen to some music?» «No, ... a radio in this room.»
- ... many doctors in our country in 10 years.
- ... no clouds in the sky yesterday.
- «Can I have some sugar in my coffee?» «No, I'm afraid ... any left.»
- ... a call for you this morning.
- If we open the window, ... much fresh air in the room.

#### II. Put the verb «*to be*» in the correct form.

- There ... a large forest near our city.
- There ... much work to do about the house last week.
- ... there any museums in your town?
- There ... no vacant seats in the hall last night.
- There ... an interesting lecture on Anatomy tomorrow.
- There ... a table and two chairs in the room.
- There ... always much light in this reading-hall.
- There ... little milk in the bottle.
- There ... not many difficult exercises in this text-book.
- ... there a TV-set in the hostel?

11. There ... much light in this room.
12. There ... a few patients at the hospital yesterday.
13. There ... several departments at the Gomel Medical University in the nearest future.
14. There ... a lot of applications for admission to our University every year.
15. There ... one more subject to learn in the curriculum next year.

**III. Here is some information about an English town. Write sentences using «there + to be».**

	1960	now	2050
people	300,000	500,000	800,000
cinemas	11	2	0
theatres	1	1	1
nightclubs	0	12	20
restaurants	50	76	120
hotels	35	130	180
supermarkets	0	23	200
Universities	1	2	3

*Model: There were 300,000 people in 1960.*

**IV. Make questions with «there + to be».**

*Model: any fruit juice in the fridge (present)*

— *Is there any fruit juice in the fridge?*

1. Any letters for me (past) \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many people / in your family (present) \_\_\_\_\_
3. A doctor here (present) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Any trains to London this evening (future) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Much money on your bank account (present) \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many students / in your group (present) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Any mistakes in the test (past) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Many children in the swimming pool (future) \_\_\_\_\_
9. How many people / at the party (past) \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Write sentences with «There are...» Choose the right number:**

**7 / 9 / 15 / 26 / 30 / 50**

1. days / a week .....
2. states / the USA .....
3. players / a rugby team .....
4. planets / the solar system .....
5. letters / the English alphabet .....
6. days / September .....

**VI. Ask questions using «there is / are» . Give the answers.**

*Question: Is there a blackboard on the wall?*

*Answer: Yes, there is. There is one blackboard on the wall*

Many hospitals in Gomel; many departments at Gomel Medical University; much homework to do, a lot of students in the group; many professors at the Chair of Anatomy, hard-working students in the group, a lot of sportsmen among your fellow students?

**VII. Make up sentences of your own using**

**«*There is nothing like + noun*»** (нет ничего лучше, чем).

*Model: There is nothing like fresh air. — Нет ничего лучше, чем свежий воздух.*

An interesting book; a glass of tea in the morning; vegetable salad for dinner; cold shower; frosty weather; etc.

**VIII. Put questions to the underlined words, beginning with “how much» or «how many».**

1. There are 45 students in the reading hall now.
2. There were 3 articles in the yesterday's medical newspaper.
3. There is a little coffee in the cup.
4. There will be 4 entrance examinations next year.
5. There are only a few laboratories at the disposal of our students.
6. There will be a lot of furniture in a new house.
7. There will be a lot of noise in the room when the equipment starts operating.
8. There were a lot of ways of expressing the same idea.
9. There was one patient in the doctor's consulting room.
10. There are 365 or 366 days in a year.
11. There will be some mistakes in your test.

**IX. Put in «many, few, a few, much, a little, little».**

1. How ... students are there in your group?
2. The skeleton consists of ... bones.
3. The students have to read ... books.
4. Only ... of us know English well.
5. How ... new words did you learn?
6. The nurse took only ... blood for the test.
7. There were too ... young men who wanted to enter Gomel Medical University.
8. The first year curriculum includes only ... subjects in Medicine.
9. Let's stay in this museum ... longer: it is such a nice place.
10. There were ... new words in the text and Alice spent ... time learning them.
11. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
12. Shall I bring ... more paper? – No, thank you. There is ... paper on the table. I hope that it will be enough for our lesson.
13. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... interesting stories there.
14. We met ... famous scientists at the conference.
15. Have you got ... friends abroad?
16. The nurse gave the patient only ... water.
17. My friend knows Spanish ... but she can help you with the translation of this poem.



**X. Express the same idea in different words. Use «few, little» in your sentences.**

*Model: There isn't much fresh air in the room.*

*There is little fresh air in the room.*

1. There aren't many oranges and apples for the children.
2. There isn't a lot of snow in Yalta in winter.
3. There aren't many books on Biology in our library.
4. There weren't many guests at the party last night.
5. Not many students of our group know English well.
6. There isn't much he can do to help his friend.
7. Bill can't spend much time on his classes.
8. There isn't much noise in the reading hall.

**XI. Make some sentences with words from three boxes.**

There is much There are many There isn't much There aren't many There isn't/aren't any There wasn't/ weren't any	+	water      trees air          cars grass        computers people      dogs wild animals  (think of some more things)	+	in Africa in the USA in Belarus in London on the moon in 1600 ... (some more places or times)
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*Model: There are a lot of animals in Africa.*

**XII. Put in there is / there isn't / is there // there are / there aren't/ are there.**

1. Dartford is a very modern town. .... many old buildings.
2. Look! ..... a picture of George in the newspaper.
3. Excuse me, ..... a restaurant near here?
4. .... five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
5. How many students ..... in your group?
6. Where can we sit? ..... any chairs.
7. .... a bus from the city center to the airport?

**XIII. Translate the words in brackets into English.**

1. There are (мало) sunny days in January.
2. After (несколько) minutes everything was ready.
3. There is (много) ink in the inkstand.
4. (Много) Universities have got their own computer centers.
5. She usually drinks (мало) coffee.
6. There are (несколько) patients in the ward.
7. Bob knows more than Henry, but it doesn't mean that he knows (много).
8. Have you got (много) questions to ask?
9. Every week Bob spends (немного) time in the swimming pool.
10. There are (несколько) mistakes in your grammar test.

11. There is (немного) blood for the analysis.
12. She takes (несколько) tablets after meals.
13. (Мало) students in our group have good eyesight.
14. There isn't (много) cotton in the box.
15. She has got (много) Russian, but (мало) English books.

**XIV. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. В Гомеле есть медицинский университет.
2. В Гомельском медицинском университете имеется четыре факультета.
3. На факультете есть много различных кафедр.
4. На кафедре физики есть много компьютеров.
5. Здесь будет много различных лабораторий.
6. Только несколько человек в группе знают французский язык.
7. На кафедре иностранных языков имеются медицинские газеты и журналы, книги, учебники, словари и магнитофоны.
8. Студенты задали лектору много вопросов.
9. Она любит, когда в комнате много света.
10. Пациент хочет пить. Дайте ему немного воды, пожалуйста.
11. На этой улице была школа, когда вам было 10 лет?
12. Сколько статей будет в этом журнале? – Там будет несколько статей.
13. В этом уроке нет новых слов.

## МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ PLURAL OF NOUNS

Исчисляемые существительные имеют форму единственного и множественного числа. Большинство существительных образуют множественное число путем прибавления окончания **-s, -es**.

*a car — two cars; a duck — three ducks*

1. Существительные оканчивающиеся на **x, s, ss, sh, ch** прибавляют окончание **-es** во множественном числе

*box — boxes; bench — benches*

2. Конечная «y» после согласной меняется на «i» и прибавляется окончание — **es (i + es)**

*family — families; story — stories; laboratory — laboratories*

3. Конечная «y» после гласной не меняется: **y + s**

*day — days; boy — boys; play — plays*

4. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на «f, fe» при образовании множественного числа меняется на «v» (**v + es**)

*life — lives; wife — wives; leaf — leaves*

**BUT!** *roof — roofs, chief — chiefs, safe — safes, handkerchief — handkerchiefs*

5. Если существительное заканчивается на гласную «o», то прибавляется **es (o + es)**

*hero — heroes; potato — potatoes;*

**BUT!** *photo — photos ; piano — pianos; radio — radios; video — videos*

6. Собираательные существительные, обозначающие группу как единый коллектив, согласуются с глаголом в форме единственного числа. Но если такие существительные обозначают отдельных представителей групп, то глагол-сказуемое употребляется в форме множественного числа:

*Her family is not very large.*

Ее семья не очень большая.

*Her family are all good sportsmen.*

Ее семья (все члены) — хорошие спортсмены.

Такие собираательные существительные, как **people — люди, police — полиция, cattle — скот**, всегда употребляются с глаголом только во множественном числе

*The cattle were well looked after.*

За скотом хорошо присматривали.

*The people are near the sea.*

Люди находятся у моря.

7. Некоторые существительные образуют форму множественного числа не по общему правилу. Эти существительные следует запомнить.

<i>Ед.ч</i>	<i>Мн.ч.</i>	<i>Перевод</i>
man	men	мужчина
woman	women	женщина
child	children	ребёнок (дети)
tooth	teeth	зуб
goose	geese	гусь
foot	feet	стопа
ox	oxen	бык
mouse	mice	мышь
sheep	sheep	овца
means	means	средство
deer	deer	олень

8. Существительные, обозначающие неисчисляемые предметы, т. е. названия веществ (air — воздух, milk — молоко) и абстрактные понятия (love — любовь, freedom — свобода) не имеют формы множественного числа.

9. Ряд существительных употребляется **только в форме единственного числа** и всегда согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе.

1. money	деньги	
2. knowledge	знания	
3. business	дело, бизнес	
4. furniture	мебель	
5. advice	совет (советы)	<b>is</b>
6. information	информация	
7. weather	погода	
8. hair	волосы	
9. progress	прогресс, успехи	
10. news	новость (новости)	

10. Ряд существительных употребляется **только во множественном числе** и всегда согласуется с глаголом во множественном числе.

1. glasses/ spectacles	очки	<b>are</b>
2. trousers	брюки	
3. shorts	шорты	
4. clothes	одежда	
5. goods	товары	
6. scissors	ножницы	
7. riches	богатства	

11. Существительные, имеющие латинское или греческое происхождение образуют множественное число, согласно правилам своего языка:

<i>Ед.ч</i>		<i>Мн.ч.</i>		<i>Перевод</i>
analysis	[əˈnælisɪs]	analyses	[əˈnæləsiːz]	анализ (ы)
axis	[ˈæksɪs]	axes	[ˈæksiːz]	ось (и)
bacterium	[bækˈtɪəriəm]	bacteria	[bækˈtɪəriə]	бактерия (и)
basis	[ˈbeɪsɪs]	bases	[ˈbeɪsiːz]	основа (ы)
cervix	[ˈsɜːvɪks]	cervices	[sɜːˈvaɪsiːz]	шея (и)
curriculum	[kəˈrɪkjuləm]	curricula	[kəˈrɪkjulə]	расписание (я)
datum	[ˈdeɪtəm]	data	[ˈdeɪtə]	данные
formula	[ˈfɔːmjulə]	formulae	[ˈfɔːmjuliː]	формула (ы)
thesis	[ˈθiːsɪs]	theses	[ˈθiːsiːz]	тезис (ы)
vertebra	[ˈvɜːtɪbrə]	vertebrae	[ˈvɜːtɪbriː]	позвонок (и)
alveolus	[ælˈvɪələs]	alveoli	[ælˈvɪəlaɪ]	альвеола (ы)
bronchus	[ˈbrɒŋkəs]	bronchi	[ˈbrɒŋkaɪ]	бронх (и)

## EXERCISES

### I. Write down the plural of the following nouns.

Carpet, photo, thesis, wife, man, bacillus, woman, glass, box, lady, datum, child, foot, shelf, tooth, life, formula, nucleus, cervix, face, city, tomato, scarf, patient, information, doctor, car, knife, leaf, medium, bronchus, analysis, vertebra, bacterium, alveolus.

### II. Write the words in two columns: singular and plural.

Patients, shelf, men, child, foot, ladies, city, lives, teeth, basis, analyses, crisis, theses, certificates, health, hostels, canteen, afternoon, findings, note, work, knowledge, media, knives, photos, sera, fish, drug.

### III. Write the words in plural in the correct box.

Bicycle, bus, cherry, knife, man, glass, child, house, means, apple, box, baby, ball, tomato, leaf, sheep, tooth, radio, dress, city, wife, calf, fox, watch, lady, dish, boy, woman, armchair, basis, deer, analysis.

-s	
-es	
-ies	
-ves	
irregular	

### IV. Complete the sentences. Use the plural forms of the words in the lists. Use each word only once.

List A

baby	boy	dictionary	city
key	party	country	lady

1. Mr and Mrs Parker have three children. They have one girl and two \_\_\_\_ .
2. The students in my group come from many \_\_\_\_ .
3. Women give birth to \_\_\_\_ .
4. My money and my \_\_\_\_ are in my pocket.
5. I like to go to \_\_\_\_ because I like to meet and talk to people.
6. We always use our \_\_\_\_ when we write compositions.
7. Good evening, \_\_\_\_ and gentlemen.

*List B*

knife	wife	thief	leaf	life
-------	------	-------	------	------

8. It is fall. The \_\_\_\_ are falling from the trees.
9. Sue and Ann are married. They have husbands. They are \_\_\_\_ .
10. We all have some problems in our \_\_\_\_ .
11. Police officers catch \_\_\_\_ .
12. Please put the \_\_\_\_ , forks and spoons on the table.

*List C*

class	dish	glass	match (спичка)
potato	tax	tomato	

13. Bob drinks eight \_\_\_\_ of water every day.
14. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their \_\_\_\_ .
15. Please put the \_\_\_\_ and the silverware on the table.
16. I want to light the candles. I need some \_\_\_\_ .
17. When I make a salad, I use cabbage and \_\_\_\_ .
18. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and fried \_\_\_\_ for dinner.
19. David is a student. He likes his \_\_\_\_ .

**V. Translate from English into Russian.**

1. The data are pointed out in the article.
2. The students gain deep knowledge at the Medical University.
3. The aim of the book was to cover the problem.
4. The scientists worked out new methods of examination.
5. The diseases were dangerous but curable.

**VI. Translate the sentences and explain where nouns are countable and uncountable.**

1. When water freezes, it changes into ice.
2. Could you bring us two chocolate ices?
3. This vase is made of glass.
4. I'm sorry I've broken a glass.
5. This old man can read without glasses.
6. Three coffees, please. I like strong coffee.

**VII. Make the nouns in brackets plural where necessary.**

1. I have two small (child). They like to play with (toy).
2. There are sixty (minute) in an hour.
3. There are five (woman) and seven (man) in this group.
4. I have many (friend). I don't have many (enemy).
5. My (sister) like to tell me (story).
6. I want to buy some (dress). I need some (money).
7. There are five (finger) on each hand.

**VIII. List the uncountable nouns. Then find the countable nouns that are close in meaning and write them in plural.**

advice	furniture	money
assignment	homework	music
bracelet	information	song
cloud	jewelry	suggestion
coin	job	weather
desk	letter	work
fact	mail	

**UNCOUNTABLE**

**COUNTABLE**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>mail</u> | <u>letters</u> |
| 2. _____       | _____          |
| 3. _____       | _____          |
| 4. _____       | _____          |
| 5. _____       | _____          |
| 6. _____       | _____          |
| 7. _____       | _____          |
| 8. _____       | _____          |
| 9. _____       | _____          |
| 10. _____      | _____          |

**IX. Change the underlined words into plural.**

1. Put the box on the shelf.
2. I have hurt my foot.
3. The last leaf fell from the tree.
4. I like his new play.
5. The wife of the sailor came to the shore.
6. He left the key on the table.
7. A woman and a child came to the supermarket.
8. She had a pain in her tooth 2 days ago.
9. The policeman caught the thief yesterday.
10. He knew the result of his analysis.

**X. Change these sentences into plural.**

1. Is the window open?
2. Is the boy near the door?
3. It is not a tiger. It is a lion.
4. There was a student in the reading-hall.
5. There is a children's playground in the park.
6. It's a delicious lemon pie for dessert.
7. It's a nice cotton dress for my niece.
8. There is a lady and a man in the street.
9. His tooth is white.
10. It's a difficult word to write.
11. Where is the knife?
12. There is a good laboratory at the factory.
13. The story is very long.
14. The roof of the house was covered with snow.
15. A copy of the contract was sent to Minsk.

**XI. Change the italicized noun to its plural form if possible. Make other changes in the sentence if necessary.**

1. There is *a chair* in this room. — *There are some chairs in this room.*
2. There is some *furniture* in this house. — (*none*)
3. I have *a coin* in my pocket.
4. She has some *money* in her wallet.
5. There's a lot of *traffic* on Main Street.
6. There's a *dictionary* on the shelf.
7. I need *information* and *advice* from you.
8. I hope you do well on your *exam*. Good *luck*!
9. There is a formula on the blackboard.
10. He is afraid of *mouse*.

**XII. Complete the sentences with these words. If necessary, use the plural form.**

information	page	woman	homework	
knife	ink	injection		
glass	analysis	leaf	piece	dish

1. \_\_\_\_ fall from the trees in autumn.
2. There are some \_\_\_\_, forks and spoons on the table.
3. I want to take the bus downtown, but I don't know the bus schedule. I need some \_\_\_\_ about the bus schedule.
4. I want to write a letter. I have a pen, but I need some \_\_\_\_.
5. The results of your \_\_\_\_ will be ready in two days.



6. Plates and bowls are called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Married \_\_\_\_\_ are called wives.
8. Bob is a student. He has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
9. My dictionary has 437 \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This puzzle has 200 \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In some countries people use cups for their tea. In others they usually use \_\_\_\_\_ for tea.
12. The nurse gives \_\_\_\_\_ to the patients in the morning.

**XIII. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Too (much, many) knowledge makes the head bold.
2. I must admit that I am surprised at the variety of (cheese, cheeses) in your shops.
3. Most patients prefer to know the results of their (analysis, analyses).
4. What (to be) the news?
5. How much furniture (to be) there in your house?
6. How (much, many) furniture shops (to be) in your native town 5 years ago?
7. She dresses smart. Her clothes (to be) usually very expensive.
8. Doctor, I would like you to give me some (advice, advices).
9. My friends (to be) in (trouble, troubles). I must help them.
10. We can't find her cattle. Where (to be) her cattle.
11. I'm looking for my glasses. (To be) they in the kitchen?
12. The victim is waiting for police. (They, it) (to be) coming.

**XIV. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Внутренние органы находятся в грудной клетке и животе.
2. Тифозные бактерии могут быть обнаружены в крови.
3. Мне нравятся ваши советы.
4. Врач просмотрел результаты анализов.
5. Медсестра ввела пациенту сыворотку крови.
6. Говорят, что деньги являются основой любого бизнеса.
7. Два кофе и чай, пожалуйста.
8. Книга содержит большое количество информации.
9. Посмотри на волосы Кати. Они стали очень светлыми.
10. Я люблю овощи, но фрукты я люблю больше.
11. Полицию вызвали вовремя, и преступник не успел скрыться.
12. Он принимал две чайные ложки этого лекарства перед едой.
13. Какие новости? — У меня всегда хорошие новости.
14. У ребенка крепкие здоровые зубы.
15. Результаты анализов были в лаборатории.

**XV. Work in groups or individually. Fill in each list with nouns in plural form if it's possible. Write one noun that begins with each letter of the alphabet. The nouns must belong to the category of the list.**

	List 1 <i>Things in nature</i>	List 2 <i>Things you eat and drink</i>	List 3 <i>Human Anatomy</i>	List 4 <i>Symptoms and diseases</i>
A	air			
B				
C				cough
D				
E		eggs		
F				
G				
H			hair	
I	ice			
J		juice		
K				
L				
M				measles
N				
O				
P				
Q				
R				
S			shoulders	
T	trees			
U				
V				
W				
X				
Y				
Z				

## МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ THE PRONOUNS

Местоимение — это часть речи, которая употребляется вместо существительного или других частей речи, которые определяют существительное.

именит. п. <i>Личные</i>	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
объектный п.	Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
I форма <i>Притяжательные</i>	My, your, his, her, its, our, your, their
II форма	Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
<i>Возвратные</i>	Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
<i>Взаимные</i>	Each other, one another
<i>Указательные</i>	This (these), that (those), such, the same
<i>Вопросительные</i>	Who, whom, whose, what, which
<i>Относительные и соединительные</i>	Who, whom, whose, what, which, that
<i>Неопределенные</i>	Some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another, both, many, much, few, little, either, no, none, neither

### Употребление

Личные местоимения имеют два падежа. Личные местоимения в именительном падеже отвечают на вопросы **Кто? Что?** и являются в предложении подлежащим. Они находятся на 1-ом месте.

*He is a first-year student.*

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже отвечают на вопросы косвенных падежей. В предложении эти местоимения стоят после сказуемого и являются дополнениями.

*This book is for you.*

*We know them well.*

The Nominative Case <i>Именительный падеж</i>	The Objective Case <i>Объектный падеж</i>
I — я	me — мне/ меня
he — он	him — ему/ его
she — она	her — ей/ её
it — он (она, оно)	it — ему, ей/ его, её (неодуш.)
we — мы	us — нам/ нас
you — ты, вы	you — тебе, вам/ тебя, вас
they — они	them — им/ их

*They are students of our group. — We know them very well.*

Притяжательные местоимения указывают на принадлежность предмета кому-либо или чему-либо и имеют две формы:

*Форма I* притяжательных местоимений, как правило, является определением и стоит перед существительным.

*Форма II (абсолютная форма)* притяжательных местоимений употребляется без существительного и пишется, в основном, в конце предложения.

<b>форма I</b> (Чьи? Чье? Чей?)	<b>форма II</b> (абсолютная форма)
my	mine
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

*This is **her** certificate.*

*He is an old friend of **mine**.*

***His** friend made some mistakes in **his** test.*

*These gloves are not **yours**.*

**Указательные местоимения** могут являться определением, если они стоят перед существительным, или подлежащим, если стоят перед глаголом.

***Those** books are **ours**. — Те книги — наши.*

<b>this</b>	ЭТОТ	<b>these</b>	ЭТИ
<b>that</b>	ТОТ	<b>those</b>	ТЕ

Местоимение «**this / these**» употребляются для обозначения предмета или лица, находящегося рядом с говорящим, а местоимения «**that / those**» — для указания на отдаленные предметы (лица).

*Это ее университет, а то моя школа.*

***This** is her University and **that** is my school.*

**Возвратные местоимения** переводятся как **сам, сама, сами** и образованы от личных местоимений.

*She answered the question **herself**. Она сама ответила на вопрос.*

<i>myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
<i>yourself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
<i>himself</i>	<i>themselves</i>
<i>herself</i>	
<i>itself</i>	

*Don't cut **yourself**! — Не порежься!*

*She bought **herself** a new gown. — Она купила себе новый халат.*

**Вопросительные местоимения:**

*Who* — кто                      *what* — что/какой                      *whose* — чей  
*whom* — кому                      *which* — который

Вопросительное местоимение **who** (кто?) употребляется, когда речь идет о человеке.

***Who** is she? — She is my sister.*

***Who** is this man? — He is John Brown.*

Местоимение *what* (что?) употребляется, когда речь идет о каком-либо предмете, либо понятии.

*What is this? — This is a new dictionary.*

Но также может употребляться в значении «кто», когда обозначает профессию.

*What are your friends? — They are doctors.*

*Кто ваши друзья? — Они врачи.*

Местоимения *what* (какой?), *whose* (чей?), *which* (который?), являясь в предложении определениями, всегда стоят непосредственно перед определяемым словом.

*Whose certificate is this?*

*What test have you done?*

### Неопределенные местоимения:

Неопределенные местоимения употребляются для обозначения неопределенного количества предметов или вещества. Они обычно являются определениями к существительным и стоят вместо артикля.

*Some, any, no, many, much, few, little, one, other (another), both, all, every, each.*

*I have little time left.*

*Give me some tea, please.*

### Производные местоимений «some, any, no» и прилагательного «every»

	в утверд. предлож. +	в вопрос. и отриц. предл. ? /-	в отриц. пред- ложениях -	
	<i>some</i> какой-то	<i>any</i> какой-нибудь	<i>no</i> никакой, ни один	<i>every</i> каждый
<i>body</i> человек	<i>somebody</i> кто-то	<i>anybody</i> кто-нибудь	<i>nobody</i> никто	<i>everybody</i> каждый, все
<i>thing</i> предмет	<i>something</i> что-то	<i>anything</i> что-нибудь	<i>nothing</i> ничего	<i>everything</i> все
<i>one</i> некто	<i>someone</i> кто- то, один	<i>anyone</i> кто-нибудь	<i>no one, none</i> никто, ни один	<i>everyone</i> каждый
<i>where</i> где, куда	<i>somewhere</i> где-то, куда-то	<i>anywhere</i> где-нибудь куда-нибудь	<i>nowhere</i> нигде, никуда	<i>everywhere</i> езде, повсюду
<i>how</i> как	<i>somehow</i> как-то	<i>anyhow</i> как-нибудь	<i>nohow</i> никак	

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the questions.

1. What are you?

2. Who is your friend?
3. Who lives in Gomel?
4. Some of the students are very serious, aren't they?
5. Whose address is this?
6. Which of you knows English well?
7. Whose health certificates are those?
8. I have lost my pen, may I take yours?
9. Who is friendly with all the students of your group?
10. Who are these boys? Do you know them?
11. Whom have you invited to the theatre?
12. Which of you is interested in Chemistry?

## **II. Replace the words in bold with pronouns.**

*Model: We are glad that **our son** entered the Medical University.*

*We are glad that **he** entered the Medical University.*

1. *Emily* knows **this subject** well.
2. Give **this textbook** to me, please.
3. *John* calls **his parents** every Sunday.
4. *My sister* sees **her doctor** once a week.
5. They invited **my friend and her fellow student** yesterday.
6. I am glad to visit **my cousin and his family**.
7. We know **these men** very well.
8. *My friend and I* live near **the University**.
9. *My friend* decided to go in for sports with **my neighbour and me**.
10. *Caroline* is coming with **Bill and me**.
11. **This present** is for **my father**.
12. **Those flowers** belong to **Helen**.

## **III. Finish the sentences with *him / her / them / me / us / it*.**

*Example: I don't know those girls. Do you know them?*

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at ...?
2. «Do you know that man?» «Yes, I work with ... .»
3. I'm talking to you. Please, listen to ... .
4. These pictures are nice. Do you want to look at ...?
5. I like that camera. I'm going to buy ... .
6. Where are the tickets? I can't find ... .
7. I don't know Fred's wife. Do you know ...?
8. We are going out. You can come with ... .
9. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of ... .
10. Where is she? I what to talk to ... .
11. Those apples are bad. Don't eat ... .
12. I can't recognize that man. Do you know ...?

**IV. Put in *my / our / his / her / their / its / your.***

1. I like ... job.
2. Do you like ... job?
3. Does your father like ... job?
4. Sally is married. ... husband works in a hospital.
5. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ... wife.
6. Put on ... coat when you go out. It's very cold.
7. ... favourite sport is tennis. I play a lot in summer.
8. My sister plays tennis too but ... favourite sport is athletics.
9. We're staying at a very nice hotel. ... room is very comfortable.
10. Mr and Mrs Baker live in London but ... son lives in Australia.
11. Thank you for ... letter. It was good to hear from you again.
12. We are going to invite all ... friends to the party.
13. John is a teacher but ... sister is a nurse.
14. Do you think that most people are happy with ... jobs?
15. I gave the money to my mother and she put it in ... bag.
16. I often see that man but I don't know ... name.
17. They've got two children but I don't remember ... names.
18. The company has offices in many places but ... head office is in New York.

**V. Choose the right word.**

1. Is this *your / yours* book?
2. It's *their / theirs* problem, not *our / ours*.
3. Are these *your / yours* shoes?
4. Is this camera *your / yours*?
5. That's not *my / mine* umbrella. *My / mine* is yellow.
6. They know *our / ours* address but we don't know *their / theirs*.
7. They've got two children but I don't know *their / theirs* names.
8. *My / mine* room is bigger than *her / hers*, but *her / hers* is nicer.

**VI. Finish the sentences with "*friend(s) of mine/ yours*" etc.**

*Example: I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.*

1. They went on holiday with some .....
2. She is going out with a .....
3. We had dinner with some .....
4. I played tennis with a .....
5. He is going to meet a .....
6. Do you know that man? Is he a .....

**VII. Choose the correct form of pronouns in brackets.**

1. He is a friend of (us/ our/ ours).
2. If these gloves are neither (her/ she/ hers) nor (yours/ you/ your), then they should be (my/ me/ mine).
3. What colour is the bag? I have a bad eye-sight. I can't see (it's/ its/ his) colour.

4. She can live without (his/him/he) help but not without (their/theirs/them)
5. Look at (mine, my, me) new car. Do you like (it's, its, it)?
6. These analyses are (hers/her/my). Give (theirs/their/them) to (hers/her).
7. Do you like (your, you, yours) new flat? – Oh, yes. (Its, It's, It) has all modern conveniences.
8. (They/theirs/their) work is much more difficult than (my/mine/me) or (yours/your/you).
9. Why are (you, your, yours) sitting here? It is not (you, your, yours) desk. It's (my, mine, me).
10. (They/their/theirs) knowledge of Chemistry is much better than (our/we/ours).
11. All of (us, our, ours) attend classes in Biology.
12. She is (my, mine, me) fellow student.

**VIII. Make the sentences plural and translate them.**

1. This is a Medical University.
2. This boy is a first-year student.
3. This is our first year curriculum.
4. That laboratory is equipped with everything necessary.
5. This patient is ill with the grippe.
6. This is my analysis and that is yours.
7. That is a scientist.
8. This is a serious disease.
9. That woman is a good doctor.
10. This is an interesting story.
11. That little child is my son.
12. This is my note-book.

**IX. Finish the sentences with *myself* / *yourself* etc.**

1. I cut ... with a knife.
2. We will do it ... .
3. Be careful! You will hurt ... .
4. I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with ... .
5. They never think about other people. They only think about ... .
6. I got out of the bath and dried ... with a towel.
7. When people are alone, they often talk to ... .
8. The police say that the woman shot ... with a gun.
9. Don't pay for me! I want to pay for ... .
10. He fell off the ladder but he didn't hurt ... .
11. I'd like to know more about you. Tell me about ... (one person).
12. Goodbye! Have a good holiday and look after ... ! (two people).
13. She will answer the letter ... .



**X. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Я сам отвечу на этот вопрос.
2. Он не любит говорить о себе.
3. Они хотят это сделать сами.
4. Как вы себя чувствуете?
5. Я очень удивлен, что он так себя вел.
6. Не беспокойтесь! Я сам это сделаю.
7. Он обжегся.

**XI. Finish the sentences. Use each other.**

1. I looked at Bill and Bill looked at me. — Bill and I looked at each other
2. I know him and he knows me. — We .....
3. She likes him and he likes her. — They .....
4. You can help me and I can help you. — .....
5. He understands her and she understands him. — .....
6. He gives her presents and she gives him presents. — .....
7. Tom didn't see Jill and Jill didn't see Tom. — .....
8. I didn't speak to her and she didn't speak to me. — .....
9. She often writes letters to him and he often writes letters to her. — .....

**XII. Complete the letter. Use I/ you/ he etc. or her/ him/ them etc. or our/ your/ their etc. or mine/ his etc.**

Dear Laura,

Thank you for \_\_\_ letter. It was good to hear from \_\_\_ and to know \_\_\_ news.

Let \_\_\_ tell you my news. In June, \_\_\_ sister Sue is getting married to John. Do you remember him? I met John ten years ago, so he's an old friend of \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_ are getting married in the afternoon and my parents are having a big party for \_\_\_ in the evening. \_\_\_ am really happy for her and for John. After the wedding they are coming to stay with \_\_\_ because they haven't got a house yet. So we will all be one big, happy family.

My brother, Kevin, is taking \_\_\_ final examinations next month. After that \_\_\_ wants to get a job in a hospital. I think it will be difficult for \_\_\_ but he really wants to be a doctor. Good luck to \_\_\_!

Last week I met Jane and Christina Sarton. Do you remember \_\_\_? \_\_\_ brother was at school with us. I gave Jane your telephone number and she gave me \_\_\_\_ . Perhaps we can all meet sometime soon.

I must stop now. By the way, I found a silver pen in my room. It's not \_\_\_\_ . Is it \_\_\_? I know you've got a silver one.

My parents send \_\_\_ love to you and \_\_\_ parents.

Love

Wendy

**XIII. Complete the sentences. Use himself / themselves etc. or by myself / by herself etc. or each other.**

1. He was very surprised when he looked at \_\_\_ in the mirror.

2. I don't like going to the cinema with other people. I prefer going \_\_\_\_ .
3. Joseph loves Christina and Christina loves Joseph. They love \_\_\_\_.
4. The child had no brothers or sisters, so she often had to play \_\_\_\_.
5. My husband and I lived in the same street when we were children, so we saw \_\_\_\_\_ very often.
6. — Are you talking to me? – No, I'm talking to \_\_\_\_\_!
7. Paul and Mike have known \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 years.

**Continue in the same way. Use the verbs in the box.**

Wrote	cut	lived	understand	enjoyed	went
-------	-----	-------	------------	---------	------

8. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ in a large house by the sea.
9. I'm afraid that the children are going to \_\_\_\_\_ on the broken glass.
10. Marie speaks only French and Jill speaks only English so they can't \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We had a great time in London together. We really \_\_\_\_\_.
12. She didn't go to Madrid with anyone. She \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Kate and Mary were pen friends for a long time. They \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ every week for 5 years.

**XIV. What's wrong? Re-write the sentences correctly. One sentence is correct.**

1. Is this book your? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Meg and I have known us for five years. \_\_\_\_\_
3. James gave me those books. I really like it. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Some friends of them told them the news. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Patty gave her brother a cassette and he gave she a video. \_\_\_\_\_
6. My brother and his wife are not happy together. They don't love themselves any more. \_\_\_\_\_
7. John is a good friend of me. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It's your decision, not ours. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I like this house but her windows are broken. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I know Mary but I don't know his brother. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I sometimes ask me why I work in a noisy, dirty city. \_\_\_\_\_

**XV. Complete the sentences, using who/ whom/ whose/ where / what / which.**

1. A school is a place ... children are taught.
2. The place ... we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
3. What's the name of the man ... car you borrowed?
4. An orphan is a child ... parents are dead.
5. ... are you discussing this problem with?
6. This school is only for children ... first language is not English
7. ... of you will help me?
8. ... of these girls is the youngest?
9. What was the name of the person to ... you spoke on the phone?
10. ... is he? He is a surgeon.

11. Here are the books. ... is yours?
12. The woman with ... he fell in love left him after a month.
13. ... of these cakes may I take?

**XVI. Make up questions to the underlined words.**

1. I am looking at him.
2. Petrov is a doctor.
3. That is my sister's groupmate.
4. The patients are waiting for the doctor.
5. Anatomy is the most difficult subject.

**XVII. Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms.**

1. There are some hospitals in our city.
2. They have written something.
3. She has given them some money.
4. The students have taken some English books from their friends.
5. He was reading something.
6. Somebody lives in this palace.
7. There is some ice in the glass.
8. Everyone wants to see him.
9. There was somebody in the street.

**XVIII. Answer the questions:**

**a) using *none/ nobody / nothing / nowhere***

**b) using complete sentences with *any/ anybody / anything / anywhere***

*Model: — How many exams did you pass yesterday?*

*a) None.*

*b) I didn't pass any exams yesterday.*

1. What did you do? — ...
2. Who were you talking to? — ...
3. How much luggage have you got? — ...
4. Where are you going? — ....
5. How many mistakes did you make? — ...
6. How much did you pay? — ...

**XIX. Choose the appropriate pronoun.**

1. He hasn't heard from her for a week. He is afraid (something, nothing, anything) has happened to her.
2. She hoped that her friend lived (nowhere, anywhere, somewhere) not far from her.
3. He saw (anybody, somebody) was waiting for him outdoors.
4. Have you read (something, anything) by Oscar Wilde?
5. What's the matter? Why is she crying? Has (something, anything) happened to her sister?
6. If (anyone, someone) calls, let me know immediately.

7. He was standing near the chemist's and was looking (anywhere, somewhere).
8. Have you read (anything, something) about this accident? — No, I have read (something, nothing, anything).
9. She refused to complain of (something, anything).
10. Would you like (something, anything) to drink?
11. She is still (nowhere, somewhere) abroad.
12. (Nobody, anybody) could do this exercise. It's very simple.

**XX. Complete the sentences with**

*anybody    anything    anywhere*  
*nobody    nothing    nowhere*

1. There was complete silence in the hall. ... said ... .
2. Have you seen my ring? I can't find it ... .
3. The small village is still the same as it was years ago. ... has changed.
4. What did you buy? - ... . I couldn't find ... I wanted.
5. I went to the chemist's, but I didn't buy ... .
6. Where did you go for your weekend? ... . I stayed at home.
7. The plane was completely empty. There was ... on it.
8. I don't want ... to eat. I am not hungry.
9. Do you know ... among those scientists?

**XXI. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Мы слышали эту новость повсюду.
2. Она где-то недалеко отсюда.
3. Кто-нибудь хочет заниматься спортом?
4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь почитать.
5. Я никого не знаю в этом городе.
6. Боб живет где-то в этом районе.
7. Никто ничего не знает о конкурсных вступительных экзаменах.
8. В городе много парков. Везде деревья и цветы.
9. В доме есть кто-нибудь? — Да, там кто-то есть.
10. Мой друг знал всех, кто присутствовал на конференции.
11. Расскажите нам все о вашей научной работе.
12. Через шесть лет мы сдадим экзамены и станем врачами.
13. Вы знаете этого врача? — Да, я знаю его и медсестру, с которой он работает.
14. Его дядя работает в больнице, а тетя — в университете.
15. Мы сами знаем, как пройти к медицинскому университету.
16. Кто этот мужчина? — Он брат нашего однокурсника.
17. Кто эти девушки? — Они студентки Гомельского медицинского университета.
18. Кто из вас интересуется анатомией? — Мы все интересуемся анатомией.
19. У нас сегодня много работы.
20. Она ничего не написала в ее контрольной работе.

**XXII. Complete the sentences with *no / none / any*.**

1. It was a public holiday, so there were ... shops open.
2. I tried to phone Bob, but there was ... answer.
3. They cancelled the party because ... of the people we invited were able to come.
4. I couldn't answer ... of the questions they asked me.
5. She hasn't got ... money. Can you lend her some?
6. He had to walk home because there was ... taxi.
7. The student will try to answer ... question you ask him.
8. What an easy thing to do! ... intelligent person can do such a thing.
9. We took some pictures, but ... of them were very good.
10. He had ... idea what to do.

**XXIII. Complete the sentences with:**

*some -body/ -thing/ -where*

*any -body/ -thing/ -where*

1. Can I ask you ...? – Sure. What do you want to ask?
2. The girl was too surprised to say ... .
3. Helen is very secretive. She never tells ... .
4. There is ... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
5. The police have asked that ... who saw the accident should contact them.
6. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ...?
7. Does ... mind if I open the window?
8. The boy wasn't hungry, so he didn't eat ... .
9. I am going out now. If ... phones while I am out, can you tell them I'll be back at 10.30?
10. You must be thirsty. Would you like ... to drink?
11. Peter was upset about ... and refused to talk to ... .
12. This mobile is very easy to use. ... can learn to use it very quickly.
13. Do you live ... near Sue? — No, she lives in another part of the city.
14. Where shall we go on holiday? — Let's go ... where it is warm and sunny.
15. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go ... .

**XXIV. Open the brackets.**

1. (Наш) friend is a doctor. (Он) carries on research work in medicine. (Он) devotes all (его) free time to (ей).
2. There are (много) sportsmen among (нас).
3. All (наши) students take notes of the lectures in Anatomy.
4. (Кто) of you studied French?
5. (Они) know about it (сами).
6. До (вы) belong to (каком-нибудь) scientific circle?
7. (Чей) friend is an economist?
8. (Мы с другом) take an active part in the University social life.

9. (Эта) pen is bad, take (другая) one if you want.

10. (Она) will take care of(ее) child (сама).

### **XXV. Translate into English.**

1. Кто-то зашел в комнату.

2. Мне кто-нибудь оставил записку?

3. Вы что-нибудь узнали о погоде в июне? — Почти ничего.

4. Я никому не говорил о результатах этого опыта.

5. Хотите кофе? — Нет, спасибо.

6. Он почти никого не знал на этой конференции.

7. Вас кто-нибудь осмотрел вчера?

8. Вы бы хотели куда-либо поехать отдохнуть?

9. Кто из вас хорошо говорит по-английски?

10. Кто-то из вас должен навестить его?

11. Они нам ничего не сообщили.

12. Если кто-нибудь позвонит, я буду дома.

13. Дайте мне его адрес. Он, должно быть, живет где-то в центре.

14. Мне не нужна помощь. Я сделаю это сама.

### **Прилагательное The Adjective**

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

## СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Adjectives	Positive Degree положи-тельная	Comparative Degree сравнительная	Superlative Degree превосходная
Односложные прилагательные		<b>-er</b>	<b>the ... -est</b>
	nice big short	<i>nicer</i> <i>bigger</i> <i>shorter</i>	<i>the nicest</i> <i>the biggest</i> <i>the shortest</i>
Двусложные прилагательные, и прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на <b>-ly; -y; -w</b>	easy few narrow happy	<i>easier</i> <i>fewer</i> <i>narrower</i> <i>happier</i>	<i>the easiest</i> <i>the fewest</i> <i>the narrowest</i> <i>the happiest</i>
Многосложные прилагательные		<b>more</b>	<b>the most +</b>
	Interesting beautiful	<i>more interesting</i> <i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most interesting</i> <i>the most beautiful</i>

### *Неправильные формы прилагательных*

#### Irregular forms

<b>good</b>	<b>better</b>	<b>the best</b>
<b>bad</b>	<b>worse</b>	<b>the worst</b>
<b>much</b>	<b>more</b>	<b>the most</b> (больше, больше всего)
<b>many</b>		
<b>far</b>	<b>farther</b>	<b>the farthest</b> (о расстоянии)
	<b>further</b>	<b>the furthest</b> (о чём-то абстрактном)
<b>late</b>	<b>later</b>	<b>the latest</b> (о времени)
	<b>latter</b>	<b>the last</b> (о порядке следования)
<b>little</b>	<b>less</b>	<b>the least</b> (меньше, меньше всего)

## EXERSICES

### **I. Write the adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.**

Big, heavy, comfortable, dirty, clean, far, lazy, short, near, bad, famous, clever, good, much, little, expensive, cheap, important, pale, hot, fat, large, beautiful, happy, bright, dry, flat, nice, rich, fresh, full, quick, thin, sad, wet, weak, early, ugly, easy, high.

### **II. Translate into Russian.**

1. Your blood tests are better this month.
2. He is one of the best students at the course.
3. His health gets worse and worse every day.
4. My Physics test is the worst, I am afraid.
5. I have more classes this week.
6. Most students of our group get stipends.
7. My uncle has less free time than I do.
8. She has the least free time.
9. He lives farther than my sister does.
10. Who is that doctor in the farthest end of the corridor?

11. I do not need further discussion.
12. Where does your elder sister study?
13. Is it your eldest son?
14. Tell me the nearest way to the hospital.
15. Open your books at the next page.
16. We see Tom and Nick enter the room. The former is a first-year student, the latter is his fellow-student.

**III. Answer the questions.**

1. Andrew's elder sister is a cardiologist, isn't she?
2. Are you surprised that Diane lives farther from the University, than you do?
3. Is your English getting better and better?
4. What is the most difficult subject for you?
5. Who is more serious: you or your best friend?
6. Who is the tallest in your group?
7. What is the longest/shortest day of the year?
8. Do you obtain further information on this matter?
9. Which of you is the worst singer?
10. Is this the least that you can do for him?

**IV. Match the adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right.**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. worst    | a) the smallest  |
| 2. later    | b) coming immediately after, in space or in order        |
| 3. least    | c) after some time                                       |
| 4. next     | d) the second of two things or persons already mentioned |
| 5. nearer   | e) additional  |
| 6. elder    | f) at a greater distance                                 |
| 7. latter   | g) least good  |
| 8. last     | h) coming after all others in time or order              |
| 9. farther  | i) closer  |
| 10. further | j) senior of members of the family                       |

**V. Make up sentences according to the example.**

*Model:* a) his voice/ becoming/ weak

*His voice is becoming weaker and weaker.*

b) life/ becoming/ difficult

*Life is becoming more and more difficult.*

1. computers/ becoming/ expensive
2. people/ living/ long
3. going abroad/ becoming/ popular
4. nights in winter/ becoming/ long
5. the light in the room/ becoming/ dim (тусклый)
6. factories/ employing/ few/ workers
7. his heart/ beating/ hard



8. medicine/ becoming/ cheap
9. our native town/ becoming/ beautiful

**VI. Open the brackets.**

1. She is (bad) pupil in their class.
2. Where is (near) polyclinic?
3. He speaks English (good) than I do.
4. My brother is three years (old) than I am.
5. My group-mates work (much) at Latin than I do.
6. I have (few) English books than Russian ones.
7. Who lives (far), you or your sister?

**VII. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words. Use «than» where necessary:**

*crowded early big high easy important*  
*interested peaceful reliable serious*  
*simple thin*

1. Health and happiness are ... money.
2. I was tired last night, so I went to bed ... usual.
3. In some parts of the country, prices are ... in others.
4. You will find your way around the town ... if you have a good map.
5. I like living in the countryside. It's ... living in a town.
6. There were a lot of people in the bus. It was ... usual.
7. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been ... .
8. Nick doesn't study very hard. He's ... in having a good time.
9. I want a ... flat. We don't have enough space here.
10. You look ... . Have you lost weight?
11. Unfortunately her illness was ... we thought at first.
12. I would like to have a ... car. The one I have got keeps breaking down.

**VIII. Complete the sentences. Use the superlative degree of comparison**

1. It was a very bad experience. It ... my life.
2. He is a very dangerous criminal. He ... the country.
3. She is a very good endocrinologist. She ... the hospital.
4. It's a very cheap restaurant. It ... the town.
5. She is a very intelligent student. She ... the group.
6. It's a very valuable painting. It ... the gallery.
7. It's a very ancient castle. It ... Britain.
8. Anatomy and Biology are very important subjects. They ... at the University.
9. Spring is a very busy time for me. It ... the year.
10. It's a very expensive room. It ... the hotel.
11. This singer is very popular. He ... the world.
12. It was a very serious complication. It ... his medical practice.

**IX. Translate the sentences into English, use**

*as...as (такой же ... как),*

*not so ... as (не такой ... как).*

1. Анатомия такой же трудный предмет, как биология.
2. Те книги такие же интересные, как и эти.
3. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как ваш.
4. Наш город такой же красивый, как и Минск.
5. У неё такие же длинные волосы, как у её мамы?
6. Мой брат не такой занятый, как я.
7. Моя будущая профессия такая же интересная, как и профессия учителя.
8. Таблетки не такие эффективные, как уколы.
9. Том не такой капризный, как его старший брат.
10. Погода в марте не такая солнечная, как в мае.
11. Его машина не такая быстрая, как твоя.
12. Дочери такие же привлекательные, как их мама?
13. Это произведение такое же талантливое, как и предыдущее?
14. Сегодня вода в реке не такая тёплая, как вчера.

**X. Answer the questions.**

1. What subject do you spend more time on?
2. What language do you know better?
3. Who is the worst singer in your group?
4. Where is the nearest laboratory?
5. Who is the eldest in your family?
6. Who is the best student in your group?
7. Which of your group-mates lives nearer to the University?
8. What is the farthest point to the south in Gomel region?
9. Do you always try to listen to the latest news?
10. Who comes later in your family: you or your parents?

**XI. Translate into English.**

1. Вы моложе или старше вашего брата?
2. Она одна из наших лучших студенток.
3. Я думаю, что лекции профессора Иванова лучше, чем ваши.
4. Мы тратим больше времени на Анатомию.
5. Почему у вас меньше свободного времени?
6. Ваша научная работа хуже, чем его?
7. Он мой самый старый и лучший друг.
8. Этот вопрос — самый важный для нас.
9. Сегодня холоднее, чем вчера.
10. Какая следующая остановка?

**XII. Complete the sentences with the given words:**

<i>busier</i>	<i>hotter</i>	<i>the fewest</i>	<i>more famous</i>
<i>the most convenient</i>	<i>more well-read</i>	<i>more kind-hearted</i>	
<i>the straightest</i>	<i>the best.</i>		

1. Days are getting ... in August.
2. She is easy to deal with. I think she is ... than her sister.
3. I suppose the works of the artist are ... abroad than in his country.
4. This armchair is ... of all.
5. The usage of these injections produce ...effect on the patient's condition.
6. He knows a lot. He is ... than his groupmates.
7. Let's take this path. It's ...
8. The street you live in is ... than mine.
9. He made ... mistakes in his test.

**XIII. Choose the right form.**

1. Is the station much (farther/ further)?
2. You'll find the explanation (farther/ further) on.
3. Your record is (worse/ worst) than mine.
4. It's the (less/ least) of two evils.
5. She always wears the (last/ latest) fashion.
6. We have no (farther/ further) information.
7. Nick skates (good/ well).
8. His (last/ latest) words were: «The end».
9. She is the (oldest/ eldest) member of the family.
10. My flat is (little/ smaller) than yours.
11. I've got (less/ lesser) patience than you.
12. He is much (older/ elder) than his wife.
13. This is the (more/ most) beautiful picture I've ever seen.
14. His English is (better/ best) than mine.
15. She is (best/ better) now.
16. It's the (farthest/ furthest) point west.
17. It's the (oldest/eldest) building in the town.
18. He is my (elder/older) brother.
19. It is the (more/most) I can do.

**XIV. Give the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world.
2. Motor-cycles are (noisy) than cars, aren't they?
3. It was (late) thing I expected from him.
4. (Far) details will be given tomorrow.
5. He plays tennis (bad) than his (old) brother.
6. (Deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometers below the sea-level.
7. (Dangerous) spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes.
8. They have to start their own business without any (far) delay.
9. Two men entered the room. The former is an excellent economist, the (late) is a good cardiologist.

10. He has seen (few) patients today, than yesterday.
11. The Beatles are (successful) pop group in the world.
12. Is English (useful) language in Europe?
13. Why are you talking? Please be (quiet).
14. His (old) sister is 3 years (old) than Sam.
15. There were (many) customers on Sundays than on weekdays.
16. The Queen must be (rich) woman in the world.
17. Unfortunately, I haven't heard (late) news. I think it was interesting.
18. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world?
19. His house is (far) in this street.
20. They say February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year.
21. She had to give us (far) information though she didn't want to.

**XV. Translate into English.**

1. Кто лучший студент в группе?
2. Она примерила (try on) свои платья и надела самое нарядное (smart).
3. Он осмотрел все компьютеры и купил самый современный (modern).
4. Кто из этих двух спортсменов лучший?
5. Последние новости были совсем неинтересные.
6. Где ближайшая поликлиника?
7. Что вы собираетесь делать дальше?
8. Он самый талантливый ученый в нашем университете.
9. Я думаю, что он старше вас, но моложе своего коллеги.
10. Самые дорогие магазины находятся в центре.
11. Хотя у нас были самые плохие места, нам очень понравился спектакль (performance).
12. У меня нет никакой дальнейшей информации.

**XVI. Make up your own dialogues. Use comparative and superlative degrees in them.**

Model 1: Student 1: *What is the most difficult subject for you?*

Student 2: *The most difficult subject for me is Anatomy.*

Model 2: Student 1: *Doctor Brown is as qualified as doctor Smith.*

Student 2: *Really? I'm glad to get this information.*

## TEST 1

1. At present doctor Smith ... in the consulting room 5. (to be)
2. These ... were not knitted. (scarfs / scarves)
3. I know my hair ... beautiful, everybody says so. (to be)
4. ... a call to the polyclinic an hour ago. (there + to be)
5. She is a very intelligent student. She is ... student in her group. (intelligent)
6. ... 12 students in our group. (there + to be)
7. They have to start their own business without any ... delay. (far)
8. Last year my friend ... eager to be admitted into the Medical University. (to be)
9. ... of you knows English well? (who / which / whom)
10. Your blood tests are ... this month. (good)
11. His ... are good. (analysis / analyses)
12. In how many years ... you ... a doctor? (to be)
13. Tell me the ... way to the hospital. (near)
14. They didn't show me their wedding ... . (photoes / photos)
15. How many scientists ... at the conference tomorrow? (there + to be)

## TEST 2

1. She ... not interested in Chemistry 2 years ago. (to be)
2. Where ... my glasses? I have just lost ... . (to be) (them / it)
3. ... any medicine to treat this disease? (there + to be)
4. Anatomy and Biology are the ... subjects at the Medical University. (important)
5. What ... the news yesterday night? (to be)
6. We ... present at an interesting lecture in Anatomy tomorrow. (to be)
7. They know about their problems ... (ourselves / themselves / themselves)
8. She is the ... endocrinologist in this hospital. (good)
9. ... several patients in the reception ward next Tuesday. (there + to be)
10. Your ... (advice / advices) ... (was / were) very useful.
11. Who ... happy to study at the Gomel State Medical University? (to be)
12. I am surprised at the variety of ... in your shop. (cheese / cheeses)
13. Do you belong to ... scientific circle? (any / some / something)
14. ... 5 mistakes in your previous dialogue. (there + to be)
15. It's no use asking him about it. He has ... knowledge of the subject.  
(little/ few)

## TEST 3

1. How many patients ... in the doctor's consulting room now? (there + to be)
2. It was the ... experience in his life. (bad)
3. Let ... introduce my friend. (I / my / me)
4. Professor Brown ... in a few minutes. (to be)
5. This book contains ... information. (many / much)
6. ... many ways of treating this disease soon. (there + to be)
7. The data ... pointed out in the article. (to be)
8. Help ... , if you are thirsty. (him / her / yourself)

9. He ... not sure of his presence at the conference 2 weeks ago. (to be)
10. Who is the ... in your group? (tall)
11. ... health certificates are those? (what / whose / which)
12. When ... the nurse ... on duty at the hospital? (to be)
13. Doctor, I would like you to give me some ... . (advice / advices)
14. When we looked into the lecture hall there ... nobody there. (to be)
15. There was too much ... in the hall. (furnitures/ furniture)

#### **TEST 4**

1. ... some interesting programmes on TV next Saturday. (there + to be)
2. Which of you ... busy last Friday? (to be)
3. I felt so tired yesterday, so I went to bed .... (early)
4. Days are getting ... in August. (warm)
5. Anatomy ... a very important subject for medical students. (to be)
6. The victim is waiting for police. ... are coming. (it, they, he)
7. ... duty will be to treat people. (me, our, us)
8. How many teeth ... in the mouth? (there + to be)
9. You look ... than usual. Have you lost weight? (thin)
10. Life is becoming ... . (difficult)
11. She ... married soon. (to be)
12. Look at this man. He is ... man in the world. (strong)
13. We don't know ... in this room. (nobody, anybody, somebody)
14. When we came to the theatre, ... no any vacant seats. (there + to be)
15. I was ... yesterday than my groupmates. (busy)

#### **TEST 5**

1. I see that he has lost ... pencil (him/ his); perhaps you can lend him ...? (hers/ his/ yours)
2. ... many people at the stadium last Sunday? (there + to be)
3. He ... not hungry, he ... thirsty. (to be)
4. ... is the coldest season of the year? (what/ which)
5. What is the ... subject for you? (difficult)
6. ... some lecture halls at the disposal of our students. (there + to be)
7. She is ... to deal with. (easy)
8. In a year we ... members of the scientific circle. (to be)
9. The diamond is ... than crystal. (hard)
10. ... some difficult subjects next term. (there + to be)
11. ... books are those? (whom/ whose/ who) Are they ... ? (yours/ their/ her)
12. What is the ... point to the north in Belarus? (far)
13. Which of you ... a good specialist soon? (to be)
14. Is your English getting ...? (good)
15. Did you pay ... money for your watch? (little/ many)

#### **TEST 6**

1. ... you friendly with your groupmates now? (to be)
2. ... understood what he said. (any/ no one/ some)

3. Is there ... else you want? Please let me know. (anything/ something)
4. Look! There ... a telephone number in the letter. (to be)
5. Which of your groupmates lives ... to the University? (near)
6. I looked at ... in the mirror. (myself/ mine/ my)
7. Unfortunately, his problem was ... than he thought. (serious)
8. ... 24 tablets in the box. (there + to be)
9. If someone knows several ... it doesn't mean he knows Chemistry. (formula/ formulae)
10. ... anybody at the airport to meet me? (there + to be)
11. Her ... is very long and thick. (hairs/ hair)
12. ... his education ... free of charge in 2 years? (to be)
13. This scientist is as ... as his scientific leader. (famous)
14. Those seats are not ... (her/ my/ yours), they are ... (ours/ our/ their)
15. My brother ... admitted into the Medical University last year. (to be)

### TEST 7

1. May I use your scissors? Mine ... not sharp enough. (to be)
2. How many fingers ... on the hand? (there + to be)
3. My University teacher has got ... dictionaries than my school teacher. (many)
4. Lend them ... (your/ yours) dictionary; they have left ... (theirs/ their) at home.
5. Look! The police ... coming. (to be)
6. Where is the ... shopping center? (near)
7. He drank ... water and felt much better. (no/ any/ some)
8. ... many applicants to our University every year? (there + to be)
9. It is very ... to live in the countryside. (peaceful)
10. ... shoes do you want to buy? (what/ which)
11. What ... there ... instead of this old building? (to be)
12. Who is ..., you or your professor? (busy)
13. Let me know if ... happens. (something/ anything/ nowhere)
14. Hurry up! You haven't got ... time. (many/ much/ little)
15. Julia's clothes ... in her wardrobe soon. (to be)

### TEST 8

1. ... gloves are these? (who/ whom/ whose)
2. Money ... not everything. (to be)
3. My future profession is as ... as the profession of a teacher. (interesting)
4. In autumn ... fall down from the trees. (leafs/ leaves/ leavs)
5. Hurry up! We have very ... time. (many/ much/ little)
6. First year students study the ... of many subjects. (basis/ bases)
7. What ... the weather ... next month? (to be)
8. The students brought seven ... last week. (theses/ thesis)
9. ... of you should I thank for? (whom/ which/ who)
10. Why was it the ... day in your life? (happy)

11. These shorts ... expensive yesterday, they ... on sale today. (to be)
12. Sam is the student ... book you have found. (who/ which/ whose)
13. She has got ... English books than Russian ones. (few)
14. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. (anyone/ somebody/ anybody)
15. How many entrance exams ... there ... next year? (there + to be)

### TEST 9

1. We ... in the same form at school. We ... doctors in 6 years. (to be)
2. The doctor ... she visited directed her to the hospital (which/who/whom)
3. Who ... there in the consulting room now? (to be)
4. The cat hunted and caught two ... (mouses/ mouse/ mice)
5. There ... no rose without a thorn. (to be)
6. Why do you have ... free time today than yesterday? (little)
7. Is there ... new? (some/ any)
8. ... your parents from Belarus? (to be)
9. If I cough, I put a hot water bottle to my ... (foot/ feet/ feet)
10. Anna is the ... girl among all her groupmates. (beautiful)
11. ... and ... ! Let me introduce our new chairman. (lady and gentleman/ ladies and gentlemen)
12. ... she interested in medicine a few years ago? (to be)
13. You will find your way around the town ... if you have a good map. (simple)
14. ... knows his address? (who/ whom/ whose)
15. ... much work to do next Friday. (there + to be)

### TEST 10

1. The man ... you want to see has just left. (who/ which/ whom)
2. Are there ... illustrations in that book? (some/ any) Yes, there are ... (no/ nothing/ some/ any)
3. Have you got the ... model of the computer? (late)
4. I would like you to have a ... car. The one you have got is very ... (modern, old)
5. How ... your sister? She ... fine, thanks. (to be)
6. Medical workers know that all ... branch into ... (bronchi/ bronchus; alveoli/ alveolus)
7. Is there ... soap in the box? (much/ many) No, there isn't ... (some/ no/ any)
8. Please, send me all the ... you can find. (data/ datum)
9. My friends ... 16 last year. (to be)
10. Where are the ...! They are on the table. (knives/ knives/ knives)
11. We have not told ... about it. (somebody/ anybody/ nobody)
12. I ... eager to be a doctor. (to be)
13. When does the ... train arrive? (late)
14. A friend of ... was present at the meeting. (his/ him/ our)
15. ... much equipment in the laboratory? (there + to be)



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**Дорошко** Анна Васильевна  
**Швец** Наталья Анатольевна

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(на английском языке)

Учебно-методическое пособие  
по английскому языку для студентов 1, 2 курсов  
лечебного и медико-диагностического факультетов  
медицинских вузов  
В четырех частях

**ЧАСТЬ I**

Глагол «to be»

Конструкция «there + to be»

Множественное число существительных

Местоимения

Степени сравнения прилагательных

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